

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY NOV 12 1959

Book 3

GENERAL INFORMATION

USSR

HISTORIC VISIT
OF PEACE
AND FRIENDSHIP

No. 11 (38)—20 Cents



10/5/59

USSR

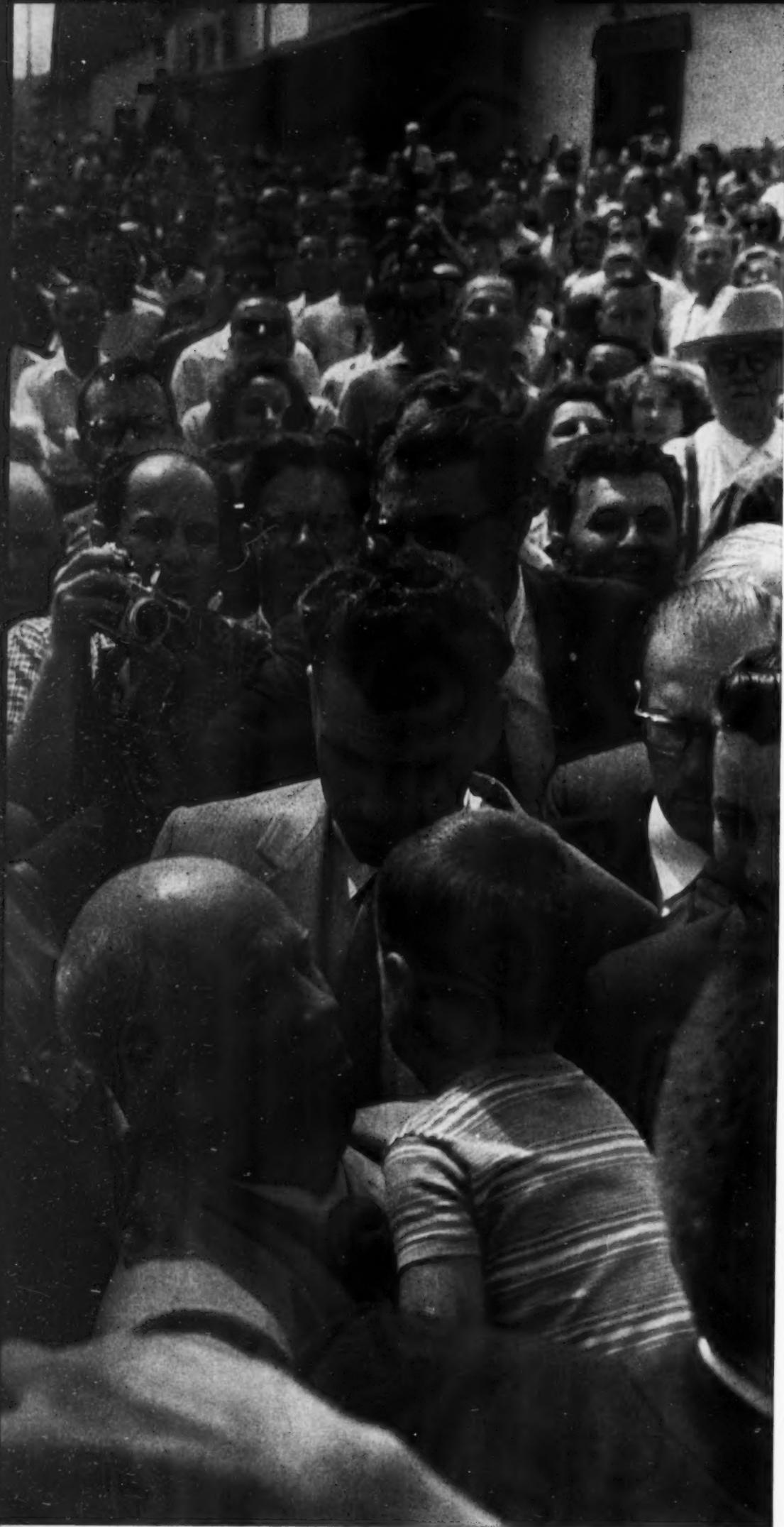
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

1706 Eighteenth Street, N.W.

Washington 9, D. C.

ADams 2-3426

The magazine *U S S R* is published by reciprocal agreement between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union. The agreement provides for the publication and circulation of the magazine *U S S R* in the United States and the magazine *Amerika* in the Soviet Union.



MAY REASON PREVAIL OVER FORCE SO THAT YOUNGSTERS LIKE THIS WILL NEVER KNOW THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Page

Joint
Soviet-American Communiqué 1

Historic Visit
of Peace and Friendship
Report of the Chairman
of the USSR Council of Ministers
to the Soviet People
on his visit to the United States 2

Nikita S. Khrushchev Speaks
to the American People 14
Excerpts from Speeches and Talks
—End the Cold War 15
—For General Disarmament 18
—Peace Treaty with Germany 23
—Promote World Trade 25
—Peaceful Coexistence 31
—Life of the Soviet People 33
—For Peace and Friendship 43

A New Page
in Soviet-American Relations
Review of the Soviet Press and
Interviews with the Soviet People 48

National Holiday
of the Soviet People 54

Automatic Interplanetary Station 58

Rocket to the Moon 59

Valentina Degilevich Replies
to Her American Friends 62

USA-USSR Basketball Match 64

Front cover: A gift of peace and friendship from Nikita S. Khrushchev to Dwight D. Eisenhower—a replica of the sphere landed on the moon by a Soviet rocket.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted or reproduced with due acknowledgement to the magazine USSR.

Subscription Rate:
6 Months\$1.00
1 Year 1.80
2 Years 3.00

Published by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the U.S.A.
Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices.

Printed by The Cuneo Press, Inc.





PRESIDENT EISENHOWER BIDS CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV FAREWELL AFTER THEIR TALKS AT CAMP DAVID, WHICH SET AN EXAMPLE OF WISE STATESMANSHIP.

JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, and President Eisenhower have had a frank exchange of opinions at Camp David. In some of these conversations the United States Secretary of State Herter and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, as well as other officials from both countries, participated.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the President have agreed that these discussions have been useful in clarifying each other's position on a number of subjects. The talks were not undertaken to negotiate issues. It is hoped, however, that their exchanges of views will contribute to a better understanding of the motives and position of each, and thus to the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the President of the United States agreed that the question of general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today. Both Governments will make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem.

In the course of the conversations an exchange of views took place on the question of Germany, including the question of a peace treaty with Germany, in which the positions of both sides were expounded.

With respect to the specific Berlin question, an understanding was reached, subject to the approval of the other parties directly concerned, that negotiations would be reopened with a view to achieving a solution which would be in accordance with the interests of all concerned and in the interest of the maintenance of peace.

In addition to these matters, useful conversations were held on a number of questions affecting the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States. These subjects included the question of trade between the two countries. With respect to an increase in exchanges of persons and ideas, substantial progress was made in discussions between officials and it is expected that certain agreements will be reached in the near future.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the President of the United States agreed that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the application of force but by peaceful means through negotiation.

Finally, it was agreed that an exact date for the return visit of the President to the Soviet Union next spring would be arranged through diplomatic channels.



NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV MADE A REPORT TO THE NATION AT A WELCOMING RALLY IN MOSCOW THE DAY HE RETURNED FROM HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

HISTORIC VISIT OF

FROM THE EDITORS: Countless reams of press reports and comments have been written all over the world on the historic visit of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchev to the United States, his talks with President Eisenhower and his meetings with the American people. But only Nikita S. Khrushchev himself can really relate his candid impressions of the tour. This he did upon his return to Moscow where he made a report on his visit to the USA at the great gathering of Muscovites assembled in the Sports Palace to welcome the Chairman home.

We publish here the full text of N. S. Khrushchev's report to the Soviet people, made by him on September 28, 1959.

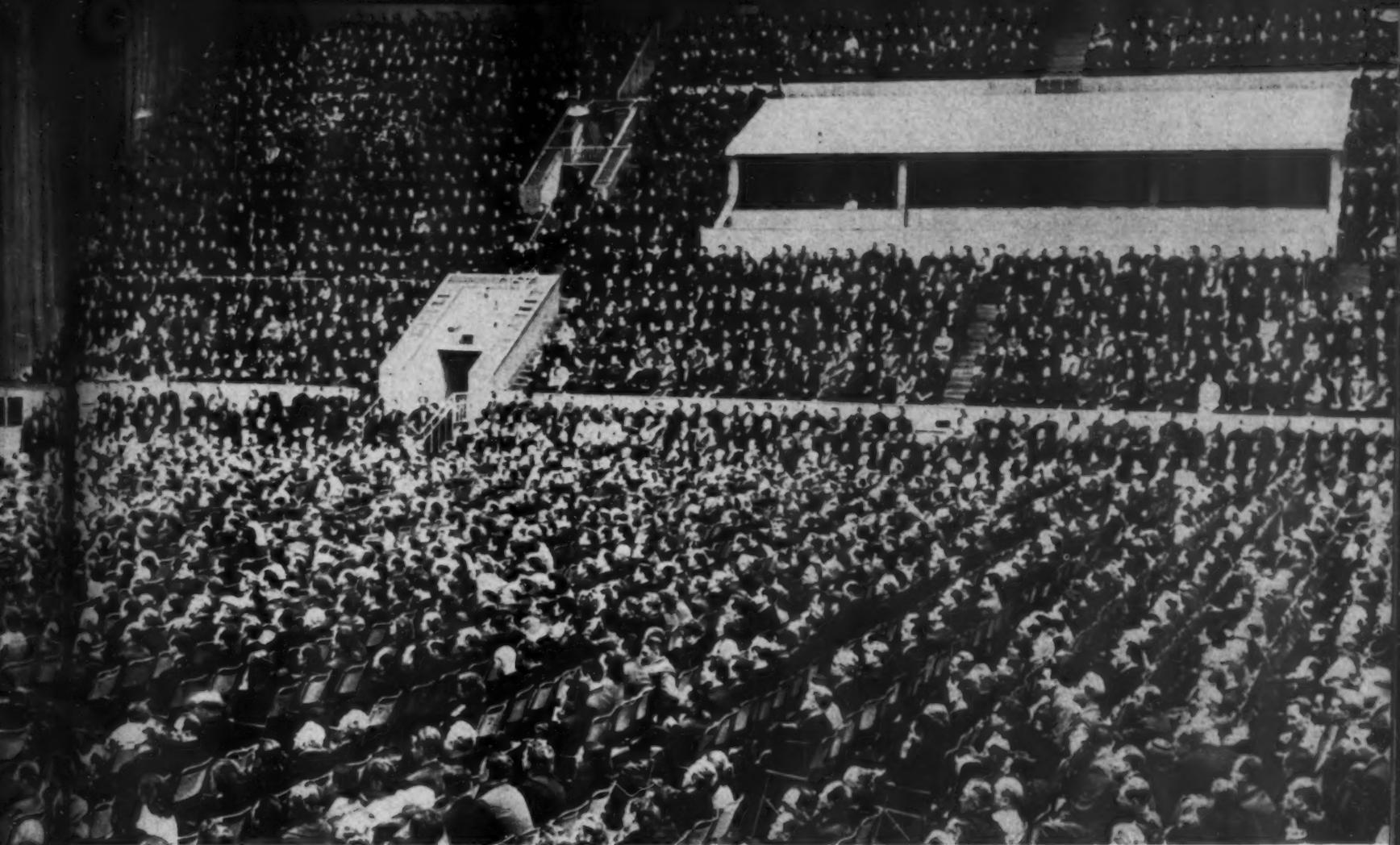
DEAR COMRADES,

We have just left the plane which completed a nonstop flight from Washington to Moscow. We have come straight to you, dear Muscovites, to share with you our impressions and to tell you about the results of our visit to the United States of America undertaken at the invitation of the President of the United States, Dwight Eisenhower.

In accepting his invitation we proceeded from the fact that the international situation and the relations between our states, two Great Powers—the Soviet Union and the United States—

have long been in a state of tension. To continue this state of affairs means to perpetuate a situation fraught with all kinds of surprises, with grave consequences for our peoples and the peoples of the entire world. That is why the most farsighted statesmen of some countries have come to realize the need for making an effort to end the "cold war," to do away with the tension which has developed in international relations, to clear the atmosphere and create more or less normal relations among states. Then the nations would be able to live and look to the future without fearing for their destinies. The twentieth century is a century of the greatest flowering of man's intellect and talents. In our time people create with their own hands the things that mankind only dreamed of for centuries, expressing these dreams in tales which seemed to be sheer fantasy. Must we, in this period when flowering human genius is penetrating the secrets of nature and harnessing its mighty forces, reconcile ourselves to the perpetuation of relations that existed between people when man was still a beast?

In those distant times these relations could be explained by the fact that man was in the first stage of his development and differed but little from animals, but today, when man has reached an unparalleled level in the development of his scientific knowledge and, step by step, more and more subordinates the forces of nature to his will, making them serve society—



MEETINGS WERE HELD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AT WHICH SOVIET PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY ENDORSED THE HISTORIC MISSION.

OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

today nothing can justify the preservation of the kind of relations that existed between primitive people.

Our time can and should become a time for the realization of great ideals, a time of peace and progress.

The Soviet Government perceived this long ago. Precisely for this reason we have repeatedly proposed that the Great Powers arrange a summit meeting so as to exchange views on urgent international problems. When we made these proposals, we believed in man's reason. We believed that, given a reasonable approach, the proponents of different political views, countries with different social systems, would be able to find a common language so as to resolve correctly in the interests of consolidating peace the contemporary problems that alarm all mankind. In our age of great technical progress, in conditions when there are states with different social systems, international problems cannot be resolved successfully otherwise than on the basis of peaceful coexistence. There is no other way. Those people who say they do not understand what peaceful coexistence is and are fearful of it contribute, willingly or unwillingly, to the further development of the "cold war," which will certainly extend if we do not interfere and stop it. It will reach such a pitch that a spark might result capable of producing a world war.

Much would perish in this war. It will be late to discuss what peaceful coexistence means when the talking is done by

such frightful means of destruction as atomic and hydrogen bombs, as ballistic rockets which are practically impossible to locate and which are capable of delivering nuclear warheads to any part of the globe. To disregard this is to shut our eyes, stop our ears and bury our head as the ostrich does when faced with danger. If we people imitate the ostrich and hide our head in the sand, then the question arises: What is the use of having this head if it is unable to avert the threat to its very life?

No, we must display the reason of man, confidence in this reason, confidence in the possibility of reaching agreement with statesmen of different countries, and by joint efforts mobilize people to avert the war danger. It is necessary to have the will and courage to go against those who persist in continuing the "cold war." It is necessary to bar the road to it, to thaw the ice and normalize international relations.

I must say from this high platform to the Muscovites, to all our people, to the government and the Party, that President Dwight Eisenhower of the United States has displayed wise statesmanship in assessing the present international situation, that he has displayed courage and strong will. Despite the complexity of the situation which prevails in the United States, he, the person who enjoys the full confidence of his people, has come out with a proposal to exchange visits between the heads of government of our countries. We pay our respects to this



ARMED FORCES GUARD OF HONOR salutes the Soviet guest upon his arrival at Andrews Air Force Base. In answer to the President's welcom-

ing speech Nikita S. Khrushchev expressed the earnest desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and friendship with the American people.

HISTORIC VISIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

important initiative aimed at consolidating peace. Undertaking this step, he was confident that we would accept the hand he offered us, since we have repeatedly approached both President Eisenhower and the other heads of government on this question. And the President of the United States was not mistaken in his expectations.

Dear Comrades, I report to you with satisfaction that we have fulfilled a part of the agreement with President Eisenhower on the exchange of the visits. Availing ourselves of the President's kind invitation, we undertook a trip to the United States and had important meetings and talks there.

I should like to share with you my impressions of this trip and tell you briefly about its results. I think it is best to tell you everything as it was. The truer the account, the better it will be for the strengthening of relations between the peoples

of our countries. If I were to say that all outstanding questions were resolved after our tour of some American cities, after our meetings and talks with many Americans, it would be incorrect. Only a politically blind person could think that everything will turn out as he says.

No, one visit or one tour is not enough to resolve questions of such importance; this calls for greater efforts. Many more meetings will be necessary to achieve full understanding, to achieve what always has been the aim of our Party, our people, our Soviet state—to ensure peaceful coexistence between states with different ways of life and to ensure the security of peoples on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs.

I want to tell you how we felt when we first set foot on the soil of the United States of America.

To tell you frankly, my feelings were mixed. The point is that immediately after the announcement of the forthcoming exchange of visits, many publications and some public figures in the United States launched a propaganda campaign against my coming to the United States. They were creating an atmosphere that did not warm me even though the temperature in the United States is considerably higher than in Moscow. They wanted to meet me with a cold shower. I was particularly disappointed when, flying from Moscow to Washington, I read Vice President Nixon's statement timed for my arrival. He

had chosen an audience which, seemingly, could not be suspected of any belligerency. It was the American Dental Association. However, Mr. Nixon's speech was by no means of medical significance. He, so to speak, added cold to the toothache. One might think that he was afraid lest it become warmer, lest the "cold war" really end. I do not understand why this was necessary.

However, when we arrived in Washington, we were given a welcome which was worthy of our great country, our great people. President Eisenhower must be given his due; he did everything that had to be done for a welcome at such a level. You certainly have read in the papers what a welcome was given to us in the capital of the United States and what a speech was made by the President. I am not going to repeat: it was a warm welcome.

Shortly after our arrival in Washington I met the President at the White House. Also present were Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State Herter. I have a somewhat restless character and I am a blunt man, so I asked in our very first conversation—though it may not perhaps have been very diplomatic—why the Vice President had found it necessary to make such a statement on the eve of my arrival. I will not speak of the unfriendly statements and articles by people of lesser standing.

The President said he had not read Nixon's statement. I told him then that it need not be read as it was already a matter of the past.

This is one feature which shows in some measure the preparations made to receive the guest from across the sea.

Another point. You Muscovites, and not only you but indeed all Soviet people—the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Georgians, Kazakhs, Armenians, all peoples—always give a worthy welcome to your guests. Whatever country your guest may represent, whatever his political convictions may be, we meet him with bread and salt because he is our guest, and we show him inner, and not merely outward, respect. But there, in the United States, I witnessed the following sight on the first day: We were riding in a car with the President. There were huge crowds of people. Some raised their hands and waved but—I saw this—jerked their hands back quickly as if from a live wire.

It was difficult for me to understand this at first. I decided to look more attentively at the faces of the people standing along both sides of our route. I began to greet people by slight nods and many of them replied in the same way. What was the matter then?

I was told afterward that ten minutes before we drove with the President to the White House, some automobile had passed along our route with a poster saying: Welcome the guest worthily, politely, but without applause and greetings.

I later asked Mr. Lodge, the President's personal representative who accompanied me during the tour of the United States, whether that was true. I received the explanation that a car with such a poster had actually passed, but it was allegedly not known to whom it belonged. You see, it had broken through the police cordon. When the officials gave me this explanation, I told them I could not imagine how the police, who guarded me so well, failed to notice the car carrying such a poster.

I am sure that the President did not know anything about this and that it was all done contrary to the wishes of not only the President but also the others who organized the ceremony to welcome us. However, as the saying goes, the words cannot be cut out of a song.

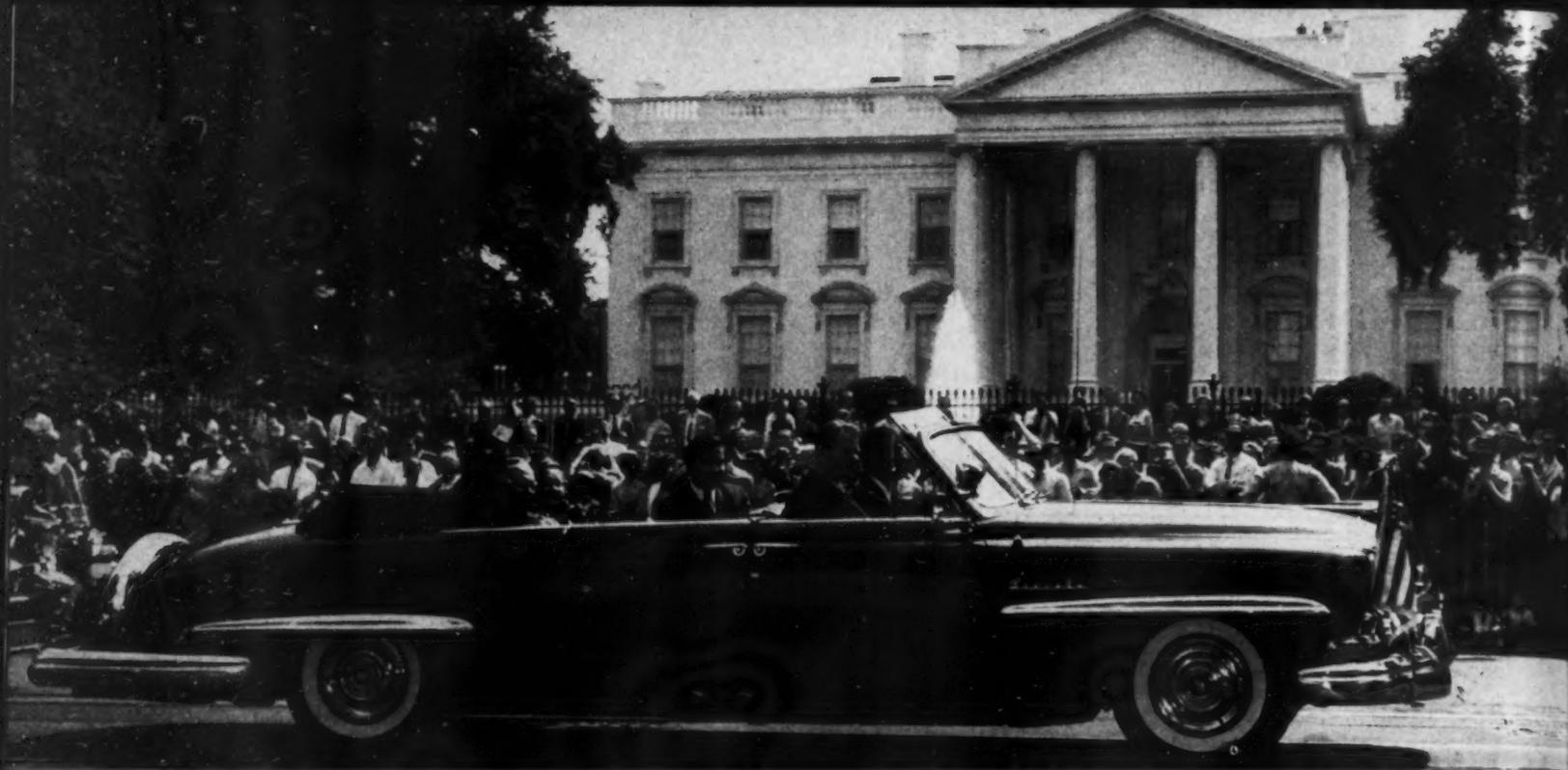
From the very first steps on American soil I was so closely guarded that it was absolutely impossible to contact ordinary Americans. This guarding turned into a sort of house arrest. I was taken around in a closed car and could see the people welcoming us only through its window. But the people greeted me, though very often they could not even see me.

I do not by far take all the feelings of friendship which were expressed by the American people as referring to myself or even to our communist ideology. The Americans told us in these greetings that, like us, they stood for peace and friendship between our peoples.

I am not going to speak in detail about all our meetings with



A PARADE OF WELCOME with Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force units and motorized and mounted police in the line of march greeted the visiting Soviet guest as he drove through the streets of Washington on his way to Blair House where he and his family stayed. It was a welcome worthy of our great country and our great people, said the Chairman



300 THOUSAND WASHINGTONIANS lined the streets to greet the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers with shouts of "Peace and Friend-

ship" on his arrival in the capital. It was a warm welcome, the first of many Khrushchev was to receive on his tour through the United States.

HISTORIC VISIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

FRIENDSHIP FLAGS of two states were carried by Washingtonian John Nawrot as he and thousands of others welcomed Khrushchev.



the Americans. You apparently know about them from the papers. We visited Washington and then New York where I had the honor to submit to the United Nations, on behalf of the Soviet Government, a plan for general and complete disarmament.

From New York we went to the West Coast of the United States, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, and then to Iowa and to Pittsburgh, a major industrial center in Pennsylvania. Finally, we returned to Washington. It was a big trip. We saw various parts of the United States and met people in various walks of life. We had many good meetings and frank conversations. But there also were meetings of a different kind.

On the first half of our trip we noticed that the same record was played over and over again. Speakers asserted that I had once said that we would "bury the capitalists." At first I patiently explained that what I had really said was that we would "bury capitalism," in the sense that socialism would inevitably supersede this moribund social form just as capitalism, in its time, had superseded feudalism. But then I saw that the people who stubbornly repeated these questions did not need explanations. They had a definite aim, that of using communism to intimidate people who had only the vaguest notion of what it is.

I had to speak my mind about this when at a reception in Los Angeles, the Mayor of the city, who was no worse than the other mayors but less diplomatic perhaps, started to say the same thing all over again.

I said: Do you want to organize an unfriendly demonstration for me in every city, at every meeting? If you are going to receive me in this way then, as the Russian saying goes, "it is not hard to turn back from the gate." If you are not yet ready for talks, if you have not yet realized the need for liquidating the "cold war" and fear that it will be liquidated, if you want to continue it, we can wait, the wind is not blowing in our faces either. We have both enough patience and enough wisdom. Things are going well in our country. Our people have time and again displayed such reason, such strength, such will and such ability to overcome difficulties that they will be able to stand up for their country and for the cause of peace. They will reply worthily if the forces of aggression attempt to test us by the bayonet.

I had to enter into diplomatic negotiations then. I asked



SIGHT-SEEING FLIGHT. After the White House visit, Nikita S. Khrushchev and the President took a helicopter flight over the nation's capital.

Comrade Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to go and tell Mr. Lodge, the President's personal representative who was accompanying me, that if the situation were not set straight I would not find it possible to continue the trip and would have to return to Washington and then to Moscow.

All this seemed to have produced its effect. Mr. Lodge told me through Gromyko that he recommended that I go on to San Francisco and other cities on our itinerary and that the local authorities would take measures to prevent any recurrence of this.

I must tell you that these negotiations through Comrade Gromyko took place at night, and when I awoke in the morning, everything had indeed changed. And when we left Los Angeles for San Francisco, I was, figuratively speaking, "uncuffed" and had the opportunity to leave the railroad coach and meet people. People shook my hands, and I shook their hands in return, they applauded and smiled just as you Muscovites smile when welcoming guests, rejoicing at their arrival and doing everything possible to make the guests feel welcome.

When we came to San Francisco, the sun shone brightly and it was a fine day, the kind we have in summer. The climate of this remarkable city was absolutely different—we were warm from the sun, but even warmer from the cordial and unconstrained welcome given us.

We are exceptionally thankful to the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Christopher; to the Governor of California, Mr. Brown; the people of San Francisco, all those who approached our visit with understanding, a visit of peace and friendship between our peoples, among the peoples of all countries.

We were given every opportunity to meet and talk with the common people. True, we were not able to take full advantage of this, but it was due to the short duration of our stay. Honestly speaking, our suspicions about the evil intentions of the local authorities were dispelled. We immediately established good contacts with the residents of that big and beautiful city.

I wish to note particularly the meeting with the longshoremen. The head of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's Union, Mr. Bridges, invited me and my companions to come and talk with the dockers. This was a heartfelt meeting. Among the longshoremen, ordinary and sincere people that they are, I felt as though I were among Soviet workers. The greetings I conveyed to them from the Soviet workers were received with enthusi-



A WEST POINT CADET, Captain Ofstett of Texas, was introduced to Nikita S. Khrushchev by Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House.

IN BELTSVILLE, MD., the Chairman was taken on a tour of the farm research center and had a look at its poultry and livestock.





TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN. The name of Lincoln is revered in the Soviet Union for our people know him as the great leader who in the Civil War headed

the progressive struggle for man's freedom. His memory will live on through the ages, Nikita Khrushchev said when he visited the Memorial.

WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS. The Chairman was invited to meet with members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee for a lengthy question and answer session. Discussions like this, he commented after the meeting, go a long way to help us understand each other.



HISTORIC VISIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

asm, and they asked me to convey their warm greetings in reply.

I also remember the visit to a plant producing computers in San Jose, near San Francisco. Its manager, Mr. Watson, the workers and employees met us cordially and showed us all the complex production processes, making all explanations in Russian—a touching forethought. The plant itself, its layout and the organization of production made a very good impression.

One of the people making the explanation had a slight Ukrainian accent, and I asked him (in Ukrainian): "And what is your name?"

He replied: "Marchenko."

I said: "How do you do. Are your parents living?"

He said: "Yes."

"My best regards to them."

He thanked me.

But our stay in hospitable San Francisco was drawing to a close and we were to fly to another American city, Des Moines, in Iowa. It is one of the main centers of agricultural production in the United States.

After a warm meeting with the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and representatives of business and public circles, we went out of town to the cornfields, so dear to my heart. And I must tell you that the Americans know how to



A DINNER in honor of President Eisenhower was given by the Chairman at the Soviet Embassy. With the President and Mrs. Eisenhower are their

son and daughter-in-law. Previously the Chairman and his family had been honored at a White House dinner attended by many distinguished guests.

grow corn. It is all planted in squares and the fields are in good condition. True, even there on the farm of a great authority on corn, my old acquaintance Garst, I found some shortcomings. The corn was planted too densely in clusters and I, of course, called his attention to this in a friendly fashion.

We enjoyed the lavish hospitality of our host, Mr. Garst, who arranged an interesting meeting with farmers for us. There we also met the noted Democratic leader Adlai Stevenson, who had come from Chicago, and our conversation with him was very frank and friendly.

Another incident comes to mind. When we arrived at the University of Iowa, one of the young people gave me a student newspaper. It carried a big article in which the students. I was told, welcomed our arrival. It said, however, that the students would meet us without enthusiasm, without cheers. But what happened? The students in whose name the article had been written, those young people thirsting for life, displayed as much enthusiasm as our youth. They shouted, applauded and expressed their feelings in a most lively way. I heard them shouting, "Comrade Khrushchev," "Nikita" and other simple words that came straight from the heart.

I must also tell you about the warm welcome given us by the people of one of America's biggest industrial centers, the city of iron and steel workers and machine builders, the people of Pittsburgh. They displayed great friendliness and respect for us. I even felt mildly apologetic when I drove from the airport to the city. We arrived in Pittsburgh at midnight. The night was dark, but as we drove to the city, there were cars parked along the entire route, there were people standing, and I saw their smiles and heard their greetings.

In Pittsburgh we visited the machine-building plant of the Mesta Company. We felt that the management did everything to show us the plant, to let us see the working conditions there. We made the rounds of the plant and conversed with workers. I wish to stress one thing: When we entered, there were greetings, but they were restrained. However, the more we talked to the workers, the warmer the meeting became, and the workers loudly expressed their sentiments of respect for us, representatives of the Soviet state, of the Soviet people.

I also carried away the memory of my meeting with the businessmen and intellectuals of Pittsburgh which was held at the local university. As usual, a dinner was given there, and during this dinner speeches were made which, it seemed to me, were distinguished by a more realistic understanding of the need for establishing friendly relations between our countries.

Listening to my speech, some people may think that in describing these friendly meetings Khrushchev has drawn the curtain on hostile demonstrations. No, I do not intend to hush up incidents of hostile or unfriendly attitudes toward us. Yes, there were such incidents. You should know that just as the American newsmen were my "sputniks" during the tour of the United States, pro-fascist refugees from different countries migrated from city to city, displaying their few miserable posters. We also met hostile and grim American faces.

There were very many good things, but the bad should not be forgotten either. This worm, and a long one it is, is still alive and may show its vitality in the future, too.

Why do I say this? Is it that I wish to cool the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States? No. I speak of this because you ought to know the truth, so that you may



LET'S DISARM COMPLETELY IN FOUR YEARS. Nikita Khrushchev addressed the UN General Assembly, where he submitted the Soviet Government's

proposal for general disarmament. The proposal, he said, is prompted solely by the desire to secure truly lasting peace among the nations.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD shakes hands with Nikita Khrushchev and his wife as they arrive at the UN dinner given in honor of the Chairman.



HISTORIC VISIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

see not only the side that is pleasant to us, but also the other, the backstage side, which should not be concealed. There are forces in America working against us and against the easing of tension, for the preservation of the "cold war." To close your eyes to this would mean showing weakness in the struggle against these evil forces, against these evil spirits. No, they must be exposed, they must be shown to the world, publicly whipped, they should be fried in the devil's pan. Let those who want to continue the "cold war" be angry. They will not be supported by the common people of the world, they will not be supported by reasonable people.

The trip to Pittsburgh rounded off our tour of the United States.

Concluding my account of the trip across that country, I should like to express our sincere gratitude to the mayors of the cities and the governors of the states that we visited, to the representatives of business circles, the intellectuals, the personnel of enterprises and universities, the workers and farmers, and to all the representatives of public organizations. I should like to note, particularly, the amount of work done by the Mayor of New York, Mr. Wagner; the Mayor of San Fran-



AT HYDE PARK Eleanor Roosevelt showed the Khrushchevs around. The Chairman said the visit brought to life the memory of a man who helped to improve Soviet-American relations.



TO AN OUTSTANDING STATESMAN, a fighter for progress and peace among nations—to President Franklin Roosevelt.

cisco, Mr. Christopher; the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. Gallagher; the Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lawrence; the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Litchfield; the President of Iowa State University, Mr. Hilton; the representatives of business circles, Eric Johnston, Robert Dowling, Cyrus Eaton, Thomas Watson, Frank Mesta, Roswell Garst and others.

The numerous gifts presented to us were a remarkable manifestation of respect for our country, its great people. The Mayor of New York presented us with a civic medal and the Mayor of Pittsburgh presented us with a symbolic key to the city. By the way, I said: I accept this key as a symbol of trust. You can rest assured, I promise you, that this key will never be used without the permission of the host.

The International Harvester Company presented us with a film on the mechanization of corn growing. President Eisenhower presented us with a pedigreed calf from his private farm, Admiral Strauss with a calf and steer, farmer Coolidge with a pedigreed hog. We received many other presents, for which we are grateful.

I wish to note that in the main the American press, radio and television gave wide coverage to our stay in the United States without bias. Of course, there were unfriendly sallies of individual newsmen, but they did not set the tone for the American press.

During the tour of the United States, my friends and I were accompanied by Mr. Lodge, personal representative of the President; Mr. Buchanan, State Department chief of protocol; Mr. Thompson, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; their wives; and other officials. I must thank them, and particularly Mr. Lodge. He did everything to make our trip pleasant and to acquaint us with the life of the great people of the United States.

I jokingly said to Mr. Lodge: If I, a representative of the working class, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and he, a representative of the capitalist world, were, by chance,

abandoned on an uninhabited island, we would find a common language and ensure peaceful coexistence there. Why, then, cannot states with different social systems ensure coexistence? Our states are also, so to say, on an island: After all, with present-day means of communication, which have brought the continents so close together, our planet really resembles a small island, and we should realize this. Understanding the need for coexistence, we should pursue a peaceful policy, live in friendship, not brandish arms but destroy them.

On September 25 we again met with the President at the White House and left with him by helicopter for his summer home, which is called Camp David. We stayed there September 25, 26 and 27. We had frank, friendly talks and explained the positions of our governments on basic international problems as well as on questions related to the improvement of Soviet-American relations. Taking part in these meetings and conversations and doing a useful piece of work were Mr. Herter, Secretary of State of the United States, and Comrade Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, as well as the other comrades who accompanied me.

The chief outcome of the exchange of views with the President of the United States is recorded in the joint communiqué. There can be no doubt that this document will be received with satisfaction by all those who are interested in consolidating peace.

It should be taken into account, however, that we could not, of course, clear away with the President in one try all the rubble of the "cold war" that has piled up during many years. It will take time to clean up this rubbish, and not only to clean it up but to get rid of it. Things dividing us are still too fresh in memory. Sometimes it is difficult for certain statesmen to put aside old positions, the old views and formulas.

But I will tell you with all frankness, dear Comrades, that I got the impression from the talks and discussions on concrete questions with the President of the United States that he sincerely wants to end the "cold war," to create normal rela-



A NEW YORK CITY CIVIC MEDAL was presented to Nikita Khrushchev by Mayor Wagner at an official luncheon. During his stay in the city the Chair-

man talked with industrialists, financiers, educators and civic leaders, stressing the importance of improving relations between the two countries

HISTORIC VISIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

tions between our countries, to promote improved relations among all countries. Peace is indivisible now, it cannot be ensured by the efforts of two or three countries only. So we must fight for peace in such a way that all the nations, all the countries, are drawn into this struggle.

We exchanged views with the President of the United States on questions of disarmament. He said that the United States Government was studying our proposals and that the United States, just as we, wanted complete disarmament under proper control.

It seems that there is now no reason for delaying the solution of this question; but on the other hand, the question of disarmament is so serious that we should not press our partners for its solution. The question must be studied, of course, so as to find a solution which would really create an atmosphere of trust and ensure disarmament and peaceful coexistence among states.

So let us not make hurried statements. let us be patient and

give the statesmen time to consider our proposals. But we shall not sit on our hands, we shall advocate the need for complete and general disarmament. We regard our proposals as a basis for agreement. We are ready to discuss any amendments to our document, to our proposals. We are ready to discuss other proposals, too, if they are submitted for the purpose of attaining the same goals as ours.

We exchanged views with the President on the German question, also, on the question of concluding a peace treaty. We tried to prove, and I think we were successful in this, that our proposals concerning the peace treaty were incorrectly interpreted in the West. Some people tried to stir up unnecessary excitement, said that they are an ultimatum, etc. Those who acted in this way were obviously guided by a desire to prolong the "cold war." They went so far as to claim that our proposals for a peace treaty with Germany were something short of a declaration of war. It surely takes some nerve to distort the peace-loving position of the Soviet Union in such a way.

We also exchanged views on holding a summit meeting. Both President Eisenhower and I set forth the positions of our governments and agreed that this meeting is necessary and useful.

We discussed with the President of the United States the date of his return visit to the Soviet Union. At first the President planned to come to the Soviet Union at the end of October this year. However, he asked me what the best time was for traveling in our country. I began thinking. We Muscovites like Moscow the year round. But for us, as for all people, spring is

the most pleasant time of the year, because it is the time of joy, of the lush flowering and awakening of life. So, I told him that to my mind, it was best to come here at the end of May or early in June. It would be good if the President brought along with him his wife, son, his son's wife and his grandchildren. We should be happy also to welcome the President's brother, who came to our country with Mr. Nixon.

The President was kind enough to invite me to his farm. He showed me his cornfields; I could not miss the chance of seeing the President's corn, of course. I was also shown the heifers and steers at the Eisenhower farm. Handsome animals they were. I must say, however, that it is not a big farm for the President to have, considering the greatness and wealth of his country. It is not a rich farm and the soil there is not too good. But the President said he wanted to put some work into it, to improve the soil and leave something behind to be remembered by.

At the farm I made friends with the President's grandchildren and held a conference with them. I asked them whether they wanted to come to Russia. All of them, big and small, unanimously declared they wanted to come to Russia, to see Moscow. The President's eldest grandson is eleven years old and the smallest granddaughter is three or four years old. So I have won their support. I told the President jokingly that it was easier to agree on a visit with his grandchildren than with him because his grandchildren have a favorable environment while he, obviously, is confronted with some obstacles which do not allow him to realize this desire of his in the spirit and at the time he prefers.

I wish to tell you, dear Comrades, that I do not doubt the President's readiness to exert his will and efforts to reach agreement between our countries, to create friendly relations between our nations and to solve urgent problems in the interests of consolidating peace.

At the same time I got the impression that there are forces in America which do not move in the same direction as the President. These forces are for the continuation of the "cold war" and for the arms race. I would not be in a hurry with a final reply to the question as to whether these forces are large or small, influential or not influential, and whether these forces can overcome the forces supporting the President—and he is backed by an absolute majority of the American people.

Time is a good adviser, or as the Russian people say, "Morning is wiser than evening." This is a wise saying. So let's wait for morning, especially since we arrived in the afternoon and it is evening when I am speaking. It will take perhaps several mornings before we clear this up. But we shall not rest idle while waiting for the dawn, we shall not wait to see which way international relations tilt.

For our part we shall do everything we can to tilt the barometer's hand away from "Stormy" and even from "Changeable" to show "Fair."

I am confident, Comrades, that in the present conditions, when the forces of peace have grown immensely, when the socialist camp has some one billion people and tremendous productive potential, when the Soviet Union has reached great heights in industry and agriculture, science, technology and culture, we can do a great deal for the sake of peace.

In our actions we rely on reason, on truth, on the support of all the people. Moreover, we rely on our mighty potential. And let it be known to those who want to continue the "cold war" so as to turn it sooner or later into a shooting war, that in our time only a madman would start a war and he himself would perish in its flames.

The peoples must strait-jacket these madmen. We believe that sound statesmanship and human genius will triumph. Citing Pushkin: "Hail reason, down with obscurity!"

Dear Muscovites! We are boundlessly happy to return home, to see the faces of the Soviet people which are so dear to our hearts.

Long live the great Soviet people, who are successfully building communism under the leadership of the glorious Leninist party!

Long live Soviet-American friendship!

Long live friendship among all the peoples of the world!



NEW YORK IS A GOOD CITY, but Moscow is better, the Chairman said as he viewed the skyline from the Empire State Building

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER called on Nikita Khrushchev to convey to him cordial greetings from the people of the Empire State.



NEW YORKERS WERE OUT in mass to greet Khrushchev though they often couldn't even see him as he was whisked by in a closed car.





SALUTE TO PEACE—this was the slogan with which Pittsburgh met Nikita Khrushchev. The whole city was out on the street to greet the representative

of the Soviet people. "We welcome the peaceful efforts of Eisenhower and Khrushchev," said the people of Pittsburgh, joining the people of

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV SPEAKS

FROM THE EDITORS: Excerpts from the speeches made by Nikita S. Khrushchev in the United States and from his talks are published on the following pages. They cover a wide range of vital international problems: Soviet-American relations, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, peace treaty with Germany, world trade, as well as various aspects of life in the Soviet Union.

We Came With an Open Heart

We have always considered reciprocal visits and meetings of representatives of states useful. Meetings and discussions between the statesmen of our two great countries, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, are of especially great importance.

All the peoples are profoundly interested in the maintenance and consolidation of peace, in peaceful coexistence. War does not promise anyone any good; peace is advantageous to all the nations. This is the basic principle which we believe the statesmen of all countries should be guided by in order to realize the aspirations of the peoples.

We have come to you with an open heart and good intentions. The Soviet people want to live in friendship with the American people. There are no obstacles to having the relations between our countries develop as relations between good neighbors. The Soviet and the American people, like other peoples, fought well together in the Second World War against the common enemy and broke his backbone. In peaceful conditions we have even more reason and more possibilities for friendship and for cooperation between the peoples of our countries. *(From the speech at Andrews Airfield, September 15, 1959.)*

We have come with a feeling of friendship for the American people and a sincere desire to bring about an improvement in the relations between our countries, to strengthen world peace. This is the main purpose of our visit.

We would like to reach agreement with your government on issues of vital importance. These issues are many, but first of all I should like to point out what they are: the relaxation of international tensions and the abolition of the cold war, disarmament, a peace treaty with Germany, world

trade and improvement of the relations between our countries. *(From the address at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1959.)*

Problems Should Be Negotiated

In international affairs, in solving controversial problems, success is possible provided states concentrate not on what divides the present world but on what brings states closer together. No social or political distinctions, no differences in ideology or religious beliefs must prevent the member-states of the United Nations from reaching agreement on the main thing—namely, that the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation be observed by all states sacredly and unswervingly.

If disagreements and differences in social systems are pushed to the fore, this is bound to doom to failure all our efforts to preserve peace. In the 20th century it is impossible to undertake crusades as the medieval fanatics did to wipe out heretics with fire and the sword, without running the risk of confronting humanity with the greatest calamity in its history.



other cities in their cordial welcome. "I have never seen such big crowds," said City Mayor Gallagher. "Pittsburgh liked Soviet Premier Khrushchev

and Mr. Khrushchev liked Pittsburgh. It was a hearty meeting," the New York Times correspondent Homer Bigart reported to his newspaper.

WORKS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The United Nations is itself the embodiment of the idea of peaceful cooperation between states with different social and political systems. Just look at the many states belonging to different social systems. What a multitude of races and nationalities, what a diversity of world outlooks and cultures are represented in this hall!

But with a different approach among states to controversial problems, a difference of views on the causes of present international tension, we should be prepared for the fact that overcoming these differences will require persistent effort, restraint and wise statesmanship on the part of governments. The time has come for the efforts of the United Nations in strengthening peace to be supplemented by the efforts of the heads of government of all states, by the efforts of the broad masses of people supporting the peace and security of the nations. Everything indicates that the time has come to usher in a period of international negotiations, conferences and meetings of statesmen in order that the pressing international problems be solved one after another.

For the principles of peaceful coexist-

ence to become completely established in the relations between states, it is necessary, in our opinion, to end the "cold war." The peoples cannot permit the unnatural state of the cold war to continue any longer, just

as they could not permit the plague and cholera epidemics to rage unchecked.

What does ending the cold war mean and what must be done to accomplish this?

End the Cold War

First of all, it is necessary to put an end to calls for war. There is no hiding the fact that belligerent speeches continue to be made by certain shortsighted statesmen. Is it not time to put an end to the brandishing of arms and the threats against other states?

The cold war is doubly dangerous because it is going under conditions of an unbridled armaments race, which, like an avalanche, is increasing suspicion and distrust among states.

Nor must it be forgotten that the cold war began and is proceeding at a time when the aftermath of the Second World War has not yet been eliminated, when a peace treaty with Germany has not yet

been concluded, and when an occupation regime is still maintained in the heart of Germany, Berlin, on the territory of its Western sectors. Eliminating this source of tension in the center of Europe, in the potentially most dangerous area of the world, where major armed forces of the opposing military alignments are close to each other, would furnish the key to improving the entire international climate. We appeal to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France to make every effort to reach agreement on real steps for achieving this goal.

Who can deny the great importance of developing contacts between peoples for ending the cold war and improving the

End the Cold War

international climate? We are in favor of extending the practice of mutual visits by statesmen as well as by representatives of political, business and public circles, for developing international economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

I should like to say that the United Nations will fulfill its noble mission far more successfully if it succeeds in getting rid of the elements of the cold war, which often handicap its activities. Surely it is the cold war that has produced the intolerable situation in which the People's Republic of China, one of the biggest powers of the world, has for many years now been deprived of its lawful rights in the United Nations.

It is inconceivable that anyone could earnestly think that a stable and reliable solution of major world problems can be achieved without the participation of the great People's China. . . .

The restoration of the lawful rights of People's China would not only greatly enhance the prestige and authority of the United Nations but would also be a notable contribution to improving the international climate generally.

I should like to hope that the United Nations will find the strength to get rid of all the sediment of the cold war and will become a really universal organ of international cooperation working effectively for world peace.

It may, however, be asked: The abolition of the cold war, the strengthening of peace, and the peaceful coexistence of states are, of course, supremely noble and attractive goals, but are they attainable, are they realistic? Can we even now, in present-day conditions, place the relations between states on a new basis?

From this platform I resolutely declare that the Soviet Government considers the achievement of these goals not only urgent but also quite realistic. The Soviet Union is convinced that the necessary conditions are now at hand for a **radical** change for the **complete** abolition of the cold war in the interests of all humanity.

Ice Begins to Break Up

It is especially heartening that important steps have been taken to develop Soviet-American relations. Scarcely anyone doubts the fact that the development of the international situation as a whole depends in many respects on how the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two strongest powers in the world, develop. That is precisely the reason why the very first sprouts of something new which have appeared lately in Soviet-American relations are meeting with most sincere approval all over the world. The ice in Soviet-American relations has undoubtedly begun to break up and we are sincerely glad of this.



THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES were waiting for the Soviet guest to arrive after his jet flight across the country from New York. Khrushchev visited Hollywood where he met American movie actors and producers and in the evening attended a city reception given in his honor.

LET'S SPEED UP SOVIET-AMERICAN MOVIE EXCHANGE, said Nikita Khrushchev to Eric Johnston, the President of the National Motion Picture Association, at a luncheon tendered him on behalf of the American motion picture industry at the Twentieth Century Fox Hollywood studio



The exchange of visits between the heads of government of the Soviet Union and the United States can be a milestone in the sequence of events ensuring an improvement in Soviet-American relations. We have had, and will continue to have, an exchange of opinions with the President of the United States on problems of Soviet-American relations and on pressing international problems. We trust that Mr. Eisenhower wishes to contribute to removing the tension in the relations between states.

At one of his news conferences the President of the United States expressed a readiness to conduct realistic negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning a reasonable and reciprocally guaranteed plan of general disarmament, or disarmament in the field of special types of weapons, to make a real beginning in solving the problems of a divided Germany and to help reduce tension in the world by other means. Permit me to express the hope that our exchange of views with President Eisenhower will be fruitful.

We are among those who hope that the exchange of visits between the leading statesmen of the United States and the Soviet Union and the forthcoming meetings and conversations will help pave a direct road to the complete ending of the cold war, provided, of course, there is a mutual desire to achieve this goal. That is how we regard our visit to the United States and the coming visit of President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union.

Many other facts could also be adduced typical of the new, favorable trend in the world situation.

The signs that the relations between states are becoming warmer are not, of course, a result of chance favorable circumstances. The world, we think, is really entering a new phase of international relations. The grim years of the cold war could not pass without leaving their traces. The ordinary people and the political leaders in various countries have done much thinking and have learned a lot. Everywhere the forces actively supporting peace and friendly relations between the nations have grown immeasurably.

It would, of course, be unjustified optimism to assert that the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion in the relations between states has already receded into the past, that peace on earth is already secured and that no further persistent efforts by states are required. Unfortunately, this is by far not the case as yet. Circles hampering the relaxation of international tension and sowing the seeds of new conflicts are still active and influential in many countries. These people support the old and departing, they cling to the heritage of the cold war.

But the course of events, especially of late, shows that attempts to hinder a relaxation of international tension, to put spokes in the wheel, can only lead to discomfiture of those who refuse to give up such attempts since the people of the world will not support them. (From the address at the United Nations General Assembly, September 18, 1959.)



AT THE SANTA BARBARA STOPOVER Nikita Khrushchev for the first time during his American tour was able to meet with ordinary Americans. Enroute he went through the railroad cars carrying the press to greet the 300 newsmen and photographers accompanying him.

THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, Henry Cabot Lodge, accompanied the Chairman on his U.S. tour. In the observation car Mr. Lodge pointed out spots of interest to Nikita Khrushchev, Ambassador Menshikov and Sergei Khrushchev on the way to San Francisco.



For General Disarmament

We, all of us, are faced with many unresolved international problems. Not all of them are equally important as to their significance or urgency. Some of them concern the relations between individual countries, others affect the interests of the peoples of several countries and continents. But there is one problem whose solution is awaited with hope by the peoples of all countries, large and small, irrespective of their social system and way of life: It is the **problem of disarmament**. Its correct solution will determine to a great extent whether mankind will proceed to war with its disastrous consequences, or whether the cause of peace will prevail. The peoples are thirsting for peace, they want to live without fear for their future, without fear of losing their loved ones in the flames of a new war. . . .

A dangerous situation has developed in the world today. Various military alliances are in existence and the arms race proceeds

without a moment's letup. So much flammable material has accumulated that a single spark would be enough to place everything on the verge of a catastrophe. The world has reached a point where war may become a fact, owing to some ridiculous accident such as a technical fault in a plane carrying a hydrogen bomb or a mental aberration affecting the pilot at the controls.

It is well known, moreover, that the arms race already constitutes a heavy burden for the peoples. It leads to the rise in prices of consumer goods and to reduction of real wages. It has a harmful effect on the economy of many states and disrupts international trade. Never have so many states, so many people been drawn into military preparations as at present. If we consider, in addition to the military, the number of people directly or indirectly connected with the production of arms and involved in various branches of military research, we

will find that more than 100 million people have been taken away from their peaceful labor—the most vigorous and able-bodied people, men of science and technology. A priceless fund of human energy, knowledge, ingenuity and skill is thrown away as though into a bottomless pit, squandered on growing armaments.

The annual military expenditures of all states today total approximately 100 billion dollars. Is it not time to call a halt to this senseless waste of the people's means and energy for the preparation of war and destruction?

The Soviet Government, guided as it is in its foreign policy by the principles of peaceful coexistence, stands for peace and friendship among all nations. The aim of our domestic policy—the sole one—is to create a life worthy of the best ideals of mankind. Our seven-year plan is permeated with the spirit of peacefulness and with concern for the welfare and happiness of the people. The aim of our foreign policy—the sole and unchanging one—is to prevent war, to ensure peace and security for our country and for all countries.

Some people in the West expected that the material resources of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would be

DURING STOPOVERS all along the Southern California coast, the Chairman met with receptions similar to this one at San Luis Obispo. In that city

Khrushchev picked up a small tearful boy who was frightened by the surrounding crowd and made friends with him (see the inside front cover).



exhausted in the cold war, that their economy would be undermined. But their calculations have been wrong. Even though it has to bear a definite armaments burden, the Soviet Union is able nevertheless to ensure the rapid development of its economy and the ever fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of its people. Of course, the people's material requirements would be better satisfied if the arms burden were removed.

The Soviet Union is a resolute and consistent champion of disarmament. In our state there are no classes or groups interested in war and the arms race, in the conquest of foreign territories. You will all agree that to accomplish the great tasks we have set ourselves—to raise the well-being of the Soviet people and implement the economic construction plans—we need peace. Like the other states that cherish peace, we would like to devote all our economy and resources to peaceful purposes in order to provide our people with an abundance of food, clothing, shelter and the other necessities of life. With the arms race going on, however, we cannot devote all our efforts to peaceful construction without endangering the vital interests of our people, the security interests of the country.

We Prove Our Words by Deeds

All peoples need peace. At the conclusion of the Second World War, the Soviet Union submitted concrete disarmament proposals in the United Nations. We proposed the complete prohibition of atomic weapons, a substantial reduction of the armed forces and armaments, and a large cut in arms expenditures. We went on record for the liquidation of military bases on foreign territories and the withdrawal of armed forces from foreign territories.

We have proved our desire to solve the disarmament problem not only by words but by deeds. The Soviet Union has time and again taken the lead in proposing specific steps toward putting an end to the arms race and getting down as soon as possible to practical measures toward disarmament. Immediately after the end of the war, we carried out an extensive demobilization of the armed forces of our country. The Soviet Union has closed down all the military bases it had on the territories of other states at the end of the Second World War.

You will recall that the Soviet armed forces have been reduced, unilaterally, by a total of over two million men. The Soviet forces in the German Democratic Republic have been reduced considerably and all Soviet troops have been withdrawn from the Rumanian People's Republic. We have also effected a considerable cut in our military budget.

In 1958 the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons in the hope that the other powers would follow this noble example. It is only to be regretted that these hopes were not justified. The Soviet Government has now decided not to resume nuclear tests in the Soviet Union if the Western Powers do not



A FRIENDLY HELLO on the way from Los Angeles to San Francisco. The warm reception that Khrushchev received enroute was only a sampling of the enthusiastic California greeting.



PEACE ON EARTH in any language was heartily endorsed by Khrushchev. The slogan was held aloft in Glendale, California.



IN SAN FRANCISCO there were more than 10,000 people gathered on Nob Hill outside the Mark Hopkins Hotel waiting to extend friendly greetings to the Chairman.

MAYOR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER giving San Francisco's cordial welcome to the Soviet guest.



For General Disarmament

resume tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Only if they resume the testing of nuclear weapons will the Soviet Union consider itself free of the commitment taken.

Disarmament Under Control

The problem of disarmament has been discussed for more than 14 years now in the United Nations and at other international forums, but no practical results have yet been achieved. What is the reason for this? I should not like to rake over the past or consider at length the obstacles and differences that arose in the course of the disarmament talks, much less level accusations against anyone. This is not the main thing today. We think the main thing is to remove the major roadblocks that have been raised in the way of disarmament, to try to find a new approach to the solution of this problem.

The experience of the disarmament talks clearly shows that the question of control has been raised as one of the main obstacles to agreement. We have been and are in favor of strict international control over the implementation of a disarmament agreement when it is reached. But we have

always been against separating the system of control from measures for disarmament, against the organs of control becoming, in effect, organs for the collection of intelligence information in conditions where there would, in effect, be no disarmament.

We are for genuine disarmament under control, but we are against control without disarmament. It would be easy for the opponents of disarmament to make any measure conditional upon demands for control that the other states would be unable to satisfy in the conditions of a universal arms race. Indeed, those same countries which, for some reason or other, advance such far-reaching demands for control would not be inclined to accept these demands themselves if it came to carrying them out.

Still another difficulty exists. As long as disarmament is conceived only as partial disarmament and it is assumed that some armaments will remain after the conclusion of a disarmament agreement, countries would still retain the material possibility of launching an attack. There would always be a fear that with the aid of the remaining types of armaments and armed forces the possibility of launching an attack would continue to exist. The awareness that such a possibility remains was in no small measure an obstacle in the disarmament negotiations. Many states feared that disarmament measures would affect precisely those types of armaments in which they had the greatest advantage and which they believed to be particularly necessary for themselves.



HEARTY RECEPTION AND WARM GREETINGS. The people of San Francisco have charmed us, said Nikita Khrushchev. I felt I was among friendly peo-

ple with the same thoughts as the people of the Soviet Union. We were warm from the sun here, but even warmer from the welcome given us.

Naturally, under these circumstances, in the atmosphere of the cold war and mutual suspicion, no state speaking seriously and not for propaganda could reveal its military secrets, the organization of its defense and war production, without damaging the interests of its national security.

All the delegates will, I am sure, agree with the necessity of focusing the collective reason of all states as well as the United Nations on the search for a new approach to the solution of the disarmament problem. The task is to find a lever by which mankind could be stopped from backsliding into the abyss of war. At the present time only one thing is necessary and that is to rule out the very possibility of wars being unleashed. So long as there exist large armies, air forces and navies, nuclear and rocket weapons, so long as young men on the threshold of life are first of all taught to wage war while the general staffs work out plans for future military operations, there is no guarantee of stable peace.

The Soviet Plan

The Soviet Government, having comprehensively considered the obtaining situation, has come to the firm conviction that **the way out of the deadlock should be sought along the road of general and complete disarmament.** With such an approach the possibility of creating any military advantages for this or that state would be completely ruled out. **It is general and complete disarmament that will remove all**

the barriers that were raised during the consideration of questions of partial disarmament and will clear the way for the establishment of comprehensive and complete control.

What does the Soviet Government propose?

The essence of our proposals is that over a period of four years all states should effect complete disarmament and should no longer have any means of waging war.

This means that armies, navies and air forces shall cease to exist; general staffs and war ministries shall be abolished; military educational establishments shall be closed; dozens of millions of men shall return to peaceful creative labor.

Military bases in foreign territories shall be abolished.

All atomic and hydrogen bombs at the disposal of states shall be destroyed and their further production terminated. The energy of fissionable materials shall be used exclusively for peaceful economic and scientific purposes.

Military rockets of all ranges shall be destroyed and rocket facilities shall remain as a means of transportation and exploring outer space for the benefit of all mankind.

At the disposal of states there should remain only strictly limited contingents of police (militia) agreed upon for each country, armed with small arms and intended for maintaining internal order and protecting the personal security of citizens.

To ensure that no one would violate his

obligations, we propose the setting up of an international control body comprising all states. A system of control over all disarmament measures should be initiated, which should be created and should function in conformity with the stages by which disarmament should be effected.

If disarmament is comprehensive and complete, then upon its attainment control will also be general and complete. The states will have nothing to conceal from one another; none of them will have at their disposal a weapon that could be used against the other, and therefore the controllers will be able to manifest their zeal to the hilt.

Such a solution of disarmament questions would ensure the complete security of all states. It would generate favorable conditions for the peaceful coexistence of states. All international problems would then be resolved not by force of arms but by peaceful means.

We are realists in politics and understand that it takes time to work out such a broad disarmament program. While such a program is being elaborated, while the questions are being negotiated, one should not sit with folded hands and wait.

The Soviet Government believes that the elaboration of a program of general and complete disarmament should not hold up the solution of such an acute and fully mature question as that of the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests for all time. All the prerequisites now exist for such a solution. We hope that the ap-



A VISIT TO THE IBM PLANT in San Jose, California, gave Khrushchev his first chance to see Americans at work. The Chairman and his party were

told about the complex processes involved in manufacturing the RAMAC computer and were pleased that the explanations were given in Russian.

For General Disarmament

appropriate agreement on the discontinuance of tests will be concluded and put into effect without delay.

The danger of a rocket-nuclear war looming over humanity requires courageous and far-reaching solutions to ensure peace.

Reliable Peace Will Be Insured

The decision to carry out within a short space of time general and complete disarmament and its implementation would signal the start of a new stage in international life. The agreement of states to commence general and complete disarmament would be a convincing factual confirmation of the absence of any aggressive designs on their part and of the sincere desire to build their relations with other countries on the basis of friendship and cooperation. With the destruction of weapons and the abolition of armed forces there would remain no material possibility for the pursuit by states of any policy other than a peaceful policy.

Having achieved complete disarmament, mankind would experience a feeling similar to that which overcomes an utterly exhausted desert traveler tormented by the fear of perishing from thirst and exposure, who after long wanderings reaches an oasis.

General and complete disarmament would provide the opportunity of switching enormous material and financial outlays from the manufacture of the instruments of death over to creative purposes. Human energy can be directed toward creating material and spiritual wealth which enriches and ennobles the life and work of human beings.

The implementation of a general and complete disarmament program would provide the opportunity of switching enormous sums of money over to the building of schools, hospitals, houses, roads, to the production of food and consumer goods. The money thus released would provide the opportunity of substantially reducing taxes and lowering prices. This would beneficially affect the living standards of the population and would be welcomed by millions of ordinary people. Just the money spent by states over the past decade for military needs would be enough to build more than 150 million houses which could comfortably accommodate many hundreds of millions of people.

General and complete disarmament would also generate entirely new opportunities for rendering aid to the states whose economies are at present still underdeveloped and which need assistance from the more developed countries. Even if only a small part of the money released as a result of the termination of the military outlays of the Great Powers were earmarked for aid to such states, this could open up virtually a new epoch in the economic development of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

All the artificial obstacles in the way of the development of international trade which today exist in the shape of discriminatory restrictions, proscription lists, etc., would vanish. The industries of such countries as the USA, Britain, France, West Germany and other highly developed countries could, at last, receive large orders from other states. The utilization of the money released as a result of disarmament would create the broadest possible opportunities for the employment of the population. Therefore assertions that disarmament would lead to a crisis or economic depression in the industrially highly developed countries of the capitalist world are erroneous.

When no state, in fact, has the opportunity to undertake military action against other states, international relations will begin to develop under the hallmark of confidence; suspicion and fear will vanish, and all nations will be able to regard one another as true good neighbors. The door will open wide to economic, commercial and cultural cooperation among all states. For the first time reliable and enduring peace, to which all the nations so strongly aspire, will become a reality.

Being convinced that these great aims can and must be achieved by the joint efforts of all states united under the sign of the peaceful principles of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submits for consideration by the United Nations a Declaration on General and Complete Disarmament, comprising concrete proposals on this question.



THANKS FOR THE TOUR, Khrushchev said, shaking hands with IBM Executive Edward Corwin, who had shown him around the plant.



WE SHOULD FOLLOW YOUR EXAMPLE and build more self-service lunchrooms, Khrushchev told IBM President Tom Watson as they had a cafeteria lunch together.

It goes without saying that if at present, due to certain reasons, the Western Powers do not manifest their readiness to embark on general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Government is ready to come to agreement with other states on the appropriate partial steps of disarmament and the strengthening of security. The major steps, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, are the following:

- 1) The creation of a zone of control and inspection with a reduction of foreign troops on the territories of the respective countries of Western Europe;
- 2) The creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe;
- 3) The withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of European states and the liquidation of military bases on foreign territories;
- 4) The conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the NATO member-states and the states party to the Warsaw Treaty;
- 5) An agreement on the prevention of surprise attack by one state upon another.

The Soviet Government deems it appropriate to recall its proposals on disarmament of May 10, 1955, which contain concrete considerations regarding partial steps in the field of disarmament. It is convinced that these proposals are a good basis for agreement on this vitally important problem.

The idea of general and complete disarmament is not being submitted by the Soviet Union for the first time. As far back as the period between World Wars I and II the government of our country came out with a comprehensive program of complete

disarmament. The opponents of disarmament were at that time wont to assert that the Soviet Union made those proposals because it was a weak state economically and militarily. Perhaps at that time this false thesis could delude someone, but it is now universally evident that talk of the Soviet Union's weakness is absurd.

The new proposal of the Soviet Government is prompted by the sole desire to secure truly lasting peace among nations.

We sincerely say to all countries: In

counterbalance to the slogan "Let us arm!"—which is still current in some quarters—we put forward the slogan "Let us disarm completely!" Let us rather compete in who builds more homes, schools, hospitals for their people; produces more grain, milk, meat, clothing and other consumer goods; and not in who has more hydrogen bombs and rockets. This will be welcomed by all the nations of the world. (From the address at the United Nations General Assembly, September 18, 1959.)

Peace Treaty With Germany

There are, of course, other pressing international problems as well. It is no news to you, of course, that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. It is high time to adjust the problems inherited from the Second World War if we do not want to have a third.

Why do we insist so stubbornly that a peace treaty at last be concluded with Germany? Because the absence of a peace treaty poisons the relations among scores of states. It would be impossible to provide conditions for a stable peace in Europe without eliminating the vestiges of the last war. There is no certainty that these vestiges will not fertilize the soil for new war. I know well the importance of fertilizers in agriculture, but I am against such fertilizers in politics.

It is our deeply held conviction that it is impossible to put up with the situation where, fourteen years after the end of World War II, the countries which fought against Germany still have not concluded peace with it and, consequently, the occupation regime is still preserved in West Berlin.

Some Americans are sometimes heard to reason as follows: Europe is far away; there are two German states on the territory of Germany and one of them is even an ally of the United States, and one more ally is never a hindrance. We can well do without a peace treaty.

Pardon me, but only thoughtless people can reason thus. Think about this yourselves. Twice in the lifetime of one generation your country has had to send its sons to the fields of battle in Europe, to



I FEEL AT HOME AMONG YOU, Khrushchev told the West Coast long-shoremen. I'll take your greetings back home to the Soviet workers and I

extend their greetings to you. I consider this meeting with rank-and-file American workers one of the highlights of my trip to the United States.

Peace Treaty with Germany

fight against Germany. And what will happen if your present ally, West Germany, provokes a third war? With things as they are today, it would be more than a question of sending the breadwinners of American families to fight far away from the American shores. The territory of every belligerent would become a theater of military operations. The modern means of destruction are such that war can instantly spread to the entire globe.

You must understand that it is not because we have any fear of the German militarists that I remind you of the dangers involved in the absence of a peace treaty with Germany. We are sufficiently strong to curb the revenge-seekers and, if necessary, to bring them to their senses. You will agree, however, that it is impossible to ignore the fact that certain quarters in West Germany are harboring plans for setting the Soviet Union and the other powers at loggerheads, aggravating the relations between them and keeping the world in a state of international tension.

It is known that the postwar development of Europe and Germany has led to the establishment of two German states. Both

these states exist regardless of our wishes and our attitude toward them. We must take this into account. The best policy is a realistic policy. There is only one way out—to acknowledge that there exist two German states, i.e., recognize the *status quo* in the German question, and conclude a peace treaty with the two German states instead of further dallying with the elimination of the remnants of war.

To allow only one possibility—the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united Germany, which, of course, would be the best thing—would be tantamount to scrapping the question of a peace treaty.

Berlin Question

Conclusion of a peace treaty would also settle such a problem as the question of Berlin which leads to constant friction between the powers. It is sometimes said that the Berlin question allegedly did not exist a year ago and that the situation in Berlin was not bad. But need we wait until some seemingly insignificant incident in Berlin leads to war? We are in favor of preventing conflicts by measures taken in good time.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the German Democratic Republic have any ulterior motives or secret designs with regard to West Berlin. No one has any claim to incorporating West Berlin into the German Democratic Republic or changing the social and economic scheme of things there.

The communiqué issued after the talks

between the heads of governments of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany late last month said that President Eisenhower had reaffirmed "the pledge of the United States and its allies to protect the freedom and welfare of the Berlin population." Well, this formula accords with our intentions as well. The Soviet Union has declared that the most reasonable thing in the obtaining conditions would be to declare West Berlin a free city.

We proposed, and we still do, that the independent existence of West Berlin should be ensured by the most reliable of guarantees known in international relations, with or without the participation of the United Nations. This should ensure the freedom and welfare of the people of West Berlin. (*From the address at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1959.*)

We [the President of the United States and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers—Ed.] have indeed agreed that the negotiations on the Berlin issue should be resumed and that no time limit should be extended indefinitely.

The Soviet government would like to express once again its confidence that all the parties concerned will strive for settling the question of West Berlin without delay and in accordance with the interests of easing tension in Germany and in Europe, in accordance with the interests of consolidating peace. (*Answer to question of TASS correspondent, September 30, 1959.*)



A PRECIOUS GIFT is what Khrushchev called the work cap that Dave Adrian gave him. He gave his hat to the longshoreman "as a peace exchange."



WORK STOPS as Khrushchev looks over a suburban housing development. By 1965 the USSR will build housing for 50 cities the size of San Francisco.

Promote World Trade

We are also prepared to do our best for the development of world trade. It is high time to do away with the bankrupt policy of discrimination in trade and thereby clear the atmosphere in the relations between our countries.

Indeed, is it possible to consider normal the present volume of Soviet-American trade? All the goods exchanged by our two countries in a year can, figuratively speaking, well be carried by two ships. And yet our states account for more than half of the world's industrial production. The question arises: What are the aims of the policy of trade discrimination? Considering the matter soberly, this policy serves only one thing—to maintain mistrust in the relations between our states.

Trade is like a barometer; it shows the direction of the development of policy—whether clouds will gather overhead as before a thunderstorm, or whether it will be clear and fair. We sincerely want the barometer always to indicate fair weather, and to this end it is necessary, we are convinced, to promote international trade to

the utmost. (From the address at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1959.)

Some people may have thought, perhaps, that I would come to the United States to lobby for the development of Soviet-American trade without which, in their opinion, the seven-year plan cannot be accomplished. I want to say in all frankness that I have not come here to beg. We have always advocated the development of international trade, since the inception of the Soviet state in fact; and if we raised this question today, it is certainly not because the seven-year plan cannot be fulfilled without such trade. Those who think so are deeply mistaken.

We attach considerable importance to the development of international trade, guiding ourselves by the same rule that many people seem to follow in your country as well, judging by the motto reproduced on a postage stamp issued recently in the United States: "World peace through world trade."

We agree with this approach. True, when

A TOUR OF THE BAY evoked the hope that the Golden Gate would open for brisk mutual trade.





RED ROSES for Khrushchev were brought to the lobby of the Mark Hopkins Hotel by eight-year-old Patricia Garson.



STOP AT A SUPERMARKET. Nikita Khrushchev, very much interested in American food production, asks if he might peek into the shopping basket of a California housewife.

ONE MOMENT PLEASE. Helen K. Blythe was in a hurry to get her camera set for a photograph of the Soviet guest when he left his San Francisco hotel for a morning stroll.



Promote World Trade

I said something of the kind a while ago, remarking that trade was important as a means of relaxing international tension, I was criticized by some people in the United States. Your papers wrote at the time that Khrushchev only started to talk about trade because to him trade was nothing but politics. Now, if it comes to speaking of who has turned trade into an instrument of policy, one will have to mention first an American agency you all know well which has developed a special embargo list by which you businessmen have to abide in trading with the Soviet Union. Let's not quibble, however. History will establish who has geared trade to policy and how.

No Reason for Discrimination

I want to stress that the Soviet Government always has been and always will be for international trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, without any discrimination, the trade spoken of by Franklin whose words, "Commerce among nations should be fair and equitable," can be seen engraved above the main entrance to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

We are fighting and we will fight against all embargo lists in trade as an unreason-

able practice. If you do not want to trade in so-called strategic or other goods, don't; it's your business. But do not introduce discrimination against any country or group of countries. This practice disrupts the normal flow of international trade and leads to political complications. Indeed, it is known from history that countries resort to such restrictions only when they contemplate a military campaign against the country against which they discriminate. Let us then clear the road to ensuring normal relations among all countries regardless of their social systems.

We trade—on the basis of equality—with many countries. Suffice it to say that the volume of our foreign trade last year was seven times the 1938 figure and reached (in world prices) \$4.589 billion rubles (more than 8.6 billion dollars).

Our trade with Britain is not going badly at all. Trade with West Germany also is on the rise. It should be noted that the West German Government correctly understands the interests of the state in this matter and, far from obstructing, contributes to the development of trade. We welcome this. Good economic relations are now being built with Italy. Our relations with France are not at all bad. Why then must America remain apart? However, that's up to you. The question of trade is one of profit. If you do not find it profitable to buy our goods or to sell your goods to us, do what you consider necessary.

Don't forget one thing, however. It sometimes happens that too choosy a bride will wait too long and find herself an old maid. Such maidenly conduct is especially out of place in business where, more than anywhere else, the rule so aptly expressed in the British saying, "First come, first served," reigns supreme. We also have a rather good proverb to this effect: "He who comes late must be content with a picked bone."

Some people—who are politicians rather than businessmen—say in justification of the stagnancy that has persisted in American-Soviet relations for nearly ten years that this situation is normal and even to the advantage of the Western world. They seriously maintain that by refusing to trade with us, the United States retards the economic development of the Soviet Union and weakens its defensive might.

There are few people in this hall, however, who would believe this, I think. You are all familiar with press reports on Soviet sputniks, rockets and the growth of our economy which has never been so swift as in the past decade. But if any of you still have any doubts, however small, come to the Soviet Union and see for yourselves, as your colleague Mr. Harriman did recently.

By the way, I discussed a number of questions with Mr. Harriman, including the question of trade. I told him—and I can repeat it here—that the results of the ban on trade with our country imposed in the United States as a repressive measure against the Soviet Union have been the very opposite of those hoped for by its authors.

We have even benefited to a certain extent by the policy which the United States



PRESENTED WITH A GAVEL at an official banquet in San Francisco, Nikita Khrushchev said he would be the happiest man on earth if the gavel were to be used for the first time in sealing an understanding reached by the heads of American and Soviet governments to sign a treaty of non-aggression, cooperation and friendship between the two countries.



WELCOME TO IOWA. The people of Des Moines were out on the streets to greet the Soviet guest. It was in Iowa that the present-day contacts

between Soviet and American people were initiated in 1955 with an invitation to a Soviet agricultural delegation to visit the United States.

Promote World Trade

pursued with regard to the Soviet Union in the field of trade. We have had to develop the manufacture of machinery we did not have before and intended to purchase from you, so that we are no longer dependent on anyone in this respect.

Thus, the artificial curtailment of trade with the Soviet Union has strengthened rather than weakened us.

Look what tremendous successes we have scored in our economy within these ten years, how our technology, our science have developed. We cracked the secret of using hydrogen energy before you did. We have developed an intercontinental ballistic rocket earlier than you, which you in fact do not have to this day. And an intercontinental ballistic rocket is indeed a condensation of creative human genius.

So what sense is there in your restrictions? The continuation by the United States of America of the policy of discrimination against the Soviet Union in trade simply represents senseless obstinacy. (From the address at the Economic Club in New York, September 17, 1959.)

We Buy From Many Countries

Khrushchev (answering a question): I was told that the biggest press built in the

United States had a pressure of 50,000 tons, whereas we have built a 70,000-ton press.

Even if there is something we don't have, we shall make it ourselves.

A number of our machines are better than yours and we sell them to you. For instance, you have bought a license for the production of turbodrills for the oil industry.

We could buy your machines, too. We would, for instance, buy chemical equipment from you, because you are well advanced in its production. We can produce this equipment ourselves, but it will take some time. That is why we are ready to purchase this equipment from you and pay according to the usual international practice. We could also buy equipment for the oil refining industry.

Formerly we did business with Dupont. We are ready to do business with that company again, if this is not precluded by the State Department. But if you don't sell us equipment for the oil refining industry, we shall build it ourselves, and we shall fulfill our plans ahead of schedule.

It is worth noting that we buy chemical equipment in other countries, and it is better than yours. Last year we bought two chemical plants from Krupp's. The Americans have bought a similar plant in Germany. We have bought a tire factory in Britain. The equipment for this factory has already been delivered to the Dniepropetrovsk economic area. It is now being installed. We have even been told that Britain has outstripped you Americans in this branch of production.

Tikhonov (Chairman of the Dniepropetrovsk economic council): The United States does not have such advanced technology in tire production.

Khrushchev: Since signing a trade agreement with Britain, we have concluded many contracts with British companies. Italy holds an important place in the manufacture of equipment for the synthetic fiber industry. We buy this equipment there and also in France. In short, all your partners sell us what we need, and we buy it from them. Only America does not trade with us.

Well, we have a saying: You don't stand to gain anything from pouting your lips and refusing to eat the porridge. Don't eat our Russian porridge, if you like! That is your business. Probably our porridge does not suit your stomach. We have no complaints. If it benefits you then go ahead and sell, if it doesn't, don't; if it benefits you then go ahead and buy, if it doesn't, don't. That is the law that underlies trade.

I see that the Americans fear communism as a rabbit fears a python, and they lose all common sense. Well, we can afford to wait until you become normal and begin trading.

Question: Why then, despite all this, do you take over a lot from the capitalist countries?

Khrushchev: We are not fools! Why should we disregard sound experience? You have yielded a great deal in the field of production organization. Ford, for instance, developed the conveyer-line method. We have borrowed this method and are improving it.

Question: We are interested in trade with

you. But why do the Soviet organizations buy only models of machines?

Khrushchev: I shall tell you frankly. If John Deere wishes to sell us tractors and farm machinery, that would be unrealistic because we have our own farm machine industry. We buy, and we can buy, say, a score or a hundred tractors or other agricultural machines. This is done to compare them with our models, to see which are better.

But why should this displease you? How many tractors or combine harvesters do you sell to one farmer? Will Garst buy a thousand tractors from you? Indeed, no farmer will buy even a dozen machines. He will buy one or two, while we will buy 10 or 100. It is pointless to argue about models.

I will tell you point-blank: We are not interested in buying tractors, harvester combines, planes or rockets. We want to buy chemical equipment, equipment for engineering and oil refining plants. As for tractors, gentlemen, we can sell them to you ourselves. If you wish, we can sell you even one tractor.

Firm Credits

Question: Mr. Khrushchev, you have raised the question of credits. What is your position now?

Khrushchev: We are not asking for credits. But if the American industrialists want to receive big orders from us, they will get them if they give us credits. What we have in mind are firm credits, like the ones given us by the British. As for government credits, they are obviously impossible with the present relations between our countries. If there are firm credits, we shall pay a reasonable interest—but, I stress, a reasonable one. We shall not agree to high interests.

Question: What do you mean by a reasonable interest?

Khrushchev: Not more than you receive from others—the interest operating on the international market. We are not in a situation in which we need to cry for credits.

You are businessmen and in a position to see how fast we are developing. One per cent of above-plan production is worth 11 billion rubles in the Soviet national economy. This year we are five per cent above the operating program. This means that by the end of the year we shall have another 50 billion rubles. At the end of the seven-year plan one per cent will amount to 19 billion rubles. I am quoting these figures to show that our plan has been drafted realistically. (From the answers at the dinner given by the editor of Journal of Commerce, September 24, 1959.)

For Economic Cooperation

All of you are well aware of the fact that we are offering you economic competition. Some describe this as our challenge to the United States of America. But speaking about challenges, one might say, and that would be even more correct, perhaps, that it was the United States that first challenged all the world; it is the United States that developed its economy above that of all



THIS ROADSIDE SIGN reads "Comrade Khrushchev, we must strive for a peaceful world together. Mrs. Lockner." The Iowan housewife won a local competition for a welcoming slogan.



AT THE JOHN DEERE EQUIPMENT PLANT in Des Moines, Iowa, Nikita Khrushchev stopped to talk to one of the workers while he was being shown the farm machinery in production there.

ADLAI STEVENSON came to Des Moines from Chicago to renew his acquaintance with Nikita Khrushchev, whom he had met in Moscow last year, and they had a frank and friendly talk.



Promote World Trade

countries. For a long time no one dared to challenge your supremacy. But now the time has come when there is such a state which accepts your challenge, which takes into account the level of development of the United States of America and in turn is challenging you. Do not doubt that the Soviet Union will stand on its own in this economic competition, will overtake and outstrip you.

But what's wrong about that? No matter who wins in this competition—you or we—both the Soviet Union and the United States will gain, because our nations will live in conditions of peace and even better than we do now.

Incidentally, competition, as we Soviet people see and practice it, by no means excludes cooperation and mutual assistance, and we are ready to extend this rule to the United States of America, if that's acceptable to you. Have we not cooperated with you in the past? About thirty years ago, when our country started building up a large-scale industry, good economic ties were established with the largest U.S. companies. Ford helped us to build the automobile works in Gorky. The prominent American specialist Cooper acted as a consultant for the construction of the hydro-power plant on the Dnieper, which was the world's largest at that time. Your engineers

KHRUSHCHEV AND GARST both agreed that good hybrid seed, fertilizer and machinery makes for tall corn.



THAT'S A GOOD EAR OF CORN, Nikita Khrushchev told his old friend Roswell Garst. They had a lot to talk about when they met at the farm of the Iowa corn-grower.

NOW THERE'S A REAL AMERICAN, said Nikita Khrushchev jokingly as he patted Jack Christensen, who traveled 100 miles to meet the Soviet guest at Garst's farm.



helped us to build tractor plants in Stalin-grad and Kharkov. Americans, along with the British, acted as consultants during the construction of the Moscow subway. We were grateful to your specialists for that cooperation and many of them returned home with Soviet decorations and honorary certificates, not to speak of material remuneration.

So what is there to prevent us from resuming and developing economic cooperation at the present, qualitatively new, phase when not only could we learn from you, but you too could learn a lot from our engineers, designers, scientists? Such cooperation could definitely be of mutual advantage. (From the address at the Economic Club in New York, September 17, 1959.)

ductive forces of a country, which enables every individual to express himself, which ensures complete freedom of society, of every individual in society—will win.

You may disagree with me. I disagree with you. So what should we do?

We must coexist. You go on living under capitalism and we shall build communism. The new, the progressive will triumph; the old, which is outliving its time, will die. You believe that the capitalist system is more productive, that it creates better conditions for the development of society, that it will triumph. But the brief history of the existence of our Soviet state does not speak in favor of capitalism. What place did Russia hold in economic development before the Revolution? Russia was a backward, an illiterate country. Now we have a mighty economy, we have a highly developed science and culture.

I do not remember exactly how many engineers are graduated in our country every year.

Yelyutin (Minister of higher and secondary specialized education): Last year we trained 94 thousand engineers and this year 106 thousand engineers were graduated, that is to say, three times as many as in the United States.

Khrushchev: In your country there are some who say that if the Soviet Union has more scientists we shall perish. We accept this "risk" and create the conditions so as to have more scientists, so that all people should be educated, because without that it is impossible to build communism. Communism is science. (From the answers to questions at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.)

Peaceful Coexistence

Question: You are often quoted as having said at one diplomatic reception that you will "bury" us. If you didn't say that, perhaps you will deny the statement, and if you did, would you explain what you meant.

Khrushchev: Here in this hall there is present only a small fraction of Americans. It would take more than my life span if I conceived the idea of burying all of you.

I really did speak about that, but my statement was deliberately distorted. What I meant was not physical burying of anyone or at any time, but a change in the social system in the historical development of society. Every educated person knows that at the present time there exists more than one social system in the world. Various states, various peoples have different systems.

The social system changes with the development of society. Once there existed feudalism; it was supplanted by capitalism. Capitalism was more progressive than

feudalism. Compared with feudalism, capitalism provided better conditions for the development of the productive forces. But capitalism begot irreconcilable contradictions. Every system, when it outlives its time, begets its heirs.

Capitalism, as Marx, Engels and Lenin have proved, will be replaced by communism. We believe in that. Many of you do not believe in that. But in your country too there are people who believe in it.

At the reception in question I said that in the course of historical development and in the historical sense capitalism will be buried, that capitalism will be supplanted by communism. You might say that this cannot be. But is it not a fact that the feudal lords burned at the stake people who fought against feudalism and nevertheless capitalism triumphed.

Capitalism is fighting against communism. I am convinced that communism—the social system which creates better conditions for the development of the pro-

THE VISITING SOVIET GUEST WAS SHOWN the process of harvesting corn for silage. Leaving Garst's farm Khrushchev gave his host some friendly

advice, telling him that the corn, in his opinion, was planted too densely. "On our farms we would leave only two or three stalks in the cluster."





AN ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING. The students of Iowa State University in Ames met Nikita Khrushchev with shouts of "Comrade Khrushchev"—"Niki

ta"—"We Welcome You" in the exuberant manner typical of all young people. It reminded the Chairman of the way Soviet students greet guests.



MEETING STUDENTS at Iowa State University, Nikita Khrushchev stopped for a chat with Jane Collins of Marshalltown who is one of the undergraduates majoring in home economics.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN ACTION. Streamers lettered in English and Russian were displayed by members of the Wakonda Church in Iowa as Nikita Khrushchev rode by.



Peaceful Coexistence

Let's Compete Peacefully

The question of the state and social systems prevailing in this or that country is one to be solved by each nation in the respective country. If you like capitalism, and I am sure that you do, God be with you. Continue in your efforts. But take care. A new system has emerged, a system that is treading—that has started to tread—on your heels. And if, if at any time you start lagging behind, we shall certainly surpass you.

So let us compete peacefully, and let the peoples themselves be the judges of which system provides the greater possibilities for the development of the productive forces and which system satisfies to a greater extent the needs of the people. Let the people themselves choose, and let them decide on this question. But let us regard each other with respect and build our relations irrespective of the social and state systems prevailing in our countries, so as to increase the friendly ties between us on the basis of peaceful coexistence, on the basis of peace.

I tell you in all sincerity, we want to live with you in friendship and peace. (From the speech at the luncheon given by the Mayor of New York, September 17, 1959.)

The main thing which we must search for now is not questions on which we are divided and with which we are all fed up, completely fed up; we must search for what brings us closer together in order to



ON THE CAMPUS of Iowa State University, the Chairman was greeted by University President James Hilton. One of the pleasurable aspects of his

U.S. tour, Nikita Khrushchev noted, was the friendly manner in which he was received by the students and the frank talks he had with them.

build our relations on this foundation, to secure better mutual understanding, to narrow the gap on those issues on which it can be narrowed.

Could you really persuade me that the capitalist system is better than the socialist? And I don't want to think that I could persuade you that the communist system is better. Obviously, we all stick to our opinions, but this does not prevent us from living in friendship, being good neighbors, seeing to it that the relations between our countries improve.

I should like to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I don't in the least intend to press you into the communist kingdom. I am just telling you that maybe you will still remember my words when you get to know the Soviet people better, their thoughts and aspirations. Today you may not agree, but the time will come when you will agree that the communists have the most noble thoughts and aspirations.

We seek to build a communist society based on the most noble ideals. Communism is not of today but of tomorrow. But we are already building it. We are building a society where man is the friend of man, where there is no hostility, where there will be no bloodshed, where all people will be equal. These noble ideals common to all mankind must be understood also by believers who are non-communists. They must remember from the Holy Bible the call to love one's neighbor.

Do not judge the Soviet people, the communists, by the yardstick of the Civil War alone. The Civil War was imposed upon our people, who were forced to rebuff their enemies. Your ancestors, Americans, waged a savage civil war when the North fought the South, and killed each other in that war. The finest people in your country fought for the democratic ideas

proclaimed by Lincoln and then they won victory.

We are now striving for communism, proceeding from the finest human motives. We are waging the struggle not with weapons, but with the word, with peaceful means.

with our work. He who does not want to accept our convictions may stick to his own. We understand people who respect their system. (From the speech at the dinner given by the Mayor of San Francisco, September 21, 1959.)

Life of the Soviet People

Thanks to the victory of socialism the peoples of the Soviet Union have attained great successes. And although we are not yet as rich as you, we are on the right road toward reaching the highest standard of living in the world. This is the goal toward which our people aspire, and it will be attained!

The question of the social and state structure or, in other words, the question of whether to live under socialism or capitalism, is the internal affair of each nation, and the principle of noninterference by states in each other's domestic affairs should strictly be adhered to. If all states are guided by these principles, there will be no particular difficulties in ensuring peace among our peoples.

To live in peace we must get to know each other better. Permit me to tell you, if only briefly, something about our country, the life of our people and their plans for the future. I trust that you will understand me when I say that the impressions I have gained here—and even the things I have liked in your country—have not shaken my faith that the political, economic and social system in the Soviet Union is the fairest and most progressive.

The Soviet Union is a state of the work-

ing people. We have no capitalists. Our factories and mills belong to the people. All the land in the country, with its wealth, belongs to the people. The farmers till that land collectively, in cooperatives. Each has an income depending on his work, not on invested capital.

Under socialism a workingman's remuneration is determined by the quantity and quality of his work for society. When we expand our production still more and accumulate more wealth, we will go over to the communist principle of distributing it: Each will work according to his ability and receive everything according to his needs.

The Constitution of our state is really the most democratic. It ensures universal, equal and direct election of legislative bodies, with secret voting. It ensures the right to work, to study and to rest.

Before the Revolution it used to be the case in our country that whoever had capital had position. For the first time in history we established the just rule in our land that those who work well enjoy distinction in the community.

Consider, for example, the composition of the highest body of state in the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. All in all, there were elected 1,378 deputies

Life of the Soviet People

to the Supreme Soviet. Out of this number 366 are women. More than a thousand deputies are directly occupied in industrial and agricultural production. These are workers, engineers, collective farmers, agronomists. The rest are statesmen and people prominent in public life, in science, culture, literature and art, teachers and doctors. As you see, there are no capitalists in our country, and none of their representatives are in the Supreme Soviet. In our government are men who come from the working people.

About myself I can say that my grandfather was an illiterate peasant, a serf; he was the property of a landlord and could be sold or even, as was often the case, exchanged for a dog. My father was a miner, and I too worked in a mine as a mechanic. I took part in the Civil War, and afterward the Soviet Government sent me to study at a workers' school and then at the Industrial Academy. Now the people have entrusted me with the high post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Both of my first deputies recently visited your country: Anastas Mikoyan and Frol Kozlov. Who are they? Anastas Mikoyan is a carpenter's son, while Frol Koslov is a smith's son and was himself a worker and then an engineer. Neither capital nor important posts are inherited in our country. Everyone in Soviet society really enjoys freedom. The only thing we do not have is freedom to exploit the labor of others, to privately own factories and mills, land and banks.

We of the older generation started life in capitalist conditions. Why do we consider that the socialist way is fairer? For hundreds of years mankind developed in conditions in which the minority appropriated the wealth created by the majority. And always people have sought a better organization of society, without exploitation of man by man.

We are grateful to Marx, Engels and Lenin, who blazed the trail to this society, and we have taken it. We have been followed along this road by many nations of Europe and Asia. The working people, on taking over political power, put an end to the tendency to acquire wealth at the expense of others.

Human greed is indeed a terrible thing. Has there ever been a case of a millionaire not wanting to become a multimillionaire?

I want to be understood correctly. It is one thing when a man has a pair of shoes and wants to have another pair or so, when he has a suit and wishes to have several more, and when he has a house and desires to build a better one for himself. This is a legitimate desire. Socialism does not restrict people's tastes or requirements. But it is quite another thing when a man has a factory and wants to have two, or when he owns a mill and wants to get ten. Clearly



ILLUMINATED WELCOME in Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle. Lights were kept on far past midnight and even at that late hour there were people all along the way waiting to greet the Soviet guest.

nobody, not even with the help of his whole family and not even if he were to live several lives, could earn a million dollars, let alone a billion, by his own work. This can be accomplished only if one appropriates the labor of others. But that runs counter to man's conscience. As you know, even in the Bible it is said that when those who bought and sold turned the temple into a house of moneylenders and changers, Christ took a scourge and drove them out.

Therefore, religious people, if they are guided, in accordance with their morals, by the principles of world peace and love for their fellow men, must not oppose the new, socialist system. For it is a system asserting the most humane and truly just relations in society.

In order for you to understand why we are so proud of our Soviet land I must say a few words about our past, before the Revolution. Our people were living a very hard life at that time: Nearly 80 per cent of the population was illiterate; hunger

and disease were taking a toll of millions of lives.

This should make it clearer to you why the Soviet people are so glad that their country has in a short space of time become the second industrial power of the world. We have increased our industrial production 36-fold, wiped out illiteracy, and are now training almost three times as many engineers as the United States.

We'll Double Our Production

Our people would now be even better off if we had not had to spend nearly half of these 40 years on wars forced upon us and on postwar economic recovery. Let me remind you that during the war the Nazi invaders destroyed and burned down 1,710 of our cities and towns and more than 70,000 of our rural communities, leaving about 25 million people homeless. We lost many millions of people and sustained damages estimated at about 500 billion dollars.

If it were not for this terrible devasta-



A KEY TO THE CITY was presented to the head of the Soviet government by the Mayor of Pittsburgh. "This key will never be used without permission of the host," Khrushchev said.

ON A TOUR of the Mesta machine-building plant in Pittsburgh the Chairman met and stopped to talk to many workers who sent their regards and warm greetings to the Soviet people.



tion and these losses, we would probably have already overtaken the United States of America in production and in living standards.

Our people are now working on a seven-year plan. Under the seven-year plan we are to double our industrial production. During this period we are to invest the equivalent of about 750 billion dollars in the national economy.

The United States is at present the richest and economically most highly developed power. The figures for your country are the ceiling of achievement in the capitalist world. You must bear in mind, however, that the average annual rate of industrial expansion in the Soviet Union is three to five times higher than in your country. For this reason in the next 10 to 12 years we will surpass the United States both in physical production and in production per head of the population, while in agriculture this will be accomplished much sooner.

Large-scale housing construction is going on in our country. I will give you an

example. In the past eight years alone more apartments have been built in Moscow than in its entire 800-year history before the Revolution. Next year the people of Moscow will get new apartments with an aggregate living space exceeding one-fourth of that of the total number of apartments in our capital before the Revolution.

During the seven-year plan we are going to build about 15 million apartments in cities and 7 million houses in the countryside. This is just about the same as building fifty new cities like San Francisco. Another not unimportant point is that our rent is the lowest in the world and amounts to only 4 to 5 per cent of the family budget.

For the People's Well-being

We are anxious that there should be more comfortable homes and that Soviet people should get more consumer goods of high quality. Our words are not apart from our deeds. In the past six years our agriculture has increased sales of meat to the urban

population threefold, and milk more than twofold.

In the near future we are going to abolish—I repeat, abolish—all taxation of the people. I think that you will appreciate the significance of this measure.

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government and trade unions care for the well-being of all Soviet people.

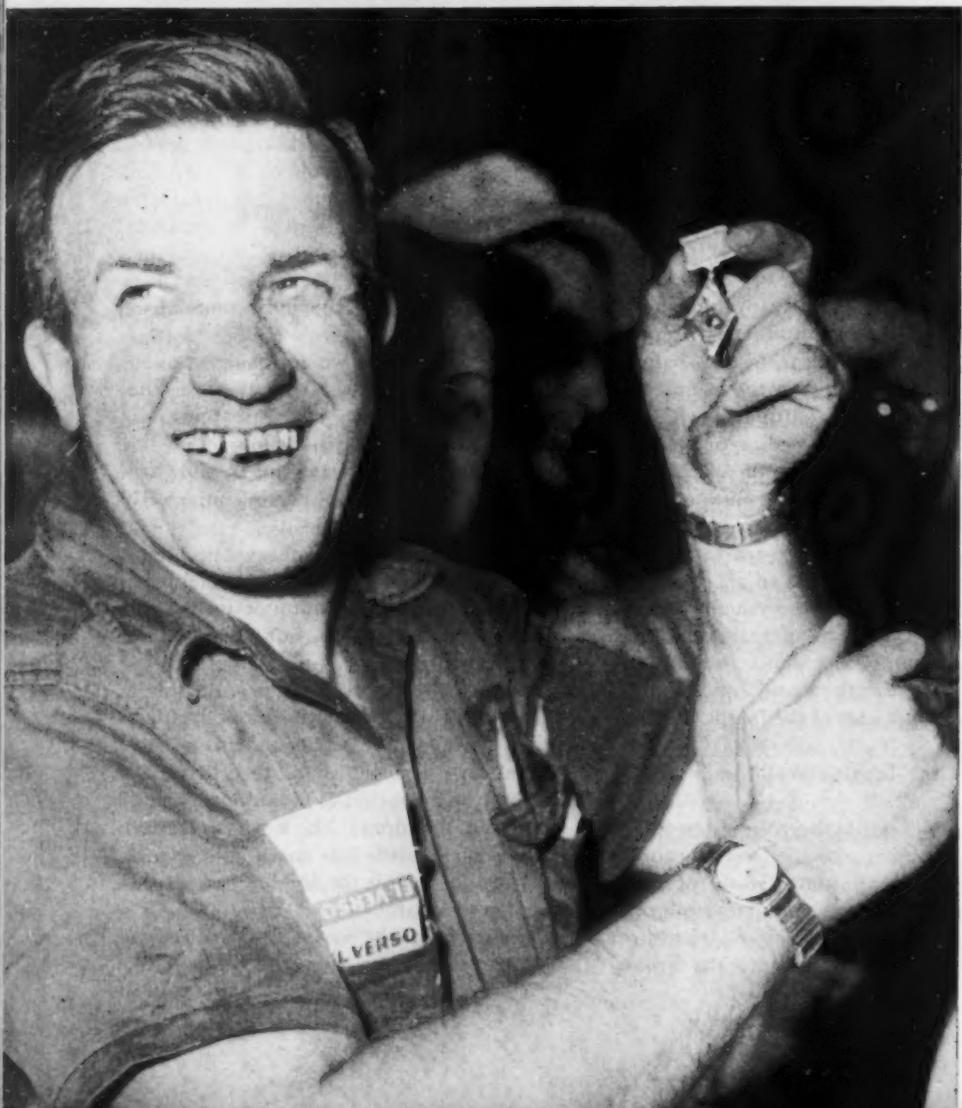
A Soviet citizen does not worry about such a thing, for instance, as unemployment. In the Soviet Union it is not the man who seeks the job, but the job that seeks the man.

All our children study. Not only a high-school, but college education as well, is free in the Soviet Union. The students receive scholarships from the state. In general, we are giving a great deal of attention to bringing up the children. The nursery, kindergarten, school with full board, and then a start in life—such is the bright road for the rising generation.

The merits of the Soviet system of education are well known. It is the graduates of



SOUVENIRS. Ken Jackey, a Mesta Plant machinist, and Nikita Khrushchev exchanged mementos after a friendly chat.



Life of the Soviet People

Soviet schools—scientists, engineers, technicians and workers—who astonished the world with the first sputniks. We are proud that the Russian words “sputnik” and “lunik” are understood all over the world without translation.

Two million teachers and nearly 400,000 doctors look after the Soviet people's needs.

We take care of our people's health. The sickness rate has drastically diminished in our country, while the mortality rate is the lowest in the world. Every industrial and office worker and professional has an annual holiday with pay from the state. The



GREETINGS WERE BECOMING WARMER as the Soviet guest made the rounds of the plant. At first the workers were restrained, but as we talked the atmosphere became more relaxed, said Khrushchev.



HAMMER AND SICKLE, a part of the Soviet coat of arms, was improvised by lathe operator Paul Mayer from a hammer and micrometer to welcome the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

finest sanatoriums, health resorts and rest homes have been turned over for the people to rest in. Everyone in our country gets free medical treatment: the simplest and the most complex operation does not mean any expense for the patient. You sometimes do not understand certain aspects of our way of life. A Soviet citizen, similarly, does not understand how it can be that in the event of misfortune, when someone is taken severely ill and requires an operation or hospital treatment, this calls for the payment of money. But what if he hasn't got it? What happens then? Does the person lay down and die?

In our country when a person is sick and does not work he continues to draw his wage or salary. And when old age comes, he does not feel unneeded, he gets a pension from the state. Farmers get pensions from their cooperatives.

You may say: But surely all is not so fine

and smooth in their country. Unfortunately, it isn't. We have our difficulties, our shortcomings and unsolved problems. I can assure you that the most emphatic and uncompromising critics of these shortcomings are we Soviet people ourselves. (From *American Television broadcast, September 27, 1959.*)

Advantages of Socialism

Some people—blinded, to put it mildly, by their dislike of socialism and communism—are dreaming of the ruin of countries which have taken to this road of development. In his dreams, a man usually sees what he hopes for while awake, and he is sometimes disappointed when he awakens: He opens his eyes and sees the same faces and the same things he saw when he dozed off to see his unrealizable dream.

Some people often dream that Socialist

Russia is the same as it was before the Revolution. But let us compare the rates of development of the Soviet Union since we overthrew the old, rotten regime, and of the United States of America, in the same period. Compared with 1913, industrial production in our country has increased 36 times over, and only four times in your country. Why are we developing our economy and culture more quickly than you? I do not want to impose my ideology on you, even though I do not hide my membership in the Communist Party, or my political views—this is well known to you. Figures themselves show convincingly that the source of our rapidly growing might is the Socialist Revolution which enabled our country to take to the road of development along which the locomotive of Soviet economy advances ever more quickly. The old Russia could not even dream of such a rate of development. You will disagree with me, perhaps. But how then will you explain the miraculous results achieved? How?

In old Russia, 76 out of every 100 people aged over nine were illiterate. Nearly eighty per cent of the children and teenagers were unable to attend school. Today all our children go to school, and there are practically no illiterate people in the country. We now have nearly forty times more specialists with a specialized secondary or higher education than there were in prerevolutionary Russia, and our higher schools train nearly three times more engineers than the higher educational establishments of America. Last year, for instance, we graduated 94,000 engineers while you graduated 35,000.

We have now worked out and made a start on a vast seven-year plan for the development of the national economy. I will mention only one figure to give you a measure of its scope: Our capital investment alone will total nearly 750 billion dollars in these seven years. Implementation of this plan will bring us close to the level of economic development attained by the United States.

Where do we get the means for all this? Where do we get the money? The answer lies in the advantages of the socialist system, for there are no miracles, you know.

It may be that some people still do not believe in the reality of our plans. But this is "ostrich" policy. When an ostrich sees that he is being overtaken, he is said to hide his head in the sand. Our development will not cease if you choose to shut your eyes to reality.

I can already disappoint those who are playing the ostrich. Do you know how the seven-year plan is being fulfilled in the first year of its operation?

Our plan for 1959 provided for a 7.7 per cent increase in production. Actually, our production increased 12 per cent in the first eight months of the year. Apparently, we shall produce more than ten billion dollars' worth of goods over and above the plan this year. Consequently, far from setting an impossible rate of economic development, our plan provides favorable conditions for industry so as not to create stresses in our economy, to ensure additional accumulation through overfulfillment of the plan,

Life of the Soviet People

and make more rhythmical the work of our industries. Consequently, we can catch up with the United States in over-all economic development, and then in per capita production, more quickly than envisaged in our plans. (From the address at the Economic Club in New York, September 17, 1959.)

"What Sort of Slavery Is This?"

Some people in your country are still muttering that the people of the Soviet Union are practically slaves. Now, what sort of slavery is this? Can slavery produce such an unparalleled flowering of science and art as we have in our country?

The culture of Rome, like the culture of Greece, perished because it was built on slave labor which shackled the forces, the will, the freedom of the people. Science and art can only reach their full flowering in conditions of the greatest freedom of the individual and freedom of society.

We have different conceptions on this subject. You say that profit, or, as you say, business, is the main driving power of human energy, mind and enterprise. We say something different: The main driving power is man's conscience, the conscience that he is free, that he is working for himself, for his neighbors, for his society, and that the means of production belong to the society and not to individuals who profit by exploiting other people's labor.

We are against your conception, and you are against ours. So what should we do? You go on living under capitalism, with your concerns and with everything you have! Don't help the "stray sheep from God's fold"—the Soviet people—who have chosen the road of building socialism. You yourself will only be better off if we fail and return to the kingdom of capitalism. Why should you worry if it seems to you that we are on the wrong track?

"Time Is the Best Judge"

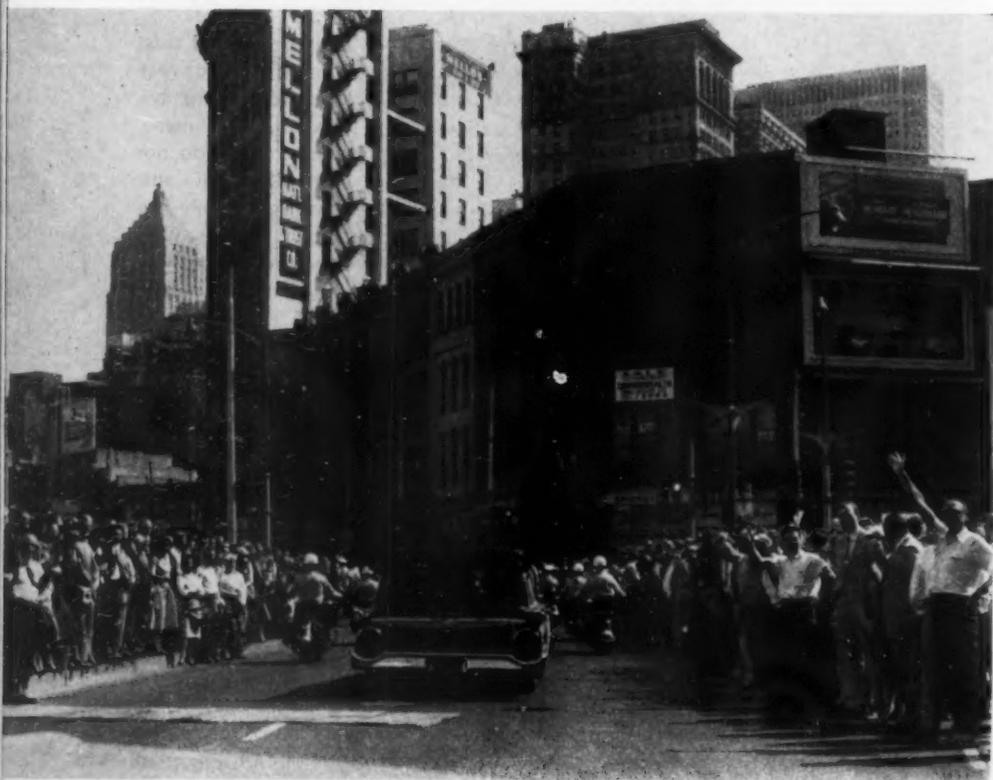
You have done your duty as a citizen. You have warned us that we are following a road along which, in your opinion, lies a pit into which we shall fall. That is enough, and thank you for your warning. But I want to tell you that it is not a pit that I see ahead but bright prospects, the future happiness of mankind. Some of you may think that I don't understand certain simple things. That, of course, is their business. But I also have the right to tell them that they have not yet risen to an understanding of the new thing that communist construction represents.

Where, then, is the way out of the present situation? In a brawl? It was precisely



LARGE CROWDS packed the streets of downtown Pittsburgh to pay their respects to the Soviet people by greeting the head of their government who came to the United States.

THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH, one of America's biggest industrial centers, came out to greet us wherever we went, Khrushchev said in his report to the Soviet people.





FAREWELLS. After Khrushchev's visit to the Mesta Plant, a civic luncheon at the University of Pittsburgh and a sight-seeing tour, the people of the

iron and steel city came to bid the guest a happy journey home and asked him to convey their warm friendly greetings to the Soviet people.

in that way that questions were settled in the past. But things were much simpler then. People would come to grips and tear out a handful of hair, a beard or a mustache, and a new beard or a new mustache would grow in its place. Now, as you know, there will be nothing to grow again should a new brawl begin. As a Russian proverb says: "When the head is cut off, who cares about the hair!"

It is precisely for this reason that we say: Gentlemen, let us live in peace, let time decide who is right and who is wrong. Time is the best judge. Such is our position. I have come here so that we may understand each other better, so that you may have a better understanding of what our people are like. I am not a delegate for diplomatic negotiations; I am a guest of the President, a guest of your great nation, and therefore I should like to speak in a way which will find reasonable decisions and settle controversial questions, so as to preclude war and ensure peace and friendship between the people of our countries and among all peoples. (From the speech at the luncheon at 20th Century Fox studios in Los Angeles, September 19, 1959.)

We should not aggravate our relations, we should not raise questions which will be solved by life at the proper time. Let's not quarrel about these questions. Because the more we quarrel, the tighter the strings will be pulled. We should not strain the strings but relax them so that we will draw closer to each other, be friends and do our best to secure peace in the whole world.

We want to live in friendship with the American people, with the American Government—and I stress, with the Government, not separating the people from the government—because only that way can we achieve the results for which we are striving, friendly relations between our countries, peaceful coexistence. (From the speech at the luncheon at the IBM Plant, San Jose, California, September 21, 1959.)

Talk With U.S. Trade Union Leaders

Mr. Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, said that he wished, as he put it, to ask something about everyday life of Soviet trade unions.

"I was in the Soviet Union in the thirties," he said, "when we shipped the

equipment you purchased. We rejoice at your technical progress. I am interested to know whether the system of collective agreements will develop along with technical progress in your industry, will the workers have the right to strike? How do your trade unions uphold the interests of the working people?"

"I understand you," Khrushchev said, "I appreciate that you have a class conscious approach to questions of trade union activity. But obviously you haven't the slightest idea of conditions in a socialist state, the status of the working class and the role of the trade unions there. You measure everything by United States standards, to which you are accustomed.

"I like the forthrightness of your question and I will reply to it frankly. We had strikes in our country during the first years after the October Socialist Revolution. I myself used to go and speak with the workers during the strikes. Now our workers don't strike. Why? You will find the answer to this question yourself if you recall certain facts. In what capitalist country would the government draft plans for raising the living standards of the working



MR. AND MRS. CYRUS EATON were among the 1,000 Americans from different parts of the country present at the reception given in honor of

Nikita Khrushchev at the Soviet Embassy on September 24. Many of them had visited the Soviet Union and were happy to renew old acquaintances.

VAN CLIBURN, whom Khrushchev met in 1958 when the Texan took first prize in the Tchaikovsky piano competition, was greeted with: "When you come to Moscow again, you'll be our guest."

Life of the Soviet People

class without the workers bringing pressure to bear on them? It is inconceivable that in capitalist countries the workers' earnings could be raised and hours reduced without strikes to achieve this. We in the Soviet Union are tackling this job as a problem of prime urgency. The government, the workers and trade unions are working hand in hand to solve the question of further raising earnings while reducing working hours.

"This only calls for the creation of the economic prerequisites. Tentatively speaking, I believe that were our proposal on general and complete disarmament adopted, we could start going over to a six-hour day, and increase wages at the same time, not in 1964, as provided for in the seven-year-plan, but much earlier. The Soviet workers are always kept abreast of events in the develop-

ment of the national economy and know full well whether or not there are practical possibilities at the moment for further wage increases."

Speaking on the question of the exchange of information, Khrushchev pointed out that the Soviet people are for the exchange of truthful information, which would promote the strengthening of peace and international rapprochement.

"Our views on the question of exchanging information differ, just as they do on other questions," Khrushchev said, "but this does not mean that we can't find a common language on problems concerning our two nations. We say to you: Raise yourself higher and try to get a broader view of events! Come to our country and see how the Soviet workers live and work, how the trade unions operate in our country, how they uphold the workers' interests.

"We have different approaches to events: we are advancing to communism along our own road, while you wish to consolidate capitalism. So we hold different positions. Let us recognize this indisputable fact. But maybe we could try and find grounds for businesslike cooperation. We believe this is feasible. This cooperation is needed by the entire working class in the struggle for its basic interests, in the struggle for peace.

"We have come to this meeting not to sharpen relations, they are bad enough. If we hurl accusations at each other, this will not be of any benefit to the working class. Let us be reasonable, let us not touch on all the questions that divide us. Let us pool our efforts in the struggle for world peace."

Closer Contacts Between Unions

Mr. Weaver of the United Electrical Workers asked Khrushchev what the starting point should be and how the ground for cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries could be found. "For our people it is important to get answers to the questions put at today's talk," he said.

"As for the points on which your trade unions have conflicting views with trade unions of the socialist states," Khrushchev replied, "you know that we have a different approach to many social events and assess them in a different way.

"To our mind, the trade unions should establish more frequent contacts. Of course, not everything can be resolved at once. However, if cooperation among trade unions begins to develop and grow on individual, even insignificant questions at first, the two nations will in the final analysis arrive at cooperative efforts. You will not be able to understand the views of our trade unions right away, any more than our trade union officials will understand you at once. This is why both sides should study each other more closely, delve into each other's activity, get to know more about each other's work. We may argue, we may not agree with each other, but if we wish to strengthen peace, to improve the workers' living standards, why should we strain our relations? Only our common enemies will stand to gain from this.



THE NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN wouldn't let Nina Khrushchev get away without a handshake when she was invited to drop in at the suburban home of John Armitage, a State Department employee.

"Do you want to change our social system? I hope not! Nor do we want to interfere in your home affairs—to try and change the system you have. We have always said, and we now say: Let us be tolerant toward each other. Although we are divided on many questions, we have a common cause for the sake of which we should pool our efforts—that is, the struggle for peace. The peoples want peace and they are fighting for it.

"As for the concrete questions of the trade union movement, to be frank, I have never worked in this field and I am not an expert. But we have experienced trade union officials. Why don't you contact them?

"They will not try to convert you into communists. I believe that you, too, will not make them advocates of capitalism.

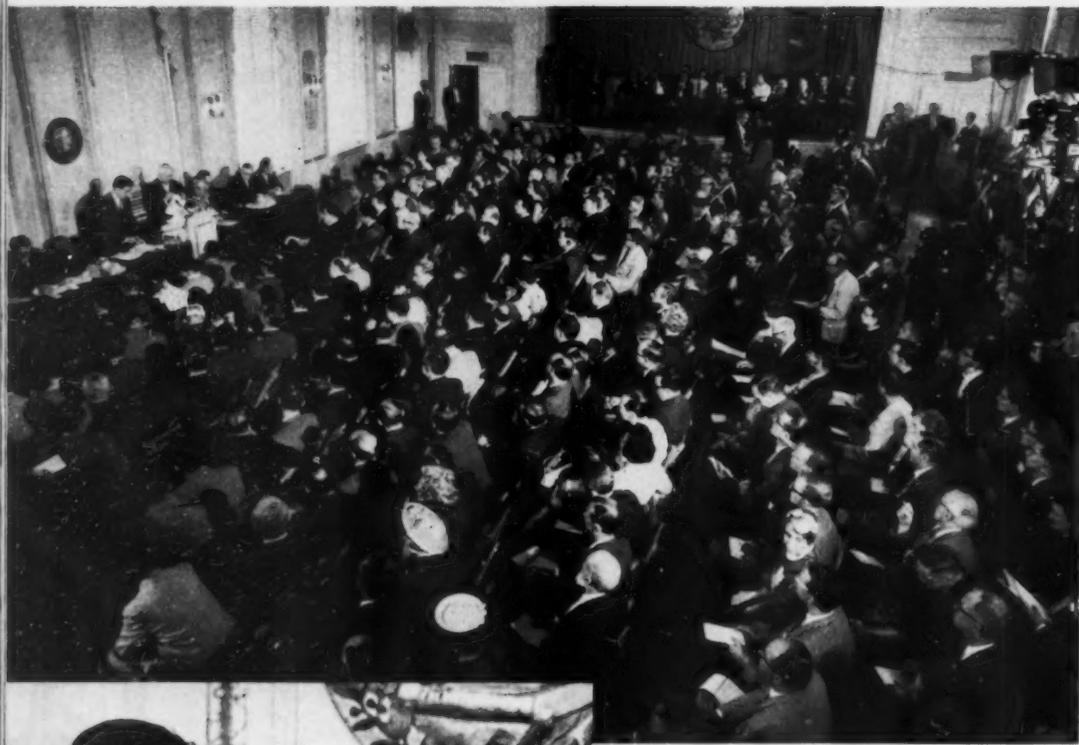
But an exchange of views between you would undoubtedly be useful." (From the talk with American trade union leaders in San Francisco, September 21, 1959.)

All Nationalities Are Equal

Question: There is much interest in the United States in the position of various nationalities in the Soviet Union, including the Jewish population. Could you say a few words about that?

Khrushchev: In the Soviet Union there is no national question as it is understood here. All nationalities live in friendship, all enjoy equal rights. In our country the attitude to a person is not determined by his nationality or religion. That is a matter of one's own conscience. First of all we are concerned with man as such. In our

70556
UM



MEETING WITH THE NEWSMEN whom Khrushchev jokingly called his "sputniks." An unprecedented number of American and foreign journalists—more than 2,500—covered this history-making mission.

Life of the Soviet People

country all nationalities—Russians, Ukrainians, Turkmenians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Kalmyks, Jews—if I enumerate all the peoples of the Soviet Union the time allotted for the press conference will be too short—all of them live in peace and accord.

We are proud of the fact that such a multinational state as the Soviet Union is strong and is developing successfully. All the peoples of our country trust each other and advance in a single column toward a common goal—communism. The position of the Jewish population, in particular, may be seen from the following fact, for instance: Among those who created the conditions for the successful launching of the moon rocket Jews also occupy a worthy place. (From the answers to questions at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.)

"Ours" Is Replacing "Mine"

Question: Was it a mere coincidence that the Soviet Union launched its moon rocket on the eve of your arrival here? Does the sending of the pennant to the moon mean an intention to claim the right to the possession of the moon?

Khrushchev: The coincidence of my trip to the United States with the sending of the Soviet rocket to the moon is a simple but, I would say, pleasant coincidence. If anyone of you is in doubt about this coincidence, I would advise you to ask your own scientists to explain what is involved. Go ahead, tell them to time the launching of a moon rocket to such and such a date and see what comes of it!

Now, gentlemen, I should like to answer the second part of the question which has been put to me, that is to say, whether the

delivery of the pennant to the moon will give the Soviet Union reason to claim some kind of a property right to the moon. Please get me right, I do not want to offend anyone; we hail from different continents and we have different psychological outlooks.

Those who put the question this way are thinking in terms of private capitalist psychology, and I am a man of the socialist system, of a new world outlook and of new conceptions. And in our country the conception of "mine" is withering away and a new concept of "ours" is striking root. Therefore the launching of a rocket into space and the placing of our pennant on the moon we regard as our achievement, and in saying "our" we mean the countries of the whole world, that is to say, we mean that it is also your achievement, an achievement of all people inhabiting the earth. (From the answers to questions at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.)

We Value Man

Question: Mr. Khrushchev, we are always trying to get advance information from you and therefore I should like to ask when you intend to toss a man up to the moon?

Khrushchev: You have used a rather unhappy expression, "to toss up a man." We do not intend to toss up a man because we value man very much and shall toss up no one.

We shall send man into space when the necessary technical conditions are created. So far such conditions do not exist. We do not want to "toss up" in such a sense. Tossing up is something like tossing out. We value human beings very much. (From the answers to questions at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.)

"One Road and One Goal"

Question: You said in your speech [at the National Press Club in Washington—Ed.] that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries. How do these words tally with Russian interference in Hungary's affairs?

Khrushchev: You see, the so-called Hungarian question has stuck in somebody's throat like a dead rat: distasteful as it is, they can't spit it out. If you want to channel our conversation in that direction, I can present you with more than one dead cat. And it will be fresher than the question about the well-known events in Hungary.

As for Hungary, I have spoken quite comprehensively about that in my speeches. With especially great pleasure and happiness I gave my answer to the Hungarian people when I was in Hungary as a guest, representing there our valiant Soviet Union. That was soon after the Hungarian events.

All Hungary applauded us, so I know no other way of expressing better the true attitude of Hungarians to the Soviet Union. We have long since solved all questions with Hungary and are advancing victoriously onward in one column. They are building socialism and we, communism.

Our goals coincide, we have one road and one goal.

Furthermore, I can say that I shall not pose counter questions of such a kind since I came to the United States with different purposes, I came with good intentions and an open heart. I did not come to ferret out various questions to worsen the relations between our countries, between our governments, but to improve the existing relations, to remove, if I may say so, from the road the stones which prevent our countries from becoming closer to each other.

Therefore I do not want to do anything that would run counter to this main purpose—that of improving the relations between our countries and ending the cold war, anything that would interfere with ensuring friendship and the consolidation of world peace. (From the answers to questions at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.)

We Help Other Countries

The Soviet Union would also be prepared to join other powers in rendering economic assistance to the so-called underdeveloped countries by using a part of the means that would be made available in the Soviet Union and other states by the conclusion of an international agreement on disarmament and the reduction of military budgets. We have already stated our readiness to assume such undertakings, and I am empowered by my government to say this again from the rostrum of the General Assembly. (From the address at the United Nations General Assembly, September 18, 1959.)

We are not waiting for a disarmament agreement. Even now we are giving extensive economic aid to underdeveloped countries. On the one hand, we aid them through the United Nations: with funds, medicines and food. On the other hand, we give them aid on a bilateral basis.

In India we are helping the government to build an iron and steel mill, chemical and engineering plants, and pharmaceutical factories. We are giving the Indian government loans, providing it with projects of industrial undertakings, sending our specialists to help the Indians, and training engineers, technicians and skilled workers for the operation of the undertakings under way. We are also rendering considerable assistance to the Arab and African nations. The Soviet Union is known to be giving friendly assistance to Cambodia, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia and other countries.

The Soviet Union has never exploited anyone, nor does it exploit anyone now. It gives the underdeveloped countries assistance as a friend, without attaching any political strings to this aid. For instance, we have shipped thousands of tons of grain to Yemen. But that country is a kingdom and has no socialist system. Is this selfish aid? What do we get from it? We don't make capital out of this. We simply act as friends. (From the talk with American trade union leaders in San Francisco, September 21, 1959.)



SECRETARY OF STATE Christian Herter was the host at a luncheon given in honor of the Soviet guest upon his return to Washington from the cross-country tour. Next day Mr. Herter, together with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, went to Camp David to take part in the meetings of the heads of government. They did a useful piece of work, Khrushchev commented later.

For Peace and Friendship

Speaking figuratively, relationship between two such great industrial powers as the Soviet Union and the United States can be pictured as movements along parallel lines. You move along your own line and we move along ours. Some people would, perhaps, be content with this course of development. Of course, using this parallel of separate development would be better than quarrels and conflicts.

But this relationship between our countries can be visualized in still another way: somewhere, at some point, let us say, these lines draw nearer. In other words, contacts are established, and economic, cultural and scientific exchanges are started. We favor such developments and are prepared to open our technical achievements to you, making no secret of them. You would act likewise with respect to our country.

True, such an approach is not generally accepted. In your country everyone keeps technical secrets to himself and will not disclose anything even to his own neighbor, to say nothing of another country.

What then is to be done? We suggest approaching the matter simply on the basis of mutual benefit. Although our peoples live differently and adhere to different ways of life and have different customs, we still have to live under the same sky. Although the climate in your country is milder and warmer, the political cold stems from you,

not from us. It is true that Northerners are not afraid of the cold but still we would like a more favorable wind, strong and not cold, to blow in the world.

Neither you nor our people want war, so let us live like good neighbors. As we say in our country, "To live in the world is to live in peace." Let us base our relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence. This could not give you advantage over anyone. Nobody's vanity suffers from this, nobody loses; everybody stands to gain from it.

A good start has been made; both sides are exchanging high-level visits. My visit to the United States and the forthcoming visit of the President of the United States to the Soviet Union will help us, we are confident, to come to know and understand each other still better and to find a way to cooperation. If both of us have the will for this, there will be a way.

The slogan to overtake and surpass the United States has become very popular in our country. Some of your fellow countrymen have even been scared by this slogan. They see in it a threat to America. But what threat to you Americans can this slogan contain? Our economic interests do not clash anywhere. Is not our country engaged in large-scale peaceful construction, interested in a reliable and stable peace, in the development of comprehen-

1959
UM



HISTORIC TALKS. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita S. Khrushchev and President Dwight D. Eisenhower walk to the helicopter that took them to Camp David for their discussion.

For Peace and Friendship

sive economic, technical and trade contacts with other countries? Of course it is.

Could not countries that are highly developed industrially render serious and ever-growing assistance to the economically undeveloped countries? I want to assure you that the aim of our seven-year plan is

a peaceful one. Our plan is designed to improve the life of the people.

Regrettably, we live at a time when not all of the steel is smelted for peaceful purposes. How happy the peoples of our countries and the peoples of the whole world would be if all of the steel that is smelted here in America, and particularly here in Pittsburgh, and in the Soviet Union, as well as in other countries, were used for peaceful purposes.

I think you will agree with me if I say that even if we have two lives we should devote them solely to this great and noble

task, the consolidation of peace among nations. One of our prominent sculptors created a stirring piece of sculpture called "Let us beat our swords into plowshares." This is a very good sculpture which deservedly attracts everybody's attention. It represents a blacksmith beating a sword into a plow. If any of you visited our exhibition in New York you might have seen this talented work of art. The sculptor succeeded in embodying into bronze what is now the thought and creed of millions upon millions of people. Is it not time, ladies and gentlemen, to send the stocks of arms to the open-hearth furnaces for remelting?

Cold War Must Be Outlawed

Is it not time to beat tanks into tractors and guns into threshers and direct all the power of the atoms to peaceful purposes only? As regards the Soviet Union, I have already said in the United Nations that we are prepared to do so today.

We live in a rather complicated international situation although at times there are bright gaps in the gloomy sky. Are we not living through such days now?

The state of international relations over the recent years was correctly named the cold war. Under conditions of tension the cold war may easily turn into a hot war, into a very hot one, a nuclear war which could not only burn but also incinerate. The surest way to avoid this unenviable proposition is to destroy the means of war, to beat swords into plowshares. We propose that the cold war be outlawed everywhere and for all times to come.

True, there are people who are interested precisely in the opposite. They are afraid that if there are no war orders peacetime production will yield no profits. They fear that the termination of the manufacture of arms and the switching over to peaceful trade may constantly keep industry and the entire economy in a state of fear, but this mood springs from lack of foresight. Such people live according to the principle of not looking farther than their own noses.

Believe me, if it comes to using the arms now manufactured, not only the profits derived from the production of armaments but even very many of their owners will perish in the flames of war. Please understand me correctly, I do not want to reproach anyone, I am merely trying to stress the idea that even witches can be used only when they do not turn into cinders and ashes. It is no secret that special responsibilities for the preservation of peace rest with our two countries.

Ensure Mutual Confidence

Just think how international relations would look if the United States, the biggest and mightiest country of the capitalist world, and the Soviet Union, the biggest of the countries of socialism, established good relations, or still better, relations of cooperation which we would like to develop into friendship.

I agree with Mr. Eisenhower, who once wrote that, given mutual confidence be-

tween America and the Soviet Union, no other differences between states would present a threat to universal unity and peace. These words were written soon after the termination of World War II in which he had played so outstanding a part. Now Mr. Eisenhower is President of the United States of America. Why should not these good ideas be realized?

We, for our part, are prepared to do everything to insure mutual confidence between America and the Soviet Union and thereby continue to ensure peace on earth for all peoples. There are no serious obstacles to our two countries living in peace and friendship. There are, of course, ideological differences between our two countries, but they present no obstacles. These differences existed during World War II but they did not prevent us from being good friends, nor should they prevent the pooling of our interests now in the struggle for peace on earth.

We are encouraged by the fact that people here in the United States also are beginning to incline to the same ideas, and the more such people there are, the better. We should understand each other well. We do not ask for peace, we merely consider that peace, not war, is the natural state of mankind.

Because of my visit to the United States, various guesses have been made in some countries as to the purpose of the exchange of visits between representatives of our countries. It has even been alleged that Khrushchev intends to divide the world between himself and Eisenhower. I must state that such assertions are absolutely groundless and absurd.

These people's reasoning is the reasoning of highway robbers, and their way of thinking is that if you are strong, grab everything you can. But our morals are quite different. Our strength serves only the good of our people and of other peoples and we use our strength to ensure peace and universal security, to serve no other aim.

The exchange of visits and our talks on the question of the international situation and on Soviet-American relations are useful, not only to our two countries but to all the other countries as well. The settlement of at least some of the outstanding issues between the Soviet Union and the United States of America cannot fail to influence favorably the entire international situation and the relation of our countries with all countries, big and small. (From the address at the University of Pittsburgh, September 24, 1959.)

Respect for Each Other

We know that the Americans are a freedom-loving people and that they are ready, as in the past, to stand up for their convictions, for the right to live as they see fit. These sentiments are close to the Soviet people as well. If you claim this right for yourself, you cannot deny it to others, whatever opinion you may have as to whose state and social system is better. The question of how to live and what ideology and views to have should be settled by the peo-



AT CAMP DAVID in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains, Chairman Khrushchev and President Eisenhower began their exploratory discussions on how to solve the problems that have divided the two countries.

ples themselves, without any outside interference.

The Soviet Union stands for the development of relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles were bequeathed to us by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great founder of the Soviet state. And we are true to these principles. We consider that the relations between states should not be marred by differences in outlook. All countries should also have close economic and cultural contacts among themselves. This will enable the peoples and their statesmen

better to know and understand each other. This will make for the establishment of mutual trust and peaceful cooperation.

The Soviet Union and the United States are faced with this alternative: either the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought—the discovery of the secret of the atom, the development of rockets and the penetration of outer space—will be placed in the service of a peaceful future and the prosperity of mankind, or they will be used for the purpose of destruction and annihilation and, as a result, the earth will be covered with ashes and graves.



IN HIS TELEVISED FAREWELL SPEECH Nikita Khrushchev said that the improvement of our relations would require mutual desire and efforts to solve the problems which divide us.



VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, on behalf of President Eisenhower, wished Chairman Khrushchev a pleasant journey as he was about to board the TU-114 turbojet for the trip to Moscow.

For Peace and Friendship

Meet Each Other Halfway

The Soviet people have long made their choice for peace.

We are convinced that the American people also are for peace. But if our interests coincide in this, the most important question, the question of ensuring peace, we must keep in step, and, pooling our efforts and energy, press for a radical turn in the climate of international relations. Let us consider, then, how to effect Soviet-American cooperation.

As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared to consider any proposal which might help toward the establishment of good-neighbor relations between our two countries. Naturally, efforts are required on both sides or, as you say, it is necessary for each side to meet the other halfway.

This, of course, cannot be done all at once. It would be naive to think that we would find, one fine morning, that all disputes have been resolved and all differences ironed out. Too much misunderstanding and prejudice born of the cold war have accumulated for this. But the Soviet Government believes that if we all work hard together, the storm clouds in the relations between our countries can well be dispersed. *(From the address at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1959.)*

For Peaceful Coexistence

History shows that the Soviet Union and the United States did not have in the past, and do not have now, any territorial disputes to interfere with good friendly relations between them. It is also well known that among the Americans there are quite a few people who want good relations with our country.

The peoples of the Soviet Union sincerely want to strengthen and develop friendly relations with the American people. You know that in the past there have been quite a few good examples of friendly cooperation in the relations between our countries. In the years of the Second World War the Soviet Union and the United States fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy which threatened all mankind. And that accelerated victory and brought peace, the benefits of which are enjoyed by all nations. Soviet people want the experience of friendly cooperation between the peoples of our countries to be consolidated and extended still further in present-day conditions in the interests of strengthening peace.

We stand for an improvement in Soviet-American relations in the belief that this accords with the interests of both countries.

The establishment of friendly relations between our countries would be a big step toward strengthening universal peace and good relations among all peoples. All mankind now pins great hopes on the Soviet Union and the United States making a big contribution toward the settlement of the major problems of our time, to the strengthening of the cause of peace.

If we succeed in improving relations between our countries, in arranging mutually profitable trade, in extending still further cultural, athletic and other contacts, we shall thereby be making a big contribution to the cause of easing international tension, to the cause of peaceful coexistence, of strengthening world peace. And this in turn will have a favorable effect on the life of all peoples, of all mankind.

Defend the Cause of Peace

During our stay in the United States we have had many interesting meetings and talks with representatives of various sections of the American people. These meetings and talks show that the American people do not want war, that they crave for peace. We have heard many kind words addressed to the Soviet people, many friendly good wishes. We are appreciative and grateful for the expression of these sentiments and, for our part, we assure you that the Soviet people are looking forward to President Eisenhower's visit to our country and will welcome him in a worthy manner.

In concluding my speech I should like to proclaim once again the unshakable determination of the Soviet people to defend the cause of peace and to improve and develop friendly relations and cooperation between our countries, between the peoples of all countries. This is the aim of the proposals for general and complete disarmament submitted by the government of the Soviet Union to the United Nations. The Soviet proposals for the signing of a peace treaty with Germany serve the same purpose. In our opinion these problems are not insoluble, naturally given a desire to settle them. And where there's a will there's a way. These problems can be solved because all peoples have a common goal—the most noble and vitally important goal—to preserve peace.

Develop Friendly Cooperation

For the sake of attaining this lofty goal all nations must make efforts and display a maximum of desire. What is essential is the cooperation of all the countries of the world and, above all, cooperation between our two countries so that a thaw may set in and the ice of the cold war may finally melt away. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. May the winds of peace and friendship blow over the fields and may clouds appear in the sky only when a good rain is needed for a rich crop! May two words—"peace" and "friendship"—emblazoned on the banners of both of our peoples guide the minds and actions of our governments! (From the Speech to Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, September 22, 1959.)



I THANK AMERICAN PEOPLE from the bottom of my heart for their kind hospitality. I hope that in our relations we will use the good American word Okey more often.

1959
UM

A NEW PAGE

Soviet Press

A VISIT which will go down in history—this was the headline of an editorial on Nikita Khrushchev's tour of the United States published in *Pravda*, main organ of the Communist Party and the most widely circulated newspaper in the country. Voicing the heartfelt feeling which the Soviet people experienced during the tour of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, *Pravda* wrote: "The warm welcome given to the Soviet guest in the United States is convincing proof that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of establishing good-neighbor relations between the world's two biggest powers."

The Soviet Union and the United States, with their economic, political and military weight, have a great influence on the international climate. This helps explain why everyone concerned for the future of the world anxiously awaited the outcome of the talks



VI
es

1959
UN

N
on

IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Comments on N. Khrushchev's American tour

between Nikita Khrushchev and Dwight Eisenhower. Reflecting public opinion, the *Pravda* editorial said:

"The Soviet people were gratified to learn that this exchange of views was friendly and frank and that in many matters considered the participants displayed the same awareness of the critical nature of the current international situation and the necessity for improving Soviet-American relations. Everyone who holds the cause of peace dear welcomed the Joint Soviet-American Communiqué which recorded the major results of the exchange of views between Khrushchev and Eisenhower. People in all countries are particularly gratified by the agreement between the leaders of the two great powers that all outstanding international issues should be solved by peaceful means, through negotiations rather than by use of force."

The Soviet press unanimously hailed the wise statesmanship of the leaders of the two great powers when they jointly proclaimed that all problems in dispute should be settled by peaceful means. The newspaper *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, wrote that this "has opened a new page in Soviet-American relations and bright prospects for rapprochement between our two nations. It is a step that leads toward a relaxation of international tension generally."

The Soviet people want to live in peace and friendship with all nations of the world. They hate the cold war and are in favor of peaceful competition in every field of human endeavor which will redound to the people's good. They are in favor of the development of international trade without any limitations or restrictions, of wide scientific and cultural exchanges. That is why all Soviet people give

their full support to the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different economic, social and political systems, the principle which was repeatedly explained by Nikita Khrushchev during his American tour.

The newspaper *Trud*, main organ of the Soviet trade unions, wrote: "We want peace and friendship with the American people. The only wish we have is to see the sky over our heads clear of the cold war clouds, to see the gardens bloom, to see the cities grow, to see the children happy and to be sure that neither our children nor our grandchildren will ever hear the thunder of guns or the explosion of atomic bombs."

This thought in one form or another was echoed from every corner of the country, by all kinds of people. Letters from readers poured in by the sackload to every Soviet newspaper and magazine. On the eve of Nikita

Soviet people hail N. Khrushchev's visit to the United States

Beat Swords Into Plowshares

Yevgeni Vuchetich, Sculptor
Moscow

NO ONE ON EARTH hates war as much as our people do, a nation that experienced incredible sufferings and losses as a result of war. And when the head of our government flew to America the people said to him with the voice of their hearts: "May success be with you." We followed his visit with a feeling of special pride for our country. We admired the great dignity with which he defended our ideals.

The entire world listened to Nikita Khrushchev's speech on disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly. The entire world applauded him, the man who from that lofty tribune expressed the thoughts and hopes of all peoples. And we believe the hour is near when all nations will beat their swords into plowshares.

I tried to express this idea in one of my sculptures which reflects the spirit of our people. I am proud that this sculpture was chosen for display at the Soviet Exhibition in New York last summer.

Ours is an epoch-making time, and we artists have a great responsibility. I would even go so far as to say that we Soviet artists owe a debt to our nation, the nation that landed a rocket on the moon and sent another rocket around it. That nation has every right to demand of their artists equal daring if not equal feats.

We cannot help but think of the historical destiny of mankind, for this destiny to some degree depends on us, too. We do not merely create spiritual values. Through our art we speak to the masses, influence their consciousness, move their hearts and stimulate their thoughts.

We Must Coordinate Our Efforts

Ivan Artobolevsky, Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences
Moscow

WITH all my scientific colleagues in the Soviet Union, I subscribe to the earnest hope that the visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States will serve to ease the dangerously tense atmosphere in which the world has been living these past years.

During my stay in the United States last year at the invitation of the Friends Service Committee, I had the opportunity to talk to people of all walks of life—scientists, students, workers. The recurring theme of our talks was peace, how we can strengthen our contacts.

Soviet scientists consider their exchanges with colleagues abroad of vital importance to their own research and to the progress of science for peace generally. The USSR Academy of Sciences through its various divisions is in close touch with more than 165 scientific institutions in the United States. We are always happy to welcome visiting colleagues from the United States and to share our findings. The agreement on scientific exchanges concluded in July between the National Academy of Sciences of the United States and our Academy of Sciences opens even wider prospects.

Both our countries have done new and altogether unprecedented scientific work, and we have much to learn by comparing notes. On my visit I saw that American scientists and engineers are working on many of the problems that also engage our attention. How much we could learn, how much we could give the world, if we worked alongside each other, in a coordinated effort.

Soviet press comments

Khrushchev's departure for the United States *Izvestia* wrote that "he has truly boundless support for his mission. Millions of friends of peace are with him in thought. With him are the hopes of all human society."

Many of the letters published in Soviet newspapers and magazines pointed to the paradox—a happy paradox this one—that two soldiers of World War II, Khrushchev and Eisenhower, were meeting as envoys of peace. Semyon Shapirin, a steelworker from Stalingrad, speaks for every war veteran in his letter to *Trud*. "I shall never forget the horror of the Stalingrad battle when people perished in the conflagration and bomb explosions, and the fruits of our labor were destroyed." Shapirin writes that in the time of common danger the

World Without Fear

Vera Aripova, Seamstress
Moscow

I WAS AMONG those who welcomed Nikita Khrushchev home on his return to Moscow from his American trip. Many people had gathered in the streets. They stopped Khrushchev's car and showered it with flowers. The sun shone brightly and people who came to meet him were all filled with joy.

The Muscovites warmly congratulated Khrushchev on the successful visit to the United States. I am happy that this trip helped to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and lessened international tension.

I should very much want this visit of Khrushchev's to mark the beginning of a new period in the life of all people on earth, a period without wars, when our children will know what guns look like only from the pictures in their history books.

In Spite of Differences

Mikhail Kolpakov, Farm Machine Operator
Moscow Region

IT'S ALWAYS BETTER to argue than to fight, and it's better still to agree. This is the way to peace and friendship between those who have different opinions. All of us here on our collective farm believe it was very wise statesmanship when Khrushchev and Eisenhower declared that all disputes should be resolved through peaceful negotiations and not by the use of force.

We must meet more often, and I mean not only our statesmen but ordinary people as well. This will be of mutual benefit to both our nations.

Once our collective farm was visited by a group of American farmers. They seemed to be quite interested in the way we live and work. We also found much of interest in what they had to tell us. Both the guests and hosts borrowed some valuable practical ideas from each other, and this exchange of experience was very useful to both of us.

Our American guests did not become collective farmers after our talks, and we did not accept what they call free enterprise. They like their system, we prefer ours. We both uphold our beliefs. But this difference of opinion should not prevent the further development of mutually beneficial personal contacts. We believe these contacts will help us get to know each other better and will build friendly relations.

Interviews with Soviet people

Joint Discussions Are Helpful

Yuri Zavadsky, Theater Producer
Moscow

A NEW ERA in Soviet-American relations, or at least the beginning of a new era—this is one of the main results of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States. We believe that this will be an era of stable peace and real friendship between our nations.

For people who work in the arts, peace and friendship have special significance, since art as a means of communication between peoples cannot develop in an atmosphere of hostility and suspicion. We must get to know each other, get together and discuss problems that disturb us. This is possible only in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

May there be more meetings between the leaders of states, more personal contacts of workers in various fields. The more meetings and contacts there are, the warmer and better will relations between nations be.

Our Common Enemy Is War

Sergei Kuznetsov, Collective Farmer
Moscow Region

THERE is not a single family in our village that did not lose someone near and dear during the last war. There is nothing more precious to us than peace, and on his visit to America, Nikita Khrushchev carried with him our heartfelt yearning for peace.

I fought in a tank regiment and was wounded three times. I saw action at the Oryol-Kursk Front and participated in the Battle of Berlin. I met our American allies at the Elbe crossing during the last days of the war. We spoke different languages but we understood each other very well in spite of that.

There was understanding and friendship in the way we shook each other's hands. Let's clasp hands again in the common fight for peace.

friendship between the Soviet and American peoples saved mankind from fascist barbarism.

The Soviet people are busy with peaceful construction. Everyone's thoughts are concentrated on the seven-year plan, a plan for great progress in the country's economy and the well-being of the population. Both the people and the government wish to use the resources of the nation—material and mental—for the successful fulfillment of this peaceful program and not for the armaments race.

"Let us beat swords into plowshares"—this is perhaps the major theme of press comments on the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament proclaimed by Nikita Khrushchev at the United Nations General Assembly. The feeling of deep satisfaction voiced by millions of people was reflected in this editorial comment in *Pravda*: "The heads of government of the Soviet Union and the United States singled out universal disarmament as the most crucial problem now facing the world and expressed their willingness to exert every effort to find a constructive solution to this problem."

Elimination of the cold war, with its atmosphere of mutual suspicion and mistrust and the arms race it engenders—this is a unanimous demand of ordinary people the world over. They believe that Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and the forthcoming visit of Dwight Eisenhower to the Soviet Union will help create a healthier climate in international relations. "May this exchange of visits," reads an editorial in the newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, "crush the ice of the cold war with the same force with which our atomic icebreaker *Lenin* will forge its way through the Arctic ice and with the same speed with which our space rockets raced to the moon."

Apart from editorial comments and letters from the readers the Soviet press reports on countless meetings all over the country at which people discuss the results of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

There are different approaches to various aspects of this visit reflecting different occupations or personal interests. There are different opinions on one or another detail. But all



Peace for Our Children's Happiness

Anna Martynova, Seamstress
Moscow

I AM THE MOTHER of three children. All my sons have received an education and are now working for the good of our country, for their own happiness. There are other mothers like me in the shop who also want happiness for their families.

When we mothers—whether here in the Soviet Union or in any other country—speak of our children's happiness we mean first of all peace for their future. War can only bring us new horrors, and peace is associated in our minds with new successes in building a more prosperous life. This is the major aim of our seven-year plan.

We need peace to achieve our goals. And since the talks between Khrushchev and Eisenhower, the prospects for a more peaceful world have become much brighter.

Feelings of the Plain People

Ustina Sokoreva, Charwoman
Irkutsk

I WANT to thank Nikita Khrushchev for his solicitude for the plain working people, for our peaceful life. I know that when he went to America he had in mind the happiness of all people. He suffered along with all of us many losses in the past war. He lost a son and I lost my daughter Tatiana, a volunteer.

May we never go through sufferings and disaster again. We plain people will not permit war.

There Is No Reason for Mistrust

Nikolai Yelizarov, Collective Farmer
Ivanovo Region

WE have nothing to fear from the American people, just as they have nothing to fear from us. We want to live in peace and friendship with the people of the great trans-Atlantic power. After the war a black cat crossed the path between our two countries. But there is no reason for mistrust. Now it's time for mutual suspicion to be replaced by good friendship.

No More War Orphans

Oksana Esaulova, Teacher at Children's Home
Moscow

MANY OF OUR CHILDREN lost their parents during the war. Perhaps that is why I so deeply hope that the thunder of war will never again roar over the earth. I am a mother, and it is terrible to think that I may lose my son. A new war will mean the death of millions of people. That is why when we learned of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States we felt as if a warm breeze had blown over the earth.

I tried not to miss a single word of what Khrushchev said when he was in the United States. It sometimes seemed to me that he had read my thoughts and wishes.

Soviet people sent a rocket to the moon and built an atomic icebreaker. Every day is like a step into a radiant future. We want lasting peace. We want to be friends with all peoples. If the proposal of the Soviet government on universal disarmament is accepted, our people will achieve even greater success, mothers will feel easier about their children, and there will be no more war orphans. That is my dearest wish.

U. S. Merchant Ships Welcome

Vasili Machkovsky, Seaport Dispatcher
Leningrad

THE LONGSHOREMEN OF LENINGRAD followed with keen interest Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Our discussions about his tour were especially lively when we read about his meeting with the longshoremen of San Francisco. Of course we were pleased that the head of our government received a warm welcome there and had friendly talks with the port workers and their union leaders. When he conveyed the Soviet workers' greetings to them, they included greetings also from the longshoremen of Leningrad to our fellow workers in America. And we felt that part of their greetings were addressed to us here in Leningrad.

We port workers and sailors of the merchant fleet have special reasons for wanting the cold war to end since all the activity of our port depends on the development of international trade.

We trade successfully with dozens of countries. Our country imports a great deal and also exports a tremendous quantity of goods which other countries want to buy. Every month we see in our port more and more ships flying foreign flags. We shall be glad to welcome American merchant ships as well.

1956
UMI



Soviet press comments

participants of these discussions are unanimous in their endorsement of this historic mission. They wholeheartedly approve it as a new and most important contribution of the Soviet Union to the cause of peace and friendship between the nations.

When people discuss the results of the visit—whether privately or at public rallies—everyone speaks his mind. Here is what Yulia Tumanova of Samarkand had to say: "Every person, not only in our country but throughout the world, who has something he cherishes on our planet—a country of which he is proud, or people dear to him, a hobby he enjoys, a city he loves, or even trees he has planted—cannot but rejoice over the visit of Khrush-

chev to the United States and the forthcoming visit of Eisenhower to the Soviet Union, because the exchange of visits between the leaders of such powerful countries as the USSR and the USA promises better understanding."

Improvement in Soviet-American relations is associated in the minds of people with the quest to get to know each other better through broader exchanges in every field.

"There have been several exchange visits of agricultural specialists between our countries this year. We want to trade experiences and ideas on a much wider scale than now," said Yevgeni Chekmenev, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. A similar desire for more personal contacts, for coordinated efforts in solving problems, for wider exchanges in general was voiced by scientists, engineers, doctors, artists, educators and specialists in other fields. "Art brings people closer together and helps make friends. Further exchanges of artists are sure to benefit both our countries," said Nadezhda Nadezhkina, director of the Beryozka Dance Company which toured America last year.

Interviews with Soviet people

Truth About the Soviet Union

Valentin Katayev, *Playwright*
Moscow

WHAT did Nikita Khrushchev take with him to the United States? First of all, the finest sentiments of the Soviet people for the American people. He took with him an olive branch of universal peace, so needed by mankind tormented by the danger of a world war, the most horrible of all wars imaginable.

But the main thing is that Khrushchev took along with him to America the truth about the Soviet Union, the great truth about the people of a country of victorious socialism, about a people whose epoch-making achievements in a short time converted backward Russia into one of the greatest industrial powers of the world, a country which is engaged in peaceful competition with America and is sure to surpass it.

A Step in the Right Direction

Yakov Romas, *Member of the USSR Academy of Arts*
Moscow

I HAD THE PLEASURE visiting New York and Washington recently. My chief impression after this trip can be expressed in the few words: The American people do not want war. The Americans can also rest assured that my people, who experienced all the horrors of the fascist invasion during World War II, are striving for peace.

I consider that Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and the Soviet-American talks fully correspond to the hopes of both our nations. This visit, it seems to me, is a significant step toward easing international tension and strengthening world peace and the security of all peoples. It is another example of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to live in friendship with every nation.

Our Countries Can Live in Peace

Mikhail Finagin, *Printer*
Moscow

OUR PRINTING PLANT turns out reading matter of different kinds. I happened to like especially two jobs I worked on in the last couple of months. One was a two-volume edition of selected works of Ernest Hemingway with a printing of 300,000 copies. The other was a reprint of an article by Nikita Khrushchev "On Peaceful Coexistence" which appeared first in the American magazine *Foreign Affairs* and then was published in Russian in booklet form just before his trip to the United States.

About Hemingway—like most Soviet people, I'm interested in American authors because our countries have so much in common in spite of differences in political ideas. I read a good many of the American writers that our printing plant puts out in translation.

And I liked the article by Khrushchev because it shows how, in spite of our differences, our two countries can live together peacefully and compete in the production of food and books instead of atom bombs.

Come and See for Yourself

Ivan Vasilyev, *Taxi Driver*
Moscow

MY JOB is to drive people around the city, and since Moscow always has a great many visitors from other parts of the country and from abroad, I have a good chance to hear the different opinions people have on events of the day. During September I had as many passengers as usual, but I would not say I heard much difference of opinion on Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Everybody agreed that it would help establish better understanding between our countries.

As I see it, we should have more contacts, and not only between statesmen but also between ordinary people. We always welcome tourists from other countries in our capital, and we should like to meet even more guests in the future. Come and see for yourself how we live. It will be a great pleasure to show our every guest around.

I think American tourists would be interested in seeing both the historical monuments and the everyday activity of the city. People who have come here all seem to be astounded by the amount of construction that's taking place. We are building for peace and the Soviet government's proposals on disarmament are the logical reflection of our peaceful construction.

The exchange of visits between Khrushchev and Eisenhower is rightfully regarded as one of the most important events in postwar history. It is considered to be the most effective contribution to the improvement of the international climate during the recent period.

"The thirteen days spent by the head of the Soviet Government in the United States stirred the world," wrote *Pravda*. "The endless stream of favorable comment on Khrushchev's trip does not leave a shadow of doubt but that the vast majority of mankind enthusiastically welcomes this history-making visit. The public at large in all countries views the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two biggest powers in the world as the beginning of a joint quest for ways of achieving rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the United States and strengthening world peace. The success of Khrushchev's trip across the ocean and the favorable outcome of the meetings and talks at Camp David have filled the hearts of millions of people with great hope that the cold war will be ended."



We Endorse This Mission

**Ignas Skurauskas, Worker in Computing Machines Plant
Vilnius**

WE followed Nikita Khrushchev's trip to the United States with great interest. Every speech and every talk of the head of our government was taken by us to be the expression of our thoughts, feelings and strivings.

Now that he is back home, we send him from our Lithuania our congratulations and want to declare that we wholeheartedly endorse this historic mission of peace and friendship.

We know what war means. Our Lithuania was a bloody battlefield during the recent wars. Thousands of our people died. We won't permit that to be repeated.

Our Future Is at Stake

**Lydia Selivanova, College Student
Moscow**

YOUNG PEOPLE in our country waited impatiently for every piece of news on Khrushchev's tour of the United States. And the discussions that followed were the most animated I can remember. Small wonder! For peace and, consequently, our life today and our future were at stake.

We hope that one of the results of the exchange of visits between Khrushchev and Eisenhower will be that we'll see more young Americans in our country to swell the ranks of our many foreign friends.

Exchange of Cultural Values

**Abram Room, Film Director
Moscow**

DURING conversations with my colleagues in Hollywood, I felt a real wish on their part to cooperate with Soviet film people in promoting the exchange of films between our countries. We film workers of the Soviet Union sincerely wish the same.

As a film worker I expect a great deal from the Khrushchev-Eisenhower meeting, but first and foremost—the termination of the "cold war" which poisons the minds of people. This will help expand exchange of our cultural values.

My Own Thoughts Were Expressed

**Pavel Pulkach, Lathe Operator
Moscow**

WORKING PEOPLE in our country have a lot of confidence in Nikita Khrushchev. He comes from the midst of workers and he knows our thoughts and strivings pretty well. We all want to live in peace and friendship with other nations no matter what kind of system they have. That is why we wholeheartedly endorse the policy of our government aimed at eliminating the "cold war."

I think everybody will agree that if the international climate turns warmer, it will be beneficial to both Soviet and American workers. We were allies during the war. Then why can't we join our efforts now to promote peace on the planet which we share as neighbors. Our differences must not prevent good-neighbor relations.

We all here read with interest the press reports on the meetings Nikita Khrushchev had with the American people. When he explained in his speeches and talks the Soviet foreign policy or the Soviet way of life, I felt as though my own thoughts were being expressed.

Visits Develop Friendships

**Alexander Gitalov, Farm Machine Operator
Ukraine**

LIKE Nikita Khrushchev, I had the pleasure of meeting Roswell Garst, the Iowan who has been doing such fine missionary work for hybrid seed corn, fertilizer and mechanical cultivation. Mr. Garst visited the Soviet Union on three occasions and Nikita Khrushchev, on his tour of the United States, stopped off at Coon Rapids to visit the Garsts and to see their farm and hybrid seed company.

Last year I spent three months working on the Garst farm, touring the corn belt, looking at farms and farm machinery, getting acquainted with American corn-growing techniques, trading experiences—and last, but by far not least—making friends. I enjoyed every minute of my stay.

It will be a very long time before I forget my meetings with Mr. Finley. While he had been touring the Soviet Union he had taken films of our farm life and of many of the displays at the USSR Agricultural Exhibition.

He proved himself an excellent amateur cameraman when he worked his reels into a very interesting documentary. I saw the film on one of my visits to his home and found it as fascinating as did his American friends.



MOSCOW



KIEV



RI





RI

1305031





TASHKENT



YEREVAN



VILNIUS

NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

The Forty-Second Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Anniversary rallies like this one in Moscow's Sports Palace are held all over the Soviet Union to commemorate the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917.



HUGE street parades and festive demonstrations on November 7 are the climax of the national holiday of the Soviet people commemorating the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 (it fell on October 25 according to the Julian calendar used in old Russia). On the eve of the holiday anniversary rallies are held throughout the country to sum up the results of emancipated labor, and the Soviet people are proud that their achievements have been growing both in scope and significance with each passing year.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of a new era in the country's history. The Soviet people deeply believe that the new economic, social and political system born of the Revolution is the fairest and most progressive. It ensures unlimited opportunities for the development of both the individual and the nation. The result is the Soviet Union of today, a country whose flourishing economy, technology, science and culture ensure a constant rise in the living standards of the working people.

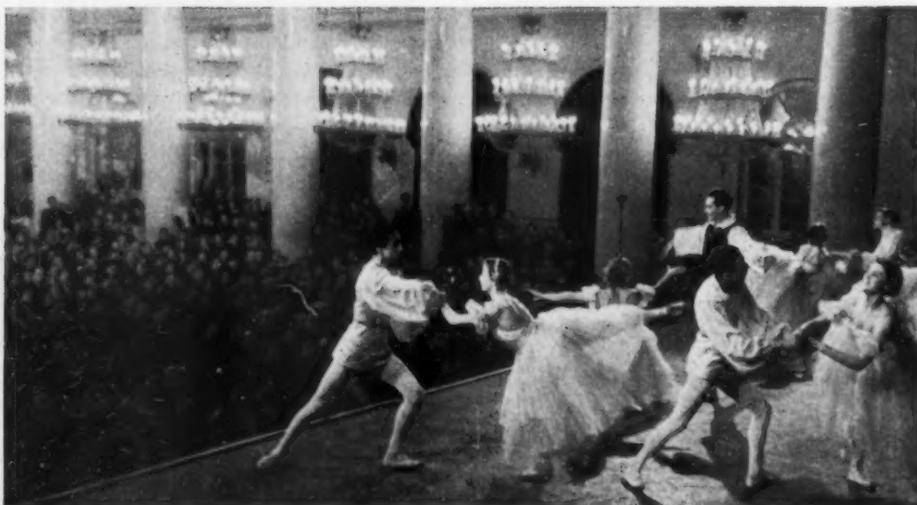
The Great October Socialist Revolution also marked the beginning of a new era in world history. It signaled the emergence of a new type of society, the socialist system. This new way of life has proven its merits and has replaced the capitalist system in a number of countries in much the same way as earlier in mankind's history capitalism replaced feudalism. Almost one billion people, nearly half of population of our planet, now live and work under socialism.

In the forty-two years since the October Revolution the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have transformed their country from one of the world's most backward lands into a great power, second only to the United States in volume of industrial and agricultural production. But this period was not one of uninterrupted peaceful construction. The Soviet people had to defend their country and their way of life in several wars forced upon them by numerous enemies. Nearly half of these past forty-two years was spent in fighting and postwar reconstruction.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE



School children take trips to the Museum of the Revolution to see the heroes and events of their country's history immortalized in paintings and sculptures.



Seats are at a premium at the special performances in honor of the day given by leading artists at theaters, concert halls and community centers of the country.



Night turns into day as a striking display of fireworks lights up the sky.

If it were not for the vast losses of material and human resources and the loss of time, Nikita Khrushchev said in his recent speech on American TV, the Soviet Union would probably have already overtaken the United States in production and in living standards. But the Soviet people have every reason to believe that this goal is now in sight.

Celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution this year, the Soviet people report the first results of the seven-year plan, an over-all program of great progress in every sphere of national endeavor. With the plan only in its first year, there is every reason to believe that it will be not only fulfilled but overfulfilled by 1965. That will mean a long stride along the road of building communism, creating an economy of abundance the like of which no country has yet seen.

There is much to celebrate this November 7. New highs were reached in industry and agriculture. More housing was built. More and better quality consumer goods became available. Real income increased. There were new outstanding achievements in science and technology. There were new successful developments in friendly relations with foreign countries. The Soviet people were particularly gratified by the heartening results of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and his talks with Dwight Eisenhower.

The Soviet people, like people in any other country, hope that this visit will go down in history as the most significant step in post-



The first day of the celebration is thus brought to its traditional close.

war years toward the development of good-neighbor relations between the world's two biggest powers. They hope that it will open a new period in which reason will prevail over force, in which negotiations and not wars will govern in solving issues and disputes.

This policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different systems will make it possible to channel additional resources now frozen by the "cold war" into various fields of peaceful competition. There will be no losers in this type of competition since the achievements of all nations can be pooled for the general good.

Peace and friendship among all nations, free labor for man's happiness—these are the main themes in the celebrations all over the country commemorating the Great October Socialist Revolution.

As usual, the people come out into the streets of cities and villages in an almost endless festive procession. They march with their children on their shoulders or with their arms around their friends. Their happiness and pride in the achievements of the year, one more year since the Revolution, is unconcealed. Everyone is in his best dress. People who have never met before join each other in a gay dance or song.

In the evening a myriad of electric lights illuminate festively decorated cities. The people then sit down around their holiday tables and toast the happy future of their country and the happiness of all mankind.



The children have as much fun during the holiday as the grown-ups. They enjoy concerts, puppet shows, excursions and parties arranged especially for them.



Members of a Latvian collective farm wind up the evening with a festive dinner dance, which in all probability will last until the wee hours of the next morning.



It's a custom that nobody stays alone on the holiday and everybody is either guest or host, with the woman of the house outdoing herself in preparation of the table.



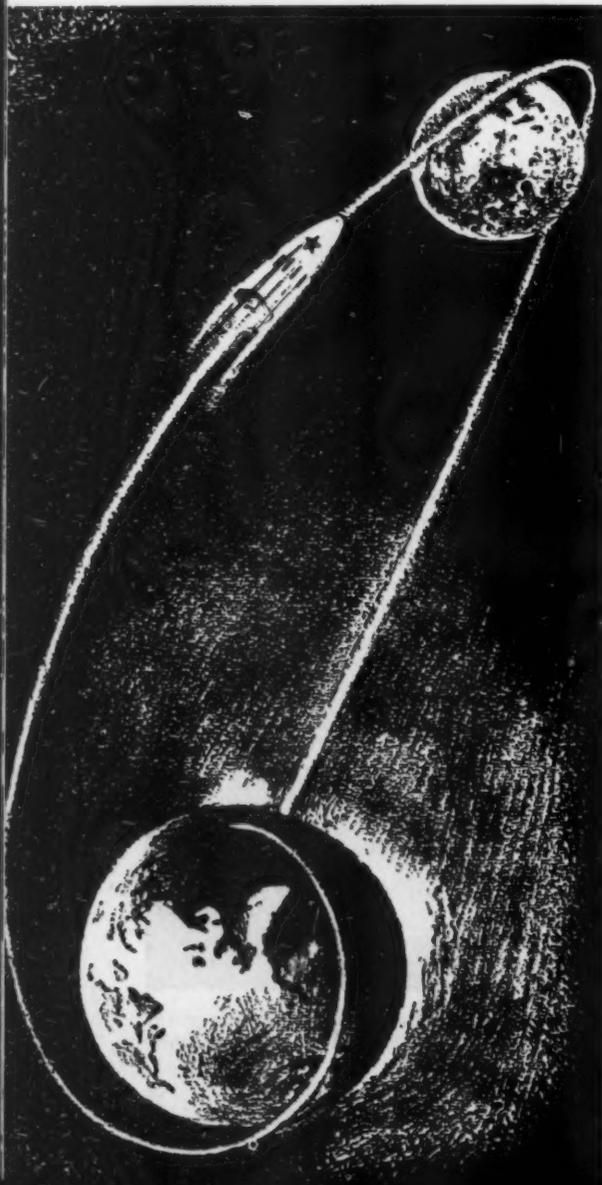
Left: Elements of the sphere and ribbon pennants carried to the moon by the second Soviet cosmic rocket. Inscribed on them are the Soviet coat of arms



and "USSR—September—1959." Right: Lunar map with a square showing the rocket's impact area: 1—Sea of Tranquility; 2—Sea of Serenity.

Automatic Interplanetary Station

The Soviet Union's Third Cosmic Rocket



ON OCTOBER 4, three weeks after the moon was first reached by a man-made projectile (see article on opposite page), another cosmic rocket, the Soviet Union's third, was launched under the program of research in outer space and preparation for interplanetary flights. This was also a multistage vehicle and its last-stage rocket had placed an automatic interplanetary station in a preset orbit to circumnavigate the moon and return to the vicinity of the earth. Both the station and the rocket are moving along the orbit close to each other.

The last-stage rocket weighs 3,424 pounds without fuel. The total weight of the station is 614 pounds. Installed in the last-stage rocket, in addition, are measuring instruments and batteries weighing 345 pounds. Thus, the over-all payload is 959 pounds.

On October 6 the interplanetary station passed the point in its preset orbit closest to the moon—about 4,350 miles. Circumventing the moon, it continued to move away from the earth and the moon, and by October 10 reached the maximum distance from the earth—some 292,000 miles. Thereafter the station proceeded back toward the earth and on October 18 passed our planet from north to south at a distance of about 29,500 miles.

Keeping on its extremely extended elliptical orbit the interplanetary station

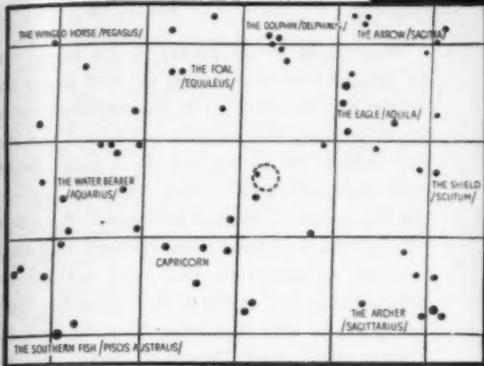
will circle the earth twice each month.

The interplanetary station is designed for a broad range of cosmic research. The scientific data and the parameters of the movement of the station are radioed back by two transmitters working on frequencies of 39.986 megacycles and 183.6 megacycles. At the same time the 183.6-megacycles connection is used to check elements of the station's orbit.

The station's instrumentation is ground-controlled from the coordinating and computing center. The parameters of the movement are measured by an automatic tracking network of ground stations.

The specifications of the movement elements made at the coordinating and computing center during the first days showed that the automatic interplanetary station was moving firmly along the preset orbit. The data obtained by the ground telemetering stations confirmed that the scientific and measuring instruments, the thermal regulation and power supply systems functioned normally, according to the predetermined program.

Later it was announced that the interplanetary station radioed invaluable information on the scientific research it carried out in the vicinity of the earth and of the moon. Among this data are photographs of the side of the lunar body unseen from the earth.



Photographs taken at the Astrophysical Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences show three phases of the artificial sodium comet emitted from

the rocket for optical observation of the trajectory. The flash was triggered in the region of the sky indicated by the circle on the stellar map.

ROCKET TO THE MOON

ON SEPTEMBER 14, Radio Moscow interrupted its usual program to read a terse bulletin from TASS, official press agency. It announced that the Soviet Union's second cosmic rocket which had been launched two days earlier had landed on the moon. To commemorate this historic event the rocket carried a Soviet pennant in the form of a sphere whose surface was made of pentagonal segments inscribed with "USSR—September—1959" and the Soviet Union's coat of arms.

Within seconds the momentous news flashed around the globe. Soviet science had once again pushed forward the boundaries of man's knowledge of outer space.

Only two years before, on October 4, 1957, the first Sputnik had been successfully launched. One month later it was followed by Sputnik II. On May 15, 1958, the third Sputnik was launched and it is still orbiting around the earth. On January 2, 1959, the Soviet Union launched the world's first cosmic rocket which passed close to the moon and became a satellite of the sun, the first artificial planet in our solar system.

The multistage rocket that landed the Soviet pennant on the moon was launched on September 12. Its last stage, having traveled the distance of some 235,000 miles, struck the moon on September 14 at 4:02 P.M. (Eastern Standard Time).

An artificial comet—a sodium cloud—was emitted from the rocket on September 12 at 1:39 P.M. (Eastern Standard Time) for visual tracking of the trajectory. The flash was observed in the constellation Aquarius and was photographed by widely-scattered astronomical stations in the Soviet Union and other countries.

The rocket was launched to investigate cosmic phenomena en route to the lunar body. It housed a container with precision-built scientific apparatus, measuring instruments and radio equipment. The detailed program of research was completed at the moment the

rocket crashed into the moon and the radio transmitters ceased to function.

Commenting on the epoch-making lunar probe, Nikita Khrushchev, while speaking to an American audience during his recent tour of the United States, said: "The launching of a rocket into space and the placing of our emblem on the moon we regard as our achievement, and in saying *our* we mean the countries of the whole world, that is to say, we mean that it is also your achievement, an achievement of all people inhabiting the earth."

Replica of the sphere pennant landed on the moon by the cosmic rocket—a gift from the Soviet Premier who commented: "Our pennant, an old-timer on the moon, will greet your pennant and they will live in peace and friendship."



This chart shows the trajectory of the second Soviet cosmic rocket. 1—the position of the moon at zero hour; 2—the position of the moon at the time the rocket made impact; 3—the area of the moon where the rocket landed.

1959
UM



"This is what the moon will soon look like," the lecturer in the Moscow Planetarium says of an artist's conception of the surface of the moon, with manned rockets taking off for space exploration.

ROCKET TO THE MOON

Rocket's Last Stage

The last stage of the second Soviet cosmic rocket weighed 3,330 pounds without fuel. It carried an air-tight instrument container filled with gas and regulated automatically to maintain a stable temperature. The total weight of the container, including instruments and power sources, was 860 pounds.

The rocket was equipped with instruments and measuring apparatus to study the magnetic field of the earth and the magnetic field of the moon; the radiation belts around the earth; the intensity and variations in intensity of cosmic radiation; the heavy nuclei in cosmic radiation; the gas component of interplanetary substance; and meteoric particles.

Through high-efficiency radio instruments everything this space scout "saw" and "heard" was transmitted to earth. Ground receivers tracked the position of the rocket in space and determined the elements of its movements, while high-speed electronic computers calculated the orbit and kept observation stations informed in advance of the rocket's position.

Precise Accuracy

Precision of the highest order was required for the moon shot. Imagine a gun on a revolving platform shooting at a swiftly-moving target a great distance off and you have some picture of the complexities involved.

An interesting calculation is cited by Vyacheslav Arsentiev, a researcher of the Sternberg Astronomy Institute of Moscow. With an initial speed of flight of *less* than 10,848.9 meters a second, the rocket will not reach the moon and must return to the earth. With an initial speed of *more* than 10,849.7 meters per second it will pass by the moon (assuming the rocket doesn't hit it) and go off into cosmic space.

Thus, with the initial velocity of almost 11,000 meters—6.8 miles—a second, the rocket's speed must be maintained within the bounds of *only* 0.8 meters—2 feet 2 inches—per second, or with a precision of a few one-thousandths of one per cent.

The trajectory of the rocket had to be most rigidly plotted, too. An infinitesimal miscalculation would have been sufficient to throw the rocket off course. One leading West German astronomer, reported the press, compared the Soviet moon shot to "a marksman hitting the eye of a fly six miles away with a small caliber rifle."

Theory and Engineering

The course of the rocket to the moon can be divided into two phases: the first where the rocket was boosted up to the required speed by its engines and put into orbit, and the second where the rocket was in a coast flight, with the engines of the last stage cut out and the instrument container jettisoned. An extensive program of theoretical research and engineering computations had been carried out which made it possible to determine the flight components and launching time so that the rocket could reach the moon under the best possible conditions.

In principle a rocket can be launched to the moon on any day, with the lunar body being at any point in its orbit around the earth. It is more advantageous, however, to choose a time when the boost phase of the rocket's flight will be at the least angle to the earth's surface and speed losses due to terrestrial gravitation will be reduced to a minimum, thus allowing a greater payload to be sent to the moon.

While planning for a rocket flight, the time of collision had to be chosen so that the moon as observed by ground tracking posts would be near its highest culmination. At that time its height above the horizon would be about the largest. In such a case there would be the best possible conditions for radio communication.

According to computations, a rocket launched from Soviet territory should start its flight when the moon is beyond the horizon, near its lowest culmination. In other words, the difference between the launching time and the moment when the moon is at its highest should be about 12 hours. From this follows that if at the moment of collision the moon should be at its highest, a moon flight should last either 12 hours, or 36 hours, or 60 hours, etc.

A flight of about 36-hour duration was chosen for the second Soviet cosmic rocket. A 12-hour flight would call for extremely great initial velocities. In a flight of 60 hours or more, if the rocket was to hit the moon so that the moment of collision could be observed, the rocket's flight control at the end of the boost phase would have to be prohibitively accurate.

To keep the parameters of the rocket's flight at the end of the boost phase sufficiently within the computed values, a flight control system was installed in the rocket which was operating all the time while the rocket was being boosted up to the required speed. The rest of the rocket's flight was unguided, being maintained only by the gravitational fields of the earth, the moon and other celestial bodies.

This helps explain why the flight parameters at the end of the boost phase had to be maintained as close to the computed values as possible. An error of a mere 0.01 per cent of the rocket's maximum speed would shift the point of impact on the moon some 155 miles. Any deviation of the speed vector would likewise shift the rocket off the preset course. If the rocket engines were to be switched off at the wrong time it would also have a great effect on the location of impact.

Successful landing of the rocket on the moon also required a great accuracy in choosing the exact launching time. This is explained by the fact that the plane of the rocket's path rotates together with the earth's rotation about its axis. A mistake of only ten seconds in the

launching time would move the point of impact some 125 miles.

The launching of a space rocket at the preset moment accurate to within several seconds makes high demands on the over-all organization of the shoot-off as well as on dependability of the shooting gear. The efficiency of the Soviet launching system can be judged by the fact that the second cosmic rocket was sent to the moon with a deviation of about one second from the set time limit.

All theoretical research and engineering computation connected with the launching of the second Soviet cosmic rocket proved almost unbelievably accurate, so much so that the time of arrival on the 235,000-mile-long voyage was only 84 seconds off the predicted figure. The rocket sent to the moon landed in the area predetermined, a distance one-fourth the radius from the center of the lunar disk, at the point between the Sea of Serenity and the Sea of Tranquility.

From First Sputnik to Moon Rocket

The systematic and rapid development of outer space research in the Soviet Union attests to the high level attained by many branches of Soviet science, technology and industry. The advance from first sputniks to moon rockets is not only a problem of considerably increasing the acceleration velocity from 4.9 to 6.8 miles a second. Even this calls for much greater power in the engines of all stages of the rocket system, but far greater difficulties faced the scientists and engineers when they had to solve the problem of control and communication. They also had to solve the problem of investigating interplanetary space which is substantially different from the atmosphere of the earth even in its upper layers.

The artificial satellites discovered that space at great altitudes is not empty but is filled with quite dense cosmic matter. This finding meant a whole new group of problems for space rocket builders. The successful launching of three Soviet cosmic rockets during nine months of this year has demonstrated that solutions were found to these problems.

As the exploration of the universe keeps expanding, the size, weight and instrumentation of the research rockets also mounts. The very first sputnik was a sufficiently complex rocket whose instruments provided valuable information about the density of the atmosphere and the structure of the ionosphere. But the second and third sputniks were real laboratories carrying numerous instruments and auxiliary devices assuring their long-term service. The list of geophysical, astrophysical and other measurements included in the programs of the second and third sputniks considerably exceeded everything it was originally planned for studies in the upper atmosphere during International Geophysical Year.

Once the sputniks had explored the earth's upper atmosphere and reached its boundaries, the next task was to study the properties of interplanetary space. The very first launching of a Soviet cosmic rocket last January successfully fulfilled the principal requirements of interplanetary flight: the attainment of the escape velocity and a high degree of accuracy of movement along a preset trajectory.

The big payload of the rocket's last stage was used to carry a container packed with numerous instruments and auxiliary apparatus. For the first time radio communication was maintained over the enormous distance, and an artificial comet was created for checking the trajectory optically. The major scientific findings of this pioneering rocket—for example, concerning the radiation belts surrounding the earth—were quickly made public and have already been reported by Soviet scientists at international conferences.

Systematically improving technical and scientific equipment, Soviet scientists and engineers accomplished the second task of interplanetary flight—the reaching of the nearest heavenly body. The numerous scientific instruments within the container of the moon rocket carried out a vast program of diverse measurements. Perhaps the most important of its findings is the discovery that there is no perceptible magnetic field of the moon and, correspondingly, no radiation belts around it. This discovery is of fundamental significance for our knowledge of the universe.

Ground-Controlled Interplanetary Station

Only three weeks after the Soviet pennant was delivered to the moon, the third of the planned tasks—a round-the-moon flight and the return to the vicinity of the earth—was accomplished.

The launching of the third Soviet cosmic rocket is a very significant contribution to the fulfillment of the program of research in interplanetary space. The last stage of the rocket carried an automatic interplanetary station which will circle the earth twice every month.

Compared with the first two cosmic rockets, the third one has several important features of its own. The package of instruments is designed for a longer period of operation, because the interplanetary station completes one full round on its orbit within only a fortnight. To power the scientific and measuring equipment, more durable solar batteries are used in addition to usual chemical ones. For more economical electricity consumption the work of the instruments and radio transmission of information they gather are conducted according to a fixed program in more or less short sessions. The instruments work automatically and are controlled from the earth, which means that they are switched on only when valuable information is expected.

Computations for the movement of the automatic interplanetary station as soon as it separated from the rocket's final stage had to be extremely accurate. The second cosmic rocket showed that even the slightest digress of the initial speed of its container from the designed velocity would have meant a miss. The accuracy required for the initial characteristics of the flight of the third cosmic rocket had to be still greater. Here it was necessary to preplot the movement of the interplanetary station over a far longer period of time and figure out the position it would take in space after it had traveled some 600,000 miles—from the earth to the moon and back to the vicinity of the earth.

Since the first sputnik was launched two years ago tremendous advances have been made in radio communications. It is radio-

electronics that ensures a dependable tracking and computing service, an intricate system which provides an operational check on a space rocket flight. And it is by radio that we receive scientific data gathered by space rockets.

From Sputnik I we received information from altitudes of several hundred miles. From the first and second cosmic rockets we received radio signals already from some half a million miles away. As for the third cosmic rocket, the automatic control of the instruments it carries has been effected from the earth for the first time in the history of radio engineering and electronics.

International Cooperation

Each Soviet space rocket is a great contribution to international cooperation in the exploration of the universe. Scientific data received from the rockets is promptly published in the Soviet press, and Soviet researchers report on their findings at international scientific conferences sharing their knowledge with colleagues in other countries.

Justly proud of their successes in cosmic explorations, the Soviet people at the same time sincerely rejoice at every success attained in this field by their friends abroad. Speaking in Washington on the day of his arrival from Moscow Nikita Khrushchev said:

"We have no doubt that the splendid scientists, engineers and workers of the United States engaged in the conquest of space will also send their pennant to the moon. The Soviet pennant, an old-timer on the moon, will greet your pennant and they will live in peace and friendship, just as you and we should live in peace and friendship on the earth, as should all the peoples inhabiting the earth, our common mother, who rewards us so abundantly with her gifts."

A 1933 geophysical rocket and the last stage of the cosmic rocket launched in January 1959.



Alyosha and Galya, immediately go for the snapshots that many of you send. We keep them in an album and when we have guests the children bring it out to show.

A friend translates your letters into Russian for me and Pyotr, my husband, and we stay up late many an evening talking about them. To better understand the things you write about, I have been reading magazine articles and books about your country, both its present and past. I also read the monthly magazine *Amerika* which is published in Russian by the U.S. government.

I should like to share my thoughts and feelings with you. It is heartening to me that your letters make the point that what mothers in America—just like mothers here—most earnestly wish for is peace. To all of us the word *peace* spells happiness and a bright future for the children we brought into the world.

Although you have been spared the death and destruction of war on your own soil, many of you have had to endure the anguish of losing your dear ones on battlefields elsewhere in the world. You know what war is; there is no mother alive who does not. I am sure that Mrs. Eleanor Odecake, who wrote me from California, speaks for all women in America when she says she wants a future of peace for her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Cledget wrote me, "It is true that we live in different countries, some people here say in different worlds, but we are sure there must be common ground where we can meet."

Yes, my friends, there must be and there is this common ground for understanding and friendship. And that ground is the mutual desire for peace, for the friendly relations that existed between our two countries when we fought as allies.

When our Premier Nikita Khrushchev reported on his visit to your country I watched him on TV. Listening to his speech all of us here had a feeling as though the ice of the "cold war" had begun to melt.

What is needed now is good will and trust. And here is where plain people like ourselves have a job to do, and are doing it, if I can judge from the great number of letters I received from you in America. Certainly we women know from our own family experience that in order to live together in peace and friendship people must trust each other.

You probably know that we Soviet people are now working hard at our seven-year plan. Day by day our country is becoming a finer and a better place to live in. As you Americans would put it, we have had to lift our country up by its own bootstraps.

We started with nothing forty years ago, or we could call it less than nothing if we think of what was left after the First World War, the Civil War and the foreign intervention. The Second World War left 25 million of our people without homes. You can imagine what the housing situation has been like for these years during which we have been rebuilding.

You must have listened to Premier Khrushchev when he spoke over your TV the day before he left America and the figures he cited on the amount of housing that is being constructed under the seven-year plan—enough to build 50 new cities like San Fran-

cisco. My husband and I are not important people with big jobs—Pyotr works as an ambulance driver—but we got one of the new apartments. And so did millions of others.

There are some people in your country who say—they live well because they are members of the Communist Party. That doesn't happen to be so. Neither my husband nor I belong to the Communist Party. But there is no dividing line between our ideals and those of Communists. Our beliefs and views coincide. And I'd like to say that we are indebted for our family's happiness and well-being to the Communist Party and the untiring and devoted labor of its members.

Some Americans say that we do not know enough about your country. That is true; we should like to know much more. But we do know that Americans work industriously, efficiently, inventively. "Although we are far apart if you measure by miles, we have much in common," writes Silbert Copriva of San Diego, California. I agree with him. Friendliness and kindness, industriousness and hospitality are traits we share in common.

What can we do to get to know each other better? How can we build what Mrs. Barbara McDonough calls a bridge of friendship to span the oceans? I think we must meet each other more, visit more, get to know about each other's cultural, scientific and technical achievements.

To use your words, my dear Mrs. Irene Thomas, "the exchange program is one of the best ways of bringing our people closer together. We must study the customs and way of life of other nations and exchange ideas. There is much we can learn from each other."

My family saw the American "Holiday on Ice" show and heard the New York Philharmonic Orchestra play. We went out to Sokolniki Park to the American National Exhibition. We enjoyed them all.

We were glad to hear how much you liked the Moiseyev dancers and the Bolshoi Ballet when they toured your country. I hope that many of you saw our exhibition in New York and got some idea of the way we live and the things we have been doing. I think that all of this brings us closer and helps us understand each other better.

I would not be honest with you, however, if I didn't tell you frankly that I was disturbed by this comment in a letter I received from Mrs. Bess Strasburger. She wrote, "We Americans want peace. But if it hadn't been for the cold war many workers now employed in military production would be jobless."

This is like saying that in order to live, weapons must be made to kill people, to keep destroying what people strive to build and create. But this is a rejection of life itself. It means that we must forever live in fear of war.

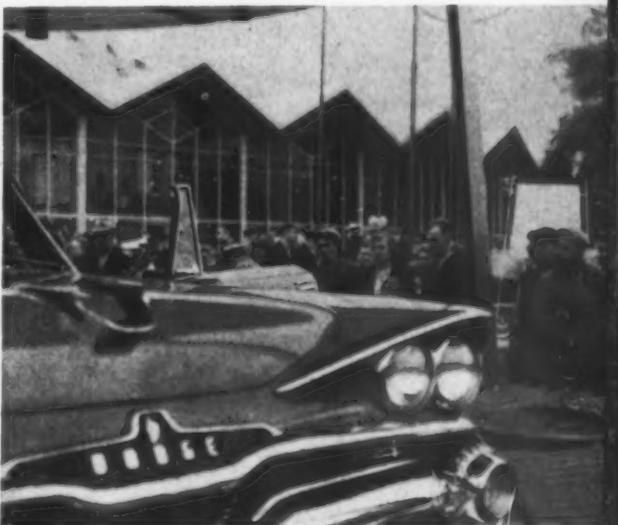
I have been thinking of what you wrote, Mrs. Strasburger. To my mind, peace does not mean that workers now in war industries need to be jobless. Why can't the enormous sums now spent on weapons be used to build better housing, hospitals, schools, roads?

Furthermore, to quote Mrs. Erlo Thompson from Ontario, California, "There are many great scientific and economic goals we can reach if we work together"—goals that would give much to the world.



AUTUMN WEEK-END AT THE COUNTRY COTTAGE.

VISIT TO THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW.



We Soviet women and you American women must do everything to build friendship. We must do this for our children, so that my Alyosha and Galya and your Charles and Roy, dear Mrs. Jeanette Young, can have the chance that we did not have—to grow up in a world without war, in a world where mothers scan the sky not for death-bringing rockets but for sputniks—both yours and ours—launched to explore space.

I believe, just as you do, Mrs. Young, that our countries can live in friendship. So let us be real friends, true friends for our own and for our children's sake, for the sake of world peace.

My husband and children join me in sending you, my dear American friends, warmest greetings and best wishes.

Your Soviet friend,

Valentina Degilevich

Apartment 350
14 Lomonosov Prospect
Moscow, V-269, USSR

1956
UMI



USA-USSR BASKETBALL MATCH

By Stepan Spandaryan, *USSR Men's Team Coach*

THERE is much talk and prognostication in basketball circles on both sides of the Atlantic regarding the USA-USSR matches scheduled for New York's Madison Square Garden on November 27. This is the first time our women's and men's national teams will be playing in the United States. A return visit this is—the American teams played in the Soviet Union last year.

The Soviet men's team will play six games in the United States—against the U.S. national team and other teams. We're looking forward to tough competition. We know that Americans play quality basketball. This isn't just hearsay. Our team took a licking last year. But we've learned a couple of things since then and we've been overhauling our tactics, techniques and style. The games will show how much we've learned.

I refuse to be a crystal-gazer. Basketball forecasters notoriously come to grief. One thing I will predict, though, is that the competition will be friendly and that it will help make for better understanding between our two countries.

The American tour will be winding up our season. It has been a busy year and a good one for the USSR team. It started off well

in January with triumph at the world championship in Santiago, Chile, where our lads didn't have a single setback. Then, in May, we won the European crown for the fifth time.

Our women's team has just won the world's championship. The girls are looking forward to meeting their good friends in the United States with whom they are well acquainted.

The Line-Up

The line-up of the USSR men's team? There are the old-timers—men like team captain Maignis Valdmanis, Janis Krumins, Victor Zubkov, Mikhail Semyonov, Arkadi Bochkaryov, Vladimir Torban and Valdis Muiznieks. They were among those who played opposite American basketballers last year. We also have some new men who got their championship schooling in the European matches. Here's the rundown on some of the new players:

Mikhail Studenetsky, guard, is an engineer who graduated from the Moscow Light Industry Institute. He's 25 years old, 6 feet 1 and his long-distance shooting is something to see.

Yuri Korneyev, a very fast forward, is a

student at the same school. He's 22 and a high 6 feet 5.

Albert Valtin attends the Kiev Teachers College. He's the same age as Korneyev but an inch and a fraction taller. He gets around the court like a whirlwind, jumps high and, in general, will be a threatening forward. He's short on experience but coming along fine.

Gennadi Volnov could also do with somewhat more experience. He's a serviceman, 22 years old, as tall as Valtin and very fast on his feet.

Alexander Petrov plays center. He is from Baku Teachers College, 20 years old and stands 6 feet 8.

Our boys have been eagerly awaiting their American tour and that goes for both new men and old-timers. They hope to come away from the United States, the birthplace of basketball, with new ideas for new plays, just as last year's team did.

The old-timers ask me to convey their greetings to friends they made last year—to Birdy Holderson, Dean Boushka, Bert Born, Jim Palmer, Bobby Jangerard, the Kelly brothers, Joe Dean and the rest. They hope to be playing opposite these top-ranking American basketballers again.



nd a
 chers
 y but
 ound
 and.
 He's
 ne.
 some-
 n, 22
 st on

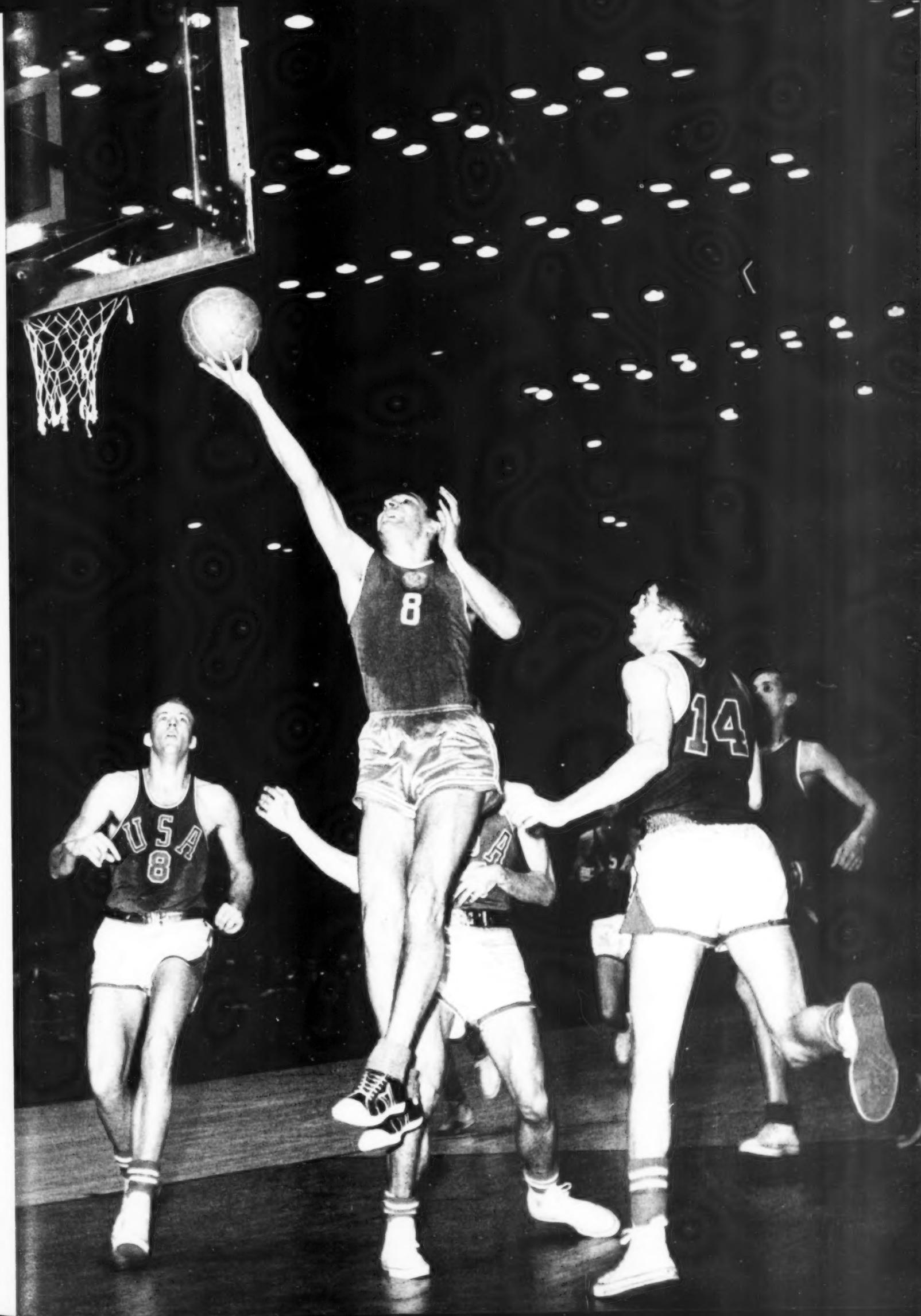
 from
 and

 their
 new
 away
 ce of
 a, just

 their
 ir—to
 Born.
 Kelly
 hope
 nking

1995





The Bratsk Hydroelectric Station in Siberia typifies the vastness of the seven-year plan's construction projects. When completed, it will be the largest power plant in the world.



1951