

Kostov Cleared; See New Bulgaria Cabinet

Reports abroad that the Bulgarian Communist Party had exonerated the late Traicho Kostov, former deputy premier, executed in 1949 on charges of treason, were confirmed Saturday by an official announcement of the party leadership in Sofia.

Todor Zhikov, first secretary of the party, in a statement published in the official party newspaper and broadcast over radio Sofia said that Kostov and his co-defendants had been convicted on faked evidence. Zhikov reportedly made a sharp attack on Bulgarian Premier Vulko Chervenkov as the man mainly responsible for Kostov's execution and announced that a special session of the Bulgarian parliament would receive Chervenkov's resignation as a preliminary to a reshuffling of

the cabinet.

In Albania, the first secretary of the Communist Party of that country, Enver Noxha, declared that the state security agencies had been placed under party control, and that democracy, which had often been violated, must be carefully safeguarded.

In Moscow, the publication Vorprosi Istori, organ of the Institute of History of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, revealed that nine outstanding Red Army generals of the Civil War period who had been disgraced under Stalin had been restored to an honored status. Only one of the group, Andrei S. Bubnov, is alive.

The others include: Marshals Aleksander I. Yegorov and Vasili K. Bluecher, both of whom disappeared during Stalin's purge of the Red Army in the 1930's; Jan B. Gamarnik, who committed suicide before his arrest; V. A. Antonov-Ovseyenko; Sergei S. Kamenev; M. S. Kedrov; Moissei L. Rukhimovich, and I. S. Unschlit.

The same issue of the historical journal charged that during the post-war period there had been deviations from the Marxist-Leninist national policy and recalled Lenin's repudiation of anti-Semitism. The journal quoted Lenin's polemic against "Great Russian chauvinism" and his statement that "anti-Semitism is alien to the spirit of the proletariat."

The journal criticized Stalin's departures from a correct position on the national question, and cited his proposal in 1922 to incorporate the Ukraine and other nations into a Great Russia with only nominal autonomy.

In Prague, Czechoslovak Premier Viliam Siroky declared that anti-Semitism had been injected into the trial of Rudolf Slansky, general secretary of the Communist Party, convicted of treason and executed in 1952. A "secondary issue" of Titoism had also been wrongfully introduced into the

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Peace

Want It

Ben-Gurion warned Egypt today Egyptian army. Ben-Gurion spoke

th said today that despite the id not regard war as inevitable. hecked if the great powers so

gestion is made that American lads should have to go over there by getting into a war," he said.

Dodd did not elaborate on his remark about troop "feelers." The U.S. Navy is increasing its strength in the Mediterranean. The Army has denied a report that an armored division in Germany has been alerted for shipment to the Middle East.

Administration sources said the U. S. pledge of support to the anti-Soviet Baghdad pact will be made by Deputy Undersecretary of State Loy W. Henderson, who will attend a Tehran meeting as an observer.

They said the pledge will include a promise of "sympathetic" American consideration of any broad regional economic development projects.

Kostov

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trial, he said. Nevertheless, Siroky said that Slansky and Dr. Vladimir Clementis, former Czechoslovak foreign minister, had been justly convicted of serving as imperialist agents. Siroky said that "security organs" had been guilty of introducing anti-Semitism and Titoism into the trials.

Three men charged and convicted with Slansky, but who did not receive the death sentence, are being released from prison, Siroky said.