

WEATHER Forecast for Tucson: Slowly rising temperatures. Yesterday: High 69 Low 27 Year Ago: High 80 Low 55 By U. S. Weather Bureau

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Molotov Asserts U.S. Threatens China With War

Russian Foreign Minister Also Hints Russ Are Ahead Of America With H-Bombs

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today accused President Eisenhower and the U.S. Congress of openly threatening Communist China with war over Formosa and the Tachen islands, and also that the United States was behind the Soviet Union's "unilateral development."

Molotov made a wide-ranging attack on the U.S.A. in a speech to the great Kremlin palace, opening an excellent day for the Soviet Union. He said that the United States was behind the Soviet Union's "unilateral development."

"In spite of all this," he said, "these islands have now been seized by the U.S.A. who maintain there, at their expense, the military forces of China, preparing for an attack against the mainland."

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Nikola Bulganin, center, is shown at opening ceremony of the Soviet exhibition in Taipei, China, in October, 1954. At left is Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet delegation, and at right is A. I. Mikoyan, deputy premier of the USSR. Yesterday Bulganin became premier of Soviet Russia after his nomination by Khrushchev to succeed Georgi M. Malenkov, who resigned. (AP Wirephoto)

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Bulganin Elected New Soviet Chief

Nikita Khrushchev, Red Party Boss, Plays Major Role In Switchover

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—(AP)—Georgi M. Malenkov resigned as premier of Russia today, and Marshal Nikola Bulganin was chosen to succeed him. The supreme soviet voted in Bulganin by acclamation.

A substantial reshuffle of the whole Soviet government under the eye of Nikita S. Khrushchev may be in the making, westerners in Moscow believe.

Malenkov stepped down with a confession of failure to do his job. To succeed him Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist party, nominated Bulganin, defense minister and an army marshal, as the choice of the Communist party's central committee.

Malenkov resigned at a morning session of the parliament, confessing himself a failure in the field of agriculture and an inexperienced hand in the affairs of government.

The confession of failure was read for him by Alexander Volkov, chairman of the council of the union, upper house of the Soviet Union. The resignation was accepted by a show of hands. Malenkov confessed "guilt" for the failure of agricultural policy when he was in charge of it—before the death of Joseph Stalin in March, 1953. He also said his "lack of experience" had had a negative influence on work in the economic sphere.

Volkov said Malenkov would take on other duties—unspecified—and promised to "carry them out faithfully."

Khrushchev, for the first time, led the formal entry of the Soviet leadership onto the stage for this occasion. On the platform in the huge hall and while meeting the press, he said:

"The white-bearded, handsome Bulganin at 59 is six years older than Malenkov. But he is the Communist official directly in charge of the armed services, immediately beneath Stalin, Khrushchev said. 'We have nothing to say about the resignation of Malenkov as premier. He received a standing ovation—the biggest applause of the day.'

After Volkov read Malenkov's statement, the session adjourned until afternoon. This time Malenkov did not parade to the stage and was greeted with applause. But when Khrushchev arose to make the speech nominating Bulganin for the premiership, he received a standing ovation—the biggest applause of the day.

It was not clear whether Bulganin retains the defense ministry. Diplomatic quarters regarded Bulganin as rather a dark horse in the race for the premiership. Most speculation had centered around 60-year-old Khrushchev or Molotov, 65, as Malenkov's successor. Some speculated that Khrushchev would be a sort of chairman of the board—a co-ordinator—and not a strong premier leader.

There was little question about the influential role of Khrushchev, personally identified with all the most important events in Soviet life in the past year. He had changed the new agricultural program with its stress on mechanization and the exploitation of virgin lands of Siberia and central Asia. He sparked the drive for cooperation on heavy industry.

Malenkov had been associated since August, 1953, with a drive to increase light industry production for consumer goods—a program which Khrushchev personally discarded before last month's central committee meeting.

Another prominent spokesman for the consumer goods drive, Anastas Mikoyan, resigned Jan. 24 as minister but remained a deputy premier and a central committee member. Khrushchev's role in foreign affairs, his emphasis on heavy industry, was detected by the leadership of the Communist Party of America.

Foreign minister V. M. Molotov was not in parliament. Zverev said emphasis on money and industry was necessary because there had been no leasing of international trade goods.

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Russia's New Premier And Friends

Nikola Bulganin, center, is shown at opening ceremony of the Soviet exhibition in Taipei, China, in October, 1954. At left is Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet delegation, and at right is A. I. Mikoyan, deputy premier of the USSR. Yesterday Bulganin became premier of Soviet Russia after his nomination by Khrushchev to succeed Georgi M. Malenkov, who resigned. (AP Wirephoto)

The chain of command is difficult to trace, since the Communist party and government overlap. The government, however, actually derives its authority from the party.

On the assumption that the party reins the nation, the key position is held by Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist party central committee. He also is a member of the executive committee of the Communist party central committee.

The head of the Soviet Union is declared by the authority of nine men who make up the party presidency. They are Khrushchev, Bulganin, N. S. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Sholokhov, and possibly Georgi Malenkov, since nothing was said about his relinquishment of that position.

The council of ministers also has a president, but this dovetails with the party presidency. In addition, the Soviet Union has six ordinary deputy premiers who, as of the moment, are Mikoyan, Sholokhov, Pervukhin, A. I. Tevyanov, V. M. Molotov and A. N. Kozlov.

The Soviet Union has the equivalent of a president in N. S. Voroshilov who is chairman of the presidium of the supreme soviet, but the presidency is in fact a purely ceremonial post.

Through these in the authority of the government is transmitted through the party apparatus, down to the smallest party organization in a factory or farm. It is a pyramid of power, with the top leaders of the party at the pinnacle and the rank-and-file of the party at the base.

Formally elected first secretary of the Communist Party, Khrushchev, 52, is the most powerful man in the government. He is also a member of the presidium of the supreme soviet, but the presidency is in fact a purely ceremonial post.

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Funds Are Explained By Regents

Admission Of Press Sets Precedent

PHOENIX, Feb. 8.—For the first time in history, the board of regents of the University of Arizona and state colleges furnished to the legislature today a complete breakdown of expenditures from non-budgeted funds.

These figures, along with requests for operational state funds for the fiscal year starting next July 1, were submitted to a joint committee meeting during a joint meeting of the senate and house appropriations committees.

Actually, two precedents were set today, one being the first time that expenditures from extra-curricular funds and other non-budgeted funds and the other the admission of reporters to the joint committee meeting during presentation of the requested budget.

Operating budget requests for the university and state colleges at Tucson and Flagstaff total \$84,418,841, an increase of \$9,020,000 over estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Spent for the university is a total of \$48,512,774. This is an increase of \$5,212,000 over estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

The regents asked \$2,700,807, an increase of \$450,362, for the College at Tucson and \$177,525, for the College at Flagstaff.

Although appropriations showed an increase, the total budget for the three institutions shows a net decrease of \$200,000 due to elimination of some substantial fixed improvements that were included in the general fund budget for the current fiscal year.

Fixed improvement figures do not include requested capital improvements asked in separate bills for each of the three institutions.

Building programs essentially submitted to the legislature in the form of separate bills.

Covered in a single bill are requests for non-curricular funds for the 1955-56 fiscal year (expirations for the current year will not be available until "end" are both items).

Agricultural research and extension requests submitted to the legislature (Submitted on Feb. 10, Col. 2).

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1st Refugee Soviet Leadership Load Is Delivered

Tachen Civilians Arrive At Keelung

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The first group of Chinese Communist refugees from the Tachen islands arrived at Keelung today in a U.S. attack transport, unaccompanied by the Chinese Red Army.

The attack transport carried 2,816 men, women and children. American sailors quickly unloaded a sick Nationalist soldier in structure.

Food, tea, soap, towels and bath towels were provided the refugees as they streamed ashore. A few were families of Nationalist troops. But most were people who never had lived anywhere else but in the bleak and inhospitable Tachens, 200 miles north of Formosa in the East China sea.

Adm. Alfred M. Price, in a message from his flagship, the USS "Albatross," said the refugees are the first U.S. vessel to visit the Tachen islands.

"The Tachen people say fear of the Communist is the reason they decided to leave their homes," Price's message said.

Price disclosed that a U.S. Navy ship had sighted a Communist submarine in the Tachen area. He heard to be a periscope about 100 miles from the Tachens. The sighting was thought to position for the evacuation.

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New, Former Red Chiefs At Concert

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.—Russia's top leaders — new Premier Nikolai Bulganin and old Premier Georgi Malenkov among them — topped off yesterday's Kremlin banquet by attending a concert at the Bolshoi theater, Moscow radio said today.

The broadcast listed the leaders attending and in this order: Bulganin; Premier Klement Voroshilov; Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich; Malenkov; Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan; Deputy Premier Mikhail Pervukhin; Planning Minister Maxim Saburov; Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev; A. K. Efremov, first secretary, Ukrainian Communist party; P. P. Postyshev, first secretary, Kazakhstan Communist party; Leonid Brezhnev, first secretary, Uzbek Communist party; and secretary, minister of agriculture, V. M. Sidorov and N. N. Shatalov.

Foreign minister V. M. Molotov was not in parliament. Zverev said emphasis on money and industry was necessary because there had been no leasing of international trade goods.

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