

in the interests of peace on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, and would not do anything to hamper the attainment of these noble goals.

It goes without saying that the heads of government could consider a wider range of questions than suggested by the governments of the Western powers for the foreign ministers' meeting. This applies particularly to questions which, while remaining unsettled, are fraught with a threat to the security of peoples and to world peace. The Soviet Government proceeds from the assumption that the heads of government will discuss Soviet proposals for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and for joint measures to eliminate the abnormal situation created by the foreign occupation of West Berlin. The decisions on the peace treaty agreed upon at this meeting should naturally be submitted to a peace conference, as was suggested by the U.S.S.R. Moreover, the meeting of the heads of government could also discuss questions concerning the maintenance of European security and disarmament, such as the reciprocal withdrawal of troops and the establishment of an atom-free zone, and of a zone of disengagement between the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty and NATO organizations, the reduction of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the U.K. and France on the territories of other states, the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and cessation of their tests, etc.

The Soviet Government holds that for the work of preparing a peace treaty with Germany and settling the issues connected with the problems of ensuring European security to be successful, an active part in it should be taken by representatives of the countries which were attacked by Nazi Germany. In view of this, the Soviet Government deems it necessary for the meeting to be attended, in addition to the four powers, by such interested countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia, these being states which border on Germany and which were the first victims of Nazi aggression. As for the participation in the meeting of the G.D.R. and the F.R.G., the Soviet Government considers that both the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. should be represented at the summit meeting during the discussion of the questions of a peace treaty with Germany, and West Berlin.

Voices against a summit meeting are frequently heard in the West alleging that there is no guarantee that it will not fail. Naturally if some participants from the very outset have no desire to contribute to agreement at such a meeting, it really may fail. But in such a case any meeting at whatever level would be inevitably doomed to failure. To ensure the success of a meeting at the summit, it is necessary for all its participants to be guided by a sincere desire of reaching an agreement and to realize that in order to ensure a lasting peace among the peoples, it is necessary to renounce the attempts of achieving some unilateral advantages at the talks. The Soviet Government is of the opinion that a meeting at the highest level would be most likely to succeed. At the present time statesmen of great authority possessing the greatest powers and experience such as the heads of government, should use their influence to give a new trend to the development of international relations. Having reached agreement on the pressing international issues, the heads of government could then instruct their foreign ministers to work out further measures for the realization of the joint decisions they had taken.

If the governments of the Western powers are not yet prepared to take part in a meeting at the summit, the Soviet Government considers that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the U.K., France, Poland and Czechoslovakia