

nations, for raising their well-being, as well as for assistance to under-developed countries,

Agree:

(1) for the purposes to work together to develop an acceptable system for disarmament through the Sub-Committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission;

(2) to instruct their representatives in the Sub-Committee in the discharge of their mandate from the United Nations to take account in their work of the views and proposals advanced by the Heads of Government at this Conference;

(3) to propose that the next meeting of the Sub-Committee be held on August 29, 1955, at New York;

(4) to instruct the Foreign Ministers to take note of the proceedings in the Disarmament Commission, to take account of the views and proposals advanced by the Heads of Government at this Conference and to consider whether the four Governments can take any further useful initiative in the field of disarmament.

3. Development of Contacts between East and West

The Foreign Ministers should by means of experts study measures, including those possible in organs and agencies of the United Nations, which could (a) bring about a progressive elimination of barriers which interfere with free communications and peaceful trade between people and (b) bring about such freer contacts and exchanges as are to the mutual advantage of the countries and peoples concerned.

4. The Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers will meet at Geneva during October to initiate their consideration of these questions and to determine the organisation of their work.

Communiqué on Negotiations Between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, September 13, 1955¹

From September 9 to 13 negotiations were held in Moscow between the Government delegation of the Soviet Union and the Government delegation of the German Federal Republic.

On the Soviet side there took part the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Marshal (Nikolai A.) Bulganin, head of the delegation; (Nikita S.) Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union; (Vyacheslav M.) Molotov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union; (Michael G.) Pervukhin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Ivan G. Kabanov, Minister of Foreign Trade; (Vladimir S.) Smynov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

On the Federal German Republic side the following took part in the talks: Federal Chancellor Dr. (Konrad) Adenauer, head of the delegation; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal German Republic Dr. (Heinrich) von Brentano; State Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Professor Walter Hallstein; State Secretary of the Office of the Office of the Federal Chancellor Dr. (Hans) Glebke; Chairman

¹ Department of State files.

of the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee and Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia, (Karl) Arnold; Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag (George) Kiesinger; Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag (Dr. Carl Schmid; Ambassador (Dr. Herbert) Blankenhorn; Ambassador (Felix) von Eckardt; Ministerial Director Dr. Growe.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, there took place a broad and frank exchange of views on the question of the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal German Republic. During the talks the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal German Republic was discussed.

An agreement was reached, and expressed in letters exchanged by the parties, with a view to obtaining the approval of the Federal Government and of the Bundestag, as well as of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the setting up to this end, of embassies respectively in Bonn and in Moscow, and to the exchange of diplomatic representatives of the rank of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors.

Both delegations agreed that the establishment of diplomatic relations would contribute to the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

The parties are starting from the assumption that the establishment and development of normal relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal German Republic will further the settlement of pending problems affecting the whole of Germany, and must thus help the solution of the principal national problem of the German people, the reestablishment of the unity of the Germany democratic state.

In confirmation of the agreement reached, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Federal Chancellor of the German Federal Republic exchanged letters, the text of which is annexed. The parties also agreed that negotiations should shortly be negotiated between the German Federal Republic and the Soviet Union on the problems of the development of trade.

*Letter from Premier Bulganin to Chancellor Adenauer, September 13, 1955*¹

In connection with the agreement reached in the course of negotiations between the Government delegations of the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic, I have the honor to confirm that the Soviet Government has taken the decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Federal Republic and to effect an exchange of diplomatic representatives with the rank of Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary.

The Soviet Government expresses its confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute toward the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union

¹ Department of State files. An analogous letter was sent by Chancellor Adenauer to Premier Bulganin.