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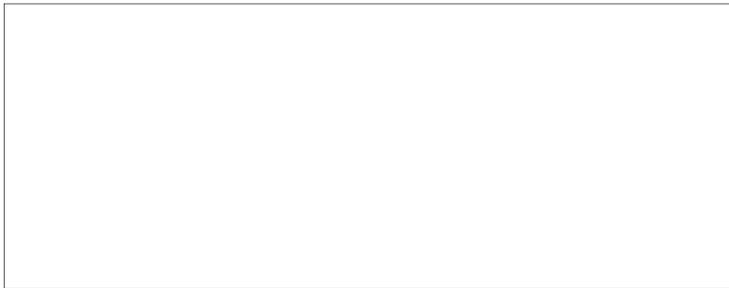
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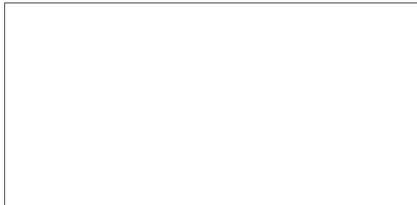
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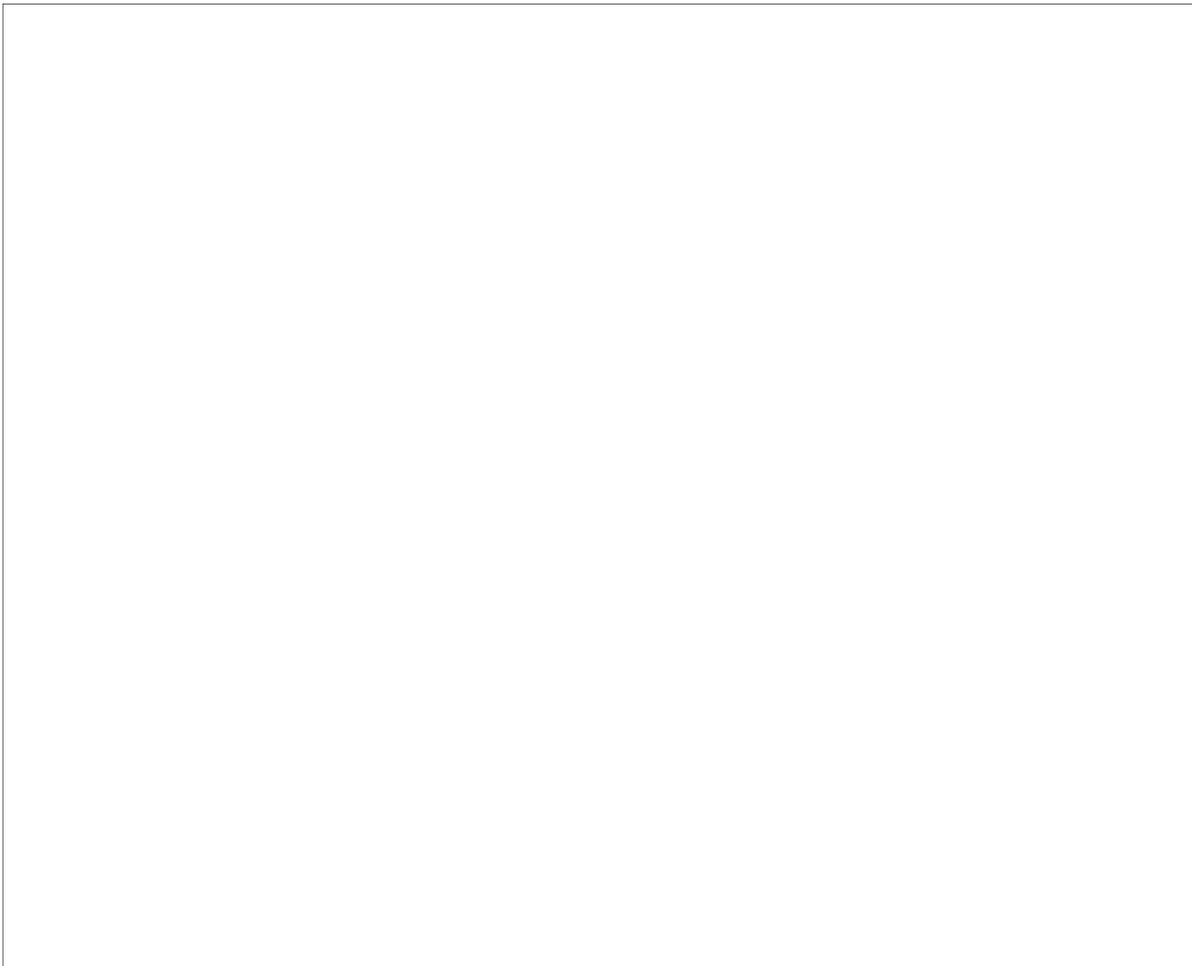
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KHRUSHCHEV TRIP TO PEIPING

Khrushchev's trip to Peiping for the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic on 1 October will be his second since he and Bulganin attended the fifth anniversary in 1954. As was the case in each of the other meetings, the present one will undoubtedly result in a strong reaffirmation of the "unity" and "solidarity" of the Communist bloc and of the "unshakable partnership" of the bloc's two major powers. The visit will also provide Khrushchev with an opportunity to discuss his American visit with other bloc leaders.

The Eastern European delegations so far named--those of Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland--are to be led by each country's head of state rather than its party leader. Party First Secretary Gomulka will not head the Polish delegation, which will be led by the titular head of state, Alexander Zawadzki --who is also a politburo member. The Albanian delegation will be led by Premier Shehu. Czech President and party First Secretary Novotny reportedly will attend, and it is safe to assume that most other bloc countries will be similarly represented.

Czech Deputy Foreign Minister Gregor, who revealed No-

votny's plans to Yugoslavia's ambassador to Prague, stated further that Khrushchev would report to the East European "representatives" in company with the highest Chinese officials on the results of his American visit. Khrushchev told American newsmen on 15 September that party presidium member Mikhail Suslov would head the Soviet delegation until Khrushchev's arrival in Peiping and would make the Soviet Union's major address.

Khrushchev's early and casual announcement on 4 September that he would personally head the Soviet delegation may have been intended to prevent public speculation that he had to go to Peiping between his trip to America and President Eisenhower's return visit, in order to consult with Mao. Nevertheless, one of Khrushchev's main tasks will be to allay the apprehension the Chinese have indicated they feel concerning the effect his talks in Washington might have on their international objectives.

In discussing the United States, the Chinese leaders will probably tell Khrushchev that they are skeptical concerning the possibility of a "real" change in American policy toward Communist regimes. The attitude of the Chinese was

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reflected in a mid-August Red Flag article which, in an oblique criticism of Khrushchev's current moderate approach, stated: "One can no more hope to get the United States to give up its policy of creating tension than one can expect a cat to keep away from fish!" A mid-September Red Flag article reiterated Peiping's skepticism in even stronger language.

The Chinese, however, apparently will reassure Khrushchev that they intend to take no overt action which might jeopardize his moderate approach.

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that the Chinese "will do nothing" to impede the Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits.

On ideological matters, the Chinese will almost certainly reaffirm their fidelity to the concept of Soviet leadership of the bloc and to the Soviet example for "building socialism." They probably will seek, however, to gain Khrushchev's endorsement of "special" features of China's economic program, including the communes, which have been the object of his criticism. While it is doubtful that Khrushchev will fully endorse the Chinese position, he may seek to smooth over the differences by reaffirming and expanding his recent statement that each bloc country engaged in "building socialism" must take into consideration its "national, cultural, and economic peculiarities."

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