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1. KHRUSHCHEV AND BULGANIN TO VISIT EAST GERMANY IN AUGUST

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[REDACTED] Khrushchev and Bulganin will arrive in East Berlin on 3 August and remain until 5 or 6 August, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The announcement that the Soviet leaders will visit East Germany in August reduces the possibility that Ulbricht will be removed soon. With internal opposition to Ulbricht reportedly higher than ever before, they will probably give him public support and lay down the line to party members that they must again demonstrate their unity and avoid differences of opinion which could lead to factionalism.

The Soviet leaders may use the occasion to attempt to influence the forthcoming West German elections by renewed references to the possibility of reunification if the West German government will renounce its NATO alliance and enter into direct negotiations with East Germany. The trade talks going on between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union will undoubtedly be cited as evidence that the USSR is making a sincere effort to normalize its relationships with West Germany and as an indication of the advantages that could accrue to a reunified Germany inclining to the East. (NOFORN)

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2. COMMUNIST LEADERS FROM FREE WORLD MAY BE GATHERING IN MOSCOW

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Leading Communists from outside the Sino-Soviet bloc may be convening in Moscow in the wake of the gathering of Soviet-satellite leaders that apparently took place late last week. Although the primary aim of such a meeting would probably be to give the Communist leaders the official version of the recent presidium shake-up, some steps might be taken to set up a new international Communist journal, as has been urged by some foreign Communists.

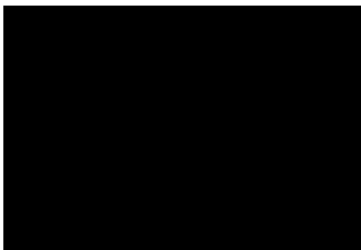
The number-two Italian and French Communist leaders, Luigi Longo and Jacques Duclos, flew to Moscow on 16 and 20 July respectively. The French Communist secretary general, Maurice Thorez, left for Moscow by ship on 21 July. A Belgian Communist delegation led by Party Secretary Gerard Van Moerkerke was reportedly scheduled to go to Moscow on 15 July. Austrian Party Chairman Johann Koplsnig was in East Germany on 22 July and could easily have gone to Moscow. Khalid Bakhdash, the leading Middle East Communist, was en route to Switzerland two weeks ago and is rumored to have gone on to Moscow. (NOFORN)

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3. REDUCED BLOC PARTICIPATION IN POLAND'S NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATION

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Poland's National Liberation Day celebration on 22 July, marking the anniversary of the founding in 1944 of the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Committee of Liberation, did not have the participation usual in past years by parliamentary and party delegations from other satellite states and the USSR.

It may be that Warsaw, to emphasize Gomulka's dictum that the new Polish road to socialism must be underlined by a greater display of national independence, did not extend invitations to foreign Communist delegations to attend this year's celebration. The only non-Polish bloc leader present was Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam, engaged in a tour of all satellite countries.

The USSR in the past has invariably sent a ranking member of the party's presidium to convey the greetings of the Soviet party and government. This year the USSR's delegation represented the USSR's Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The Kremlin leadership limited itself to a joint telegram of greetings from Khrushchev, Bulganin, and Voroshilov. A boycott of the occasion by orbit leaders seems unlikely since cordial telegrams were received from all Communist capitals, and Polish embassy receptions abroad were well attended and fully publicized in the Communist-controlled press. (SECRET)

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5. MOROCCO EXPECTED TO REJECT NEW SOVIET APPROACH

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The Sultan of Morocco probably will re-
ject the USSR's request for the establish-
ment of diplomatic relations between the
two countries, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The approach was made early in July by the Soviet
ambassador in London to the Moroccan ambassador there.
The Soviet ambassador argued that the USSR's support of Mo-
rocco's independence and of Moroccan membership in the
United Nations, together with their trade agreement of 17
April, provide a basis for the establishment of such relations.
(NOFORN)

Comment This is the first high-level Soviet approach
since June 1956. Morocco has since nego-
tiated the trade agreement with the USSR and is permitting a
carefully screened delegation to attend the World Youth Fes-
tival in Moscow, but the Sultan will probably continue a pro-
Western policy.

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