

Reds Outside USSR Still for Khrushchev

From News Dispatches

Although Nikita S. Khrushchev has lost power within his own homeland, he still appears to command considerable loyalty from non-Russian Communist Parties on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

That was the impression that began to spread across Europe yesterday as Communist Parties both within the satellite countries and western Europe registered varying degrees of disapproval about Khrushchev's sudden ouster.

The Czechoslovak communist party indicated it would refuse to participate in any downgrading of Khrushchev and that it wanted his alleged bad health and age to be the only official reason for his ouster.

This was similar to positions taken by Poland and Hungary earlier. The East German Politburo also has praised "Comrade Khrushchev's merits."

The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Party's Central Committee said in a statement the Czechoslovak party and people learned of Khrushchev's release from his functions "with surprise and emotion."

The statement, distributed by the Czechoslovak news agency C. T. K. added:

"Our party and our people appreciated the activities of Comrade Khrushchev both with regard to the execution of the general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the struggle to accomplish a policy of peaceful coexistence and the disclosure of the erroneous methods in the period of the cult of the personality."

By the statement, the Czech-

oslovak communists under President Antonin Novotny took a stand similar to that of Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar and Polish party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka. All three were known as strong supporters of Khrushchev.

Yugoslavia, the first Communist country to declare its independence of Moscow, also expressed disapproval over the ouster.

Radio Zagreb said Khrushchev would stand in history as a great fighter for peace and "the man who cleared the road of Stalinist weeds."

In Western Europe the Norwegian communist party organ Friheten (Liberty) said the Soviet leaders had failed to correct wrongs they must have known for a long time and for which they now blamed Khrushchev.

Friheten charged the Soviet party with denying "a free and open discussion about all questions" and said that at least in this field a change was necessary.

A somewhat different side effect was reported from Italy where Khrushchev's fall and the explosion of the first Chinese nuclear device apparently sparked new activity within pro-Chinese groups of the Communist movement.

Fresh scrawlings hailing Red China have appeared again on the walls of Milan, Italy's industrial capital. Other scrawlings hailed Stalin, called for "revolution" and denounced "revisionism."