

POLES BACK TITO ON ANTI-STALINISM AND APPROVE TIE

Warsaw Cautious in Aligning Itself With Yugoslav Chief in Debate With Soviet

INSISTS ON OWN COURSE

Statement of Support Omits Full Endorsement of View on Hungarian Events

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Nov. 25—The Polish Communist party cautiously aligned itself today with President Tito of Yugoslavia against Stalinist leaders within the Soviet and other European parties.

The official weekly paper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party endorsed Marshal Tito's call for cooperation between Yugoslavs and Poles for a struggle against Stalinism.

Trybuna Wolnosci, the party's paper, had one reservation. Such cooperation, it said, does not mean Poland's "acceptance of the Yugoslav pattern of socialism."

"Similarly, the principle of internationalism does not free us from the duty of looking for our own way, appropriate to conditions existing in Poland," the paper added.

Exchanges Analyzed

Trybuna Wolnosci's comment was scattered through a lengthy account of Marshal Tito's recent exchanges with the Russians. It underlined the increasingly evident determination here to carry on an independent foreign policy, based on what are considered to be Poland's national interests.

The Central Committee's weekly said Marshal Tito, in his analysis of the Hungarian uprising during his speech in Pula, Yugoslavia, two weeks ago, had reached the "correct" conclusion about relations between Socialist countries. The Yugoslav leader's assessment of the Hungarian events "has many common elements with the Polish assessment," Trybuna Wolnosci added.

Trybuna Wolnosci did not refer to Marshal Tito's justification of the second phase of the Soviet intervention in Hungary, starting Nov. 4, when the Government of Janos Kadar was formed. So far as the Polish leaders' position is known, they do not agree with this part of the marshal's analysis.

Silent on Alternative

The paper quoted President Tito's condemnation of the initial Soviet intervention, which took place under Erno Gero, former Hungarian leader. But the Polish weekly was silent on Marshal Tito's view of the intervention as the only alternative to "chaos, civil war, counter-revolution and even new world war."

In the Pula speech, Marshal Tito spoke of the existence of a sharp division among the Soviet leaders. One group with Stalinist tendencies has "forced" its erroneous attitude toward Eastern Europe on the other leaders, he said.

Marshal Tito is known to believe that Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet party secretary, has opposed the East European policies of the so-called Stalinist group, reported to be headed by Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich. Not all Polish Communist leaders are convinced that the Soviet leadership is split as Marshal Tito has described.

Soviet Line Recalled

They recall that during the height of the Soviet-Polish crisis last month, when Wladyslaw Gomulka was restored as the Polish party leader, Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Molotov laid down the same line.

Mr. Kaganovich is reported to have made only one contribution to the debate held here on Oct. 19. He was asked his views by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and, according to accounts of the meeting, he replied that the Soviet Union would crush an anti-Soviet movement in Poland.

An article in the newspaper Zycie Warszawy last Friday, accusing the Soviet leaders of having returned to "Stalinist methods," made no distinction among these leaders.

The last idea in the minds of Poland's new leaders is to bait the Soviet Union. But public opinion, to which the party now is more responsive, has insisted that the party take its fair stand

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against the Soviet version of the events in Hungary.

Party policy here seems to be that certain things must be said and that it is better to have them said frankly.

Today, for example, an open letter appeared in Warsaw newspapers signed by most of Poland's leading writers. Addressed to the Hungarian people, it conveyed "our deepest sympathy because of the bloodshed caused by a compromised Government and the intervention of foreign troops."

The Warsaw branch of the Union of Journalists passed a resolution expressing its disquiet over the circumstances of the disappearance of Imre Nagy, former Hungarian Premier. As originally proposed to the journalists' conference last night, the resolution protested against the kidnapping of Mr. Nagy. The wording was altered before the resolution was adopted today.

The Government announced that goods to the value of 100,000,000 zlotys (\$25,000,000 at the official rate of exchange) would be sent to Hungary to help relieve the distress there.



Associated Press

EN ROUTE TO BRUSSELS: Miss Anna Kethly, the only member of the last free Hungarian Government now in the Free World, at Idlewild yesterday with Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, who departed with her. Miss Kethly said she had received information that a "top Hungarian official" who witnessed the deportation of Hungarians to Russia was prepared to make a report at the U. N.

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