

POLE REASSERTS

A FREE IDEOLOGY

Chief of Warsaw Party Unit Denounces Neo-Stalinists and View Linked to Soviet

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Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, March 15—A surprising reassertion of independent Polish Communist ideology was made today before the Warsaw committee of the United Workers (Communist) party.

Presenting the committee executive's report to a plenary meeting, Witold Jarosinski lashed out at neo-Stalinists within the party and rejected in strong language a view on workers' councils generally ascribed to Soviet leaders.

M. Jarosinski, the new first secretary of the Warsaw committee, also described as "dogmatic and vulgar" the idea that "all the evils existing in Poland and all the conflicts within the Communist camp are a result of plotting by the world bourgeoisie."

Partisans of this idea, he said, "only facilitate the work of counter-revolution."

M. Jarosinski's report was a striking departure from the Polish Communist party's recent propaganda. This has been heavily concentrated against intellectuals and especially writers and newspaper men trying to advance the process of democratization here.

Morawski Cites Crackdown

Only this week, in the latest issue of the party's official monthly magazine, a Politburo member asserted that "reactionary circles" within Poland were using democratization to "prepare conditions" for the overthrow of communism here. This was a major justification presented by Jerzy Morawski for the crackdown on intellectuals.

Writing for *Nowe Drogi*, M. Morawski dismissed the fight against neo-Stalinists or "conservatives" as already won. He bombarded the left wing, the so-called "revisionists," as unwitting helpers of unidentified "reactionary circles."

The tone of the report presented by M. Jarosinski could hardly have been more different. He left little doubt that he was aiming at the "conservatives" when he said that a strong hand would be used if necessary to frustrate attempts to undermine the party from within.

M. Jarosinski said the opposition to broadening the competence of workers' councils was no accident.

"This opposition," he declared, "has been upheld by various statements that tried to show the system of workers' councils as a system of anarchy and syndicalism having nothing to do with the dictatorship of the proletariat and with socialism. We reject such an opinion.

"The workers' class has criticized strongly the old economic system. This is why we do not consider useful or progressive all the blubbering about alleged anarchy and syndicalism in our efforts to improve this system."

Poznan 'Confirmed Lesson'

Touching on another subject of Soviet sensitivity, M. Jarosinski said that the Hungarian "tragedy" and "our bloody Poznan experiences" had confirmed the lesson that socialism faced greater dangers than the "alleged sharpening of class conflicts."

The greatest danger, he said, is breaking of links between the working class and state authority. M. Jarosinski added that "we must tell each other quite clearly that there is no going back on October" when Wladyslaw Gomulka was restored as the party's First Secretary and his brand of modified communism was accepted as the party's program.

In his article for *Nowe Drogi*, M. Morawski seemed to go out of his way to reassure the Soviet Union on a number of specific Polish developments criticized by the rest of the Soviet bloc, including workers' councils.

He said a "strong state" was necessary "not only to struggle with enemies but also to build socialism."

There must be central planning and central management of the economy, M. Morawski added.

The section of M. Jarosinski's report on workers' councils seemed almost an outright rebuttal of the Morawski argument on the same subject. M. Jarosinski asserted that workers councils had already been established in 80 per cent of the country's principal factories.