

GOMULKA LINES UP WITH TITO TO DEFEY SOVIET DICTATION

Each Red Land Has Its Own Problems, Say Statements After Yugoslavs' Visit

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Dec. 31—Wladyslaw Gomulka, Polish Communist leader, has aligned himself with President Tito of Yugoslavia against Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the smaller Communist countries.

This emerged today from official statements that concluded the ten-day visit of a Yugoslav delegation headed by Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, one of Marshal Tito's closest collaborators.

Today's statements confirming the alignment of the Polish and Yugoslav leaders against Soviet control over the Communist world consisted of a communiqué, a long statement by M. Vukmanovic-Tempo to the Polish and Yugoslav press, and an interpretive article in Trybuna Ludu, organ of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party.

Statements Outlined

The substance of the communiqué and the two statements was that:

¶No one Communist country has a right to interfere in the affairs of another or dictate its action.

¶Each Communist country has its own traditions and problems that must be taken into account in trying to achieve socialism [communism].

¶The most suitable relationship between the Communist parties is a form of bilateral discussions to exchange ideas and experiences and clear up misunderstandings.

"The problems and the roads to the development of socialism were examined," the communiqué said. "Much attention was devoted to the problem of the role of the party in leading Socialist construction."

The communiqué asserted that "the talks showed a complete mutual understanding of the positions occupied and the matters discussed."

'Various Ways' to Socialism

"Both parties were agreed in stressing that various countries may achieve socialism in various ways, enriching in this way the forms of the inevitable development of countries on their path to socialism," the communiqué continued.

"In the course of the conversations both parties reached an identity of views on the necessity of bilateral cooperation between the parties on the basis of broad information and frank inter-party discussions serving to clear up differences of opinion on concrete matters or to harmonize opinions. * * *"

The need for bilateral inter-party relations, the communiqué continued, does not exclude "a broader cooperation of Communist and Workers' parties and progressive movements in con-

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nection with individual questions of common interest."

The communiqué stated that both parties agreed that it was necessary to enter into contact with and obtain the cooperation of Socialist and left-wing movements to bring about the reduction of international tensions.

Economic Difficulties Cited

In his statement to the press M. Vukmanovic-Tempo said there had been a sincere effort to exchange experience and to learn from each other how to deal with various difficult internal economic problems facing both countries.

The Poles, he said, discussed their difficulties in implementing party resolutions on economic decentralization and the introduction of worker participation in management and control.

He said the Yugoslavs also had disclosed their difficulties in these fields.

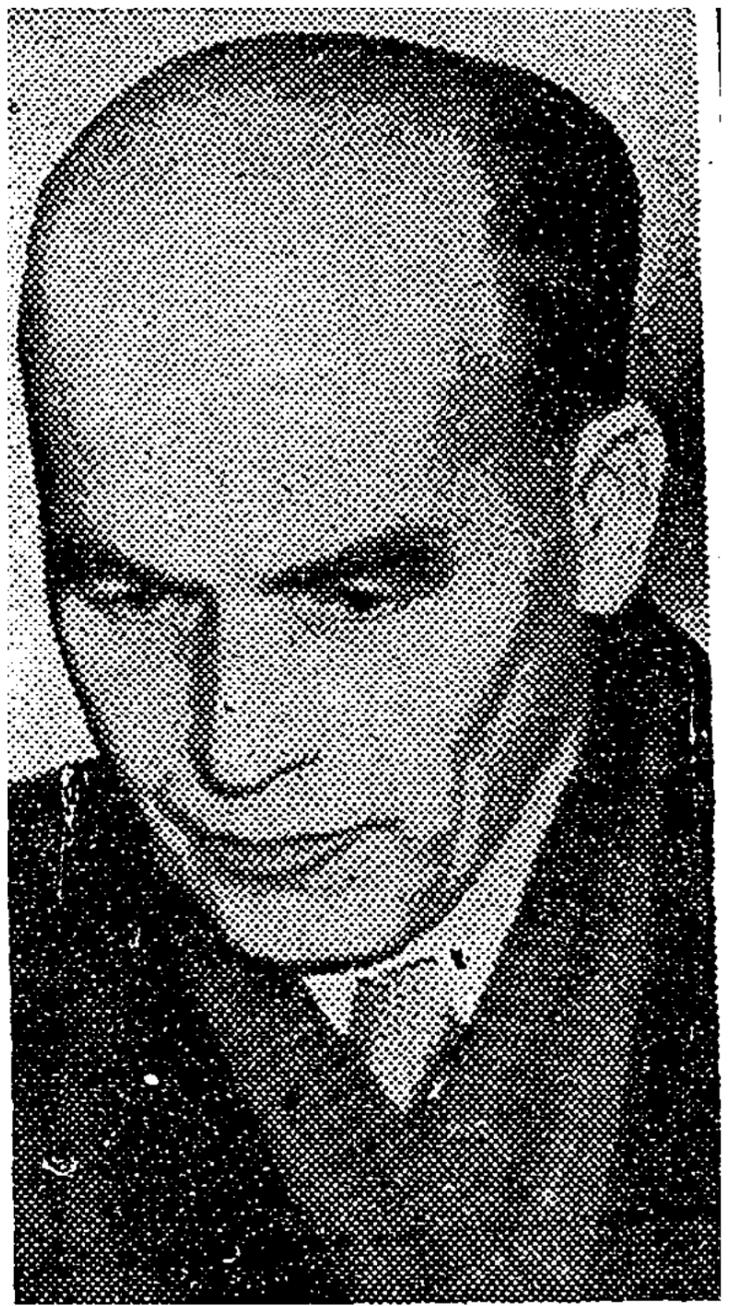
M. Vukmanovic-Tempo continued:

"The talks showed that, although an exchange of views and experience is advantageous, the mechanical transfer of experience from one country to another can nevertheless be harmful. The talks also showed that, despite great similarities in individual problems, different conditions exist in which these problems arise, conditions that require a separate analysis and perhaps a different solution."

Without creative and open criticism, the Yugoslav leader said, "Socialist thought cannot develop because dogmatism will reign and this can do serious harm to the development of socialism."

In its statement, Trybuna Ludu said: "The atmosphere in which the talks took place and the principles upon which they were based have enormous international importance. They are the principles of full equality and at the same time of sincere talks and friendly criticism, where one or the other side considers such criticism necessary, and noninterference in internal affairs."

Both delegations agreed to continue the exchange of inter-party delegations and to



Associated Press

Wladyslaw Gomulka

strengthen cooperation between their parties.

Tito Stresses Moral Force

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 31 (UP)—President Tito said tonight that moral force was playing an increasingly important role in world affairs as a deterrent to would-be aggressors.

In a New Year's broadcast over the Belgrade radio, he said world tension had been created by "certain countries" that ignored public opinion and the United Nations and "used gross military force to settle certain controversial issues."

"However tragic these actions may be," he said, "they have shown that international public opinion and forces of peace in the world are no longer indifferent to the aggressive acts of those who still consider that gross force settles everything."

"The moral factor is playing an ever more significant role in the world today and, in connection with the latest events, it has found powerful expression in the United Nations."

He mentioned no names. But Yugoslavia has criticized both the British-French invasion of Egypt and the Soviet intervention in Hungary.