

POLISH RED CHIEFS VEXED AT REPORT

Seek to Counteract Effect of Warsaw Party Unit's Denouncing of Stalinism

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, March 16—Poland's Communist leaders sought today to counteract the effect of the official report in which Stalinism was described as the primary danger to the unity of the ruling United Workers (Communist) party.

Excerpts from the report prepared by the executive of the party's Warsaw committee were published yesterday by the afternoon newspaper Express Wicezorny.

Today Trybuna Ludu, the major party paper, condemned the

Express for having given a "one-sided" version, which it said reflected the report's contents incorrectly.

Significantly, however, Trybuna Ludu did not publish the report in its account of the Warsaw committee's plenary meeting. The organ of the party's Central Committee said it would give "parts" of the report in tomorrow's paper.

The party leaders' embarrassment over the report was evident. In the Express Wieczorny version, the danger of "revisionism," or liberalism, was not mentioned. Yet "revisionism" has been labeled as the great danger by the national leadership.

The report seemed to be a clear indictment of recent actions by which neo-Stalinists or "conservatives" who fought Wladyslaw Gomulka's election as the party's First Secretary last October had been retained in or restored to Government and party posts.

The Warsaw committee executive, perhaps the most powerful and influential in the country below the national level, bluntly

warned that strengthening "conservative tendencies" would lead to the party's "deep isolation from the aspirations of the nation."

"We would then prove for all to see that socialism is possible only as a system of compulsion, pressure, prohibition, a system sterilized from any creative thought," the report said.

To observers of the complex political game being played here now, the report indicated that M. Gomulka would continue to have trouble in restoring party unity based on the present party line. In principle, the line is to fight against both "revisionists" and "conservatives."

In practice, it has been used mainly to silence the "revisionists" by dismissals from party jobs or by censorship. But the voices of the "conservatives" who are strongly entrenched in the party apparatus continue to be heard.

At a recent meeting in Warsaw, for example, virtually the entire discussion dealt with how to oppose the "revisionists."

A man identified as "Comrade Lenowicz", who criticized several specific points of party policy including relations with the church, told the meeting that "Stalin was not a Stalinist but a great Leninist full of genius."

Friends of M. Gomulka say that the backing and filling by the party's First Secretary recently had been calculated to overcome just this kind of opposition within the apparatus.

However, he has been willing recently to take steps that would have been unthinkable immediately after last October's crisis with the Soviet Union. As explained by his friends, these steps are considered necessary to maintain his freedom of action on domestic matters.

M. Gomulka sent a message to the Hungarian Socialist Workers (Communist) party yesterday on the anniversary of the Hungarian revolt of 1848. The message described last November's Hungarian uprising as a "crazy attempt by counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow the Socialist structure."

Nothing could have been further from the Polish party's position announced publicly during the uprising.

But earlier in the week, M. Gomulka approved a Trybuna Ludu editorial criticizing the East Germans for the manner in which Poland was assailed during the recent trial of Prof. Wolfgang Harich. The professor was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

As reported by the newspaper Neues Deutschland, Professor Harich testified that his group had counted on Polish support in overthrowing the East German regime.

By Religious News Service.

WARSAW, March 11—A serious hitch was reported to have developed here in negotiations between the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and the Government.

The main difficulties were said to be over the appointment of new Bishops and the oath of loyalty to the state that Catholic clergymen were expected to take on assuming church posts.

Details of the latest Government decree regulating church-state relations that has just been published reveal that, despite assurances to the contrary, the Government continues to retain a rigid control over all church appointments, high or low.

The decree was published as a result of negotiations held before the national elections in January.

Meanwhile, the new oath stipulates that every clergyman, high or low, must remain loyal and faithful to the Polish People's Republic, maintain all its laws and refrain from any action that might endanger the interests of the republic.

Details of the decree have caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in Catholic circles, especially since it appears that some changes were inserted after the discussions between the hierarchy and the Government.

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, is reported to have written to Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz complaining about the changes, and discussions are still going on.