

Polish-Chinese Relations

The Chinese and Polish peoples "have supported and helped each other in protracted revolutionary struggles and in the cause of building socialism", Chinese CP and state leaders said in a message greeting Polish leaders on Polish national liberation day, Reuter quoting New China News Agency reported from Peking July 21. The message added: "On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 declaration and the 1960 statement, the Chinese people, as they have always done in the past, will exert themselves to promote the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Polish peoples and, together with the Polish people, work for victories in the struggle against imperialism, for world peace, national independence, people's democracy and socialism".

While this message may be viewed as a routine one, it hardly reflects the actual state of affairs and will certainly do little to affect the Polish attitude on the Sino-Soviet controversy. A Hsinhua report from Peking July 21 indicates that the Poles sent to greet the Chinese delegation returning from the Moscow ideological talks no more than the Embassy's first secretary. The Bulgarian Embassy did the same, the Mongolians sent a counsellor, while other Soviet bloc countries were represented at the airport by charge d'affaires ad interim.) Again, speaking in Moscow "in these days", Polish CC Secretary and Ambassador to the USSR Beloslaw Jaszczuk stated that the Polish Party and the nation fully support the Soviet stand "expressed in the open letter of the CC CPSU", Radio Warsaw reported July 20. And, in the weekly review of international events, Radio Warsaw commentator Jozef Wielowski stated July 21 that there is a similarity of views between De Gaulle and the Chinese on the present talks in Moscow on a nuclear test ban. De Gaulle feels uneasy about what is going on in Moscow, and the Chinese press "has already signalled possible Chinese refusal to accept the results of the talks of the three nuclear powers", Wielowski said.

The Chinese may feel a bit bitter about Poland's full support of the Soviet line in the present ideological conflict, since at a crucial moment of Polish-Soviet relations the Chinese supported Poland. True the support was short-lived but it was essential at the crucial time of October 1956.

22 JULY 1963

As early as 16 October 1956 Reuter, quoting "France-Soir", reported from Paris that the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse Tung had recently encouraged the Polish Communists to "persevere in their efforts to obtain political independence from Moscow".

Again, the New China News Agency reported later as follows: "The Government of the Chinese People's Republic issued in Peking on 2 November 1956 an official statement, containing, i.a. the following:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China notes that the peoples of Poland and Hungary, in the recent happenings, have raised demands that democracy, independence and equality be strengthened, and the material well-being of the people be raised on the basis of developing production.

"These demands are completely proper. Correct satisfaction of these demands is not only helpful to consolidation of the People's democratic system in these countries, but also favorable to the unity among socialist countries".

And commenting upon Chou's visit to Poland, S. Gruson in NYT of 15 January 1957 stated that "the Poles are now satisfied that Mr. Chou did not come here, as had been feared, to push them back into a satellite status. On the contrary, he was said to have shown sympathy for, and understanding of, Poland's insistence that she must be allowed to work out her internal problems in her own way."

National Holiday

The Communist national holiday, the 19th anniversary of the Lublin manifesto issued at Chelm, is celebrated today. The ceremonies started already on Saturday July 20, and these included the opening of new factories, bridges, schools, etc., most notable of these being the water dam and hydro-electric power station at Deve on the Narew River. Several veterans of the Communist movement were decorated with high state orders, and mass meetings were arranged all over Poland. An all night dance took place at one of the Warsaw main squares last night.

Comecon Meeting

A conference of CC First Secretaries of Communist and Workers' Parties and government chiefs of Comecon countries will take place on July 24 in

22 JULY 1963

Moscow, Radio Warsaw reported July 20. This will be an annual routine meeting, the broadcast explained. A report of the Executive Committee of the Comecon on the realization of last year's resolutions will be submitted to the top leaders of Comecon.

It should be recalled that a year ago a similar meeting took place on Polish request and that the introductory report was presented by Wladyslaw Gomułka (cf. Sit. Rep. 28 June 1962).

Robert Gardiner in Warsaw

The Executive Secretary of the UN African Economic Commission Robert Gardiner (a citizen of Ghana) arrived in Warsaw July 19 at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Ministry on his way back from Moscow. He was received by the Chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries, Piotr Jaroszewicz, and paid a visit to Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki. Next day, July 20, Gardiner had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Eugeniusz Szyr (who seems to specialize in trade with African countries) and also with Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries Kazimierz Alszewski, Radio Warsaw reported.