

Imminent Visit of Tito

Josip Broz Tito is expected to arrive in Warsaw on Thursday June 25, Reuter reported from Warsaw June 22. According to the dispatch, he will discuss China and the threatened split in the Communist movement, the German question, Poland's proposals for a freezing of nuclear weapons, and means to draw the Communist bloc closer to neutral countries. Regarding Polish-Yugoslav relations, the talks are expected to be concerned with increasing trade between the two countries. (For previous information on the visit, cf. Sit. Rep. May 11.)

Polish Representative Returns to Laos

Poland's representative to the International Control Commission in Laos, Jerzy Dudzinski, returned to Vientiane, Radio Warsaw and Reuter from Vientiane reported June 22. (For previous information on the subject, cf. Sit. Rep. May 21 and 25 and June 2 and 11.)

Poland's Reply to West Germany on Gomulka Plan

Poland has replied to West German objections (cf. Sit. Rep. May 12) regarding Gomulka's plan for freezing nuclear weapons in Central Europe at the present level (cf. Sit. Rep. March 2 and 9.) The reply, delivered by the Polish chargé d'affaires in India to the West German Ambassador there, was published in the Polish press on June 18.

According to Radio Warsaw of June 18, the West German government, in replying to the Polish memorandum, had stated that the forces of the Warsaw Pact states represented a threat to the members of NATO and that the balance of forces required that the western parts of the Soviet Union also be included in the zone proposed by Gomulka. The German reply complained, moreover, Radio Warsaw reported, that the Polish proposals did not provide for an adequate system of armaments control, and, finally, stated that the West German government considered that any action aimed at increasing security in Europe had to be conducive to the settlement of the German problem.

23 JUNE 1964

Poland's reply takes issue with all the above points and complains in particular about excessive German armaments. On the subject of the unification of Germany, it said:

"The Polish government is not isolated in its opinion that the solution of the problem of the unification of Germany can only be the result of a process of development. This process cannot be assisted by the atmosphere of the armaments race and growing tension in Europe."

Importance of Political Work in Armed Forces

The recent promotion of the young (41) Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to full membership in the Party Central Committee seems to reflect not only the "partisan" angle of his growing importance, but also the Party's concern about the ideological education of the members of the Polish Armed Forces. As is known, Jaruzelski is the chief of the Main Political Administration of the Armed Forces and, automatically, Deputy Minister of Defense. This stress on the ideological training of the Polish soldier is not a new development, but there is no doubt that the Party has had a difficult task in this field since the turmoil of October 1956 and the subsequent loosening of both military and Communist ideological discipline. This Party effort is also visible in the personnel changes, and particularly in the selection and in the numerical increase of Jaruzelski's deputies. Thus, until recently, the chief of the Administration had two deputies. Gen. Bronislaw Bednarczyk was appointed in November 1957 -- when the revolutionary atmosphere of "October" could still be felt -- probably at the same time as Gen Janusz Zarzycki was appointed chief of the Administration (in May 1960 the latter was dismissed and "elected" chairman of the Warsaw National Council). The second deputy was Gen. Jozef Urbanowicz, a former Soviet officer, appointed some time towards the end of 1959. ^{By the end of 1962,} the existence of a third deputy, Gen. Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, could be noted. At the beginning of the present year, it was observed that two more deputies had been appointed (Gen. Zbigniew Szydlowski and Gen. Wladyszslaw Polanski),

23 JUNE 1964

and at about the same time, Gen. Bednarz ceased to be a deputy. Thus, from the two deputies, who for years had sufficed to conduct the tasks of political education, the number grew within the last two years to four (cf. "Zolnierz Wolnosci" May 22).

These changes also seem to reflect the political influence of the "partisan" group. Thus, of Gen. Ksiezarczyk, it can be said that he participated in the Spanish Civil War and later was an active partisan. He was also reported to be connected with the current "partisan" group. Gen. Bednarz has formally never been a partisan in the military meaning of the word and it is not clear whether he belongs to the "partisan" group politically. He has been appointed Chief of the Army Historical Bureau (cf. "Tygodnik Demokratyczny", June 3-9, 1964). There is no doubt that this change means a downgrading and disgrace for the 40 year old Bednarz.

The Poznan Fair Ends

After two weeks of business activities, which began June 7, the Thirteenth International Poznan Fair was officially closed on the evening of June 21. A total of 54 countries participated in the Fair, and 30 of these sent their official delegations, Radio Warsaw reported June 21. Some 1,346 "foreign" firms (from non-socialist states) and 231 foreign trade agencies from the "socialist" states took part in the Fair. The next, the Fourteenth IPF, will take place between 13 and 27 June 1965. (For previous reference to this year's Fair, cf. Sit. Rep. June 8.)