

Tito on China and West Germany

In talks with the Polish Party and government leaders and in numerous public speeches delivered thus far, Tito has spared neither the Chinese nor the West Germans. However, his attacks on China have been far stronger than those on Germany.

He termed "insane" the Chinese concept of risking a thermo-nuclear war with the capitalist world, and said that any attempt at artificially separating peace and socialism could only cause major harm to socialism. In a war "hundreds of millions of mainly working people and whole nations would be annihilated", Tito said. He described the Chinese ideas about war "utterly inhumane and, consequently, anti-socialist". Speaking in Gdansk yesterday, Tito again referred to the Chinese leaders by name, criticizing their stand on peaceful coexistence. "They accuse us of not wanting the liberation of the colonial peoples," he said, "but this is not true". He further expressed the wish that the idea of peaceful coexistence be codified by the UN, "since there is no other way, unless all of us are to perish completely."

Regarding the German problem, Tito insisted that the "post-war frontiers are definitive and are not subject to discussion". This, "of course", applied also to the Oder-Neisse border. Yugoslav recognition of East Germany had been a "confirmation of the existing state of affairs - the existence of two German states." However, it should be stressed that Tito's references to West Germany were much milder in tone and much more matter-of-fact than the Polish ones, as, for instance those of Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, who spoke in Gdansk on the same occasion.

The Polish-Yugoslav talks, which went on for nearly two days, June 25 and 26, resulted in almost complete unanimity of views. "Everything that divided us during a short period of time has disappeared and will never return," Tito stated in Cracow on June 27. The day before, Radio Belgrade reported that the Polish-Yugoslav talks would lead to a new economic agreement, since the 1957 agreement no longer corresponded to the level of present Yugoslav-Polish relations in general.

Tito and his party are resting today somewhere in Mazury (former East Prussia) after the strain of sightseeing in the industrial area of Katowice, Cracow and Gdansk.

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Robert Kennedy in Poland

No details of Robert Kennedy's success in captivating the population of Cracow yesterday were broadcast by Radio Warsaw. At 20 hours local time, Radio Warsaw merely reported that "US Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who is on a private visit to Poland, spent the day, together with his family, in Cracow. They visited the Jagiellonian University, the Lenin Steelworks, the city and the Wawel Castle. They were also entertained by the City People's Council."

This morning there was a short news item on the intended departure of Kennedy during the day. There was no word on Kennedy's change in his initial itinerary and on his trip to the shrine of Czestochowa today.

Saragat's Visit Postponed

The planned visit to Poland of Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Saragat (cf. Sit. Rep. June 11) has been postponed as a result of the resignation of the Italian government, Reuter reported from Rome June 28.