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YUGOSLAV PARTY WEEKLY ATTACKS WARSAW

OVER NON-ALIGNMENT

Summary: In its March 26 issue the Yugoslav Central Committee weekly Komunist attacked the latest edition of the Polish Mala Encyklopedia Powszechna (Small General Encyclopedia), in which the policy of non-alignment is called "the so-called policy of non-alignment." According to Komunist this is typical of the anti-Yugoslav propaganda which is currently being spread in Poland and other East European countries. Polish criticism of Yugoslavia's policies reaches back to August 1968, when Belgrade refused to support the military intervention in Czechoslovakia. In particular the Polish provincial press attempts to distort the essence of the non-alignment policy. Below is a translation of the article, published in Komunist under the title, "The So-Called Policy of Non-alignment."

Recently a new edition of the Polish Mala Encyklopedia Powszechna (Small General Encyclopedia) appeared in Warsaw. Like similar publications in other countries, it devotes a few lines to Yugoslavia. It is written in a typically encyclopedic style; as far as facts are concerned, a correct and

objective presentation of Yugoslavia would not have attracted our attention had not the editors of the encyclopedia found it necessary to state that Yugoslavia conducts a "so-called policy of non-alignment." Moreover, not only did they describe the policy of non-alignment as "so-called," they put the term in quotation marks.

It is nothing new for Polish readers of the encyclopedia to encounter such categorical formulas suggesting that the policy of about 70 contemporary states -- the policy of non-alignment -- is a "so-called" policy, i.e., something different from what the name suggests. Not so long ago, certain prominent Polish publicists, along with several anonymous ones, dealt with this "so-called" phenomenon of non-alignment by citing the example of Yugoslavia; thus a manipulated term has been legalized in Polish political literature.

The Polish authors, like those in other countries, have based their main thesis (that non-alignment is in fact not non-alignment at all) on two premises. According to the first, the contemporary world is sharply and permanently divided into two systems: socialism and capitalism, and the second is that international relationships are, in essence, reduced to a struggle between these two systems. In other words, there is no other alternative, nor do conditions exist for any other type of international activity. Therefore, the policy of non-alignment is a "so-called" policy, which has been supported by concrete evidence: by its attitude toward the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia, which claims to follow a policy of non-alignment, has clearly demonstrated that she is not non-aligned, but in fact deeply aligned; since she did not support the intervention, it is quite clear whose side she is on.

Such a manipulated theory, which includes the claim that the non-aligned countries can play the game of non-alignment thanks only to the existence of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, as we now see, has also had a marked effect on the way of thinking and on terminology. While waiting to see what the non-aligned countries are going to do this year, the Warsaw press, in the course of the past few months, has been rather restrained. Obviously it would like to see whether "non-alignment" will, after all, have to be interpreted as real non-alignment. However, some provincial Polish papers (*Gazeta Krakowska*, for instance) have posed the question of whether or not the so-called non-aligned countries, which (according to *Dziennik torunski*) have no real chance of success, will help to resolve the Middle East crisis. It is obvious that the Polish public has not had much opportunity to learn what non-alignment really means or what the role of the non-aligned movement in the contemporary world is.

Translated by Slobodan Stankovic