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CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY (PZPR)

INFORMATION BULLETIN

No. 2

- I. From the Plenary Meetings of the Voivodship Party Control Commissions.
- II. Report on the Work of the Municipal and Powiat Party Control Commissions.
- III. Some Resolutions of the Party Control Commissions.
- IV. Concerning Some Resolutions of the Party Control Commissions.
- V. Cadre Policy.
- VI. On the Expunction of Party Penalties.
- VII. A Reply by the Gdansk Voivodship Party Control Commission to the Note Published in the First Number of the Bulletin.
- VIII. On the Reports Made By the Voivodship Party Control Commissions at Meetings of the Executives of the Voivodship Committees.

Tables:

- Persons Expelled or Struck Off from the Party During the First Quarter of 1960
- Persons Expelled or Struck Off from the Party during the First Quarter of 1960, According to Their Professional and Social Status.

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CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFTHE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

No. 2

WARSAW

JUNE

1960

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- VIII. On the reports made by the Voievodship Party Control Commissions at meetings of the Executives of the Voievodship Committees.

Tables:

- Persons expelled or struck off from the Party during the 1st Quarter of 1960
- Persons expelled or struck off from the Party during the 1st Quarter of 1960, according to their professional and social status.

I. FROM THE PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE VOIEVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS

In March, there took place in all the Voievodships Plenary Meetings of the Voievodship Party Control Commissions (WKP), with a very varied agenda. The discussions at the Plenary Meetings have shown that the WKPs are constantly widening the range of problems which they deal with in their daily work, are improving the methods of educational and prophylactic work in the Party, and are posing for themselves increasingly ambitious tasks.

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The struggle against the suppression of criticism

Much space was devoted in the speeches made at the plenary meetings, and in the extensive discussions, to the problem of the struggle against the stifling of criticism, and cliquishness. The existence was reported of the disturbing phenomenon of "silent meetings" in certain Party organizations, and it was pointed out that the most frequent cause of the absence of discussion and of activity was the coldness, towards, or even open persecution of, persons making critical remarks.

At the Plenum of the WROCLAW KKP, members of the Commission quoting numerous facts of persons being dismissed for having indulged in criticism, called for the necessity of a more energetic defence of people by the trade unions.

Quoting numerous examples of a more effective and energetic struggle than was the case hitherto against the persecution of persons making critical remarks or calling attention to transgressions, it was at the same time stressed during the discussions that the number of cases ending with the exemplary punishment of the stiflers of criticism was still too small. Many suppressors of criticism are still getting away unpunished. The struggle against cliquishness and favouritism, as pointed out by members of the Commission, is very difficult and requires much effort and strength of character.

Liberalism and tolerance of transgressions

Much place in the plenary discussions of the WKPPs was taken up by the problem of fighting against transgressions, wastefulness, and, especially, symptoms of liberalism and tolerance of transgressions by some Party organizations. The WKPP in KRAKOW carried out, with the help of the Supreme Chamber of Control (MLK) and the Militia (MO), an investigation of the situation in the KRAKOW Meat Production Works. The necessity for an investigation was prompted by the large number of repeated thefts in the Works. The Prosecutor's Office had in its hands 200 cases concerning thefts of meat from the Works. The investigation revealed that, in the course of five Quarters, the loss of raw material for export amounted to nearly 40 tons of ham and 20 tons of shoulder and smoked ham. Pointing out the tolerant attitude towards these trans-
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gressions on the part of the factory supervisors, management, and Party organizations, it was established that instead of a condemnation of the transgressions, the dominant attitude in the Works was the necessity for defending the offenders, as being allegedly groundlessly prosecuted, the defence taking the form of interventions, petitions, submitting favourable testimonials to the Courts, and requests for the release of arrested persons. It is a fact that there have been transgressions in the Works, that there have been cases of infringement of the financial discipline, yet there is no one guilty of committing these transgressions. Similar liberalism has affected other organizations.

At the Plenum, a testimonial was read out, sent to the Court by the Powiat Committee in TARNOW and signed by the Secretary of the Powiat Committee, in connection with the sentencing of Dr. FIOIA to 18 months' imprisonment. This very favourable testimonial contains the following statement: "Dr. FIOIA enjoys great confidence among his patients, particularly among a large section of the Party aktyv which takes advantage of his medical work". At the Plenum of the LUBLIN WKKP, a petition was read out, sent by the Basic Party Organization (POP) from the Powiat of TOM SZON to the Director of a prison, asking him to release a bandit sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Facts of similar liberalism and tolerance of transgressions, and lack of vigour in fighting transgressions in certain Party organizations, were also reported at the plenary meetings of the OLSZTYN, KATOWICE, and BIALYSTOK WKKPs. In connection with this, it was pointed out that there was a need for widespread prophylactic and educational work in the Basic Party Organizations.

Educational work

During the past year, the WKKPs have accumulated a great fund of experience in educational work. The Control Commissions do not confine themselves to work in disciplinary teams, but are seeking ever different methods of contact with Party organizations and Party members. There has been a considerable increase in the variety of forms of work of the WKKPs with the Party aktyv and with Party organizations. The OLSZTYN WKKP, after making investigations, brought up many cases at plenary and executive meetings of the Powiat Committees, such as those at KETRZYN, MIDZICA, GIZYCKO, OLSZTYN, and WEGORZEWO. Itinerant

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KKP sessions were also organized here, and cases under investigation by the KKP were brought up at meetings of the Basic Party Organizations, such as those in the Forest Industry Region, at a village meeting, at the POP meeting in the Militia office at KETRZYŃ, at the Voievodship National Council at OLSZTYŃ, and others. Itinerant sessions are organized also by many other KKPs.

At BIALYSTOK too, frequent use is made of visits by the disciplinary teams of the KKPs to the Powiat Committees or to the Basic Party Organizations, in unusual and particularly important cases. Joint investigation of cases gives the Party organizations courage to indulge in criticism and to combat transgressions.

The KOSZALIN WKKP has had good results from the practice of reporting the resolutions of the disciplinary teams at Basic Party Organization meetings. An explanation of a decision made by the WKKP, or an explanation to the meeting of the reasons why a particular decision was taken, enlightens and educates Party members. Furthermore, the submission of a resolution to the comments of Party members is a good method of testing its correctness.

At some plenary meetings of the KKPs, it was found that the number of initial cases (i.e. those which require a preliminary investigation, in contrast to appeal cases) examined by the Party levels (Powiat and Ward Committees), to the exclusion of Party organizations, is still too large. Party levels take the place of Party organizations, and sometimes examine cases independently, without the participation of the Party organizations.

The range of problems facing the WKKPs is increasing

It became apparent from the discussions at the plenary meetings that the KKPs are not confining themselves to the examination of individual reports coming from Party members and non-party people who, trusting in the Party, turn to the Commissions. With increasing frequency, the individual reports are used by the Control Commissions for carrying out a wider examination of the causes of recurring phenomena, and for taking an interest in a specified group showing unhealthy symptoms.

The Commission appointed by the Secretariat of the Voievodship Committee at BIALYSTOK, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the KKP, and with the

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participation of the Chairman of the Municipal Party Control Commission (MKKP), carried out an examination of the Party work in the Militia organs, in connection with the disturbing reports of the infringement of Party ethics by Militia functionaries. The examination embraced the Municipal Militia Command, the Voievodship Command, and some Powiat Commands. During the control, it was established that during 1959, 26.7 per cent of the total number of Militia personnel had incurred convictions, 15.6 per cent of this number for drunkenness and breaches of the peace. The Commission found that the extent of educational work was inadequate.

The Commission criticised the system of rewards. In a number of cases, Militia functionaries were given rewards only a short time after they had been punished for drunkenness or breaches of the peace. The Commission also established cases of law-breaking by individual functionaries. In 1959, 44 persons were unjustifiably put in sobering-up rooms.

In the Commission's report it is stated that sectional Party organizations have shown a fairly considerable degree of liberalism in their reactions to the incorrect attitude of Party members. Out of a total of 112 disciplinary penalties, only 48 cases were examined in Party organizations. In the opinion of the Commission, 19 cases concerning serious infringements of discipline or of the law were incorrectly overlooked by the Party organizations. The Party organizations are not adequately combating the symptoms of clericalism among Militia functionaries. The extensive report contains a detailed analysis of the whole of the work of the Party organizations, with suggestions of methods for improving the work.

The KRAKOW Control Commission examined the housing policy pursued by the Quartering Section of the National Councils. In connection with the establishment of a number of cases of favouritism and dishonesty in the allocation of housing, the Commission initiated a check on the whole of the housing policy in KRAKOW, carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK). NIK established that the lists of persons in the most urgent need of housing are treated by the Quartering Section in a perfunctory manner (housing is being allocated to persons outside the official lists), and that there have been numerous cases of

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housing being allocated by favouritism.

The BYDGOSZCZ Committee investigated the extravagance in the use of the expense accounts at places of work and institutions. Members of the WKKP carried out a control in a number of places of work, and in "ORBIS" (State Travel Agency). It was established that the expense accounts are being rashly spent on the organization of receptions and dinners. In some cases, the cost of such receptions exceeded 30 thousand zl. Sometimes, such sums are also disbursed from the turnover fund. For instance, the Chemical Works No. 9 at LETOWO, in connection with the tenth anniversary of the factory, spent 30,875 zl. from the turnover fund. The BYDGOSZCZ Ship Equipment Works spent 7,376 zl. in "ORBIS", giving the following reasons: "For food for the Delegation on Co-operation; 3,588 zl. for food of the Delegation on the 7-year plan; 7,000 zl. for the upkeep of other delegations". In the BYDGOSZCZ Industrial Building Enterprise, over 3,000 zl. was spent in "ORBIS" from the factory fund in connection with the "ceremony" of presentation of the working fund balance sheet.

The reports of Comrade members of the WKKP were discussed during conferences of the economic aktiv. Several Comrades responsible for this extravagance were interviewed in the KPP. In the most flagrant cases, Party disciplinary measures were employed.

The RZESZOW Control Commission sent out into the field groups of Comrades, established employees of the WKKP and unestablished members, who investigated the work of some Party organizations. These groups examined the work of the Party organizations with Party candidates, and the question of payment of Party subscriptions.

Analysis of the statistical questionnaire concerning striking off

Many Commissions engaged in the study of the correctness of the strikings off of Party members, taking as the starting-point of their analysis the results of the annual statistical questionnaire. The KIELCE Commission took an interest in particular in the large number of strikings off among workers and peasants. Among those struck off, there is a considerable proportion of Party members with many years' Membership behind them. In 1959, 787 former members of the PPR (Polish Workers Party), with a long membership, and 322 members of the former

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EPS (Polish Socialist Party), were struck off, totalling 1,109 members, which is 55.7 per cent of the total number of members struck off. Some strikings off were done without due consideration. The reason for this was the fact that cases were considered by the Party levels in absentia, without interviewing the persons concerned. A subsidiary cause of this was the hasty consideration of cases at some executive meetings of the Powiat Committees. Thus, at a meeting of the Executive of the Powiat Committee at KONSKIE, at one sitting alone, 215 decisions were made concerning the striking off of Party members, or of their erasure from the records. Such a way of dealing with cases precluded any possibility of giving some thought to the individual.

In addition, the Commissions established that at the source of the large number of strikings off of workers in certain Party organizations there lay a neglect of Party work, and a lack of energy by Party organizations. Thus, at RADOM, in the Rolling Stock Repair Workshops, 65 Party members and candidates from among the workers were struck off on charges of passivity, while the Party organization worked extremely badly. The Municipal Committee, with some delay, removed Comrade PRZYBYTINIEWSKI, the Secretary of the Works Committee, from his Party post. Often, the ill-considered strikings off were due to the disorder in Party records. Similar studies were carried out by many other KKPs. The recommendations and comments prepared by the Commissions helped to secure a more thorough approach by Party levels to the assessment of the attitude of individual Party members.

All this shows that the KKPs did not confine their activities solely to the examination of appeal cases, but have studied the wider problems of Party and economic life, thus helping to remove all kinds of evils.

II. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL AND POWIAT PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS

Altogether, throughout the country, there are 103 local KKPs, including 41 MKKPs, 61 Powiat KKPs (PKKP), and 1 Ward KKP (in WARSAW). There are no local KKPs at SZCZECIN, LODZ-city, or OLSZTYN.

At the end of 1959, and the beginning of 1960, in accordance with the Plan of the Presidium of the Central KKP (CKKP), members of the CKKP carried out a study of the work and activities of the local KKPs in the Voievodships of LUBLIN,

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GDANSK, KATOWICE, and POZNAN. As a result of this study, and of the conversations with the leadership of the Powiat Committees, it must be stated that the existing activity of the local KKP's was favourably considered by the Party levels. The KKP's have achieved a great deal in the general Party educational work, and also in the struggle with signs of disobedience to the Party Statute.

The local KKP's gave much assistance to the Party levels during the period of verification and exchange of Party cards last year. Nevertheless, the main subjects on which the KKP's have concentrated, and are still concentrating, their attention, are above all the following:

- (a) the struggle with transgressions and corruption,
- (b) the struggle for the ideological purity of the Party,
- (c) the struggle with suppressors of criticism, and with favouritism,
- (d) prophylactic activities.

The activity of the local KKP's is mainly concentrated on carrying out enquiries, based on complaints, and reports from Party members and non-party people, and on cases calling for enquiry, which are submitted to the KKP's by the Party levels.

From the materials and resolutions which we have seen, it appears that the local KKP's have achieved a great deal.

Thus, during a period of six months in 1959, 9 local KKP's in WROCLAW conducted 91 interviews in order to draw the attention of Comrades to their improper behaviour. Similar action is being taken by KKP's in all the other Voievodships. In the majority of cases, the warning interviews of local KKP's with Party members produce positive results.

On the whole, the local KKP's prepare correctly the documentary records of their cases, but the MKKP's in CZESTOCHOWA and POZNAN merit particular mention in this respect. These Commissions, for each investigated case - and they have many of them - keep the following records:

- (a) the basis of initiating the inquiry;
- (b) details of the case, with explanations;
- (c) minutes of the meeting of the ZO (? - perhaps 'District Administration'
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- (d) statements by witnesses and views of the Basic Party Organization (POP);
- (e) resolution concerning the conclusions reached.

Among the praiseworthy features of the work of the local KKP's should be included the fact that the majority of prepared cases are discussed at meetings of the Party organizations, in order to obtain the views of Party members, and to get a decision from the POP.

As a result of this activity, members of Party organizations feel more responsible for the tasks arising from the Statute and actively counteract harmful occurrences.

The achievements of the KKP are all the more noteworthy, since the majority of the KKP members are social activists, working in their professions in various factories and institutions, and further burdened by various other social functions.

The best results have been achieved by those KKP's in which, together with old Party activists, there work young Comrades, full of enthusiasm, and more energetic.

If in the sphere of the struggle with transgressions and corruption, and for ideological purity, the local KKP have shown some quite considerable achievements, nevertheless the local Commissions have been still too slow in engaging in the struggle against signs of cliquishness and the suppression of criticism.

There have been cases of administrative and Party reprisals against Party members who engaged in combating cliques and favouritism. Evidence of this is to be found in the still infrequent resolutions of the KKP's.

In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, the work of the PKKP's and MKKP's is directed by the appropriate Party committees, while the WKKP's exercise supervision over their decisions.

In practice, the supervision of the Powiat or Municipal levels is limited to instructions on the conduct of cases, and there is an absence of full interest being taken by Party levels in the activities of the local KKP's, even though many Commission Chairmen are also members of the Party authorities.

As a rule, the majority of KKP members are not invited to the plenary meetings of the Municipal and Powiat Committees, nor, apart from a few exceptions,

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do the executives of the Municipal or Powiat Committees listen to the reports on the work and activities of the local KKPs.

The discussion of the activities of KKPs by the executives of the Municipal of Powiat Committees can, and should, help to consolidate the work of the KKP, and to the tackling of the problems arising in the given area, and, in particular, to secure planned action by those KKPs.

Lack of interest in the work of the KKPs reduces the range of activity of these KKPs and, not infrequently, causes misunderstanding as to the rights and statutory duties of the KKPs.

In spite of the generally correct activity of the local KKPs, a negative feature is the absence of any plans of action in many KKPs, resulting from the particular economic and political situation. This is undoubtedly due to the insufficient knowledge of the situation in the field, inadequate contacts with the Basic Party Organization, and, to a large degree, to waiting for letters or anonymous communications from the field.

Conversations held in 10 local KKPs in the Voievodship of KATOWICE have shown that none of these Commissions had any specified plan of action. Similarly, in the Voievodship of POZNAK, out of 9 KKPs controlled, 4 have been working without any plans, even though they dealt with a variety of subjects, and have carried out their tasks quite well.

The help given by the WKKPs to the local KKPs is still inadequate and insufficient. More current interest should be shown in the activities of the local KKPs, and the problems encountered by them. The help of the WKKPs should be increased through frequent meetings and consultations, and through the sharing of experiences of those KKPs which are working well.

The present tasks and difficulties call for the increase in this assistance, and for including in it all the members of the WKKP and the leadership of the Party levels.

III. SOME RESOLUTIONS OF THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS

For a considerable time, the CKKP, when studying the resolutions of the WKKPs, and its own, submitted to it on appeal, has been noting the unhealthy phenomenon of an increase in the stifling, by the most perfidious means, of all

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critical voices raised by honest Party members, workers, salariat, and non-party people. This criticism, as shown by a number of examples, chiefly concerned the combating of economic harmfulness, cliquishness, etc. The sensible and correct line laid down by the Party and followed by the community is, however, being hindered by the activities of various cliques and speculators, who wish to obtain material gain within the shortest possible time, and with the minimum of personal effort.

This disease, since one cannot call it anything else, has affected a part of the directing personnel, such as directors, heads, and even responsible Party officials, who, in their fight against critics, have even engaged the authority of Party levels.

Under present conditions, when the efforts of the whole Party and nation are aiming at bringing order into our economy and making it viable and profitable, it is essential to intensify the uncompromising struggle against all those who want to hinder it, who stifle critical voices, and who persecute many honest Party members and non-party people. It is an essential condition that Party levels, and basic Party Organizations, should take up the defence of these persons, who, regardless of consequences and of the possibility that they may tomorrow find themselves out of work, denounce idlers, time-servers, and stealers of the common wealth.

Examples of this are numerous. Thus:

In the Fireproof Materials Factory at CHERZANOW (Voievodship of KRAKOW), Comrade KALOWSKI, a Party member since 1953, was elected as First Secretary of the Works Committee of the PZPR. The Powiat Committee of the PZPR at CHERZANOW had a good opinion of him. He was regarded as a good Secretary, and a self-sacrificing activist, but no deeper interest was taken in him, he was trusted, and even defended when the MKKP in KRAKOW decided to expel him from the Party. Yet, Secretary KALOWSKI, taking advantage of his position and of the liberalism of the Management and of the Party level, began to feather his own nest. His first essay in this was to construct a hen-house and a pool for breeding nutrias (coypus) on an allotment belonging to the factory, and the labour employed was also drawn from the factory employees. The next step, on a larger scale, was

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to construct a one-family house. Here too, as in the previous example, he took advantage of the unpaid labour of workers, under cover of so-called 'social activity'.

Party members did not approve of this state of affairs, but lacked the courage to mention it at the Party meeting. However, there was one Party member, a worker named Piotr ZAK, who reported the matter to the Citizens' Militia, pointing out that KALOWSKI was abusing his position for his own material gain. One would have expected that the Party level, or the POP, would take appropriate action in the matter. However, what happened was the reverse of expectations; it was not Comrade KALOWSKI, but Comrade Piotr ZAK, who was found guilty, being charged with slandering a Party activist, wrecking, and undermining the authority of the secretary of the POP. ZAK was expelled from the Party and dismissed from his job. ~~No one observed in this case that it was a crude example of the suppression of healthy and bold criticism.~~ The matter was rectified by the WKKP in KRAKOW, which passed a resolution on the restitution of membership rights to Comrade Piotr ZKA, helped him to return to work, and expelled KALOWSKI from the Party, drawing the attention of the Executive of the Powiat Committee of the PZPR at CHRZANOW to the incorrectness of their behaviour. The decision to expel KALOWSKI was upheld by the CKKP.

Here is another example, from the POP at the Meat Factory in SZCZECIN. For some time, the WKKP had been receiving reports of the rapid diminution of Party membership in this factory. The Party was being abandoned by old and experienced Party members, who in this way demonstrated their protest against the unchallenged operations of a clique. This report became the basis for the WKKP carrying out a check in the factory. The very first interviews revealed that the origin of this state of affairs was the powerlessness of the POP, that many important problems brought up by Party members were not taken up and dealt with, and that critical remarks concerning the incorrect administration of the factory management became an excuse for reprisals and persecution. Owing to the lack of assistance on the part of the Municipal Party level, the leadership of the POP became a passive tool of the management. When two Comrades, MAJERAN and CHALUPNICZAK, made some justified criticisms of the activities of the

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management of the factory at a POP meeting, the incensed Manager demanded a meeting of the Executive, in order to punish Comrades MAJERAN and CHALUPNICZAK. At the meeting of the Executive, the Comrades were obliged to make excuses for their action.

Meanwhile, the management clique managed their own affairs very well. It was composed of the Managers MACHAJ, CHINARO, JEMIELITA, the former Chairman of the Workers' Council, WISNICKI, and LEWANDOWSKI, the meat and fats controller. An Agricultural Circle was set up in WARSZAWA, near SZCZECIN. This Circle was a cover, which enabled them to obtain credits for the setting up of fox and mink farms (they got a credit for 182,000 zl). A mink breeding limited company was organized at OSOW. The food went straight from the Meat Factory to the farms, since this was both cheaper and more direct. Critical voices raised by the workers against the removal of the meat, or facilitating of its purchase by various speculators, fell on deaf ears. These machinations were known, among others, to Comrade Miroslaw JEMIELITA, the production manager, but he took no action against these flagrant transgressions and himself took part in them as a share-holder in the farms.

Manager MACHAJ's clique did anything they liked. They gave splendid receptions and dinners, awarded themselves high bonuses, and the POP remained powerless. This state of helplessness led to the gradual weakening of the Party organization, a lack of energy in the struggle against transgressions and corruption, and the resignation of Party members, who came to the conclusion that they were not wanted by the Party.

The WKKP encountered serious difficulties in unmasking the thievish clique, but managed to overcome them. The recommendations of its control report met with the full approval of the Secretariat of the Voievodship Committee. The Manager JEMIELITA was subjected to the highest penalty, namely removal from the Party and his position.

The matter was investigated by a Commission of the Central Committee, which confirmed the above state of affairs and suggested further measures for improving the situation in the Party organization and in the factory.

The fact that cliques are able to lure into their harmful activities even

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the leadership of the Party organization, and even to persuade a part of the workers that they had fallen victims to wreckers, that their authority is being undermined, is proved by the case dealt with by the WKKP at BYDGOSZCZ, started by a letter from a non-party man, PIOTROWSKI, the financial planner of the MELNO sugar refinery.

In his letter, PIOTROWSKI drew attention to the transgressions committed by the Chief Manager, the Technical Director, the Chief Accountant, the Storekeeper, and many other persons. The resultant losses amounted to over one million zloté. When these facts were brought to the notice of the Party aktiv, it did not adopt the proper attitude, and did not condemn the stealers of communal property, but, on the contrary, sharply rebuffed the critic, PIOTROWSKI, and took up the defence of the allegedly injured Comrades. This was possible, because the managerial clique knew how to safeguard themselves: some people were given bonuses, others were threatened with dismissal, and the atmosphere of blackmail reacted to the advantage of the clique. When further complaints were made and the WKKP expelled four Comrades from the Party, and the transgressions became an object of investigation by the legal authorities, a specified group of persons connected with the clique made life insufferable for PIOTROWSKI, calling him a tale-bearer and a wrecker. It was only on the intervention of the Central Committee, with the participation of the Voievodship Committee, that this state of affairs was changed. PIOTROWSKI returned to his post, but a residue of fear has remained, and it will call for much effort in Party work to change this state of affairs, so that a Party, or non-party, man may be able to report and combat without fear all the lawless aspects of our life.

The Statute adopted at the III Congress of the Party underlines particularly strongly that a Party member must influence his colleagues by his attitude, his uncompromising opposition to wastefulness and transgressions, and that the development of our country and of the welfare of the nation depends on the attitude towards communal property.

The following conclusions may be drawn from the above examples: The Basic Party Organization will only then bind the Party to the working masses, peasants, and intelligentsia, when its activities will conform to the Statute, when,

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educating Party members, it will create suitable conditions for the development of a bold, creative Party criticism, when it will combat all signs of stifling of criticism, and will defend ruthlessly against chicanery all those who make justifiable criticisms.

It follows that both the KPP and the Party levels are faced with the task of looking into all places where such phenomena appear, assisting the Party organizations, and, as regards those guilty of infringements of the Statute, of consistently taking the necessary steps, making the matter public at the same time.

IV. CONCERNING SOME REGULATIONS OF THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS

There are still frequent cases of the Powiat (Municipal), or Voievodship KPPs ignoring Party organizations when investigating offences committed by Party members.

It is true that there are cases requiring special investigations inaccessible to Party organizations, and in this case the Party Statute lays down that Party Control Commissions may investigate individual cases as a preliminary measure. Such cases should, however, be the exception. Nevertheless, individual KPPs have allowed themselves to interpret the Party Statute on this matter in a somewhat arbitrary way, by-passing the Basic Party Organizations when examining the offences of their Party members.

Such behaviour is usually excused by the fact that the given Party organization is unable to administer a just Party penalty. Arguments of this sort serve to cover up a lack of belief in the Party organization, and demonstrate a conviction of the infallibility of one's own judgement, and a lack of understanding of the educational effects of each case examined at the meeting of the Party organization, since a discussion of the offence obliges each member of the organization (regardless of the attitude which he will take in the matter) to consider his own behaviour. Furthermore, the examination of a case by the Party organization increases the likelihood that no mistakes will be made when passing judgment, particularly if we take into account the fact that Party levels and KPPs, may strengthen or weaken the decision taken by the Party organization.

There are, unfortunately, cases where not only the Party organs but even the Party member, discovers that his case had been investigated only at

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the meeting of the disciplinary team deciding on his expulsion from the Party.

Thus, on 15.1.1960, the CKKP received a letter as follows:

"On 14th December, 1959, I was summoned to the Voievodship Party Control Commission (in KRAKOW), not knowing for what purpose. It turned out that the WKKP had been conducting an investigation against me, and on that day I was informed that I had been expelled from the Party. They told me that I may appeal against that decision to the CKKP.

"Since I feel very aggrieved by this decision, I hereby appeal against the decision of the WKKP in KRAKOW, dated 14.12.59., and request that it may be revoked.

"I shall submit detailed reasons for the appeal during the next few days, since, not knowing the full story, I have difficulty in compiling all the information, not having been shown either the report against me, or the files.

Josef STYKA"

Such methods of action not only have nothing in common with the educational effects of the KKP on Party members, but, on the contrary, undermine the authority of the Party.

It is therefore not surprising that such methods of action by the disciplinary team of the WKKP aroused the anger not only of the Party organization, but of all the workers, who sent a letter to the CKKP, defending the accused Comrade. In this letter, they not only questioned the decision of the disciplinary team, but also accused it of partisanship and vindictiveness. A delegation from the Party organization made two visits to the CKKP in the matter.

There is surely no need to prove the anti-educational effect of such behaviour, if one takes into consideration that the workers discussed this matter for several months, condemning the unjust and undemocratic methods of action of the disciplinary team.

It should also be pointed out that the case did not at all merit a punishment of this sort, since Comrade STYKA had been accused of misusing his position in connection with the allocation of bonuses, and it was precisely a case of this nature which should have been examined at a meeting of the Party organization.

The Disciplinary Team of the CKKP quashed the decision of the WKKP, and gave

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Comrade STYKA a reprimand with a caution.

Increasingly rarely, but one still meets decisions of disciplinary teams formulated as in the resolution of the Disciplinary Team of the Voievodship Commission in GDANSK, as follows:

"Quash the resolution of the Executive of the Municipal Committee at SOPOT, awarding Comrade Zdzislaw ABRAMCZYK a reprimand with a caution, and expel him from the ranks of the Party, transferring him to another place of work."

The Disciplinary Team of the CKK restored to Comrade ABRAMCZYK his Party membership, awarding him a reprimand with a caution, and drew attention to the incorrectness of the decision "transferring him to another place of work."

The point is that a Party Control Commission cannot make any decisions about removal from work, or transferring to other employment, the reason being that such matters are decided by the Management or the Workers Autonomous Council in the factory where the Comrade concerned is employed. The KKP may only make a recommendation (supported by facts and arguments) to the Party level to cause the dismissal of the Party member from employment.

The question of the formulation of a resolution is not unimportant, since it often conceals unjust and undemocratic methods of action. It happens that a KKP not only passes a resolution, but demands its implementation, disregarding the opinion of the management, which is often faced with a fait accompli. This undermines its authority, and it infringes the principle of one-person management, the observance of which is of great importance to the Party.

It may after all happen that the management of a factory may have a somewhat differing opinion from that of the disciplinary team about the usefulness of the given Comrade for the factory, or about his professional qualifications. Such views must be taken into account, particularly as the resolution of a disciplinary team is not always correct, and there are frequent cases when a decision to remove someone from employment is made for the reason that some Comrades from the KKP have incorrectly considered that a Party penalty must be accompanied by a removal from employment.

Of course a disciplinary team should make a recommendation for the removal from employment of someone who had been committing transgressions, wastage,

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thefts, or had been harming the factory in some other way. On the other hand, there appears to be doubtful validity in the decision of the KKP in the Powiat of KONIN, which decided to remove from employment Comrade Boleslaw WOJCIK for having found himself another family (sic). The Disciplinary Team of the CKKP decided not to alter the decision of the WKKP, dismissing Comrade WOJCIK from the Party, on account of the atmosphere which grew up round this affair in the little town, but it did not consider it justifiable for the disciplinary team to have decided to remove him from his post as chief accountant of the Powiat Consumer Cooperative, particularly as he was regarded as a good worker.

When making recommendations for removal from employment, the KKPs must be reasonable and objective. This will prevent the KKPs from making unjust and harmful decisions.

V. CADRE POLICY

The KKPs in the Voievodships of WARSAW and LUBLIN have lately carried out a control of the state of cadres and cadre administration in individual institutions and firms.

The results of the control were discussed at meetings of the Executives of the Voievodship Committees. The results were also brought to the notice of all the Party Powiat Committees of these Voievodships.

The control revealed serious shortcomings in the cadre policy of the individual institutions in both Voievodships.

The KKP of the WARSAW Voievodship has stated: "Although a considerable improvement has been noticed in the sphere of cadre policy, nevertheless there are still many shortcomings in it". Cases are fairly common where the levels accept workers for responsible posts merely on the basis of a written application. They only rarely show an interest in the worker's record in his previous position.

There are frequent cases where leading positions are filled with persons who had been punished by courts of law for economic transgressions. Thus, in the Powiat of PRUSZKOW, the Powiat Local Industry Administration engaged in 1958-59 fifteen workers to fill leading positions, without taking any interest in how they had behaved in their previous jobs. In the same Powiat, the Rural Co-operative at BLONIE engaged 11 workers without obtaining testimonials from the previous

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place of employment. One of the newly-engaged workers in fact defrauded his previous employers of 90 thousand zl.

There have been frequent cases where individual institutions have issued testimonials which did not correspond to the real facts. Thus, the Heat Products Factory at KARCZEW issued a testimonial on the Deputy Technical Director, in which they stated that he was a high-grade worker, that he had the Socialist attitude to work, and that he had been discharged on the grounds of redundancy. In fact, this worker was dismissed for having exposed the factory to financial loss.

The Village National Council at KSIEZANICA (GRODZISK) also gave a favourable testimonial to a man who had had three convictions.

The Co-operative at GRABOW (PRUSZKOW) gave testimonials to men discharged from employment for having committed transgressions, stating in one case that they had been discharged as a result of the closing down of the place of employment, and in another, that they had been discharged at their own request, etc.

Such facts are possible, since the testimonials are not discussed by a board, which opens the way to various irregularities, and because there has been no case where anybody had been challenged (either judicially, or by the Party) for issuing testimonials at variance with the truth.

The Warsaw WKKP has found that persons punished for transgressions often remained in work where there were wide opportunities for committing transgressions. The managements of individual factories often closed their eyes to transgressions, this being the outcome of opportunism - anything for a quiet life, one must not wash one's dirty linen in public. This leads to the formation of cliques and to favouritism.

All this shows that not all the Party levels attach sufficient importance to questions of cadre policy, that their co-operation with cadre cells existing in the places of employment is poor, and that not everywhere have such cells been organized. Party organizations and their committees begin to react to reports about the improper behaviour of individual Party members only then, when it is already necessary to expel them from the Party, remove them from work, or prosecute them.

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The WARSAW WKKP drew a number of conclusions from this state of affairs, aiming at improving the work with the cadres. Thus, it recommended that cadre cells should be organized in all those places where they did not yet exist, and that they should be bound more closely to the Party levels. It attaches much importance to the correct selection of members for cadre cells, stressing that they must be Comrades who are not only devoted to the Party and politically sound, but that they must be of a suitable intellectual level.

The KKP suggests at the same time that Party levels should carry out a regular analysis of the state of the cadres in their area, and that they should remind the administrative (managerial) units of the necessity of clearing with the appropriate Party committees all candidates proposed for leading positions in the given locality.

Making these suggestions, the WKKP stresses that "apart from the correct selection of cadres, one must aim at the continuous improvement of the leading cadres of our administration from the professional and political point of view. The yardstick for the assessment of the political attitude of a man should be his actions and participation in our building, his attitude towards the decisions of the Party and of the Government, and the way he puts them into practice".

VI. ON THE EXUNCTION OF PARTY PENALTIES

Expunction of Party penalties is one of the elements of educational work with Party members. In connection with this, Party organizations and levels should constantly keep an eye on this problems. Since the situation in this sector of Party work has been unsatisfactory for a considerable time, the Central Committee of the PZPR passed a resolution in June, 1956, pointing out the necessity of solving this question. It also discussed in detail the method of action to be following by Party organizations and levels when considering appeals for the expunction of Party penalties.

From the reports of WKMPs on the number of Party penalties awarded and expunged in 1959 and 1960, it appears that the process of expunging Party penalties continues to be unsatisfactory. In spite of the fact that at the time of the exchange of Party cards much attention was devoted to this matter in various publications in the Party press, no great improvement appears to have

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been achieved in the matter. During the period of exchange of Party cards, only a comparatively small number of Party penalties was expunged. If one adds to this that at the present time the number of appeals for the expunction of Party penalties awarded in the past and in 1959 has considerably dropped, we shall then get a picture indicating a disturbing state of passivity on the part of Party organizations and local Party levels in the implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee of the PZPR of June, 1956. The situation in this sector is clearly revealed by statistics.

In 1959, Party penalties were maintained or awarded to 927 Party members (48 by the CKKP, and 879 by WKKPs). In the same period, only 786 Party penalties awarded in the past were expunged (72 by the CKKP, and 714 by WKKPs).

Similarly, during the first Quarter of 1960, 171 Party penalties were awarded or maintained (14 by the CKKP, and 157 by WKKPs), and only 144 were expunged (15 by the CKKP, and 99 by WKKPs). The above data are incomplete, as they refer to penalties awarded or maintained by the WKKPs and the CKKP, but do not include penalties awarded or expunged by Party levels, since these are not published in the reports.

From a study of these figures alone, it already can be seen, however, that only a comparatively small proportion of appeals are made by Party members to the Party levels for the expunction of Party penalties awarded them in the past. For instance, the report of the WKKP at KIELCE shows that during the period of exchange of Party cards, 1450 Party penalties were recorded in the Voievodship of KIELCE. Of the above figure, during the period of exchange of Party cards, 300 penalties were expunged, but 1,150 are still kept on the records of Party members. A similar unsatisfactory situation exists in WARSAW. It appears from the report of the KKP in WARSAW that individual Ward Committees have records of a large number of Party members who had been punished, but at the same time they record only a small number of appeals for the expunction of Party penalties.

We give below some data from the investigation carried out on this subject by WKKP workers in May, 1960:

The PRAGA-South Ward Committee has a record of 222 Comrades with Party

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penalties, while only 29 penalties were expunged during the period of the exchange of Party cards. The ZOLIBORZ Ward Committee has a record of 101 Comrades penalised, and 25 expunged. In the PRAGA-North Ward Committee the number of those penalised is estimated at 300, while the number of expunged penalties is again small.

A similar situation exists in other Voievodship Committees. The blame for the failure to expunge Party penalties lies primarily with the persons penalised themselves, who, by not approaching the appropriate levels to regularise their Party status, indicate either that they do not understand the principles of the Statute, or that they are contemptuous towards the decisions taken against them. The blame for the above state of affairs lies also with Party organizations and levels, who do not keep this matter under constant review. As soon as a decision is taken affecting a Party member, it is considered that his case is thereby closed. After the decision is brought into effect, the Party organization shows comparatively little interest in the punished person, does not examine his current attitude, and does not assist him to raise himself from the moral depression into which he had fallen as a result of the transgressions committed by him and condemned by the Party organization.

This absence of any current interest in an individual Party member is also reflected in the matter of the expunction of Party penalties. The Works Committees and POP Executives often do not know who in the given Party organization had been punished, and when he should apply for the expunction of his penalty. Of real assistance in such matters is the keeping of records of Party penalties, but unfortunately not all the Party organizations do this, and even less is this done by the Municipal or Powiat Committees. As an example of the correct attitude towards this problem may be quoted the case of the Municipal Committee at RADOM, which introduced a permanent record of Party penalties and, keeping an eye on this problem, influences Party organizations and members to regularise their Party status in the correct manner.

In the same way, certain POPs in WARSAW have correctly understood and implemented the resolution of the Central Committee on the matter of expunction of Party penalties.

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Thus in the Gasworks POP, during the period of exchange of Party cards, 24 out of 28 Party penalties awarded in the past were expunged. Similarly, in the WZLE (initials not understood - translator) 25 out of 29 penalties were expunged.

In the matter of expunging Party penalties, an important part should be played by workers of the Party apparatus, and by the aktiv of the Party level assisting the given Party organizations, particularly the records sections of the Municipal and Powiat Committees. These should make a record of Party penalties and, keeping a constant watch over these matters, put the records into practical use. In the solution of this problem, it is necessary to maintain a close connection between the records sections and the remaining part of the established and unestablished aktiv of the given level, so as effectively to influence the Party organizations, which do not handle this problem in a very satisfactory manner. One must not permit a situation, where a Party member should bear for several years the burden of an unexpunged Party penalty. This neither has an educational effect, nor does it bring any advantages to the Party.

An important consideration when making a decision to expunge a Party penalty should be its educational effect, namely the fact whether those penalised have understood their error and have suitably amended their behaviour. The aim is to ensure that the given penalty has achieved its educational effect, and that, as a result, the attitude of the Party member should undergo an improvement.

Speaking of the expunction of Party penalties, one should pay attention to another aspect of this problem. There have been cases when, contrary to the June resolution of 1956, concerning the procedure for expunging Party penalties, some POPs and Powiat Committees have not fulfilled the requirement that they should ask the opinion of Party levels whether a particular penalty should be expunged, but have dealt with the matter on their own initiative, infringing in this way the principle of democratic centralism binding on our Party. A characteristic example of this is, for instance, the resolution passed in 1959 by the Executive of the Powiat Committee in DABROWA TARNOWSKA, concerning the acceptance as a Candidate of Antoni BACZYKOWSKI, although it was known that this man had been expelled from the Party in 1953, following the decision of the CKKP. Such cases must not take place in our practical Party work.

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The KKP's should play a larger part than hitherto in the speeding up of the process of expunging Party penalties, and seeing that it takes the correct course. They should cause an examination of the present state of affairs and, by influencing the local levels concerned, teach the Party organizations to deal with these matters every day. It is important here to teach POP Secretaries (particularly newly-appointed ones) the correct course of action when expunging Party penalties. Bringing order into matters connected with the problem of expunging Party penalties is an important task facing the KKP's and Party levels and organizations.

VII. A REPLY BY THE GDANSK VOIEVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION TO THE NOTE PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE BULLETIN

In connection with the report published in the first issue of the Bulletin (page 16), concerning the large number of Party and official penalties awarded last year to Security Service (UB) and Militia (MO) workers in the Voievodship of GDANSK, the WKKP in GDANSK has sent us a comprehensive explanatory report, extracts from which we give below.

It appears from this report that, in 1959, a total of 95 functionaries were subjected to Party penalties. Of this, 18 were punished by a Party admonition, 20 by a reprimand, 14 by a reprimand and a caution, 19 were expelled from the Party, 23 were struck off, and 1 transferred to the status of Candidate.

The largest number of Party penalties (37) were awarded to individual functionaries for neglecting their official and Party duties. Further, a considerable number of functionaries (34) were punished for drunkenness and immoral conduct, and for abusing their authority (24). The number of Party penalties given here is disproportionate to the number of official penalties awarded to functionaries for various breaches of the regulations and of official discipline. According to the report, such breaches are also often committed by Party members, but the Party organizations, particularly local ones in the field, still treat such matters with excessive liberality. Not infrequently, offences which merit expulsion from the Party have been punished by Party organizations by a simple striking off from the list. Thus Alojzy KAMINSKI, charged with recurring drunkenness and ill-treatment of his family, who had already in the past been

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punished for the above offences by a reprimand and a caution, was only struck off from the Party.

Assessing the present state of affairs, the Comrades have given three basic reasons for this negative situation.

Firstly, in 1956-57, there was a weakening in the political work of Party organizations with the functionaries of the Citizens' Militia in the Voievodship of GDANSK, which could not but react adversely on their political and professional attitude. At the present time, there has been an improvement in Party work, but its level, in relation to the tasks facing the Party organizations in the Militia, is still inadequate.

Secondly, educational work is still being poorly conducted, both by the POPs, and by the superiors vis-a-vis their subordinates.

Thirdly, the assistance given by Powiat levels to the POPs in field units of the Militia, is comparatively inadequate.

The Party and official leadership of the Voievodship Militia Command (KWMO) has made serious efforts to improve the educational work among Militia functionaries.

Last year there took place four Party-official conferences devoted to this problem. It is also planned to have a similar conference this year, with the participation of the Party-official aktiv of the KWMO and of field units. These conferences, at which an assessment is given of the current situation, and current Militia tasks in the Voievodship are discussed, are an important factor in raising the level of work of the Militia.

Parallel with imposing penalties on functionaries guilty of transgressions, the KWMO tries to reward those who carry out their difficult duties in an exemplary manner. From the data given in the report, it appears that in 1959, as a reward for the correct fulfilment of official duties, and for exemplary official discipline, the KWMO in GDANSK honourably mentioned 64 officers and 183 NCOs and other ranks, and expunged the disciplinary penalties of 13 officers and 29 NCOs.

VIII. ON THE REPORTS MADE BY THE VOIEVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS AT MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVES OF THE VOIEVODSHIP COMMITTEES.

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During the past half-year, the WKKP's produced, at sessions of the Executives of the Voievodship Committees of the PZER, reports on the work of the Commissions. Such reports were made by the following KKPs:

On 25.3.60, the WKKP at GDANSK. The subject: Report on the whole work of the WKKP in 1959, with detailed accounts of the following problems: the struggle against transgressions, cliquishness, and stifling of criticism; and the moral attitude of Party members.

On 31.5.60., the WKKP at OPOLE. A report on the work of the WKKP in the field of combating lawlessness in political and economic life.

On 20.5.60., the WKKP at BIALYSTOK. The subject: Report on the work of the WKKP, with details of the following problems: the struggle against transgressions and corruption, counter-action against signs of cliquishness, favouritism, and stifling of criticism, the moral attitude of Party members.

On 9.6.60., the WKKP at BYDGOSZCZ. The subject: Report on the whole of the work of the WKKP in 1959, and the first six months of 1960, paying attention to the attitude of Party members in leading positions, the struggle against stiflers of criticism and cliquishness, observance of the programme and statutory principles of the Party.

On 15.6.60., the WKKP at KATOWICE. The subject: Activity and tasks of the WKKP, with particular attention to the following problems; the correctness of the current housing administration, and moral attitude of Party members, a study of Candidates accepted for the Party, stifling of criticism, the implementation of the resolutions of the VI Plenum - supported by examples of hindering of the development of progress and inventiveness in factories.

As can be seen from the above, the WKKP reports were mainly concerned with the most urgent and harmful phenomena, against which the Party declared its determined opposition, in the shape of local resolutions and suggestions made by the State organs.

A study of the work of the WKKP's indicates clearly that there has been a new departure in the work of the Commissions. In addition to considering appeal cases, a new feature in the work of the Commissions is the increasingly bold tackling of problems connected with the political and economic life of the

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country, and a regular check on the implementation of the programme and Statute of our Party.

Of course not all the work was free of greater or smaller shortcomings, which were the object of lively criticism during discussions at meetings of the Executives of the Voievodship Committees. As a result of these criticisms, the Executives of the Voievodship Committees passed resolutions which, in general, indicate that the activities of the KKPs during the reporting period had considerably assisted in the removal of all errors and faults from Party and State life.

The problems raised by the Commissions were of real assistance to the Party levels, which, on the basis of their reports and comments, engaged the whole aktiv of the Party in the struggle.

When examining the shortcomings in the work of the KKPs, attention was paid to the necessity for planning the activities of the KKPs, and for a greater frequency in contacting the Basic Party Organizations and obtaining their opinions before making the final decisions. The Executives of the Voievodship Committees have also obliged the WKKPs to furnish regular periodical reports, as one of the essential conditions helping to render more efficient the work of the Party levels in the removal of all errors from Party life.

As an example, we quote an extract from a resolution adopted by the Executive of the Voievodship Committee of the PZPR at OPOLE, together with conclusions:

"On the basis of information and discussion, the Executive of the Voievodship Committee finds that, during the recent period, the WKKP has considerably improved its work, and is developing it in the right direction, in accordance with the resolutions of the Party and on the basis of the written instructions of the Central Committee, the Presidium of the CKKP, and the Voievodship Committee of the PZPR...

"... After the III and IV Plenums of the Central Committee, during improvements to the administration of the Works, the WKKP took part in the study of certain branches of the national economy, which led to the exposure of shortcomings and to disciplinary measures being taken against Party members responsible for the infringement of financial discipline.

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"The Executive of the Voievodship Committee simultaneously draws attention to certain shortcomings in the work of the WKKP, namely: The WKKP was not sufficiently energetic in opposing symptoms of religious feelings among the Party aktiv, and inadequately combated symptoms of cliquishness and of stifling of criticism from below. In addition, the WKKPs and local KKP's did not satisfactorily connect their everyday work with the work of Party levels, sections of the Voievodship and Powiat Committees, and the POPs.

"In view of this, the Executive of the Voievodship Committee suggests the following:

1. In its work, the WKKP should base it even more strongly on the resolutions and directives of the Central Committee, CKKP, and the Voievodship Committee of the PZPR, taking into account the specific conditions of our area, and in close consultation with the local Party levels, sections of the Voievodship Committee, Party organizations, and controlling organs.

2. The Executive of the Voievodship Committee draws the attention of the whole Party organization and of the local levels to the necessity of concentrating their attention, their political and organizational effort, and their vigilance, particularly in those Powiats where there is strong revisionist activity inspired by the German Federal Republic, in order to be able to take immediate counter-measures, and to paralyse and isolate it wherever it may appear.

3. The WKKP will give greater assistance to local KKP's in working out the correct forms of work, based on Party levels and organizations, and in collaboration with State control organs.

4. The WKKP should give greater help than hitherto to the Powiat KKP's and to the Party organizations in the field of raising the ideological and political level, discipline, and ethics of Party members through the direct connection of the work of the KKP's with the work of the local Party organizations.

5. The KKP's should supervise the correct employment of Party penalties, such as expulsions, striking off, and others, awarded by the POPs and Party levels. They should see to it that the decisions in this matter should be passed in conformity to the Statute of the Party. Greater use should be made of educational methods such as interviews, criticism at Party meetings, and other forms of instruction.

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6. The KKP's should steadily and every day combat any signs of religious feelings among Party members, and particularly Party activists, and influence Party organizations to carry on political and educational work to that effect, and to employ Party sanctions in this sphere.

7. The KKP's should regularly, in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, assist Party levels and POPs in accepting new candidates for our Party, so as to protect it from alien, demoralised and corrupt elements.

8. KKP's and Party levels should take a greater interest in penalised Party members, their social circle, and the educational influence of this circle on them. They should watch to what extent these Comrades are freeing themselves of their faults and are obeying the demands of the Party.

9. The KKP's should interview, and energetically react against all unhealthy signs, alien to our Party, of favouritism, mutual support, and overlooking of errors and offences committed by Party members, and particularly by Comrades holding important posts in Party and State work. On the other hand, they should suitably deal with leaders holding responsible positions in political, State, and economic work, who do not carry out their official duties, who show a weakening of vigilance, or who often create a fruitful ground for transgressions, and liberal and tolerant attitude to the above matters, particularly to cases of suppression of criticism, and signs of bureaucratism and love of high office. In all these cases, greater use should be made of Statutory powers concerning the application of Party penalties.

10. In view of the importance of the Powiat of KOZLE as an important industrial centre, and of the Voievodship city of OPOLE, request the Central Committee to authorise the establishment of one post of instructor in the Powiat KKP at KOZLE and the Municipal KKP at OPOLE.

11. Once a Quarter, the WKKP will hold a plenary meeting with the participation of chairmen of the Powiat KKP's, which will examine the reports on the activities of local Commissions. In order to bind the work of the WKKP's more closely with the Party levels, it should, after consultation with the Organizational Section, invite members of the Control Commissions to plenary meetings of the Voievodship and Powiat Committees.

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"The Executive of the WKP requires the Powiat levels to carry out six-monthly reviews of the work of the local KPPs."

This view of the work of the WKP, expressed by the Executive of the Voievodship Committee, faces all the other KPPs, which will also make reports on their work, with greater demands and preparation for the making of reports. Everything should be done, therefore, to make the information of the Commission an important and helpful factor in the work of Party levels.

(Tables: see following pages)

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EXPULSIONS AND STRIKINGS OFF FROM THE PARTY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1960

TABLE 1

Causes of expulsions and striking off	Total	Workers	Peasants	Salarial	In this:		Others
					Managers of factories & institutions	Government & administrative workers	
E x p e l l e d							
TOTAL	2063	630	163	1196	102	461	74
1. Financial transgressions, theft, bribery	1056	310	53	671	45	268	22
2. Misuse of official position for material gain	122	17	4	99	11	50X1-HUM	2
3. Tolerance of transgressions	28	2	2	24	7	11	-
Causing financial losses through criminal negligence of official duties	69	8	4	57	14	15	-
Misuse of authority, infringement of People's Law	42	10	4	26	1	14	2
Stifling of criticism, cliquishness, favouritism	6	1	-	4	1	1	1
Libel, personal intrigues etc.	48	13	3	28	-	11	4
8. Breaking of Party discipline	95	39	12	38	1	12	6
9. Immoral behaviour, drunkenness etc.	389	152	57	154	11	57	26
10. Pro-Clerical speeches, active participation in church organisations	29	4	5	20	2	7	-
11. Duplicity, cheating the Party	63	15	6	40	6	13	2
12. Nationalistic activities and speeches	7	4	-	3	1	1	-
13. Other manifestations of anti-Party speeches & actions	25	21	2	2	-	1	-
14. Other causes	84	34	11	30	2	4	9

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TABLE 1 continued

	Total	Workers	Peasants	Salarial	In this:		Others
					Managers of factor- ies & institutions	Government & admin- strative workers	
S t r u c k o f f							
TOTAL	6739	3417	1107	1554	16	221	661
1. Lack of interest in Party life and neglect of Party duties	2575	1271	513	550	4	97	241
2. Resigned at own request	1809	995	320	314	1	28	180
3. Left Party organisation without obtaining transfers, or obtained transfers but did not report at the other organisation	1924	995	195	556	8	65	178
4. Went abroad	79	31	5	31	1	4	12
5. Other reasons	352	125	74	103	2	27	50

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TABLE 2

EXPULSIONS AND STRIKINGS OFF FROM THE PARTY IN THE 1st QUARTER OF 1950, ACCORDING TO PROFESSION AND SOCIAL STATUS

50X1-HUM

VOIEVODSHI:	Expelled					Struck off					Expelled and struck off				
	Total	Workers	Peasants	Salariat	Others	Total	Workers	Peasants	Salariat	Others	Total	Workers	Peasants	Salariat	Others
T O T A L	2063	630	163	1196	74	6739	3417	1107	1554	661	8802	4047	1270	2750	735
WARSAW-city	89	31	-	44	14	932	493	-	301	138	1021	524	-	345	152
WARSAW	118	26	14	77	1	387	132	131	78	46	505	158	145	155	47
BYDGOSZCZ	158	66	9	82	1	226	125	29	42	30	384	191	38	124	31
POZNAN	129	29	9	88	3	499	310	25	124	40	628	339	34	212	43
LODZ-city	77	45	-	32	-	234	175	1	58	-	311	220	1	90	50X1-HUM
LODZ	125	38	19	66	2	490	218	134	83	55	615	256	153	149	57
KIELCE	110	19	13	73	5	235	103	87	36	9	345	122	100	109	14
WROSLIN	123	28	30	57	8	594	187	266	114	27	717	215	296	171	38
BIALYSTOK	103	22	16	54	11	229	97	71	41	20	332	119	87	95	31
OSZTYN	115	29	10	72	4	341	180	72	65	24	456	209	82	137	28
GANANSK	103	34	4	62	3	326	170	23	89	44	429	204	27	151	47
KOSZALIN	60	24	3	32	1	153	70	36	31	16	213	94	39	63	1
SZCZECIN	79	26	2	48	3	234	121	21	64	26	313	147	23	112	3
ZIELONA CORA	57	17	5	33	2	213	105	35	59	14	270	122	40	92	11
WROCLAW	154	53	11	86	4	446	249	37	96	64	600	302	48	182	56
OPOLE	102	30	5	63	4	179	118	24	27	10	281	148	29	90	14
KATOWICE	200	67	2	129	2	383	252	2	107	22	583	319	4	236	24
KRAKOW	82	26	3	49	4	268	135	18	59	56	350	161	21	108	60
RZESZOW	79	20	8	49	2	370	177	95	80	18	449	197	103	129	20