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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
Monday, October 10, 1949.

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Steven D. Zagorski, Editor.

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POWER OF USSR CONSTITUTES ASSURANCE OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE.
OPENING OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION MONTH IN WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

Polish Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month opened in Warsaw with a concert, which took place in the Polish State Theater on October 9.

Sejm Marshal Kowalski and Ministers: Wolski, Radkiewicz, Swiatkowski, Skrzyszewski, Dybowski, Podeworny, Spychalski and Rzymowski, as well as representatives of the Polish Army, political parties and trade unions, were present at the concert, which was also attended by members of the diplomatic corps, headed by their dean, USSR Ambassador Lebediev.

On the occasion of the opening of Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month, opening ceremonies were held on October 9 all over the country. The meetings were a spontaneous manifestation of Polish friendship for the USSR.

On the first Sunday of Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month the inhabitants of Warsaw were given an opportunity to become acquainted with the works of Soviet musicians, poets, and writers.

Performances by Warsaw artists were given in 6 parks of the city.

In Warsaw cinemas, which were filled to capacity on Sunday, the best Soviet films were shown. Zycie Warszawy, #279, October 10 and others, 107 lines-excerpts

MEMORIAL OF GRATITUDE TO SOVIET ARMY TO BE ERECTED IN WLOCLAWEK.

Domestic despatch

Plans for a Gratitude Memorial, which will be raised in Plac Wolnosci (Liberty Square) in Wloclawek, will be exhibited during Polish-Soviet Friendship Month. Prizes will be awarded for the best plans. The Wloclawek Gratitude Memorial will be erected from voluntary contributions of the worker class.

Trybuna Ludu, #279, Oct. 10 and others, 14 lines-verbatim

NUMEROUS CHURCHES REBUILT IN SILESIA FROM MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND ART FUNDS.

Domestic despatch

In the current year, due to funds from the Ministry of Culture and Art, work is being carried out on the reconstruction of historical churches in Silesia Province.

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The total number of historical churches which were damaged during the last war and rebuilt from Ministry of Culture and Art funds during the years from 1945 to 1948 in Silesia Province, amounts to some 200.

Zycie Warszawy, #279, October 10 and others, 35 lines-excerpts

WORK PLAN OF PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION FOR 1950. EXTENSIVE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY. Domestic despatch

A conference devoted to discussion of directives for the Peasant Self-Help Association plan for 1950 was held in the Warsaw headquarters of the Association. In 1950, principal emphasis will be laid on further activation of work in village Councils of the Peasant Self-Help Association.

The directives for the plan provide for an increase in membership to two million members by the end of next year. More than 10,000 housewives' circles, embracing approximately 700,000 peasant women, will be created in villages within the above-mentioned period. In the sphere of cultural and educational activities in rural districts, it is planned to double the number of village recreation centres, of which more than 7,500 will be established by the end of 1950. The number of libraries will be increased to 4,000. The number of peasant newspaper editing, theatrical, choir and orchestra teams will be increased considerably. In 1950, 3,000 courses for illiterates, 800 reading rooms, 600 radio university centres and 7,400 agricultural training centres will be organized.

The plan for 1950 provides for the creation in 40,000 villages of at least two groups of planters and livestock breeders in each village. By the end of 1950, 80,000 groups of planters and stock breeders will be active in the rural area, including 35,000 pig breeders, 15,000 cattle breeders, 15,000 poultry breeders and 15,000 planters of fibrous and oleaginous plants. Groups of sugar beet, tobacco, fruit and other planters will be organized outside the plan. Labor competition will be introduced in 75% of all villages in Poland in 1950.

Next year, special attention will be devoted to the development of athletics in villages. 5,000 peasant athletic groups with 350,000 members will be active next year. The plan of the Peasant Self-Help Association for 1950 provides for extension of care for children of small and middle class peasants by organization of seasonal kindergartens. Next year, the Association will create approximately 6,000 kindergartens for 200,000 children.

Zycie Warszawy, #278, Oct 9 and others, 64 lines-verbatim

VIGILANCE FOR SABOTAGE - MAIN TASK OF JURISTS.

Domestic despatch

On the second day of discussions at the conference of the Extended Plenary Meeting of the Central Council of the Court and Public Prosecution Employees Trade Union, the reports by Secretary-General Jankowski and by Vice-Chairman Dutkiewicz were examined. The fact that employees of the administration of justice must be particularly vigilant in view of activity, which is being carried out by agents of Anglo-American imperialism and Polish reaction, as well as in view of economic sabotage, was especially emphasized.

Trybuna Ludu, #279, October 10, and others, 46 lines-excerpts

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SS (DEFENSE TROOPS) OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH. Domestic despatch

The trial of an SS (Defense Troops) officer, Otto Busing, who from 1940 to 1945 committed many murders and bestialities on Polish and Jewish prisoners, has ended in Kielce. In 1943 Busing murdered 12 persons in the Koneskie prison and 11 persons in Kielce. At the time of liquidation of the Kielce ghetto, he had a share in the murder of about 1,000 Jews. Busing has been sentenced to death.

Kurier Codzienny, #279, October 10 only, 12 persons-verbatim

FRENCH SCIENTIST IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch

Joseph Billet, a famous French art historian, has arrived in Warsaw on invitation of the Bureau for Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries. The French guest will stay in Poland for about a fortnight and will deliver a number of public lectures in larger cultural centers of the country.

Dziennik Polski, #277, October 9 only, 8 lines-verbatim

DRAFT OF MARRIAGE LAW PREPARED BY POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK LEGAL COMMISSION. Domestic despatch

The Special Polish-Czechoslovak Legal Commission has prepared the joint draft of a Family Law. The draft will be submitted to the appropriate legislative organs in the near future.

The draft, in the Czech and Polish languages, was prepared along the lines of socialist Soviet law and on basis of judicial experience in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The draft maintains the principle of permanency of marriage. Contrary to views in capitalist countries, the socialist and people's democratic countries consider marriage as a social institution. A marriage, therefore, cannot be dissolved solely and exclusively by the will of the parties. Divorces, which should be treated as a necessary evil, can be granted for important reasons only and under the control of Courts. Even if the party that is sued for divorce agrees to it, the Court must verify whether the reasons, which are given, sufficiently justify divorce. As regards the law concerning the property of married couples, the draft maintains the system of joint ownership of assets acquired by either party during the period of their marriage, unless special property contracts are concluded by the parties.

Full equal rights for women are also maintained in the matter of surnames. The draft permits the wife to retain her maiden name, it also allows the husband to take his wife's surname. The surnames of children born in wedlock are left to the discretion of parents. The draft provides that a civil marriage must precede the church wedding.

The draft removes all differences between the status of children born in or out of wedlock. A child whose parents are not married has the same rights as a child born in wedlock.

Rzeczpospolita, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 56 lines-verbatim

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13 POLISH RED CROSS HOSPITALS TRANSFERRED TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Domestic despatch

The year 1948 brought about a fundamental change in Polish Red Cross activity. In conformity with the principles of the ideological programme declaration of October 21, 1947, it passed from a system of un-coordinated emergency activity in the post-war period to planned peace-time activity and established close collaboration with the state for the purpose of defining its sphere of activity.

Since that time, the Polish Red Cross became a social arm of the state health service and concentrates its efforts on enlargement of the Emergency Ambulance Service network and on blood-donor activity. It is also conducting a large medical education and medical training campaign, takes part in the anti-social disease campaign and prepares the establishment of Emergency Ambulance Service stations, of a social character, in case of epidemics.

In connection with the whole hospital treatment campaign, concentrated in the state health service, the Polish Red Cross transferred to the Health Ministry, in the period from April 1948 to September 1949, a total of 13 (thirteen) hospitals with internal, surgical, obstetric and gynecological, ocular, laryngological, pediatric, dental, neurological, infectious disease, skin and venereal disease departments with a total of 1877 hospital beds and with an aggregate symbolic value, for the hospital equipment, of 2.421,813,572 zlotys. This constitutes a valuable contribution to the enlargement of hospital establishments in People's Poland.

Rzeczpospolita, #279, Oct. 10 and others, 43 lines-verbatim

FOREIGN

MAO-TSE-TUNG'S TELEGRAM TO LEADERS OF U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY.

Foreign despatch

Peking (PAP) - The Chairman of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic sent a telegram to the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, Foster and Dennis, - thanking them for the congratulations he received on the occasion of the formation of the Chinese People's Republic and reading as follows:

"The victory of the Chinese nation is a victory over imperialism, primarily, over American imperialism. American communists and all real democrats are joining this fight of the Chinese nation. The attitude of communists in this heroic fight is particularly praise-worthy, its aim being support for the just cause of the Chinese nation and opposition to U.S. reactionary and imperialistic policy towards China.

"Although the reactionary U.S. government is fiercely persecuting the communist party and all progressive forces and is carrying on an illegal trial of 11 Communist Party leaders, facts prove that this party, as well as all progressive forces in the U.S., are fully aware who their friends are in China. The U.S. Communist Party and all progressive forces of this country know that the present imperialistic U.S. government has violated justice and has therefore been disgracefully defeated. This fact constitutes an impetus to all democratic forces in the world and to all nations, temporarily under the domination of reactionary rulers. Long live the friendship between the Chinese and American nations!"

Trybuna Ludu, #278, October 9 and others, 58 lines-verbatim

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ON TUESDAY.

Foreign despatch

Berlin - On Saturday preparations were made in Berlin for the formation of the cabinet of ministers of the German Democratic Republic. The chairman of the Parliament (Volkskammer) Dieckmann appointed Otto Grotewohl, the leader of the strongest party, to form the cabinet. He discussed the matter throughout Saturday with delegates of individual parties, in order to select 3 vice-ministers, 14 ministers and under-secretaries of state.

The Parliament also decided that the provisional status of the government will continue till October 15, 1950, the date of the elections, in conformity with the democratic constitution, approved by the Third People's Congress.

On Monday, October 10 in the Landtags of 5 countries in the Soviet zone, 41 deputies to the Second House of Parliament (Länderkammer) will be elected. Both Houses will gather as the National Assembly next Tuesday afternoon in Berlin and they will hear a speech by a Soviet government representative. Then the president of the new state will be elected.

Trybuna Ludu, #278, October 9 and others, 148 lines-excerpts

GERMAN RAILWAY WORKERS TO POLISH RAILWAY WORKERS.

Foreign despatch

A group of German railway workers in the international train service on the Berlin-Brzesc on Bug line passed the following resolution on International Peace Day:

"The border on the Odra and Nysa is an irrevocable frontier of peace for us. We announce uncompromising struggle against all agents who, in the course of their preparations for war, again attempt to make the frontier an object of contention between the Polish and the German nations. We offer all our sympathy and friendship to peace loving people's democratic Poland, which is carrying on its reconstruction, and to all people's democratic countries and, particularly, to the main force in the peace front, the Soviet Union."

Rzeczpospolita, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 38 lines-excerpts

BRITISH GOVERNMENT STAGING BLOODY REPRISALS UPON POPULATIONS OF FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES.

Foreign despatch

New York - The Political Committee of the UN General Assembly continued its discussions concerning former Italian colonies. During the last two days, the Committee heard the testimony of representatives of various organizations and population groups from the former Italian colonies. The British delegate, Clynton, declared that anti-Italian excesses had been committed by the local population in connection with UN debates on Somali's future. During the dispersing of rioters, 4 persons were killed and 13 wounded. After this incident all activities of political organizations were prohibited. The Chairman of the Ukrainian delegation, Mamuilsky, stated that the dispositions issued by the British authorities in Somali evidenced the fact that a state of emergency had virtually been introduced in that colony for the purpose of preventing the Somali population from expressing its opinion concerning its country's future.

Polska Zbrojna, #278, October 10, 52 lines-excerpts

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REPLY OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF PEOPLE'S CHINA.

Foreign despatch

Peking (PAP) - The foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Choo En-lai, sent the following reply to the Polish Foreign Vice-Minister, Leszczycki:

"On behalf of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic, I beg to advise that I feel highly honoured by your telegram of October 5, 1949. I was glad to learn that your Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Polish Republic and the Chinese People's Republic. I beg to advise hereby that the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic warmly welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Chinese People's Republic and the Polish Republic and has decided to effect an exchange of Ambassadors.

(Signed) Choo En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic, Peking, October 7, 1949.

Rzeczpospolita, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 27 lines-verbatim

U.S. ORGANIZING ESPIONAGE CENTER IN TURKEY. Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - TASS quotes information published in a Beyruth newspaper, "Al-Acnwal", concerning organization of a U.S. espionage center in Turkey. It appears that this was decided in September of this year in New York. By October 15 a group of American officers, who are to organize the center, will arrive in Turkey. At the same time, the Americans decided to send 200 former Nazi spies and agents to Turkey, who had previously operated in Arab states.

Trybuna Ludu, #279, October 10 and others, 19 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

PROLONGATION OF BUSINESS HOURS WILL FACILITATE SALES TO CUSTOMERS.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Domestic Trade has established new business hours from October 15 for socialised trade enterprises in Warsaw. Beginning October 15 a group of groceries in the Central State Trade Agency and in the Warsaw Food Cooperative will be open from 6.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. The three General Department Stores, existing in Warsaw, at Pulawska Street, Slota Street and in Zoliborz, will be open until 10 P.M. Limited sale of commodities of primary necessity will be effected also on Sunday. So far, 241 shops of the Warsaw Food Cooperative were selling milk on Sunday from 8 to 10 A.M. Henceforth those shops will be open until 1 P.M. on Sunday and will sell other foodstuffs beside milk. General Department Stores and 3 large stores of the Warsaw Food Cooperative (including the clothing shop in the Hotel Bristol) will be open on Sundays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Zycie Warszawy, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 25 lines-verbatim

640,000,000 ZLOTYS IN ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLING.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform has allocated an additional sum of 640,000,000 zlotys for capital investments in agricultural lycees and specialised training schools. Of the above sum, 240,000,000 zlotys was allocated for construction of new and

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repair of old buildings; 200,000,000 zlotys for purchase of live-stock for agricultural school farms; 69,000,000 zlotys for supplementary school equipment and installations and 30,000,000 zlotys for scholarships.

Zycie Warszawy, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 13 lines-verbatim

WORK IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT CREATED IN PATENT OFFICE.

Domestic despatch

According to a resolution of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, a work improvement department was recently created in the Patent Office.

This fact was the result of constant development of the rationalization movement and the subsequent necessity to standardize handling of workers' improvements.

Bonuses for improvements will be paid to the creator more promptly than heretofore. Besides the bonus, which will be paid by the creator's employer, he will receive a decorative certificate from the Patent Office.

The exchange of experience and of rationalization improvements with the USSR and people's democratic countries is another important task of the Work Improvement Department. Contacts in this connection have already been established.

Trybuna Ludu, #279, Oct. 10 and others, 68 lines-excerpts

WE SHALL EXPORT FISH SCALES.

Domestic despatch

Foreign importers have been interested for a long time in the possibility of importing fish scales from Poland, especially of a small fish (Ukleja), caught in large quantities in the Mazurian lakes and in Szczecin Bay.

The Central Fish Agency has decided to start the export of fish scales. Its processing is not easy: the scales must be taken from winter catches only and from fresh and dry fish. Fish and scales cannot be washed, because water dissolves the small, pearly crystals on the scales, reducing their value.

After removing the scales from the fish, they are placed in bags and pressed in order to remove the mucus. It is dried and salted, using 4% salt in relation to the volume of scales. Thus processed, the scales are tightly packed in tins and sealed. Tins must be kept in a cool place. The Central Fish Agency has instructed its local branches to collect scales from winter catches.

Rzeczpospolita, #278, Oct 9 only, 32 lines-verbatim

NEWS TRANSMITTED BY WIRELESS.

Domestic despatch

Sailors on Polish merchant vessels are often staying for several weeks on the high seas, cut off from their country. They remain in ignorance of what happens in Poland, and of our joys and sorrows. They are, in short, cut off from all that spells the life of our country. To remedy this situation, the Gdynia-America Shipping Lines and the Sailors' Union will broadcast a daily communique to all vessels, transmitting the most interesting news. This communique, sent out at definite hours, will be received by the wireless operator and subsequently copied and placarded in the mess-room, for general reading. Thus, a close touch with the country will be maintained.

Slowo Powszechne, #275, Oct. 10 30 lines-excerpts

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THIEVES AND INCENDIARIES SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Domestic despatch

The trial took place recently in Rypin of Wacław Katarzynski and Tadeusz Pycelli, who appropriated 100 tons of corn from the Corn Establishments and who, in order to hide their crime, set a flour-mill on fire. The total amount of the loss caused by the fire exceeds 10,000,000 zlotys.

It was stated, in the course of the trial, that the defendants cheated neighbouring farmers, who supplied the mill with corn for milling and that they were previously punished by the Special Commission.

Both criminal saboteurs were sentenced by the Court to life imprisonment and to forfeiture of all their property.
Rzeczpospolita, #279, Oct. 10 and others 19 lines-verbatim

800,000 PAIRS OF SHOES PER MONTH. PLANS ARE EXCEEDED IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

In September, the leather industry exceeded the production plan by 4.8%. In the period from January 1 to September 30 the leather industry produced 7,242,000 pairs of shoes with an average of 800,000 pairs of shoes per month. The largest branch of the textile industry, i.e. the cotton industry, fulfilled the production plan for September with a considerable surplus.

The volume of defective material decreased by 60% and the volume of highest quality goods has increased considerably.

The coal industry in Krakow Province exceeded its production plan in September. The Jaworzno mines exceeded their plan by 3.2%. On September 1 the Central Scrap Metal Agency exceeded by 1.2% the three-year plan for collection of scrap metal in the country. Workers of State Woollen Industry Establishment No. 25 in Swidnica fulfilled the three-year production plan by October 3.
Zycie Warszawy, #278, Oct. 9 and others, 29 lines-verbatim

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR SABOTAGE. VERDICT IN GLIWICE. TRIAL OF PAINT AND VARNISH INDUSTRY MANAGERS.

Domestic despatch

On October 8, the Court announced the verdict in the trial of saboteurs in the Paint and Varnish Industry Combine at Gliwice. Defendant Wacław Sapinski was sentenced to death, defendant Jan Zurowski, - to life imprisonment, defendant Zygmunt Sławinski to ten years imprisonment, defendant Michał Taniewski and defendant Henryk Potrzebowski to six years' imprisonment.
Rzeczpospolita, #279, Oct. 10 and others, 54 lines-excerpts

DAM IN CZCHOW OPENED.

Domestic despatch

The great dam on the Dunajec river, built in Czchow near Nowy Sacz, was opened on October 9. The dam will prevent floods and will provide electric power by means of water turbines. Numerous buildings for housing the personnel, operating the dam and several supplementary installations, have also been erected.
Zycie Warszawy, #279, October 10 and others, 182 lines-excerpts

SECTION B

AT THE PEACE FRONTIER Article

"We, as representatives of the German worker class; we, as members of the Socialist Unity Party, state with full decisiveness that the Odra and Nysa frontier is a peace frontier", declared the representative of German railway employees, Kurt Jaeger, at the Peace Day festivities in Szczecin.

On the same day analogous festivities took place in Frankfurt on the Odra where, for the first time since the end of the war, a numerous delegation of Polish workers met the German population and was heartily welcomed. And it was here, to the sounds of the "Internationale" that the same voice, the voice of new democratic Germany, was heard. The Chairman of free Trade Unions in the Soviet occupation zone, Herbert Warnke, also called our Odra and Nysa frontier a peace frontier; he spoke about the crimes committed by German fascism in Poland, about the new war, which imperialism is threatening and which the united strength of democracy and socialism will not permit.

The working class' forces, socialist forces, in Germany want peace with Poland. It was they who spoke in Szczecin, it was they who spoke in Frankfurt, it was they who spoke through the lips of communist Reimann in Bonn. Reactionary forces in Germany, the forces of great capitalism and Junkers, carefully nurtured and supported by the Anglo-Saxon occupation authorities, are the ones who want to fight Poland. It is at their inspiration, at the inspiration of Wall Street, that Mr. Adenauer and his subordinates arranged their anti-Polish provocations in Bonn.

Without doubt, it is an extremely difficult task which the progressive powers have to perform in Germany. They are hampered by the remnants of Hitlerian poison, their development is hampered by the policy of the Western occupation authorities. But in spite of all these difficulties, these powers are clearing a path. They have been strongly supported by Soviet policy in the Eastern German zone, a policy which in the whole zone, broke the domination of Junkers and of great capital, that base of Hitlerism and German rapacity. The forces of progress, the forces of peace are in power in the Eastern German zone. In the other parts of Germany they fight stubbornly for the soul of the German nation.

The victory of these powers is in the interest of world peace, in the interest of Germany itself, in the interest of Poland.

Zycie Warszawy #275 Oct. 6 and others (145 lines) Excerpts

FIRST FRUITS OF DEVALUATION Article

The devaluation of the pound, effected on demand of American financial leaders, was followed by devaluation in almost all "Marshallized" Western European countries, in British Dominions and colonies and in many other countries entangled in the net of dollar dependency.

This "mass crash" of currencies caused a great shock in the economic life of capitalist countries and will undoubtedly

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increase their dependence on the United States, sharpen their mutual divergences and aggravate the material situation of the working masses.

The ruling circles in "Marshallized" States, fulfilling their obligations toward Washington, are continuing a policy of subjugating their countries to the dollar and of an offensive against the standard of living of the working masses. Both in England and France, ruling circles firmly refuse to raise workers' wages, thus giving further proof of their intention to saddle the masses with the whole burden of their pro-American economic policy and with the difficulties of approaching economic depression.

On the other hand, symptoms are already appearing to the effect that the devaluation of European currencies is bound to cause new friction between capitalist countries. The strengthening of the position of the American dollar in countries of the sterling zone, above all in British Dominions and colonies, has undermined the position of the pound. Simultaneously, British ruling circles are losing hope for a possibility of increased exports to the dollar zone, resulting from devaluation of the pound. American economic circles are extremely doubtful about a possibility of increased export of English goods to the United States, while under the pressure of approaching economic depression, similar American goods cannot find a market. It is quite evident that all this will make Anglo-American divergences still more acute.

The first fruits of devaluation in Marshallised countries have unmasked the fraudulent character of the statement that devaluation was effected for the alleged purpose of improving the economic situation of those countries. Just the opposite: the devaluation, as proven by its initial results, has brought to the countries, which have effected it, deterioration in economic activities, disorganization in finance and a sudden drop in the standard of living of the working masses.
Wolnosc #224, Oct.6 and others (127 lines) Excerpts

ALL EMBRACING USSR AID TO POLAND. Domestic despatch
Interview with Vice-Premier Hilary Minc.

"In 1945, commercial transactions with the Soviet Union constituted 95 percent of Poland's aggregate trade....

"Also, the Soviet army and specialists gave first-aid and medical care to the Polish population.

"There is not the least doubt that the Soviet Union's all-embracing help extended to Poland at the most difficult period for our country, has become a decisive contributing factor for the speedy economic recovery of this country.

"Trade between Poland and the USSR ensures indispensable rawstuffs and capital investment goods to Poland. This trade was an indispensable condition for realization of the three-year plan and is a basic premise for the implementation of the six year plan.

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"Thanks to the steadily growing volume of trade with the Soviet Union, Polish economy is able to develop according to plan, in spite of discriminatory attempts on the part of capitalistic countries. The chronic recession in the foreign trade of capitalistic countries and the chronically recurring slump in their whole economy can have no effect on the development of Polish economy. The USSR's share in deliveries of basic raw materials for Polish industry is continuously growing.

"The realization of the great six-year plan, and particularly the building of a great new foundry and of a number of large Polish industrial establishments would be completely unfeasible without Soviet equipment, imported under the agreement of January 26, 1948 concerning supplies of industrial equipment for Poland on credit terms. The credit granted under this agreement amounts to \$450,000,000, a sum equal to all accumulations in prewar Poland during the relatively propitious year 1938.

"Trade between Poland and the USSR assures not only raw materials and capital investment equipment for our industry, but also a sales market for our goods. This trade has fortified and is fortifying Poland's economic sovereignty.

"Soviet experience in building socialism, an experience of world-wide historical importance, has exerted a deep influence on Poland's economic development. There is no domain of economic life but draws on the rich treasure of Soviet experience.

"The Soviet organization of economic life, Soviet technique and Soviet national economic planning, all these provide a model for People's Poland.

"The stakhanov movement has wielded a powerful influence upon the work competition movement. Today, the leading Polish shockworkers, rationalizers and innovators lean on Soviet experience.

"Experience gained by the USSR in collectivization of agricultural economy has become of tremendous importance for social and technical reconstruction of Polish agriculture and for pointing the way to transform our small peasant economy into a great economy, our individual economy into a socialized economy.

"Soviet experience serves as a guidenost for us in building socialism in Poland, both in town and country."
Rzeczpospolita #276, October 7 and others (158 lines) Excerpts

LET US LEARN MODERN ART OF LEADERSHIP
FROM SOVIET ARMY.

Article by General
Wladyslaw Korczyc

(Editor's note: This article is part of a more extensive work by General Korczyc.)

The Revived Polish Army bases its training on the rich experience of the victorious Soviet Army and its advanced military science.

The Soviet Army's masterly operations in the second world war, which resulted in total defeat of fascist Germany and her allies, are a model for us and a guidepost in operational and

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tactical training of our commanders.

For instance, operations 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the Ukrainian Fronts in February and March 1944 (Stalin's second attack) developed on a front 1,300 km wide; the Soviet army's operations, which resulted in the liberation of Byelorussia (Stalin's fifth attack), developed on a front 700 km. wide and over 600 km deep.

In pursuit, Soviet troops used to develop a rapid pace, in some cases covering more than 30 km in 24 hours.

The pace of the offensive during the operations between the Vistula and the Odra in some cases covered 35 to 45 km. in 24 hours.

6,300 Soviet tanks, 8,400 planes, 41,000 guns and mortars of every calibre took part in the Berlin operation.

The characteristic features of modern operations are:

- (1) combined forms of organization of forces
- (2) development of military technique and motorization
- (3) enormous drive
- (4) unusually quick pace
- (5) and great depth of operation.

This has placed the commanders and the general staffs of all types of forces face to face with the difficult problems of command, required great effort and high qualifications.

The most important of these problems are:

- (1) a thorough understanding of the essence of modern war,
- (2) an ability to foresee the development of operations,
- (3) a change in the system of command
- (4) technical and material provision of the army.

It will help us to succeed in carrying out our tasks if we take advantage of the rich experience of the Soviet Army and study the most advanced Stalinist military science.

Let us learn the modern art of leadership from the Soviet Army! Polska Zbrojna #275 Oct.7 only (230 lines) Excerpts

THE REAL VOICE OF AMERICA Article

American broadcasting-stations are not only broadcasting war propaganda, but they also delight in criminal stories of all kinds, one excellently complementing the other. Even reactionary "Life" admits that the weekly programme of the American radio contains about 80 plays on various horror items and bloody murders.

Here are the contents of some broadcasts:

In the play: "Real Life Detective", an injured elephant, which was, for some dark reason, fed tobacco, seeks revenge on his master, who has killed a circus girl. In "the Mysterious House" an "enchanted" fiddle kills a gypsy and then a cat dies immediately on smelling the bow, which was smeared with poisoned calomel, - Interesting, isn't it?

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In a radio phantasy called: "Shadows", a mad doctor murders his patient, hides the corpse in a wardrobe, runs to the second floor of the hospital and, throwing a sick old man out of the window, finally jumps out himself. After this item on the programme had been finished, the listeners were not even allowed to catch their breath, but a second play was broadcast, in which two murderers were doing something to their partner with a saw and a welding machine. The sound of the saw, cutting the victim's leg as well as his groans, were masterfully performed by the gifted actors in the studio.

And the results of these broadcasts?

In 1946 American justice authorities stated that the number of crimes committed by youths increased by 350% as compared to 1941. Federal Bureau of Investigation data reveals that 1,665,000 crimes were committed in the U.S. in 1948.

"The Voice of America" can be proud of its success.
Zolnierz Polski - Tygodnik Ilustrowany No. 40, Oct. 7 to 13
Verbatim (67 lines)

CELEBRATION OF FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CITIZEN MILITIA'S CREATION Domestic Despatch

"Let us be vigilant in the presence of the class enemy. We shall suppress all attempts at diversion and sabotage". - This was the slogan which, inscribed in large letters, welcomed persons arriving for the ceremonious celebration on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Citizen Militia's creation.

After the appointment of the presidium, short speeches were delivered by the Minister of Public Security, Comrade Stanislaw Radkiewicz and by the member of the State Council and the first commander of the Citizens' Militia, Comrade Jozwiak-Witold.

Representatives of the Internal Security Corps and the Frontier Defense Corps greeted the Citizens' Militia and wished it further successful activity.

Afterwards, the Commander-in-Chief of the Citizens' Militia, Brigadier General Konarzewski, summed up the achievements of the 5 years' of activity of the Citizens' Militia. The gathering honoured the memory of the Citizens' Militia and the Citizens' Militia Voluntary Reserve functionaries, who had fallen in the struggle for the maintenance of order and public security.
Trybuna Ludu #276 October 7 and others (56 lines) Excerpts

AFTER DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS Article

The Second Congress of the Democratic Party has ended and today we can already appraise its meaning and sum up its results.

The Congress made a critical analysis of the Party's past and definitely cut all ties with what was the expression of reaction's political impact on the movement now represented by the Democratic Party. In the pre-war Democratic Party and in Democratic Clubs there had been a strong infusion of elements entertaining inimical

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feelings for the Soviet Union and the revolutionary workers' movement in Poland. The influence of these elements on Party policy was clearly visible also during the occupation.

On the eve of liberation the Democratic Party embarked upon a new course. The conception of co-operation with the revolutionary workers' movement gained a victory within the Party. Along with other parties of the democratic bloc it addressed itself to building People's Poland, leaning upon an alliance with the USSR.

The fact that today, at the Second Democratic Party Congress, the past of the party was subjected to a critical and thorough analysis, is evidence of concern for ideological purity of party ranks and of a desire, predominating over all other considerations, to mark out a correct road for the future.

The slogan of closer co-operation with the workers' movement ran like a thread through the numerous speeches delivered at the Congress and through the resolutions passed by it. This is directly connected (as evidenced by the Congress) with a growing understanding for the program of socialist reforms in Poland, which is in course of implementation by the people's masses under the leadership of the worker class. And this is an important step forward in the ideological development of the Party.

The Second Democratic Party Congress has shown that the Party has done a lot of good work in the field of ideological education of its social base, that understanding for the tasks confronting People's Poland has broadened among the classes embraced by the influence of the Party,

Trybuna Ludu, #275, Oct. 6 and others, 72 lines-verbatim

BILL FOR MURDER.

Editorial

Did you ever hear of a murderer who would present the family of a murdered person with a bill for weapons used when committing the crime? You certainly did not. Yet such an occurrence recently took place in the "civilized" city of The Hague, the capital of Holland.

Holland, as is known, is a great colonial empire. Indonesia, inhabited by 75,000,000 people and the source of enormous wealth for the "white masters" in The Hague, is the "pearl" of her possessions. Holland, evidently, does not want to part with so lucrative a colony. In answer to the liberation movements of Indonesian peoples, the masters in The Hague send troops, armed with American planes and tanks.

From the official point of view, there has been an armistice in Indonesia for the last few months. But in reality, as reported by progressive Dutch periodicals ("De Groene Amsterdamner", "De Waarheid", etc.), the colonial troops continue to slaughter defenceless Indonesians. Thus, for instance, in the Javan locality of Chilachapa, 27 civilians were recently killed and 31 others severely injured by Dutch soldiers. In Sorsakarta, the Dutch have murdered representatives of the Indonesian Red Cross.

At the same time, the "Round Table Conference" between the Dutch

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Government and representatives of the Indonesian Republic is taking place in The Hague. The conference has been continuing for 7 weeks. Yesterday Reuter revealed why the conference cannot be brought to an end. It appeared that the Dutch Government has demanded that the Indonesian Republic defray the cost of the war in Indonesia and presented a bill amounting to 3,000,000,000 guilders, i.e. about \$1,000,000,000.....

Although the Indonesian collaborationists, through their concessions, have betrayed the real interests of the Indonesian population, this was too much. It is not so easy to pay the expense of murders committed on your own brothers and sisters. And this was what the "civilized" Dutch ministers demanded.

Zycie Warszawy, #276, October 7 only, 57 lines-verbatim

FOR A PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMANY. Editorial

The Notes of the Polish Government concerning Germany to the United States, France and Great Britain undoubtedly express the thought and feelings of all Polish people. Fully supporting the just policy of the Soviet Union toward Germany, a policy compatible with the vital interests of Poland, recently outlined in the Soviet Note of October 1, the Polish Notes express the attitude of the entire camp of democracy and socialism toward the German problem, which is extremely important to the cause of peace.

Polish public opinion is vitally interested in solution of the German problem in accordance with the Potsdam provisions, on a basis which will stabilise peace, safeguard the interests of Germany's neighbours and the interests of the German nation. It is precisely this sort of solution which appears on the agenda of the German People's Council, assembled in Berlin. Created by general elections in the Soviet zone of Germany and supported, in spite of terror and prohibition by the Anglo-Saxon occupants, by German progressive elements in the Western zones, the German People's Council constitutes a representative organ of all truly democratic, progressive and peace loving German elements.

The German People's Council includes primarily representatives of the working class, the only class capable of directing the German system and psychology along the path toward democracy.

From that nucleus of New Germany will grow a political organism of the German nation, of the ENTIRE German nation and not, like the farcical Bonn Parliament, of its most chauvinistic and reactionary elements. It is not by accident that the People's Council declared itself clearly and explicitly for inviolability of the Odra and Nysa border. At a time when, west of the Odra and Nysa, political foundations of New Germany are being laid, the Polish Notes become particularly significant. They express the attitude of the entire Polish nation which demands a solution of the German problem in the Potsdam spirit, in accordance with the interests of Poland and of Germany. The Notes express the stand of all honest people, of all those who cherish peace and hate the imperialist policy inciting to war. They express the attitude of the entire peace camp in the world, which sees a basis for world peace in a united, anti-imperialist, peaceful German State.

Trybuna Ludu, #276, Oct. 7 and others, 174 lines-excerpts

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FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR, HELP OF USSR, EXAMPLE OF USSR. THESE ARE BASIC SOURCES OF OUR VICTORIES. WE OPEN POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION MONTH.

Lead editorial

Truth compels every patriotically thinking Pole to draw the irrefutable conclusion that the consolidation of independence and the prosperous development of our country is the result of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, the great Socialist power.

During the two interwar decades, the bourgeois government, which ruled in our country, did all it could to prevent Polish people from knowing the truth. Contrary to those efforts, the Polish people increasingly realized the truth about Soviet Russia. History has acknowledged the correctness of the independence conception of the revolutionary worker movement.

Owing to the support of Soviet Russia for the Odra and Nysa frontiers, owing to the fact that it successfully and consistently opposes all revisionism, our nation can settle peacefully on the Regained Lands and it can be sure that those lands, conquered with the blood of Soviet and Polish soldiers, will remain with us forever.

The example of Marshallized countries, whose economic situation deteriorates from day to day, the comparison of that situation with our economic success, as a result of which the people's standard of living is continually rising, must strike everyone who can look and think. The fight for peace, led by Soviet Russia, is extremely important to our nation. The basis of the Polish-Soviet alliance, the most durable cement which joins us together, is the ideological affinity which unites both countries. That is the reason why our party increases its vigilance, after the treason of Tito and other agents of imperialism of the Rajk type, whose trial was an alarm signal.

The mutual relations between Poland and the USSR are relations between a country which is building socialism, and a country of victorious socialism. The October revolution has eased our path; the nations of Soviet Russia and the leader of the worker class in all countries, the Great Stalin, are examples for us in struggle and in work. Trybuna Ludu, #276, Oct. 7 and others, 146 lines-excerpts

LAW POPULARIZATION COMMISSION.

Domestic despatch

A Commission for Popularisation of the Law will be set up in Court of Appeal in Szczecin. The Chairman of the Committee is a judge of the Szczecin Court of Appeal. Otherwise the Committee will consist of political party representatives, trade unionists, members of the Provincial National Council and of Higher Schools in Szczecin, judicial workers, members of the Prosecution, representatives of the Department for the Education of Adults, school authorities and press correspondents. The task of the Committee will be: to convene meetings, to organise conferences throughout the province, to deepen the knowledge of the Law among the citizens, to provide information about the role, importance and duties of the courts and prosecution, motives and aims of judicial regulations, to discuss problems regarding Socialism and the Regime and the measures to be taken to combat crime in Poland. This is a novelty which has not yet been applied either in Poland or in other countries; its principle is based on a proper organization of collective life and on a democratic ideology aiming at creative mutual cooperation of the masses. (Precis)

Kurier Szczecinski, September 30, 1949

ANNEX: MONITOR POLSKI
Official Journal of the Polish Republic
No.A - 68, Warsaw, October 1, 1949

PART I. General Matters.
RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

Item 884 concerning the transfer of certain hospitals
to State ownership.

Item 885 concerning the transfer to local governments of
certain hospitals maintained by the following
institutions: the "Polish Red Cross", the "Society
for Health Protection of the Jewish population"
and by religious congregations, associations and
societies and by foundations.

MONITOR POLSKI
Official Journal of the Polish Republic
No. A - 69 - Warsaw, October 1, 1949

PART I. GENERAL MATTERS

Item 886 Announcement by the President of the Council of
Ministers concerning the rectification of errors
in the resolution of the Council of Ministers
pertaining to the transfer of certain hospitals
to local government ownership.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 2, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF COMBATANTS
 FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ATTENDED BY
 1,500 DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES
 OF 16 COUNTRIES.

Domestic Despatch

The first speaker was the Honorary Chairman of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners (FIAPP), Colonel Henri Mahnes who was warmly greeted by the delegates. His speech, in which he recalled the solemn oath taken by prisoners in Hitlerian camps: "Never again to allow another war", was warmly applauded by former prisoners of Hitlerian camps attending the Congress.

Rising from their seats, the delegates applauded W.A. Kholodkov, the Chairman of the Soviet delegation, who ascended the rostrum. He spoke about the heroic struggle of Polish patriots, about the march to Socialist Poland, the world peace front and the leading role of the Soviet Union in striving for peace. The audience listened with attention to the speech of a representative of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders, Rector Kulczynski; the representative of French combatants, Colonel Cuzoulias, expressed to the Congress, amidst long and cordial applause, his wishes for full success and emphasized the joint struggle of the French and Polish people for bread, progress and freedom.

The next speaker was Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) who expressed his deep regret that he is speaking on the tenth anniversary of the attack against Poland of Hitlerian barbarians, who allegedly acted in the name of the German nation. "Now", - Pieck said, - "a new Germany is arising, which wants to live in peace and friendship with the Polish Nation!" The Chairman of the SED outlined the economic and cultural achievements and the growth of peace forces and unity in the Eastern zone of Germany. These forces will not permit the border on the Odra and Nysa to be used as a pretext for war by warmongers. These forces desire to make the Odra and Nysa border a frontier of peace between Germany and Poland on the basis of a lasting economic and cultural alliance.

The next speaker was General Edward Ochab, First Vice-Minister of National Defense. Amidst applause, he greeted the Congress on

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behalf of the Reborn Polish Army and stated that the final victory, achieved by the Polish nation in the last war, is due to the National Homeland Council (KRN) and to the Polish Committee for National Liberation (PKWN). He added that the Reborn Polish Army with its officers' corps, whose majority is composed of sons of workmen and peasants, is learning from the experiences of the fraternal Soviet Army, the best army in the world, and that the future belongs to the working people and not to Anglo-Saxon bankers.

After an intermission, General Józwiak-Witold, a fighter of long standing for independence and democracy and former Chief of Staff of the People's Army (AL), delivered a speech amidst lengthy applause. He outlined the political situation of Poland prior to 1939, during the German occupation and the present international situation. He laid special emphasis on the situation in Yugoslavia, where the Tito clique is trying to suppress the movement for freedom and democracy.

He said, amidst stormy applause, that no force could now drive the Polish nation from the path toward socialism. Discussing the machinations of the reactionary section of the clergy, General Witold stated that it does not represent the entire clergy, in which the number of really patriotic priests, friends of the people, is steadily increasing.

After discussions and reading of communiqués the Chairman adjourned the session to the next day.
Rzeczpospolita #241, September 2, 1949 and others (322 lines)
Excerpts

POLISH PRESIDENT WRITES TO CONGRESS Domestic Despatch

President Bierut sent the following letter to the Presidium of the Congress of Organizations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy:-

"I heartily greet your Congress of delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of devoted fighters for freedom, independence and social justice.

"You are privileged in that you may not only retain in your memory the noble experiences of struggle and persistence, of indescribable sufferings and of the joy of victory over fascism, but that you are also able to have a full share in building a new, just and brighter life in Poland.

"You should, therefore, defend with the utmost devotion the guardian of our freedom, i.e. the people's regime, achieved by the blood of the working people.

"Your creative work will be Poland's contribution to the great camp of peace defenders, headed by the Soviet Union.

"In your united ranks, raise higher the banner of solidarity of all plain people in the fight for freedom and peace."
Zycie Warszawy, September 2, 1949 #241 and others (14 lines)
Verbatim

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"VERDICT IN TRIAL OF "CECYLIA" HOMELAND
ARMY GROUP TO BE ANNOUNCED ON SATURDAY. Court News

At the Thursday session of the Bydgoszcz Court trying the "Cecylia" Homeland Army diversionary and sabotage group, the Defense Counsel addressed the Court, endeavouring to shift the heaviest burden of guilt to the London Government.

The Court then heard the last word of the defendants. Defendant Milwid stated that the acts committed by him were shameful. Subortowicz agreed that he deserves punishment for his disgraceful activities. Defendant Lozinski also expressed sorrow and repentance. The verdict is to be announced on Saturday. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 2, 1949 #241 and others
(12 lines) Verbatim

DEATH SENTENCE IN OLSZTYN FOR MEMBERS OF
ILLEGAL WIN (FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE)
ORGANIZATION. Court News

The Regional Military Court in Olsztyn announced the verdict in the trial of members of WIN (Freedom and Independence), an illegal organization operating in Olsztyn.

The Court sentenced Father Stanislaw Janusz and Stanislaw Kowalczyk (alias Waclaw Pietrzak) to death.

Other defendants were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: Stan. Rajkiewicz - 12 years, Albin Ryszkiewicz - 8 years, Kaz. Komunski - 4 years, Fr. Dubanski - 3 years, Michal Skubikowski - 3 years, Hubert Kolacz - 2 years.

Kowalczyk, an ex-Homeland Army (AD) member, (his alias was "Orzel") formed a diversionary detachment after liberation. This detachment organized robbery, assault and committed murders in Sokolow Podlaski County.

Later, together with Father Janusz, Vicar of the Heart of Jesus Parish in Olsztyn, he created the illegal WIN organization.

Father Janusz, as an active member of the gang, recruited members who were required to swear allegiance to Anders.

The Prosecutor emphasized the defendants' distinctly hostile attitude towards People's Poland and asserted that Father Janusz made use of the cassock and confessional for his anti-Government activities.
Zycie Warszawy September 2, 1949 only #241 (28 lines) Verbatim

CHANGES IN AIRFORCE UNIFORMS Domestic Despatch

Certain changes have been introduced in Airforce uniforms. The new uniform will have no epaulets. Rank will be indicated on sleeves in the form of gold braid, similar to that used for naval uniforms.

The shape of the eagle on caps has also been changed. The eagle, instead of the former hussar wings, will be surrounded by a wreath, similar to that on naval caps. (11 lines) Verbatim
Zycie Warszawy Sept. 2, 1949 #241 and others.

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BROADCAST BY POLISH PRESIDENT,
BOLESŁAW BIERUT, ON TENSE
ANNIVERSARY OF NAZI INVASION. Domestic Despatch

Countrymen

Ten years ago, on September 1, 1939, the Polish sky was covered with swastika-marked planes of the foe.

We have felt the bitter taste of defeat...
But today, we may proudly announce:

We are a hundred times stronger than ten years ago.

This is due to the fact that the Polish nation has linked its fate and struggle to the struggle of the camp of peace and justice and to the heroic fight of the brotherly nations in the Great Soviet Union, which defeated German Fascism.

Our speedy development and increasing strength are due to the fact that our security and the inviolability of our frontiers are not based on the frail foundation of diplomatic interplay and paper agreements with imperialistic states, which so often proved to be illusory, but on the strong basis of our friendship and deep ideological solidarity with the invincible country of Socialism, the Soviet Union, and with people's democratic countries.

We are strengthening our nation by means of steady and constant work, thanks to the fact that the means of production may be utilized by the entire nation and not by foreign capitalists and selfish magnates.

We know who is our friend and upon whom we can rely. Our foreign policy is a policy of peace and our internal policy is that of the working people, whose cause it is supporting.

This is the principal slogan of the people's regime.
Let us work constantly and more and more productively for Poland and for our children.
Polska Zbrojna #240, September 2, and others (248 lines) Excerpts

SOLEMN OPENING OF SCHOOLYEAR
THROUGHOUT POLAND. Domestic Despatch

Celebration of the beginning of the school year in Warsaw took place on September 1 and was attended by the Minister of Education, Skrzyszewski who, warmly greeted by the school-children, delivered a speech, stating in part: "Prior to the war, under a bad regime, only the rich had access to schools. People's Poland consistently applies the principle of free education. In the present school year we shall give free education to children of working people and the Government grants to schools, that is, State and local government funds, will be increased. Only People's Poland is able to accomplish this feat. We must love the new People's Poland, as the greatest treasure. From the depth of your pure young hearts, you must hate the enemies of our new People's Poland and all those who desire a new war. We shall build and defend a splendid, wealthy and powerful Poland.

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and all those who desire a new war. We shall build and defend a splendid, wealthy and powerful Poland, You must be sincere friends of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and democracy, the guarantor of our independence and friend of all people in the world who fight for peace, progress and a better future for workers."

Rzeczpospolita #241, September 2, 1949 and others (192 lines)
Excerpts

WILHELM PIECK CALLS ON PRESIDENT BIERUT Local News

On September 1 in the Belvedere Palace President Bierut received Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), who came to Warsaw to attend the Merger Congress of Organizations of fighters for Freedom and Democracy. (6 lines)
Zycie Warszawy Sept.2, 1949 #241 and others Verbatim

AUDIENCE IN BELVEDERE PALACE Domestic Despatch

On September 1 the President of the Polish Republic received in audience, in the presence of Premier Cyrankiewicz, forty three priests, participants in the Merger Congress of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy. Rzeczpospolita #241 Sept.2, 1949 and others (32 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

CATHOLIC CLERGY IN GERMANY

FOMENTS REVISIONISM.

Foreign Despatch

VATICAN CONSIDERS WROCLAW DIOCESE

SUBORDINATE TO BERLIN.

(From the "Trybuna Ludu's" own correspondent).
Berlin, in August.

The following problems figured as the two main items on the agenda of the recently concluded annual conference of the German episcopate in Fulda: the problem of implementation of the Vatican decree containing the threat of excommunication and the problem of German exiles from the former Eastern-German territories or, to put it in a nutshell, the problem of a revisionist campaign with regard to our Western Territories.

The bishops' conference in Fulda, which passed decisions concerning an individual implementation of the Vatican decree by the bishops "with consideration being given to individual conditions in their dioceses", simultaneously described the eviction of Germans from the Polish Western Territories as a "Bitter lawlessness" and published an "appeal to the world's conscience" to "repair this lawlessness".... The Fulda conference had hardly closed with a solemn service in the Cologne cathedral, when its results began to reveal themselves. The "ecclesiastic councillor" Rev. Goebel from Lower Silesia, grasping in a flash what the whole thing was about, delivered himself of the following peroration addressed, at Becklinghausen, to delegates of "the association of youth expelled from the east": "The Bay will come when along with youth from Western Germany, youth expelled from Eastern-German areas will march east in order to drive German frontier-posts home in their places...." Ever since Potsdam, Vatican diplomacy's efforts are being consistently directed to preventing recognition of the Odra-Nysa boundary line. The Vatican's "rectifications" are constantly reminding "the world's conscience" that, for the Pope, this boundary line is non-existent. To the Vatican, the Wroclaw diocese continues to be situated in Germany and is subordinate to Berlin.... Trybuna Ludu #241 September 2, 1949 and others. (190 lines) Excerpts

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U.S. LABOR PARTY DEMANDS PUNISHMENT
OF JUDGE MEDINA.
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The American Labor Party in the State of New York addressed a letter to the Legal Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, demanding that Judge Medina, presiding judge of the court trying the 12 leaders of the U.S. Communist Party be put on trial for his biased conduct of the trial contrary to the provisions of the constitution.

The missive points out that Medina had remanded three leaders of the U.S. Communist Party: Winston, Green and Hall, to jail without adequate cause, thus depriving them of the possibility to consult counsel for the defence. The authors of the letter state, in addition, that Medina is applying intimidation in order to force counsel for the defence into silence and into desisting from protests against flagrant violations of court procedure, and that he is persistently rejecting the motions of counsel for the defence.

New York (PAP) - A National Committee for the Defense of the 12 indicted leaders of the U.S. Communist Party has been set up here. The presidium of the Committee includes: Paul Robeson, Judge Harris, the writer Howard Fast and many prominent political, social, trade union and cultural leaders.
Trybuna Ludu #241 Sept. 2, 1949 only (41 lines) in full

POWERFUL PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

Approximately 400,000 persons took part in a peace demonstration on Thursday afternoon on August Bebel Square in the Soviet sector of Berlin on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's attack against Poland.

The first speaker was Walter Ulbricht, member of the Praesidium of the German People's Council, who outlined the background of the Second World War, which began with an attack against Poland. Ulbricht made an analysis of the present political situation, spoke about the ominous activity of warmongers and stated, inter alia: "All those who carry on slanderous propaganda against the Soviet Union and People's Democratic Poland are warmongers. Those who demand revision of the Odra and Nysa boundary are warmongers. Those who have concluded the Atlantic Pact and who are preventing the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany are warmongers."

After a speech by the Deputy Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Gohr, the Polish delegate Leon Kruczkowski, delivered his speech, amidst applause. After a speech by a representative of the Free German Youth Association, the assembly passed a unanimous resolution, sharply condemning any war-like action.

The resolution appealed for a struggle for peace at the side of all peaceful and democratic forces, headed by the Soviet Union.

Rzeczpospolita #241 Sept. 2, 1949 and others (42 lines)
Verbatim

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E C O N O M I C

"PIES" (DOG) OF "TARZAN"
BAND SENTENCED.

Domestic Despatch

Last December the security service arrested Leonard Drzewiecki, domiciled in Bezlawek, Kętrzyn County in Olsztyn Province, for evading military service. The investigation revealed that Drzewiecki was not only a deserter but that he belonged from June to October, 1945, to the "Tarzan" robber band, which was active in Obornik and Wagrowice Counties. Drzewiecki, under the nickname of "Pies" (dog) was a member of the band, whose object was robbery and fight against the present democratic regime. It was also revealed that he participated in several armed assaults, among others, on a Government estate in Gleboczek, where 3 hogs were stolen. He also participated in an attack on militia men who were escorting two members of the band and in an attack on a Security Service agent in Wagrowice, who was sentenced to death by the band. At his trial in the Military District Court in Poznan, Drzewiecki pleaded guilty and was sentenced, after application of the amnesty law, to ten years in prison, with loss of civil rights for two years. *Glos Wielkopolski* #240 Sept 2, 1949 only - Verbatim (36 lines)

FINNISH WORKERS ARE FIGHTING
FOR THEIR RIGHTS. Helsinki

Foreign Despatch

Finnish democratic journals report the arrival of a delegation of worker organizations at Kemi. The object of this delegation is to study the background and the origin of incidents which took place in that town in connection with the strike.

The delegation established that during the strike, Kemi workers were acting in accordance with the Constitution in force, whereas the activities of the officials and of the police were of a terroristic and anti-Constitutional nature; this was most strikingly revealed in the police raid on the office of the Democratic Association of the Finnish Nation and of the Finnish Communist Party.

The murderous incidents on August 18 were caused exclusively by the police. In a letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of the Finnish Nation and of the Finnish Communist Party the delegation stated that Simon, the Minister of the Interior, who was directing police activities, was primarily responsible for the Kemi incidents. (37 lines) *Polska Zbrojna* Sept 2, 1949 #240 only Excerpts

EXPLOITATION IN VILLAGES MUST BE STOPPED.
GREAT TASK FACING PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION

Domestic Despatch

A plenary session of the Provincial Council in the Peasant Self-Help Association, with participation of rural township Chairmen and Secretaries, was held in Gdansk on August 30. Chairman Gajewski stated that in spite of important achievements, the Association's activities in the Gdansk Province are not yet on a satisfactory level. This is due to the weak activities of the Association's regional branches, especially in villages. Local leaders do not notice or notice too late the cases of inhuman exploitation of poor peasants by rich peasants. (99 lines) *Dziennik Baltycki* #239 August 31, 1949 - Excerpts

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**FOUNDRY WORKERS START NEW FORM OF COMPETITION.
WE SHALL INCREASE STEEL PRODUCTION.** Domestic Despatch
(From our own correspondent)

Comrade Michel Skulinski's team, handling the fifth open hearth furnace in the steel plant of the "Bankowe" foundry in Dabrowa Gornicza, called on August 29 on two other shifts to start competition.

Competition between teams handling the same open hearth furnace is something new in the foundry industry. It differs from the old competition system in that points are granted for various operations connected with attendance of the furnace. In the old competition system, the final result was computed on the basis of the work of the entire furnace team, i.e. three shifts.

The new competition method of granting points for various operations will contribute to a substantial increase in production. Rough estimates show that the present average steel smelting time of 8 hours will be shortened to 6 hours, which means that furnace production will increase by one-fourth.

In addition, improved efficiency in furnace handling will reduce the quantity of waste, will introduce greater economy in fuel consumption and will increase safety in work.

The competition started by Comrade Skulinski's team is based on Soviet foundry examples, which yield excellent results. Trybuna Ludu Sept. 2, 1949 #241 (60 lines) Excerpts and others.

**ON FIRST DAY OF "RECONSTRUCTION MONTH"
5,000 INHABITANTS OF WARSAW EXTRACTED
700,000 BRICKS FROM DEBRIS.** Domestic Despatch

Yesterday, on the first day of Warsaw Reconstruction Month, 5,000 residents of Warsaw worked in the ruins of the former ghetto. They selected such bricks as well as halves and quarters of bricks, as are still suitable for use, from the debris and piled them in stacks. Special instructors of the PPB BOR (State Building Enterprise of Workers' Settlements) supervised the work. The entire area was divided into 60 rallying points. Liaison between groups of workers was maintained by carts. The first day of clearing the rubble demonstrated excellent work organization. More than 700,000 bricks were hauled out yesterday. Trybuna Ludu #241 September 2, 1949 and others (120 lines) Excerpt

BEEF FROM BUDAPEST FOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS Domestic Despatch

On August 29 Lodz received 39 tons of Hungarian refrigerated beef. On the same day a shipment of eight carloads of beef left Budapest for Poland. Lodz will receive a part of this and the balance will be sent to towns in industrial regions.

Rzeczpospolita #241 September 2, 1949 only
Verbatim (8 lines).

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SECTION B

SOJOURN OF SHIPS IN PORT
IS TO BE SHORTENED.

Domestic Despatch

An analysis of work in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia has shown that the average stay of ships up to 1,000 NRT lasts 80 hours, of which 40 hours, connected with the arrival and sailing of the ship and handling of freight, are productive, whereas the remaining 40 hours are unproductive.

In relation to colliers, the figures are: 41 productive hours, as compared with 39 unproductive hours and for ore carriers: 37 hours and 43 hours.

This situation makes our ports more expensive and decreases their competitive status. The Gdansk Marine Office will take steps to eliminate or at any rate to cut these unproductive hours to a minimum.
Dziennik Baltycki #238 August 30, only (32 lines) Excerpts

GRAIN FROM THIS YEAR'S HARVEST
BEING EXPORTED.

Domestic Despatch

Export of Polish grain, obtained from this year's harvest, started some days ago. At present grain is being loaded on the Greek ship "Lyras", now in Gdansk, which is under time charter to the "Baltica" firm. The grain is destined for Western European countries, including France.

This year's grain is being accumulated in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin elevators. It is expected that great quantities of grain will be exported through these three ports. Grain will be carried on ships of the Gdynia-America Line or on those under time charter to the "Baltica" firm.
Dziennik Baltycki #238, August 30, only (22 lines) Verbatim

HE DEVOTED ALL HIS STRENGTH TO THE
HAPPINESS OF THE SOVIET WORKING MASSES.

Soviet press on anniversary of Zhdanov's death. Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

On August 31 one year elapsed since the demise of one of the most prominent leaders of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and of the Soviet State, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik), Andrey Zhdanov.

The Soviet press underlines the historical merits of the great leader of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and of the international labor movement.
Rzeczpospolita #240, September 1, 1949 and others (91 lines)
Excerpts

(Note: Several papers carry laudatory biographies concerning Zhdanov).

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CRIME UNDER THE "PROTECTION"
OF THE IRO

Editorial

Yesterday the S.S. "Heinzelmann", with 123 Polish children from Tanganyika on board left Bremen for Canada. This is the end of the first act of the sad story of the kidnapping patronized and carried out by the International Refugee Organization (IRO).

There are also other offenders in this case. The Italian Government and the British authorities in Western Germany, through which the party of children passed "protected" by the IRO, are guilty. The offense of the Americans, who are controlling Bremen (American enclave in the British zone) is still greater. On August 23 the American authorities were given warning in a Polish note of protest, which stressed that the American Government must be responsible for the group of Polish children. Although the American Government had promised to investigate the case and to give an answer, no such answer has been given. The Polish children have sailed to Canada. What was recently said in the Immigration Committee of the Canadian Senate is true, that Canada is receiving the transports of manpower only for her own profit and that these people are destined for the hardest work. It is not the first case of this kind in Canada. Let us only recall the shameful case of the arras or the notorious facts concerning Polish girls, treated like slaves by Canadian farmers.

All this is going on under the highest "auspices" of an official international organization which does not hesitate to play the shameful role of a white slave merchant. It is hardly necessary to stress that the Polish Government will, as heretofore, fight further for the return of the children..
Polska Zbrojna #238 August 31, and others (66 lines) Excerpts

THEMIS SERVES WALL STREET PURPOSES.
FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ARE ON TRIAL. Foreign Despatch
New York, August 28 (TASS)

The trial of Communist Party leaders, organized upon order of the Wall-Street chieftains, has already been continuing for over eight months.

Policemen by the hundred, armed with revolvers and truncheons, are on guard around the Federal Court building where the trial is being held. Mounted police continually patrol the entrances to the building. Federal Bureau (of Investigation) agents watch every American citizen who attempts to enter.

The last weeks of the trial are clear evidence of the failure of its organizers. The American reactionary press has lost interest and prefers to avoid the subject by maintaining silence. It now becomes clear that the initiators of the trial aim at its speediest possible conclusion.

As shown during the trial, American monopolists do not intend to acquaint the American nation with the true aims, activities and program of the U.S. Communist Party and the Court proceedings have been organized in such a way as to enable complete conceal-

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ment of the Party's intentions.

At the present moment, communist party members throughout the country are collecting money to cover the costs of the defence. (192 lines) Excerpts Wolnosc #193 August 31, 1949 only

THE CONTINUATION

Editorial

The story of Polish children, who have been removed by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) from a camp in Africa to Italy, from where they were to be sent to Canada, was published recently here. In spite of the Polish Government's protests, the children were brought to the German port of Bremen and placed on board the S.S. "Heinzelmann" on August 29.

There are many similar actions in the history of the IRO, for this organization is known as a cheap labour supplying agency.

The Italian authorities, who did not oppose the children's removal from Italian territory, are guilty in the same measure as the IRO. Next come the British authorities who, when the children were leaving African camps, were well aware that they were going not to Poland but overseas, to work as slaves. Next, the American authorities, who supplied the whole party with transit visas and gave their consent for the children's temporary stay in Bremen, where they were to be embarked. The Americans promised that they would answer the Polish government's note of protest but so far, although the children have left Bremen, no answer has been given.

This entire company of reactionaries is guilty of unprecedented kidnapping of Polish children, despite their families' and the Polish Government's protests.

It must be emphasized that neither the Polish authorities nor Polish Red Cross representatives could freely establish contact with the Polish children who, when answering Polish representatives' questions, seemed to be obviously terrorized and afraid.

We are confident that the Polish Government will take all possible measures in order to protect the Polish children from slavery and we hope that they will be given back to their parents and the nation. Kurjer Codzienny #239 August 31 (99 lines) and others . Excerpts

ABDUCTION OF BULGARIAN SOLDIERS
BY GREEK FASCISTS.
Sofia (Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Vladimir Poponov, yesterday sent a telegram to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, protesting against the abduction of two Bulgarian soldiers by a detachment of the monarchic-fascist army on May 7. The Bulgarian soldiers were detained for 83 days on Greek territory and were photographed together with war prisoners from the Democratic Army, evidently in order to deceive world public opinion by showing Bulgarian soldiers in the role of Greek partisans. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept.1, 1949 only Verbatim (19 lines)

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STEVEDORES INCREASE HANDLING EFFICIENCY Domestic Despatch

Organizational efficiency, introduction of improvements in port facilities and equipment as well as increasing experience and facility of Polish stevedores contribute towards a steady increase in handling efficiency and substantial savings. A large increase in labor output has been noted in the handling of general cargo in Gdynia port.

From 1948 to 1949 the largest percentage in increase in output per hatch was achieved in handling paper (152%) iron (150%), goods in sacks (159%), and non-ferrous metal (101%).

Handling speed in a port is not determined by the highest but by average handling speed. As indicated in statistics of the Gdansk section of "Portorob", an increase in average speed was noted in handling of many general cargo commodities.

In comparison with 1948 the following increase in average handling speed per hatch was achieved in 1949: in handling iron 545%, goods in sacks 219%, fiber 175%, general cargo 130%, paper 100%. On remaining commodities an increase of less than 100% was achieved. All the figures quoted above relate to handling from hold to ship or vice versa. As a result of increased speed, not a single ship was charged for demurrage in the first half of 1949 but, on the contrary, in a number of cases loading or unloading of ships was completed ahead of schedule. In May 28 tramps were saved an aggregate of 448 loading hours and 16 ore carriers were saved 527 hours. The savings in June amounted to 399 hours for 23 tramps and to 827 hours for 35 ore carriers. Amounts saved by this speed are very considerable, "Portorob" however, does not participate in the savings in the least degree, with the exception of 25% of the saving on handling lumber for paper. (61 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Baltycki #237 August 29, only

SEPTEMBER TO BE "WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION MONTH" Lead Editorial

For the fourth time since liberation we shall celebrate "Warsaw Reconstruction Month".

This year's September work will be on a larger scale and will embrace even broader masses of people than in previous years.

The entire country is still impressed by the opening of the magnificent Warsaw structure, namely, the East-West Highway and by the First Reconstruction Congress. These two events will serve as a starting point for future mobilization of social energy and for implementation of the Six-Year Plan.

September of this year will change declarations into action and will make it possible for all citizens, without exception, to join in universal contributions to the Warsaw Social Reconstruction Fund (SFOS).

The principal slogan, which we shall carry in September into towns and villages, will be: "Let us form Warsaw Reconstruction

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Committees". Warsaw Reconstruction Circles must be set up in all workplaces, while Village Committees for Warsaw Reconstruction should be formed in even the most remote village communities. The organization of the Warsaw Social Reconstruction Fund will also develop in the form of a denser network of Warsaw Reconstruction School Circles.

As a result of the above the activities of this year's "Warsaw Reconstruction Month" will embrace social groups which hitherto have either not participated at all or only to a small extent in reconstruction work.

By joining the universal campaign, we shall increase the Social Fund, which will then be able to fulfil the tasks imposed on it by Warsaw reconstruction in the next six years.
Dziennik Ludowy August 31, 1949 #237 and others (37 lines)
Excerpts

**RUSSIAN AND SOVIET THEATRICAL PLAY CONTEST
TO BE HELD BETWEEN OCTOBER AND DECEMBER** Domestic Despatch

October, being the month of Polish Soviet friendship, will open a Russian and Soviet Theatrical Play Competition on a nation-wide scale.

The Competition will be organized by the Ministry of Culture and Art. All Polish theatres, the most prominent producers, actors and scenery designers, as well as children and youth theatres will take part in the competition.

At the same time the Central Trade Union Council will organize a similar contest for Cultural centers.

The competition will end in the middle of December, when a festival will take place in Warsaw, attended by professional and amateur troupes distinguished in the contest.

40 prizes for a total of over 10,000,000 zl. will be awarded for the best performances.

Zycie Warszawy August 31, 1949 #239 only (59 lines) Excerpts

**50,000,000 BRICKS ARE TO BE SALVAGED
FROM RUINS:**

**WARSAW NATIONAL COUNCIL'S APPEAL
TO WARSAW RESIDENTS.**

Local News

In connection with Warsaw Reconstruction Month, the Presidium of the Warsaw National Council issued an appeal to the population reading in part:-

"On the tenth anniversary of the Hitlerite Invasion, Warsaw Reconstruction Month should mobilize the entire nation for intensified efforts on the new tasks of our capital's reconstruction and expansion.

"We call on all of you to volunteer for the salvage of bricks, which are being wasted in enormous quantities in the ruins of Muranow and in other parts of the City.

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The Warsaw Reconstruction Committee has set, as a definite goal for Warsaw Reconstruction Month, the salvage by Warsaw inhabitants this year of 50,000,000 bricks from the ruins.

Each Warsaw inhabitant should devote eight hours to brick salvage and other reconstruction work. Zycie Warszawy August 31 #239 and others (73 lines) Excerpts

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL SERVICE Domestic Despatch

On September 1, a number of new postal facilities will become effective, namely:

1. Change in the regulation concerning acceptance of money-orders by an alternate, by increasing the amount which an alternate, instead of the addressee, may accept, from 1,000 zlotys to 5,000 zlotys. Thus, in case of the addressee's absence, money-orders up to 5,000 zlotys may be delivered to members of the addressee's household.
 2. An increase in the limit of a parcel's value and of remitted amounts, which may be handled by a rural postman, from 3,000 zlotys to 5,000 zlotys.
 3. Post offices may issue receipts for amounts paid to post offices and for purchased stamps.
 4. A new kind of letter, a so-called "Questionnaire". A letter-questionnaire contains questions or answers.
 5. Bills may be collected by turning them over to the post office for collection.
- Kurjer Codzienny #239 August 31, and others (79 lines) Excerpts

SCHOOL AIDS FOR PUPILS Domestic Despatch

In the period from May to September the State School Aid Establishments produced 57,600 sets of all types, of instruments for physical, chemical, electrotechnical and optical school laboratories.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 only Verbatim (8 lines)

10,000 APPLICANTS TO UNIVERSITIES Domestic Despatch

Pre-examination courses, organized by the Polish Student Association for applicants to higher institutions of learning, have recently been concluded. They were attended by 10,000 persons. University professors and experienced secondary school teachers delivered lectures at the courses. Tuition was gratuitous and pupils from provincial localities were furnished board and residence.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

UNDER THE POLISH FLAG Article

In the second quarter of 1949 the Polish merchant marine operated 43 units of its own, with a total dead weight tonnage of 204,159 and one Swedish ship under charter. Of these, 19 ships operated on regular lines and the rest on tramp routes.

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Cargo shipments in the second quarter reached 486,365 tons of which 29% was carried on regular lines, 10,701 passengers were transported.

As compared to the first quarter, a substantial increase in cargo shipments was observed (39.5%). A great increase in tramping was due to growing ore shipments.

In comparison with the second quarter of the previous year, the increase amounts to 12% in cargo shipments and 11% as concerns passengers.

In cargo shipments the plan for this year's second quarter was exceeded by 17% and the passenger traffic plan was exceeded by 32%. As concerns the six-month plan, it was exceeded by 21% in cargo and 31% in passenger traffic.

In the second quarter 7.5% of cargo shipments and 59% of the transportation of passengers through Polish ports was carried out by Polish ships.

The Polish merchant marine has increased the number of regular lines to 14 by operating new lines connecting Poland with Finland and India.

Gazeta Handlowa #9 August 31, 1949 (36 lines) Verbatim

TITO'S LIES BRANDED

Editorial

In the Soviet Note to the Yugoslav Government, published by us yesterday, Tito's lies on the subject of his abandonment of the interests of Carinthian Slovenes, have been branded for the second time. As a result of his attitude, Carinthia has remained with Austria.

Tito still insists that it was the Soviet Union that "forced him" to renounce his claim to Carinthia.

It is universally known that between 1947 and 1949 the Soviet Union was supporting the interests of the Carinthian Slovenes and that Tito betrayed them in order to gain the favors of Anglo-American imperialists and to obtain loans and steel plants from Wall Street.

The Tito Government complained that Soviet Notes to it were not sufficiently polite....

The Soviet Government replied to this that Tito "cannot expect courtesy, let alone respect, from the Soviet Government". On the basis of facts, the Soviet Note definitely asserts that the Yugoslav Government, which has abandoned the socialist and democratic camp and joined the imperialist and warmongers' camp, belongs to the category of deserters and, what is more to spiteful and boastful deserters! And deserters deserve neither respect nor courtesy. In particular, when they lie in such an obvious manner and are trying to deceive their own nation,

The Soviet Government has once more removed the mask of

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"patriotism" and "independence" from the repulsive face of Tito and his clique. The Soviet Note uses irresistible arguments and is irrefutable in its logic. The gang of renegades has received a well-deserved rebuff.
 Zycie Warszawy Sept. 1 1949 #240 and others (94 lines) Excerpts

WARSAW INHABITANTS GREETED PROCESSION
 OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY Local News

Yesterday's meetings of fighters for freedom and democracy ended with a procession to Victory Square. Foreign delegates took part in the procession. flag-bearers were placed in front of the Unknown Soldier's tomb. The Congress delegation, to the accompaniment of the National Anthem, placed the first wreath on the tomb. Other wreaths were placed by the Soviet, Czechoslovak, German, French, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian and Austrian delegations, as well as by delegates of fighting Greece, democratic Spain and anti-Tito Yugoslav political emigres.

A minute of silence in honor of those killed in the fight against fascism, for freedom and democracy then followed, after which the procession proceeded to the monument of brotherhood in arms of the Soviet and Polish Armies.

Crowds filled the square and streets surrounding the monument. They met the procession with enthusiastic cheers for the fighters against fascism, for the Soviet Union and for peace.

A Polish Army band played the Polish and Soviet National anthems. The first wreath was placed by Premier Cyrankiewicz. A deep silence prevailed when other delegations were placing their wreaths. They placed them in the following order: first, the Soviet delegation, followed by the Czech, German, French, Hungarian, Bulgarian, fighting Greece, Republican Spain, Rumanian, anti-Tito Yugoslav political emigres' and Austrian delegations.

Delegates, flag-bearers and crowds stood motionless and with minute of silence. honored the memory of those who gave their lives, bringing freedom and democracy to people throughout the world. Trybuna Ludu Sept 1 1949 #240 only (163 lines) Excerpts:

DISGRACEFUL DOCUMENT Foreign Despatch
 Bucharest August 30 (PAP)

The Ellas Agency has published a report from the Elaftari Ellada Broadcasting station stating that, during recent fighting in the Grammos mountains, the democratic army came into possession of an order of the 547th. battalion of the Athenian army. This document is evidence of unusual barbarism of the monarcho-fascists and their patrons. According to this order every soldier and officer, serving in the fascist army, is required to shoot prisoners of war as soon as they are taken prisoners. This disgraceful document, as the Elefteri Ellada broadcasting station states, will evoke the indignation of every decent man. There is no doubt that orders of this kind are dictated by Anglo-American plunderers. Unable to liquidate the democratic movement nor to break up the democratic Greek forces by other means, they are resorting to barbarous methods.
 G. zeta Ludowa #206 August 31st. only (24 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
Warsaw, August 20, 1949 No. 47

Contents

Orders by the Council of Ministers:

- Item 353 - of August 2, 1949, concerning statistics of agricultural production.
- Item 354 - of August 2, 1949, concerning the transfer of real estate indispensable for fulfilment of national economic plans.
- Item 355 - of August 2, 1949, concerning the supply of substitute real estate in exchange for real estate indispensable to the fulfilment of national economic plans.

Orders:

- Item 356 by the Minister of Finance of July 25, 1949, concerning the collection, in a lump sum, of the turnover and income tax from the Central Scrap Agency's scrap metal collectors.
- Item 357 by the Minister of Finance of August 4, 1949 concerning the assessment, collection and administration of the "D" Fund of the Social Savings Fund.
- Item 358 by the Minister of Public Administration of August 6, 1949, concerning the execution of the decree of August 5, 1949, pertaining to changes in certain provisions of the law concerning associations.

Government declarations:

- Item 359 - of April 19, 1949, concerning ratification by Australia and Norway of Convention No. 80 concerning partial revision of Conventions promulgated by the General Conference of the International Labor Organization at its first twenty eight sessions and approved in Montreal in October 9, 1946.
- Item 360 - of May 23, 1949, concerning the acceptance by Equador and the Costa Rican Republic of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, signed in New York on July 22, 1946.
- Item 361 of May 23, 1949, concerning the accession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Australia and Lebanon to the Convention concerning privileges and immunities of the United Nations, concluded on February 13, 1946.
- Item 362 - of May 30, 1949 concerning the acceptance by Honduras and Uruguay of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, promulgated in New York on July 22, 1946.
- Item 363 - of May 30, 1949, concerning the accession of Yugoslavia and Liberia to the International Convention for safety of life on the high seas, signed in London on May 31, 1929

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Item 364 - of June 10, 1949, concerning the application in certain British colonies of the Convention of July 13, 1931, restricting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of anaesthetics.

Announcements:

Item 365 - by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare of July 27, 1949, concerning the publication of a uniform text of the Law of May 16, 1922, pertaining to vacations for workers employed in industry and trade.

Item 366 - by the Minister of Domestic Trade on August 4, 1949, concerning publication of a uniform text of the Law of June 2, 1947, concerning licences to conduct commercial and building enterprises and for professional exercise of individual commercial activities.

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A" #55 of August 20, 1949
contains the following items:

Part I. General matters

Item 745 - Decision of the Council of Ministers concerning preparatory work for National Census in 1950.

Part II. Matters of National Economy

Orders by the Minister of Light Industry extending State Administration over the following firms:-

Item 746 - B.Ziolkowski i S-ka z o.o., Distillery Boiler Construction and Repair Workshops, ul.E.Szczanieckiej 8, Poznan.

Item 747 - A.Slusarczyk, brick kiln in Zator, near Krakow.

Item 748 - Leopold Dudek, printing plant, ul.Stolarska 6, Krakow.

Item 749 - Decision No.4 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 750 - Decision No.5 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 751 - Decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 752 - Instruction of the Chief Government Plenipotentiary for Land Tax, establishing conversion equivalents and conditions for payment of land tax in agricultural produce on the basis of these equivalents.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Friday, September 9th, 1949

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

POLISH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO
 CHAIRMAN OF GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
 OF BULGARIAN REPUBLIC ON OCCASION
 OF BULGARIAN HOLIDAY.

Domestic Despatch

President Boleslaw Bierut addressed the following message to Dr. Minczo Melczew: "On the day of Bulgaria's National Holiday, I send your Excellency the most cordial greetings for the fraternal Bulgarian Nation and my wishes for continued prosperity of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Our brotherly nations which, thanks to the historical victory of the Red Army over German fascism, regained full independence, are now achieving triumphs while building a socialist system of social justice, profiting by the experience and help of the First Socialist Country in the world.

Together with the entire camp of progress and peace, headed by the powerful Soviet Union, the Polish nation will firmly and indomitably continue to fight for stabilization of peace and security in the world, (Signed) Boleslaw Bierut." Rzeczpospolita #248 Sept. 9, 1949 and others (28 lines) Verbatim

FROM OCTOBER 7 TO NOVEMBER 7 Domestic Despatch
 Polish-Soviet friendship consolidation month.

A conference devoted to the program for "Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month", (October 7 to November 7) and to preparation for the Third National Convention of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held in the seat of the above Society's Chief Council. The "Friendship Consolidation Month" will, especially in this jubilee year of People's Poland, manifest the friendship of the Polish people for the Soviet Union.

The principal slogan of the Month will be President Bierut's declaration: "Friendship with the Soviet Union, help of the Soviet Union, the example of the Soviet Union these are the vital sources of our victories." All vocational, social, cultural and educational organizations will take part in "Friendship Consolidation Month."

The program provides, inter alia, for an elaborate series of lectures, films, press and radio announcements. In addition, artistic and athletic performances, exhibitions and special public relations will be organized.

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Organizational Committees for the Month have been established in provinces and counties with participation of representatives from political parties, trade unions, the Peasant Self-Help Association, the Polish Youth Association, the Women's League and others.
Rzeczpospolita #248 Sent. 9, 1949 and others (60 lines) Excerpts

**TRANSFER OF VITAL STATISTICS REGISTERS
FROM PARISHES TO BUREAUS OF VITAL
STATISTICS.**

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Public Administration issued an order to the effect that the registers of vital statistics for the period from 1890 to 1945, where only a single copy exists in possession of ecclesiastics, should be transferred by September 30, 1949 to appropriate bureaus of vital statistics. On demand of ecclesiastics, the bureaus may prepare copies of the transferred registers.
Rzeczpospolita #248, Sent. 9, 1949 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

**POLISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO SOFIA
CELEBRATIONS.**

Communique

A Polish Government delegation left by air for Sofia on September 8, the eve of Bulgaria's National Holiday.

The delegation is composed of Skrzyszewski, the Minister of Education, Szymanowski, the Minister of Post and Telegraph and Minister Matuszewski.
Zycie Warszawy Sent. 9, 1949 #248 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

**TRAINING OF COURT OFFICIALS
AT FOUR-MONTH COURSES.**

Domestic Despatch

At the Training Center of the Ministry of Justice in Jozefow near Warsaw, a four month central training course is continuing.

The first term of the course is devoted to ideological training. In the second term the program will cover the study of problems, pertaining to the legal profession, in five groups i.e. administrative, penal, civic, regulation and investigative groups. At the end of the second term, the future judges must undergo examinations.

The students are paid for their leave and are provided with food and housing on the spot as well as with a monthly allowance in cash.
Dziennik Ludowy #246, September 9 and others (21 lines) Excerpts

**REPRESENTATIVES OF ECUMENIC COUNCIL
CALLED ON POLISH PREMIER.**

Domestic Despatch

Premier Cyrankiewicz received representatives of the Christian Ecumenic Council in Poland, namely: Father Senior Michelis, Bishop Szeruda, Bishop Tymoteusz, Father Senior Narbuttowicz and Bishop Neumiuk.

They submitted a declaration, welcoming publication of the

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decree concerning freedom of conscience and religious belief. The declaration also confirmed the desire of the Ecumenic Council to contribute to the unity of the Polish nation in building People's Poland.
Zycie Warszawy, Sept. 9, 1949 #248 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE FOR WORKERS IN GDYNIA.
COOPERATIVES: Domestic despatch

After the summer recess, the Recreation Center of the Consumers' Cooperative in Gdynia will resume courses of the Russian language for cooperative workers. Lessons will be given twice a week.

Dziennik Baltycki, #246, September 7, 1949 only
9 lines-excerpts

IN SERVICE OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION.
TITO GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE
ACTIVITIES IN POLAND, VIOLATING POLISH-
YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT OF 1946.
POLISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE OF PROTEST. Communique

On September 8 the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented a Note to the Embassy of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic. The Note reads, in part:-

Some time ago Polish public security officers ascertained that certain representatives of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic, sent to Poland on various official missions, have been CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE on the territory of the Polish Republic. In a concrete case, described below, espionage activities tending to undermine Poland's economic and defensive potential have for some time been conducted by Petrovic Milic, a Yugoslav citizen and an official representative of the Yugoslav Ministry of Communication, officially sent to Poland by Yugoslav authorities in March 1948.

On August 29 of this year Petrovic was arrested on a charge of conducting espionage. His apartment in Chorzow was searched and various secret documents concerning certain Polish industrial plants found there have fully confirmed his espionage activities in Poland. Investigation in this matter continues.

After his arrival in Poland in March 1948, Petrovic embarked on espionage activities. He organized an espionage network and recruited agents in Poland.

In particular Petrovic endeavoured to obtain information concerning Poland's economic relations with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other countries.

It has also been ascertained that, in addition to espionage activities, Petrovic, much the same as other official representatives of the Government of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic, CONDUCTED SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN POLAND.

These criminal propaganda activities attempted to provoke

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hostility in Poland against the people's democratic camp and coincide with the criminal activities of the fascist underground.

In the face of these facts, the Polish Government definitely demands that such hostile activities of representatives of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic on the territory of the Polish State be stopped.

The activities of certain official Yugoslav representatives in the countries belonging to the camp of peace and democracy reveal the increasingly evident fact that the Yugoslav Government is serving the international forces of reaction.

The Polish people and the Polish Government are both aware that RESPONSIBILITY for the above facts DOES NOT FALL ON THE YUGOSLAV NATION, BUT SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE PRESENT YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

In the light of the above mentioned facts the Polish Government is obliged to state that the agreement concerning friendship and mutual aid of March 18, 1946 has been TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT AND DESTROYED, contrary to the desire and feelings of the nations of Yugoslavia and of the Polish nation.
Zycie Warszawy, Sept. 9, 1949 #248 and others (237 lines) Excerpts

SOLEMN MEETING IN WARSAW ATTENDED BY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIA'S LIBERATION. Local News

A solemn meeting was arranged in Warsaw by the Polish-Bulgarian Friendship Society and by the Slav Committee on the eve of Bulgaria's National Holiday. The meeting was attended by Barcikowski, Vice-Marshal of the Sejm and by Government members headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz and Vice-Premier Korzycki. The meeting was opened by Barcikowski, Vice-Marshal of the Sejm and Chairman of the Slav Committee.

Rapacki, the Minister of Shipping, made a speech in which he said, inter alia:- "At the fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party the unforgettable Georgi Dimitrov indicated the future path to socialism, to be followed by the party, the working class and the nation." The Bulgarian Ambassador, General Kozovsky, then recalled the history of the heroic fight for the country's liberation, emphasizing that decisive help was given by the Soviet Army.

The Ambassador concluded his speech by recalling the oath taken by the Bulgarian nation at Dimitrov's grave, when the nation vowed to defend the fatherland's sovereignty against imperialist plans, to wage an energetic fight against warmongers and to assure victory of socialism, based on the experiences of the All-Union Communist Party (bolshevik). (60 lines) Excerpts
Zycie Warszawy Sent. 9, 1949 #248 and others.

PRIESTS PAID BY GERMANS
WERE TO KEEP POLES IN IGNORANCE AND
DARKNESS. SENSATIONAL DOCUMENTS
DISCLOSED AT LODZ RENEGADES'S TRIAL Domestic Despatch

On the third day of the trial of priests, who had been agents of the Gestapo, further evidence was given by witnesses,

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incriminating the defendants and a certain part of the clergy, supporting the occupant. It can be clearly seen from evidence given by witnesses, who are mainly patriotic clergymen persecuted by the Hitlerites because they did not want to co-operate with the occupant, and from various documents submitted by the Prosecutor's office, what were the motives inducing the defendants, Fathers Gradolewski, Hoszycki and others of their type, to go over to the camp of traitors to their fatherland.

Circumstances disclosed in the course of the trial produced a formidable impression among the public, filling the court room to capacity.

Defendant Father Godleski continued his testimony and stated that the Episcopal Curia in Lodz, as well as the church authorities of the Wroclaw diocese, were informed of his behaviour during the occupation but had, nevertheless, appointed him administrator of the Dzierzanow parish in Lower Silesia.

After Father Gradoleski's testimony, Prosecutor Kulesza laid before the Court photostats of documents found in German archives by Dr. Sehn, member of the committee for investigating German crimes, during his investigations in Germany.

These sensational documents are excerpts from the minutes of a meeting held in Hitler's residence, devoted to organization of the so-called Generalgouvernement (occupied Poland) and Himmler's instructions.

We read in the minutes of the meeting, presided over personally by the notorious Martin Bormann:

"This sounds hard but it is nevertheless a vital necessity: the Generalgouvernement is a Polish reservation, a huge Polish work camp. Poles are also deriving profit from it. We take care of their health, we take care that they do not die of starvation, etc. We cannot, however, raise them to a higher level because in that case they would become anarchists and communists.

"Polish clergymen earn their livelihood from us and in exchange are to tend their flock in a manner suitable to us. Clergymen will receive money from us and in exchange will have to deliver sermons as desired by us. Clergymen must keep the Poles in peace, ignorance and darkness. This is in our interest. Should we raise the Poles to a higher level we would lose the manpower required by us."

Martin Bormann recalled Hitler's words: "I do not want the German worker to work more than eight hours in normal times. Nevertheless, a Pole working fourteen hours should earn less than a German worker."

"Such were the aims, -said the Prosecutor, -which Polish priests, co-operating with the Gestapo, were to serve. Patriotic priests had only two alternatives: to go into concealment or to perish in concentration camps at the hands of butchers."

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The text of that document, read by the Prosecutor, shook the public in the court chamber.

The documents read by the Prosecutor also produced a strong impression on the defendants. They covered their faces with their hands and for a long while did not lift their heads.

The last witness giving evidence at the morning session was Rev. Jan Zdarski, chancellor of the Lodz Episcopal Curia. He had known Father Gradolewski since 1927, when the defendant was his pupil in an ecclesiastical seminary.

The Prosecutor asked him why, although the defendant's behaviour was known, it had been made easy for the latter to take refuge in the Western Territories. The witness replied that he was unable to explain this and merely stated that the defendant had received a certificate from the Lodz Episcopal Curia, on the basis of which the apostolic administrator in Wroclaw had assigned the parish in Dzierzanow to the defendant. The trial continues. Kurjer Codzienny #248 Sept.9 and others (300 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

138,000,000 MIS-APPROPRIATED
BY CHANG-KAI SHEK.
Washington, PAP

Foreign Despatch

Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee at a Senate meeting opposed further financial help for Kuomintang China. He sneaker accused Chang-Kai-Shek of mis-appropriating 138,000,000 in gold, belonging to the state Treasury. (9 lines) Dziennik Ludowy #246 September 9 and others Verbatim

HYPOCRITICAL U.S. REACTIONARIES

Letter from Concentration Camp at Ellis Island. Foreign Despatch New York, Sept.7 (Polish Press Agency) Verbatim (25 lines)

Mr. Piryński, Secretary General of the American Slav Congress, imprisoned at Ellis Island on orders of American authorities, addressed a letter to his friends in which he thanks them for their wishes on his 48th. birthday.

Piryński states that he has been placed in the Ellis Island concentration camp, in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty because he took active part in the fight against warmongers and American monopolists preparing a new war. The fact that the first American concentration camp has been established in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty - Piryński writes - is a symbol of cynical hypocrisy and of hypocritical efforts of American reactionaries, who desire to fascistize the U.S. under the guise of legality and liberty. This is an American branch of fascism. Dziennik Polski #246, Sept.8 only

200,000 TONS OF FERTILIZER FOR FARMERS

E C O N O M I C

Domestic Despatch

By August 31 the Peasant Self-Help township cooperatives supplied 200,000 tons of artificial fertilizer to peasants. The greatest demand for artificial fertilizer usually appears in the period from Sept.1 to 10. The sale of that commodity is proceeding successfully and cooperatives have a sufficient stock of artificial fertilizer. Rzeczpospolita #248 Sept.9. and others (10 lines) Verb

EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE ON COASTAL SHIPPING. SEAMEN DISCUSS
SIX-YEAR PLAN. Domestic despatch

A conference concerning efficiency was held in the State Coastal Shipping Enterprise in Gdansk on September 5 with participation of workers of the Enterprise, representative of the Gdynia-America Line and of the press. Director Rublewski delivered a lecture on the "Six year-plan for Coastal Shipping in Gdansk". The plan for coastal shipping represents 1% of the entire shipping development plan. Nevertheless, the tasks of coastal shipping are important, considering that by August the coastal vessels have made 1,831 trips, carrying 185,387 passengers and thus traversing more than 2,000,000 passenger-miles. The above figures indicate that the plan was exceeded by 100%.

The six-year plan provides for a carrying capacity of 245,000 passengers and for trips totalling 21,195,000 passenger-miles, which will mean exceeding the plan by 150% and 220% respectively, in comparison with 1949. The revenue from this service will amount to 182,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 105% more than in 1949.

The fulfilment of the plan is closely connected with expansion of the coastal fleet which, by 1955, will consist of 12 units with a total tonnage of 2502 GRT and a carrying capacity of 404,000 passengers per annum. In 1952 one steamer and two passenger launches will be added to the fleet, in 1953 a steamer and in 1954 two passenger launches.

Dziennik Baltycki, #246, September 7, only, 168 lines-excerpts

SURVEY OF THE BALTIC COAST. Domestic despatch

A conference of surveyors in Gdansk, Pomorze and Szczecin provinces, with participation of public authorities, was held in Gdansk. Results of the survey work, completed by several local groups, were summed up at the conference. One of the groups has prepared an estimate of the cost of surveying the Baltic coast along a 20 kilometre stretch.

Slowo Powszechne, #244, Sept. 9 only, 10 lines-verbatim

FILM TEAMS IN SZCZECIN. Domestic despatch

Two independent teams have been established in Szczecin for the purpose of scientific-educational film production. They are short geographical films and films concerning Szczecin Pomerania, of a social scientific character.

The film team has already produced a film describing felt production and its use. Next month this short film will be exhibited in schools, and recreation halls. At present a film entitled: "How we forced electric power to work" is being produced. The other team under the leadership of Mr. Bilinski, film-producer, is working on a short film entitled: "At the River Vistula's Source".

Wolnosc, #201, Sept. 9, 17 lines-verbatim (Only)

MANUFACTURE OF ROSARIES FROM STOLEN TELEPHONE WIRE.

Domestic despatch

The Military District Court in Wroclaw on September 2 and 3, according to summary procedure, tried the case of five saboteurs, accused of destroying overhead telephone wires. At the head of the saboteur gang was Mieczysław Mikiewicz, a third-year student in the High School of Commerce, owner of a rosary manufacturing workshop and of an apartment house in Częstochowa. In order to obtain cheap raw material for manufacture of rosaries, he induced A. Matuszczyk, E. Lewandowski, E. Giuk and W. Glowinkowski to organise systematic marauding expeditions to the Western Territories.

The saboteurs, operating in Kuzniczno, Złotoryja, Milkowice, Borowa and Osola counties in Lower Silesia, stole approximately 8,000 metres of telephone wire valued at 1,800,000 zlotys. Mikiewicz manufactured rosaries from the wire.

The Court sentenced Mikiewicz to death, Matuszczyk to 8 years in prison. Lewandowski to 7 years, Giuk to 7 years and Glowinkowski to 4 years. In the motivation of the sentence, the Court underlined that defendant Mikiewicz not only deliberately acted to the detriment of the State but, by manufacturing rosaries from stolen material, he desecrated objects of religious worship. Rzeczpospolita, #248, September 9, and others, 39 lines-verbatim

PLANNED PURCHASE OF GRAIN.

Domestic despatch

In August Peasant Self-Help township cooperatives have purchased approximately 220,000 tons of grain from this year's crops. The planned quantity was 200,000 tons, so that the August purchasing plan was exceeded by 10%. This success is primarily due to fixed and profitable prices for grain and to the efficient work of purchasing centres, which have been manned by properly trained personnel.

Rzeczpospolita, #248, September 9 and others, 15 lines-verbatim

RESULT OF CATCHES IN MAZURIAN LAKES.

Domestic despatch

The catches of fishermen in Mazurian lakes in August amounted to 230 tons of fish of various kinds. After supplying the needs of the Olsztyn market, the surplus fish were forwarded to Warsaw, Wroclaw, Lodz and Poznan. During the same period 5.2 tons of crabs were caught. A part of the catch was exported abroad. Slowo Powszechne, #244, Sept. 9 only, 10 lines-verbatim

SIXTH ORE AND COAL CARRIER WILL BE LAUNCHED TO-MORROW.

Domestic despatch

The sixth ore and coal carrier of Polish production will be launched on Saturday in the Gansk shipyard. It will be known as: "Jozef Wieczorek".

Wieczorek is the name of a miner and social leader in Silesia, murdered by the Germans in 1944.

The christening ceremony will be performed by Wieczorek's widow. Zycie Warszawy, Sept. 9, #248 only, 6 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

WAR CRIMINAL KOPF BECOMES
VICE-CHAIRMAN OF TRIZONIA PARLIAMENT.
Bonn (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

On September 7, the opening of the Bundesrat and Bundestag took place. Representatives of the U.S.A. and Great Britain, as well as the Vatican representative, bishop Muench, participated in the opening of this West-German rump-parliament, the formation of which is a violation of Potsdam resolutions and an attempt to split Germany.

The premier of Rhineland and Westphalia, Arnold, was elected chairman of the Bundesrat, composed of 42 members. Heinrich Kopf, premier of Lower Saxony a well known war criminal, who operated in Poland during the occupation, became one of the vice-chairmen and Mueller, representative of Wittenberg is the other.

The session of the Bundestag, comprising 402 members, was opened by Loebe (German Socialist Party). In his speech, he endeavoured to convince listeners that the present Trizonia parliament is exclusively composed of anti-Nazi elements. The Communist representative, Reimann, interrupted Loebe, stating that, among the deputies present at the session, there are many, who voted for Hitler in March, 1933.

Erich Koehler (Christian Democratic Union) was elected Chairman of the Bundestag.

German Communist Party Fraction
Bonn (Polish Press Agency)

Yesterday, the German Communist Party Fraction was established with Max Reimann as chairman and Heinz Renner as deputy-chairman.

Statement of German Socialist Unity Party
Berlin (Polish Press Agency)

In connection with the opening of the separatist Trizonia parliament, the Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) passed a resolution, stating that the so-called parliament does not possess any juridical basis.

It states further on, that the day of the parliament opening will pass into German history as a day of national treason and disgrace. The German nation-says the resolution- will never agree to the partition of Germany, effected by Anglo-American war instigators and their German agents.
Trybuna Ludu #247 Sept.8.1949 and others (Verbatim (72 lines)

CAREFUL WITH REORGANIZATION
OF ENTERPRISES.

Domestic Despatch

All employees of enterprises in socialized trade know only too well that an excessively hasty reorganization of these enterprises, not properly thought out in advance either from the administrative or from the financial point of view was a real plague in the past.

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Therefore, we should hail with joy the instruction of the Minister of Domestic Trade, ordering that all structural changes in any branch of trade, enterprise or institution responsible to the Ministry, in particular creation, conversion, liquidation, etc. of enterprises and institutions, should be planned in advance and that the periods of reorganization should be co-ordinated with accounting periods so as to avoid financial and administrative difficulties in carrying out the reorganization.

Plans for proposed structural changes should be submitted to the Ministry well in advance, in order to make it possible to co-ordinate them with the State Committee for Economic Planning.

Gazeta Handlowa #11 Sept.7 only (27 lines) Verbatim

POLISH LAW DEFENDING FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE Domestic Despatch

On September 10, at 3.30 P.M. in the Court building on Leszno 53/55, there will be a lecture, organized by Democratic lawyers on the following topic: "Polish law defending freedom of conscience."

The lecture will be delivered by Justice Minister Prof. Swiatkowski. Trybuna Ludu #247 Sept.8, 1949 only Verbatim (14 lines)

TWO PAPAL LETTERS

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war, i.e. the anniversary of the military invasion by the Nazis of Poland, the Pope addressed a letter to Polish bishops. The letter contains numerous baseless accusations against our reality.

The letter of Pius XII to Polish bishops appears especially drastic if compared with his notorious letter of March 1, 1948 to German bishops.

We find no platitudes there, nor in all the Pope's addresses to the Germans, but we find anxiety for the welfare of the German nation, emanating from deeply felt common interests.

When speaking by radio to Berliners, the Pope describes their behaviour during the war only in superlatives.

In Poland, about which he preferred not to think during the occupation, and which was offered by him on the altar of anti-bolshevist solidarity, he presently sees nothing but evil, deliberately based on untrue information.

According to his opinion, only those Poles are good and just who evade their duties towards their country, who prefer to live on foreign alms or from speculation on the black market. This "emigre" part of the papal letter to Polish bishops may be compared to the most provocative paragraphs of his letter to German bishops, in which he is moved by the fate of Germans expelled from our Regained Lands, and in which he incites their revisionist tendencies. The simplest sense of justice,

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in accord with the conscience of every believer and non-believer, clearly shows, that the Germans who settled on our soil, acquired at our expense, should relinquish their booty while the Poles who deserved the Pope's favour and blessing are those who survived the occupation and who now are rebuilding their country by their own efforts. Such is the truth, which the Pope's letters to German and Polish bishops are unable to change.
Kurjer Codzienny #246 Sept.7 and others (92 lines) Excerpts

ESSENCE AND TASKS OF
NEW SCHOOL PROGRAM

Article by Jozef Barbag)

The new school year brings vital and important changes to the essence of education. These changes consist of adaption of programs to the new needs of the school and of an attempt to link the school more closely to political, social and economic life. School programs are based on the accomplishments of contemporary science. Their ideological, educational and methodical basis is the Marxist-Leninist theory. The new school programs contain subjects connected with building foundations for the socialist system, namely, the problem of developing productive forces and socializing national economy, the problems of class struggle, industrialization of Poland, reconstruction of villages, the cooperative movement and planning. Special emphasis is placed on subjects concerning the Soviet Union, its leading role in the world, its achievements in the field of science, technology, culture and art. Knowledge concerning the only socialist State in the world, the possibility of taking advantage of its vast experience have fundamental importance for us, who are building the foundations of socialism. Therefore, the tendency of our new school programs is to introduce the fullest possible information on the Soviet Union in the lowest grades, taking into consideration, of course, the intellectual level of school pupils and the scope of their interests. On a background of achievements of the Socialist State and of people's democratic countries, the new school program also tends to reveal, on the basis of facts, the character of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, its anti-social and anti-populist tendencies and its negative and destructive role in every sphere of life. The subjects taught should enable pupils to understand and justly appraise the division of the world into a camp of imperialism, warfare and backwardness and into a camp of socialism, progress and peace.

In accordance with the principle of indivisibility of education and upbringing, the contents of new programs are harmoniously linked to educational elements. They tend to create an appropriate attitude among youth and a correct morality based on the socialist attitude toward man, work and social property.

Changes in the educational plan.

The new ideological basis and the changes in the school system have brought changes in the teaching plan. The number of hours for the study of the native language has increased considerably in primary schools in comparison with the last school year. The number of hours for teaching mathematics has also increased.

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The scope of teaching foreign languages has also increased in primary schools, where a foreign language will be taught from the fifth grade up, in order to enable the pupils to study it for at least three years. Not only ideological but also didactic and purely practical considerations advance the Russian language, the language of Lenin and Stalin, the language of great Russian literature, to the foremost rank. The Russian language should become a wide-spread, universal foreign language in Poland.

In lycées a new subject of teaching in the tenth grade is a preparatory course in social and economic sciences as theoretical preparation for knowledge about Poland in the contemporary world. The program for teaching that subject will embrace the study of dialectic and historical materialism and elements of political economy.

A new subject in the school program is astronomy, to be taught in the Eleventh grade. Hitherto astronomy was taught together with physics.

Teaching of history as a school of patriotism and internationalism

Teaching of history is based on the method of historic materialism, which closely links historical facts to their social background and to the class struggle waged in each era. History should become a school of people's patriotism and internationalism, it should arouse feelings of pride in everything which was progressive in the past of a nation and which served its interests, it should arouse affection for the best traditions connected with the struggle of progressive forces in all nations for social and national liberation.

In the course of history of literature, the new program provides for study of literary currents and literary creativeness in connection with the historical situation and the social-economic system.

Adoption of materialistic world outlook

The new program of teaching includes elements of creative biological directives, represented by Michourin and Lvsenko.

The new program for geography treats geographic conditions as one of the permanent and indispensable factors in acceleration or postponement of social development, without being, however, a decisive factor.

Considering that all learning has a class basis and that the value of learning depends on who possesses it and whose interests it serves, the authors of the school programs tried to base them on the accomplishments of leading Marxist science and have eliminated from them idealistic, cosmopolitan and anti-scientific tendencies. One of the most important and most essential tasks of the new program is to imbue youth with a materialist, scientific world outlook and with the conviction that socialism represents a higher form of a social and economic system, better and more equitable principles of human co-existence and a higher degree of culture and morality. Trybuna Ludu #247 Sept.8 only (207 lines)

Verbatim

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SHALL WE GET AN ANSWER?

Domestic Despatch

Polish peasants cannot be accused of lack of religious feelings, while we cannot be accused of lack of patriotism. As we follow the diplomatic movements of Pope Pius XII, we ask the Polish clergy with anxiety if the Polish nation will hear their answer and what is their attitude towards constant attacks on the Polish State. We think that every Polish priest, regardless of his membership in an organization, is primarily a son of Poland, a son of the country in which he was born, a son of the country in which he grew up, with his sorrows and his joys.

There were still cinders and shes in the burned villages and towns when, from the West, which defends the structure of exploitation and injustice, voices were heard unfriendly in their attitude toward Poland. These voices doubted our rights to the lands, Polish from times immemorial, on the Odra and Nysa rivers and on the Baltic. But it so happened that Pope Pius XII, the well-known friend of the German revenge group, helps them at every opportunity.

1. By radio, so that he may be heard by the whole world, Pius XII praises the Germans as "brethren near to his heart", blaming Poland at the same time.

2. By constantly preparing attacks on People's Poland, Pius XII expects that, perhaps, he will succeed in spreading discord in the nation. Everywhere in Poland, everywhere in the towns and villages can be heard voices of revolt against Vatican policy. With the exception of the patriotic and democratic part of the clergy, belonging to the lower hierarchy, the rest of the clergy obstinately maintains silence. The numerous Catholic press in Poland also fall silent. Not a single bishop delivered a speech on the subject. One has the impression that the Polish episcopate and the part of the clergy which supports it politically, consists of foreigners, whose relation towards Poland and Poles is unfriendly.

We have a full right to expect an answer whether the silent part of the clergy consider themselves sons of their country, not sons of the world policy of the Vatican.

Revolt against this silence grows stronger among the peasant masses, as well as in the whole nation. No Pole can remain silent in the matter of the attack on his own country. Gazeta Ludowa #212, Sent. 7, 1949 and others (144 lines) Excerpts

FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW Lead Editorial

The press of yesterday quoted, after the English Reuter agency, excerpts from the letter of Pope Pius XII to the Polish Episcopate. As Catholics we accept and shall accept all the declarations of the Church Hierarchy, in matters of faith and morals, with a son's obedience; but the political results of such declarations, which are not connected with the Revealed Truths, which are not the result of Catholic teaching and the use which dark powers make of them, must be judged from the point of view of the present interests of the nation.

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It is the purpose of the present conferences between the Polish Episcopate and the Polish government to settle relations between the Church and the State. We are sure that everybody knows how important it is to-day for Poland to find a modus vivendi between the Church and the State and that it is in the interest of Anglo-Saxon policy to make such an agreement impossible.

As non-Catholics, the Anglo-Saxons have no interest in strengthening our faith. That fact makes their anxiety as to the fate of the Catholic religion and of our country rather astonishing. It so happens that the aims of Anglo-Saxon policy and Anglo-Saxon propaganda are, in the majority, harmful to us. They bring harm to Poland, which is trying to heal her wounds; they tend to divide our people.

Slowo Powszechna #242, Sept.7 and others (42 lines) Verbatim

WORDS WITHOUT MEANING Article

We have printed the news concerning the pastoral letter written by the Pope to the Polish episcopate on the anniversary of the outbreak of war with Germany. The letter informs us of things which are simply revelatory. We would be inclined to believe them if we lived on the moon. The pastoral letter lavishly makes baseless statements, scrupulously avoids concrete facts and evidence. In other words, they are words without meaning. They are words without meaning in our reality, in everyday practice. The representatives of the Polish government several times expressed their conciliatory attitude towards the Catholic Church, on condition of loyalty by the hierarchy. We now ask, if such pastoral letters as the one mentioned, can and should be considered acts of loyalty?

The state does not desire any quarrel with the Church. It gives no cause for quarrel. On the contrary, it declares the most friendly attitude towards priests, who desire the happiness of their country. We had proof of that not long ago, during the Merger Congress, in which a large group of patriotic priests took part. This group was later received by the President.

At the same time, when the pastoral letter was sent to Poland, the Pope spoke by radio to the Germans on the occasion of the religious fetes in Bochum. He spoke in a tone full of warmth and affection. A comparison of the two facts has a distinct political aspect.

Dziennik Ludowy #243, Sept.6, (62 lines) Excerpts and others.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE Lead Editorial

Ministers Bevin and Cripps are leaving for Washington not to ask for a new dollar loan, but to ask for mitigation of the dollar invasion and of its effects.

American capital, which has obtained such a convenient starting point as the Marshall Plan, is now openly attacking British position. The demand for devaluation of the pound constitutes only one element in this attack.

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The essence of economic war between Britain and the United States is deeply rooted in the British economic system, whose present slump may be followed by nearly complete catastrophe and by the transformation of England at least from the economic point of view, into the 49th. American state.

Britain's dollar shortage, now amounting to \$2,400,000,000, will constantly increase and England is unable to put a stop to this situation. Still, she makes illusory efforts to appeal to the reason and conscience of Americans.

The question whether Bevin and Cripps will succeed in obtaining U.S. agreement to raise the price of gold, which would alleviate economic results to the devaluation to a certain extent, is not at stake here; nor whether they can induce the U.S. to cut American import tariffs; but, as the "Daily Telegraph" states, a fundamental problem of British and Western European economy will be decided, i.e. whether the inevitable economic depression, imported to Europe by American capital together with dollars, can be averted.

Rzeczpospolita #246 September 7 only (143 lines) Excerpts

EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST DECADE Article

We re-print excerpts from an article by Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, which was published in "Nowe Drogi" (New Paths), No.4.

The attack of Hitlerian armed hordes on Poland on Sept.1,1939 formally started the second world war. A few days later England and France formally declared war on Germany, in reply to that aggression. But in fact, the formal declaration of war by England and France was not accompanied by any appropriate acts of war nor by any help in war material for the fighting Polish army, which urgently needed it during the first fortnight of the war.

The Polish working class drew correct conclusions from the tragic experience of the September disaster. At the time of Hitler's attack, Poland was ruled by men who were ideologically linked with the aggressor, men who for five years had been vassals of Hitlerism, men who hated freedom for the masses, who were implacable enemies of the worker and peasant State and who were participants in the plots against that socialist State. It is they who prepared disaster by their policy of alliance with fascism and of hatred toward the Soviet Union.

Experience of a decade has convinced the Polish nation that independence of the Fatherland, the most vital interests and needs of the nation and the conditions for successful development may be safeguarded only by a worker regime. It was precisely due to a people's regime in the Soviet Union that the Soviet Army brought liberation to the Polish nation and to nations of all other people's democratic countries.

The betrayal by the Tito clique of the united peace front forces, headed by the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, is a serious warning to the working class and working masses against elements which try to split and weaken from within the forces fighting for peace, democracy and socialism.

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The experience of ten years teaches us that our work and struggle should be accompanied by continual class vigilance.

American imperialism is trying to strengthen its war propaganda by cosmopolitan conceptions, using for that purpose various emigre remnants and bankrupt, corrupt knights of the Second Internationale. Deeply deceitful anti-communist activity is assisted by the Pope who perfidiously tries to mask the obvious class background of imperialist action with a veil of pharisaic "defense of religion" against alleged attempts by the labor movement.

The economy of capitalist countries is pitilessly caught in the clutches of economic depression. The policy of new armaments, the real consequence of the sterile "Marshall Plan", is incapable of alleviating the economic difficulties of capitalist countries. On the contrary. That policy will unavoidably increase economic difficulties.

By powerful creative work, the worker masses of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries are daily forging new conditions for their own life and, simultaneously, a better future for the world.

There are twenty five millions of us Poles who are completely devoted to People's Poland, our Fatherland, the source of our inspiration and deeds: United by the common idea of socialism and by the greatest effort, most productive work, richest contribution to the struggle for full liberation of man, we represent a great force and it is a matter of honor and national pride to march in the first rank of the great army of fighters for progress, peace, freedom and a sensible, creative and happy future for the world.
Trybuna Ludu #246 Sept. 7, 1949 and others (608 lines) Excerpt

POLICY CONCERNING POLAND'S INTERNATIONAL SPORT CONTACTS.

Article

In countries where sport is understood as it is in Poland, our defeats are not commented maliciously, on the contrary, we are shown how to improve our athletic achievements.

In capitalistic countries, sport is treated from the political point of view and their successes in this field are taken as evidence of socialistic organization's inferiority.

In order to avoid giving opportunities to hostile propaganda, each trip abroad should be carefully considered, and if we have no chance in the competition, it would be better to send only our trainers and organizers. We desire to remain in close contact with sport in the USSR and in people's democratic countries, without neglecting contacts, however, with other countries, if they can be of any use to us in training or propaganda. We shall endeavour to maintain contact with worker's sport in capitalistic countries but we know very well how many difficulties must be overcome before obtaining a French visa, for instance. If we have athletes who are on an European level, they will participate in European championships. The same concerns world championships. When organizing international sport contacts, the following should be borne in mind: (1) Polish representatives should receive proper training. (2) teams should consist of the best athletes available in a given field. (3) the level of our representatives should not be much lower than that of the adversaries. (4) each trip should produce a positive result in training and propaganda.
Trybuna Ludu #246 Sept. 5, 1949 only (Excerpt (108 lines) only

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS No.27 of May 4, 1949

Item 197

DECREE OF April 26, 1949

concerning the purchase and transfer of real estate
(immovable property) indispensable for realization
of national economic plans.

On the basis of Article 4 of the Constitutional Law of February 19, 1947, concerning the system and scope of activity of the highest organs of the Polish Republic and on the basis of the law of April 7, 1949, concerning the authority granted the Government to issue decrees having the force of law (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic Nr.23, item 152), the Council of Ministers resolves and the State Council approves the following:

PART I
General principles

Article 1 Immovable property or a part thereof, indispensable for the realisation of national economic plans, may be taken over, purchased, sold and transferred in accordance with the present decree.

Article 2. The authority to take over, purchase, sell and transfer immovable property in accordance with the present decree is vested in the executors of national economic plans, namely:

- (1) Government authorities and bureaus,
- (2) State establishments and institutions, social insurance institutions, insurance institutions, State enterprises and those under Government administration, banks, State cooperative enterprises,
- (3) Commercial concerns in which the State Treasury, State enterprise, local government or other legal entities hold a share exceeding 50% of the joint stock capital,
- (4) Local governments and township administrations
- (5) organizations of economic local government and associations of higher utility,
- (6) Head offices of cooperatives and of cooperative State enterprises.
- (7) Cooperative societies.

PART II

Transfer of immovable property owned by the State Treasury and by executors of national economic plans.

Article 3. 1. Immovable property, belonging to the State Treasury or legal entities mentioned in Art.2 or under their administration or operation and indispensable for realization of national

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economic plans, will be transferred to the appropriate executors of those plans (Art. 2) for their ownership or administration and operation.

2. The Council of Ministers, in an order, issued in agreement with the State Council, will determine the principles for transfer of real estate, and the procedure for the transfer, the attributes of public authorities in these matters and the principles for settling accounts.

3. Transfers mentioned in Item 1 may consist of transfer of ownership rights or establishment, annulment, restriction or transfer of limited ownership rights to real estate.

PART III Acquisition of property from persons who are not executors of national economic plans.

CHAPTER ONE General provisions

Article 1 1. If the executors of the plan are unable to obtain the real estate by the procedure described in Article 3, they are authorized to purchase the real estate, without which the plan cannot be fulfilled, from persons and legal entities not mentioned in Article 2.

2. Whenever the present decree uses the definition "Acquisition of real estate", this should be understood as acquisition also of the rights secured on the real estate.

Article 5 Permits for acquisition of real estate will be granted by the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, if he considers that the real estate or the title to its ownership are indispensable for fulfilment of the national economic plan and that funds for acquisition will be provided.

Article 6 The executors of National economic plans (Art.2) are authorized to submit proposals for acquisition of real estate in accordance with Art.4.

They will submit:

- (1) A permit issued by the appropriate Minister concerning the real estate and stating that the efforts undertaken to purchase the real estate in accordance with Art.3, have brought no results.
- (2) A certificate from the Provincial branch of the real estate zoning authority, stating that use of the real estate for the purposes described in the proposal is in conformity with the local zoning plans and, in case of absence of such plans, a resolution of the Presidium of the Provincial National Council passed at the request of the Provincial Real Estate Planning Bureau (in Warsaw) a resolution passed by the Chief Council for the Reconstruction of Warsaw at the request of the Chief Real Estate Planning Bureau) authorizing the use of the real estate for the purpose mentioned in the proposal.

Article 7 1. An executor of national economic plans who has obtained the permit, mentioned in Article 5, is required to summon the owner of real estate, which is indispensable for the fulfilment of the plan, to transfer the real estate to him in

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exchange for other land or, if the owner agrees to it, for a sum of money fixed by the buyer in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 and approved by the buyer's supervising organ. This organ will fix the price and the terms of payment.

2. The procedure for the summons will be established by the Chairman.

3. If, within 15 days from the date of delivery of the summons mentioned in Item 1, no agreement for sale or exchange or no preliminary agreement concerning sale or exchange of real estate is concluded, the executor of the plan may acquire by expropriation the real estate, which is indispensable for fulfilment of the plan.

4. The expropriation, mentioned in Item 3, may consist of depriving the owner of his right to ownership or of restricting his ownership rights in the real estate.

Article 8. 1. The Provincial Governor of the appropriate Province is authorized to decide on expropriation and indemnity for expropriation.

2. If the real estate, subject to expropriation, is located in two or more Provinces, the decision on expropriation will be made by a Provincial Governor appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Public Administration.

Article 9. If the present decree does not stipulate otherwise, the procedure for expropriation will be carried out in accordance with the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated March 22, 1928, concerning administrative procedure (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, Nr.36, Item 341, and Nr.100, Item 976, of 1934 and Nr.3, Item 16, of 1938).

CHAPTER 2

Preliminary action

Article 10. 1. If the party desiring acquisition or expropriation intends to carry out survey work on the real estate without the permission of its owner, it must obtain permission from the County general administrative authorities.

2. If the permission mentioned in Item 1 concerns real estate under Army or Security Service administration, or buildings occupied by the Army or organs of Security Service the County authorities will grant permission after obtaining the consent of the appropriate Army or Security Service administration.

3. An appeal against the decision granting permission does not stay its execution.

Article 11. Permission for carrying out survey work on another's real estate authorises the party, which desires to acquire or expropriate the real estate, to remove permanent obstacles which hamper survey work and to enter the buildings belonging to the owner of the real estate.

Article 12. 1. The party desiring to acquire or expropriate real estate must indemnify its owner for the damage, caused

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by survey work, the real estate is not acquired or if expropriation proceedings have not been started within six months from the date of receipt of permission or if, after start of expropriation proceedings, the Provincial Governor refuses his consent to expropriation. (Art.23)

2. If damage was caused in cases described in point 1, the County administrative authorities will determine the amount of indemnity on basis of expert appraisal. An appeal may be lodged against the decision determining the amount of indemnity. Indemnity will be paid in cash.

CHAPTER 3 Expropriation

Article 13 1. For the purpose of initiating expropriation proceedings, the applicant should file an application with provincial governor and attach all necessary enclosures to it.

2. In the application the applicant should (1) list and describe all capital investments planned by him and refer to the capital investment application filed by him or to the capital investment plan in force;

(2) give the reasons requiring expropriation

(3) indicate, at least approximately, the total area of the plot selected for expropriation, make reference to the situation plan and give a general description of what is situated on the plot.

(4) indicate how expropriation is to be carried out.

3. The following enclosures should be attached to the application:

(1) a permit issued by the Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Planning (Art.5);

(2) a certificate confirming that the functions specified in Art.7 have been carried out;

(3) a certificate issued by the provincial town and country planning authority or a copy of a decision of the presidium of the provincial national council or of the Supreme Council for Rebuilding Warsaw, as provided for in Art.6 point 2;

(4) a general situation plan on which the boundaries of the area to be expropriated are marked;

(5) Enclosures specified in Para.3, points 4 and 5, should be prepared separately for each township and be attached in a sufficient number of copies so as to make it possible to bring them to public notice in all of the townships in which immovable property to be expropriated is situated.

Article 14 1. On the basis of an application for starting expropriation proceedings, which is in accordance with the provisions of Art.13, the governor shall start expropriation proceedings.

2. Simultaneously with starting expropriation proceedings, the governor shall order submission of such particulars as are necessary for defining the compensation in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

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Article 15 1. At the request of the applicant for expropriation, the governor shall permit him to take over real estate, in respect of which expropriation proceedings have been started, immediately after receipt of particulars necessary for defining the compensation.

2. The owner of expropriated real estate, who is entitled to receive alternate real estate or persons representing his rights, may not be removed from expropriated real estate as long as the persons, who are obliged to supply alternate real estate, have not offered such real estate for immediate transfer.

3. If the proceedings do not result in issue of an expropriation order, the governor, at the request of the owner, shall order that real estate, taken over on the basis of Para.1 be returned to the owner. The owner is entitled to compensation for the period during which he was deprived of enjoyment of the property. The provisions of Art.12 Para.2 are applicable as and when they may apply.

Article 16 The governor shall send the expropriation application, with enclosures, to the county provincial administration for the purpose of announcing in townships, in which real estate to be expropriated is situated, that expropriation proceedings have been initiated.

Article 17 The announcement shall consist of bringing to public notice, in the manner customary in a given locality, the following particulars concerning expropriation:

(1) for whose benefit and for what purpose expropriation is to be carried out;

(2) how, according to the applicant's plan, expropriation is to be carried out;

(3) approximate area of the plots and the locality where they are situated;

(4) the names of the owners of the plots, if their names have been mentioned in the application.

2. Moreover, it should be brought to public notice that the situation plan and other enclosures are on display in the premises of the township administration, that they may be examined over a period of 14 days and that, during the same period, each interested person may file an application or a protest, which should be sent to the township administration.

3. The text of the announcement should be displayed in the official premises of the appropriate county administration and appropriate township administrations.

Article 18 Immediately after expiration of the period mentioned in the preceding article, the township administration shall submit the records of the case to the general administration of the county including applications and protests, if any, and the text of the announcement, with a report as to its date and the manner in which it was brought to public notice.

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Art. 19. 1. The general administration of the county shall submit the records to the governor, together with its opinion and the governor shall notify the expropriating party of the applications or protests which have been filed and shall fix a time-limit for the expropriating party to submit explanations.

2. At the same time the governor may summon the expropriating party to supply additional data within the prescribed period, in particular:

(1) an accurate description of the boundaries and the nature of the real estate to be expropriated, or of a part thereof and of everything that is situated on the plot in question;

(2) detailed survey plans and an extract from the land register, if the real estate to be expropriated has been entered in such register or, in cases specified in Art. LVII of the regulations placing in force the property law and the law concerning the land register (Journal of Laws of 1946 No. 57 Item 321), an extract from the set of documents, if such a set has been compiled, or a certificate confirming that a set of documents has not been compiled;

(3) the area of the real estate to be expropriated, computed in square meters;

(4) a list of limited property rights secured on the real estate in question and the name of persons enjoying these rights, if the expropriating party is in possession of these particulars;

(5) the names of the owners to whom the expropriating party can offer alternate real estate by way of compensation and a description of the replacement real estate.

Art. 20. 1. If, in the course of the proceedings, the owner has agreed to exchange his real estate for alternate real estate, the parties may conclude an exchange agreement.

2. The agreement mentioned in Para. 1 will be valid only after it has been approved by the governor and will then become a title deed on the basis of which ownership can be entered in the land register and each of the parties can be placed in possession of real estate allocated to it by the agreement.

Art. 21. 1. After expiration of the period, within which the expropriating party required to submit explanations (Art. 19), the governor shall fix the date for hearing of the expropriation case.

2. If an agreement has been signed, as provided for in Art. 20, the governor shall discontinue the expropriation proceedings in respect of real estate which has been ceded voluntarily.

Art. 22. 1. When fixing the date for the hearing, the governor shall advise the expropriating party, the owner, the persons who have filed applications or protests and third parties directly affected by them, or by replies to them, of the place and date of the hearing at least seven days before the hearing. Advice concern-

ning abandoned property should be sent to the appropriate district liquidation office.

2. In cases where a large number of persons are involved, who should be advised as provided for in Para. 1, they may be advised by means of public announcements in appropriate townships.

3. Summonses and announcements should state that if the summoned persons do not appear, the hearing will take place without their participation.

4. If necessary, the hearing may take place at the site concerned, with participation of experts.

Art. 23. 1. After hearing the case, the governor shall reach a decision, either ordering expropriation or, if the reasons forming the basis for initiating expropriation proceedings have ceased to exist, refusing expropriation.

2. The following particulars should be mentioned in the decision:

(a) the subject and the extent of expropriation;

(b) an indication for whose benefit expropriation has taken place;

(c) the reasons for an affirmative or negative action on applications or protests.

Art. 24. The decree may obligate the expropriating party to build and maintain, at his own expense and in places indicated by the authorities, - bridges, roads, dikes, crossings, draining ditches and other adaptations indispensable for preventing losses and inconveniences to adjacent land, likely to occur in result of performance of (necessary) work and for ensuring safety, endangered by the work performed.

Art. 25. 1. The owner may not, against his will, be left with only such a part of his real estate as would, in result of diminution caused by expropriation, render it unfit for rational utilization for its former purposes; in such case, the expropriation should, on the owner's demand, embrace the whole estate.

2. Should only a certain part of the land left to the owner lose its utility to him for its former purpose, the expropriating party's obligation to acquire (the land) against compensation shall apply only to the said part.

3. Should it be necessary to expropriate a part of a building, the expropriation should, on the owner's demand, embrace the whole building.

Art. 26. 1. The decree shall be served on the expropriating and expropriated parties in writing. Should the decree apply to a larger number of persons, its contents may be imparted to the interested parties by public announcement in the appropriate boroughs.

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2. Within fourteen days from the date of service of the decree or from the publication of the announcement, interested parties shall be entitled to appeal to the Minister of Public Administration.

3. The governor of the province shall grant the opposite party a delay of fourteen days for familiarizing himself with the contents of the appeal and for filing a written reply in the meantime, whereupon he shall submit the documents to the Minister of Public Administration.

4. The decree of the Minister of Public Administration shall be issued in agreement with the appropriate minister.

CHAPTER 4.

Principles for compensation.

Art. 27. The duty of compensating shall be incumbent upon the person on whose motion the expropriation has been pronounced.

Art. 28. 1. The compensation shall embrace the loss caused by expropriation and shall be calculated according to norms based upon average prices current during the three years preceding the filing of the motion for expropriation. The increment of real estate value resulting from public investments effected after September 1939 shall not be taken into account in fixing the compensation.

2. The rate of appraisal for various kinds of real estate and substantive rights in respect of expropriated real estate shall be established by an order of the Council of Ministers issued in agreement with the Council of State.

Art. 29. 1. Compensation shall not be payable for buildings and installations erected without the required permission of appropriate authorities, nor for newly constructed buildings and established plantations and new installations or improvements, where the manner of their execution, time of their origin and other circumstances make it possible to establish that they have been effected for the purpose of gaining a higher compensation.

2. In a case provided for in the preceding clause, the expropriated party may dismantle and remove such installations at his own expense before the estate is actually taken over by the expropriating party or at a later date provided they are still present on the estate.

Art. 30. 1. Should the expropriated estate be a farmstead or gardening establishment, a handicraft workshop or the expropriated party's only plot of land containing a house for one of two families, the expropriating party shall be required to offer another estate in compensation, situated, as far as possible, in the same locality or in another of the same or similar character.

2. The value of the estate offered in exchange should correspond as near as possible, in value to the estate subject to expropriation. The balance of the compensation to make up the full value due to the expropriated party, shall be paid according to principles established

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in article 31. Principles for liquidating the balance of the value of an estate offered in exchange, whenever the value of that estate exceeds the amount of compensation, shall be established by order of the Council of Ministers.

3. The payment of indemnity in cash (Art. 31) in cases mentioned in Item 1 may be made solely at the request of the expropriated party submitted, to the Provincial Governor or when expropriated party refuses to accept another estate in exchange which, in the Governor's opinion, conforms to the provisions of Item 2.

4. If the expropriating party does not own any real estate, which could be offered as indemnity for the expropriated real estate, as mentioned in Item 1, the obligation to furnish compensatory real estate falls on the State Treasury or local government. The Council of Ministers will by order, issued in agreement with the State Council, establish the principles for furnishing compensatory real estate, the principles for settling accounts and the procedure to be followed by the appropriate authorities in this matter.

5. An order by the Council of Ministers will establish the principles and cases in which the rights and restrictions applying to the expropriated real estate may be transferred to the real estate offered in exchange for the former.

Article 31 1. Indemnity expressed in money will be paid in cash.

2. Detailed instructions for payment procedure will be contained in the Council of Ministers' order.

Article 32. The appropriate Ministers in agreement with Ministers of Reconstruction and of Finance, are authorized to dispose of real estate, belonging to the State, on the exchange basis mentioned in Articles 7, 20 and 30.

CHAPTER 5 Establishing the amount of indemnity.

Article 33 (1) Either of the two parties may submit to the Provincial Governor, immediately after the expiry of the periods mentioned in Art. 19, a request to establish the amount of indemnity.

(2) If such request is submitted prior to the hearings, the Provincial Governor may order hearings concerning both expropriation and indemnity.

(3) The provisions of Article 22 are appropriately applicable.

Article 34 (1) During hearings both sides may conclude an agreement concerning the amount of indemnity on principles stipulated in Article 28, provided the persons who have substantive rights to the real estate agree to this.

(2) The text of the agreement will be entered in the record and is subject to the Provincial Governor's approval. The agreement has legal validity of an agreement concluded in a Court of Law.

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Article 35 At the hearings, if the expropriating party and the persons, who have substantive rights to the expropriated real estate, agree to leave the said rights on the real estate, in spite of its expropriation, the above mentioned persons will be excluded from further procedure and the value of their preserved rights will be appropriately taken into consideration when computing indemnity.

Article 36 (1) At the proposal of either party, experts may be consulted concerning the amount of indemnity due in accordance with Art. 28.

(2) The procedure for summoning experts will be established by the Ministers of Reconstruction, of Public Administration and of Finance.

Article 37 (1) The decision concerning indemnity will be taken by the Provincial Governor on the basis of results of the hearings.

(2) The delivery of and the appeal against the decision concerning indemnity will be effected in accordance with Art. 26, items 1 to 3.

(3) The Minister of Public Administration will make a final decision concerning indemnity on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Indemnity Commission for expropriated real estate. The composition, organization and course of procedure of the Commission will be established by an order of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of the Minister of Public Administration.

Article 38 (1) Sums due from the expropriated party to the Land Fund and for capital investment debts, which are mortgaged on the expropriated real estate will be deducted from the indemnity paid. The income tax due from the indemnity will also be deducted. All deducted sums will be paid to the appropriate institutions.

(2) If the expropriated party does not produce proof that persons, not mentioned in Item 1, who have rights (to the real estate) stipulated in the register or in the submitted documents, have agreed that the indemnity can be paid to the expropriated party in full, the expropriating party will deposit the indemnity, after deducting from it the sums mentioned in Item 1, with a Court of Law, which will distribute the sum in accordance with the law concerning compulsory collection of amounts due.

CHAPTER 6

Execution and results of expropriation

Article 39 (1) The decision concerning expropriation transfers the title of ownership of real estate to the expropriating party on the day when the proposal for expropriation is made. The decision forms a basis for entering the ownership title in the land register.

(2) When entering the decision in the register or in the documents submitted, all titles contained in the register are

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annulled except those titles which are agreed upon by the expropriating party, by persons possessing these titles and by persons whose titles are to be preserved, in accordance with the decision concerning expropriation.

(3) The expropriating party does not enter into agreements, concluded by the expropriated party concerning the expropriated real estate, unless the expropriating party consented to enter into these agreements. If the results of expropriation concern the executor of the plan, who has an agreement with the expropriated party, the refusal to enter into agreement requires the consent of the superior organ of the executor of the plan.

(4) The provisions of Article 18 of the decree dated December 21, 1945, concerning the public administration of premises and the control of premises (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No. 4, item 27) apply to persons living in expropriated real estate.

Part IV. Penal provisions

Articles 40. (1) Whoever disturbs survey work by authorized persons or does not admit them to places mentioned in the permit, or hampers them in carrying on the work mentioned in the permit, is liable to imprisonment for a period up to one month or to a fine of 50,000 zl.

(2) Whoever removes or destroys completed survey work is liable to imprisonment up to three months or a fine of 150,000 zl. Whoever, contrary to a Provincial Governor's decision, disturbs the taking over of real estate by the party who applied for expropriation, is liable to imprisonment up to three months or to a fine of 150,000 zlotys.

(3) The County Administrative organs are authorized to decide these matters.

Part V Final and temporary provisions

Article 41. (1) Expropriation, started before the entry into force of the present decree, will be continued, if the real estate is still indispensable for the fulfilment of national economic plans, on the basis of provisions of the present decree concerning the decision of expropriation and the establishment of and procedure for payment of indemnity.

(2) The provisions of Art. 5 and 6 are appropriately applicable.

Article 42. Provisions of Article 37 of the decree of April 2, 1946, concerning the development of national territory (Journal of Laws No. 16, item 109) are annulled.

Article 43. The execution of the present decree is entrusted to the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, to the Minister of Public Administration and to other Ministers.

Article 44. The present decree enters into force on the day of its publication.

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B.Bicrut,
 President of the Polish Republic
 J.Cyrankiewicz,
 President of the Council of Ministers
 Al.Zawadzki,
 Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
 A.Korzycki,
 Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
 H.Minc,
 Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and
 Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission
 W.Rzymowski,
 Minister
 W.Baranowski,
 Minister
 M.Zymierski,
 Marshal of Poland, Minister of National Defense
 Z.Modzelewski,
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Wl.Wolski,
 Minister of Public Administration
 St.Radkiewicz,
 Minister of Public Security
 K.Dabrowski,
 Minister of Finance
 H.Swiatkowski,
 Minister of Justice
 St.Skrzeszewski,
 Minister of Education
 P.Nieszporek,
 Minister of Mining and Electric Power
 K.Zemajtis, Chief of the Ministry of Heavy Industry
 E.Stawinski,
 Minister of Light Industry
 B.Ruminski,
 Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry
 T.Dietrich,
 Minister of Domestic Trade
 T.Gede,
 Minister of Foreign Trade
 J.Dab-Kociol,
 Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform
 K.Rusinek,
 Minister of Labor and Social Welfare
 S.Dybowski,
 Minister of Culture and Art
 A.Rapacki,
 Minister of Shipping
 B.Podedworny,
 Minister of Forestry
 J.Rabanowski,
 Minister of Communication
 W.Szymanowski
 Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
 T.Michejda
 Minister of Health
 M.Spychalski,
 Minister of Reconstruction

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Saturday, September 10, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POPE'S LETTER TO BISHOPS AND HIS ACCUSATIONS ARE BASELESS. Domestic Despatch
 VIEWS OF PRACTICING CATHOLICS ABOUT "RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS."

The Pope's letter to Polish Bishops states, inter alia, that sick people in hospitals are refused religious comfort. In reference to this a Nun of the Sisters of Charity, employed in the municipal hospital in Bydgoszcz, states: "This accusation is completely wrong. Sick people are not forbidden to exercise religious practices, there is a chapel in the hospital and a priest comes to every patient who wants to see him. I am, therefore, indignant that the Pope made such baseless accusations."

Katowice. "The Workers Tribune" publishes a declaration by W. Jerzykiewicz, Chairman of the Polish Merchants Association, who writes: "I never encountered any obstacles in the exercise of religious practices and I have never noticed any attacks against freedom of religious opinion. I am also surprised by the Pope's statement that the expansion of activities of institutions under the care of nuns and priests has been stopped. I know that the activities of 'Caritas', of which I am a member, continue to develop. I firmly declare that the Pope's letter and the accusations contained therein are not confirmed in the daily religious life of practicing Catholics, to whom I belong myself."

Zycie Warszawy #249, Sept. 10, 1949 and others (77 lines) excerpts

WORKERS CONDEMN TITO'S TREACHEROUS POLICY Domestic Despatch

Spontaneous meetings, at which workers are passing resolutions condemning the fascist methods of the Tito clique, are being held in many towns of Poland. "The Soviet Note", write the Poznan railway workers, "has torn the mask from the hypocritical treacherous policy of the Yugoslav Government. The cited facts prove the treason committed by the Tito regime."

Workers of Torun Municipal Council stated that the Tito Government and the leaders of Yugoslav Communist Party have betrayed the interests of the working masses. The Yugoslav Government declaration concerning the alleged "building of socialism" in Yugoslavia recalls Hitler's and Mussolini's enunciations.

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Lublin workers stated that the treacherous Tito clique is selling the heroic Yugoslav people to Anglo-American imperialists. Their resolution says: "We, Polish workers, protest energetically against the crimes of Tito and Rankovic and we are wholeheartedly solidary with the Yugoslav people, who struggle to overthrow the treacherous clique in the name of progress, freedom and democracy."

Zycie Warszawy #249, Sept.10,1949 and others (30 lines) Verbatim

"FATHER HOSZYCKI IS GUILTY OF MY DEATH,
IT WAS HE WHO BETRAYED ME TO THE GESTAPO".
MOVING EVIDENCE AT THE RENEGADES' TRIAL IN LODZ. Domestic Despatch

At the trial of priests, confidential Gestapo agents, further testimony was supplied by witnesses.

The public as well as the defendant, Father Hoszycki, were shaken by the evidence of Kaminska-Sztenaurowa, mother of an organist in Our Lady's Church in Pabianice, Kaminski, murdered in a concentration camp.

An elderly woman, dressed in black, appeared before the Court. She described the treacherous role of the defendant, Father Hoszycki, who had abused her son's confidence, skilfully obtained information that he used to listen to radio broadcasts at Wendlers' and betrayed the young man to the Gestapo. Kaminski was arrested, tortured during interrogation and sent to a concentration camp, which he never left. The mother recognized her son when he was brought to a railway station en route to the camp. She heard him cry: "Mother!", tried to approach him but was beaten. Despite obstacles, she reached the station platform again and exchanged some words with her son.

"I shall come back, Mother", said the son, "but if not, remember that it is Father Hoszycki who is guilty of my death. It was he who informed the Gestapo that I used to listen to foreign broadcasts."

Kurjer Godzienny #249, September 10 and others (113 lines) Excerpt

RECEPTION AT THE BULGARIAN
EMBASSY IN WARSAW.

Domestic Despatch

On Friday, the National Holiday of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Ambassador and Madame Kozovsky gave a reception at the Embassy which was attended by Sejm Marshal Kowalski, members of the State Council, Barcikowski and Jozwiak-Witold, members of the Government headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz and Deputy Premiers Minc and Korzycki, representatives of the Party and organizations and by the Diplomatic Corps.

Zycie Warszawy #249, Sept.10 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

NEW DECREES Domestic Despatch

The Council of Ministers at a session on September 9 approved several decrees and orders. Among others, the Council classified the Womens' League as an association of higher utility and appointed Polish delegates to the forthcoming U.N. session.

Trybuna Ludu #249, Sept.10 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

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CIVIL STATUS BOOKLETS.

Domestic Despatch

District Vital Statistics Bureaus in Warsaw intend to introduce a novelty in the form of so-called "Civil Status Booklets" for persons being married. The booklets will contain a record of the marriage, birth of children and demise of members of the family. The booklets will be useful because, if the original marriage or birth certificates are lost or destroyed, copies can be prepared on basis of the data contained in the booklets, which have the same validity as the vital statistics registers. The booklets have a neat appearance, a stiff cover with an emblem of Warsaw. They cost 400 zlotys each and their purchase is not obligatory.

Zycie Warszawy #249 Sept.10,1949 only (21 lines) Verbatim

FRENCH STUDENTS' CHOIR IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

On September 9, a French students' choir from Lyon arrived in Warsaw from Budapest, where it was awarded a gold medal during the Youth Festival.

The French students will give two performances in Warsaw, their further tour including Krakow, Katowice and Wroclaw.

Trybuna Ludu #249, Sept.10,1949 only Verbatim -(11 lines)

DELEGATION OF JEWISH WORKERS'

PARTY RECEIVED BY PREMIER

CYRANKIEWICZ.

Domestic Despatch

A delegation of the Jewish Workers' Party was received by Premier Cyrankiewicz in the offices of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on Sept.8.

Rzeczpospolita #249 Sept.10 and others (4 lines) Verbatim

COMBATANT UNION MEMBERSHIP
CARD EXCHANGE.

Domestic Despatch

Members of the former Union of Fighters against Fascism and Nazi Invasion for Freedom and Democracy, who live in Warsaw or in Warsaw province and have not exchanged their membership registration cards, are requested to apply, not later than October 15, to their district provincial branches - for this purpose.

In connection with the Combatants' Union, non fulfillment of the above within the time stated will cause automatic loss of Union membership.

Dziennik Ludowy #247, Sept.10 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

CHURCHES ARE BEING REBUILT
Wroclaw.

Domestic Despatch

Besides the new church of the Capuchin Fathers in Sudecka Street in Wroclaw, which is being rebuilt at a cost of 4,000,000 zlotys, the State Building Establishment is carrying out reconstruction of the ancient cathedral, dating from the times of the Piasts, (old Polish Royal Dynasty), at a cost of 10,000,000 zlotys and of St. Magdalen's Church. Also in other Lower Silesian towns, churches are being rebuilt with government funds. Verbatim

Zycie Warszawy #249 September 10 only (11 lines)

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TRADE UNION ATHLETES CONDEMN ANTI-
POLISH VATICAN POLICY

Domestic Despatch

As has already been reported, at the trade union athletic activists' meeting a resolution was passed, containing all the substantial theses put forth during the discussion, summarised in detail by the press.

The National Conference of Activists, aware of recent political events, in the name of all trade-union athletes states as follows:

The anti-Polish Vatican policy endeavours to foment chaos among the Polish nation and desires to split people's Poland into believers and non-believers. The Pope has openly backed the Anglo-American imperialists, his utterances constituting support of their criminal and anti-democratic aims.

The Conference of Trade Union Sport Leaders explicitly condemns the Vatican's move, stating that Polish athletes demand the relations between the State and the Church be settled on the basis of the guiding principles published in the declaration of the Polish government. (88 lines) Verbatim
Trybuna Ludu #249 Sept. 10, 1949 only

F O R E I G N

WE UNITE IN ORDER TO DEFEND PEACE.
MANIFESTO OF SECOND CONGRESS
OF WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH FEDERATION.
Budapest (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch
Excerpts (41 lines)

In the manifesto announced at the end of the Second Congress of the World Democratic Youth Federation we read, among others: "In defence of their base interests and maintenance of predominance, great capitalists, headed by American imperialists, are ready to annihilate millions of young people and threaten peaceful people with the atomic bomb and mass devastation.

"Hundreds of millions of men and women have risen against those murderous intentions and fight, for a lasting peace, against warmongers and their agents. Let us unite for the successful defence of peace." Dziennik Ludowy #247, Sept. 10 and others

BAN IN YUGOSLAVIA ON MOSCOW BROADCASTS Foreign Despatch
Home PAP

The ARI Catholic Agency reports from Belgrade that the Tito clique has strictly forbidden listening to programs broadcast by the Moscow radio. Owing to the fact that radio jamming is impossible for technical reasons, the Yugoslav authorities have reduced the voltage of the electric current. In many localities radio sets have been confiscated by the police. Rzeczpospolita #249 Sept. 10 and other Verbatim

DEATH SENTENCE FOR SEVEN NEGROES WAS
A "LEGAL ERROR". New York (PAP)

The Supreme Court of Virginia has declared that the sentence of death, announced in the beginning of the year for seven Negroes, who had allegedly violated a white woman, was a "legal error." The Supreme Court stated that the Negroes were innocent and announced revision of the trial to acquit the already executed Negroes. Kurjer Codzienny #249, Sept. 10 only (10 lines) Verbatim

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Calculations have shown that the majority of the winter rape-seed was placed under contract by peasants owning 3 to 7 hectares of land.

Dziennik Ludowy, #247, Sept. 10 only, 16 lines-verbatim

10% OF HOG CONTRACTS FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1950 ACCOMPLISHED.

Domestic despatch

The signing of contracts for hogs to be delivered in 1950, commenced in July, is proceeding satisfactorily. During the first quarter of 1950, village community cooperatives are to deliver 600,000 hogs under contract; 70% of the contracts have already been signed.

Trybuna Ludu, Sept. 10, #249, and others, 8 lines-verbatim

LIQUIDATION OF FALLOWS.

Domestic despatch

Fallows in Warsaw Province amounted to 8,205 hectares on January 1, 1949. In the spring 7099 hectares of fallows were liquidated. This is the present situation: in Ciechanow district 400 hectares of fallows, in Makow Mazowiecki 382.7 hectares, in Dzialdowo 129.5 hectares, in Przasnysz 97 hectares, in Ostrołęka 65 hectares and in Radzynin 30.4 hectares.

According to the plan worked out by the Administration of the Agriculture and Land Reform Section in the Warsaw Provincial Governor's Office, the remaining fallows will be liquidated this year by applying neighbourly aid.

Kurier Codzienny, #249, September 10 only, 15 lines-verbatim

ELECTRIC LAMP FACTORY IN FOURTEEN-STORY BUILDING WILL START PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR AND EMPLOY 3,000 WOMEN. Domestic despatch

Huge factory buildings of the Electric Lamp Producing Establishment, measuring 230,000 cubic metres, are in course of construction in Warsaw.

The main building, comprising 11 large workshops, will have fourteen stories. Offices and warehouses will be located in wings two stories lower than the main building.

This will be the first factory building in Poland of this height (14 stories). The problem of supplying raw materials and carrying workers to the top floors of the building will be solved by constructing 6 fast elevators - 3 for passengers and 3 for freight.

In the basements, garage and warehouses will be built. Workshops, which will be 6.5 m. high, will be supplied with special air-conditioning equipment assuring hygienic working conditions. To facilitate handling of raw materials and finished goods a special railway siding will be built. The six-year plan also provides for construction of a glass works in the immediate neighbourhood of the electric lamp factory.

It is worth emphasizing that the above establishment, which will be put into operation in December, 1950, will employ about 3,000 women, giving them suitable work without injuring their health.

Rzeczpospolita, #249, September 10 only, 80 lines-excerpts

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POLISH TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA JOINS WORK AND CONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.
JUBILEE MEETING OF ELECTROTECHNICIANS. Domestic despatch

The Fifteenth Jubilee Meeting of the Polish Electrotechnicians Association began in the Warsaw Polytechnic on September 9. The Government is represented by the Minister of Mining and Electric Power, Nieszporek, Chairman of the Chief Technical Organisation, by the Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry, Ruminski; the Minister of Communication Rebanowski and by Vice-Ministers Lipinski, Balicki and Golanski. The meeting was attended by a representative of the PZPR Central Committee, Olewinski and by representatives of the Executive Committee of the PZPR and of the Central Trade Union Council. Czechoslovak delegates, Engineers Elicer, Sajda, Hancel and Kral are also attending the meeting. Vice-Premier Minc, honorary member of the Polish Electrotechnicians Association and Vice-President of the State Economic Planning Committee, unable to attend the meeting, sent his congratulations on the thirtieth anniversary of the Electrotechnicians Association and wishes for fruitful work in the service of People's Poland. Minister Nieszporek greeted the assembly on behalf of the Government and outlined the tasks facing Polish electrotechnicians. He particularly emphasised the unceasing struggle to accelerate the tempo of production, to improve quality, for thrift in administration and for a new socialist attitude toward labor. "I am convinced", - he said, "that also that section of the technical intelligentsia, represented by the Association, will unreservedly join the construction and work campaign and will devote all their knowledge to create, jointly with the Polish working class, a socialist Poland!"

Minister Ruminski, Chairman of the Chief Technological Organisation, spoke next, emphasising the important role of the Polish Electrotechnical Association in the sphere of science, technology, normalisation, education and technical publications. "It is already evident", said Minister Ruminski, "that the technological intelligentsia realises the fact that its place is at the side of the class, whose social dynamism enables rapid expansion of productive forces". Discussing tasks, the Minister stated that the most important objective is to work out plans for rationalisation, inventiveness, labor competition and normalisation, intensive schooling and the struggle to fulfil the economic plan ahead of schedule.

Engineers Elicer and Sajda spoke on behalf of Czechoslovak electrotechnicians. Next spoke the Rector of the Polytechnic, Engineer Warchalowski. He was followed by Engineer Oderfeld, speaking on behalf of the Polish Normalisation Committee.

The Chairman of the Polish Electrotechnical Association, Engineer Ignatowicz outlined the activities of the Association during the last thirty years. Vice-Minister Golanski delivered a speech on "Technological Intelligentsia in the six-year plan."

Prior to discussions, the assembly, amidst warm applause, sent messages to President Bierut and Vice-Premier Minc.

The meeting was adjourned to the next day.
Zycie Warszawy, #249, Sept. 10 and other, 76 lines-verbatim

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TRADE UNION CONGRESS LEADERS
WIN RAILWAY WORKERS' VOTES BY DECEIT Foreign Despatch
Bridlington (Polish Press Agency)

Owing to behind-the-scene machinations of TUC leaders, the wage freezing policy was approved by a majority, as reported yesterday. Today, it has been revealed that the railway-workers' trade-union voted for the wage freezing policy, because they were promised that the state arbitration court would raise the pay of workers in the lowest pay group. After the vote, the state arbitration court announced a decision denying all railway-workers' requests. Their delegates do not conceal that they have been deceived.

The London press describes the disappointment among railway-workers.

The press makes it clear that TUC leaders deceived the railway trade union delegates.

After a passionate discussion, the TUC leaders' proposal to deprive state employees of the right to participate in political life was rejected by a preponderant majority of votes. Other proposals intended to raise the living standards of the British working-class were rejected by mechanical voting.
Trybuna Ludu #249, Sept.10, 1949 Verbatim (42 lines) and others

FIRST "PRIZE" FOR TRAITORS Foreign Despatch
Import Export Bank granted loan of \$20,000,000 to Yugoslavia.
New York (Polish Press Agency)

The Export Import Bank granted Yugoslavia a loan of \$20,000,000. It was announced in Washington that the loan has been granted owing to personal intervention of State Secretary Acheson, who supported the petition of the Yugoslav government.

The Export-Import Bank Management announced that it is the object of the loan to transform Yugoslavia into an important source of raw material for the United States and other countries.

Washington (Polish Press Agency) The pittance thrown to the Belgrade government, in the form of a loan of \$20,000,000 is the subject of animated discussions. Political circles are of the joint opinion that this loan is Tito's reward for deserting the democratic camp. It is being stressed that the American government does not hide its intention of making Yugoslavia a source of raw material in spite of Yugoslav Government declarations concerning: "industrialization of Yugoslavia".
Dziennik Ludowy #247, Sept.10 (30 lines) Verbatim

ROBESON ARRIVES IN MEXICO Foreign Despatch
Mexico City, Telepress

Paul Robeson, the famous Negro singer and leader, arrived here yesterday and was greeted as one of the most distinguished world fighters in the battle against fascism.
Rzeczpospolita #249 Sept.10 only (7 lines) Verbatim

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ONLY IN CAMP OF DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS CAN WE OPPOSE IMPERIALIST ATTEMPTS. SPEECH BY POLISH DELEGATE AT SOFIA MEETING.

Foreign despatch

Sofia (PAP) - In connection with the fifth anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation, a solemn meeting was held in Sofia on Thursday, attended by members of the Government, headed by Premier Kolarov, by foreign delegates, prominent leaders of People's Bulgaria, shockworkers and representatives of social, cultural, youth and women's organisations. On behalf of the Communist Party and of the Government, Deputy Premier Czernienkov delivered a speech in which he discussed the great importance of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. His speech was followed by those of chiefs of foreign delegations. The first speaker was the Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, Marshal Bulganin. The next to speak was the Chairman of the Polish Government Delegation, Minister Skrzyszewski who stated, inter alia: On behalf of the Polish Government, the Polish nation and the Polish United Worker Party, I convey cordial congratulations on the fifth anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from Hitlerian imperialism. The Polish working masses understand that the friendship between our nations is based on the solid foundation of common socialist ideas. We are guided by principles of immortal Marxist-Leninist teachings and we fight jointly against the danger of cosmopolitan ideas. We base our mutual relations on the sound and creative principles of proletarian internationalism. Led by the Soviet Union, we are effectively defending peace and we fight against warmongers. Under Soviet Leadership, we are jointly fighting for lasting peace, people's democracy and socialism. We fully realise that in the camp of democracy and progress, faithful to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, we can successfully oppose the attempts of Anglo-American imperialism.

Zycie Warszawy, #249, Sept. 10 and others, 11 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

CONFERENCE ON TRAINING IN CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS.

Domestic despatch

A conference on training, organized by the Training Section of the Central Trade Union Council, began on Sept. 9. The conference will last two days and its purpose is to establish new forms of training trade union activists.

Following reports and a general discussion, work began in individual sections, namely: the organizational section, the Popular Universities section and the Trade Union Schools section. Rzeczpospolita, #249, Sept. 10 and others, 11 lines-verbatim

OVER 50,000 HECTARES OF WINTER RAPE SEED UNDER CONTRACT IN WHOLE COUNTRY BY SEPTEMBER 3, 1949.

Domestic despatch

Peasant Self-Help Union cooperatives signed contracts throughout the country for over 52,000 hectares of winter rape seed by September 3, 1949. According to the 1949 plan, 49,000 hectares of rape seed were expected to be placed under contract. The plan was consequently exceeded by 6%.

The greatest amount of rape-seed was placed under contract in the following provinces: Krakow, where the plan was exceeded by 43%, Kielce - 27% and Poznan 13%.

SECTION B

IMMENSITY OF HITLERITE
MARSHAL'S CRIMES. MORE THAN
HAIR A MILLIONS PERSONS PERISHED
ON MANNSTEIN'S ORDERS AND CHURCHILL
ORGANIZES "DEFENSE COMMITTEE" IN LONDON Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

The trial of ex-Marshal Mannstein, taking place in Hamburg, has disclosed atrocious crimes committed by Hitler's army in the Soviet Union and in Poland.

Documents read by the prosecutor show that Mannstein personally gave orders to put to death or expel various groups of the population in Poland and later, in the territory of the Soviet Union, occupied by the German army.

Mannstein's soldiers were instructed to closely co-operate with the Gestapo and to take part in mass massacres of the population in occupied territories.

In the opinion of the prosecutor, Mannstein has on his conscience more than half a million victims but, in actual fact, their number is much larger.

On Churchill's initiative, a "committee for Mannstein's defense" has been formed in London and is collecting funds necessary to defend that war criminal Zycie Warszawy #248 Sept.9 and others
(75 lines) Excerpts

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED BY PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRACIES BY REJECTING "MARSHALL PLAN" Article by D.Umanski

At the very beginning, Soviet diplomacy unmasked the true essence of the "Marshall Plan". Life has fully confirmed the Soviet appraisal of that plan. Now the aim of the "Marshall Plan" is becoming clear to all: its aim is to make the national economies of the Marshallized countries serve the interests of American monopolies and to make their policy subservient to the aggressive aims of the United States.

American goods imported into Marshallized countries are of the kind which these countries themselves are producing and exporting.

Wall Street magnates are making use of the "Marshall Plan" for the purpose of restricting the production of those industries, in Marshallized countries, which compete with American goods.

At the same time, American monopolies are striving to reduce the already limited imports from these countries to the United States.

But this is not all. Recently the Americans have made it their aim to achieve devaluation of Marshall countries' currencies.

As a result of such "aid", national industry in western Europe is in a state of decay.

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Even a number of reactionary leaders in the Marshallized countries now admit that the "Marshall Plan" has proved a complete failure.

Against the background of this discomfoting reality, one perceives with special clearness how judiciously democratic people's countries have acted in refusing a share in the "Marshall Plan". These countries, leaning on the Soviet Union's disinterested friendship, have made themselves secure against interference in their domestic affairs by Wall Street magnates, covetous of others' property.

Small wonder, therefore, that in this connection American monopolies and their confidential agents in western Europe are waging a fierce campaign against people's democracies and the USSR.

In 1948, in contrast to the Marshallized countries, people's democracies considerably exceeded the volume of pre-war industrial production.

Economic co-operation between the USSR and democratic people's countries is developing on the principle of full equality and community of interests.

The object of economic co-operation between people's democracies and the USSR, i.e. between countries where power is wielded by the working people, and the object of their policy in international affairs is to consolidate universal peace.
Wolnosc #197 Sept.4 and others (260 lines) Excerpts

REV.WOJTKIEWICZ, RECTOR OF
CATHOLIC INSTITUTE IN WROCLAW (Domestic Despatch by
REFUTES ACCUSATIONS CONTAINED IN teletype from own corresponden
POPE'S LETTER TO POLISH EPISCOPATE

Before the words of the Pope's political letter to Polish bishops have died away we can already note protesting voices of that part of the clergy which appraises the situation of the church in Poland impartially and honestly. These voices give the lie to unfounded accusations contained in that letter, which is tendantiously distorting the facts.

Rev.Jozef Wojtkiewicz, Rector of the Catholic Institute in Wroclaw, has stated:

"I firmly state once more that neither local nor state authorities interfere in the affairs of our Institute, where education is given in accordance with the program outlined by the church authorities."

A protest in connection with the Pope's letter has been expressed not only by the rector. Girl-students attending the Institute have also expressed themselves on this subject.
4ycie Warszawy #248 Sept.9 only (70 lines) Excerpts

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TIE-IN SALES FORBIDDEN

Domestic Despatch

Owing to the fact that cases of tie-in sales (i.e. making the sale of some goods dependent on the purchase of other less marketable goods) have been discovered in wholesale and retail stores of the Central Trading Organization (PCH), the Central Management of the PCH has issued an instruction forbidding such practices.

According to this instruction, in no case may retail dealers and other clients of wholesale stores or consumers in retail shops be forced to buy other goods in addition to those they want to buy, especially no goods difficult to sell.

It is the duty of wholesale stores and retail shops to apply sound commercial principles and to offer their clients all goods they have on hand.

Any departure from this principle will be regarded as undermining the authority of state trade.
Gazeta Handlowa #11 Sept.7 only (26 lines) Verbatim

SOMETHING FOR THE BBC... Editorial

"The attitude of Great Britain in World War II was clear: England, of her own free will, opposed German totalitarianism, striving for world hegemony. The Cominform Press in Eastern Europe presents a false picture of World War II by accusing the British war policy of insincerity and boom-boom-boom".

This is being repeated from morning till evening by the "highly honest", "highly impartial" and "highly independent" BBC.

Then suddenly, Mr. Mac Millan, a well-known British conservative, speaking in the Strasbourg Council of Europe, on Churchill's behalf and authority, spoiled the BBC's painstaking work! When demanding the immediate admission of Western Germany to the Council of Europe, Mr. Mac Millan referred to Churchill's secret memorandum of OCTOBER 1942.

Let us recall the facts: October 1942 was the month preceding the beginning of the battle of Stalingrad, the month when the world's fate was literally at stake. Churchill, the official one, then spared no words of praise and warm encouragement for the Red Army. "Hold out, my dear, hold out; we are not yet ready for the second front, not yet ready". This was what the official Churchill said.

But, as revealed by Mac Millan on behalf of Churchill, the less official, although the more sincere, Churchill wrote in his secret memorandum of October 1942 as follows:-

"As much as this may be difficult to establish to-day, I believe that the European family can act uniformly within the framework of one Council of Europe. If not, we shall be threatened with immeasurable disaster if Russian barbarism spreads over the culture and independence of the ancient states of Europe."
(i.e. if capitalism becomes weaker as a result of Hitler's defeat - author's note).

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The most interesting thing is that Mac Millan, still speaking on behalf of Churchill, stated that IN HIS MEMORANDUM OF OCTOBER 1942 CHURCHILL had in mind a "united Western Europe with GERMANY AS A MEMBER".

Isn't this clear from A to Z? There can be no doubt here.

How did the "highly impartial", "highly truthful" and "highly independent" BBC manage to handle this Strasbourg situation?

Very simply: it is true that it gave a short summary of this secret memorandum, but it concealed from its listeners Mac Millan's authoritative statement that, ALREADY IN OCTOBER 1942, Churchill WANTED TO INCORPORATE GERMANY in a bloc directed against the Soviet ally who, precisely at that time, was shedding his blood in a severe and lonely fight against the Germans.

The BBC is right: the "attitude" of British capitalists, both before the second World War, during the second World War and after the war, "was clear" and continues to be clear. Whom, then do you want to deafen and confuse with your boom-boom-boom?

Zycie Warszawy Sept. 7, 1949 #246 and others (74 lines) Verbatim

THE OTHER GERMANY.

Lead Editorial

The Western powers are again trying to harness the German nation to the chariot of imperialism by turning the headless and limbless West-German State into a stronghold of capitalist reaction and military aggression. However, forces exist in present Germany which do not approve the imperialist traditions of their nation. The recent statements of many progressive Germans, headed by Wilhelm Pieck, who attended the Warsaw Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, are proof that the number of Germans who understand that German history should be started anew, is steadily increasing.

Obviously, there is and can be no agreement between Poland and the reactionary Germany, which the Western Powers are endeavouring to revive. Minister Beck, (Polish Foreign Minister in 1939) by trying to arrive at an agreement with that Germany, betrayed his own nation. On the other hand, when one of the principal leaders of progressive Germany today, such as Wilhelm Pieck, states that "the German nation will render itself the greatest service by refusing to listen to the advice of those circles which intend to drive a wedge between Germany and Poland", he is a hundred times right.

IT IS ALSO OUR OPINION THAT NEIGHBOURLY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY AS DECLARED BY MAX REIMANN, LEADER OF THE WEST-GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY, ACKNOWLEDGING THE FRONTIER ON THE Odra AND Nysa AS AN ETERNAL FRONTIER OF PEACE, ALSO LIES IN THE INTEREST OF THE POLISH NATION, BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE IN THE VERY HEART OF EUROPE.

Kurjer Codzienny September 8, 1949 #247
and others.

(164 lines) Excerpts.

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TREACHEROUS STAB IN THE BACK Article

Recently the Titoists have brazenly declared that they are closing the Greek-Yugoslav border to Greek refugees. In fact, they have opened the border to monarcho-fascists. Yugoslav territory is being used by them for the struggle against the democratic army.

Having taken the first step, the Tito clique did not hesitate to take the next by openly cooperating with the old lackeys of imperialism and firing at the democratic army.

The stab-in-the-back thrust in Vitsi by Tito brigands appears as further treachery committed by Tito and his band. The Athens-Belgrade Axis now bears the infamous stigma of a joint struggle of two fascist regimes against the liberation movement of the Greek people. Progressive mankind indignantly condemns Tito's treachery. The Greek people, faced by new difficulties created by the hideous enemy, clench their fists in holy indignation and increase their efforts to continue the just struggle for liberation of Greece till the end. Trybuna Ludu #245, Sept. 6, 1949 and others (146 lines) Excerpts

"BALTICA" SHIPPED 500,000th. TON IN 1949 Domestic Despatch

On September 5 the General Cargo Section of the "Baltica" Forwarding Agency shipped its five hundred thousandth ton of mixed cargo since the beginning of this year.

This Jubilee ton consists of cement, shipped by "Baltica" from Gdansk-Gdynia to the Turkish ports of Istanbul and Izmir. The cargo was shipped by the Finnish vessel "Petsamo". The five hundred thousandth ton is not only a quantitative success of "Baltica" but also a qualitative one, for the freight on the cement cost 31 shillings per ton (with two ports of loading) whereas Scandinavian and Panama carriers made an offer of 45 shillings per ton. "Baltica" thus saved 14 shillings per ton.

In 1948 "Baltica" shipped a total of 425,000 tons of general cargo. The plan of the Ministry of Foreign Trade provided for shipping 800,000 tons of general cargo p.a. not until 1951. On the basis of present achievements, "Baltica" will ship that quantity within this year, i.e., 100% more than in 1948, when "Baltica" shipped approximately 2,800,000 tons of general cargo, coal and ores, of which 500,000 tons were general cargo. Since its establishment, (April 1, 1946) until July, 1949, "Baltica" has shipped 6,227,000 tons, of which 1,500,000 tons was general cargo. Since 1947 "Baltica" has concluded 1,340 contracts. In mid-August the firm handled its 8,000th. clearance, which means that it handled 4,000 vessels.

The exceeding of the shipping plan for this year is due to increased general cargo transactions in foreign trade, to an increased number of contracts on a CIF instead of FOB basis and to increased transit of foreign goods through Polish ports. This year we shipped great quantities of Hungarian grain, which were not handled in 1948 through Polish ports. During the three-

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year existence of "Baltica", it has handled various goods as general and bulk cargo to Brazil, Argentina, Holland, Bizonia, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, North Africa, Italy, Rumania, Turkey, Malta, Sardinia, the United States and recently to India.
Dziennik Baltycki #246 Sept.7, 1949 only (66 lines) Verbatim

NEW TASKS OF POLISH SCHOOL.
CONFERENCE OF PZPR EDUCATIONAL
ACTIVISTS IN KRAKOW

Domestic Despatch

The educational activists of the Polish United Worker Party held a conference last Saturday and Sunday in Krakow. 200 teachers and educational workers from the city and province of Krakow took part in the conference, which was opened by the First Secretary of the PZPR Executive Committee, Marian Rybicki who, after greeting the delegate of the PZPR Central Committee, J. Kowalczyk and the assembly, outlined the essential tasks of the conference. He said, inter alia: "The class enemy has not renounced the struggle for the mind's and hearts of youth but he is sharpening the struggle by misusing the authority of the Church whose high hierarchy, headed by the Pope, has completely passed into the service of Anglo-Saxon imperialists. We must realize that the struggle for youth will become gradually more acute, primarily in schools."

A. Polewka, Sejm deputy, discussed current political problems, describing the activities of the reactionary section of the clergy, the vanguard of Vatican aggression. He said: "The objective of those activities is to effect a division between believers and unbelievers, to provoke religious discord and to hamper the building of socialism. Contrary to the hopes of reactionary warmongers, all persons of good will, both believers and unbelievers, will continue to build People's Poland. The reactionary section of the clergy is confronted by patriotic priests united with the people and enjoying protection of the State authorities."

"In the 1948/49 school year, 71% of the children promoted to the eight class were children of peasants and workers; the percentage in junior pedagogical colleges was 86.6 (the corresponding figures in pre-war years did not exceed 20%)

Zofia Zemankowa, head of the Propaganda Educational and Cultural Section of the PZPR Executive Committee, stated that democratization of schools has not yet penetrated to the basis of teaching, i.e. it has so far failed to bring about a change in the substance of teaching and in school programs, which should prepare youth for its task of a builder in socialist Poland. These aims will be implemented this year. Youth will be educated in a spirit of progressive outlook. We must imbue youth with a deep conception of people's patriotism, combined with the sense of international solidarity of the proletariat.

The discussion was summed up by Jozef Kowalczyk, representative of the PZPR Central Committee, who said inter alia:-

"We must exert ourselves to make the new school year a turning point in education by bringing about a change in the substance

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of teaching and by basing teaching on a materialistic outlook. We shall introduce universal compulsory self-education, devoted to two principal problems; namely: basic knowledge of the materialistic conception and of the principles of socialist pedagogy.

"Supported by the Soviet Union and people's democracies, we are rapidly achieving popularization of culture and a higher living standard."
Dziennik Polski Sept. 7, 1949 #245 only (220 lines) Excerpts

TELL TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT TRUTH. Article by Michal Ulewicz

We already know from the press and the radio that on the 10th. anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on Poland Pope Pius XII issued a special letter to Polish bishops. We also know that this letter was published in "Osservatore Romano", the official press organ of the Vatican, and was simultaneously broadcast by protestant, that is, by Catholic criterion, heretical radios in America and England. It is by these channels and not from Polish bishops, silent on this subject, that we have learned what the Vatican has to say to us at such an important moment.

"Defensor pacis" (Defender of peace). The Pope writes: "We made personal efforts, through our representatives in various capitals, to avoid war". In actual fact, the Pope recommended to the Polish nation the "Munich path", leading to submission to Hitler.

"Ecclesia in periculo" (The Church in danger) Where is the Church in danger? Is it among Hitlerites or among thousands of various religious sects in America and England? No. The Vatican is trying to spread the version that danger threatens the Catholic Church from Polish Catholics. Can any enlightened and honestly thinking man believe all this? Church buildings are in danger, too. Apparently the Vatican means the splendid St. John Cathedral and many other churches in Warsaw, destroyed in August, 1944 by the Pope's "beloved brothers" (the Germans). And the fact that these churches and thousands of other churches throughout Poland are being speedily rebuilt is a "minor detail" for Pope Pius XII. "The Church is in danger", indeed, but danger lies in the policy of the Vatican allied with imperialism, which again tries to set the world on fire.

"Non possumus" (We can not). When Poland was being dismembered in the 18th century, appeal for moral help was made to the Vatican but the Pope replied: "Non possumus". Now the Pope declares to the world that "the teaching of religion in Polish schools has been forbidden, that nearly all Catholic associations have been closed in Poland", etc.

In actual fact there is a Catholic University in Lublin operated directly by bishops. There are also 40 secondary schools operated by religious congregations, attended by 12,000 pupils, 600 kindergartens under the supervision of religious congregations, attended by 22,000 thousand children, and 264 children's homes with 12,890 children. There are also Catholic associations operating in Poland, such as "Caritas", "Militia of the Immaculate Virgin" and many fraternities and sodalities.

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Apparently, the Pope had in mind those associations which have been actually closed, namely, those operated by such priests as Gurgacz, Ortowski, Losos or by such "Catholics" as Doboszynski.

"Beatus qui tenet". This is a saying from old times, meaning "blessed is he who holds".... And it should be remembered that the Catholic Church in Poland, i.e. the senior authorities of the church hold, with the assent of the Polish Government 147,667.8 hectares of land in the old territory of Poland. Dziennik Ludowy #245 Sept.8 and others (300 lines)
Excerpts

WHAT SORT OF PEACE WAS ADVOCATED
BY VATICAN DIPLOMACY?

Article

The lying accusations against People's Poland, contained in the letter of Pius XII to Polish Bishops, include an assertion which contains an iota of truth. The Pope wrote that he "made personal efforts, through the intermediary of his representatives in various Capitals, to avert war".

The so-called "Peace Action" of the Vatican, in the period preceding Hitler's attack on Poland, did not differ in the least from the "peace action" conducted by Goebbels and other propagandists of the Third Reich.

The pseudo-peaceful Vatican action found its expression in an attempt to induce Poland to agree to Hitler's demands. The Papal Nuncio in Warsaw, Cortesi, delivered to President Moscicki (of Poland) on June 13 the Pope's message, advising Poland to cede Gdansk and appealing to the Polish press to cease its attacks against Germany. There can be no better example illustrating the real meaning of the so-called Vatican "Peace action." On September 22, 1939 "Osservatore Romano", Vatican's official organ, reprinted an article from the fascist daily "Popolo d'Italia", advising England and France to conclude peace by compromise with Germany. The peace would have been based on acceptance of German robbery, which would mean a lasting German hold on Poland.

Another expression of Vatican action was the Pope's speech to the Polish colony in Rome on September 30, 1939. "Your grief" - the Pope said then, "should be free of any desire for retaliation and should not turn into hatred." Did this not mean that Poles should humbly endure German occupation and not weaken German forces? Both the "peaceful" game of Vatican diplomacy and the advice given to Poles had the same objective, to create the best possible peace conditions for the Germans, so that they might prepare aggression against the Soviet Union. This attitude, maintained by the Vatican for many years, reveals its determined anti-Polish policy. After the war, the Vatican remained true to this policy by supporting revisionist elements in Germany and by attacking our Odra and Nysa frontier. The Vatican now considers German reactionaries an irreplaceable tool of American imperialists in their struggle against the forces of progress and socialism. Much has changed in the world but the Pope's faithfulness to German reactionaries has remained as inflexible as ever before. The Pope's recent letter to Polish Bishops, which, with the help of lies, tries to weaken our country internally, would betray its author, even if it were unsigned. Such a letter could have been written only by an enemy of the Polish

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Monday, September 12, 1949

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Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

POLISH LAW IN DEFENCE OF
 FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

Domestic Despatch

Upon invitation of the Warsaw Branch of the Democratic Lawyers Society, Professor H. Swiatkowski, Minister of Justice, delivered a speech on: "Polish law in defence of freedom of conscience". Prof. Swiatkowski spoke concerning the meaning of the decree of July 5, 1949.

This decree constitutes further evidence of the attitude of the Government of People's Poland towards freedom of conscience and religion. People's Poland assures full freedom of religion and religious practice to all citizens. This is contrary to the policy of the pre-war Polish government, which discriminated against non-Catholics.

The speaker stated that the Government of People's Poland not only left full freedom for worship of the Catholic religion but even refrained from abolishing Church privileges.

Minister Swiatkowski said: - "The attitude of the Polish Episcopate towards the People's State is mostly negative; pastoral letters of many bishops, priests taking part in revolutionary plots and even acting as leaders of forest gangs, are evidence of this."

But apart from this the ranks of progressive democratic priest favorably disposed to People's Poland, which guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to all citizens, are growing from day to day.

The lecture, containing a deep analysis of the Polish post-war law relating to freedom of conscience, met with repeated applause of the numerous listeners.
 Rzeczpospolita #250, Sept. 11, (46 lines) and others (Verbatim)

COMPOSITION OF POLISH
 DELEGATION TO UN SESSION

Domestic Despatch

The Council of Ministers, at a session on September 9, approved the following composition of the Polish delegation to the Fourth U.N. session.

Delegates: Ambassador S. Wierblowski, Secretary-General of

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the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassadors M.Naszowski and J.Winiewicz, Ministers Dr.J.Suchy and J.Drohojowski.

Alternate delegates: Director T.Zebrowski, Minister L.Krajewski, Director H.Altman and Director Professor Dr.M.Lachs. Zycie Warszawy #250, Sept.11.1949 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

WARSAW POPULATION CELEBRATES FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF
PRAGA (RIGHT BANK OF WARSAW) Domestic Despatch

This year the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Praga on Sept.14,1945 was celebrated in Warsaw on Sept.11 and coincided with the return of the Warsaw garrison from summer maneuvers.

Innumerable crowds of Warsaw residents gathered along the parade route to greet the soldiers of the First Kosciuszko Division, returning from maneuvers. (70 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #251 Sept.12 and others

150,000 AT HISTORICAL PSIE POLE.
PEASANT DELEGATIONS FROM THROUGHOUT
COUNTRY PARTICIPATE IN GAY
HARVEST FESTIVITIES. Domestic Despatch

Last Sunday's imposing celebration at historical Psie Pole near Wroclaw, was the culmination of local harvest festivities.

Here, several centuries ago, the ancient foe of the Slay race was shamefully defeated. Here, in 1945, the Red and Polish Armies smashed the Nazi forces. Now, at the same place, over 100,000 peasants, farm hands and factory workers as well as about 50,000 Wroclaw residents gathered to celebrate the all-Polish harvest ceremony in an uplifted and joyful mood.

President Bierut, Sejm Marshal Kowalski, Premier Cyrankiewicz, Marshal Zymierski, members of the Government and representatives of parties, associations and organizations, attended the celebration. Zycie Warszawy #251 Sept.12 and others (149 lines) Excerpts

THE SOURCE OF THE
SEPTEMBER (1939) DEFEAT. Domestic Despatch

The Polish Committee of Peace Defenders announces Wiktor Grosz's lecture on: "The Source of the September Defeat" which will be delivered in the NCT (National Technologists Organization) hall 3/5, Czacki Street on Tuesday September 13 at 6. P.M.

Entrance fee 20.- zl. The entire revenue will be devoted to Warsaw's reconstruction. Rzeczpospolita #250, September 11, 1949 and others (8 lines) - Verbatim

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GERMAN COURTS WERE SENTENCING POLES
ON BASIS OF REV.HOSZYCKI'S TESTOMONY.
Conclusion of hearings in Lodz trial

Domestic Despatch

Witnesses who testified on the fourth day of the trial of priests, who were Gestapo agents, have fully confirmed the indictment. After the reading of testimony, the Court, at the proposal of the Public Prosecutor, decided to include in the trial record the files of the German Special Court in Kalisz concerning the case of Werdler and Kaminski, which clearly prove that sentences imposed by the German Court were based on Rev.Hoszycki's testimony.

After testimony of the last witness for Weiland's defence, which brought out new vital facts, the Presiding Judge closed the hearings, adjourning the trial to September 12.
Zycie Warszawy #250, Sept.11,1949 and others (76 lines) Excerpts

GDANSK GATEWAY TO POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

The Gdańsk Branch of the Polish Tourist Society has published: "Gdańsk: Gateway to Poland" by Professor Jan Kilarski. The book is in English. Professor Kilarski is well-known for his research work on Gdańsk history.

The book is very well printed, contains handsome illustrations and splendid historical details. The aim of Professor Kilarski's book is to liquidate, on the basis of documents concerning relations between Poland and Gdańsk, the old German myth about the German past of Gdańsk.
Rzeczpospolita #250, September 11, (14 lines) Verbatim only.

EXPLANATION

Domestic Despatch

No.232 of "Rzeczpospolita" contained an inaccurate notice about the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin at Piasek in Wrocław. In the article: "Churches rise out of ruins" we wrote, among others: Queer things sometimes happen to the rebuilt churches. The rebuilt church of Saint Mary the Virgin at Piaski in Wrocław still remains unused."

According to explanations from the Church Administration of Lower Silesia, the above mentioned church is only covered by a roof and not yet re-constructed. It will be put into use as soon as its full reconstruction is finished.
Rzeczpospolita #251, Sept.12,1949 only (17 lines) Verbatim

PRESIDENT TOLWINSKI LEFT FOR GENEVA. Domestic Despatch

On Thursday, September 8, the President of Warsaw, Comrade Tolwinski left the capital for the international conference of city and local government representatives in Geneva. The Presidents of Szczecin and Łódź, Comrades Minor and Zaremba will also participate in the conference.

Com.Tolwinski will deliver a lecture at the conference on Warsaw reconstruction achievements and the six-year plan. Verbatim
Trybuna Ludu #250, Sept.11,1949 and others (17 lines)

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LET US INCREASE CROPS AND POWER OF
PEOPLE'S POLAND.
LET US DEEPEN SOURCE OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS,
UNITY OF WORKING PEOPLE.
SPEECH BY POLISH PRESIDENT AT HARVEST
CELEBRATION.

Domestic Despatch

Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic, delivered a speech to 150,000 people assembled at the central harvest celebration on Psie Pole near Wroclaw. He said, in part:

"Here, near Wroclaw, the brotherly Soviet Army, with Polish soldiers fighting at their side, struck the enemy deadly and final blows. NEVER AGAIN WILL THE AGGRESSOR'S FOOT STAND ON THIS SPOT."

"Ten years ago Poland, ruled by rich land-owners and capitalists, was unable to oppose Nazi aggression. We know the reason for this defeat and the cause of our weakness. The chief and only reason was the Government of land-owners and capitalists. It was a government of Hitler's vassals, a treacherous and anti-populist government, a tyrant and oppressor of the Polish worker masses and a stubborn enemy of the worker and peasant state, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The working population will never grant power to parasites, exploiters, and traitors. Never again will Poland be a point of support for warmongers, imperialists, reactionaries and Fascists. The capitalistic and magnates' governments and present reactionaries endeavour to preserve the ignorance of the people's masses to, cheat them and make them believe in superstition, gossip, war rumours and their own alleged weakness. In this way they try to hinder the achievements of the people's regime. There were 169 agricultural schools, attended by about 7,000 pupils, before the war. Today, 35,000 peasant girls and boys are being taught at 200 higher and 500 secondary agricultural schools, i.e. 5 times more than before the war. Moreover, there are about 6,000 agricultural training centers attended by about 250,000 persons. There are 20,000 village elementary schools, as compared with the pre-war 15,500. The number of pupils has increased by 100,000. "Cycie Warszawy #251, Sept. 12 and others (418 lines) Excerpts.

PRIESTS, PARTICIPANTS IN CONGRESS
OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY,
RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT OF POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

On September 1 President Boleslaw Bierut, in the audience room of the Belvedere Palace, received representatives of the clergy, participants in the Merger Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. Premier Cyrankiewicz was present. On behalf of the delegation of the clergy, Rev. Prelate Grim said, inter alia: "The welfare of the Sovereign Republic is the supreme cause, which we want to serve. Our hierarchy has taken certain steps and we, the lower ranks, came today to ask you, Most Illustrious Citizen President, to help us so that we might work joyfully and then our work will be doubled." President Bierut declared, in part: "We are all benefitting by the epochal work of the Polish people. We must, therefore, do everything to help the people. I think that this task is not incompatible either with faith or with duties of persons working for the State or with duties of the clergy. I want to take this opportunity to appeal to you, fellow countrymen, who have an opportunity to talk regularly to people, to rouse in them faith, enthusiasm and conviction that, by working for Poland, they are doing a good deed and that their work will become a basis for better, more cultural and, therefore, more fruitful life of future generations. Talks aiming at settlement of relations between Church

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and State are being carried on between the Government and representatives of the Episcopate. The entire nation is interested in normal mutual relations between Church and State. The people's regime and the Government, which is also strongly interested in this, is and will do everything possible to normalise and establish relations between Church and State, based on mutual understanding.

The majority of our population is religious. The people's regime, because of its character, does not want to oppose the feeling of the majority of the population. The problem of normalization of relations between State and Church depends on mutual confidence. I think that the section of Polish clergy, which loves Poland and wishes her to develop and flourish has a common path of action with us, State leaders."

"The difficulty lies in the fact that a section of the clergy has an unfriendly attitude to the people's regime. You should convince your ecclesiastical colleagues that even if they do not like present Polish reality, they should not express their opinions in churches." (604 lines) Excerpts
 Slowo Powszechne #246 September 11, 1949 and others

F O R E I G N

MALTA TO PLACE ITSELF UNDER U.S. PROTECTION?
 ULTIMATUM TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT Foreign Despatch
 London, PAP

The Daily Telegraph reports that the Premier of Malta, Boffa has published the text of an ultimatum handed to the British Colonial Office. Boffa states that he has prepared two alternative ultimatums.

The first states that "in the event of an unsatisfactory reply from Great Britain to Malta's legitimate claims, the Government of Malta will lay the issue before its people and will ask them to declare, by means of a national referendum, whether, under the changed conditions, they want to remain loyal to Britain or prefer to link their fate to the United States or some other great power, which would be prepared to give Malta economic aid in exchange for using its bases."

The above mentioned first alternative was handed unofficially to Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, and was rejected by him then and there. This induced the Government of Malta to hand the British Colonial Secretary the other alternative ultimatum, reading as follows:

"In the event of an unsatisfactory reply to Malta's legitimate claims, the Government of Malta will lay the issue before its people and will ask them to declare, by means of a national referendum, whether, under the changed conditions, they want to remain loyal to Britain or prefer to link their fate with the United States in exchange for economic aid and to place bases in Malta at the disposal of the United States."
 Trybuna Ludu #251 September 12 and others
 (52 lines) Verbatim

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TITO'S CRIMINAL PLANS AGAINST HUNGARY AIMED TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT AND TO CHANGE SYSTEM. INDICTMENT OF EX-MINISTER RAJK.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - The indictment of ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Laszlo Rajk and his seven associates, announced on Saturday, accuses the defendants of high treason, espionage, intention to overthrow by force the democratic system and Government of the Hungarian Republic and of other criminal acts. The trial will begin on September 26.

During investigation Rajk admitted that he had systematically informed American spies about happenings in Hungary. The American Intelligence Service was working in Hungary primarily with the help of Yugoslav spies, sent by the Tito regime.

Tito's plan also provided for assassination of leading members of the Hungarian Government and for creation of a new Hungarian Government, headed by Rajk, as Premier. Rajk undertook the execution of these criminal instructions.

Zycie Warszawy, #250, Sept. 11 and others, 115 lines-excerpts

U.S. SOLDIERS ATTACK BAVARIAN PEOPLE.

Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - The AEN agency announces from Nuremberg that in many places in Northern Bavaria, where American army manoeuvres are taking place, German civilians are attacked by American soldiers. Drunken American soldiers demolish shops and restaurants, beat Germans and violate women.

Rzeczpospolita, #250, Sept. 11 only, 10 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

PREMIER'S CIRCULAR CONFIRMS JUSTICE OF OUR ASSUMPTIONS. CREATION OF SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR APPRAISAL OF NEW PROJECTS IN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Domestic despatch

With real satisfaction we publish today the news that the highest Government organs attach great importance to cooperation with the masses of civil servants. This is proven by the creation of a special Commission in the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers for appraisal of new projects concerning increase of efficiency in our government administration. The Premier's Circular, issued on this matter, encourages workers to intensive efforts for that objective and assures every worker the possibility of exercising his influence on performance of all office work.

Kurier Codzienny, #252, Sept. 11 and others, 185 lines-excerpts

"STATISTICAL NEWS".

Domestic despatch

Issue No. 16 of the Statistical News for 1949 contains the following items: registration of serious contagious diseases, figures on sowing meadows and pastures, industrial production, Polish sea ports, operations of Polish merchant marine, employment in State industrial enterprises, physical and white collar workers organised in trade unions, social insurance, revenue from public taxes, secondary vocational schools in the 1948/49 school year, periodicals according to frequency of publication, activities of the General Mutual Insurance Institute. Kurier Codzienny, #252, Sept. 11, only, 20 lines-verbatim

POTATOES SOLD ON INSTALMENT PLAN TO WORKERS. PRINCIPLES FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION. RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.
Domestic despatch

The above Committee approved principles for the purchase and distribution of potatoes in the Autumn. Following this decision, the Price Regulation Bureau of the Ministry of Domestic Trade established potato prices, binding in individual provinces from September 10, payable to producers and selling prices. The Economic Committee also decided to sell potatoes to workers on the instalment plan.

The Peasant Self-Help Central Sales Agency will, through the intermediary of township cooperatives, purchase potatoes in the free market for supply to the urban population, for a winter reserve, for the potato processing industry and for the Central Meat Agency as animal fodder. The Ministry of Domestic Trade instructed the "Spolem" Central Consumer Cooperative to distribute potatoes among all its urban agencies. The above Cooperative will also supply potatoes to canteens and other collective feeding points, conducted by workshops. The Central Agricultural Agency will supply potatoes to hospitals, vacation resorts, the potato processing industry, large customers and workers of the nationalized sectors in towns, in which there are no consumer cooperatives.

An important novelty in this year's potato campaign is sale on the instalment plan to workers in accordance with the Economic Committee's resolution. Retail sales of potatoes will be conducted primarily by Consumer Cooperative shops and shops of the Central State Sales Agency.

Zycie Warszawy, #250, September 11, 1949 and others, 85 lines-excerpt

CAPITULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN WASHINGTON. U.S. TAKES OVER ACTUAL SUPERVISION OF BRITISH EMPIRE. CONSENT TO LOWER POPULATION'S STANDARD OF LIVING.
Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - It has been announced that at the Washington conference Great Britain has consented to investment of American capital in the Sterling zone. Agreement has been reached on the following points:

- 1) The United States will direct private and Government capital investments to countries in the Sterling zone.
- 2) Great Britain assumes the obligation to take all necessary steps to remove any obstacles which might hamper American investments.

Zycie Warszawy, #250, September 11, 1949 and others, 78 lines-excerpt

FIRST JOINT CONFERENCE OF POLISH SCIENTISTS AND WORKERS.
Domestic despatch

On the initiative of "Trybuna Robotnicza", the first joint conference of Polish scientists and workers took place in Katowice on September 11 with Prof. Wladyslaw Kuczewski, President of the Silesian Polytechnic, in the chair. It was attended by professors of the Silesian Polytechnic in Gliwice and by leading workers, i.e. rationalizers in industry and representatives of inventors' clubs, existing in industrial establishments. Representatives of the smelting,

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The conference discussed and established permanent forms for cooperation between scientists and workers with the object of accelerating technical progress by means of rationalization of methods for production and work processes based on initiative of the workers' masses.

Comrade Tadeusz Galinski, editor-in-chief of "Trybuna Robotnicza" opened the conference and emphasized that the struggle for technical progress should become the common concern of enlightened workers, engineers and scientists deeply loving their country.

He also drew attention to strong bonds linking Soviet scientists with workers in industrial establishments. The highest scientific body in the Soviet Union, the USSR Academy of Science, participates in such cooperation.
Trybuna Ludu, #251, Sept. 12 only, 120 lines-excerpts

OWING TO COMPETITION, MACHINE INDUSTRY ACCOMPLISHED THREE-YEAR PLAN.
Domestic despatch

The Central Administration of the Machine Industry, comprising about 100 factories of machine tools, precision tools, optical instruments, textile and agricultural machinery and casting equipment, completed the three-year plan, estimated at 645,438,000 zl. at 1937 prices. First in the competition was the Union of Textile Machines, having completed its plan on April 10. The Machine industry has introduced new branches, non-existent before the war.

In the field of textile-machinery construction, we are now producing cotton carding machines, 3-4 selfactors and automatic looms, by assembly line methods; we have started a new line of knitting industry needles; we are producing spare parts for textile machines, thus making our textile industry independent of foreign suppliers.

In the field of optical and precision tools, we are producing optical, laboratory and technical glass and machines for polishing optical glass; we have also increased the assortment of medical instruments and equipment, we have serial production of all kinds of microscopes: school, laboratory and special. Our post-war machine production also includes monochromators, special lamps, valuable measuring and clock apparatus, carburetors, and many others.

We have also commenced serial production of agricultural machinery and tools; we are producing reapers, tractor equipment, etc.

In the casting line, production has been modernized and new branches of casting machines and equipment have been introduced.

As concerns machine tools, new types have been produced, their number being five times greater than in pre-war Poland.
Trybuna Ludu, #250, Sept. 11 and others
55 lines-excerpts

POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Domestic Despatch

Secretary General of the Polish Foreign Office and the head of the Polish delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N. Ambassador Wierblowski, left Warsaw for New York on September 11. Zycie Warszawy #251, Sept. 12 and others (4 lines) Verbatim.

SECTION B
ASPECT OF ENGLISH SCHOOL SYSTEM Article by George Chandes
Bidwell

We appraise a school system from the point of view of whether it is accessible to all, throughout its whole range or in sections which are of value to an individual, irrespective of his social or financial status and, secondly, from the point of view of the value to society of its results.

In giving a brief appraisal of the English school system, in accordance with the above principles, we shall try, first of all, to put it to the test by applying the first of the above two criteria. It will be immediately discovered that a clear-cut line runs throughout the whole system of English schools: on the one side we have education, paid for by parents and on the other side, education paid for by the state. This indicates at once that education in England is not open to all throughout its whole range, together with the advantages that it might bring to an individual, irrespective of his social or financial status. It is obvious that the son of a worker's family can only receive education provided by the state. Education, which wealthy parents can offer their sons and daughters, is closed to him. Thus, the above system is inevitably bound to be one of the essential factors of the division into classes.

State schools have not yet lost the brand, impressed on them at the time when they were openly charitable institutions. The result is that, to this day, although accessible to all, these schools are attended, as a rule, only by worker and peasant children or by children of such members of the lower middle class who cannot afford to pay the cost of private kindergartens and private schools or who do not wish to ruin themselves in order to obtain the social distinctions arising out of paying these costs.

Church schools, authorized to continue their work by the School Act of 1944, provided they cover more than a half of the cost of reconstruction and modernization of their buildings, are half-way between state education and education paid for by the parents. However, their sympathies are decidedly with the bourgeoisie. As everywhere in the world, they are inculcating the belief that God has divided mankind into the rich and the poor and that it is His desire that they should "remain in the condition to which they have been called". Church schools are maintained with money paid by rich members of the church, who feel qualms of conscience and hope that, by their charitable acts, they will placate clergymen on earth and saints in heaven.

Private kindergartens and elementary schools, to which wealthy and well-to-do people send their children, are of various types. One thing, however, is taught directly or indirectly by all of them, namely: class consciousness. Children attending these schools automatically consider themselves something better than children from free state schools and feel tremendously "humiliated" if a financial disaster in their family happens to make it necessary to transfer them to a state school. I know from my own experience, gained at the elementary school, that I got rid of my prejudices against the working class only many years later.

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After having graduated from a state, private or church elementary school, the English child may enter a secondary school (Grammar School) or a "Public School" - a paradoxical name because a public school is, in actual fact, a very exclusive private secondary school.

In his work, entitled "British Education", published in 1948, H.C.Dent clearly favors public schools but admits nevertheless that

"Admission to public schools is reserved for children of wealthy parents. The fact that many parents, with limited financial resources, bear great sacrifices to be able to send their children to a public school, does not make this assertion less true, for even in the latter case the parents are comparatively well-to-do. The pupils do not represent a cross-section of society but merely two or three strata lying near one another."

Prof.G.M.Trevelyan, head of Trinity College at Cambridge wrote in his "English Social History" in 1942:

"With the assistance of reformed public schools, the middle classes found for their children an opening to the "ruling classes". Landed gentry liberal professions and freshly-baked industrialists have created a broadened modern aristocracy."

The above excerpts are sufficient to qualify British public schools as the main pillars of capitalism.

However, although boys are being brought up as rulers at public schools, the curriculum does not include the study of the people's masses, which they are to rule. Let us quote H.C.Dent again:

"Their ignorance is even more complete, owing to the fact that teachers have been recruited almost exclusively from the same social class.
"Owing to their exclusiveness and their scope of education, they begin adult life on a higher level than other boys and, having no understanding for a lower standard of life, they retain the exclusiveness inculcated in them at school throughout their career and social life".

It is not, therefore, surprising that diplomats, nearly all of whom were brought up in that atmosphere, set about their task with aversion when accredited to countries ruled by people's democracy and show a complete lack of understanding for the aims and aspirations of the leading class in these countries, the worker class.

Now let us examine the features of the highest level of education - the university. No student can live in Oxford or Cambridge and participate even to a modest degree in the life of these communities if his annual income is less than 350 pounds or about 550,000 zlotys. Thus it is obvious that the majority of students come from wealthy homes. This suits capitalism to perfection.

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Think what it would mean in educational opportunities for the working class if millions of pounds sterling, spent by snobbish parents on private elementary schools, secondary schools, public schools and universities, were used for the general education of the masses under a progressive democratic system.

The National Association of Teachers is a fighting organization and the aim of the fight primarily is to obtain from a capitalist society a better school system for the people, for the children of the people, and secondly, better professional training of teachers and improvement of their living and working conditions.

However, the managers of the Association show an excessive tendency "to go slow" which, essentially, means nothing but unnecessary readiness to make the interests of schools and teachers subservient to bourgeoisie and capitalism.

In conclusion, it can be said that present-day England is remote from assuring all her citizens an equal start in education. Workers' possibilities are limited to a high degree while all doors are open to those who can pay with money made from the work of the people or earned from capitalists for supporting their putrid economic system.

The British school system is responsible for bringing up people with unstable mentality. Britain spends 760,000,000 pounds per annum on armaments and only one third of that sum on education.

The fruit of the English school system is class consciousness. The state school maintains the working class in the status assigned to it under the capitalist system. Public schools are bringing up the snobbish "ruling class", which lives on other people's work and, among other things, forces the workers to fight in wars, because it derives large profit from wars.

Considering that there is no intermingling between individual sections of the English school system, it is clear that its aim is to preserve the existing bourgeois-capitalist society. As stated in the resolution passed at a recent International Conference of Teachers in Warsaw, the school system in Great Britain is an instrument for subjugation of the people. Kuznica #36 Sept. 11 only (800 lines) Excerpts

MRS. TRUMAN'S ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR.
THE PRESIDENT'S AIDE-DE-CAMP AS KING OF CORRUPTION. (by the Information Press Agency's own correspondent).
Washington, in August

A few months ago, Drew Pearson, a popular American journalist, attacked General Harry H. Vaughan, President Truman's Aide-de-camp who, apart from his aide-de-camp function, acts as the best, personal friend of the President. Pearson then stated that General Vaughan accepted an Argentine decoration though the acceptance of foreign decorations, without permission, was forbidden. President Truman hastened to defend his friend and at the first opportunity publicly called journalist Pearson an S.O.B.

This moved Washington. It is true that Pearson is himself no crystal pure character but the general opinion was that harm had

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been done to him. General Vaughan triumphed. But not for long. As I mentioned in my previous letter on the subject of American corruption, investigation established that several high dignitaries in Washington get 5% on the amounts of government orders placed by them. The investigation in the matter of "five-per-centers", as they are called here, brought the removal of two well-known generals in army head-quarters. During the investigation the name of General Vaughan, President Truman's friend, was mentioned several times.

Refrigerators as "presents".

In spite of the general's denial and of Mrs. Truman's defence, the investigation continued, because the matter had become too public. The results were a revelation. Up to now, General Vaughan's account is debited with the following criminal acts:

In 1947, when there were still certain restrictions on building material, General Vaughan ordered the sale of material in short supply valued at 75,000, to the owner of a race track in San Francisco. It could not be ascertained how much the general got for that transaction.

In 1946, Vaughan was, for a change, interested in sugar and ordered an increase in the allocation of sugar to a certain industrial firm. That order, as well as the above mentioned intervention on behalf of the race track owner, were completely illegal. But in view of the General's high position in the White House, the order was carried out. The amount of sugar received by the general also remains unknown. The largest affair concerns perfume and electric refrigerators. In 1945 a certain Mr. John Maragon, a well-known swindler, as investigation established, went by military plane to Europe for the purpose of "marauding". On his way back the customs authorities found a bottle of champagne on Maragon, in which that slicker had put some very valuable oils for perfume manufacture. But Maragon was set free, and the matter liquidated. Maragon had, at the time, free access to the White House. The perfume factory most probably considered itself under obligation towards General Vaughan. That is why, in 1945-1946 at the order of the factory (Albert Verley Company in Chicago) 7 very expensive and luxurious refrigerators were sent to Washington and placed at Vaughan's disposal. It must be added that, in connection with the heat in the U.S. capital, for many months refrigerators are of great importance here.

To whom did General Vaughan present the refrigerators? The report is the following: (1-) the general himself (2-) Mrs. Truman, who sent it to the President's private residence in the small town of Independence, (3) John Snyder, the Minister of Finance, (4) Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (5) James K. Vardaman, at the time Aide-de-camp of the President for naval affairs (6) Mathew J. Connelly, Secretary of the President (7) the mess of the secretary of the White House. No explanations necessary...

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Minister Johnson and B-36

Investigation of General Vaughan, who is, without doubt, the king of Washington corruption, turned the interest of American public opinion to another affair of much greater importance. I mean the parallel investigation in the affair of Louis A. Johnson, the Minister of Defence and the B-36. This mysterious mark is not the number of a spy. That is what great bombers of the American Airforce are called.

Since Minister Johnson's nomination, gossip spread that his nomination means an increase in B-36 bomber purchases. Actually, in recent months the American Airforce has ordered bombers of this type only. The Airforce already possesses 200 of them, costing many millions of dollars.

The Military Airforce publicly states that B-36s are the best bombers. Isn't it astonishing that B-36 bombers are produced by consolidated Vultee Aircraft, Minister Johnson having been their manager until he became minister?

There is no doubt about the connection between that fact and increased purchases of B-36s. Investigation in the matter will surely be stopped. But in public opinion, Minister Johnson will remain General Vaughan's competitor. Such is American "model democracy", so strongly advertised abroad.

by Henryk Witkowski.

Glos Wielkopolski #247 Sept. 9. (145 lines) Verbatim (And others)

IN SERVICE OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION. TITO GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN POLAND, VIOLATING POLISH-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT OF 1946. Polish Government's Note of Protest.

Communique

On September 8 the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented a Note to the Embassy of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic. The Note reads, in part:

Some time ago Polish public security officers ascertained that certain representatives of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic sent to Poland on various official missions, have been CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE on the territory of the Polish Republic. In a concrete case, described below, espionage activities tending to undermine Poland's economic and defensive potential have for some time been conducted by Petrovic Milic, a Yugoslav citizen and an official representative of the Yugoslav Ministry of Communications, officially sent to Poland by Yugoslav authorities in March 1948.

ON AUGUST 29 OF THIS YEAR PETROVIC WAS ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE. HIS APARTMENT IN CHORZOW WAS SEARCHED AND VARIOUS SECRET DOCUMENTS CONCERNING CERTAIN POLISH INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOUND THERE HAVE FULLY CONFIRMED HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN POLAND. INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER IS CONTINUING.

Without going into details of Petrovic's espionage activities, full examination of which comes within the jurisdiction of organs for administration of justice in the Polish Republic, it must be stated now that, acting on instructions and on behalf of appropriate organs of the Yugoslav Government, for objectives irrefutably revealing the hostile tendencies of that Government, Petrovic after

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his arrival in Poland in March 1948, embarked on espionage activities. He organized an espionage network and recruited agents in Poland, instructing them to supply information, documents, drawings and plans concerning Polish industry, the railway system, etc. IN PARTICULAR PETROVIC ENDEAVOURED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING POLAND'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. Through the intermediary of the espionage network, which he organized, Petrovic succeeded in obtaining a certain number of secret documents, charts and plans for which he paid various sums of money to his agents. Petrovic was forwarding espionage materials, obtained by such means, to Yugoslavia. It has also been ascertained that, in addition to espionage activities Petrovic, the same as other official representatives of the Government of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic, CONDUCTED SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN POLAND by distributing, himself and through paid agents recruited by him, illegal Yugoslav propaganda publications, not permitted to circulate in Poland, which slandered democratic Poland and her allies, the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. These criminal propaganda activities attempted to provoke hostility in Poland against the people's democratic camp and coincide with the criminal activities of the fascist underground.

Reserving for itself the right to refer again to the problem of anti-Polish and anti-democratic activity of certain emissaries of the Yugoslav Government in Poland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states already now that espionage, conducted on Polish territory by an official representative of a Yugoslav Ministry IS A HOSTILE ACT AGAINST THE POLISH NATION AND STATE.

In the face of these facts, the Polish Government definitely demands that such hostile activities of representatives of the Federated Yugoslav People's Republic on the territory of the Polish State be stopped.

These activities result from deliberate action, ordered by the Yugoslav Government and aimed at weakening the united peace camp of democratic States, from which the Yugoslav Government excluded itself by passing over to the anti-democratic, imperialist camp of warmongers. This is fully proven by the fascist attitude and anti-people political activity of the Yugoslav Government.

The fact that already in March 1948 organs of the Yugoslav Government were sending individuals to Poland who conducted espionage, throws a characteristic light on the Yugoslav Government's HOSTILITY OF LONG STANDING toward the States in the peace camp and toward democratic Poland.

It is not by accident that, contrary to paper declarations, intended to misguide public opinion in Yugoslavia, the hostile attitude of the Government of the Federal Yugoslav People's Republic toward Poland, which found its expression, among other things, in sabotage of trade relations and in closing of the Polish Information Bureau in Belgrade, was demonstrated with increasing clearness. THE ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE CAMP OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY and, in a concrete instance, the revealed espionage activity in Poland of

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Milic Petrovic, official envoy of the Yugoslav Ministry of Communication - are a logical outcome of the ties between the Yugoslav Government and the camp of warmongers and an example of the anti-democratic and pro-imperialist policy of the Yugoslav Government in essential international problems. This is a link in the general hostile action against the peace camp, against a camp fighting for freedom of oppressed nations. It reveals the increasingly evident fact that the Yugoslav Government is serving the international forces of reaction.

In view of the above it is not surprising that the renegade activities of the Government of the Yugoslav Federal People's Republic and its desertion from the camp of democracy and peace to the camp of imperialism and war met with condemnation of Polish public opinion. It is also evident, and this should be emphasized, that the Polish people and the Polish Government are both aware that RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ABOVE FACTS DOES NOT FALL ON THE YUGOSLAV NATION, BUT SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE PRESENT YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT. This state of affairs is contrary to the interests of Yugoslavia and also has nothing in common with the spirit of true democracy with the tradition of devoted struggle for liberation and freedom and with the desire for peace of the Yugoslav nations.

Imbued with most friendly feelings toward Yugoslav nations and desiring to further strengthen the solidarity, forged in the fire of struggle for liberation, conducted under Soviet leadership against fascist aggressors, the Polish Government on March 18, 1946 concluded an Agreement of Friendship and Mutual Aid with the Yugoslav Government as a guarantee of independence of both nations.

In the light of the above mentioned facts the Polish Government is obliged to state that the Agreement HAS BEEN TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT AND DESTROYED, contrary to the desires and feelings of the nations of Yugoslavia and of the Polish nation.

The Polish Government is convinced that the activities, hostile to the Soviet Union and to people's democratic countries, of the Government of the Yugoslav Federal People's Republic are incompatible with the attitude of Yugoslav nations and does not in the least diminish the cordial feelings felt by the Polish nation to the nations of the Yugoslav Federal People's Republic, which will not permit itself to be pushed onto the path of cooperation with imperialist warmongers, onto the path of renunciation of their independence! Zycie Warszawy, #248, September 9 and others, 237 lines-verbatim (Note: Excerpts from the foregoing appeared in the Summary for Friday, September 9, 1949.)

WALL-STREET-STATE.

Article

Creation of the so-called West-German State, which took place yesterday, at the first session of the "parliament" in Bonn, deserves our attention not only as a fact in itself but, first of all, as a reflection of occupation power policy and its further consequences. This fact is final proof that the occupation powers have definitely departed from the Potsdam resolutions and that they are introducing reactionary Germany into European politics.

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Formal proclamation of the West-German state as well as the character of the "government", prove that this policy has now reached its culmination. Not only from our point of view, but also from the standpoint of the Western countries, this new German government will be an ultra-reactionary one.

The policy of the occupation powers in Germany, especially American policy, causes anxiety even among a part of the British press. Not long ago, the liberal "Manchester Guardian", commenting on the statement that the democratization process in Germany has been completed, said as follows: "It is precisely the opposite. We have failed in democratizing Germany and, judging from the last election campaign, we shall never again be able to carry it through

This policy is easy to understand. The USA, Great Britain and France support the West-German reactionaries. "Once before in history, these countries were compelled to play a similar game", says the Italian Unita. - "It seems they have forgotten the result!" Rzeczpospolita, #247, Sept. 8 and others, excerpts (122 lines)

ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONIST SPORT Domestic Despatch

During the two-day session of trade-unionist sport leaders, the general secretary of the Trade Union Council for Physical Culture and Sport, Comrade Dolowy, discussed organizational problems and guiding principles in the six-year plan for trade-unionist sport, in an extensive talk.

The Trade-Unionist Council for Physical Culture and Sport will not only require constant efforts to improve athletic results, but it will also demand proper behavior off and on the sport fields. Fribery, speculation, bad behavior, drunkenness and lack of discipline must disappear for ever. Only those athletes can represent People's Poland, whose patriotism, as well as social and moral opinions can serve as an example to future athletes.

Many errors have been committed in our athletics through alleged club patriotism, often at the cost of the athletes' health and classification of sport was based on a deficit and income criteria. This state of affairs must disappear and the principle of socialistic equality must be applied to trade-unionist sport. We must establish new socialistic methods of rewarding athletes, trainers and sport leaders for effective work.
Trybuna Ludu #248, Sept. 9, 1949 and others Excerpts (202 lines)

BELGIAN CONSULATE IN GDYNIA LIQUIDATED Domestic Despatch

The offices of the Belgian Consulate in Gdynia were closed on September 1. Interested parties should directly address the Belgian Legation in Warsaw, Hotel Polonia. Dziennik Baltycki #247 Sept. 8, 1949 only Verbatim (7 lines)

WE ARE EXPORTING BICYCLE PARTS Domestic Despatch

In August 200 tons of bicycle parts of Polish make were shipped from the ports of the central Polish coast to Bangkok, Siam. (5 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #249 Sept. 10 only

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 August 29, 1949

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in September are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Thursday, September 1, 1949.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

NEW PASSENGER PLANES PURCHASED
 BY "LOT" IN SOVIET UNION.

Domestic Despatch

Polish "Lot" Airlines recently purchased several "IL-12" passenger planes of Soviet production. The "IL-12" is a modern aircraft with 28 passenger seats. This number may be increased to 32, if necessary. The aircraft's radius permits flights on the longest routes. It is equipped with the most modern navigation instruments, including a radar altimeter, heretofore nonexistent on our planes. The equipment of the "IL-12" cabin assures great comfort for passengers.

Dziennik Ludowy #234, August 28, 1949 and others (18 lines)
 Verbatim

LOANS WITH FOREIGN CURRENCY AS
 COLLATERAL ARE FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFENCES

Domestic Despatch

The Warsaw Supreme Court examined the case of a prosecutor's appeal against two Wroclaw tradesmen, charged with prohibited dealing in foreign currency (depositing a fifty dollar banknote as security).

Contrary to the verdict of the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court's verdict stated that not only trade in foreign currency is prohibited but also every kind of transaction involving foreign currency, such as exchange, transfer, deposits as collateral, etc. 18 lines Verbatim - Gazeta Handlowa #8
 August 27, 1949 only.

SECRETARY OF BRITISH-POLISH
 FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

On August 26 Captain Frank Farr, Secretary-General of the British-Polish Friendship Association, arrived in Warsaw.

During his stay in Poland, Captain Farr is to visit Warsaw and other cities as well as foundries, factories and mines, where he will familiarize himself with the work of Polish workers, founders and miners. Rzeczpospolita #236 August 28 and others (9 lines)
 Verbatim

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TO EXTEND LABOUR COMPETITION AND
COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURE.
SPEECH BY COMRADE BODALSKI AT PLENARY
SESSION OF CHIEF COUNCIL OF PEASANT
SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION

Domestic Despatch

Comrade Mieczyslaw Bodalski, Sejm Deputy and Secretary-General of the Peasant Self-Help Association, delivered a long speech in which he outlined the present achievements of the Association and its tasks. In the present political and economic situation of Poland, principal emphasis is placed on the problem of class struggle in villages, which is steadily becoming more acute. The influence of capitalist elements in villages is gradually shrinking and class consciousness among the small and middle class peasants, who have eliminated rich peasants from the Self-Help Association's administration and from township cooperatives, is steadily growing.

But the rich peasants have not given up the struggle and try to preserve their influence and to hamper the economic and cultural development of villages. Organized action of the reactionary section of the clergy is aimed at the same objective.

On July 3 and 10 the Peasant Self-Help Association took part in the election campaign for rural township cooperatives and, as a result, the rural cooperative movement was purged of alien and harmful class elements.

In the period from January to August 1 the Peasant Self-Help Association organized more than 1,500 new recreation centers in villages, approximately 1,000 new theatrical troupes, more than 200 choirs, 80 peasant bands and approximately 1,000 new libraries. At present 3,586 recreation centers, 1,559 theatrical troupes, 568 choirs, 129 peasant bands and 1,213 libraries are functioning in villages. On July 1 the Peasant Self-Help Association had more than 1,484,000 members, i.e. 250,000 more than last March including 111,000 women. 280,000 village women now belong to the Peasant Self-Help Association. 31,000 women belong to the Association's administrative organs. Trybuna Ludu #286, August 29, 1949 and others (108 lines) Excerpts

ON ORDERS FROM AK (HOMELAND ARMY'S)
HEADQUARTERS AND FROM GERMAN INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE 170 MEMBERS OF ZPP (POLISH
PATRIOTS' ASSOCIATION) WERE MURDERED.
Testimony at "Cecylia" group's trial.

Domestic Despatch

At the afternoon session on the fifth day of the trial, the court heard the testimony of witness Przewalska, former active member of the Polish Patriots' Association in Wilno and widow of its murdered chairman.

The witness confirmed Michal Korwell's testimony concerning the AK's (Homeland Army's) attitude towards ZPP (Polish Patriots' Association's) members in the province of Wilno...

ZPP active members were denounced directly to the Gestapo and were disclosed by names of the more prominent leftist members being published in the AK underground press, or were simply murdered.....

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A shocking impression was produced by the testimony of the widow of murdered ZPP activist Borysewicz. In describing the scene of her husband's and her own ill-treatment at the hands of a "Cecylia" unit, the witness frequently interrupted her testimony and was on the verge of fainting....

The court read the evidence of witness Olechniewicz (pseudonym "Podhorecki"), former AK commandant of the city of Wilno....

Olechniewicz advised Lozinski, who was then member of the Wilno AK staff, of having established contact with General Kopanski, staying at that time in London. In addition, defendant Lozinski was instructed to collect and transmit information to the witness, concerning political and economic life in People's Poland and to engage in military intelligence.

Alechnowicz continued, in his testimony, that he had got through to Paris and had held a conference with General Kopanski's special emissary who instructed him to return to Poland and to continue his underground activities... The presiding judge declared the court adjourned until August 29. Zycie Warszawy #236 August 28, 1949 and others (123 lines) Excerpt:

INHABITANTS OF OPOLE SILESIA DEMAND
POLISH CHURCH AUTHORITIES.

Domestic Despatch

More letters are pouring in from Polish Catholics asking the Church authorities to appoint permanent Polish church officials in the Western territories. Members of the Catholic parish in Ozimek (Opole County) addressed a letter to R. v. Wyszynski, the Primate of Poland, reading in part:-

"As faithful sons of the Catholic Church and faithful followers of the Christian faith, we are alarmed by the present state of our Church. We wonder why we have no permanently appointed Polish parish priests, their posts being occupied by German priests, now residing in Germany. We have no bishops, but only Apostolic administrators. We consider that the failure to appointment permanent Church authorities in these ancient Polish territories is tantamount to refusal to recognize the just frontier on the Odra and Nysa. We love our People's State, which is giving us work and bread and we love the Church and its priests. This is why we approach Your Excellency with a request to refer our difficulties and petition to the Holy Father, so that permanent Church authorities may be appointed in the territories inhabited by us".

Members of the Catholic parish in Radymorowice (Opole County) also wrote to the Primate as follows:-

"We love our Church and our People's State, to which we owe our national and social unity. We are faithful followers of the teachings of Christ and, accordingly, we want peace throughout the world. We shall raise prayers to our Lord to frustrate the warmongers' plans who, with the help of German reactionary circles, would like to deprive our nation of its freedom. We are alarmed by the fact that we have no permanent Church authority, but only administrators. We, therefore, chose this way to ask for the appointment of an Episcopal curia in the Opole district. Zycie Warszawy August 29, 1949 #237 and others (49 lines) Verbatim

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BUDAPEST FESTIVAL ENDED WITH
OATH BY YOUTHS OF 84 NATIONS
AND WITH DEMONSTRATION AGAINST
FOMMENTORS OF CHAOS. Budapest (PAP)

FOREIGN

Foreign Despatch

The Second World Festival of Democratic Youth in Budapest ended on Sunday, August 28, with a magnificent demonstration.

The procession was headed by a group of youths carrying the flags of 84 NATIONS, to the accompaniment of the Federation's song.

It was followed by delegates from ENGLAND and SCOTLAND carrying banners bearing the following inscription: "UNITED YOUTH WILL WIN THE PEACE". Next came a large FRENCH delegation, greeted by the public with cheers for Thores and then the UNITED STATES delegation, carrying banners with the inscription: "Down with war pacts - we want peace pacts".

The parade on Heroes' Square was followed by an open air meeting, attended by 150,000 youths.

After speeches by Mihailov (USSR) and Rakosi (Hungary), trumpets were sounded. They were followed by profound silence, amidst which Guy de Boisson, Chairman of the World Federation, read the text of the oath. Banners were raised and the assembled youths three times repeated the words: "We swear".

The text of the oath reads in part as follows:-

"We are convinced that our forces, combined with the forces of all nations, will be able to create a new life.

"This is why, on behalf of millions of youths of all races and religions, we take a solemn oath to defend peace and to thwart imperialist plans to unleash a new war.

"We vow to fight for improvement of the living standard of nations.

"We call on all youths, who are the hope of nations, to unite and to prevent a new war. We vow to carry the holy fight for peace and happiness to a victorious end."

Zycie Warszawy, August 29, 1949 #237 and others (96 lines) Excerpts

HUNGARY WILL NOT CHANGE ITS POLICY TO
SUIT U.S. INTERESTS. HUNGARY'S NOTES
TO U.S.A. AND GREAT BRITAIN.
Budapest, August 27 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On August 26 the Hungarian Government sent the U.S. Government, through the U.S. Legation in Budapest, the answer to a note in which the U.S. Government demanded that the Hungarian Government delegate its representative, according to article 40 of the peace treaty, to a commission created for the purpose of investigating alleged violation of the peace treaty by the Hungarian Government.

The Hungarian note states that the U.S. reference to article 40 of the peace treaty is completely groundless, because a commission may be called only in case of doubts concerning

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execution of the peace treaty's provisions. Such doubts do not exist, because the Hungarian Government is most conscientiously discharging its obligations, following the text and spirit of the peace treaty.

The Hungarian Government sees in the American note a new attempt to interfere in internal affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In view of this the Hungarian Government rejects the U.S. note and declares that it regards the creation of a commission to investigate alleged violation of the peace treaty by the Hungarian People's Republic as illegal, aimless and groundless and that it will not participate in any work of such a commission.

A similar note was presented by the Hungarian Government to the British Legation in Budapest on August 26.
Rzeczpospolita #236 August 28 (64 lines) Excerpts

"WE ARE PREPARED TO DO OUR UTMOST IN
FIGHTING FOR PEACE".
LETTER FROM MOSCOW CONFERENCE MEMBERS
TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN.
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Prior to closing of the All-Union Peace Partisans' Conference in Moscow, the text of a LETTER OF GREETING to Generalissimo Stalin was approved by acclamation. The letter reads in part:-

"Assembled in Moscow, our glorious capital, at the Peace Partisans' Conference, we thoroughly discussed in detail our plans for the future fight for peace.

"We have set up a PERMANENT SOVIET PEACE DEFENSE COMMITTEE. We entrusted this Committee with the noble mission of promoting universal friendship between nations, unmasking warmongers and conducting the fight for peace, as taught by you, our dear Leader and Teacher.

"Long live our great and beloved Comrade Stalin!"
Zycie Warszawy August 29, 1949 #237 and others (78 lines) Excerpts

TRIAL OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS Foreign Despatch
New York, August 28, (PAP).

Medina, the notorious judge in the trial of the leaders of the American communist party, gave further proof of his prejudiced attitude.

When the Defence moved for exclusion of one of the Jurymen who, in spite of his oath, made public declarations of his hatred for communist ideology and for the defendants themselves, Medina rejected the motion of the Defence for exclusion of a partial, and thus a "convenient", Jurymen.
(18 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #237, August 29, 1949 only

WARMONGERS HAVE NO SUPPORT AMONG NATIONS. WE SHALL THWART IMPERIALISTS' CRIMINAL PLANS. PROCLAMATION OF MOSCOW PEACE PARTISANS' CONFERENCE. Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - The text of a proclamation to the Permanent World Peace Partisans' Congress and to members of the peace defense movement throughout the world has been approved at the final session of the All-Union Peace Partisans' Conference in Moscow. The proclamation reads in part:

"We, representatives of all Soviet nations, have met at the All-Union Peace Partisans' Conference to bring our contribution, together with nations throughout the world, to the future fight AGAINST THE NEW WORLD WAR, which is being prepared by imperialists.

We are witnessing the imperialists' propaganda for a new world war, their mad drive for armaments, their threats of "atomic" horrors and their endeavours to poison the minds of people with destructive propaganda of hatred for mankind.

"Every honest man recognizes that the Anglo-American imperialists are the principal fomenters of a new war, which would become a war against entire humanity.

The Soviet Union is A COUNTRY OF PEACE, a country holding high the banner of creative work and a great PEACEFUL POWER, where there are not and cannot be any supporters of an aggressive war.

"We undertake to intensively support and develop propaganda and organizational activities of the Permanent World Peace Partisans' Congress. These activities aim at uniting all forces fighting for peace and against war."

Zycie Warszawy, August 29, #237 and others, 161 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

MEETING OF MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID COUNCIL. Domestic despatch

A meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid was held in Sofia on August 25 to 27. Representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Soviet Russia participated in the meeting.

Current problems concerning the Council's work were examined and necessary resolutions were passed.
Rzeczpospolita, #237, August 29 and others, 10 lines-verbatim

THIRTY NINE QUINTALS OF WHEAT GATHERED FROM ONE HECTARE. Domestic despatch

In the Poledno farm (Pomorze province), belonging to the State Agricultural Farms (PGR) one hectare of rye yielded 29 quintals of grain. Test threshing in Racot farm (Poznan province), belonging to the same combine, produced 22 quintals of grain from one hectare of summer wheat. In Lisewo farm (Gdansk province) 39 quintals of grain were obtained from one hectare of winter wheat.
Rzeczpospolita, #237, August 29 and others, 11 lines-verbatim

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REQUIREMENTS FOR TEXTILE GOODS WILL BE FULLY COVERED IN AUTUMN-WINTER SEASON. Domestic despatch

The supply of textile goods to wholesale and retail stores is expected to be very ample in the autumn-winter season. This is due to a steady increase in production of textile goods, both in quantity and quality. The ample supply is also due to proper organisation of distribution, which is now carried out in retail trade mostly by socialised trade units and in wholesale trade exclusively by Government organs.

At present, all wholesale stores of the Central Textile Agency and a vast majority of retail stores are filled with goods destined for the needs of the autumn-winter season. There is a rich variety of heavy woolsens for autumn and winter overcoats, men's suits and ladies' winter dresses. Stores also contain a great variety of knitted goods, such as heavy underwear, cotton and woolen socks, stockings, children's cotton underwear for autumn and winter. There is also a great variety of knitted goods, imported from Czechoslovakia. General department stores in small towns, for the needs of villages, are also well-stocked with textile articles. Articles for the rural population are adapted to the taste of rural customers. The popular "Manchester" cloth (stripped plush), thick "burkas" topcoats, caps, thick, padded waterproof gloves, suitable for work during frost, are for sale in the stores. For peasant women, besides normal dresses, thick gloves and stockings will be on sale.

Trybuna Ludu, #237, August 29 only, 78 lines-verbatim

TEAM LABOR COMPETITION INCREASES COAL OUTPUT.
(By telephone from our own correspondent)

At a conference of the Miners' Trade Union in Katowice concerning production, with a view to increasing team labor competition, it was found that this competition, spontaneously introduced by workers in several mines, brought splendid results.

Thus, nine worker-brigades participating in team labor competition in the "Wieczorek" mine, are now achieving 138% to 208% of the norm, while previous production did not exceed 84% to 98% of the norm. Earnings of miners have increased correspondingly. In the "Wujek" mine, after reorganisation of the work system, output has greatly increased, thanks to labor competition. For example, in sector No. 13, where previously 404 tons of coal were produced daily, present production amounts to 754 tons. In sector No. 12 production has increased from 479 to 720 tons. Our correspondent reports that also in the "Kleopaks" mine production has increased by 30%. Similar results were achieved in other mines as well, thanks to the development of team labor competition.

Trybuna Ludu, #237, August 29 only, 42 lines-verbatim

NEW FISHING HARBOR IN SWINOUJSCIE. Domestic despatch

A new deep-sea fishing centre in Swinoujscie is under construction now. The piers are being reinforced, storage and refrigerators are being built, as well as shipyards. It is expected that the first stage of construction will be completed in the middle of 1951.

Rzeczpospolita, #237, August 29 only, 8 lines-verbatim

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CROPS SUCCESSFULLY HARVESTED ALL OVER COUNTRY IN SPITE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER, THANKS TO PEASANTS' EFFORT AND WORKMEN'S HELP. IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY MACHINE CENTERS. Domestic Despatch

In spite of inclement weather having delayed and impeded harvests, crops have already been completely gathered. The harvest has yielded crops of wheat from 1,540,000 hectares, rye from 5,025,000 hectares, barley from 1,040,000 hectares and oats from 1,750,000 hectares. Winter and summer rapeseed have been reaped from 330,000 hectares...

Peasant farms have been given help from 2,500 cooperative machine centers and from 3,817 branches of the latter. Machine centers and their branch distribution points placed at the peasants' disposal: 1,824 tractors, 280 sheaf-binders and 125 tractor harvesters. Moreover, peasants were given the use of 6,124 horse-drawn binders and 5,000 horse-drawn harvesters, all of them supplied by machine centers.

In addition to help in harvesting, machine centers are extending considerable help in threshing. Machine centers have placed at the disposal of peasants 5,194 threshing machines and 460 winnowing machines. For driving these machines, machine centers have 706 internal combustion engines and 2,933 electric motors available.

Combines, supplied by the Soviet Union, have for the first time been used this year for harvesting in Poland....

As demonstrated by test threshing on peasant farms, 1 hectare of wheat yielded 15 quintals (metric hundredweights) of threshed grain, 1 hectare of rye - 14 quintals, 1 hectare of barley - 13 quintals. Even better results were achieved on peasant farms in the Province of Poznan, where the average yield of threshed grain per hectare was 17 quintals of wheat, 15 quintals of rye and 20 quintals of barley. The average yield on state-owned farm estates is much higher than on peasant farms, as computed on a national scale. The average yield of wheat per hectare amounts to 18.5 quintals, of rye - to 15 quintals and of barley - from 17 to 20 quintals. Zycie Warszawy #236 August 28, 1949 and others (91 lines) Excerpts

13,300 FOREIGN TRADE-UNIONISTS ON VACATION IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

The Workers' Vacation Fund of the Central Trade Union Council has greatly extended the exchange of vacationists between Poland and people's democratic countries. The largest exchange was with Czechoslovakia. 1,000 Czechoslovak vacationists stayed on the Baltic coast and 1,000 Polish workers in Czechoslovakia. 150 Hungarian trade unionists spent their vacation in Zakopane and Yurata and an equal number of Polish trade unionists spent their leave in Hungary. In September, 20 Polish vacationists will go to Rumanian Black Sea resorts and, in exchange, 20 Rumanian trade unionists will come to Spała. Recently 13 Bulgarians spent their vacation in Zakopane and, simultaneously, 15 Polish workmen are staying in Varna in Bulgaria. 40 Czechoslovak textile workers came to Pobierow on the Baltic coast, 48 Bulgarian peasants to Spała and several Scottish miners came to Zakopane, where they were entertained by Polish miners. Trybuna Ludu #237 August 29 and (50 lines) Excerpts

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SECTION B

SUCH ARE THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF COSMOPOLITISM. US "BUY" DANISH ENGINEERS.
Foreign despatch

Copenhagen (PAP) - The daily "Land og Folk" reports that American authorities have engaged in a brazen attempt to enlist Danish engineers in their espionage campaign.

The author of the report writes: It is, apparently, insufficient for Americans that the Danish armed forces are subordinated to American command. The United States government is now seeking to create an army of devoted spies within Danish confines."

The daily states that the American authorities have sent a circular questionnaire to many Danish engineers with a request for answers on many topics concerning United States Navy war intelligence service. The questions refer, inter alia, to the location of industrial plants, railway lines, electric power works, etc..

The "Lang of Folk" continues: "Should the Government fail to carry out an immediate inquiry into this matter, this would provide further proof that Danish ruling circles have sold out to Americans."

Glos Wielkopolski, #233, August 26 only, 26 lines-verbatim

DEFENSE OF WORKERS' INTERESTS IN BRITISH FASHION.

Foreign despatch

London, August 25 (PAP) - A session of the Congress of the Chief Council of British Trade Unions (TUC) was held on Wednesday evening. An additional report concerning the economic situation was approved. The report, maintained in an exceptionally unconditional tone, will be submitted to the TUC congress to be held in Bridlington at the beginning of September.

The report expresses complete support for the Government's policy and confirms the necessity of freezing workers' wages and ensuring profits to private capital. Using employers' arguments, TUC warns Trade Unions against any new demands for wage increases, since this "could result in unemployment". The only way to improve standards of living is hard work on the part of workers. TUC calls upon Trade Unions to abandon all hope of obtaining wage increases at the cost of private capital's profits. No limitation on profits and no cuts in prices are envisaged.

The report met with general indignation on the part of British workers.

Rzeczpospolita, #234, August 26 only, 33 lines-verbatim

ADENAUER DECLARES GERMANY READY TO PARTICIPATE IN ATLANTIC PACT.

Foreign despatch

Bonn. The Fuehrer of the Christian Democracy has announced the principal aims of the Christian Democratic Union.

Adenauer says in part that "HIS GOVERNMENT WILL AIM AT GERMANY'S ADMISSION TO THE ATLANTIC PACT" and that, in future, "it will deal with the Western Powers in all matters concerning DEFENSE OF

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GERMAN TERRITORY".....

London - When commenting on Adenauer's declaration concerning "cooperation" between Germany and Europe, a spokesman of the Foreign Office said:

"Although Adenauer's declaration has been made in his private capacity, his statement was noted and favourably received by the Foreign Office."

Zycie Warszawy, #234, August 26, only, 20 lines-verbatim

SONS OF PEASANTS AND WORKERS STUDY IN TECHNICAL AVIATION SCHOOL.
Domestic despatch

On August 24, on the occasion of approaching Aviation Day, the command of the Air Forces organized an excursion for the press to the Technical Aviation School.

The Technical School of Aviation is training officers and non-commissioned officers, experts in all branches of aviation technology. The school was opened in 1944, and it is provided with every possible scientific aid and modern technical equipment. Besides practical servicing of a plane, the students pass through a three-year theoretical course, containing the program of a secondary school, with special emphasis on those subjects which are connected with an aviator's profession.

Great services were rendered at the opening of the school and in the training of its teaching personnel by the Soviet teachers. The school managers and the pupils state unanimously that present achievements were attained only thanks to the hard work of Soviet instructors and to their cordial attitude.

The students, the teaching staff and the school managers are chiefly sons of peasants and workers.

All the school teachers agree that they are able to acquire their present education only in People's Poland. They are able to attain an officers' rank, previously inaccessible to workers' and peasants' sons, only as a result of the political and economic changes in our country.

Polska Zbrojna, #233, August 26 only, 53 lines-excerpts

NEW CADRES OF VETERINARY DOCTORS AND ASSISTANTS: EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL NETWORK FOR ANIMALS.
Domestic despatch

In spite of a great reduction in the number of veterinary doctors and destruction of many medical establishments during the war, a rapid reconstruction of that branch of economic life has been effected.

1,560 veterinary doctors and 1,713 veterinary assistants, including nurses, meat inspectors in stockyards, etc., are now working in Poland. The loss in veterinary doctors is being compensated by the schooling of new doctors in universities and by training assistants for veterinary service. By August 15 approximately 16,000 village veterinary workers were trained, i.e. 1000 more than required by the 1949 plan. During the winter of 1949/50,

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15,000 additional village veterinary workers will be trained, so that by 1950 practically every village will have a veterinary worker.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform is training 500 veterinary aides at eight-month courses for Government estates. The courses will be concluded on March 1, 1950. The aides will then start work in Government estates. The personnel for State hospitals for animals is being trained at three-month courses. Disinfection service workers will pass through special disinfection courses, and 200 of these workers will assist veterinary doctors in combatting infectious animal diseases. In order to combat these diseases, State animal hospitals are being established throughout the country. 426 such hospitals have already been established, and additional 274 will be opened next year, so that by 1950 their number will increase to 700.

Kurier Codzienny, #234, August 26 only, 52 lines-verbatim

HOW WILL SUGAR BEET PLANTING AND SUGAR PRODUCTION GROW?

Domestic despatch

The six-year sugar production plan is based on new socialist principles of national economy, which aim to increase general prosperity. A considerable extension of the plan for processing sugar beets will contribute to a great increase in the area of sugar plantations. In 1949 this area covered 260,000 hectares, in 1950 it will cover 265,000 hectares, in 1951 - 270,000, in 1952 275,000 and that level will be maintained until 1955.

Effective help given to planters, enlightenment and training of farmers will greatly contribute to higher sugar beet crops per hectare, i.e. 240 quintals per hectare, bringing Poland nearer to the leading sugar beet producing countries.

The sugar beet production plan provides for 735,000 tons in 1949, 805,000 in 1950, 856,000 in 1951, 900,000 in 1952, 932,000 in 1953 and 1,000,000 tons in 1955. The production of sugar per capita will rise accordingly. While in 1938 it was 14 kgs. per capita, it will be 30 kgs. in 1949 and 38 kgs. in 1955.

Dziennik Ludowy, #232, August 26 only, 146 lines-excerpts

MELANCHOLY DELIBERATIONS OF "EUROPEAN UNION". Foreign despatch

Paris, August 25 (PAP) - Economic problems continue to be the subject of discussion at the session of the so-called "European Union." Nearly all the speakers were forced to admit failure of the Marshall Plan.

"The situation in Europe is tragic. Time is working against us. The European Organization of Economic Cooperation (Marshall's OEEC) has failed." This was Paul Reynaud's definition of the economic situation in Western Europe. This was the motive repeated in nearly all the other speeches. Eccles, the British delegate, stated: "Europe is rolling downhill. Our defeat is a political defeat. The OEEC is unable to undertake any useful activities because the Western European countries did not and cannot coordinate their policies."

Rzeczpospolita, #234, August 26 and others, 21 lines-verbatim

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CAPITAL OF PEACE.

Lead editorial

The authors of various war plans are faced with insurmountable difficulties and with the fact that, if they provoke a war, they would have to reckon with the opposition of millions of fighters, well disciplined, organized, faithful to the ideas of international cooperation and internationalism and faithful allies of the Soviet Union and of people's-democratic countries. No wonder that the bellicose adventurers and their subservient Western press are trying to defame the Soviet Union in the eyes of people's masses and to delude and to estrange the public from the labor movement, which sees in the Soviet Union not an ordinary but a socialist Power, dear to every worker in the entire world.

Experience shows that the anti-Soviet campaign does not achieve the aims desired by its authors. In spite of all efforts, the Soviet Union is still popular in the world.

Under these circumstances the All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters, which began in Moscow on August 25, assumes particular importance. It is not surprising that the Conference has roused widespread interest in the world, for all nations see in Moscow the capital of peace. The eyes of millions of people, who see in the power of the Soviet Union and in close cooperation with it a guarantee for preservation of peace, are turned toward Moscow.

Rzeczpospolita, #23⁴, August 26 and others, 140 lines-excerpts

PEOPLE'S STATE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND ATTITUDE OF CLERGY. Editorial

In connection with the Government declarations of March 18 and July 26 concerning the attitude of the Church to the State, "Trybuna Ludu" publishes the fifth article of the series of editorials devoted to that problem.

The assertion that the People's State is fighting against religion, persecuting the Church, restricting freedom of religious practices and discriminating against believers has recently become a favorite argument of the hostile propaganda which is being conducted against us.

The People's State strives to assure every citizen an education and enlightenment with all scientific knowledge. That is the reason why the People's State is basing school education on scientific foundations. While respecting the religious aspirations of its citizens, the State maintains the study of religion in schools for those who desire to assure religious upbringing for their children.

In spite of this attitude of the People's State, applied in practice, the reactionary section of the clergy and the major part of the high Church hierarchy maintain a hostile attitude to the People's State and, as we pointed out in preceding articles, strive to aggravate relations between Church and State. The official Government declarations, the legislation and the acts of civil authorities constitute evidence that People's Poland is not

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combatting religion. Just the opposite; People's Poland recognizes freedom of conscience and creed and defends it against any restrictions, while simultaneously restricting its abuse.

If, therefore, among the Catholic clergy and especially among the higher Church hierarchy, certain groups exist which maintain an unfriendly and even hostile attitude to the People's State, their motives do not lie in anxiety for welfare of religion, believers and Church, but in purely political objectives, emanating from their reactionary attitude toward people's democracy and the social reforms introduced by it. Fortunately, these groups do not represent the entire Catholic clergy in Poland. There is a considerable section of the clergy professing sincere democratic views, a section which understands the interests of the people's masses and which is in sympathy with their aspirations.

Patriotic priests, who are loyal to the People's State, may count fully on its help and protection in the realisation of their work. But any collision with the law will bring all the consequences stipulated by law.

The people's regime has created conditions in Poland for the settlement of relations between Church and State in a spirit which will completely satisfy citizens' religious needs and will safeguard the Church's religious rights.

Trybuna Ludu, #233, August 25 and others, 596 lines-excerpts

PROVINCIAL BUILDING INDUSTRY CONFERENCE. POZNAŃ PROVINCE BRICKLAYERS TO ADOPT HIGHER, SOCIALIST STYLE OF WORK.

Domestic despatch

The Provincial Building Industry Conference held on Tuesday last was devoted to mobilization of man-power and methods for realization of 1949 State plans for capital investments as well as fulfillment of commitments and pledges made at the National Building Conference.

Poznań province building workers are still somewhat distrustful of the new work methods used with such success in Warsaw, Silesia and other parts of the country and derived from the rich experiences of Soviet Russia. This distrust should be broken and the new methods generally applied. Here is a new field of activity for enlightened party members and members of worker committees.

Reports concerning the foregoing problems were eagerly discussed at the Conference.

Głos Wielkopolski, #233, August 26 only, 55 lines-excerpts

FORMER MANAGERS OF THE "STOMIL" (AUTOMOBILE TIRE) FIRM ON TRIAL.

Domestic despatch

The trial, according to summary procedure, of the "Stomil" managerial staff and workers, began yesterday before the Poznań Court of Appeal.

The defendants are: Administrative-Commercial manager Cz. Krzyżaniak, Building Section manager, E. Wroblewski, former Managing Director and Obrebski, former Director of State Motor Establishment

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No. 9 of Poznan. Engineer J. Elsner and Engineer F. Grebski are from Krakow.

The affair was revealed during an audit by the chief inspector of the State Rubber Industry, who investigated the activities of the "Stomil" firm from 1945 to 1947. Krzysniak is charged with having accepted bribes amounting to 500,000 zl. from Grebski and Kalamajski. Wroblewski is charged with having accepted bribes amounting to 200,000 zl. from Grebski and other persons. Obrebski accepted bribes of 155,000 zl. and took 120,000 zl. for himself to the detriment of the firm. Elsner and Grebski are charged with giving bribes in connection with construction work effected for the "Stomil" firm.

After hearing the defendants, the Court examined 30 witnesses in the case. The defendants pleaded not guilty. The trial continues.

Glos Wielkopolski, #233, August 26, only, 34 lines-verbatim

TO SAVE POLISH CHILDREN KIDNAPPED BY IRO.

(By phone from our special correspondent Marian Podkowinski).

The "Tirpitz" Camp, August 22. - Having learned that the Polish children from Africa are staying in the Port of Bremerhaven, before being shipped to Canada, I went with a group of Polish Red Cross officers to Bremen.

The Polish delegate, Dr. Kalmanowicz, presented the following demands to IRO officials in Bremen:

1) to immediately transfer the children from the "Tirpitz" Camp, the embarkation point (it was planned to despatch the children to Canada on August 29 aboard the S/S "General Hinzelman") to any other IRO camp for children,

2) to admit the Polish delegate, without escort, to the children,

3) to give access to records and files in order to enable the Polish press to publish the children's names and to advise parents or relatives of the children's fate.

At a conference with IRO representatives, with participation, on the Polish side, of Dr. Kalmanowicz from Berlin and M. Tyszka from Munich, and of Mr. Gray, Director of the camp, and of Miss Page, a Canadian "tutress" of Polish children, the above mentioned conditions were not accepted.

The IRO (International Refugee Organization) declared its incompetence in this matter because the problem of Polish children can be solved solely by IRO headquarters in Geneva. The demand of the Polish Red Cross was teletyped to Geneva in the presence of the Polish delegates.

Miss Page tried to make me believe, just as she did in talking with Polish Red Cross delegates, that it is not at all certain whether the children are Polish and that the Tanganyika Colonial

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Government had already granted citizenship to them.

Miss Page was very arrogant and self-assured. Her hostility to Poland is well-known. There is not the slightest doubt that our children are simply terrorised by Miss Page and by the delegates of the Vatican Mission. All the features of IRO conspiracy are evident, for there is no doubt that the children are Polish. Trybuna Ludu, #233, August 25 and others, 228 lines-excerpts

KIDNAPPERS.

Article

We have published several reports concerning a group of about 150 Polish children who spent the war in remote Tanganyika. We wrote that the so-called International Refugee Organization (IRO) is preparing to send these children to Canada, instead of directing them to Poland. We wrote that at present the children are in the German port of Bremen which is an American enclave in the British occupation zone.

As reported by the Berlin correspondent of "Trybuna Ludu", Marian Podkowiński, a delegation of the Polish Red Cross left for Bremen in order to examine the further fate of the group of Polish children. It appeared that the children are located in the "Tirpitz" camp and that they are to leave for Canada on August 29. Of 147 children, only 40 are over 17 years of age. The role of the age-limit is decisive because, according to IRO rules, children over 17 are definitely subject to the care of consular authorities of their respective countries. This is known also to the IRO officials. That is why they did not permit the Polish delegation to see the children. That is why the children's "guardian", a Canadian, Miss Page, behaved arrogantly and stated that it is still uncertain whether they are Polish children... That is why Father Meysztowicz, a representative of London emigre circles, did not want to answer our questions.

But even if Miss Page does not know, or rather pretends not to know, the native country of these children, the case is clear for the nearest relatives of identified children. We published a number of moving declarations, made by the children's parents and relatives. They are unacquainted with legal regulations and with politics. They only know that they long to embrace their children as soon as possible and at home.

This attempt to remove a group of Polish children, over 100 of them under seventeen, is one of the most shameful pages in the disgraceful history of the IRO. The American authorities can still withdraw from this adventure and prevent the kidnapping of Polish children to Canada. Zycie Warszawy, #234, August 26, and others, 57 lines-verbatim

ANXIETY AND REALITY.

Lead editorial

If a settlement of mutual Church and State relations is concluded, it will satisfy the Church from the doctrinal and the State from the political point of view. The sense of responsibility of these two parties is strong enough to make agreement possible. Thus not the contents of the agreement but its necessity must be discussed.

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Opponents of the settlement are anxious about the future of the Church. Is the Government sincere? People who ask this do not approach the question seriously. The Government wants to settle its relations with the Church, not because the Government's intentions are good or bad, but because it appraises the situation objectively. The religious needs of Catholic masses are a concrete fact, acknowledged by the Government. The obviousness of this fact is followed by the Government's wish to settle its relations with the Church. The Catholics and the Church must take maintenance and development of religious life upon themselves and not burden the Government with these affairs. To demand that anyone outside the Church community in Poland should support the development of religious feelings, is a symptom of complete lack of a sense of reality. The Government has declared its respect for religious feelings. It depends on us, the Catholic masses, to make these feelings worthy of respect.

The anxiety of other people, who oppose agreement between Church and State, are expressed by the following concern: "Will not the Episcopate's authority be diminished? Will it not lose face?"

There is only one definite answer to this question: The organizers of espionage, fratricidal and economic diversion are reducing the Episcopate's authority when they quote its authority. International agents, who dream about religious warfare in Poland, value the Polish Episcopate's authority as long as they can utilise it for the purpose of a war psychosis. Supporters of the capitalist structure, which "Cservatore Romano" recently decried as godless in its essence, supporters of people's and nations' exploitation, all of them have placed their hopes in a return or retention of the old order in the Catholic Hierarchy. Regenerated German revisionism, planning revenge on the Slav race, utilizes every obstacle to Church and State relations and spreads the news concerning internal Polish conflicts all over the world.

It is certain that for all these elements the settlement of mutual Church and State relations in Poland will be a blow. Let us pray that it falls as soon as possible. It is a great tragedy for the contemporary Church that it is linked or permits itself to be linked to the world of destructive atomic power, to the world imbued with the spirit of Knights of the Cross, attempting to arise, to the world of imperialist and colonial capitalism. *Slowo Powszechne*, #229, August 25, and others, 80 lines-verbatim

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY (PZPR)
ARE ANSWER TO VATICAN THREATS. Domestic despatch

The spontaneous action of workers in the Inowroclaw Agricultural Implement Factory is best evidence of the attitude of the Rmeranian working population to the Pope's edict.

Some days ago, 28 non-party workers, who wanted to answer the Vatican threats in this way, applied for admission to the basic unit of the Polish United Worker Party in the factory. *Polska Zbrojna*, #234, August 27 only, 41 lines-excerpts

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
August 30, 1949

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in September are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Thursday, September 1, 1949

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CATECHIST DEPRAVED YOUTH BY
URGING PUPILS TO ENGAGE IN
ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Domestic Despatch

A trial of nine young schoolboys, whose age ranged between 15 and 18, began on August 27 before the Military Court at Szczecin. They were indicted for belonging to an illicit organization designed to overthrow the democratic regime of People's Poland by force....

The testimony of the defendants provided proof of the instigatory role played by a catechist in the high school at Szawno, the Rev. Talarek. 19 year-old Wacław Fucik, chief commandant and co-founder of the illicit POW (Polish Military Organization) who, on this occasion, appeared as a witness, said:

"I told the Rev. Talarek at confession that I belonged to a secret organization and I told him of certain doubts that beset me concerning the soundness of our conduct. The Rev. Talarek stated on that occasion that we were acting very properly. Moreover, he encouraged me and said that 'we should continue our course', accumulate arms and find somebody of more mature age to guide our organization skilfully."...

The Rev. Talarek recommended keeping up the organization, collecting arms, etc., and thus became the organization's "moral guardian". The Rev. Talarek advised the boys to struggle in every possible way against the present regime in People's Poland....

Defendant Kozuch, who had acted in the capacity of inspector of the POW's field organizations, was sentenced to 5 years unconditional imprisonment, defendant Hemerling - to 3 years unconditional imprisonment, and defendants Zwolinski, Barski, Nowak, Potrubacz, Guzowski, Dobrowolski and Monczynski - to 2 years imprisonment, subject to conditional suspension of the sentence for a period of five years....

Trybuna Ludu #238 August 30, 1949 only (137 lines) Excerpts

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WE SHALL PROCEED HAND IN HAND
WITH THE PEOPLE.
REV. RECTOR POLANSKI'S STATEMENT. Domestic Despatch

At a meeting of the borough national council of Gniechowice, Rev. Polanski, the local parish rector, while taking part in a discussion on the Polish government's declaration concerning the Vatican decisions, stated, inter alia:

"We now have a People's Poland in which every citizen enjoys unrestricted freedom of creed and religious practices.

"The Pope is infallible and should be obeyed only when he is acting in matters of faith. When, however, he is speaking in lay matters, we are not obliged to obey him. This refers particularly to the Pope's recent enunciation, which is aimed against our Polish national affairs. Accordingly, every citizen is entitled to question the Pope's attitude from a Pole's, and not a Catholic's, standpoint, just as the Pope's enunciation was actuated by temporal motives and not reasons of faith.

"We, Polish priests in the Western Territories", concluded Rev. Polanski, "shall proceed hand in hand with the people and in conformance with the decree of the Government of the Polish Republic, which guarantees us full freedom of religious practices." Trybuna Ludu #238 August 30, 1949 and others
(38 lines) In full

NEW IDEOLOGICAL ASPECT IN
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING. Domestic Despatch

An ideological training course for leading University student activists has recently ended in the ZAMP (Polish University Youth Association) Central Training Camp in Otwock.

The closing ceremony was attended by Skrzyszewski, the Minister of Education, by representatives of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee and by the Chairman of the Polish University Youth Association.

The Minister called on the students to form the ideological aspect of institutions of higher learning and to intensify their efforts in studying and in vocational work.
Zycie Warszawy August 30, 1949 #238 only (22 lines) Excerpts

TO-MORROW'S CONFERENCE OF COMBATANT
ORGANIZATIONS.
MERGER CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF FIGHTERS
FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ON SEPTEMBER 1 AND 2. Domestic Despatch

The Merger Congress of the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy will open on Thursday, September 1.

At 3 P.M. on August 31, i.e. on the eve of the opening of the Congress, conferences of the individual organizations, which are to be merged, will be held.

The Congress' agenda includes: opening speeches, lecture on the subject of the "Ideological principles and duties of the

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Association of "Fighters for Freedom and Democracy", discussions, report on the Association's charter, approval of an ideological declaration and of the charter and election of new officers. Zycie Warszawy, August 30, 1949 #238 and others (45 lines)
Excerpts

EVERY INHABITANT OF WARSAW WILL
OFFER EIGHT HOURS WORK DURING
RECONSTRUCTION MONTH.

Domestic Despatch

Warsaw Reconstruction Month and the social campaign for reconstruction of the Capital will begin on September 1. The entire campaign will be directed by the Warsaw National Council. Individual jobs will be performed in city districts under the administration and control of District National Councils, which will select the objects and sites for social work.

The District National Councils will assign population groups to individual jobs. Every inhabitant of Warsaw should work eight hours on reconstruction during Warsaw social reconstruction month. The population will perform the work of clearing debris, levelling park areas and setting squares in order, on weekdays from 4 to 8 P.M. and on holidays. Rzeczpospolita #238 August 30, 1949 and others
(90 lines) Excerpts

SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN NEW SCHOOL PROGRAM

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the approaching new school term, a special conference was held in the Ministry of Education, at which journalists were informed of substantial changes in the new teaching program in primary and secondary schools, by the Minister of Education, St. Skrzyszewski and H. Jablonski, Vice Minister.

The new program provides for the study of 14 subjects in primary schools. The basic change concerns the problem of existing differentiation in lines of training in junior colleges. There will be one direction in general training now, in place of the formerly existing humanist, natural history and physical-mathematical junior colleges.

Those innovations made it necessary to issue new text books. The State Institute for School Publications (PZWS) prepared 7,600,000 copies of text books for the approaching term and a further 4,600,000 copies are on the printing press. 240,000 exercise books for vocational schools and for adults and teachers were issued, as well as 280,000 books for popular science libraries.

Improvement in training of teachers is being promoted parallel to the changes in the teaching program. In July 1949 School Superintendents organized special courses in their respective areas comprising 17,500 teachers and 1,500 kindergarten nurses. These educational activities also embraced 80 Polish teachers employed abroad.

A great improvement has been achieved in the field of school building, the 1949 appropriations for construction and reconstruction of schools having attained 6,500,000,000 zl.

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The number of graduates from primary schools in 1949/50 will increase by over 100,000 persons, in secondary schools by 3,000 persons. The number of students at institutions of higher learning will increase by around 8,000 persons. (101 lines) Excerpts Kurjer Codzienny #238 August 30, 1949 and others.

A YEAR AGO, POLES IN GERMANY
DREW POPE'S ATTENTION TO CLERGY'S
ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES.

Domestic Despatch

A year ago, the board of the Association of Poles in Germany adopted a determined stand against the surging wave of nationalism and revisionism among German Catholic circles. The recently deceased social worker among Westphalian Poles, Jakub Przybylski, chairman of the Association of Poles in Germany, signed a memorandum addressed to Pope Pius XII, in which he drew the Pope's and the German and Polish 'Episcopatures' attention to the anti-Polish activities of certain German Catholic circles.

The memorandum cited occurrences of anti-Polish demonstrations fortifying broad multitudes of German Catholics in an anti-Polish retaliatory spirit, incompatible with Christian ethics. The memorandum's conclusion reads as follows:

"The German clergy, unmindful of wrongs and cruelties inflicted on the Catholic Polish nation, is becoming an instrument of the same forces in the German nation, which for long centuries had been combating and devastating the Polish people and Catholicism. As Poles and Catholics, we trust that, through the medium of fatherly admonition, the Holy Father and the German Episcopature will influence the German Catholic clergy to change their attitude towards Poland in accordance with a spirit of Christian justice and in the interest of development of the Catholic Church."

A full year has now elapsed since this memorandum was despatched. Neither, however, the practice of the last few months, nor the still reverberating electioneering propaganda launched by political parties calling themselves Catholic, seems to indicate that the invocations of the memorandum have met with either response or understanding, particularly on the part of those who incur direct responsibility for such a state of affairs. Jakubowski's anxious words remained unanswered. (59 lines) In full Trybuna Ludu #238 August 30, 1949 and others.

LOOTING AND DIVERSION AS TWIN SISTERS Editorial

According to press reports the number of trials for economic sabotage has been increasing recently. The trials clearly reveal the motives and essence of these crimes: they constitute economic sabotage against a political background. Another feature is that all these crimes occurred in our Western territories: in all probability the patrons of the criminals despatched them to disorganize economic life precisely in those regions which are the object of their revisionist and retaliatory attempts.

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If the saboteurs believe that by such means they can revoke the verdict of history and restore the regime of Prussian Junkers and German industrial magnates in those regions, they are merely naive, fantastic and incorrigible dreamers, devoid of a sense of reality. Their dreams will take cruel revenge on them at the end.

We shall surely be able to cope with diversionism if every citizen will guard public property and realize his duty to cooperate with the security service.

Persons who, in the period of strenuous work of the entire nation to heal wounds inflicted by the war, try, for the sake of their own abject gains, to destroy the fruits of people's work and effort, are like worms which devour our social organism from within. The removal of such persons from our midst is equally important as the extermination of a disease spreading bacteria.

The looter and the diversionist are plants growing in the same meadow, they bear the same fruit and should receive the same reward. Dziennik Ludowy #235, August 29, 1949 only (290 lines)
Excerpts

FOREIGN

ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN MAY TAKE PLACE SOONER
London (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The possibility of elections this autumn is being seriously considered in London.

The "Financial Times" political correspondent asserts that elections will take place sooner, regardless of the results of the Washington conference. The principal cause for this haste seems to be the fact that certain unpopular regulations, aimed at cutting production costs and at increasing worker productivity, may come into force after the elections. The British Government may count on concessions in Washington only if it introduces such unpopular steps. The Government will need autumn elections also if no agreement is achieved in Washington or if it is unsatisfactory. It must obtain the country's support in its new austerity campaign and thrift, aimed at improving the financial situation. City circles and Conservatives also desire elections to take place sooner. They hope that, in case of the Labour Party's defeat or of its victory by a small majority of votes, the steel industry nationalization plan will not be approved by Parliament. Slowo Powszechne #234, August 30, (33 lines) Verbatim

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATION OF PEACE
HOLIDAY IN SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY. Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

Preparations for solemn celebration of the Peace Holiday on September 1 are being made in the entire Soviet occupation zone in Germany. The Public authorities have made all the necessary arrangements to enable broad masses of the population to participate in peace demonstrations. Factories, enterprises and schools will be closed on September 1. Rzeczpospolita #238 August 30, 1949 and others
(67 lines) Excerpts

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CRIMINAL ATTACK AT PAUL ROBESON'S CONCERT
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On August 27 a gang of several thousand persons attacked large crowds which gathered to attend Paul Robeson's concert at Peekskill, 41 miles from New York. The concert was organized by the Citizens' Rights Congress. (24 lines) Excerpts Zycie Warszawy August 30, 1949 #238 and others.

FORMATION OF PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IN MUKDEN.
LANCHOW, CAPITAL OF KANSU PROVINCE, CAPTURED.
Peking (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The New China Agency reports the formation of a Government for Northern and Eastern China (Manchuria).

The Government was elected at a meeting of 300 delegates from Manchuria and is composed of 41 members and 14 alternate members. Zycie Warszawy August 30, 1949 #238 and others (25 lines) Excerpts

SEPTEMBER 1 AS PEACE DAY
GERMAN COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The German Fight-for-Peace Committee has published an appeal to the nation, in which it calls on the people to participate, on a nation-wide basis, in celebration of Peace Day on September 1. Zycie Warszawy August 30 #238 and others (33 lines) Excerpts.

E C O N O M I C

OLSZTYN FAIR

Domestic Despatch

The second Olsztyn Fair will be held from September 3 to 14, illustrating the economic and cultural achievements of Olsztyn Province in the period from 1945 to 1949, with special emphasis on the three-year plan. The Fair will also show the basic trend of economic development in Olsztyn Province in the six-year plan, will illustrate social changes, propagate tourist attractions of the Warmia and Mazury regions, foster rational stockbreeding, farming and modern agricultural technology among the rural population. 50 enterprises, representing all branches of Olsztyn regional production, will participate in the Fair. In order to enable the masses to visit the Fair, special trains will run from county seats of Olsztyn province. Visitors from Central Poland will be given a 66% reduction on their return railway fares. Sale of textiles, folk art products, agricultural machinery and haberdashery will take place at the Fair. Rzeczpospolita #238, August 30, 1949 only Excerpts (40 lines).

POLAND TAKING PART IN
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDRY CONGRESS

Domestic Despatch

At the International Foundry Congress in Amsterdam, which is taking place from August 29 to September 3, Poland is represented by a delegation of 7 members, headed by Professor

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K.Gierdziejewski, Managing Director of the Central Metallurgical and Foundry Institute, Engineers P.Januszkiewicz, J.Piaskowski and J.Wozniacki, members of the Polish delegation, delivered speeches at the Foundry Congress. (14 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #238 August 30, 1949 and others.

ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S INVASION
OF POLAND DEMOCRATIC GERMANY CONDEMNS
REVISIONIST CAMPAIGN.
LETTER FROM PRESIDIUM OF GERMAN PEOPLE'S
COUNCIL TO POLISH PREMIER.

Foreign Despatch

The Presidium of the German People's Council has addressed a letter to Premier Cyrankiewicz. The letter reads, in part:-

"As its 8th. session held on July 22, the German People's Council unanimously agreed to commemorate September 1, the 10th. anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's criminal invasion of Poland, as a DAY OF PEACE.

"On September 1 the eyes of all peace partisans in Germany will be primarily directed toward young people's-democratic Poland, our Eastern neighbour. It is against the Polish nation that Hitlerite fascism sinned most.

"The peace-loving democratic forces in Germany consider that it is their national duty to oppose all those elements which are endeavouring to use the new Polish-German frontier as an instrument for stirring up conflicts between nations and unleashing war. As a result of this attitude of German democratic forces, the path for neighbourly cooperation between the Polish and German nations has been paved. This cooperation has already produced good results in the form of trade agreements.

"In this connection we desire to send our greetings to the Polish Government on this day."

The letter was signed by the following members of the Presidium of the German People's Council: W.PIECK, Otto NUSCHKE, Dr.HAMANN, E.BOLZ, E.GOLDBAUM.
Zycie Warszawy, August 30, 1949 #238 and others (88 lines)

Excerpts

WE INCREASE HANDLING
CAPACITY OF PORTS

Domestic Despatch

The six-year plan provides for an increase in handling capacity of the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia. This will be achieved by new capital investments, by increasing handling capacity in tons per hour and by more efficient work. The coal handling capacity index of all installations will be increased by 1955 from 100 to 117. The ore handling capacity index of cranes will be increased from 100 to 157 and of general cargo cranes from 100 to 257. The increase in handling capacity of cranes will bring a decrease in their depreciation. The index of intensity in the use of Gdansk-Gdynia port installations will decrease by 1955 from 85% to 74%.

Rzeczpospolita #238, August 30, 1949 only (24 lines)
Verbatim

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AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ARE EXPLOITED
 IN MARIANOWO CHURCH ESTATE. Domestic Despatch
 Bialystok (By telephone from our own correspondent)

A strike of agricultural workers has been started in the Marianowo estate owned by the Clerical Seminary in Lomza, Bialystok Province.

Complaints revealed that, up to April of this year, day workers have been paid 100 zl. per day. Workers receiving remuneration in kind have, in addition, been paid only 100 zl. per month. They were given no vacations, no family allowances, no clothing coupons and were not paid pensions.

Despite the introduction of a new collective agreement, the estate administration still ignores its provisions. Workers are now receiving 140 zl. per day, without bonuses in grain or potatoes. Remuneration in kind is paid in arrears and July earnings have not yet been paid.

When workmen intervened, Father Alszewski, the estate administrator, gave as an excuse, his ignorance of the collective agreement. Zycie Warszawy August 30, 1949 only #238
 (25 lines) Excerpts

DISCORD IN BRITISH CABINET Foreign Despatch
 London (PAP)

The British Cabinet, for over four hours, discussed the question of Britain's attitude during the forthcoming Washington parleys between Great Britain, Canada and the U.S.

"The Financial Times" calls attention to the bitter fight which is taking place in the Government in connection with the dollar shortage. The paper states that Cripps is consistently opposing devaluation of the pound. He is still isolated in the Cabinet, although supported by the TUC (Trade Union Council) authorities, heretofore Bevin's faithful supporters. They fear that the increase in living costs, which would follow devaluation of the pound, would cause disturbances among the Trade Union masses.

Labour Party experts for economic affairs have calculated that devaluation of the pound by 25% to 30% would be followed by an increase in living costs of 3% to 5%. This increase could become even more serious. Even a 5% increase in prices could render the maintenance of workers' wages on the present level impossible.

The "Financial Times" feels that, in spite of TUC and Cripps' opposition, the point of view of Bevin, supported by Prime-Minister Attlee, will prevail. The daily does not expect Cripps to leave the Washington delegation. Yet if, "because of ill health", Cripps does not go to Washington, his place in the delegation will be taken by Minister of Trade Wilson.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Evening News" writes that Government departments and the City are making preparations to cover the eventuality of the pound's devaluation. Slowo Powszechne #234 August 30, and others (47 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

"VOICE OF AMERICA'S" NIGHTINGALE. Article

Until recently, Zofia Zielinska twittered in Warsaw coffee-houses and hair-dressers' salons. Those who heard her then, recognize the sparkling sense of humor, which she did not succeed in changing, together with her name and place of employment.

Sophie, the nightingale, supplies jokes from Poland, sometimes from the press, sometimes from a correspondent, sometimes from private persons (always well-informed). This information assumes special sweetness and charm in the interpretation of the little nightingale. The conclusion is always a wise saying, emphasizing the greatness and kindness of the U.S.

The little nightingale from America recently assumed the role of a foreign trade expert. The subject was penicillin. The broadcast was concluded with a wise saying, as usual. After explaining at length that the U.S. are right and the Polish government is wrong (according to the "Voice", Poland has received penicillin from the U.S.). the nightingale sang as follows:

"Thou beholdest the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye, says a wise old Polish proverb".

They were wise, those Poles, who invented this proverb and Zofia Zielinska is an accomplished and a well-informed little nightingale. We, in Poland, believed that this wise saying was written by St. Luke in chapter VI, two thousand years ago....

"Business is business", says the wise proverb in the Holy Scripture, read in the U.S.
(43 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #235 August 27, 1949 only

NEW SETTLERS IN OLSZTYN PROVINCE Domestic Despatch

By August ten thousand persons settled in Olsztyn province in 1949. The major portion of the new settlers are inhabitants of rural districts. (5 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #237 August 29, 1949 only

DEPARTURE OF POLISH CHILDREN FROM ABROAD Domestic Despatch

During the summer 3,184 Polish children from France, Germany, Benelux, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Austria have visited Poland. The Polish children from abroad spent their vacation in picturesque mountain and seaside resorts, remaining in Poland, on the average, for six weeks. On August 28 a farewell celebration for Polish children from abroad took place on the Market Square in Wroclaw. Trybuna Ludu #237 August 29 only
Excerpts (40 lines)

EXCURSION OF TEACHERS

An excursion, organized by the Union of Polish Teachers for the delegates to the International Conference of the World Federation of Teachers' Union, has come on a visit to the Coastal

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District after termination of the Conference. The visitors stayed 3 days in the District and saw summer-camps for children, nurseries, creches, etc. Extracts of speeches made by some of the delegates, containing strong propaganda accents, are given. Precs. Glos Wyrzecz August 22, 1947

EXCURSION OF TEACHERS

Yesterday, a group of 27 teachers, representing the USSR, Great Britain, France, Korea, Rumania, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia, visited Katowice. Participants in this excursion took part in the International teachers congress in Warsaw. Trybuna Robotnicza August 21 Precs. Katowice

MINE ABSENTEEISM

Absenteeism at Centrum Mine is still very high. More drastic steps should be taken to change this. 19.5% of the staff did not work in July. The situation was not much better in August. 17% were absent from work in August 12th. 17.4% on the 13th, and 31.8% on the 14th. of August. When the miners receive their wages in the morning, they get so drunk that they are unable to work on the afternoon shift. Trybuna Robotnicza August 21 Precs. Katowice

MINE WORK COMPETITION

It is stated that work competition at all coal mines is not developing, owing to inefficiency of the work competition committees. Trybuna Robotnicza August 21st. Precs.

SALT MINES IN SILESIA Domestic Despatch

Rich layers of salt were discovered near Rybnik. The salt fields are about 30 km. long and about 400 m. deep. Salt seams are from 4 to 40 metres thick. The 6 year plan foresees the opening of the first Silesian Salt Mine. Trybuna Robotnicza August 22nd. Precs. Katowice

STATE SABOTAGE AT LUDWIK MINE

The Military District Court at Katowice has started proceedings against director Hanke, Engineer Postowka, Jozef Mrozek, and Franciszek Brejza. All accused neglected their work from April 1946 to October, 1947. This caused difficulties in development of the mine and increasing output. Dziennik Zachodni August 20th Precs. - Katowice

PLATTS MILLS IN SILESIA

Mr. Platts Mills arrived recently in Poland. After visiting the Polish coast and Warsaw, he came to Silesia, where he visited Sosnowiec Mine, General Zawadzki Mine, the Plants of Huta Pokoj and the Work Clubs. Platts Mills congratulated the Polish workers on their triumphs in restoring the great industrial centre to the service of the Polish people. Trybuna Robotnicza August 20th. Precs.

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"I THINK THE VATICAN EDICT IS
HARMFUL TO POLES",
SAYS REV.F.DEREZINSKI

"Glos Wielkopolski" of August 27 publishes a declaration by Rev.Florian Dereziński, rector of Zabno parish in Szem County.

Asked whether anybody has ever hampered him in the exercise of his pastoral duties, Rev.Dereziński emphatically said: "No. Never. Just the opposite. I always met and am meeting with a friendly attitude of the authorities and parishioners, of whom a great section belongs to the PZPR or the Peasant Party. The best proof of this is the construction of a new church tower. Government authorities have given great help in this by allocating bricks, timber and tin at official i.e. very low prices. The Townsh National Council granted a subsidy of 120,000 zlotys."

To the second question, concerning his attitude to the Vatican edict, threatening millions of Polish Catholics with excommunication and whether he considers it as justified, Rev.Dereziński replied firmly: "No. I consider the edict as injurious to us, Poles."

Peasant men, women and youths in Wysoka village, Lancut County, held a meeting on the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of proclamation of the Decree on Agricultural Reform. After discussions concerning the social advantages obtained under the leadership of the worker class and ensuing from the decree, the assembly, in reply to threats of international reaction and of the militant Vatican, undertook many (work) commitments.

4,000 workers of the State Railway Car Factory in Wroclaw on August 26 gave their reply to the Vatican edict. Scores of workmen took part in discussions, condemning the Vatican edict.

In the offices of the Trade Union Council in Lublin a briefing of delegates from factory councils in 12 metal plants took place, with participation of worker representatives and activists of the Metal Workers' Trade Union. The assembly expressed its indignation concerning the attitude of the Vatican and of the reactionary section of the clergy.
Trybuna Ludu #236 August 29, 1949 and others 72 lines) Verbatim

PIG...AT UNIVERSITY

Article

An unprecedented contest took place recently at Michigan State University in the U.S. The honor of the university was upheld by Paul Smith, a student. Acting as Smith's opponent was... a four-month old pigling. Yes, a pig, an ordinary swine under age, entered the lists against a young representative of the American intellectual class.

In what field did it come into the American intellectual's head to demonstrate his ascendancy over a pigling?

The point is that Paul Smith decided to compete with the pigling in voracity. In the presence of many spectators and of a special panel of umpires, the contestants went to work.

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The pigling helped himself with gusto to bread soaked in milk. His opponent devoured sirloin steak after sirloin steak with potatoes. Umpires carefully weighed the products to be consumed by the contestants and registered points for each of them.

The France Presse Agency, which reported this event, kept silent on the results of the contest. This, however, does not matter. The very occurrence of such contests is, in itself, amply illustrative of the usages of the dollar civilization's promoters.

Wolnosc #190, August 27, 1949 only (34 lines) In full.

EYES TURNED TOWARDS MOSCOW Lead Editorial

The All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters has been opened in Moscow. People's masses of all the world, longing for peace and ready to fight for this peace, are listening attentively to the words which resound from the platform at the Moscow Conference.

The place as well as the time of the All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters in the Soviet Union are characteristic.

Hundreds of millions of the world's people, people of all nationalities, races and colours, people of various political opinions, are assembled under the banner of the struggle for peace, with a strong resolution to prevent a new, dreadful war.

The Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, liberated by her victory, are a powerful base which is today supporting the world's struggle for peace.

The Polish nation, united in its great work-race for the construction of Socialism, mindful of the tragic experiences of ten years ago, turns its eyes towards Moscow, where the brotherly nations of the USSR are discussing means for strengthening world peace. The Polish nation is united in this struggle with all the Soviet nations and all fighters for peace, all over the world. Trybuna Ludu #234, August 26, 1949 and others (80 lines)

HITLER'S SUPPORTERS HEAD BBC Article

The Soviet weekly "Novoje Vremia" carried a long article by A. Leonidov revealing details concerning the organization and activities of the BBC. We quote below excerpts from this article, exposing the BBC leadership, whose broadcasts, directed against the Soviet Union, Poland and other people's democracies, are instigated by a group of English capitalists, known for their pro-Hitler sympathies and for collaboration with the Germans.

"At the head of the BBC there is a Committee, composed of 7 Administrative members, which lays down the policy for the Corporation.

"Since June 1947 the Chairman of the Committee has been Lord Simon, a laborite. He is also the woner of "Henry Simon Ltd

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a great machinery concern in Manchester. He is one of the richest manufacturers in England.

"Of the 7 BBC Committee members, 5 are directly connected with the financial oligarchy, the sixth is a stooge for reactionary military circles and the 7th, a representative of bourgeois intellectuals.

"There is another central organ attached to the BBC, whose object is to assure that the broad masses of population are kept in close touch with radiobroadcasts. This organ is the so-called General Consultative Council. The leadership of the BBC Council rests in the hands of three groups, namely: a Churchill group, a group of retired Munich politicians and a group of armament traders.

The BBC central section is a machine for foreign broadcasts. It is the most secret part of the Corporation's machine and is the headquarters of the organizers of the "cold war" on the air.

The BBC international section is directly subordinated to a Foreign Office section, headed by Kirkpatrick.

Since 1947 the Director of the foreign section was General Jacob who, for several years, had been cooperating with General Lord Ismay, one of Churchill's entourage. Under his management a group of reactionary conspirators, fugitives from the people's-democratic countries, where they had been working on instructions of the American and British Intelligence Service, drafted for the section. The BBC machine became one of the centers of diversionist activity of international reaction, directed against the people's-democratic countries.

Not the "able intellectuals", naively mentioned by the American journalist Farago, but military and diplomatic spies of the old anti-Soviet School, directly subordinated to the war-mongers, are managing, together with the monopolists, this factory of slander and misinformation, whose products are broadcast daily by the BBC in 46 foreign languages.
Trybura Ludu August 26, #234 (333 lines) only Excerpts

MARINE DEVELOPMENTS IN JULY Domestic Despatch

Results achieved in all branches of our merchant marine are proof of its constant development.

As compared, with July 1948, traffic in Gdynia and Gdansk increased by 5% and in Szczecin, by 65%. Aggregate traffic in our ports in this period increased 12%. Cargo shipments of Polish ocean vessels increased 10%.

The value of ship-yard production, as compared with the same period of last year, increased by 69%, according to figures for July. The number of working hours in ship-yard production increased only by 14%, which is evidence of substantial improvement in work productivity. (22 lines) Verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #236 August 28 only.

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MILLIONS STAND UNDER BANNER OF STRUGGLE
FOR PEACE.SPEECH BY NIKOLAI TICHONOV AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE Foreign Despatch
Moscow.

At the All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters in Moscow, the eminent Soviet writer and Assistant-Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, Nikolai Tichonov, made a speech entitled: "The defense of peace and struggle against warmongers".

He said in part:

"We don't ask for peace, but we fight for peace. If we defend it, it is not because we are afraid of aggression. We are stronger than ever. We are defending peace because we wish for peaceful and democratic comity among nations. We are defending their interests as well as the interests of all simple people who suffered so much. We don't think only of ourselves. The Soviet nation cherishes all the achievements of human civilization. The Soviet nation, which saved the world's civilization from Hitler's hordes, is strong enough to save it again from new disaster. The Soviet government is faithfully pursuing a peaceful policy and it is struggling for peace, security and permanent international cooperation. Our All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters contributes to the strengthening of international friendship. Our All-Union conference should create a permanent committee for the defense of peace, which would coordinate all Soviet peace organizations, would decide all future questions and would direct all efforts aimed at further strengthening of the Soviet nation's activity for peace and against warmongers. We declare that we are always vigilant and that we attentively observe the misleading and evil warmongers. The powers of peace are inexhaustible. The warmongers have no support in their nations and they will have none." *Polska Zbrojna* #234, August 27, and others
(117 lines) Excerpts

WHY DID ENGLAND AND FRANCE
NOT HELP POLAND IN 1939?

Editorial

In April, 1939, England guaranteed the western border of Poland and France confirmed the defensive alliance, which formally existed since 1921, providing for joint defense in case of German attack against Poland. Moreover, in May, 1939, the English and French General Staffs undertook a formal obligation of military cooperation in case of Hitlerian aggression. Nevertheless, after the unprovoked aggression of German fascists against Poland on September 1, 1939, it became necessary to wait three long and difficult days for the declaration of war on Germany by France and England. The promised military assistance never materialized. France and England were passive onlookers at the unequal struggle waged by the Polish nation against the aggressor.

In the prewar period the real effort of the London and Paris Governments was aimed at directing German aggression against the Soviet Union, with a view to sharing the expected profits. Due to these motives, all pledges and promises made by the Western Powers contained a loophole for evasion of obligations. The concentration of all available German armed

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forces on the Polish front and their pre-occupation for at least a few weeks in a struggle against our army, gave France and England time to complete their own military preparations. The supply of any real assistance to struggling Poland was certainly not included in the plans of English and French imperialists.

The course of events after the defeat of Poland fully confirmed the essence of the Western Powers' plans. England and France continued their game, abstained from any hostile action on the German front and cultivated various new and detailed plans for attacking the Soviet Union from the Near East (Baku oilfields) or for organizing anti-Soviet intervention through Scandinavia and Finland.

The Anglo-French plans were again frustrated by German fascists, who did not want to embark on a war against the Soviet Union until still untouched enemy forces were standing on their western border. Prior to his attack against the Soviet Union, Hitler intended to smash the French and English armies and this actually happened in June 1940. Polska Zbrojna #233 August 26 only
(190 lines) Excerpts

ONE DATE - TWO EVENTS Editorial

Yesterday, on August 25, an All-Soviet congress of peace was opened.

Yesterday, on August 25, the North Atlantic Pact, condemned not only by non-signatories but also by broad masses of the population in countries which signed the pact, became effective. The whole difference between these two camps is to be seen in these two events, both dated August 25. The difference which exists between two powers, one of which does everything to maintain world peace, the idea which it is propagating, while the other spreads slogans of international hatred and sponsors a pact which is to serve as an implement of war.

Soon, on October 2, an international congress of peace is to take place. Representatives of all the world's nations will declare that, despite government activity, they will unconditionally support peace and will fight against war, the greatest spectre of humanity. Kurjer Codzienny #234 August 26, (106 lines)
and others Excerpts

MYSTERIOUS VISIT IN IRAN Foreign Despatch Moscow (PAP)

"Journal de Teheran" reports particular solicitude of the Iranian Government for two American "journalists" who expressed their wish to travel "along the old route of the Venetian merchant, Marco Polo."

The alleged "journalists" arrived in Iran from Turkey and had a private plane of the Shah of Iran placed at their disposal.

In this plane, the two "journalists" made a flight over Mount Demavend and the Caspian Sea. They were accompanied by Mr. Dane, a member of the management of the "International Bank for Reconstruction".

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The American travelers "thanked" the Shah of Iran for his "courtesy". They are continuing their journey to the peaks of Pamir. Slowo Powszechne #231, August 27 only (24 lines)
Verbatim

GREAT VICTORY Lead Article

The second world war cost the Soviet nation many human victims and material sacrifices. No country in the world sustained such heavy losses as did the Soviet Union.....

Enemies of the Soviet state hoped that the Soviet Union would not be capable of overcoming, single-handed, the severe consequences of war and that it would surrender to the capitalist yoke. In this international reaction has suffered a cruel disappointment....

The valuable assets of the Soviet system, such as a planned national economic organization, the Soviet people's patriotism and the Lenin-Stalin party's leadership, enabled the Soviet Union to embark on an extensive creative program even while the war was still in progress.....

After victorious termination of the war, the Bolshevik party and the Soviet government, headed by the great Stalin, worked out a plan for post-war constructive activities....

At present, the whole world can see how successfully this program is being carried into effect. In June 1949, the mean total production per day exceeded the prewar level by 41 percent....

Equally great achievements can be recorded in the rehabilitation of agriculture...

The reverse is the case in Western-European countries where power is wielded by capitalists. Thus, e.g., France has suffered incomparably less from the war than the Soviet Union, and yet the situation in that country is disastrous. Peasants are encumbered with debts, industry is falling into decline from day to day, prices are rising, workmen are starving, unemployment is growing, speculators are waxing rich, and the so-called aid under the Marshall plan serves only as a screen for the French bourgeoisie to sell their country by wholesale and by retail to American milliardaires. (billionaires).

The Soviet Union is successfully and swiftly healing wounds inflicted during the war. A great deal has already been achieved, and in the nearest future not even a trace will be left of the damage inflicted upon the Soviet Union by fascist invaders.

Under the leadership of the Soviet government and the Bolshevik party, and sparing no effort, the toiling masses of the Soviet Union are rebuilding the country's economy and culture. With a sure and firm step, the Soviet Union is striding forward along the road of implementation of the five-year plan in four years, - a road leading to communism.
Wolnosc #189 August 26, 1949 only Excerpts (172 lines)

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Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

70 CANDIDATES FROM 16 COUNTRIES
ENTERING CONTEST FOR TITLE
OF FOREMOST CHOPIN PIANIST
Warsaw (PAP)

Domestic Despatch

A press conference on the subject of the forthcoming International Chopin Contest in Warsaw took place on August 27 at the office of the Chopin Year executive committee. The conference was attended by W. Sakorski, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art....

The Fourth International Chopin Contest will start on September 15 and continue until October 15, 1949. It will be held in the State Philharmonic Hall (the "Roma" Hall). About 70 candidates from 16 countries have entered their names as participants in the contest. These countries are: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria, Brazil, France, England, Mexico, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

As regards Polish pianists, approximately 10 of them, distinguished in the elimination contest, and one residing abroad, will take part in the contest. They are all pianists of an age ranging from 16 to 32 who have completed higher musical studies and practiced as artists (in accordance with the rules of the contest).

The contest will be divided into three stages. At the preliminary stage the contestants will play several compositions comprised in the contest program. The basic stage of the contest will be its second stage, at which the pianists will be called upon to perform a program consisting of: (1) one of Chopin's sonatas or one scherzo and - according to the pianist's choice - a fantasia, barcarole or one of the ballads, (2) one nocturne, (3) two mazurkas, (4) two etudes, and (5) one of the polonaises. The average duration of such a recital, with appropriate

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intermissions, will be approximately one hour.

The following prizes are to be awarded:

First prize, of the President of the Polish Republic,
- 500,000 zlotys;

Second prize, of the President of the Council of Ministers,
- 400,000 zlotys;

Third prize, of the Minister of Culture and Art,
- 300,000 zlotys;

Fourth prize, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
- 300,000 zlotys;

Fifth prize, of Chopin Year Executive Committee,
- 250,000 zlotys;

Sixth prize, of the Mayor of Warsaw, - 250,000 zlotys;

Seventh prize, of the Art and Culture Workers' Trade Union
- 75,000 zlotys;

The prize of the Polish Composers' Union, to be awarded to the best Polish pianist, will consist of 200,000 zlotys.

The prize of the Frederic Chopin Institute, to be awarded to the youngest contestant in the third stage, will consist of 150,000 zlotys.

Glos Wielkopolski #238 August 31, 1949 (93 lines) Excerpts

TRACING OF LOST PERSONS

Domestic Despatch

In connection with letters received by the Polish Consulate-General in the United States concerning the tracing of lost persons, the Chief Council of the Polish Red Cross advises that applications for tracing persons in the United States should be addressed on appropriate forms to the Polish Red Cross Information and Tracing Bureau, 14, Mokotowska Street.

Forms on postcards may be obtained at the nearest branch of the Polish Red Cross. Lack of required information concerning the lost person makes tracing impossible. Henceforth no letters concerning tracing should be sent to the Polish Consulate-General in the United States.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 only (21 lines) Verbatim

POLISH DELEGATION WILL TAKE PART

IN CZECHOSLOVAK JURISTS' CONVENTION.

Domestic Despatch

The first National Convention of Czechoslovak Jurists after the war, with participation of more than 1,700 delegates from all parts of the Republic, will be held in Prague from September 23 to 25. Many representatives of the International Democratic Jurists Association will take part in the Convention. People's Democratic Countries and the Soviet Union will be represented by many delegates. A Polish delegation of three persons will attend the Convention. Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, and others (14 lines) Verbatim

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ONE MORE "MIRACLE "

DEvised BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS

Domestic Despatch

"Trybuna Robotnicza" of August 30 carries a news item about a new "miracle", this time at Osia Góra near Linnica (County of Kolbuszowa). We are quoting this item verbatim hereunder.

Recently the choice of "Miracle" organizers fell on Osia Góra near Linnica (County of Kolbuszowa), where, in a dark well, the 14-year-old and mentally backward Aniela Tecza has allegedly had a vision of the Holy Virgin. The further course of the campaign proceeded according to methods already tried out in Lublin; the news, disseminated at lightning speed, drew pilgrims' parties from the neighboring boroughs and counties of the Province of Rzeszow as well as from adjacent provinces where simple-minded pilgrims were assembled by the same people who had organized similar mass excursions to Lublin. Sick people and cripples were flocking to the well, - people, many of whom were suffering from skin diseases, washed their wounds with water from the well and drank the dirty water. As was to be expected, these doings, defying the most primitive hygiene, resulted in almost a score of people falling severely ill. Local speculators also spread a rumor to the effect that the Holy Virgin had appeared on a splinter of a barked tree. The same speculators stripped the bark from young trees and sold the "miraculous" splinters at 200 zlotys each.... Indignant with this revolting incident, the population of Kolbuszow county censures the organizers of the "miracle" at Osia Góra and calls for the most severe penalties to be inflicted upon them.... At the demand of the local population, which is becoming increasingly aware of the tragic results of the Osia Góra enterprise, the local authorities were forced to take care of the sick people and, subsequently, to order prophylactic measures. The analysis of the "miraculous" water proved that it was swarming with germs of tuberculosis, trachoma, erysipelas and skin diseases. Close on a score of people are lying at neighboring hospitals and eight persons, who died a tragic death as a result of rubbing diseased parts of their bodies with the muddy water and drinking that water, provide a sufficiently tragic picture fully discrediting the organizers of "miracles", even in the eyes of the most simple-minded believers. Dziennik Zachodni #239 August 31

only (91 lines) Excerpts
 IRO (INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION) IS
 EXPLOITING CHEAP MANPOWER. ABDUCTION OF 123 Foreign Despatch
 POLISH CHILDREN. Responsibility of the U.S. and Canadian Government
 The S.S. "Heinzellmann", carrying 123 POLISH CHILDREN on
 board, left Bremen (a U.S. enclave in the British Zone of occupation
 for Canada on Monday. We sum up the case: Polish children and
 youths, driven by the war to Tanganyika, recently came under the care
 of the so-called International Refugee Organization (IRO), which
 brought them to Italy and then to Germany. A grave responsibility
for the fate of these children, separated from their families, falls
on the U.S. authorities, in addition to the Italian and British
authorities which, aware of the destination of the party of Polish
youths, have granted transit visas. A week ago the Polish Government
presented a SPECIAL NOTE to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw in which it
DREW THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION to the party of Polish youths,
which had arrived in Bremen. In its Note the Polish Government
strongly emphasized that the U.S. Government cannot renounce res-
ponsibility for this group of Polish citizens, which has come under
its jurisdiction. The Canadian Government, by granting an entry vis
 has once more demonstrated its intention to exploit cheap Polish
 manpower, imported into its territory by the IRO. Zycie Warszawy
 August 31, #239 and others (78 lines)
 Excerpt

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F O R E I G N

USSR DEFENDS INTERESTS OF YUGOSLAV
NATIONS AGAINST TREASON OF TITO'S CLIQUE.
SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOTE IN REPLY TO
YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT NOTE.
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On August 20 the Yugoslav Government addressed a Note to the Soviet Government in reply to the Soviet Government Note of August 11 concerning the attitude of the Soviet Government pertaining to Yugoslav claims against Austria, in connection with the discussions of the draft of the treaty with Austria. In its Note of August 29 the Soviet Government communicated its reply to the Yugoslav Government.

The Soviet Note states, inter alia:

The Yugoslav Government asserts that Stalin, in his letter to Austrian Chancellor Renner, "guaranteed the Austrian frontiers of 1938." In fact, in Stalin's letter no mention is made either of "Austrian frontiers", or of "a guarantee of Austria's 1938 frontiers", or of "integrity of Austrian frontiers", or of "unchangeable Austrian frontiers."

While aware of the fact that the slanders concerning Stalin's letter to Renner are baseless, the Yugoslav Government publishes another slanderous version, stating in its Note that the Soviet Government considers it impossible to continue to defend the previous claims of Yugoslavia to Slovenian Carinthia, claims renounced by the Yugoslav Government, because of the alleged reason that the Soviet Government has received an additional sum of \$50,000,000 for the sale of Soviet property in Austria to the Austrian State. As is generally known, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the Potsdam resolutions, has received title to German property located in Eastern Austria, just as England, the United States and France have received title to German property in Western Austria, Western Europe and in American countries. Wishing to help Austria, the Soviet Government agreed to sell a part of that property to Austria for adequate compensation. We did not expect that the Yugoslav Government would commit the infamy of thinking of the Soviet Union in such a vile and disgusting way. Every word of its statement is a lie.... Realizing that its attitude of capitulation concerning Slovenian Carinthia is hopeless and that it will not be possible to conceal from public opinion Kardel's letter, in which the Yugoslav Government renounced Slovenian Carinthia, the Yugoslav Government takes recourse to a third version of slanders. It asserts that Soviet representatives have forced the Yugoslav Government into agreement with Western powers concerning Yugoslav territorial claims against Austria and that the Yugoslav Government "was willing to grant concessions in that matter solely because they were demanded by the Soviet Government..."

The Yugoslavia Government maliciously defames the Soviet Government and its representatives when it alleges that they exercised pressure on the Yugoslav Government to renounce Yugoslav territorial claims....

The Yugoslav Government, in its note of August 20, demands

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that the Soviet Government show special respect, and even affection, for the Yugoslav Government, that that respect and love should be expressed in Soviet Notes to the Yugoslav Government, that these Notes should not contain anything which might damage the prestige of the Yugoslav Government or offend it. The Yugoslav Government asserts that this is required by "international custom". The Soviet Government must state that the Yugoslav Government is demanding something which is impossible. It is generally known that the Yugoslav Government has deserted from the camp of socialism and democracy to the camp of imperialism and fascism. It must be stated that Soviet people do not respect deserters.

The Soviet people class the Yugoslav Government in the category of malicious, not accidental deserters. We hope that the Yugoslav Government will understand that it cannot count on affability and still less on respect of the Soviet Government. Moscow, August 29, 1949.
Trybuna Ludu #239 August 31, and others (988 lines) Excerpts.

INTENSIFIED ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA
following German Bishops' Conference.
Rabid Pole-hater appointed as "Bishop for expelled Germans".
Berlin (From our own correspondent)

Last Saturday Rev. Goebbel, a "Clerical adviser", when addressing a meeting of delegates of a youth organization of expelled Germans, known as the "Association of Youth expelled from the East", held in Recklinghausen (Westphalia), said inter alia:-

"Youth expelled from Germany's Eastern provinces, together with all German youth, will one day proceed from the West to the East to restore the latter to Germany".

At the German Bishops' Conference in Fulda Rev. Prelate Hartz was appointed "Bishop for expelled Germans".

Rev. Dr. Franz Hartz was living in Berlin from 1921 to 1930 as a Parish priest. At that time he was friendly with the present Pope, then Cardinal Pacelli, Nuncio to the German Government. In 1931 Rev. Prelate Hartz was appointed Apostolic Vicar in Pila and headed the Vicarage adjoining our then Western frontier. The Vicarage was called "Grenzmark Posen and Westpreussen" (Frontier Land- Poznan and West Prussia). In that capacity Prelate Dr. Hartz became known as a violent Germanizer and persecutor of everything Polish. Zycie Warszawy August 31, 1949 #239 only (56 lines) Excerpts

ATTACK ON AUDIENCE AT ROBESON'S CONCERT Foreign Despatch
New York (PAP)

The brutal attack by fascist hooligans on the audience at Paul Robeson's concert in Peekskill has aroused tremendous indignation in American progressive circles. The Congress for Defence of Civil Rights in the United States announced its intention to send a delegation to President Truman in order to demand the punishment of the fascist bandits. Particular indignation was caused by the cynical statement made by the Peekskill police, which said that it did not make any arrests "because no complaints were lodged by anyone." (16 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949.

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TITO SELLS HIS COUNTRY FOR DOLL/RS Foreign Despatch
Washington (Telepress)

The International Bank in Washington has been officially approached by the Yugoslav Government for a loan of \$25,000,000 for Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia would repay the loan by supply of strategic materials.

A Committee of the International Bank, which has been in Yugoslavia for over a week, reported to Washington on the Tito clique's willingness to accept all the terms of the loan.

It was also reported on August 30 that the Yugoslav Government was conducting negotiations in Washington for purchase of 6 "Liberty" ships. The competent American authorities agreed in principle to supply these ships to Tito.

"The "Washington Star" reports that Tito's Government has a fund of \$30,000,000 at its disposal in Portugal, exclusively earmarked for the maintenance of agents and agitators in People's democracies. Zycie Warszawy. August 31, 1949 #239 and others (26 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

BRIEFING OF CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES IN COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BRANCHES. Domestic Despatch
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RURAL STRUCTURE,
PRINCIPAL TASK OF PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION
Katowice.

In order to sum up the results of the last six months' activity and to establish work rules for the future, the Provincial Leadership of the Peasant Self-Help Association organized a briefing of county Chairmen, township Chairmen and Secretaries of this Association, which took place yesterday in the Trade Union House of Culture in Katowice. A representative of the Central Leadership of the Peasant Self-Help Association, citizeness Mroczek, representatives of political parties and of Provincial Authorities, attended.

Since May 1, i.e. since the creation of the Self-Help Village Supervisory Office, 17 production cooperatives, mainly in previously selected self-help villages and 27 'rounders' committees were created, despite strong opposition of rich peasants.

During the second six months of the year the Provincial Peasant Self-Help Association will continue its work, aimed at transformation of the rural structure. Each member of the Peasant Self-Help Association should be a member of a cooperative. New production cooperatives will be organized but the principle of spontaneity is to be absolutely maintained. Already existing production cooperatives will be given broad support. Dziennik Zachodni #233, August 30, only (126 lines) Excerpts

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CANADIAN SEAMEN CANNOT RETURN HOME
London (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Seventy Canadian seamen, who had participated in a strike supported by London dockers, cannot return to their country because all Canadian Steamship Lines refused to transport them to Canada, thus taking revenge on them for their strike. On August 29 the Canadian seamen gathered in front of the building of the Canadian representation in London, in an attempt to see the Canadian High Commissioner, who refused to receive them. Thereupon, the seamen placed themselves on the stairway leading to the High Commissioner's office and declared that they will not move until their demand for repatriation is granted.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 only (22 lines) Verbatim

TOWN TRADE TEAMS WILL GIVE ADVICE TO RURAL
COOPERATIVES.

Domestic Despatch

Activity aimed at cooperation between towns and rural districts is to spread into new fields, particularly into rural trade, which at present has a network of about 17,000 retail sale centers. Teams of the best workers in nationalized city trade, most enlightened from the ideological point of view, will give advice and real help to workers in rural cooperatives. The help will apply mainly to methods for correct book-keeping and statements of accounts, the selection of proper assortments of goods in villages, the distribution of goods which are most in demand, improvement of service, etc.

Kurjer Codzienny #239 August 31, and others (52 lines) Excerpts

DUTCH GOVERNMENT FAILED TO ISSUE VISAS
TO POLISH DELEGATES TO EVC (DUTCH TRADE
UNIONS ASSOCIATION) CONGRESS.

Domestic Despatch

On August 11 the Polish Central Trade Union Council received an invitation to attend the Congress of the Trade Unions' Association (EVC) in Holland, to be held in that country from August 31 to September 3. The Dutch Trade Unions' Association is a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

On August 22 the Central Trade Union Council asked the Dutch Legation in Warsaw for visas for Gryncki and Gallus, the Polish delegates to the Congress.

On August 30 the Dutch Legation stated that it had no reply from its Government concerning the issue of visas to Polish delegates.

The Dutch authorities' attitude prevented the Polish delegates from attending the Congress.

In view of the impossibility of sending a delegation, the Central Trade Union Council sent the following telegram to the Congress:--

"Our delegates are unable to attend your Second Congress because of the failure to receive Dutch visas. On behalf of the 3,500,000 Polish trade unionists, we send you our hearty proletarian greetings and wish you success in the fight for a

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better life, for unity and trade union rights, for your country's independence and for lasting peace throughout the world".

Zycie Warszawy August 31, 1949 #239 only (27 lines) Verbatim

YOUTH PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES WILL CHANGE THE
ASPECT OF HRUBIESZOW COUNTY Domestic Despatch
(From our own correspondent)
Hrubieszow, in August.

It was in April 1948 that organization of Youth Production Cooperatives was begun in Hrubieszow county.

The Central Agricultural Organization, in conjunction with the County Cooperative Farms Association (PZGS), established six Youth Cooperatives on fallows covered with high grass, uncultivated since 1944, which had formerly belonged to landholders and Ukrainian farmers.

Production Cooperatives were established in Boratyn, Szychowice and Cichoburz, each of them cultivating several hundreds hectares of land.
(67 lines) Excerpts Gazeta Ludowa #205 August 30, 1949 only

BETTER BREAD FOR "BETTER" CUSTOMERS Foreign Despatch
Paris (PAP)

The quality of bread baked in Paris has suddenly deteriorated in August. The daily "Ce Soir" explains that inferior quality flour was used for the baking of bread in August because well-to-do Parisians are away on vacation.
Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 only (8 lines) Verbatim

IN SEPTEMBER 7,000 PERSONS DAILY WILL
WORK IN MURANOW Domestic Despatch

Within the framework of the social work campaign in September, 7,000 persons daily will be employed in the "Muranow C" area (in Warsaw) on removing bricks and clearing the ground in an area covering 29 hectares. They will work from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. Their work will be directed by broadcast orders. The result of the work of teams will be noted on four special blackboards. A campaign to put city districts in order and to construct social welfare buildings will also be initiated. Rzeczpospolita, #239, August 31, only, 17 lines-verbatim

INCREASING INTEREST IN SZCZECIN PORT Domestic Despatch

The fact that two modern general cargo warehouses have been constructed and opened to ocean trade has caused increased interest in Szczecin port on the part of numerous domestic and foreign import and export organizations.

Numerous letters of inquiry concerning import and export problems are being addressed to the Szczecin Maritime Bureau. Since the Bureau is able to furnish favorable answers, it is to be expected that Szczecin port general cargo traffic will increase substantially. (15 lines) Verbatim
Dziennik baltycki #237 August 29, 1949 only,

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SECTION B

WHO PREPARED THE DISASTER

In Hitler's European time-table, Poland's turn came in 1939. Beck (pre-war Polish Foreign Minister), however, continued his policy in spite of facts and attempted a renewal of good relations with Hitler, then deciding in favor of an alliance with Great Britain, an unreal alliance, giving no guarantees in case of attack. In the name of joint anti-Soviet plans, the Polish government, until the last moment, rejected all the alliances proposed by Soviet Russia as well as offers of assistance.

Then came the September (1939) tragedy. It was no tragedy for the traitors, who abandoned their country or remained in order to continue their collaboration with Hitler in the secret underground but it was a tragedy for the nation which fell a helpless victim to the occupant. Then it became clear to all, who wanted to see, that there was no return to the Poland created by Beck, by the National Radical Camp (ONR) and by the treacherous "Section Two." The slogans of the worker movement became vivid facts in the fight against the occupant of partisans and of the "Kosciuszko" detachment. They became the facts from which a new Poland arose, free of fascist and imperialist war plans but linked to the camp of peace and socialism.

(216 lines) Excerpts - Rzeczpospolita #238 August 30, 1949 and other

ONLY "PEASANT SELF-HELP" TOWNSHIP COOPERATIVES

WILL PURCHASE GRAIN THIS YEAR.

Domestic Despatch

A Press Conference took place on Monday, August 29, on the premises of the Central Agricultural Agency for "Peasant Self-Help" Cooperatives. At the Conference, Mierzwinski, the Vice-Minister of Domestic Trade and representatives of "Peasant Self-Help" cooperatives gave detailed information to journalists concerning this year's grain purchasing organization.

In accordance with the decisions of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers this year's grain purchasing campaign will be conducted on the following basis:-

1. Only "Peasant Self-Help" cooperatives will have the right to purchase grain from farmers.

2. Fixed prices will be paid, assuring profitable production to farmers.

3. Township cooperative purchasing centers will only accept grain conforming to officially established standards. This will rule out an arbitrary appraisal of grain, unfavourable to the farmer and will facilitate the placing of healthy and uniform grain on the market.

PURCHASING CENTERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO PURCHASE GRAIN in which dampness exceeds 17%, nor grain from which deductions for dampness and low specific gravity exceed 7%.

The grain purchasing organization provides great facilities for farmers this year. Above all, the number of purchasing centers increased from 1,535 last year to 2,803 this year.

Dziennik Ludowy August 30, 1949 #236 and others (134 lines)

Excerpts.

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PUBLISHING ACTIVITY OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE Domestic Despatch
Warsaw, August 28 (PAP)

The publishing activity of the Ministry of Justice comprises the texts of regulations in force as well as a large-scale campaign for popularization of the law.

Many texts of regulations, concerning recent changes in legislation and covering various branches of law, were issued this year. Especially important are the recently published: "Summary of orders concerning labour law" (two volumes), "The penal code", "The Uniform Code of Penal Procedure", "Housing regulations", etc.

Within the recent past, ten popular pamphlets were issued concerning the most essential problems of the law.

A recent volume in the "Library for popularization of law" series entitled: "Who governs Poland and how", by B. Wojtowicz, contains a short, popular outline of the constitutional law.

The Ministry of Justice has recently started publication of books translated from Soviet legal literature.

As the first issue of the "Library of translations", a book by a Soviet scientist, G.M. Svierdlov, entitled: "Matrimony and family in the Soviet State" has been published.
Dziennik Polski #236, August 29, (36 lines) only Verbatim

SIX-MONTH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSES FOR TEACHERS OPENED IN SOPOT Domestic Despatch

Six-month Russian language courses for aspiring teachers of this language in primary and secondary schools, were formally opened in the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association's Club in Sopot yesterday.

The inauguration of the courses was celebrated with great formality in the presence of the USSR Consul General in Gdansk, Mr. Chorobrych, of the Chairman of the Polish Teachers Association (ZNP), citizen Dankowski and of Citizen Makula, Chairman of the Polish Youth Association (ZMP). Representatives of Gdansk provincial authorities, of social and political parties, of the School Superintendent and of the Sopot National Council were also present.

The large assembly of students was addressed by Consul General Chorobrych, who said in part:

"The amicable feelings of the Soviet worker class and of its leaders for the Polish nation find their expression, among others, in their sincere concern for the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association and its social and cultural activities. Looking back over the past decade today, the Polish public is convinced of the sad results of the Polish pre-war government's policy which, out of hatred towards the Soviet nation, caused Poland to lose her independence. This lesson in history has not been lost, however. The huge mass of Polish-Soviet Friendship Association members and the spontaneity evidenced in the wish to learn the Russian language prove that Poland thoroughly understands that the permanence of her political and economic future depends on strict collaboration with the Soviet nations." Dziennik Baltycki #236 August 28 only
(62 lines) Excerpts.

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"LOYALTY" AND CHILDREN

Article

Officials of the American Investigation Police are really indefatigable in searching for new victims to persecute. They recently showed a special interest in American children. A United Press correspondent reports that Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Investigation Bureau (FBI), is devoting his attention to the problem of "increasing children's opportunities for a constructive life" by strengthening their "loyalty".

Apparently, so few adult Americans remain "uninvestigated", that the FBI agents and provocateurs have to resort to children. Well, the brave guardians of American "democracy" may be sure of employment for the immediate future. All the more, since U.S. legislative organs endeavour, as far as possible, to keep the FBI employed.

An example of this is furnished by the legislative assembly of the State of Arkansas, which is at present studying the draft of a new law concerning protection against "anti-American" activities.

In accordance with the intention of the authors of this document, all children in State schools are to declare under oath that they are not members of the Communist Party. The law provides for immediate expulsion from school of those children, who refuse to declare under oath that they are not infected with "communist ideas". The Federal Investigation Bureau will then investigate these children with a view to establishing the chances for "constructive life" of these junior promoters of the "communist danger".

In addition to school youths, the FBI agents will also investigate children deprived of the opportunity to attend school. There are 6,000,000 such children in the United States.

The FBI's activities do not yet extend to kindergartens and maternity homes. Yet, it is there that the threat of forcible overthrow of the free enterprise system roosts! Let us hope that Mr. Edgar Hoover, the monopolies' all-seeing eye, will not neglect these asylums of "conspirators".
Wolnosc, August 28, 1949 #191 only (55 lines) Verbatim

HISTORICAL TRUTHS.

An Episcopal Letter of the Gniezno diocese bears, among others, the signature of Bishop Kaczmarek. It is worth while to recall that in 1940, when the persecution of Poles continued and when many thousands of innocent people were murdered in German concentration camps, this same Bishop Kaczmarek wrote in his Pastoral Letter of May 1940:

"In accordance with their promise, German authorities allow freedom for Church rites and religious life. I, therefore, wish and appeal to you, that you conscientiously comply with all the regulations and orders of administrative as well as military authorities. Order must prevail.

"It is wrong to listen to suspicious persons who attempt to draw our public, youth most particularly, into incalculable,

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conspiratory activities." (Quoted from the Gniezno Episcopal Letter).

What would have been our position had we listened to the "Enlightened" advice of the Bishop? Who would have fought in forests against the German aggressor? Who would have organized underground activities and sabotage? Who would have printed the underground press, which supported the spirit of resistance of the nation? How would the world have known that we continued to fight?

What is the significance today of Bishop Kaczmarek's Pastoral Letter? (39 lines) Verbatim
Dziennik Bałtycki #234 August 26, 1949 only

A STATE OF SIMPLE PEOPLE

There is no doubt whatever that the generally felt aversion towards a new war constitutes a deterrent to the phantastic imagination of Western military circles. Three existing elements in the international situation are of definite significance for the preponderance of the supporters of peace: the increase of Soviet military and economic power, the fact that a considerable part of Europe is no longer an anti-Soviet base, since the People's Democratic countries, allied with the USSR, constitute an economic and political power, and finally, the increase in power of the Western European labor world and the success of the colonial nations in their fight for freedom.

The peaceful policy of Soviet Russia results from the fact that the USSR is a state of people's masses, a state of simple people who, for the first time in history and thanks to the socialist revolution, have acquired the right to fight for peace instead of begging for it. The representatives of two hundred million simple Soviet people have declared to all the nations in the world that peace may be maintained, stabilized and deepened. The resolutions passed at the Moscow Peace Conference are not only a serious blow against Western military propaganda; they will also prove to be an efficient weapon in the struggle to tighten the brotherly links between the USSR nations and the peoples still living in capitalist countries. (116 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #237 August 29, 1949 and others.

DOBOSZYNSKI'S KINDRED Editorial

The "Cecylia" group, a former diversion and espionage centre of AK (Homeland Army) headquarters in the Wilno region, during the German occupation, is being tried in the Military Court in Bydgoszcz.

After liberation, the "Cecylia" group continued its odious activity in the Bydgoszcz region. The same people and the same moral and political substance have been hidden under the name of "Mobilization Center of the Wilno AK (Homeland Army) District". They are the ideological heirs of Doboszynski.

The Polish commanders remain the same. It is the well-matched clique of London (Polish) political gamblers, "Cecylia" tried to establish contact with it. At the trial, "London" names

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are heard, that of General Kopanski among them.

Only the foreign headquarters have changed. Instead of the Nazi Abwehrstelle (German Counter-intelligence) came.... one of the foreign embassies. The dollar replaced the Reichsmark.

Blood, crimes and treason have remained. (120 lines)
Dziennik Baltycki #235, August 27 and others Excerpts.

IMPERIALISTS DIRECTED EASTWARD Article

In 1937 and 1938, in view of the impending weakening of capitalism, as a result of increasing depression and in view of the threat that fascist aggression might be hindered by the counterattack of the worker class and people's masses, bourgeoisie went into action. This action consisted of greater efforts aimed at creation of a common imperialist front directed against the USSR and comprising the "Axis" states, Britain, France and even the United States.

On June 27, 1939, a letter by Zhdanov appeared in the Moscow "Pravda", stating that the Western Powers do not want an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Britain's share in an eventual military pact with the USSR was to amount.... to 6 divisions, while the Soviet Union declared that it was ready to throw 136 divisions, about 10,000 tanks, over 5,000 planes, etc on the menaced front.

It was obvious, according to an official Soviet statement, that the Western Powers were not interested in agreement with the Soviet Union, but only in parleys concerning such agreement, while at the same time, plots aimed at spreading Munich policy over the entire front would be carried out. They were not interested in the maintenance of peace but in directing aggression against Poland and the USSR.

In view of plots aimed at directing the Wehrmacht against the isolated Soviet Union, while Britain, France and the United States would remain neutral or would even actively help the aggressor, the Soviet Union agreed to the German proposal for a non-aggression pact. In this way the Soviet Union could prepare the defenses against the inevitable assault. Western imperialists were forced to draw their own chestnuts from the fire. Thanks to this pact, the Country of Socialism not only was victorious in the terrible war, but its armies were also able to destroy Nazism completely and to liberate European countries, especially Poland. But, in the meantime, it was Poland which was the first victim of the criminal policy of Western imperialists and native fascists. German fascism, developed as the result of manifold aid from the Western powers, thanks to 50 milliard (billion) marks invested by American, British and French imperialists, was defeated not by cooperation of the Western allies but in spite of their prewar plots, aimed at creation of an anti-Soviet coalition aimed, during the war, at directing German expansion and attack against the USSR.

The Soviet victory over Hitlerism, although imperialist powers were officially also among the victorious states, was a defeat

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of the whole imperialist camp. It was followed by a new world situation, quite different from that of 1939. It was followed by an immense increase of Socialism all over the world and shrinkage of the capitalist world. Poland's international situation has changed diametrically. The former bridgehead for aggression, the country whose fate had been directed by imperialist schemers, Poland, became a member of a powerful family of peace defenders, of the camp of democracy and Socialism.

Hitler's followers and heirs of fascist megalomania should remember the last ten years' events. They will avoid disappointment
Trybuna Ludu #235 August 27, and others (325 lines) Excerpts

FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION
A GUARANTEE OF PEACEFUL WORK Article

At the time Poland achieved independence she joined the camp of world peace. After liberation from the Hitlerian, capitalist and land-holder yoke, achieved with the aid of Soviet Russia, the Polish people undertook a creative and peaceful effort. Poland is building up this peace at the side of the powerful Soviet Union, in accordance with the will of the nation.

Foundations for world peace are being laid in plants and foundries as well as in villages; the economic power of the People's homeland is steadily increasing. Peace is being stabilized by workers in the field of science and culture who spread education and democratic ideology among the masses.

Together with the Soviet Union, Poland is fighting for peace in all the fields of life, joining efforts in frustrating the plans of warmongers, mobilizing masses of people for the fight against the threat of imperialist aggression and increasing economic and defensive power in the two countries.

Poland is strengthening her friendship with the great Soviet nation in her fight for peace. In this friendship Poland perceives the best guarantee for her peaceful work and development. (66 lines) Excerpts
Polska Zbrojna #234 August 28, 1949 and others.

COMMENTS ON "CECYLIA" GANG TRIAL
YES, THEY WERE WORSE THAN GERMAN OCCUPYING FORCES Article

The atmosphere of the "Wilno Homeland Army (AK) Mobilization Center" of the "Cecylia" group trial in Bydgoszcz precisely resembles the atmosphere at another trial, namely, the Forster trial in Gdansk.

This is, perhaps, why the trial of the Wilno Homeland Army executive group has so greatly aroused the hearts and minds of the Bydgoszcz people. They were the first to know what the Hitlerite Germans were like. And yet, there were Poles who collaborated with the Gestapo and the Abwehrstelle (Counter-espionage against the Poles. A Bydgoszcz railway man leaving the Court room during a recess said: "They were worse than the Germans".

What did the "Cecylia" group do? It was a diversionary

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and executive group of the Wilno district Homeland Army, who received arms from German intelligence for the purpose of denouncing leftwing Wilno leaders and patriots and handing them over to the Germans.

One day the "Cecylia" group was detained by the Lithuanian nationalist police. One telephone call to the Abwehrstelle was enough to have it released with all honors.

When Doboszynski was arrested in the American occupation zone by German police, one telephone call to Major Alexander, Chief of the American Intelligence, caused his immediate release with all honors.... In Wilno, the role of Alexander was played by the Abwehrstelle Chief, also a major, namely Major Christiansen.

Yes, they were worse than the occupying forces.
Trybuna Ludu August 28, 1949 #236 and others (200 lines) Excerpts

USSR NATIONS DEMONSTRATE
INFLEXIBLE WILL TO FIGHT FOR PEACE.
SECOND DAY OF DELIBERATIONS OF
ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF PEACE.
SUPPORTERS IN MOSCOW. Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

Further deliberations of the All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters in Moscow started on Friday at 10 a.m. Among those to take the floor were not only representatives of individual nations and social classes but also foreign guests including Pietro Nenni, leader of Italian socialists, Professor Jan Dembowski, chairman of the Polish peace defenders' committee, and Jean Lafitte, distinguished French anti-fascist writer....
Trybuna Ludu #235, August 27, 1949 and others Excerpt
(292 lines)

IMPORTANT PACT AND ITS RESULTS Article
(From the series: Behind the Scenes of World War II)

What did Soviet Russia gain by the pact with Germany (in 1939)? In the first place, it ensured one and a half years of peace to the country, making possible preparations in the event of treacherous aggression on the part of Germany. This pact was certainly a victory for Soviet Russia and a defeat for Hitlerism. It was, by the same token, a victory for the future anti-Hitlerian coalition. It dashed the hopes of reactionary politicians to provoke a German-Soviet war, in which the USSR would have been isolated, without allies and doomed to failure.

Soviet Russian policy, always faithful to Lenin and Stalin's principles, always aiming at brotherly relations with all nations, doggedly and definitely struggled and continues to struggle for the basic rights and interests of humanity, for peace, freedom and independence of nations. (25 lines) Verbatim
Dziennik Polski #233 August 26, 1949 and others

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS CONTINUE SEARCH
FOR NOAH'S ARK. Istanbul, August 24 (TASS) Foreign Despatch
According to information in the "Dzumhuriot" gazette,

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the American expedition, which was permitted to "search for Noah's Ark", left for Erzurum, where the ascent to Ararat is to begin. Two trucks with "necessary equipment" already arrived in Erzurum. (9 lines) Verbatim
Wolnosc, #190 August 27, 1949 only

SPEECH BY DEAN OF CANTERBURY Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

On August 25 Dr. Howlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, addressed the Conference of Peace Defenders in Moscow on behalf of the British Committee of Peace Defenders.

After having transmitted greetings in the name of the British Committee for Defence of Peace and all progressive Englishmen, Rev. Howlett Johnson said:

"To talk peace in Soviet Russia would be the same as carrying a samovar to Tula.

"The Soviet Union always wanted peace and fought for peace, striving to establish peaceful and friendly relations among peoples of varied origin.

"Soviet Russia achieved the Great Socialist October Revolution and, from that moment, became a source of inspiration for the construction of a new life.

"We came to Moscow in order to assure you that you are not alone in your struggle for peace and a happy life (stormy applause). In the heart of the British workers the wonderful word "Stalingrad" has made a deep impression and I do not believe that my nation could fight against Soviet Russia." (41 lines) Verbatim
Trybuna Ludu #245 August 27, 1949 and others.

MOSCOW THE CAPITAL OF PEACE Editorial

Simultaneously with the great international campaign for the defense of peace, similar activity is being carried out in each peace-loving country separately. At present, an enormous manifestation against warmongers is taking place in Moscow, the Capital of the Soviet Union, which leads the entire camp. Of course, in the British Empire as well as in France possessing many colonies, the majority of plain people, not only in the subjugated overseas territories but also on the European Continent, do not want war and are ready to oppose attempts for its recurrence. But in Western-European countries, the voice of the peaceful majority is not yet decisive. Here and there, the small class of capitalists is still governing; it never hesitated to start a war if its profits, concealed under slogans of various national or imperialistic missions, required it. In still more capitalistic North America, the majority of citizens also certainly prefer peace to war but, nonetheless, it is there that capitalistic warmongers will always choose war if they must choose between a new war and a new economic depression. Therefore, while Washington may today be called a capital of war, Moscow, the capital of a state where there is not a single warmonger, can justly be called A CAPITAL OF WORLD PEACE. Kurjer Godzienny #235 August 27, and others
(80 lines) Excerpts.

ANNEX:

"MONITOR POLSKI", Part "A"
Official Journal of the Polish Republic Nr.-52
Warsaw, August 10, 1949 contains:

Part I. General Matters.

Item 722 Order by the Premier concerning organization and operation of internal control in the Ministry of Culture and Art and in its subordinate bureaus, institutions and enterprises. The Order was issued in agreement with the Supreme Auditing Chamber at the suggestion of the Minister of Culture and Art.

Part II. National Economic Matters

Item 723 Decision No.2 of the Minister of Light Industry concerning the transfer of enterprises to State ownership.

Item 724. Decision No.3 of the Minister of Light Industry concerning the transfer of enterprises to State ownership.

Item 725 Order by the Minister of Light Industry concerning the establishment of State administration for the "W.Pytlasinski and M.Pol Metal Works" in Warsaw.

Orders by the Minister of Domestic Trade

Item 726 concerning compulsory State administration of the commercial and industrial enterprise (butcher shop) belonging to Alicja Adamska, Stanislaw Pasikowski & Co.

Item 727 concerning a change in the Order by the Minister of Supply and Trade of October 15, 1946 concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration of a grocery and gastronomic enterprise: "The Eagle Hotel" belonging to Majewicz and Co. in Jdgoszcz, 14, First of May Avenue.

MONITOR POLSKI"
Official Journal of the Polish Republic, Part "A"
Warsaw, August 13, 1949 contains: / Nr.A-53

Part II. Matters of National Economy

Item 728 Order by the Minister of Finance establishing a list of banks and of credit cooperatives authorized to maintain accounts in the financial clearing system.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 1, 1949.

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

Note: All papers carry editorials to-day commemorating the tenth anniversary of the German invasion of Poland and articles recalling events in Poland in September 1939. Representative excerpts from these editorials and articles will appear in Section "B" of the Summary during the next few days.

PRINCIPAL DUTY OF POLISH SCHOOLS IS TO IMPLEMENT PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION. MINISTER SKRZESZEWSKI'S ADDRESS TO TEACHERS.

Domestic Despatch

Skrzeszewski, the Minister of Education, delivered a speech at a Wednesday meeting of Warsaw teachers organized by the Polish Teachers' Association (ZNP) in connection with commencement of the new school year.

He opened his speech by discussing the causes of the September (1939) tragedy. He mentioned, primarily, the wrong capitalistic, political and economic system then governing Poland.

He added, inter alia:-

"The reason for this state of affairs was that the propertied classes and not the people were in power in Poland. The tragedy was caused by the treason of the ruling class and by its fatal international policy, which had isolated us from the Soviet Union and pushed us into the grip of our worst enemy.

"The following are the principal duties of teachers:-

1. to continue to deepen and intensify ideological and educational work in schools.
2. to implement the principle of universal education, i.e. to embrace all children in school teaching and to steadily raise the organizational level of schools.
3. to increase productivity of pedagogical and educational work in schools of all types and grades.

"In fighting for better results in teaching, we must show the same enthusiasm and strong will that is reflected in

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workmens' work. On the basis of our national progressive traditions and benefitting from the vast experience of the Soviet Union, we shall build a pedagogical theory, aided by the efforts of our best teachers and pedagogues."

A rally, organized on the eve of the new school year, assembled about 15,000 youths in the Mariensztat Market Square on Wednesday in Warsaw.
Zycie Warszawy Sept 1, 1949 #240 and others (118 lines) Excerpts

EXHIBITION HONORS REVOLUTIONARY POET Domestic Despatch

In honor of the centenary of the death of the great Hungarian revolutionary poet, Alexander Petofi, an exhibition devoted to his life and genius was opened on the premises of the Slav Committee on August 31. The exhibition illustrates Petofi's life, which was a struggle for liberation of the Hungarian people from enslavement and oppression. A section of the exhibition is devoted to Petofi's attitude to Poland and to Poles. As is generally known, he was aide-de-camp to General Bem. Another section contains many Polish translations of Petofi's books and press articles on the occasion of the anniversary of his death. The opening of the exhibition was attended by representatives of the PZPR, of the Slav Committee, of the Polish-Hungarian Friendship Society and of journalistic circles. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept.1,1949 only (24 lines)

Verbatim

DEPARTURE OF POLISH DELEGATION
FOR CONGRESS OF WORLD FEDERATION
OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH IN BUDAPEST Domestic Despatch

A thirty member Polish delegation left on August 31 for Budapest to participate in the Second Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The delegation is headed by Wladyslaw Matwin, Chairman of the Chief Council of the Polish Youth Association. Ten leaders of the Polish youth movement also left for Budapest to participate in the Congress as observers. (12 lines) Verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #240, September 1, 1949

WILHELM PIECK CALLED ON SECRETARY-
GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Local News

On August 31 Ambassador Wierblowski, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German People's Council, who came to Warsaw to attend the Merger Congress of the Organization of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. Zycie Warszawy Sept.1,1949 #240 and others (5 lines) Verbatim

MERGER CONGRESS WILL OPEN AT
9 A.M. TODAY IN POLYTECHNIC Domestic Despatch

General National Meetings of the Association of Fighters against Fascism and Hitlerite Invasion for Freedom and Democracy, of the Association of ex-Political Prisoners, of the Association of Members of the Dabrowski Brigade (which fought against Franco

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in Spain) and of Veterans of the 1905 Revolutionary Fights were held in Warsaw on August 31.

Following ideological speeches and organizational reports, decisions were approved to merge into one Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. Delegates to the Merger Congress, which opens at 9.A.M. today in the Polytechnic, were elected.

A Soviet delegation arrived in Warsaw yesterday evening. It includes: P.Holotkov, Chairman of the delegation, Fiodorov, twice decorated hero of the Soviet Union and Chikalenko, member of the Leadership of the International Federation of Political Prisoners' Associations (FIAPP).

Other foreign delegations include: the French delegation, composed of Col.Manhes, Honorary Chairman of the FIAPP, Ousculias and Vollet; the German delegation headed by Pieck, Chairman of the German People's Council and delegates from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Republican Spain, Belgium, Holland, Italy democratic Greece, Denmark, Austria and other countries. Yugoslavia will also be represented by anti-Tito Yugoslav political emigres.
Zycie Warszawy September 1, 1949 #240 and others (74 lines)
Excerpts

OUR "ALLIES" OF 1939

Domestic Despatch

On September 1, 1939, Hitler treacherously attacked Poland. On September 3, 1939, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany but we looked for their assistance in vain. England and France remained silent at our appeals for help. Less than two months later, however, they suddenly found armaments for... Finland. Moreover, the capitalist English General Staff planned to despatch a British expeditionary corps of 100,000 men via Scandinavia and it was planned in Paris to attack the Caucasus and Baku with an army under General Weygand's command.

Thus our Western allies not only possessed war material but were in a position to send considerable armed forces to help Poland. But Poland was already fighting against Germany and therefore there were neither guns nor aircraft available for her, whereas Finland fought against the Soviet Union and war material was therefore despatched to her. England completely neglected the matter of helping Poland and deluded her with hypocritical promises.

Thus Poland was one of the pawns with which England wanted to checkmate Hitler. Poland's fate was completely indifferent to the English imperialist clique in September of 1939.
Dziennik Ludowy #238 Sept 1, 1949 and others (163 lines) Excerpts

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR
BETRAYAL OF NATION AND FRATRICIDAL
CRIMES IN BYDGOSZCZ TRIAL OF "CECYLIA"
HOMELAND ARMY GROUP.

Court News

On the sixth day of the trial of the "Cecylia" Homeland Army

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group the Prosecutors addressed the Regional Military Court.

Major Turski, a Prosecutor, opened his address by saying that, during the occupation, reaction did not hesitate to continue its conspiracy with the enemy. Moreover, it became more active by leading its detachments along the path of treason and fratricidal murders.

The Prosecutor added, inter alia:-

"The 'Cecylia' group was entrusted with special diversionary and espionage tasks and cooperated closely with the Germans with a view to completely annihilating progressive Polish organizations and Soviet partisans.

"They acted on behalf of the enemy during the war and to the detriment of the Polish Armed Forces and Allied Armies. From these vile activities they derived material gains from the "Abwehrstelle" (German counter-espionage) and received dollars from Homeland Army Headquarters. They pursued the policy of Sosnkowskis, Anderses and Doboszynskis in Wilno and followed guiding principles emanating from the centers of Anglo-Saxon imperialism"

In conclusion the Prosecutor stated that during the occupation the defendants murdered Poles fighting for freedom and peace and that, in the reborn Polish State, they intended to forcibly overthrow the government of People's Poland. He demanded the DEATH SENTENCE for all defendants.
Zycie Warszawy September 1, 1949 #240 only (83 lines) Excerpts

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF
NATIONAL DEFENCE

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of National Defence issued an order of the following tenor:

Generals, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers
and privates:

Ten years have elapsed today since the day when Hitlerite hordes launched a treacherous attack on Poland....

The country was unprepared for the fight. Power was in the hands of capitalists and land-baron. For twenty years before, the reactionary regime had been moving our industry backward, closing down factories, turning unemployed people into the street, increasing exploitation and oppression of toiling masses. The capitalist regime and reactionary parties extolled fascism and Hitlerism and set them as an example.

Up to the last moment, the government of the Becks, Sosnkowskis and Rydz-Smigly's swaggeringly rejected the help repeatedly offered to Poland by the powerful Soviet Union. Up to the last moment, these gentry expected and hoped for an understanding with Hitlerism in order that, under its command, they might integrate Poland into the war against the Soviet Union.

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Up to the end, it was sought to lull the public with agreements and alliances with capitalist France and England, which did not assure genuine help.

What became of the immediate help in bombing and fighter airplanes, promised by England and France? The great offensive, promised to be launched from the French frontier upon Hitlerite Germany, also failed to materialize.

Imperialist England and France wished to continue suing for an understanding with imperialist Germany and desired war against the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, reactionary dignitaries, politicians and Poland's pre-war leaders were assured of a place where to seek shelter and to flee. While the nation was fighting and shedding blood, they were ignominiously fleeing, via Rumania, to France and England, - to London. From there, traitors are still endeavoring to injure Poland in the service of imperialists and are sending seditionists and spies in alien pay to Poland....

Never shall we forget that it is to the Great Soviet Union and to the heroic Red Army that we owe our liberation....

On the tenth anniversary of September, in a free Homeland, in an independent People's Poland, strength and independence are assured to us by the rule of the toiling people, headed by the working class....

Strength and independence are assured to Poland by the inflexible alliance with the victorious socialist Soviet state, with the brotherly people's republics and with all pacific forces of the world. An inflexible brotherhood-in-arms unites us with the unconquerable Soviet Army. The world's peace camp, with the Soviet Union at its head, paralyzes and will thwart the warmongers' criminal plans. We shall not permit the September disaster to recur.... Homage to the heroic defenders of Poland, fallen in 1939! Glory to the heroic and invincible Soviet Army, liberator of Poland! On September 1, this order shall be read in all companies, batteries, squadrons and on all naval vessels. (Signed) Michal Zymierski, Marshal of Poland, Minister of National Defence.
(Signed) Edward Ochab, Brigadier General
First Vice-Minister of National Defence.

Kurjer Codzienny #240 Sept. 1, 1949 and others (182 lines) Excerpts

RESISTANCE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S WORKING MASSES INCREASING Bucharest (PAP) FOREIGN

Foreign Despatch

Fugitives from Yugoslavia report increasing opposition of Yugoslav people's masses against the treacherous Tito clique. A secret radio station, unmasking the real aspect of Belgrade's Fascist rulers, recently started broadcasting. These broadcasts are extremely popular. Rankovitch's police announced high rewards for location of this radio station and is threatening severe reprisals for listening to its broadcasts. Trybuna Ludu #240 September 1, 1949 and others (18 lines) Excerpts

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FASCIST "AMERICAN LEGION"
ANNOUNCES NEW POGROMS
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Philadelphia that a Fascist organization, known as the "American Legion", intends to start a campaign aimed at removal from the American radio and stage of all artists, who express "sympathy for Communism". For this purpose a special "American Legion" Committee has been created, which announced that this campaign is directed especially against "Robeson and the like".

As is known, the American Legion participated in the brutal Fascist attack on the audience at Robeson's concert in Peekskill, near New York.

A wave of protest is spreading in the United States against this brutal attack by Fascist hooligans.

The Congress for the Defense of Civic Rights and the American Labor Party organized three meetings of protest against the savage attack. Also the number of protests by trade unions is increasing. The "Daily Compass", quoting a number of facts, accused the authorities and the police in Peekskill of complete passiveness in spite of the brutal violation of basic civic rights.

Trybuna Ludu #240 September 1 only (39 lines) Verbatim

ECONOMIC

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF BIRTH OF STAKHANOV MOVEMENT
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

In connection with the 14th. anniversary of the birth of the Stakhanov (Eminent Soviet shock-worker) movement on August 31, the lead editorial of "Izvestia" states, inter alia:

"The share of the Stakhanov movement in the fulfilment of prewar Stalin five-year plans and in the victory over the Hitlerians has been enormous".

"Pravda" carries a lead editorial on the same matter entitled "Socialism and work are indivisible."

"Socialist work methods, which have shown their superiority over capitalistic methods, are now utilized more and more in the people's democratic countries."

Trybuna Ludu #240 only September 1, (22 lines) Excerpts

PRISON TERMS FOR SABOTAGE
IN "LUDWIK" MINE IN ZAERZE

Domestic Despatch

In the Katowice Military Court trial of the Managers of the "Ludwik" mine, Director E.Hanke was sentenced to 8 years in prison. F.Brejza to 7 years and Gustav Pustowka and Jozef Morzka to 6 years in prison.

Rzeczpospolita #240, Sept 1, 1949 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

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BASIC CAUSES OF OUR MEAT
DIFFICULTIES.

Article

The devastating economy of the German occupant during the war is the main cause of the great decrease in the number of cattle, swine and poultry. In spite of constant efforts on the part of farmers and the great help offered them by the government, we have not as yet been able to attain pre-war numbers. In this field, recovery plans appear to be strictly limited.

In 1938 the number of cattle in the present boundaries of our country was about 9,923,800. In 1948 we reached the number of 5,747,900 (57.9%).

As to the number of swine, in 1938 there were 302.8 per 1000 inhabitants, in 1946 there were 163.6, in 1947 199.4 and in 1948 - 241.5. By the end of the present year we shall probably approach the pre-war figure.

The same may be said about poultry. In 1939 on territory belonging to the present Polish state there were 39,043,938 hens, 56,436,165 chickens, 12,771,166 geese, 10,712,249 ducks, 4,582,593 turkeys, altogether about 123,546,111.

This year we shall probably reach the number of 70.9 million head of poultry, including 63.5 million hens, 3,220,000 geese, 3,300,000 ducks, 980,000 turkeys and 128,000 other poultry. In this branch of breeding there also remains much to be done.

The second factor which causes our meat difficulties is the growth of meat consumption. In 1938 it was 21.6 kg. per head annually, whereas in 1948 it reached 25.1 kg. Gazeta Handlowa August 31, 1949 #295 (104 lines) Excerpts

SAVINGS TO BE ACHIEVED BY
EXAMINATION OF NORMS IN
CONSUMPTION OF MATERIAL.

Domestic Despatch

On the initiative of the State Economic Planning Committee, a campaign to verify the norms for consumption of materials in the engineering industry has been organized. The purpose of this campaign is to introduce the strictest economy in consumption of materials in the engineering industry and to see that appropriate materials are used and correct technological production methods are adopted.

A detailed analysis and examination of norms for consumption of materials will prevent the adoption of norms which do not correspond to the actual consumption of materials. This occurs occasionally in some plants. Reserves of raw materials, created as a result of inaccurate norms, will be used to increase production. This recently started campaign has already yielded good results. In a certain large establishment, for instance, it was found, after checking 75 norms for an important group of materials, that not all of them were correctly established; some of these norms called for a larger consumption of materials than actually occurred. The checking of norms in the engineering industry will contribute to a large extent towards achieving new savings in this industry. Dziennik Ludowy Sept. 1 #238 (27 lines) Verbatim

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SUPPLY OF SOWING SEEDS FOR PEASANTS Domestic Despatch

Peasant Self-Help township cooperatives throughout the country have begun the sale of seeds for autumn sowing. Peasants will receive 25,000 tons of rye and more than 12,000 tons of wheat. Township cooperatives will supply peasants 38,000 tons of high quality wheat and rye seeds for autumn sowing. This is 8,000 tons more than supplied in 1948. Small and middle-class peasants are given priority in the purchase of seeds. The price of seeds is the same as received by peasants from township cooperatives for first quality grain. When buying sowing seeds, peasants will be required to pay an extra sum of 235 zlotys per ton of rye and 325 zlotys per ton of wheat for transportation charges. The difference between the price of high quality and of ordinary grain is covered by the Ministry of Agriculture. In order to facilitate the purchase of seeds by peasants, 100 kgs. of high quality seeds will be supplied in exchange for 110 kgs. of consumer grain. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept. 31, 1949 and others (28 lines) Verbatim

POLAND REPRESENTED AT FOREIGN
FAIRS IN PLOVDIV, PRAGUE,
BUDAPEST AND VIENNA.

Domestic Despatch

Besides the first Polish exhibition of light industry in Moscow, Poland will exhibit her products at four foreign fairs in September: in Plovdiv (Bulgaria) from September 4 to 18, in Prague from September 11 to 18, in Vienna from September 11 to 18 and in Budapest from September 16 to October 2. We shall exhibit in the Hungarian and Austrian capitals for the first time. We have been exhibiting every year in Prague and Plovdiv. Poland's participation in the autumn Prague Fair will be important, inasmuch as the latter is the fiftieth jubilee fair. "Polish Days" will be organized at all four fairs in order to give publicity to our present achievements and to interest the public in the products of our industry. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept. 1, 1949 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

TWO HIGHWAY BRIDGES NEAR SZCZECIN Domestic Despatch

On August 30th. the "Mostostal" enterprise opened two newly-built bridges for traffic over the Odra and Regalica rivers near Szczecin. Due to labor competition and devoted efforts of workers, the bridges were completed six weeks ahead of schedule. Rzeczpospolita #240 September 1, 1949 only (7 lines) Verbatim

EXTENSION OF FISHERY SHIPYARD IN GDYNIA Domestic Despatch

The construction of a new large structure in the fishery shipyard has begun. The building will contain carpentry workshops. New buildings for the production of ship's parts and for an assembly shop will be built soon in Gdynia fishery shipyards. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept. 1 only (8 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

CONCERTS OF FOREIGN MUSICIANS

Domestic Despatch

Judges at the 4th. International Chopin Contest will give concerts in Warsaw (during the Contest) and afterwards in other Polish cities. They are Lev. Obcrin (USSR), Lelia Gousseau (France), Layos Hernandi (Hungary), Maddalena Tagliaferro (Brazil) and Jan Ekier (Poland) who will give concerts in September and Lazar Levy (France) and Margueritte Long (France) in October.

The first of the foreign competitors has arrived in Warsaw. He is Helio da Silva, a young Brazilian pianist. Last Sunday he gave a Chopin recital in Zelazowa Wola, which was one of the regular Sunday concerts for excursions visiting Chopin's birth-place. Kurjer Codzienny #238 August 30, (21 lines) only
Verbatim

"I SHALL NOT PUT THE VATICAN EDICT INTO PRACTICE", DECLARED FATHER SZATKOWSKI, RELIGION TEACHER IN GLIWICE. Domestic Despatch

"I shall not put the Vatican edict into practice", declared Father Franciszek Szatkowski, religion teacher in a Gliwice vocational school, "and I am deeply convinced that other priests will act likewise."

"We cannot act against our own people and State, whose Government assures freedom of conscience and of religious belief to every citizen.

"When issuing the decree concerning freedom of conscience, the Polish Government had the best intentions and its attitude in this matter deserves our full support.

"I personally come from the people; my mother was a simple woman and spared no efforts for my education, of which I am proud. Before the war we suffered many injustices, but independence, won as the result of German defeat by the Soviet Army and by the re-born Polish Army, gave our people great benefits, which are really impressive.

"Was it conceivable before the war, for instance for a peasant to go to a health resort for a cure? These are beautiful, advantageous and valuable things which must be praised by all who care for the nation and the country.

"I am grieved that the problem of a permanent Church administration for the Western Territories has not yet been solved. I consider that this should be settled quickly for the benefit of religion and the situation of priests in these territories.

"I trust that devoted work for the well-being of millions of citizens of People's Poland will continue without hindrance and I shall do my utmost to educate citizens in a spirit of progress and democracy. (43 lines) Verbatim
Zycie Warszawy August 31, 1949 #239 and others.

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ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY
FULFILLED THREE-YEAR PLAN

Domestic Despatch

Production establishments subordinate to the Central Electrotechnical Industry Administration completed the quotas provided in the three-year plan, by August 24, 1949. The total value of electrotechnical articles produced amounts to 732,500,000 zlotys at the zloty's 1937 value.

By the end of 1949, production will have exceeded twofold the average monthly prewar production.

By the end of the period provided in the six-year plan, production will increase threefold as against 1949 results. Zycie Warszawy #236 August 28, 1949 and others (14 lines)
In Full.

BLACK PROPAGANDA ON THE IDIO
BBC'S REAL MASTERS.

Article

The BBC, resorting to self-praise, boasts of its alleged objectiveness and its independence from party politics. It is not difficult to prove the falshood of these statements. The BBC foreign broadcast section is a very important instrument for propaganda against the Soviets and the people's democracies. It is the most secret cell of this Radio Company and constitutes the headquarters of the organizers of the "cold war" on the air.

The creators of "black propaganda" are English political intelligence specialists, who headed the BBC during the war. One of them, Locarth (Lockhart?), is a well-known member of the Intelligence Service, the notorious agent-provocateur in the Soviet Union during the first years of the revolution. He emerged again in 1941 as the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who then controlled the BBC. Locarth's co-workers in this field were two well-known Intelligence Service diplomats, namely: Sir Reginald Liber, at one time also engaged in an anti-Soviet campaign and Sir Kirpatrick, former First Secretary at the British Embassy to Hitler in Berlin and one of the organizers behind-the scenes of the Munich Pact.

At present Locarth and Liber have again disappeared from the official arena, but their former partner Kirpatrick, now Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, continues to direct English foreign propaganda.

It is an irrefutable fact that the "black propaganda" machinery produced by Locarth, Liber and Kirpatrick has been preserved intact and is directing its entire activities against the Soviet Union and people's democracies. (78 lines) Excerpts Polska Zbrojna August 30, 1949 only #237

NEW STAGE IN DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN POLAND

Article by Dr. Henryk Jablonski

Achievements in the field of education in Poland are best illustrated by figures. 18,420 primary schools were operated in the 1945/46 school term; in 1948/49 this figure increased to 22,755 with 3,375,000 pupils attending. The number of pupils

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attending class seven in primary schools increased from 93,000 in 1945/46 to 236,000 in 1948/49. The number of three-teacher schools increased by 384 schools in 1948/49, the number of four-teacher schools increased by 794 schools.

There were 608 junior colleges in 1945/46 and 805 in 1948/49 (50 per cent more than before the war. In 1938/39 the number of teachers employed amounted to 5,500, this figure increasing to 8,580 in 1948/49. Whereas the participation of worker and peasant children educated in public schools amounted to 13.7 per cent in 1938/39, this percentage has increased to 42.2 in 1948/49. This democratisation process in schools will be further advanced in 1949/50 by the introduction of special social commissions, selecting pupils for secondary school education and by an increase in scholarships for worker and peasant children. New programs for all subjects taught were drafted as well, the ambition of their authors being the fullest possible utilisation of the leading achievements of Soviet science and pedagogy. No teaching program was left unaltered but most substantial changes were introduced in the teaching of history and of knowledge about Poland and the contemporary world, this subject becoming a real school for People's patriotism and internationalism. Biology will be taught in accordance with the magnificent scientific achievements of Michurin and Lysenko. A new subject will be introduced into the program for class ten in pedagogic junior colleges: the science of social rights and phenomena.

Trybuna Ludu #238 August 30, 1949 and others (400 lines) Excerpts

FLIRTATION WITH VON MANNSTEIN Editorial

A war criminal, Field Marshal von Mannstein, is being tried by a British Military Court in Hamburg. The indictment states, inter alia, that Mannstein personally commanded those units which were guilty of many offences against the Polish and Soviet populations.

According to international agreements, Mannstein was to have been surrendered to the Polish or Soviet authorities and tried by Courts of those countries, where his crimes had been committed. But the English preferred not to live up to their obligation and delayed Mannstein's trial for four years.

Von Mannstein is aware that this British kindness is not accidental. Churchill and Bevin are heirs of the same "ideology" in which Marshal Mannstein believed and which he put into action when conducting the invasion against Poland and the Soviet Union. He knows that the Anglo-Saxons are gathering the dregs of Hitlerism, that they employ his colleague Guardian and that he also could be utilized for dirty work.

This leniency for war criminals is but a sequel to the Anglo-German flirtation, which ten years ago facilitated Hitler's attack on Poland.

Trybuna Ludu #238, August 30, only (64 lines) Excerpts

GERMAN BISHOP'S CHAUVINISTIC ANTI-POLISH SPEECH

Berlin (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

Yesterday in Lubeck (the British Zone), Wilhelm Berning, the

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Bishop of Osnabrueck, read the Pope's special proclamation issued in connection with "Catholic Day in Northern Germany". He also delivered a chauvinistic speech directed principally against Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Addressing fascist groups of Germans, repatriated from Poland and Czechoslovakia, Berning declared that the Catholic Church will "see to it that they are able to return to their homeland". He also added that the Holy Father is watching their activities with "kind understanding".

German fascists gave an enthusiastic reception to Munch, the American bishop, who arrived to attend the celebrations connected with "Catholic Day in Northern Germany", as the Vatican's special envoy.
Polska Zbrojna August 30, 1949 #237 only (22 lines) Verbatim

WHY WAS THE AGREEMENT OF AUGUST
23, 1939 CONSUMMATED? Article

When the Soviet-German non-aggression pact had been concluded on August 23, 1939, Marshal Voroshilov, on behalf of the Soviet Government, clearly stated the facts which had caused this step. He said in an interview, granted to "Izviestia" on August 27, 1939: "The military talks with Great Britain and France were not discontinued because the Soviet government had reached an agreement with the Germans but, on the contrary, the Soviet Union made an agreement with Germany, among other reasons, also because the military negotiations with France and Great Britain had entered a blind alley."....

In this way those who, for so many years had stormed against the Soviet Union and who, until the last moment, hindered the formation of an anti-Nazi coalition with participation of the Soviet Union, now reaped the fruit of their efforts.

The Soviet Government had no illusions as to further plans of Hitler. (Even in 1939 Molotov wrote in connection with ratification of the German-Soviet non-aggression agreement: "This agreement is based on our strong belief in OUR OWN REAL POWER, IN OUR COMPLETE READINESS IN CASE OF ANY AGGRESSION AGAINST THE USSR"). Thanks to the agreement, the Soviet Government had twenty precious months to prepare against Nazi aggression.

In view of the perfidy of Chamberlains, Bullits and Daladiers, the Soviet Government was not only entitled but also obliged to assure security of its own country, by utilising the controversies dividing the Munich "friends."

The Soviet Union did not discuss any "partition" of Poland. He did not plan to enter the territories inhabited chiefly by Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians AS LONG AS THE POLISH ARMY RESISTED EFFECTIVELY.

Unfortunately, owing to the treacherous policy of Becks and Bydzes, (pre-war Marshal of Poland) the scope and speed of Polish defeat were terrible. Could the Soviet Union accept this?

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In this situation and in view of the complete breakdown of the Polish state, when the Government, headed by Rydz, had fled to Rumania, the Soviet army seized those territories from the Germans which were preponderantly inhabited by Ukrainians and Buelo-Russians.

It was a blow, but not against Poland, which did not exist as a state. It was a blow, carefully and in good time, directed against Hitler's Germany.
Zycie Warszawy #238 August 30, and others (255 lines) Excerpts

WESTERN EUROPE FACES DEPRESSION Article

The great expectations placed by Western European countries in the Marshall Plan have been exploded. Western Europe has realized that this plan does not mean aid but only economic subjugation of the old continent by the U.S.A. The dollar shortage in England is increasing from month to month.

But the Americans, believers in free competition and trade, still support the system of multilateral trade, because only thus, thanks to their economic superiority, will they be able to crush the competition of other countries and restrict their production.

This policy is to be furthered by the devaluation of Western European currencies, including proud Albion's.

The defense of Marshall Plan countries against American supremacy is followed by increases in U.S. economic depression. Leaders of Wall Street policy know this well and are looking for a way out. This purpose is served by spreading and fomenting fear of Communism, by endeavouring to persuade the world that the Soviet Union and People's Democratic countries are preparing an attack on the West and similar trash, which fosters the war psychosis but is in reality created by thoughtless statements made by American politicians, their press, cinema and radio.

The deeper the depression in the United States, the stronger will be its pressure on the marshallized countries, the noisier the war hysteria in the U.S. press.

At the same time, peaceful work, the best answer to the imperialist warmongers from overseas, is being carried out behind the "iron curtain".

French, Italian, British and Swedish working masses protest against the "help for Europe's reconstruction", which is ruining their countries' industry and increasing unemployment. They hope that powers of peace will prevail over those of the dollar.
Dziennik Ludowy #235 August 29, and others (103 lines) Excerpts

DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN NEW POLISH ATLAS Domestic Despatch

The Central Survey Office has started the publication of an Atlas of Poland, which is to cover all contemporary geographic, economic and social problems.

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Some maps of the Atlas have already been issued, i.e. "History of Poland", "Morphology", etc. Recently a map of the rail-road net work was issued. It presents the destruction and the present state of reconstruction of the railroads. Zycie Warszawy #238 August 30, 1949 only (11 lines)
Verbatim

DEVALUATION OF POUND CONSTITUTES
DEVALUATION OF ENGLAND.

Editorial

The ruthless demand by the United States for devaluation of the pound has evoked the interest of world public opinion for some time.

England has lost her position as a financial centre, not only of the world, but of Europe as well and, faced with a difficult financial situation, she is dependent on the mercy of the United States, which forces upon England the idea of devaluation of the pound but stubbornly refutes any thought of the dollar's devaluation.

This means that the United States feels strong enough to brutally and definitely remove a once formidable rival, particularly from the most delicate sector of competition, i.e. the financial sector.

And so we are witnesses of a great contest for control of the capitalist world, which fully confirms the principle that there is no political sovereignty without economic sovereignty. Mindful of this principle, the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries refused to be lured by Marshall aid. They were well ware that, if they swallowed this fish hook, their economic sovereignty would also be lost. The capitalist countries, including England, did not foresee this fact. Now they must understand that their economic sovereignty has been sold for a mess of pottage, that, for the sake of momentary relief, they allowed economic control to be removed to another continent.
Kurjer Codzienny #236 August 28 only (114 lines) Excerpts

WORK IN SMALL PORTS

Domestic Despatch

Work on increasing the handling capacity of the so-called second-class ports is being carried out. The repair of the tip of the Kolobrzeg pier, the clearing of the fishing port and the construction of the frame-work for the entrance to the canal is proceeding. Recently the "Hydrotrest" enterprise began the paving of the Kolobrzeg port area. The PERCIP enterprise is removing the wreck of a large vessel near the western pier. In the Darlowo Port two essential undertakings are proceeding: 50% of the repairs to port warehouses have been completed and the strengthening of a dam on the Wieprz river is being performed in the sector connecting the fishing port with the main harbour.

In the Port of Ustka a new 150 metre embankment is being constructed. The last two wrecks of vessels are being removed from the main canal. Repairs of the tip of the Eastern pier and of the Western breakwater are proceeding. (40 lines) Verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #238 August 30, 1949 only "

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COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

Domestic despatch

In accordance with the decision of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, town-co-operatives are to take over all canteens and restaurants. The Co-operatives are also obliged to open new establishments, which would be able to feed the working masses. At present there are about 400 such establishments in Poland, serving 130,000 basic meals a day. It is expected that the number of feeding establishments in Poland will increase to 600 by the end of 1949, of which 20 will be situated in Warsaw. The Six Year Plan foresees the opening of 2000 feeding establishments in Poland, which will be able to serve 1.5 million townspeople. This is a very important problem, taking into consideration that Poland is changing into an industrial-agricultural country and that the number of working women will increase considerably. For families where husband and wife both are going to work the question of mass-feeding is a very urgent one. Gazeta Handlowa August 24th Precis.

VOICE OF DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES
OF GERMAN NATION.

Editorial

On the eve of the tenth anniversary of Hitlerian aggression against Poland, words have reached us from beyond the Western boundaries which should induce every Pole to deep meditation.

These words were in a letter of the German People's Council, which represents patriotic, progressive and democratic political parties in the German nation, fighting for stabilization of German democracy and to ensure political development of Germany in support of democracy, progress, peace and international collaboration. The German Socialist Unity Party (SED), representing the reborn Eastern German worker movement, is the centre of this ideology, its Western partner being the German Communist Party.

The German People's Council, in addressing the Polish government, stated that "The German nation cannot remain silent on September 1st." and that "German democratic forces will demonstrate on this day their will for international understanding, agreement and for lasting peace."

We never have and never shall hear such words from any of the political parties not grouped round the German People's Council, since all of them, beginning with Social Democrats and ending with the Neo-Hitlerite extreme right wing are leading the German nation along the same road followed by Hitler, competing amongst themselves in fomenting nationalism and revisionism and feeding on the atmosphere of revenge. In this they are supported by the German Catholic clergy, inspired by the Vatican. This reactionary revisionist policy enjoys complete support from the Western Powers, primarily from American imperialist circles.

The Polish nation strongly desires that the rule of democracy, peace and international collaboration should be established beyond its Western boundaries and that friendly neighborly relations should prevail between the Polish and the

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German nations. A basis for such collaboration was established by the new Polish-German boundaries, by democratic reforms carried out in Eastern Germany, in accordance with the Potsdam resolutions and by the political attitude of the German People's Council. Its letter, addressed to Premier Cyrankiewicz, is evidence that it is the representative of the real interests of the German nation, of democracy and peace. (102 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #239 August 31, 1949 and others

APPEASEMENT CAUSED WAR Article

The foreign policy of the Western Powers (before the war) was limited to a defensive doctrine, which triumphed in military conceptions, while at the same time Hitler was breaking the last links with peaceful Europe, withdrawing from the League of Nations, creating a strong air-force and navy and trampling on all agreements, pacts and treaties which had placed any restrictions on Germany.

In vain the Soviet Union, faithful to her agreement with Czechoslovakia, proposed the creation of a mighty bulwark against Hitler's plans, by means of a pact between the chief powers, i.e. the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain. The Governments of the Western capitalistic powers preferred to send their representatives to the Munich conference, to sign Czechoslovakia's partition rather than to Moscow for an agreement which would guarantee European peace.

The criminal blindness of Poland's pre-war government, which participated in Czechoslovakia's partition, although the next victim of awakened German imperialism was to be Poland, was the most painful element in the whole affair. September First (1939) was only a natural consequence of a policy of 20 years of appeasement. led by the Western Powers who tied Poland to an alliance, although they did not intend to defend her, despite lavish but merely verbal guarantees. Kurjer Codzienny #238 August 30, (192 lines) and others Excerpts

SHIP WITH STOLEN CHILDREN Editorial

The ship with Polish children, literally stolen by the IRO (International Refugee Organization) in Tangayika, has, despite Polish protests, sailed from Bremen to Canada. This matter may appear settled to those who trade in Polish children and receive so much per head for bringing them to Canada. It is however, not at all settled for the Polish Government and nation. The Government and the nation will do their utmost to enable these and other Polish children, as well as all Polish refugees still in IRO camps and held there against their will, to return freely to Poland. The Polish Government addressed a Note on this subject to the U.S. Government. We were told that no reply has as yet been received.

The IRO's recent report was discussed in detail at a session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva. To all evidence, produced by the Polish and Soviet side to prove that the IRO is not guided by its charter but that it has become an organization of slave traders, the Anglo-Saxon bloc replied with a proposal to approve the IRO report without reservations. It is difficult to avoid calling this cynicism. (74 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita August 31, 1949 #239 and others.

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Part "A" No.A-54 of August 19,1949
contains the following items:

Part I. General matters

Item 729 - Decision of the Ministers' Committee for Cultural Affairs concerning the coordination of work in connection with the publishing plan.

Orders of the Minister of Health

Item 730 - concerning the classification of certain medical establishments as social health service institutions.

Item 731 - supplementing the list of pharmaceutical preparations whose sale is permitted.

Item 732 - Announcement of the Chairman of the Central National Surveying Office concerning the publication of "Instruction B-III-Technical Polygonization (triangulation)".

Part II. Matters of National Economy.

Item 733 - Decision of the Council of Ministers amending the register of State enterprises controlled by the Minister of Construction.

Item 734 - Decision of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers concerning the payment of interim bills for building work.

Instructions of the Minister of Light Industry concerning imposition of compulsory state administration on the following firms:-

Item 735 - "Rekord" brick kiln in Rury Brygidowskie, near Lublin.

Item 736 - "Stanislaw Crzesik", Machinery factory and foundry for iron and other metals in Tezew.

Item 737 - "Wawel" glass works in Krakow.

Item 738 - Instruction of the Minister of Shipping authorizing the State Legal Bureau of the Polish Republic to represent the State enterprises: "Coastal Shipping in Gdansk" and "Coastal Shipping in Szczecin" in Court.

Item 739 - Instruction of the Minister of Domestic Trade concerning the use of grain warehouses and stores, as well as transportation means and technical equipment for the campaign to supply the population with essential commodities.

Item 740 - Instruction of the Minister of the Agricultural and Food Industry concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "Combined Cosmetic Industry Establishments".

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- Item 741 - Decision No.13 of the Minister of Forestry concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.
- Item 742 - Decision No.14 of the Minister of Forestry concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.
- Item 743 - Instruction of the Minister of Forestry concerning the publication of the twelfth list of enterprises subject to nationalization.
- Item 744 - Instruction of the Chief Government Plenipotentiary for land tax concerning the procedure in connection with compulsory and non-compulsory collection of land tax payable in farm products in 1949.

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A" No.56 of August 22, 1949
contains the following item:-

Part I. General Matters.

- Item 753 - Instruction of the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform concerning the division of the State into veterinary districts and the establishment of the number of veterinary surgeons permitted to practice in these districts.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
September 2, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF COMBATANTS
FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ATTENDED BY
1,500 DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES
OF 16 COUNTRIES.

Domestic Despatch

The first speaker was the Honorary Chairman of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners (FIAPP), Colonel Henri Mahnes who was warmly greeted by the delegates. His speech, in which he recalled the solemn oath taken by prisoners in Hitlerian camps: "Never again to allow another war", was warmly applauded by former prisoners of Hitlerian camps attending the Congress.

Rising from their seats, the delegates applauded W.A. Kholodkov, the Chairman of the Soviet delegation, who ascended the rostrum. He spoke about the heroic struggle of Polish patriots, about the march to Socialist Poland, the world peace front and the leading role of the Soviet Union in striving for peace. The audience listened with attention to the speech of a representative of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders, Rector Kulczynski; the representative of French combatants, Colonel Cuzoulis, expressed to the Congress, amidst long and cordial applause, his wishes for full success and emphasized the joint struggle of the French and Polish people for bread, progress and freedom.

The next speaker was Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) who expressed his deep regret that he is speaking on the tenth anniversary of the attack against Poland of Hitlerian barbarians, who allegedly acted in the name of the German nation. "Now", - Pieck said, - "a new Germany is arising, which wants to live in peace and friendship with the Polish Nation". The Chairman of the SED outlined the economic and cultural achievements and the growth of peace forces and unity in the Eastern zone of Germany. These forces will not permit the border on the Odra and Nysa to be used as a pretext for war by warmongers. These forces desire to make the Odra and Nysa border a frontier of peace between Germany and Poland on the basis of a lasting economic and cultural alliance.

The next speaker was General Edward Ochab, First Vice-Minister of National Defense. Amidst applause, he greeted the Congress on

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behalf of the Reborn Polish Army and stated that the final victory, achieved by the Polish nation in the last war, is due to the National Homeland Council (KRN) and to the Polish Committee for National Liberation (PKWN). He added that the Reborn Polish Army with its officers' corps, whose majority is composed of sons of workmen and peasants, is learning from the experiences of the fraternal Soviet Army, the best army in the world, and that the future belongs to the working people and not to Anglo-Saxon bankers.

After an intermission, General Jęzwiak-Witold, a fighter of long standing for independence and democracy and former Chief of Staff of the People's Army (AL), delivered a speech amidst lengthy applause. He outlined the political situation of Poland prior to 1939, during the German occupation and the present international situation. He laid special emphasis on the situation in Yugoslavia, where the Tito clique is trying to suppress the movement for freedom and democracy.

He said, amidst stormy applause, that no force could now drive the Polish nation from the path toward socialism. Discussing the machinations of the reactionary section of the clergy, General Witold stated that it does not represent the entire clergy, in which the number of really patriotic priests, friends of the people, is steadily increasing.

After discussions and reading of communiqués the Chairman adjourned the session to the next day.
Rzeczpospolita #241, September 2, 1949 and others (322 lines)
Excerpts

POLISH PRESIDENT WRITES TO CONGRESS Domestic Despatch

President Bierut sent the following letter to the Presidium of the Congress of Organizations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy:-

"I heartily greet your Congress of delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of devoted fighters for freedom, independence and social justice.

"You are privileged in that you may not only retain in your memory the noble experiences of struggle and persistence, of indescribable sufferings and of the joy of victory over fascism, but that you are also able to have a full share in building a new, just and brighter life in Poland.

"You should, therefore, defend with the utmost devotion the guardian of our freedom, i.e. the people's regime, achieved by the blood of the working people.

"Your creative work will be Poland's contribution to the great camp of peace defenders, headed by the Soviet Union.

"In your united ranks, raise higher the banner of solidarity of all plain people in the fight for freedom and peace."
Zycie Warszawy, September 2, 1949 #241 and others (14 lines)
Verbatim

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VERDICT IN TRIAL OF "CECYLIA" HOMELAND
ARMY GROUP TO BE ANNOUNCED ON SATURDAY. Court News

At the Thursday session of the Bydgoszcz Court trying the "Cecylia" Homeland Army diversionary and sabotage group, the Defense Counsel addressed the Court, endeavouring to shift the heaviest burden of guilt to the London Government.

The Court then heard the last word of the defendants. Defendant Milwid stated that the acts committed by him were shameful. Subortowicz agreed that he deserves punishment for his disgraceful activities. Defendant Lozinski also expressed sorrow and repentance. The verdict is to be announced on Saturday. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 2, 1949 #241 and others
(12 lines) Verbatim

DEATH SENTENCE IN OLSZTYN FOR MEMBERS OF
ILLEGAL WIN (FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE)
ORGANIZATION. Court News

The Regional Military Court in Olsztyn announced the verdict in the trial of members of WIN (Freedom and Independence), an illegal organization operating in Olsztyn.

The Court sentenced Father Stanislaw Janusz and Stanislaw Kowalczyk (alias Weclaw Pietrzak) to death.

Other defendants were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: Stan. Rajkiewicz - 12 years, Albin Ryszkiewicz - 8 years, Kaz. Komunski - 4 years, Fr. Dubanski - 3 years, Michal Skubikowski - 3 years, Hubert Kolacz - 2 years.

Kowalczyk, an ex-Homeland Army (AD) member, (his alias was "Orzel") formed a diversionary detachment after liberation. This detachment organized robbery, assault and committed murders in Sokolow Podlaski County.

Later, together with Father Janusz, Vicar of the Heart of Jesus Parish in Olsztyn, he created the illegal WIN organization.

Father Janusz, as an active member of the gang, recruited members who were required to swear allegiance to Anders.

The Prosecutor emphasized the defendants' distinctly hostile attitude towards People's Poland and asserted that Father Janusz made use of the cassock and confessional for his anti-Government activities.
Zycie Warszawy September 2, 1949 only #241 (28 lines) Verbatim

CHANGES IN AIRFORCE UNIFORMS Domestic Despatch

Certain changes have been introduced in Airforce uniforms. The new uniform will have no epaulets. Rank will be indicated on sleeves in the form of gold braid, similar to that used for naval uniforms.

The shape of the eagle on caps has also been changed. The eagle, instead of the former hussar wings, will be surrounded by a wreath, similar to that on naval caps. (11 lines) Verbatim
Zycie Warszawy Sept. 2, 1949 #241 and others.

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BROADCAST BY POLISH PRESIDENT,
BOLESŁAW BIERUT, ON TENTH
ANNIVERSARY OF NAZI INVASION. Domestic Despatch

Countrymen

Ten years ago, on September 1, 1939, the Polish sky was covered with swastika-marked planes of the foe.

We have felt the bitter taste of defeat...
But today, we may proudly announce:

We are a hundred times stronger than ten years ago.

This is due to the fact that the Polish nation has linked its fate and struggle to the struggle of the camp of peace and justice and to the heroic fight of the brotherly nations in the Great Soviet Union, which defeated German Fascism.

Our speedy development and increasing strength are due to the fact that our security and the inviolability of our frontiers are not based on the frail foundation of diplomatic interplay and paper agreements with imperialistic states, which so often proved to be illusory, but on the strong basis of our friendship and deep ideological solidarity with the invincible country of Socialism, the Soviet Union, and with people's democratic countries.

We are strengthening our nation by means of steady and constant work, thanks to the fact that the means of production may be utilized by the entire nation and not by foreign capitalists and selfish magnates.

We know who is our friend and upon whom we can rely. Our foreign policy is a policy of peace and our internal policy is that of the working people, whose cause it is supporting.

This is the principal slogan of the people's regime.
Let us work constantly and more and more productively for Poland and for our children.
Polska Zbrojna #240, September 2, and others (248 lines) Excerpts

SOLEMN OPENING OF SCHOOLYEAR
THROUGHOUT POLAND. Domestic Despatch

Celebration of the beginning of the school year in Warsaw took place on September 1 and was attended by the Minister of Education, Skrzyszewski who, warmly greeted by the school-children, delivered a speech, stating in part: "Prior to the war, under a bad regime, only the rich had access to schools. People's Poland consistently applies the principle of free education. In the present school year we shall give free education to children of working people and the Government grants to schools, that is, State and local government funds, will be increased. Only People's Poland is able to accomplish this feat. We must love the new People's Poland, as the greatest treasure. From the depth of your pure young hearts, you must hate the enemies of our new People's Poland and all those who desire a new war. We shall build and defend a splendid, wealthy and powerful Poland.

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and all those who desire a new war. We shall build and defend a splendid, wealthy and powerful Poland, You must be sincere friends of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and democracy, the guarantor of our independence and friend of all people in the world who fight for peace, progress and a better future for workers."

Rzeczpospolita #241, September 2, 1949 and others (192 lines)
Excerpts

WILHELM PIECK CALLS ON PRESIDENT BIERUT. Local News

On September 1 in the Belvedere Palace President Bierut received Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), who came to Warsaw to attend the Merger Congress of Organizations of fighters for Freedom and Democracy. (6 lines)
Zycie Warszawy Sept.2, 1949 #241 and others Verbatim

AUDIENCE IN BELVEDERE PALACE Domestic Despatch

On September 1 the President of the Polish Republic received in audience, in the presence of Premier Cyrankiewicz, forty three priests, participants in the Merger Congress of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy. Rzeczpospolita #241 Sept.2, 1949 and others (32 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

CATHOLIC CLERGY IN GERMANY
FOMENTS REVISIONISM.
VATICAN CONSIDERS WROCLAW DIOCESE
SUBORDINATE TO BERLIN.

Foreign Despatch

(From the "Trybuna Ludu's" own correspondent).
Berlin, in August.

The following problems figured as the two main items on the agenda of the recently concluded annual conference of the German episcopature in Fulda: the problem of implementation of the Vatican decree containing the threat of excommunication and the problem of German exiles from the former Eastern-German territories or, to put it in a nutshell, the problem of a revisionist campaign with regard to our Western Territories.

The bishops' conference in Fulda, which passed decisions concerning an individual implementation of the Vatican decree by the bishops "with consideration being given to individual conditions in their dioceses", simultaneously described the eviction of Germans from the Polish Western Territories as a "Bitter lawlessness" and published an "appeal to the world's conscience" to "repair this lawlessness".... The Fulda conference had hardly closed with a solemn service in the Cologne cathedral, when its results began to reveal themselves. The "ecclesiastic councillor" Rev. Goebel from Lower Silesia, grasping in a flash what the whole thing was about, delivered himself of the following peroration addressed, at Recklinghausen, to delegates of "the association of youth expelled from the east": "The Day will come when along with youth from Western Germany, youth expelled from Eastern-German areas will march east in order to drive German frontier-posts home in their places...." Ever since Potsdam, Vatican diplomacy's efforts are being consistently directed to preventing recognition of the Odra-Nysa boundary line. The Vatican's "rectifications" are constantly reminding "the world's conscience" that, for the Pope, this boundary line is non-existent. To the Vatican, the Wroclaw diocese continues to be situated in Germany and is subordinate to Berlin.... Trybuna Ludu #241 September 2, 1949 and others. (190 lines) Excerpts

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U.S. LABOR PARTY DEMANDS PUNISHMENT
OF JUDGE MEDINA.
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The American Labor Party in the State of New York addressed a letter to the Legal Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, demanding that Judge Medina, presiding judge of the court trying the 12 leaders of the U.S. Communist Party be put on trial for his biased conduct of the trial contrary to the provisions of the constitution.

The missive points out that Medina had remanded three leaders of the U.S. Communist Party: Winston, Green and Hall, to jail without adequate cause, thus depriving them of the possibility to consult counsel for the defence. The authors of the letter state, in addition, that Medina is applying intimidation in order to force counsel for the defence into silence and into desisting from protests against flagrant violations of court procedure, and that he is persistently rejecting the motions of counsel for the defence.

New York (PAP) - A National Committee for the Defense of the 12 indicted leaders of the U.S. Communist Party has been set up here. The presidium of the Committee includes: Paul Robeson, Judge Harris, the writer Howard Fast and many prominent political, social, trade union and cultural leaders. Trybuna Ludu #241 Sept. 2, 1949 only (41 lines) in full

POWERFUL PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

Approximately 400,000 persons took part in a peace demonstration on Thursday afternoon on August Bebel Square in the Soviet sector of Berlin on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's attack against Poland.

The first speaker was Walter Ulbricht, member of the Praesidium of the German People's Council, who outlined the background of the Second World War, which began with an attack against Poland. Ulbricht made an analysis of the present political situation, spoke about the ominous activity of warmongers and stated, inter alia: "All those who carry on slanderous propaganda against the Soviet Union and People's Democratic Poland are warmongers. Those who demand revision of the Odra and Nysa boundary are warmongers. Those who have concluded the Atlantic Pact and who are preventing the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany are warmongers."

After a speech by the Deputy Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Gohr, the Polish delegate Leon Kruczkowski, delivered his speech, amidst applause. After a speech by a representative of the Free German Youth Association, the assembly passed a unanimous resolution, sharply condemning any war-like action.

The resolution appealed for a struggle for peace at the side of all peaceful and democratic forces, headed by the Soviet Union.

Rzeczpospolita #241 Sept. 2, 1949 and others (42 lines)
Verbatim

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E C O N O M I C

"PIES" (DOG) OF "TARZAN"
BAND SENTENCED.

Domestic Despatch

Last December the security service arrested Leonard Drzewiecki, domiciled in Bezlawek, Ketrzyn County in Olsztyn Province, for evading military service. The investigation revealed that Drzewiecki was not only a deserter but that he belonged from June to October, 1945, to the "Tarzan" robber band, which was active in Obornik and Wagrowice Counties. Drzewiecki, under the nickname of "Pies" (dog) was a member of the band, whose object was robbery and fight against the present democratic regime. It was also revealed that he participated in several armed assaults, among others, on a Government estate in Gleboczek, where 3 hogs were stolen. He also participated in an attack on militia men who were escorting two members of the band and in an attack on a Security Service agent in Wagrowice, who was sentenced to death by the band. At his trial in the Military District Court in Poznan, Drzewiecki pleaded guilty and was sentenced, after application of the amnesty law, to ten years in prison, with loss of civil rights for two years. Glos Wielkopolski #240 Sept 2, 1949 only - Verbatim (36 lines)

FINNISH WORKERS ARE FIGHTING
FOR THEIR RIGHTS. Helsinki.

Foreign Despatch

Finnish democratic journals report the arrival of a delegation of worker organizations at Kemi. The object of this delegation is to study the background and the origin of incidents which took place in that town in connection with the strike.

The delegation established that during the strike, Kemi workers were acting in accordance with the Constitution in force, whereas the activities of the officials and of the police were of a terroristic and anti-Constitutional nature; this was most strikingly revealed in the police raid on the office of the Democratic Association of the Finnish Nation and of the Finnish Communist Party.

The murderous incidents on August 18 were caused exclusively by the police. In a letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of the Finnish Nation and of the Finnish Communist Party the delegation stated that Simon, the Minister of the Interior, who was directing police activities, was primarily responsible for the Kemi incidents. (37 lines)
Polska Zbrojna Sent 2, 1949 #240 only Excerpts

EXPLOITATION IN VILLAGES MUST BE STOPPED.

GREAT TASK FACING PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION Domestic Despatch

A plenary session of the Provincial Council in the Peasant Self-Help Association, with participation of rural township Chairmen and Secretaries, was held in Gdansk on August 30. Chairman Gajewski stated that in spite of important achievements, the Association's activities in the Gdansk Province are not yet on a satisfactory level. This is due to the weak activities of the Association's regional branches, especially in villages. Local leaders do not notice or notice too late the cases of inhuman exploitation of poor peasants by rich peasants. (99 lines)
Dziennik Baltycki #239 August 31, 1949 - Excerpts

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FOUNDRIY WORKERS START NEW FORM OF COMPETITION.
 WE SHALL INCREASE STEEL PRODUCTION. Domestic Despatch
 (From our own correspondent)

Comrade Michal Skulinski's team, handling the fifth open hearth furnace in the steel plant of the "Bankowa" foundry in Dabrowa Gornicza, called on August 29 on two other shifts to start competition.

Competition between teams handling the same open hearth furnace is something new in the foundry industry. It differs from the old competition system in that points are granted for various operations connected with attendance of the furnace. In the old competition system, the final result was computed on the basis of the work of the entire furnace team, i.e. three shifts.

The new competition method of granting points for various operations will contribute to a substantial increase in production. Rough estimates show that the present average steel smelting time of 8 hours will be shortened to 6 hours, which means that furnace production will increase by one-fourth.

In addition, improved efficiency in furnace handling will reduce the quantity of waste, will introduce greater economy in fuel consumption and will increase safety in work.

The competition started by Comrade Skulinski's team is based on Soviet foundry examples, which yield excellent results. Trybuna Ludu Sept. 2, 1949 #241 (60 lines) Excerpts and others.

ON FIRST DAY OF "RECONSTRUCTION MONTH"
 5,000 INHABITANTS OF WARSAW EXTRACTED
 700,000 BRICKS FROM DEBRIS.

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday, on the first day of Warsaw Reconstruction Month, 5,000 residents of Warsaw worked in the ruins of the former ghetto. They selected such bricks as well as halves and quarters of bricks, as are still suitable for use, from the debris and piled them in stacks. Special instructors of the PPB BER (State Building Enterprise of Workers' Settlements) supervised the work. The entire area was divided into 60 rallying points. Liaison between groups of workers was maintained by carts. The first day of clearing the rubble demonstrated excellent work organization. More than 700,000 bricks were hauled out yesterday. Trybuna Ludu #241 September 2, 1949 and others (120 lines) Excerpt

BEEF FROM BUDAPEST FOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS Domestic Despatch

On August 29 Lodz received 39 tons of Hungarian refrigerated beef. On the same day a shipment of eight carloads of beef left Budapest for Poland. Lodz will receive a part of this and the balance will be sent to towns in industrial regions.
 Rzeczpospolita #241 September 2, 1949 only
 Verbatim (8 lines).

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SECTION B

SOJOURN OF SHIPS IN PORT
IS TO BE SHORTENED.

Domestic Despatch

An analysis of work in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia has shown that the average stay of ships up to 1,000 NRT lasts 80 hours, of which 40 hours, connected with the arrival and sailing of the ship and handling of freight, are productive, whereas the remaining 40 hours are unproductive.

In relation to colliers, the figures are: 41 productive hours, as compared with 39 unproductive hours and for ore carriers: 37 hours and 43 hours.

This situation makes our ports more expensive and decreases their competitive status. The Gdansk Marine Office will take steps to eliminate or at any rate to cut these unproductive hours to a minimum.
Dziennik Bałtycki #238 August 30, only (32 lines) Excerpts

GRAIN FROM THIS YEAR'S HARVEST
BEING EXPORTED.

Domestic Despatch

Export of Polish grain, obtained from this year's harvest, started some days ago. At present grain is being loaded on the Greek ship "Eyras", now in Gdansk, which is under time charter to the "Baltica" firm. The grain is destined for Western European countries, including France.

This year's grain is being accumulated in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin elevators. It is expected that great quantities of grain will be exported through these three ports. Grain will be carried on ships of the Gdynia-America Line or on those under time charter to the "Baltica" firm.
Dziennik Bałtycki #238, August 30, only (22 lines) Verbatim

HE DEVOTED ALL HIS STRENGTH TO THE
HAPPINESS OF THE SOVIET WORKING MASSES.

Soviet press on anniversary of Zhdanov's death. Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

On August 31 one year elapsed since the demise of one of the most prominent leaders of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and of the Soviet State, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik), Andrey Zhdanov.

The Soviet press underlines the historical merits of the great leader of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and of the international labor movement.
Rzeczpospolita #240, September 1, 1949 and others (91 lines)
Excerpts

(Note: Several papers carry laudatory biographies concerning Zhdanov).

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CRIME UNDER THE "PROTECTION"
OF THE IRO

Editorial

Yesterday the S.S. "Heinzelmenn", with 123 Polish children from Tanganyika on board left Bremen for Canada. This is the end of the first act of the sad story of the kidnapping patronized and carried out by the International Refugee Organization (IRO).

There are also other offenders in this case. The Italian Government and the British authorities in Western Germany, through which the party of children passed "protected" by the IRO, are guilty. The offense of the Americans, who are controlling Bremen (American enclave in the British zone) is still greater. On August 23 the American authorities were given warning in a Polish note of protest, which stressed that the American Government must be responsible for the group of Polish children. Although the American Government had promised to investigate the case and to give an answer, no such answer has been given. The Polish children have sailed to Canada. What was recently said in the Immigration Committee of the Canadian Senate is true, that Canada is receiving the transports of manpower only for her own profit and that these people are destined for the hardest work. It is not the first case of this kind in Canada. Let us only recall the shameful case of the arras or the notorious facts concerning Polish girls, treated like slaves by Canadian farmers.

All this is going on under the highest "auspices" of an official international organization which does not hesitate to play the shameful role of a white slave merchant. It is hardly necessary to stress that the Polish Government will, as heretofore, fight further for the return of the children. Polska Zbrojna #238 August 31, and others (66 lines) Excerpts

THEMIS SERVES WALL STREET PURPOSES.
FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ARE ON TRIAL. Foreign Despatch
New York, August 28 (TASS)

The trial of Communist Party leaders, organized upon order of the Wall-Street chieftains, has already been continuing for over eight months.

Policemen by the hundred, armed with revolvers and truncheons, are on guard around the Federal Court building where the trial is being held. Mounted police continually patrol the entrances to the building. Federal Bureau (of Investigation) agents watch every American citizen who attempts to enter.

The last weeks of the trial are clear evidence of the failure of its organizers. The American reactionary press has lost interest and prefers to avoid the subject by maintaining silence. It now becomes clear that the initiators of the trial aim at its speediest possible conclusion.

As shown during the trial, American monopolists do not intend to acquaint the American nation with the true aims, activities and program of the U.S. Communist Party and the Court proceedings have been organized in such a way as to enable complete conceal-

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ment of the Party's intentions.

At the present moment, communist party members throughout the country are collecting money to cover the costs of the defence. (192 lines) Excerpts Wolnosc #193 August 31, 1949 only

THE CONTINUATION

Editorial

The story of Polish children, who have been removed by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) from a camp in Africa to Italy, from where they were to be sent to Canada, was published recently here. In spite of the Polish Government's protests, the children were brought to the German port of Bremen and placed on board the S.S. "Heinzelmann" on August 29.

There are many similar actions in the history of the IRO, for this organization is known as a cheap labour supplying agency.

The Italian authorities, who did not oppose the children's removal from Italian territory, are guilty in the same measure as the IRO. Next come the British authorities who, when the children were leaving African camps, were well aware that they were going not to Poland but overseas, to work as slaves. Next, the American authorities, who supplied the whole party with transit visas and gave their consent for the children's temporary stay in Bremen, where they were to be embarked. The Americans promised that they would answer the Polish government's note of protest but so far, although the children have left Bremen, no answer has been given.

This entire company of reactionaries is guilty of unprecedented kidnaping of Polish children, despite their families' and the Polish Government's protests.

It must be emphasized that neither the Polish authorities nor Polish Red Cross representatives could freely establish contact with the Polish children who, when answering Polish representatives' questions, seemed to be obviously terrorized and afraid.

We are confident that the Polish Government will take all possible measures in order to protect the Polish children from slavery and we hope that they will be given back to their parents and the nation. Kurjer Codzienny #239 August 31 (99 lines) and others . Excerpts

ABDUCTION OF BULGARIAN SOLDIERS
BY GREEK FASCISTS.
Sofia (Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Vladimir Poponov, yesterday sent a telegram to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, protesting against the abduction of two Bulgarian soldiers by a detachment of the monarchic-fascist army on May 7. The Bulgarian soldiers were detained for 83 days on Greek territory and were photographed together with war prisoners from the Democratic Army, evidently in order to deceive world public opinion by showing Bulgarian soldiers in the role of Greek partisans. Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept.1, 1949 only Verbatim (19 lines)

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STEVEDORES INCREASE HANDLING EFFICIENCY Domestic Despatch

Organizational efficiency, introduction of improvements in port facilities and equipment as well as increasing experience and facility of Polish stevedores contribute towards a steady increase in handling efficiency and substantial savings. A large increase in labor output has been noted in the handling of general cargo in Gdynia port.

From 1948 to 1949 the largest percentage in increase in output per hatch was achieved in handling paper (152%) iron (150%), goods in sacks (159%), and non-ferrous metal (101%).

Handling speed in a port is not determined by the highest but by average handling speed. As indicated in statistics of the Gdansk section of "Portorob", an increase in average speed was noted in handling of many general cargo commodities.

In comparison with 1948 the following increase in average handling speed per hatch was achieved in 1949: in handling iron 545%, goods in sacks 219%, fiber 175%, general cargo 130%, paper 100%. On remaining commodities an increase of less than 100% was achieved. All the figures quoted above relate to handling from hold to ship or vice versa. As a result of increased speed, not a single ship was charged for demurrage in the first half of 1949 but, on the contrary, in a number of cases loading or unloading of ships was completed ahead of schedule. In May 28 tramps were saved an aggregate of 448 loading hours and 16 ore carriers were saved 527 hours. The savings in June amounted to 399 hours for 23 tramps and to 827 hours for 35 ore carriers. Amounts saved by this speed are very considerable, "Portorob" however, does not participate in the savings in the least degree, with the exception of 25% of the saving on handling lumber for paper. (61 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Baltycki #237 August 29, only

SEPTEMBER TO BE "WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION MONTH" Lead Editorial

For the fourth time since liberation we shall celebrate "Warsaw Reconstruction Month".

This year's September work will be on a larger scale and will embrace even broader masses of people than in previous years.

The entire country is still impressed by the opening of the magnificent Warsaw structure, namely, the East-West Highway and by the First Reconstruction Congress. These two events will serve as a starting point for future mobilization of social energy and for implementation of the Six-Year Plan.

September of this year will change declarations into action and will make it possible for all citizens, without exception, to join in universal contributions to the Warsaw Social Reconstruction Fund (SFOS).

The principal slogan, which we shall carry in September into towns and villages, will be: "Let us form Warsaw Reconstruction

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Committees". Warsaw Reconstruction Circles must be set up in all workplaces, while Village Committees for Warsaw Reconstruction should be formed in even the most remote village communities. The organization of the Warsaw Social Reconstruction Fund will also develop in the form of a denser network of Warsaw Reconstruction School Circles.

As a result of the above the activities of this year's "Warsaw Reconstruction Month" will embrace social groups which hitherto have either not participated at all or only to a small extent in reconstruction work.

By joining the universal campaign, we shall increase the Social Fund, which will then be able to fulfil the tasks imposed on it by Warsaw reconstruction in the next six years.

Dziennik Ludowy August 31, 1949 #237 and others (37 lines)
Excerpts

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET THEATRICAL PLAY CONTEST
TO BE HELD BETWEEN OCTOBER AND DECEMBER Domestic Despatch

October, being the month of Polish Soviet friendship, will open a Russian and Soviet Theatrical Play Competition on a nation-wide scale.

The Competition will be organized by the Ministry of Culture and Art. All Polish theatres, the most prominent producers, actors and scenery designers, as well as children and youth theatres will take part in the competition.

At the same time the Central Trade Union Council will organize a similar contest for Cultural centers.

The competition will end in the middle of December, when a festival will take place in Warsaw, attended by professional and amateur troupes distinguished in the contest.

40 prizes for a total of over 10,000,000 zl. will be awarded for the best performances.

Zycie Warszawy August 31, 1949 #239 only (59 lines) Excerpts

50,000,000 BRICKS ARE TO BE SALVAGED
FROM RUINS.

WARSAW NATIONAL COUNCIL'S APPEAL
TO WARSAW RESIDENTS. Local News

In connection with Warsaw Reconstruction Month, the Presidium of the Warsaw National Council issued an appeal to the population reading in part:-

"On the tenth anniversary of the Hitlerite Invasion, Warsaw Reconstruction Month should mobilize the entire nation for intensified efforts on the new tasks of our capital's reconstruction and expansion.

"We call on all of you to volunteer for the salvage of bricks, which are being wasted in enormous quantities in the ruins of Muranow and in other parts of the City.

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The Warsaw Reconstruction Committee has set, as a definite goal for Warsaw Reconstruction Month, the salvage by Warsaw inhabitants this year of 50,000,000 bricks from the ruins.

Each Warsaw inhabitant should devote eight hours to brick salvage and other reconstruction work. Zycie Warszawy August 31 #239 and others (73 lines) Excerpts

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL SERVICE Domestic Despatch

On September 1, a number of new postal facilities will become effective, namely:

1. Change in the regulation concerning acceptance of money-orders by an alternate, by increasing the amount which an alternate, instead of the addressee, may accept, from 1,000 zlotys to 5,000 zlotys. Thus, in case of the addressee's absence, money-orders up to 5,000 zlotys may be delivered to members of the addressee's household.
 2. An increase in the limit of a parcel's value and of remitted amounts, which may be handled by a rural postman, from 3,000 zlotys to 5,000 zlotys.
 3. Post offices may issue receipts for amounts paid to post offices and for purchased stamps.
 4. A new kind of letter, a so-called "Questionnaire". A letter-questionnaire contains questions or answers.
 5. Bills may be collected by turning them over to the post office for collection.
- Kurjer Codzienny #239 August 31, and others (79 lines) Excerpts

SCHOOL AIDS FOR PUPILS Domestic Despatch

In the period from May to September the State School Aid Establishments produced 57,600 sets of all types, of instruments for physical, chemical, electrotechnical and optical school laboratories.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 only Verbatim (8 lines)

10,000 APPLICANTS TO UNIVERSITIES Domestic Despatch

Pre-examination courses, organized by the Polish Student Association for applicants to higher institutions of learning, have recently been concluded. They were attended by 10,000 persons. University professors and experienced secondary school teachers delivered lectures at the courses. Tuition was gratuitous and pupils from provincial localities were furnished board and residence.

Rzeczpospolita #239 August 31, 1949 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

UNDER THE POLISH FLAG Article

In the second quarter of 1949 the Polish merchant marine operated 43 units of its own, with a total dead weight tonnage of 204,159 and one Swedish ship under charter. Of these, 19 ships operated on regular lines and the rest on tramp routes.

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Cargo shipments in the second quarter reached 486,365 tons of which 29% was carried on regular lines, 10,701 passengers were transported.

As compared to the first quarter, a substantial increase in cargo shipments was observed (39.5%). A great increase in tramping was due to growing ore shipments.

In comparison with the second quarter of the previous year, the increase amounts to 12% in cargo shipments and 11% as concerns passengers.

In cargo shipments the plan for this year's second quarter was exceeded by 17% and the passenger traffic plan was exceeded by 32%. As concerns the six-month plan, it was exceeded by 21% in cargo and 31% in passenger traffic.

In the second quarter 7.5% of cargo shipments and 59% of the transportation of passengers through Polish ports was carried out by Polish ships.

The Polish merchant marine has increased the number of regular lines to 14 by operating new lines connecting Poland with Finland and India.

Gazeta Handlowa #9 August 31, 1949 (36 lines) Verbatim

TITO'S LIES BRANDED

Editorial

In the Soviet Note to the Yugoslav Government, published by us yesterday, Tito's lies on the subject of his abandonment of the interests of Carinthian Slovenes, have been branded for the second time. As a result of his attitude, Carinthia has remained with Austria.

Tito still insists that it was the Soviet Union that "forced him" to renounce his claim to Carinthia.

It is universally known that between 1947 and 1949 the Soviet Union was supporting the interests of the Carinthian Slovenes and that Tito betrayed them in order to gain the favors of Anglo-American imperialists and to obtain loans and steel plants from Wall Street.

The Tito Government complained that Soviet Notes to it were not sufficiently polite....

The Soviet Government replied to this that Tito "cannot expect courtesy, let alone respect, from the Soviet Government". On the basis of facts, the Soviet Note definitely asserts that the Yugoslav Government, which has abandoned the socialist and democratic camp and joined the imperialist and warmongers' camp, belongs to the category of deserters and, what is more to spiteful and boastful deserters! And deserters deserve neither respect nor courtesy. In particular, when they lie in such an obvious manner and are trying to deceive their own nation.

The Soviet Government has once more removed the mask of

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"patriotism" and "independence" from the repulsive face of Tito and his clique. The Soviet Note uses irresistible arguments and is irrefutable in its logic. The gang of renegades has received a well-deserved rebuff.
Zycie Warszawy Sept. 1 1949 #240 and others (94 lines) Excerpts

WARSAW INHABITANTS GREETED PROCESSION
OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY Local News

Yesterday's meetings of fighters for freedom and democracy ended with a procession to Victory Square. Foreign delegates took part in the procession. flag-bearers were placed in front of the Unknown Soldier's tomb. The Congress delegation, to the accompaniment of the National Anthem, placed the first wreath on the tomb. Other wreaths were placed by the Soviet, Czechoslovak, German, French, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian and Austrian delegations, as well as by delegates of fighting Greece, democratic Spain and anti-Tito Yugoslav political emigres.

A minute of silence in honor of those killed in the fight against fascism, for freedom and democracy then followed, after which the procession proceeded to the monument of brotherhood in arms of the Soviet and Polish Armies.

Crowds filled the square and streets surrounding the monument. They met the procession with enthusiastic cheers for the fighters against fascism, for the Soviet Union and for peace.

A Polish Army band played the Polish and Soviet National anthems. The first wreath was placed by Premier Cyrankiewicz. A deep silence prevailed when other delegations were placing their wreaths. They placed them in the following order: first, the Soviet delegation, followed by the Czech, German, French, Hungarian, Bulgarian, fighting Greece, Republican Spain, Rumanian, anti-Tito Yugoslav political emigres' and Austrian delegations.

Delegates, flag-bearers and crowds stood motionless and with minute of silence honored the memory of those who gave their lives, bringing freedom and democracy to people throughout the world. Trybuna Ludu Sept 1 1949 #240 only (163 lines) Excerpts

DISGRACEFUL DOCUMENT Foreign Despatch
Bucharest August 30 (PAP)

The Ellas Agency has published a report from the Eleftheri Ellada Broadcasting station stating that, during recent fighting in the Grammos mountains, the democratic army came into possession of an order of the 547th. battalion of the Athenian army. This document is evidence of unusual barbarism of the monarcho-fascists and their patrons. According to this order every soldier and officer, serving in the fascist army, is required to shoot prisoners of war as soon as they are taken prisoners. This disgraceful document, as the Eleftheri Ellada broadcasting station states, will evoke the indignation of every decent man. There is no doubt that orders of this kind are dictated by Anglo-American plunderers. Unable to liquidate the democratic movement nor to break up the democratic Greek forces by other means, they are resorting to barbarous methods.
Gazeta Ludowa #206 August 31st. only (24 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
Warsaw, August 20, 1949 No.47

Contents

Orders by the Council of Ministers:

- Item 353 - of August 2, 1949, concerning statistics of agricultural production.
- Item 354 - of August 2, 1949, concerning the transfer of real estate indispensable for fulfilment of national economic plans.
- Item 355 - of August 2, 1949, concerning the supply of substitute real estate in exchange for real estate indispensable to the fulfilment of national economic plans.

Orders:

- Item 356 by the Minister of Finance of July 25, 1949, concerning the collection, in a lump sum, of the turnover and income tax from the Central Scrap Agency's scrap metal collectors.
- Item 357 by the Minister of Finance of August 4, 1949 concerning the assessment, collection and administration of the "D" Fund of the Social Savings Fund.
- Item 358 by the Minister of Public Administration of August 6, 1949, concerning the execution of the decree of August 5, 1949, pertaining to changes in certain provisions of the law concerning associations.

Government declarations:

- Item 359 - of April 19, 1949, concerning ratification by Australia and Norway of Convention No.80 concerning partial revision of Conventions promulgated by the General Conference of the International Labor Organization at its first twenty eight sessions and approved in Montreal in October 9, 1946.
- Item 360 - of May 23, 1949, concerning the acceptance by Ecuador and the Costa Rican Republic of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, signed in New York on July 22, 1946.
- Item 361 of May 23, 1949, concerning the accession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Australia and Lebanon to the Convention concerning privileges and immunities of the United Nations, concluded on February 13, 1946.
- Item 362 - of May 30, 1949 concerning the acceptance by Honduras and Uruguay of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, promulgated in New York on July 22, 1946.
- Item 363 - of May 30, 1949, concerning the accession of Yugoslavia and Liberia to the International Convention for safety of life on the high seas, signed in London on May 31, 1929

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Item 364 - of June 10, 1949, concerning the application in certain British colonies of the Convention of July 13, 1931, restricting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of anaesthetics.

Announcements:

Item 365 - by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare of July 27, 1949, concerning the publication of a uniform text of the Law of May 16, 1922, pertaining to vacations for workers employed in industry and trade.

Item 366 - by the Minister of Domestic Trade on August 4, 1949, concerning publication of a uniform text of the Law of June 2, 1947, concerning licences to conduct commercial and building enterprises and for professional exercise of individual commercial activities.

MONITOR POLESKI, Part "A" #55 of August 20, 1949
contains the following items:

Part I. General matters

Item 745 - Decision of the Council of Ministers concerning preparatory work for National Census in 1950.

Part II. Matters of National Economy

Orders by the Minister of Light Industry extending State Administration over the following firms:-

Item 746 - B.Ziolkowski i S-ka z o.o., Distillery Boiler Construction and Repair Workshops, ul.E.Szczanieckiej 8, Poznan.

Item 747 - A.Slusarczyk, brick kiln in Zator, near Krakow.

Item 748 - Leopold Dudek, printing plant, ul.Stolarska 6, Krakow.

Item 749 - Decision No.4 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 750 - Decision No.5 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 751 - Decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

Item 752 - Instruction of the Chief Government Plenipotentiary for Land Tax, establishing conversion equivalents and conditions for payment of land tax in agricultural produce on the basis of these equivalents.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 3, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO CONGRESS VISIT WARSAW FACTORIES.

Foreign delegates who had come to the Merger Congress of Combatants' Organizations, visited Warsaw factories, where they conveyed greetings from the workmen of their countries to the numerously assembled Warsaw workmen.

At a meeting of workmen and employees in construction establishments, which took place where the Muranow Workers' Settlement is under construction, Vodicka, the Czechoslovak delegate, took the floor.

At the manufacturing plants of the State Spirit Monopoly, the assembled workers were addressed by Representative Haken, secretary of the Communist Party of Holland and former Buchenwald prisoner.

At the Szpotanski electric fixture factory at Grochow, an address in reference to the Congress was delivered by Colonel Volley, representative of the combatants' organizations and former member of the Resistance Movement.

At the state garment factory at Praga, greetings from the Belgian working class were conveyed by Raoul Beligand, delegate to the merger congress of Polish combatant organizations. Rzeczpospolita, #242, Sept. 3, 29 lines-verbatim

PROGRAM OF AVIATION DISPLAY ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1949.

Beginning at 15.00 hours (3 p.m.).

Military aviation:

Mass flight of training airplanes with flags, individual and collective acrobatic displays of training airplanes, mock airfights and operations of military aviation, individual and collective piloting of fighter planes, parachuting, modelling, display of flying models.

Sporting aviation: acrobatic displays of sport planes of Polish construction, flights of gliders in tow, gliding, flight of the motor-glider: "Pegaz", team acrobatics and individual piloting. Rzeczpospolita, #242, Sept. 3 only, 17 lines-verbatim

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"YESTERDAY THEY FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM, TODAY THEY ARE BUILDING SOCIALISM IN POLAND". SPEECH BY COMRADE GENERAL JCZWIAK-WITOLD AT THE CONGRESS OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.

Domestic despatch

The present merger is due to tremendous development in consolidation of the working masses and of the entire Polish nation in the democratic camp, for the great cause of the country's reconstruction and to build the foundations of socialism under the leadership of the Polish United Worker Party.

The continually growing camp of Polish democracy, under the leadership of the PPR (Polish Worker Party), began the struggle for independence, together with the fight for social liberation and with the idea of alliance and fraternity with the Soviet Union. We must always remember that there is no true patriotism if it is not linked to proletarian internationalism, there is no true love for the Fatherland without the feeling of solidarity with the proletariat and of respect for the freedom and independence of other nations. A sharp class struggle must be waged against the remnants of capitalism. After the liberation of the country, the class struggle has become more acute and has adopted new forms. Recently the reactionary section of the clergy has been used in that struggle. When other methods have failed, the Washington-Vatican recipe has been applied. The reactionary section of the clergy wants to spread anxiety among the masses of believers in order to create an artificial division between believers and non-believers, to introduce discord in the working masses and to disturb peaceful reconstruction.

Polish reactionaries stored arms during the years of German occupation in order to use them later in the fight against the working masses. The reactionary section of the clergy appealed for passiveness in order that Gurgacz and his like might now bless the pistols firing at the creators of new Poland. But just as capitalists and big landowners represent an insignificant and disappearing fraction of the people, so Fertak and Gurgacz merely represent the reactionary section of the clergy, rejected by believers.

General Witold recalled how, in the years of cruel occupation, when every Polish home was in mourning, the HOLY See did not find a single word of condemnation for Hitlerian barbarians. At a time when thousands of Catholics and Polish priests were perishing in Hitlerian camps, the Pope blessed Italian officers and German fliers.

Evidently, the aspirers for the role of rulers of the world do not feel too strong, as they recently had to resort to another weapon, the Papal excommunication. The Washington-Vatican Axis fully realizes that is is not enough to anathematize only the Soviet Union and people's-democratic countries, because the dividing line between the progressive camp of peace and the camp of reaction and war now runs through the entire world, through every capitalist country.

The struggle for liberation imposes on members of our Association a still greater duty of devotion to the work of building

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Poland without exploitation of one man by another. It imposes the following tasks: to fight indomitably against the remnants of exploitation, to help, by example of work and unity, the consolidation of all national forces, to increase vigilance, to apply every effort for fulfilment of the three-year plan ahead of schedule, to educate members of the Association in the spirit of ardent love for the Fatherland and international solidarity, to deepen, arm in arm with all organisations headed by the Polish United Worker Party, the ties of brotherhood and friendship between the Polish nation and the Great Soviet Union.

On the day of our Congress we demonstrate our ardent patriotism and proletarian internationalism, our great friendship and affection for our companions-in-arms who have liberated our country, for the nations of the Soviet Union, a bulwark of peace and socialism. In reply to the machinations of imperialist warmongers, we express our indomitable will in the struggle for peace and our ardent belief that, under the guidance of the leader of the world proletariat, the leader in freedom and peace, Generalissimo Stalin, we shall win the struggle for peace.

Trybuna Ludu, #242, Septe. 3 and others, 796 lines-excerpts

ASSOCIATION OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY WILL FIGHT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, PROGRESS AND PEACE. APPROVAL OF CHARTER, MANIFESTO TO THE NATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Domestic despatch

On the second day of the Congress of Organizations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, Albekier, representative of the Red Gdynia Scythemen, Banach, leader of Peasant battalions, and Paluszkiewicz, member of the French Resistance Movement, took the floor.

They were followed by A.F. Fiodorov, twice-decorated hero of the Soviet Union, who was greeted with stormy applause.

"We, Soviet people", he said, "were always on the side of the Polish nation".

When Fiodorov declared, with profound conviction, that nations will find enough strength to destroy warmongers and that "our strength lies in the unity of democratic forces", the audience acclaimed him spontaneously.

Premier Cyrankiewicz, the Chairman, read out the text of telegrams addressed by the Congress to President Bierut, Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet Peace Defense Committee and to Professor Joliot. The delegates rose from their seats during the reading and expressed their approval of the telegrams by acclamation.

Vice-Minister Balicki, Secretary-General of the International Federation of ex-Political prisoner Associations (FIAPP), submitted a draft resolution concerning the desire of the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy to join the FIAPP. The resolution was approved unanimously.

Vice-Minister Baranowski discussed the charter. Its ideology is guided by the slogan of the fight for social justice, peace, freedom and democracy.

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According to the charter, the object of the Association is to "unite all fighters for freedom and democracy, who took an active part in the fight against foreign armed violence and against all forms of reaction and fascism, both in Poland and abroad, to implement the duties and aims laid down in the Association's ideological declaration". The Association is to carry out these duties by teaching its members a profound love for the fatherland, friendship for the nations of the Soviet Union and brotherly friendship for millions of people of other races and nations, fighting for lasting peace, for a better world and for complete liberation from the yoke of exploitation and slavery.

Following the speeches of Rogibeu, a Belgian, and of citizens Potoczek and Matysiak, the Chairman submitted the draft charter to a vote. It was applauded and UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Citizen Starewicz then read out the Congress Manifesto to the Polish nation. The audience listened attentively to the strong words of the manifesto. It ends as follows:

"May the front of free nations and of the nations fighting for freedom grow in strength despite imperialist plans. This front, which is the world camp of peace, will frustrate the criminal intentions of warmongers".

The Congress enthusiastically applauded the Manifesto's greetings to the Soviet Union, its Army and Stalin. The last words of the Manifesto, i.e. "Long live and flourish free and independent People's Poland", were loudly acclaimed by the delegates.

St. Matuszewski in turn, on behalf of the Steering Committee, presented a list of suggested officers for the Association's leadership. The delegates rose from their seats and approved a LIST OF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL, the members of the Auditing Committee and of an Arbitration Court.

The Congress was closed by Premier Cyrankiewicz, who emphasized that the Congress, on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's invasion, saw a Poland fighting, working and marching toward a happier future.

The National Anthem and the Internationale ended the two-day Congress.
Zycie Warszawy, September 3, #242 and others, 185 lines-excerpts

REBORN GERMAN NATION WISHES TO LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH NEW POLAND. SPEECH BY W. PIECK AT CONGRESS OF COMBATANTS FOR FREEDOM.

Domestic despatch

The Chairman of the German People's Council and chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party, Wilhelm Pieck, made a speech at the Congress of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy, of which we give a detailed summary.

The new Germany wishes to live in peace and friendship with the Polish nation. We desire that the friendship, which is arising between the Polish and German nations, should become still closer.

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Anglo-Saxon imperialism desires to make Germany a starting point for the future war directed against countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Leaders of bourgeois parties and social democrats support the policy of Western countries in their anti-Soviet tendencies.

Instead of helping millions of displaced Germans in building a new home, they delude these masses that the Odra-Nysa line is provisional and that they will be able to return to their former places of residence.

German democrats will not permit the Odra-Nysa border to be used as a tool by warmongers. German democrats desire to make the border on the Odra and Nysa a frontier of peace between Germany and Poland on the basis of a lasting economic and cultural alliance. (Applause).

In the Eastern zone, due to cooperation between anti-fascist and democratic parties and organizations and due to the support of the Soviet military administration and the Soviet government, the people's masses have made a great step forward in their political as well as cultural development.

The democratic atmosphere in the Soviet zone enables the masses of working people in towns and villages to exert a decisive influence on industry, agriculture and administration. The fight which we are leading in Germany is directed against warmongers.

We are aware of the great responsibility which lies on the German nation after the barbarous Nazi war. We wish to compensate the wrong done to nations which suffered from Nazi aggression. The best way of fulfilling our duty towards them is a complete extirpation of Nazi ideology and the creation of a new spirit of peace and understanding among nations.

Zycie Warszawy, #242, September 3 and others, 132 lines-excerpts

FOREIGN

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT REJECTED US NOTE AS INCOMPATIBLE WITH PROVISIONS OF PEACE TREATY. Foreign despatch

Sofia (PAP) - The Bulgarian Government presented to the US Government its reply to the US Note asking the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic to appoint a representative to a Committee, which is to inquire into the alleged violation of provisions of the Peace Treaty by Bulgaria.

In its reply the Bulgarian Government stated that it was fulfilling and will continue to fulfil all obligations arising from the Peace Treaty. The country's democratization and the full civic right enjoyed by Bulgarian citizens are due to the Bulgarian Government's fulfilment of provisions of the Peace Treaty. THE OBJECTIONS RAISED IN THE US NOTE ARE COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS AND ARE NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH THE FACTS; THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT, THEREFORE, REGARDS THE US NOTE AS AN ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF THE SOVEREIGN BULGARIAN STATE AND TO EXERT PRESSURE ON THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTING STATE SOVEREIGNTY. In these circumstances Bulgaria regards the appointment of a committee for the investigation of Bulgaria's alleged "violation" of the Peace Treaty as purposeless, unjustified and incompatible with provisions of the Peace Treaty. Zycie Warszawy, Sept. 3, #242 only, 40 lines-verbatim

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NOTE FROM ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT TO UN CONCERNING GREEK ARMY'S PRO-
VOCATIONS ON ALBANIAN FRONTIER. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The UN secretariat reports that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, received a note from the Foreign Vice-Minister of the Albanian People's Republic, protesting against new aggressive activity on the part of the Athens Government.

The note stresses that since August 25, Greek Army units and planes attacked Albanian territory 14 times. The note calls Trygve Lie's attention to the fact that this activity obviously violates the aims and principles of the UN Charter and seriously threatens world security.

Kurier Codzienny, #242, September 3 and others, 32 lines-excerpts

690 DELEGATES FROM 65 COUNTRIES REPRESENT OVER 60 MILLION YOUTHS
AT CONGRESS OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH IN BUDAPEST.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - On Friday the President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Guy de Boisson, opened the 2nd. Congress of this Federation in the building of the Hungarian Parliament. Members of the Hungarian Government and delegates attended. 690 delegates from 65 countries, representing over 60 million young people, are participating in the Congress.

Kurier Codzienny, #242, September 3 and others, 56 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

RUSSIAN COURSES AT YMCA.

Domestic despatch

Courses in bookkeeping, secretarial work, shorthand, Russian, French and English will be opened by the Polish YMCA in Warsaw on September 15, 1949.

At the same time, as part of the campaign for combating illiteracy, the YMCA will operate free primary teaching courses. Rzeczpospolita, #242, September 3 only, 13 lines-excerpts

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN POMORZE (POMERANIA).

Domestic despatch

A conference of railway administration party and trade union activists took place at Szczecin. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the principles of the six-year plan as related to the Szczecin District State Railway Administration. Freight shipments will increase during that period by an average of 12 percent a year, so that in 1955 the District State Railway Administration will be carrying 6,300,000 tons of freight, exclusive of export freight. This will represent an increase of more than 71 percent over this year. Passenger transportation as well as average speed will also increase by approximately 40 percent.

The following improvements will, among others, contribute to these extended operations: the completion of a second track on the Stargar-Krzyz sector, the installation of new teletechnical equipment, replacement of old rails and ties and a number of bridge and subgrade repairs. In addition, the plan provides for a steady increase

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in periodical repairs of locomotives and for gradual modernization of repair-shop equipment.

Rzeczpospolita, #242, September 3 and others, 24 lines-verbatim

THERE MUST BE SEVERAL VETERINARY DOCTORS IN EVERY COUNTY. ORDER BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. Domestic despatch

The organization of the veterinary service is an important matter for stockbreeding and is being handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform.

At the end of August "Monitor Polski" published an order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform concerning the division of the country into veterinary districts and the establishment of the number of veterinary doctors who will practice in these districts.

According to the order, every county is divided into districts comprising several rural townships. The number of veterinary doctors in each county varies from 1 to 5, according to local conditions. In an overwhelming majority of districts there will be a single veterinary doctor. Districts containing large cities will have several veterinary doctors. Warsaw, for example, will have 28. In order to improve veterinary service, State veterinary hospitals are being established. Their number is now 226. During the first six months of this year 585,000 animals were treated in veterinary hospitals, whose number will be increased to 700 by January next.

Dziennik Ludowy, #239, Sept. 2 only, 52 lines-excerpts

FURTHER FAILURE OF MARSHALL PLAN. DOLLAR DEFICIT IN WESTERN EUROPE.

Foreign despatch
The Chairman of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Snoy, and the secretary general, Marjolin, have apportioned Marshall funds for the year 1949-50, not as yet approved by the U.S. Congress.

In the report published in connection with this, both representatives of the OEEC state that, in spite of their previous opinions, Marshall countries will not attain economic self-sufficiency in 1952.

The report concludes, that the OEEC cannot find any way out of the dollar crisis, which is very acute not only in Britain, but in other Marshall countries also.

Slowo Powszechne, #238, September 3 and others, 68 lines-excerpts

POZNAN CENTRAL OIL PRODUCTS AGENCY RANKS FIRST IN LABOR COMPETITION.

Domestic despatch
In the second quarter of this year the above Agency ranked first in team labor competition, exceeding the Katowice and Wroclaw Central Oil Agencies. Shockworkers C. Forysiak, P. Lowinski, J. Kozlowski, J. Szymczak, F. Szarzynski and W. Gralek contributed most to the success. They will receive cash premiums.

Labor competition was introduced in the Poznan Central Oil Agency, which serves the Poznan Province and the Lubusz region,

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at the beginning of this year. The competition is based on work discipline, decrease in production losses, improved collection of processed oil, shortening idleness of tank cars, rational use of funds for social purposes, orderliness in maintenance of stores, gasoline stations and offices. It is a team labor competition in which provincial agencies compete with each other.
Glos Wielkopolski, #241, Septe. 3 only, 27 lines-verbatim

1,000,000 ZLOTYS TO HELP FINNISH WORKERS ON STRIKE. RESOLUTION OF CRZZ (CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL) SECRETARIAT.

Domestic despatch

On September 1, the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council in Poland resolved to help Finnish workers, now on strike, and their families with an amount of 1,000,000 zlotys. In this way the Polish trade union movement wants to stress its strong proletarian solidarity with Finnish workers who are fighting against decline of their living standard, against police reprisals, for militant unity of Trade Unions, a better future and permanent democratic peace.

The Polish Trade Union movement sharply condemns those rightist leaders of Finnish Trade Unions who, by expelling 5 unions from the Central Trade Union Organization, have sided with Finnish and foreign reaction.

The Central Trade Union Council hopes that the Council of Representatives of Finnish Trade Unions will not ratify this shameful decision, threatening the unity of the Finnish Trade Union movement.

"We are deeply convinced", the resolution says in part, "that the Finnish worker class, fighting for its rights, will defend its unity from disrupters. The Polish trade union movement and the world's international worker class, organized in the World Federation of Trade Unions, declare their solidarity with the struggling worker class in Finland."

Trybuna Ludu, #242, September 3 and others, 47 lines-verbatim

11,000 NEW DWELLING ROOMS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY ZOR (WORKER SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHMENT) IN WARSAW IN 1950. Domestic despatch

The Worker Settlement Establishment was created in 1948. Its objective is to construct new lodgings and worker settlements, not only in Warsaw but also in Warsaw Province and in other districts of the country.

Within the current year ZOR is to build 5,000 dwelling rooms for 12,000 Warsaw residents. For this purpose 7,820,000,000 zlotys have been allocated. In 1950, allocations for construction in Warsaw, to be carried out by ZOR, will amount to 9,600,000,000 zlotys.

Further 6,200 rooms are to be finished next year. ZOR will also begin and complete the construction of 4,700 new rooms and start the construction of 8,700 dwelling rooms. On the whole, the Warsaw branch of the Worker Settlement Establishment is to prepare 11,000 dwelling rooms in 1950.

Trybuna Ludu, #242, September 3 only, 142 lines-excerpts

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SECTION B

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Lead editorial

Early on the morning of September first, 1939, Nazi forces attacked Poland from West, South and North on land, sea and from the air. The second world war had become a fact.

The catastrophe of September struck Poland like lightning. Generals left their armies and fled abroad with statesmen. The state organization, which was a creation of the Polish bourgeoisie, set up for the benefit of great landowners and trusts, fell into pieces. The policy of the pre-war government was responsible for the catastrophe.

New, independent People's Poland, governed by the masses under the leadership of the working class, armed with Marxist-Leninist principles, permeated with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, has based her existence on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, to which she owes her liberation and her Western boundaries as well as her chance of throwing off the yoke of capitalism and joining other countries on the road towards socialism.

Voracious Anglo-American capitalism has taken the place of defeated German fascism. This is where all hostile machinations against Poland originate. It is only the policy of the USSR and the Peace Camp which frustrates the criminal intentions of Hitler's spiritual heirs.

Poland has grasped her chance for recovering the western territories and for social reconstruction. The Polish working class and the people's masses have made the most of this chance and that is why September 1939 did not become Poland's grave but was the end of the Polish bourgeois state.

Trybuna Ludu, #240, September 1, and others, 176 lines-excerpts

LONG AWAITED MANIFESTATION.

Lead editorial

The message of the German People's Council to Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, announcing that September First, the tenth anniversary of Nazi Germany's criminal attack on Poland, is to be celebrated throughout Germany as a Day of Peace, is a new step on the path of SED (German Socialist Unity Party) successes.

As the authors of this message are not only members of the German Socialist Unity Party but also of the Praesidium of the German People's Council, which represents entire Germany and all democratic forces in that country, it fills us with exceptional joy and hope.

On September 1, German democratic powers will demonstrate in favour of permanent peace and international cooperation. German people's masses know well what a policy of peace and international cooperation means. They know because numerous declarations by representatives of the SED (German Socialist Unity Party) and of the Communist Party in Western Germany gave a definite outline of this

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policy. It was often stressed in their speeches and announcements that the policy of peace and international cooperation is tantamount to cessation of revisionist propaganda and to acknowledgment that the frontier on the Nysa and Odra is a frontier of peace.

We are extremely pleased by the increase in the forces of peace in Germany, because it was in Germany that hostile powers were always preparing an attack against our country. Today, thanks to the alliance with the Soviet Union and with the people's democratic countries, thanks to the fact that we are members of a mighty camp of peace, we may be certain that September First, 1949, will never be repeated. We are more assured on this point by the message from the Presidium of the German People's Council.

We welcome with joy the forthcoming manifestation. We have waited for it for centuries. It can take place only now owing to the great victory of the Soviet Army over fascism, thanks to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.
Polska Zbrojna, #238, August 31 and others, 62 lines-excerpts

ACHIEVEMENTS, NEEDS AND NEW TASKS OF PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION.
RESOLUTIONS OF PLINARY MEETING OF CENTRAL LEADERSHIP.

Domestic despatch

On August 24 and 25 a plenary meeting of the Central Leadership in the Peasant Self-Help Association took place. The results of the Association's activity since the Third National Congress of the Peasant Self-Help Association as well as further plans for self-help activity were discussed. Achievements and plans have been analyzed in relation to the general political and social situation in Poland; hence, the particular stress placed on these matters and especially on the fight against the class enemy in villages.

The resolution strongly condemns the recent Vatican edict, issued at the command of the bankrupt camp of international imperialists and warmongers and states that the attempt to divide the Polish people into believers and non-believers has failed, thanks to the strong attitude of the Polish working population.

When examining the results of the Association's activity in relation to the tasks which had been entrusted during the latest Congress of the Peasant Self-Help Association, the resolution pointed to the organization of 45,507 groups of breeders and planters and at the admission of 256,970 new members since March of this year as its greatest achievements.
Trybuna Ludu, #240, Sept. 1 and others, 61 lines-excerpts

INVESTMENT FACILITIES.

Article

In "The Journal of Laws" No. 42 a bill, dated July 1, 1949, was published, prolonging the period for applying capital investment facilities described in article 3, points 1 to 3 of the law of June 2, 1947, if the capital investments were or will be carried out on the Recovered Territories and are reported to the proper fiscal authorities not later than Dec. 31, 1949.

The following capital investments are entitled to enjoy these facilities:

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- (1) restoration, rebuilding or building of structures,
- (2) founding of new establishment on the Recovered Territories
- (3) purchase or lease of industrial or residential buildings as well as industrial establishments of all kinds, - carried out on basis of the decree of Dec. 6, 1946 concerning the transfer by the State of non-agricultural property on the Recovered Territories and the former Free City of Gdansk.

The facilities foreseen for these capital investments are as follows:

- (1) exemption from investigation by fiscal authorities of the origin of sums involved in the capital investment,
 - (2) exemption of these sums from sur-taxes on war-time enrichment, if they were not already so taxed,
 - (3) exemption of these sums from income tax, if they were not taxed before the 1947 bill came into force.
- Gazeta Handlowa, #9 (295), August 31 only, 39 lines-verbatim

ENGLAND AND FRANCE DO NOT WANT TO REVEAL REAL SITUATION IN COLONIES.
SABOTAGE OF UN COMMISSION'S WORK. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The special UN Commission for investigating information concerning the so-called non-self-governing territories has recently begun its work.

It is fully understandable that the colonial Powers do not want to disclose the real situation in colonial countries and that they strive, by all means, to restrict the functions of the Commission. They are trying to exclude from the Commission's agenda all problems connected with the political status of colonial territories. Moreover, the British and French Governments refuse to submit information concerning many so-called non-self-governing territories. The British Government has openly refused to submit information concerning Malta and the French Government concerning its overseas possessions.

Rzeczpospolita, #240, Sept.1 only, 70 lines-excerpts

SHORT AND FULL LENGTH FILMS BEING CREATED IN NEW WARSAW STUDIO.
Domestic despatch

It was in spring of last year that the Documentary Film Production Enterprise was moved to its own building in Warsaw at 21 Chelmska Street.

Apart from the weekly Polish Film Chronicle and apart from special editions, there are in progress several short and long documentary films. At the present moment the Production Enterprise is preparing a number of films already produced and a collection of Polish News Chronicle Films for the Polish Exhibition in Moscow.

In the last stages of completion are such films as: "Zelazowa Wola" showing, through the history of a peasant family in Zelazowa Wola, how Chopin's music, descending from the people, returned to peasants thanks to the achievements of People's Poland.

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A film about work competition in the Cegielski Factory shows the growth of Polish locomotive production as a result of increased efficiency in the factory.

A full length film about the East-West Highway will be finished quite soon. It will be the history of the great achievement of Polish workers and engineers from the beginning to the triumphal opening on July 22nd. 1949.

In production are films about gliding, about work competition and about new methods in masonry; a film about a children's home is also in preparation.

Gazeta Ludowa, #207, Sept. 1 only, 79 lines-excerpts

EXCURSION OF POLISH PEASANTS TO BULGARIA. Domestic despatch

On September 9 an excursion of Polish peasants will leave for Bulgaria. It will consist of 50 peasants, members of the Polish United Worker Party, the Peasant Party, the Polish Peasant Party and of non-party representatives, elected at plenary meetings of production cooperatives and of founders' committees throughout Poland.

Polska Zbrojna, #240, September 2, and others, 9 lines-verbatim

PEACE REFERENDUM WILL BEGIN IN FRANCE ON SEPTEMBER 3.

Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - The French Committee of the World Congress of peace partisans has published a statement asking the French nation to take part in a peace referendum which will begin in France on September 3rd. and which will end on Oct. 2nd., on International Peace Day. The Committee announced that the referendum will take place in all localities and in all places of employment. French persons desiring peace will sign special cards containing an explanation why each person votes as he does.

Trybuna Ludu, #241, September 2 and others, 19 lines-verbatim

WOULD THERE OR WOULD THERE NOT
BE AN EAST-WEST HIGHWAY?

Article

Just as in the first and second post-war year, the entire burden of reconstruction is now falling on the shoulders of the working masses. The burden is not light and, if hostile foreign broadcasts hold the opinion that their best propaganda is to remind Polish workers of their difficulties, they are certainly saying nothing new. The Polish physical and white-collar worker knows better than the BBC what his financial situation is. But he also knows that it was worse a year ago and still worse two years ago.

Is it possible to believe that the East-West Highway would have been built if Poland were ruled by the "London" emigres and not by the camp of people's democracy? Apparently it is possible to think so, for in fact, many people so believe. But they forget a few trifles, of which the first is that, according to Churchill's conception, post-war Poland was to have stretched from the banks of the Bug river to some undefined Western boundary, in any case, without Lower Silesia and Szczecin.

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The second trifle is that, without nationalization of national economy, the profit from a great part of Polish industry would go West to foreign capitalists, instead of remaining within the country. Obviously in such circumstances, the tempo of Poland's reconstruction would be much slower, because of lack of funds.

The indispensable and essential factor in the country's reconstruction was and is the great effort of the working masses. Could anyone imagine that in a capitalist system the leaders of the working class would call upon workers for sacrifices and efforts for the sake of increasing the profits of the foreign masters of Polish economy and of their domestic partners?

Poland has renounced Marshall aid and that is the reason why we need not worry now whether the development of our industry or agriculture will contribute, God forbid, to acceleration of a depression in the United States. The detachment of Polish economy from the fate of capitalist economy was a great achievement of the People's democratic camp.
Rzeczpospolita #241, Sept 2, 1949 and others (163 lines) Excerpt

DESERTERS

Editorial

The last note of the USSR government, directed to the Yugoslav government, in reply to its note of August 20th. of this year, definitely unmasks the treacherous and double-faced policy of the persons governing Yugoslavia at the present moment. It not only discloses the calumnious and fraudulent methods adopted by the Yugoslav government in relation to the Soviet Union but it also discloses the treachery to the national interests of Yugoslavia and to the Yugoslavs in Carinthia.

It is generally known that the Yugoslav government deserted the camp of socialism and democracy for the camp of imperialism and fascism. The Soviet people do not respect deserters, especially such deserters as the Yugoslav government: boastful and spiteful deserters. The Yugoslav government will undoubtedly find neither kindness nor respect in any country of the socialist or democratic camp nor in any country respecting the decency which should exist in personal relations between people, as well as in relations between countries. It will also find no understanding for its complaints among the Polish people.
Rzeczpospolita #240 Sept. 1st and others (94 lines) Excerpts

NEVER AGAIN

Lead Editorial

The second World War, whose outbreak was announced to the world by bombs dropped on Polish towns and by the metallic sound of Hitlerite tanks trampling Polish soil, is a complicated but, at the same time, a simple phenomenon.

It was clear to every sensible man that only with the support of the Soviet Union and the natural anti-Hitlerite forces in the rest of Europe, could Poland resist Hitler. Yet the policy of Polish bourgeoisie and of big landowners went in the opposite direction.

Even at the last moment, a few days before the outbreak of war,

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when the Hitlerite fist was already knocking against the bare and distressingly long Polish-German frontier, Polish bourgeoisie and big landowners rejected the Soviet Union's help, as if it were the greatest of evils.

To the Governments of Great Britain and France, Poland was only a card in the game with Hitler, which Chamberlain was prepared to barter even in August 1939.

Let us recall some unforgettable facts: even after giving its "guarantee", on the eve of the war, the British Government refused a comparatively small loan of 5,000,000 Pounds to Poland for PURCHASE OF ARMS.

The "allies" decided to declare a purely formal... war only three days after Hitler invaded Poland. The guarantee of "immediate assistance", the most essential factor in the allied agreement, turned out to be a common fraud.

For September 1949 we paid with May 1945, when the Polish soldier, by the side of the Soviet soldier, entered Hitlerite Berlin. Tied by a true brotherly alliance with the powerful socialist country and with countries aiming at socialism, Poland is marching in the first rank of the increasingly powerful world camp of progress and peace. Achieving success after success, Poland is basing her independence not on illusions, empty phrases and poverty, but on concrete and steel, on education and on prosperity of the working masses. It also has a clear conviction that the tragic September of 1939, with its utter loneliness and betrayal, will never be repeated. Zycie Warszawy, Sept.1,1949 #240 and others (238 lines) Excerpts

REBUFF TO SWINDLERS Editorial

The note of the USSR Government to the Yugoslaw government discloses, unusually clearly and with irrefutable logic, the whole falseness of Tito's propeganda. In simple and easily understood words, the note points to the insurmountable wall dividing anti-national bourgeois nationalism from real patriotism, based on the Marxist principle of people's self-determination. The facts mentioned in the note are uncontradictable documents of national treachery, committed by Tito's men.

Contrary to the Marxists, the nationalistic bourgeoisie considers as natural the subjugation of weak nations by the ruling classes of imperialistic countries. So acted the pre-war governing group in Poland, which led the country to catastrophe to the accompaniment of fascist phraseology and sold the interests of the nation. The traitors know very well that showing their real face to their own nation means a death sentence for them.

The Soviet note calmly and convincingly unfolds the treachery of the Belgrade government, shows the cheating of the Titoists to the nations of Yugoslavia and places the Titoists before the whole world in their real shape of great criminals and wretched liars.

Great is the hatred of nations for all imperialists and

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for those who serve and help them. The Tito traders have deliberately deserted the anti-imperialistic camp, noisily advertising and boasting of the dirty deals made at the price of their own nation in the ante-chambers of American bankers. The facts disclosed in the Soviet note will help the nations of Yugoslavia to fully understand Tito's treason. These nations did not desert with their government but aim to occupy the place they deserve in the camp of peace and progress. That is why the Soviet note met with unanimous approval of all honest people, of all nations loving freedom.
Trybuna Ludu #240 September 1 (114 lines) and others Excerpts

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER LEARNING. Article

Examination for admission to all higher educational institutions began on September 1. The number of applications exceeded the number of vacancies by almost 40%. Thus, not all applicants will be admitted to universities and polytechnics. Therefore, selection becomes necessary. In accordance with the correct objective of rectifying social wrongs and in order to ensure the possibility of higher studies for children of workmen and of poor and middle class peasants, the latter will be given to priority in admission, in accordance with the social structure of the nation. Next come children of working Intelligentsia. This does not mean that youths in other categories will not be admitted to higher studies. They will be admitted in accordance with the results of the examinations, i.e. the most capable and best prepared applicants will also be admitted to higher institutions of learning.

The examinations will not be difficult and their subjects, outlined by the Ministry of Education, will be strictly adapted to the degree of education and the program of secondary schools. Nevertheless, the examinations will be a serious test, not only of general education but also of social enlightenment and civic development, a test of maturity in the decisive moment of choosing a vocation.
Trybuna Ludu #239 August 31, 1949 only (188 lines) Excerpts

NEVER AGAIN SHALL POLAND BE
A VASSAL OF IMPERIALISTS. Domestic Despatch

Chairman of Central Trade Union Council, Al. Zawadzki, speaks at meeting in Gdansk, held on 10th. anniversary of outbreak of war.

Ten years have elapsed since the tragic day of Sept. 1, 1939 when Nazi hordes invaded our country.

It was known that Hitler was morally and materially supported by German, American, English and Dutch bankers. Then followed concessions by the English and French governments in the form of German armaments, annexation of the Saar, Austria, the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia.

Were there any forces at that time on which Poland could base her defence against the danger of aggression?

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Those forces existed and they were represented by the Soviet Union.

In those September days it also appeared that the French and English governments did not intend to keep their promises, as they deliberately forsook the Polish cause, hoping that, after annexation of Poland, Hitler would at once direct his armies against the Soviet Union.

The only real and effective help that Poland could have obtained in her war against Germany could have come from the Soviet Union, but this help was constantly rejected by the pre-war government because of its hatred towards Socialism.

The liberation of Poland came from the East, from Poland's natural ally, the Soviet Union.

Hitler's heirs, the American imperialists, are trying to wage a new war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. These war instigators are setting up new military blocs, they are inciting German revisionism and inspiring pro-German and anti-Polish resolutions of the Vatican.

The remainder of Polish reactionaries, at home and abroad, yesterday's culprits of the September catastrophe and today's agents of Anglo-Saxon reactionaries are dreaming of a new war against their own nation in the hope of regaining their pre-war privileges.

Let us strengthen our people's forces and defend them against our domestic and foreign enemies. This is the only effective way to protect our independence, our sea coast with Gdansk, Gdynia, Kolobrzeg and Szczecin, our boundaries on the Odra and Nysa, which are the boundaries of peace and historical justice.

We stand inflexibly on guard of the Soviet-Polish alliance, which is the best expression of Poland's new foreign policy.

Let us unmask the anti-revolutionary bourgeoisie, which represents medieval ignorance and obscurantism and acts as agent of the anti-Polish Washington-Vatican axis.

Never again shall Poland be a vassal of imperialists.
Gazeta Ludowa #208, Sept. 2, 1949 and others (275 lines) Excerpts

FILM PICTURING MINERS' WORK

Domestic Despatch

At the suggestion of the Chief Board of the Miners' Trade Union, new methods of work competition, devised for the purpose of raising work efficiency, are being applied. This is done by setting up team brigades working collectively. As shown by first results, the team brigades have contributed to an increased output. This is why the Miners' Trade Union will strive to popularize this method of competition throughout all mines. To this end, the Miners' Trade Union is independently preparing a film illustrating the work done by miners' teams. This film will be shown in all miners' recreation centers. The problem of fulfilling the plan and all matters connected with production are also to be the subject of talks at miners' recreation centers. (26 lines)
Trybuna Ludu #241 Sept. 2, 1949 - In full

ANNEX

MONITOR PCLSKI Part "A" No.57 of August 23,1949
contains the following items:-

Part I. General matters

- Item 755 - Circular No.19 of the President of the Council of Ministers on the subject of Project Committees to improve the efficiency of public administration.
- Item 756 Instruction of the Minister of Public Administration concerning the transfer of birth registers to Civil Registrars.

Instructions of the Minister of Public Administration altering the names of the following localities:-

- Item 757 "Niemce" in Bedzin County, Silesian Province, into "Ostrowy Gornicze".
- Item 758 "Zdziechowice 1" and "Zdziechowice 2" in Olesko County, into "Uszyce" and "Zdziechowice" respectively.

Announcements of the Chairman of the Central Warsaw Reconstruction Council concerning the approval of the local zoning plan for the following streets:-

- Item 759 Obozna - Sewerynow - Kopernika.
- Item 760 1. Szeroka - Jagiellonska - Brukowa
2. Rybna - Terespolska.
- Item 761 concerning the approval of local zoning plans.

Part II. Matters of National Economy.

- Item 762 Instruction of the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee concerning the use of trade marks by socialized enterprises.
- Item 763 Instruction of the Minister of Heavy Industry imposing a compulsory State administration on the firm: "Slaski Przemysl Cynkowy S.A." (The Silesian Zinc Industry Company) in Kostuchna.

Instructions of the Minister of Light Industry:-

- Item 764 amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of March 22, 1949 imposing compulsory State administration.
- Item 765 extending State administration over the firm: Drukarnia K.Miarcka Sp.wyd. z o.o., (K.Miarcka, Printing Plant and Publishing Co. Ltd.), ul Zwirki i Wigury 1, Mikolow.
- Item 766 imposing compulsory State administration on the firm: Przemysl Drzewny - Alfred Rybinski (Alfred Rybinski, timber industry) Rajcza, Zywiec County.

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Item 767 amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of April 8, 1949, imposing compulsory State administration on the firm: "Stolarnia Mechaniczna i Fabryka Wyrokow Drzewnych - Henryk Holzman (Henryk Holzman, Mechanical Carpentry workshop and Wooden articles factory), Al. Mickiewicza No.6a, Kutno.

Item 768 extending State administration over the firm: "Czechy, glassworks in Trębki, Garwolin County.

Instructions of the Minister of Mining and Power:-

Item 769 supplementing the list of enterprises controlled by the Central Power Industry Administration.

Item 770 concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as "Energoprojekt", Power Projects Bureau.

Item 771 amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "Coal Industry Mining Establishments' Construction Enterprise".

Item 772 amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "Coal Industry's Construction Bureau".

Instructions of the Minister of Domestic Trade:-

Item 773 concerning the placing of orders with the enterprise: "C.Hartwig, Spółka Akcyjna".

Item 774 concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "Centrala Odpadkow i Produktow Poubojowych - Bacutil" ("Bacutil", Central Agency for Slaughter Waste and By-products).

Item 775 Decision No.1 of the Minister of Domestic Trade, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the transfer of enterprises to State ownership.

Instructions of the Minister of Shipping approving charters for the following State enterprises:-

Item 776 "Coastal Navigation in Gdansk"

Item 777 "Coastal Navigation in Szczecin"

Item 778 "Mors", Maritime Radio Shipping Service.

Item 779 Instruction of the Minister of Health concerning the list of State-subsidized institutions obliged to observe regulations relating to purveyance, work and services.

Instructions of the Minister of Construction:-

Item 780 concerning the placing of orders for minor building work.

Item 781 amending the instruction of the Minister of Construction of December 15, 1947 concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "State Building Enterprises' Central Equipment Agency".

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 5, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

TRAVEL TO ISRAEL
 COMMUNIQUE BY MINISTRY OF
 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Domestic Despatch

In view of applications being filed with the Ministry of Public Administration for issuance of exit documents for permanent sojourn in Israel, the Ministry of Public Administration announces that the proper procedure to be pursued in these matters is as follows:

1) Applications for issuance of exit documents for permanent sojourn in the State of Israel should be addressed to the Passport Section in the Ministry of Public Administration.

2) Applicants should file documents proving their identity, in exchange for which they will obtain special identification documents authorizing them to leave for the State of Israel. Rzeczpospolita #243 September 4, 1949 only (18 lines) in full

TELEGRAM TO PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO Domestic Despatch

A Pan-American Peace Defense Congress opens in Mexico on Monday, September 5.

In connection with the above, the Polish Peace Defense Committee sent a telegram to Mexico in which it conveyed brotherly greetings from the Polish people.

The telegram also expressed profound conviction that the people of South America will be able to defeat the fascists, who will be powerless against the might of the peace camp. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 4, 1949 and others #243 (11 lines) Verbatim

THREE MEMBERS OF "CECYLIA" HOMELAND ARMY (AK)
 GROUP SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR CRIMES AGAINST
 NATION AND STATE.

Court News.

The Regional Military Court in Bydgoszcz sentenced to DEATH the three defendants, members of the "Cecylia" Homeland Army Group, namely: Jerzy Lozinski, Witold Milwid and Wlad. Szubertowicz. They were also deprived of civic rights and their property is to be confiscated. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 4 #243 and others (127 lines) - Excerpts

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ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DISASTER
MEETINGS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Domestic Despatch

Sunday of September 4 was devoted all over the country to mass meetings dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the September (1939) disaster and to the struggle for peace.

At the meetings, addresses were delivered by delegates of the central authorities of the Association of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy and by representatives of foreign delegations which had come to the Association's Merger Congress. Rzeczpospolita #243 September 4, 1949 and others (11 lines) In full

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FIGHTERS
FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

Domestic Despatch

The Central Authority for the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy was formed on Friday, September 2.

Premier J. Cyrankiewicz was elected Chairman of the Central Council's PRESIDUM, J. Niecko, member of the State Council, Minister Eug. Szyr and Vice-Minister Z. Balicki are to be the Presidium's Vice-Chairman and Deputy J. Grubecki is to be Secretary.

The following were elected members of the Central Leadership: General Jozwiak Witold, Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Chamber (NIK), to be Chairman, W. Rozga, to be first Vice-Chairman for Kielce Province, Deputy W. Gancarczyk to be second Vice-Chairman, J. Passini, to be Secretary and Deputy J. Jodlowski to be treasurer. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 4, 1949 #243 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

ORDER OF MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
ON OCCASION OF AVIATION DAY.

Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of Aviation Day on September 4 the Minister of National Defense issued an order, reading, inter alia:

During the postwar years, the ranks of our Air Force have been constantly increasing and consolidating, thanks to the care of the Government of People's Poland, to the steady help from our ally, the Soviet Union, which has provided us with modern equipment and its best instructors and to the generous efforts of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Air Force. Never was the Polish Air Force as powerful as today.

In your daily toil you should follow the war-time example of heroic Soviet aviators and their wonderful achievements. in peaceful post war work.

Trybuna Ludu #243 September 4, 1949 and others (68 lines)

Excerpts

"CARITAS" MEMBER CALLS UPON CHURCH
AUTHORITIES TO COOPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT

Article

During the discussions at the Congress of Fighters for Peace and Democracy, citizen Tuczewska greatly impressed the

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audience by stating as follows:

I am a Catholic and a member of the Catholic Caritas organization and as such, I appeal to all people for a great offensive of love against those, for whom exploitation is the Holy Scripture, and for whom the stock-exchanges of Wall Street are churches.

We, Polish Catholics, are looking forward towards the moment when our clergy will join the great plans undertaken by the people's masses, for their efforts are not only directed towards better living conditions but they are also of great pedagogical importance, tending to develop the better side of the human being.

The Polish people are awaiting the initiative of its bishops. Trybuna Ludu #244 Sept.5, 1949 only (77 lines) Excerpt

"WE SHALL NOT BECOME ISOLATED FROM THE PEOPLE OR FROM THE GOVERNMENT, BUT SHALL MARCH TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT", DECLARED FATHER PASTERNAK AT MERGER CONGRESS, ON BEHALF OF PATRIOTIC PRIESTS AND EX-CAMP INMATES. Domestic Despatch

On the first day of the Merger Congress of Organizations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, Father Pasternak spoke on behalf of over 30 priests, ex-inmates of Hitlerite camps and fighters for freedom, who attended the Congress. He said, inter alia:-

"We priests, attending this assembly, considered that we should wholeheartedly manifest our association and cooperation with the Polish nation and have asked to be received by the President of the Republic. We shall go and declare that we shall march together with the people and the Government and not away from the people or the Government.

"Our duty is to implement the principles of our Master, Jesus Christ. 'Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.' In our priestly work, our duty is to render unto God the things that are God's, but our duty is also to render unto Poland the things that are Polish.

"Justice has been satisfied. As a Pole and a son of an agricultural worker I am happy to be able to witness the development of our capital, the heart of our country, and to watch the expansion we notice in every field of our national life. Zycie Warszawy Sept.4,1949 #243 and others (151 lines) Excerpts

ENGLISH CYCLIST CLARK
HOSPITALIZED IN KRAKOW

Domestic Despatch

After an accident sustained last Friday along the tenth sector of the bicycle road race around Poland, the excellent English cyclist, Clark, was conveyed to the University Clinic in Krakow. His collar-bone fracture fortunately proved un-

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complicated. Clark is in despair that almost at the finish of the race an accident happened to him. Asked, what he thinks about the race, Clark replied:

"I wish to return to Poland next year in order to enter the Tour de Pologne again. I think I shall express the opinion of all my English colleagues if I say that this race has impressed us with its gigantic scope, with the efficiency of its organization and with the enormous interest displayed by the Polish public. According to my modest opinion, the Tour de Pologne is, as it were, a symbol of revival of Polish sport."
Rzeczpospolita #243, September 4, 1949 only (22 lines) in full

**BICYCLE ROAD RACE AROUND POLAND FINISHED
AFTER 2000 Km. OF BRAVE STRUGGLE. Editorial
RUMANIA AND LOCATELLI WIN**

The third bicycle road race around Poland, organized by the "Reader's press and by the Polish cyclists Union, is finished. The cyclists of 9 nations arrived in Warsaw after having travelled 2035 km.

The twelfth sector to Warsaw was won by the Italians. Spalazzi (Italy) won individually. The first place in the over-all classification was won by the Rumanians before Italy and Poland, Locatelli (Italy) remaining the over-all individual winner. Zycie Warszawy #244 Sept. 5, (100 lines) and others
Excerpts

ELECTIONS TO COUNTY TRADE UNION COUNCILS Editorial

Elections to county, borough and municipal councils of trade unions will take place in September and October. In connection with the above, the chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, Al. Zawadzki delivered a speech, to leading activists of the union, in which he outlined the tasks of the trade union movement and described the guiding principles for the organization's activity. The elections will be preceded by conferences with workers' representatives, by meetings of union groups and by conferences of delegates. Zycie Warszawy #244 Sept 2 only
(13 lines) Verbatim

NO RECTOR FOR PARISH Article

In three border village-communities (Moslowice, Piaskowice, Laskowka) situated near Upper Orlica, there are two churches, but no rector. This situation has existed for four years and there is no hope for any betterment. The Church authorities in Wroclaw are negligent in enabling the peasants to attend church. The distance between these communities and Pystrzyca Klodzka is 17 km. and they are situated in a hilly district. The priest from Wojtowice (10 km) visits these churches occasionally for an hour or so, on his way to two other churches. His short stays are not sufficient for the parish inhabitants. The fact that the episcopal curia in Wroclaw has not found any solution for this, unsatisfactory state of affairs is evidence of the provisional attitude of church authorities towards the Wroclaw territory, in spite of the fact, that the people are calling for nomination of permanent parish pastors.
Kurjer codzienny #243, Sept. 5, 1949, only (31 lines) Verbatim

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GUARDING PEACE - SERVING THE PEOPLE
HOLIDAY OF RE-BORN POLISH AIRFORCE

Lead Editorial

Holiday of re-born Polish Airforce.
Celebration in Warsaw in Presence of President
of Polish Republic.

Under the slogan: "The Polish Airforce in Service and Defence of Peace," entire Poland celebrated Airforce Day on September 4. President Bierut, members of the Polish Government with Premier Cyrankiewicz, Vice-Premier Korzycki and Marshal of Poland Zymierski, generals and the diplomatic corps with their dean, USSR Ambassador, Lebediew attended the Warsaw air force display. The fighter planes as well as all airplanes we have seen up to the present time are of Soviet construction. They passed their tests during the last war. These fighters destroyed Hitler's airforce. At present, the Polish airforce is equipped with this splendid equipment, supplied by our ally, the Soviet Union and is one of the guarantees of a lasting peace. Airforce day was solemnly celebrated throughout the whole country. There were aircraft shows, in 18 large Polish towns, visited by hundreds of thousands of people. Zycie Warszawy #244 Sept 2 and others (106 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

"ACROSS PEACE FRONTIER ON ODRA AND NYSA
WE STRETCH OUT OUR HAND TO POLISH YOUTH."
LETTER FROM PROGRESSIVE GERMAN YOUTH.
Budapest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Free German Youth delegation to the World Congress of Democratic Youth addressed a letter to the Polish Youth delegation on the tenth Anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. The letter reads in part:- "The frontier on the Odra and Nysa represents to us, as it does to all democratic forces, a frontier of peace across which, on behalf of 1,600,000 members of Free German Youth, of the Association of Young Pioneers and of 500,000 democratic members of sport organizations, we stretch out our hand to Polish Youth." Zycie Warszawy Sept.4 only (61 lines) Excerpts

RUMANIA WILL NOT CHANGE HER POLICY FOR SAKE OF
U.S. INTERESTS. U.S. Foreign Despatch
Bucharest's Note to United States and England.
Bucharest (PAP)

On September 3 the Rumanian Foreign Ministry delivered a Note to the U.S. Legation in Bucharest in reply to a Note of the American Government. The Rumanian Note rejects as baseless and illegal the repeated United States demands to convoke a Commission concerning alleged infringement of the Peace Treaty by the Rumanian Government. A similar Note was handed to the British Legation in Bucharest. Rzeczpospolita #244 Sept.5 only (53 lines) Excerpts

GERMAN DEMOCRATS DESIRE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH
PEOPLE'S POLAND Berlin (PAP) Foreign Despatch

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Hitler's invasion of Poland, the democratic German press published many articles concerning Polish-German relations. It is stressed in these articles that acceptance of the frontier on the Nysa and Odra is inseparable from the cause of peace and national interests of Democratic Germany. Trybuna Ludu #243 September 4 only (80 lines) Excerpts

SOVIET UNION DECIDED WAR AGAINST JAPANESE
IMPERIALISM. SOVIET PRESS CONCERNING
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S DEFEAT.
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Soviet dailies are publishing numerous comments on the fourth anniversary of victory over imperialistic Japan.

"Pravda" states, in an article entitled "U.S is torpedoing Japan's democratization" that the Soviet Union joined the war against imperialist Japan in order to put a stop to the second world war. The attack of the Soviet Army in Manchuria and Korea was followed by a complete military breakdown of Japan. Thus the role of the Soviet Union in the liquidation of centers of aggression in the West as well as in East was decisive.

Also "Izviestia" is stressing the decisive role of the Soviet Union in destruction of Japanese imperialism. Trybuna Ludu #243, September 4 only. (48 lines) Excerpts

CANADIAN SAILORS STILL AWAITING
REPATRIATION
London, September 3 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

As we have already reported, Canadian steamship liners have refused to convey to Canada the 70 sailors who had taken active part in the recent strike. For more than two days these sailors have been picketing the office of Canada's High Commissioner in London and demanding repatriation. These sailors have not yet been paid arrear wages. (11 lines) In full Rzeczpospolita #243 September 4, 1949 only

E C O N O M I C

GREEK VESSELS STOP BULGARIAN STEAMERS.
BULGARIAN PROTEST TO U.N.
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The U.N. Secretariat received a letter from Bulgarian Foreign Minister Poptomov stating that on July 30 Greek vessels in the straits of Samos stopped a Bulgarian vessel on her way to Haifa and forced her to proceed under escort to the Port of Vati, where the vessel was detained until August 3. The Captain of the Bulgarian vessel was subjected to thorough interrogation and a part of the crew was tortured, under the pretext that the Bulgarian vessel was sailing through a forbidden zone.

The letter states further that on August 1, on the same pretext, Greek vessels stopped the Bulgarian steamer "September" on her way from Alexandria to Odessa.

On August 5 the Bulgarian steamer "May the First", proceeding to Haifa, was detained for thirteen hours in Vati where her cargo was thoroughly examined and damaged. The Bulgarian Foreign

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Minister states that the aim of the above mentioned illegal acts is to paralyze the operations of Bulgarian vessels and that Greek authorities have violated the international Convention concerning freedom of navigation. The Straits of Samos were never a forbidden zone and Bulgarian vessels have been operating on that route. In these circumstances, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister protests most sharply against the systematic illegal acts committed by Greek maritime authorities.

Rzeczpospolita #244, Sept. 5, 1949 only (40 lines) Verbatim

PROGRAM TO SAVE ENGLAND FROM ECONOMIC
IMP/SSE SUBMITTED BY H. POLLITT. Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

Speaking at a workers' meeting in Glasgow, Harry Pollitt, Secretary General of the British Communist Party, warned British workers that they are faced with the greatest attack ever made on the standard of living of the British working class.

Pollitt declared that the only program which can save England consists of the following: to renounce devaluation of the pound sterling and to break with the policy of submissiveness to American billionaires; to establish ties of friendship with the Socialist Soviet Union; to abandon the policy of freezing wages and to immediately grant a raise to millions of British workers at the expense of capitalists' profits; to continue nationalization of key industries; to increase social aid; to immediately conclude trade agreements with the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and People's China, because only an extension of trade with the East can save British economy; to replace the policy of aggression with a policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and with world progressive countries.

Rzeczpospolita #244 Sept 5, 1949 only Verbatim (33 lines)

ELEVEN POINTS OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST
PARTY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST DEPRESSION Foreign Despatch
New York

In connection with the celebration of Labor Day on September 5, the United States Communist Party published a Manifesto containing an eleven point program for combating the increasing economic depression in the United States. The program demands: (1) Increase and extension of unemployment doles, (2) increased wages for industrial and white-collar workers, (3) restriction on profits of big concerns by increasing the tax on high incomes, (4) a large scale extension of housing construction, (5) termination of the cold-war by restriction on military expenditures and resumption of economic relations with Eastern Europe, (6) shortening of the work week to thirty hours, (7) lowering the age limit for old-age pensions to 60 years, (8) abolishment of discrimination against Negro workers, (9) adoption of the principle "equal pay for equal work", (10) increased pensions for ex-soldiers, (11) promulgation of a law for assistance to farmers.

The manifesto, signed by the Chairman of the U.S. Communist Party, Foster and Secretary General Dennis, appeals to all progressive forces in the United States to unite in a joint front for the struggle against the approaching depression.

Rzeczpospolita #244 Sept. 5 only Verbatim (34 lines)

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IN 1950 ONE CINEMA IS TO SERVE SIX TOWNSHIPS
AND IN 1955 EVERY TOWNSHIP WILL HAVE ITS OWN CINEMA

Domestic Despatch

In 1945 the activity of mobile rural cinemas was still of a haphazard nature. 6 cinemas gave performances in 120 localities for 14,000 spectators. In 1946 the number of mobile rural cinemas increased to 47, of which 35 were motorized and adapted to unelectrified villages. In that year cinemas already followed a plan and operated on fixed routes, giving 9,000 performances for 2,000,000 spectators. In 1948 the average number of mobile rural cinemas amounted to 127; they served 1,700 localities each month and gave 46,000 performances for 8,500,000 spectators in that year. In the first six months of 1949 there were 154 mobile rural cinemas in operation; they gave 3,000 performances each month for 4,700,000 spectators.

Only under the Six-Year Plan will the rural cinema exercise the desired pedagogical and cultural influence. By the end of 1955 the number of rural cinemas is to increase to the impressive figure of 3,000. Township cinemas are to be opened. It is anticipated that in 1950 there will be an average of one cinema for 6 rural townships and that in 1955 each township will have its own cinema. Zycie Warszawy Sept.4,1949 #243 only (39 lines) Excerpts

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED BY STATE
ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION.

Domestic Despatch

The State Economic Planning Commission announces that a national conference on efficiency devices and inventions is going to take place at the NOT (Chief Technical Organization's) premises at 3/5 Czackiego St. in Warsaw on Sept.19. It will be attended, among others, by delegates representing various branches of industry, agriculture, forestry, communication, post and telegraph, sea and inland shipping, internal and foreign trade, public utilities etc. Rzeczpospolita #243 September 4, 1949 and others (15 lines)

Excerpts

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN POLAND
AND HINDUSTAN

Domestic Despatch

The trade agreement between the Polish Republic and Hindustan, signed at New Delhi on April 22, 1949, has now been ratified by the Governments of both countries, and appropriate documents were exchanged a few days ago in Paris. The agreement came into force on July 1, 1949 and is effective for one year, i.e. until June 30, 1950 Rzeczpospolita #243 Sept.4,1949 and others.

In full (10 lines)

SILK MANUFACTURING PLANT AT NOWA RUDA
FULFILLED THREE-YEAR PLAN

Domestic Despatch

At 3 p.m. of August 30, 1949, the State Silk and Fancy Goods Manufacturing Plant No.9 at Nowa Ruda completed the three-year production plan quota totalling 15,469,648 metres of finished textiles. Rzeczpospolita #243 Sept 4, 1949 only (9 lines) Excerpt

SECOND FAIR OPENED AT OLSZTYN

Domestic Despatch

September 3 saw the opening of the Second Olsztyn Fair. Various booths at the Fair displayed all branches of the Olsztyn region's production. A special stand was devoted to the development of education and social achievements. Rzeczpospolita #243 Sept.4,1949 and others (in full) 8 lines

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SECTION B

WE ARE UNITING ORGANIZATIONS OF
 FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. Article
 (By Jan Izydorezyk, Member of the Central Council of
 the Association of ex-Political Prisoners.)

There have been in existence and operation several associations in the past which were actually guided by identical aims, namely: the fight for a just Poland, the consolidation of the foundations of her independence, the fight against reaction, imperialism and war and the strengthening of Poland's alliances with all progressive and peaceful forces throughout the world and, above all, with the Soviet Union.

It is, therefore, correct to combine all those separate combatant organizations into one organization of patriotic fighters who were fighting and were persecuted in various periods of history, in various circumstances and under various geographic latitudes and who did not spare their health or lives for identical aims.

By creating a powerful Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy we shall fulfil the will of all our brothers who gave their lives fighting for social and national liberation, fighting against exploitation, oppression, reaction, rapacity, fascism and treason as well as for the unity of the working class and of the nation.

We solemnly confirm the membership of Polish fighters for freedom and democracy in the world movement of peace partisans and we all join the World Federation of ex-Political Prisoners (FIAPP), which unites millions of anti-fascists and fighters for freedom.

By combining combatant organizations we shall strengthen the unity of the nation in its work and fight for a strong and happy Poland. We shall also strengthen our international ties and bring larger forces into the world peace camp.

Rzeczpospolita September 1, 1949 #240 and others (164 lines)
 Excerpts

WHEN WARSAW WAS BURNING.... Article
 HELP IN THE ENGLISH MANNER.

In October of last year we published, after the "Przegląd Miedzynarodowy" (International Review), a series of articles by Szczesny Dobrowolski. He discussed some startling documents concerning hypocritical British policy and non-fulfilment of allied obligations. As the contents of these articles are now timely, we shall briefly quote them for our readers.

In Spring 1939 a so-called friendship and mutual aid agreement was ratified between the Polish and British Governments.

On September 3, General Norwid-Neugebauer arrived in London but was not received by the Chief of Staff until September 9.

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The Polish representative was interested in the way in which England, according to agreement, intended to help Poland but it appeared that the British General Staff had no real plan for helping Poland in case of war.

General Neugebauer sought real aid for several days. He proposed that Britain immediately provide Poland with 100 Hurricane fighter planes. General Ironside constantly deluded him, saying that "he will try to influence the politicians".

The parleys, protracted and complicated by the British, ended in same way as they started: with good advice instead of concrete aid.

The British Generals did not even mention the planes which they allegedly sent. They advised Poland to purchase war material from General Franco, Hitler's ally. They said they would be able to provide Poland with weapons only in six months time. In the meantime Poland, bleeding and alone, waited for the promised British help.

Such was the true aspect of British guarantees and aid during that tragic September. Still, it did not deter His Majesty's Government from saying, some years later, after the war, when the Government of People's Poland officially protested against the London Conference resolution concerning Germany:

"The British Government proudly recalls that it made an agreement for mutual aid with Poland in 1939 and that it was the first Government to aid Poland."

Zycie Warszawy #240 Sept.1 and others (210 lines) Excerpts

YOUTH INTENSIFIES FIGHT FOR PEACE Article

A few days ago the World Festival of Youth (in Budapest) came to an end. The Second Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth will take place in Budapest on Sept.2.

Young contingents are the basis of every army. Imperialistic and reactionary forces are doing their utmost to hinder the enlightenment of youth and prepare it for the role of cannon fodder. As experience tells us, youth yields to war-mongers more readily than adults.

Therefore, if the fight for lasting peace is the main duty of the whole democratic camp, the responsibility of youth towards peace ideals is the greatest of all. The World Festival of Youth in Budapest was a mass meeting of thousands of young warriors defending peace.

The Polish delegation of 650 persons was universally looked upon as one of the first, after Soviet youth, in its militant attitude, initiative in action, for mutual understanding, in its political activity as well as artistic and sport successes.

Today the Second Congress is assembling. It will summarize the great achievements of the youth movement in all countries of the world.

The responsibility of the Federation is constantly growing.

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It is the task of the Second Congress to determine the new duties of the organization and the methods for their realization. Trybuna Ludu #241 Sept.2,1949 and others (292 lines) Excerpts

VALUE OF SHARED VOLUNTARY WORK
AMOUNTED TO 215,000,000 ZL Article

This year the Ministry of Agriculture is organizing land improvement work on a great scale, a considerable part of it being carried out by voluntarily shared work of farmers and "Service to Poland" brigades. The number of 712,000 work-days and the value of the performed work, amounting to 215,247,000 zlotys, gives an idea of the part played in the improvement plans by voluntary labor.

The construction of protective embankments, river regulation and field drainage was carried out by means of voluntarily shared work.

Farmers and "Service to Poland" brigades in the province of Warsaw occupied first place in voluntary labor, the value of their work being estimated at 85,000,000 zlotys. Gazeta Ludowa #208, Sept.2,1949 only (24 lines) Verbatim

UNFAVORABLE HONEY CROP Article

This year's honeycrop in the whole country is not favorable. Frequent rains and cold in June and in the first half of July, the time of most intense collection of nectar, are responsible for the low crop. The province of Lublin provided the most honey. The Central Gardening Cooperative Organization carried out this year's plan and will purchase about 120 to 140 tons of honey in the province.

The greatest honey-producing districts are those of Chelm, Hrubieszow and Wlodawa, which have already provided 42 tons of honey.

In the current year, the Central Organization will purchase honey under contract and without, whereas in the coming year only honey under contract will be purchased. Gazeta Ludowa #208, Sept.2,1949 only (22 lines) Verbatim

"WITH CALM FAITH IN FORCES OF PEACE,
WE MAY WORK FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF ARMY".
GENERAL OCHAB, VICE-MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
GREET'S MERGER CONGRESS ON BEHALF OF ARMY. Domestic Despatch

Citizen Delegates! Soldiers of the Polish people and nation! Dear companions in arms! I have the honor to greet your Merger Congress in the name of the Reborn Polish Army and to wish you most successful discussions and most fruitful work for the welfare, freedom, peace and glory of People's Poland.

First of all, I want to emphasize that for the first time in the history of our Army, we have officers, of which the majority are workmen and poor peasants (applause). We endeavour to steadily increase the proportion of workmen and poor peasants among our officers.

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We are training the Reborn Polish Army according to the pattern and experiences of the best army in the world, the Soviet Army (applause). We learn from that fraternal army and we strengthen the ties with the Soviet Army in a spirit of the most cordial Polish-Soviet friendship, which is a source of strength for the Polish Army and for People's Poland (applause). How ridiculous are the dreams of Anglo-Saxon imperialists to dominate the world and to transform nations into colonial slaves. We look calmly into the future because our forces are many times greater than the imperialist forces. The future belongs to the working people and not to American bankers (applause). Polska Zbrojna #240 Sept. 2, 1949 and others (356 lines) Excerpts

UNITED ON GUARD OF INDEPENDENCE,
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.
FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS OF FIGHTERS
FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.

Speech by Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz. Domestic Despatch

Citizens!

Ten years ago, on September 1, 1939, the first Nazi bombs fell on Poland and on the city, in which we are now assembled.

September 1939 was followed by an unprecedented catastrophe for Poland. It seemed that nothing could oppose Hitlerism.

But suddenly, oppressed people became hopeful. In the vast regions of the Soviet Union, the power of Hitlerism, so far invincible, started to stagger, then to crack, to break down - and at last it fell into dust.

Nazi power fell under the blows of the Soviet Army.

We, Poles should be particularly grateful to the Soviet Union. Not only have we recovered our freedom and independence, thanks to the Soviet victory, but we have also returned to the territories on the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic.

We were completely unprepared for war in September 1939. We were unready from the political, diplomatic, military and moral point of view.

The idea of a new, democratic, People's Poland was born in occupied Poland and in the Soviet Union. It was forged by the underground creators of the Polish Worker Party and the National Homeland Council, the left-wing members of the Polish Socialist Party, the radical members of the peasant parties, the Polish Patriots' Association, in short, by all true democrats, patriots and anti-Fascists.

New re-born People's Poland, born in the spirit of social revolution, progress and democracy, immediately entered a new path of international policy. Henceforth, not service to foreign imperialisms but national welfare and Polish reasons of state are our guiding principles.

The international solidarity of fighters for freedom and democracy, forged in the years of fight against Fascism, is the best bulwark against imperialism.

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The fact that representatives of the Soviet Union are attending our Congress is evidence of the powerful international solidarity of fighters for freedom and democracy.

Further evidence is the participation of the German anti-Fascists, the representatives of new democratic Germany (applause), headed by the President of the German People's Council, Wilhelm Pieck a proven anti-Fascist.

The fact that these powers are consistently increasing, found its proof in the decision of the German People's Council that September First, the anniversary of Hitler's attack against Poland, should be celebrated in Germany as a manifestation of the will for peace, as evidence that in that country the powers of war are increasingly weaker.

This September 1949 is marked by increasing supremacy of the powers of peace and progress, in spite of warmongers, Anglo-American imperialists and reactionary Vatican policy (applause); Polska Zbrojna #240 Sept.2 and others (473 lines) Excerpts

TENTH ANNIVERSARY Lead Editorial

When the American or English worker fought against Hitlerism, he hoped that his blood would influence the cause of freedom after the end of the war, that his home would never be visited by hunger, cold, unemployment, misery and fear of to-morrow. The American Negro fought for a peace which would not be forbidden to "non-Aryans" and "coloured people".

But behind the American farm labourer, the English miner, the mobilized Negro, the Indian Gurkha and Sikh stood imperialist governments. History, - facts and documents - have proven that imperialism never renounced its plans and activity aimed at the same target which had been the object of prewar Hitlerian policy, i.e. destruction of the powerful Socialist state.

On the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war we may state, despite propaganda, lies and organized opinion that war, which had been aimed at destruction of the Soviet Union, brought the USSR not only power, victory and a great power's position but also another, much more precious result, i.e. a deep conviction among hundreds of millions all over the world that it is the Soviet Union which is the main defender of peace, that its efforts and authority are saving the world from a new catastrophe.

On September 17, 1939 the Soviet Army crossed the former Polish Eastern frontier. The shock we felt at that moment was caused by our misunderstanding of the justness of the Soviet Union's action. But subsequent events, during the war and postwar years, have proved that the change of frontiers has been followed by such results as the decisive liquidation of mutual differences, the rejection by People's Poland of prewar imperialist ambitions and the acquisition, thanks to Soviet aid, of the peace frontier- the frontier on the Nysa and Odra. In this way we obtained a sea-coast, eight time longer than previously, a German frontier five time shorter than previously (sic), coal, industry and the possibility for free and extensive reconstruction

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of our State. Our sea coast has been attacked by hostile propaganda as strongly as the line on the Nysa and Odra. It is quite comprehensible: both these frontiers are frontiers of peace, they are the line which is checking imperialistic plans, they are a new defeat for imperialism and a new victory in the struggle for permanent peace. Phraseology won't help; this is the truth.
Kurier Codzienny, #240, September 1 and others, 125 lines-excerpts

BRITISH GUARANTEES IN THE LIGHT OF DOCUMENTS. Domestic despatch

An article entitled: "British Guarantees in the Light of Documents" written by a Tomasz (sic) Atkins contains sharp criticism of the pre-war relations between Great Britain and Poland.

It says that as a result of talks in April 1949 the British government made a solemn declaration, in which it assured that "if the Germans attacked Poland, H.B.M. Government would immediately come to the rescue of Poland".

To-day, from the perspective of 10 years, we can clearly see what a hypocritical document the declaration was and how deep were its fatal influences. The "British guarantees", exaggerated by the pre-war press in order to hypnotise public opinion with the hope of England's assistance, justified the anti-Polish policy of the Polish government, a policy which left Poland in isolation at a moment when Poland was in greatest need of assistance. And yet British guarantees for Poland never had the object of preventing Hitler's attack on Poland. They were only a manoeuvre in the perfidious political game, in the cynical bargaining which in the spring and summer of 1939, the British government secretly conducted with Hitler....

Extracts are given from reports of the German Ambassador in London, von Dirksen, who wrote, among other things: "In the sense of political balance of power, as a result of the annexation of Czech and Moravian territories and creation of a Slovakia subordinated to us, the growth of power which England was prepared to allow Germany in the way of unilateral action without first consulting her, has been exceeded... In the first attack of rage, Great Britain overwhelmed a number of States with guarantees... The quickest and strictest was with Poland". Another extract says: "Great Britain is fully prepared to leave Poland face to face with Germany!"

The article concludes with the following item: "Thus the guarantees granted to Poland were finally broken by the British government. They were only to serve as a means to obtain concessions from Hitler. This perfidious manoeuvre failed, although England left Poland to her tragic fate. It is worth while to recollect these things on the 10th. anniversary of Hitler's attack on Poland.
Glos Wybrzeza, August 29, 1949, precis

WILL THEY GIVE FRESH ORDERS TO FIRE?

Lead editorial

The life of Finland's toiling masses is daily becoming more and more difficult. The prices of food, clothing, footwear and other articles of daily use are rising. Landlords have raised

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rents, city administrations have raised prices of bus tickets, the government has raised prices of railway tickets. Even hairdressers have raised their prices.

Factory owners, on the other hand, have reduced wages. They were able to do so owing to support given them by the social-democratic Fagerholm government and owing to treachery on the part of right-wing socialist leaders of trade unions. The government sent out police against the striking workmen. The police fired at the demonstrators while traitors from the Finnish Trade Unions' Council, capitalizing on their majority of one vote, decided to exclude four of the largest trade unions from the central organization, for having organized a strike.

The Finnish working class, however, was not intimidated either by automatic pistols carried by the police, or by threats extended by social-democratic disrupters of the trade union movement. The Kemi workmen retorted to terrorism by inflexibly continuing the strike unto victory, which they achieved.

The Kemi workmen's victory did not solve the problem which is a source of vexation for all workmen in Finland. As a consequence, workmen continue on strike in many towns and industrial centers in Finland, viz. Helsinki, Pori, Kotka, Waze, etc.. Social-democratic flunkeys of Anglo-Saxon and Finnish capitalists are endeavoring not only to terrorize the Finnish working class and to split the Finnish trade union movement, but also to defame the struggle of the working class by spreading propaganda to the effect that the strike campaign is an "intrigue devised by communists".

A reply to this slander came from the least expected quarters. According to a "Telepress" report, the President of Finland, Passikivi, on August 31 demanded that his salary be raised from half a million to one and a half million Finnish crowns. As a motive for his demand for a raise, President Passikivi gave the "current level of prices".

For similar demands, even though assuredly not so high, yet based on the same motives, the Fagerholm government gave orders to fire at workmen. Will it also issue order to fire at Finland's President?

Mendacity is the most characteristic trait of capitalism's social-democratic flunkeys. But lies are short-lived, while truth is stonger. And only for a limited time do lies and treason pass with impunity.

Trybuna Ludu, #241 of September 2, only, 76 lines-verbatim
SEVERE PENALTIES AND LARGE FINES FOR PASSPORT FORGERS.

Domestic despatch
The Court of Appeal in Warsaw, after a three-day trial, announced the verdict on a band of emigration passport forgers. Eng. Paczewski alias Pinczewski was sentenced to 10 years in prison and a fine of 2 millions, painter Salabaj to 5 years and sculptor Bober 2 years. Mary Sochacka, Paczewski's friend, was sentenced to 2 years in prison and Baranski to 2 years and 500,000 zl. fine, the rest of the defendants received a sentence of 8 to 10 months imprisonment.
Zycie Warszawy, #242, September 3 only, 14 lines-verbatim

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ANNIVERSARY OF WAR BECOMES DAY OF PEACE Editorial

The anniversary of the second world war, the most terrible of all wars which have ever afflicted mankind, is a wonderful occasion for nations to express their indomitable desire for peace.

It was obvious that after the latest dreadful defeat, great transformations took place in a great part of the German people, especially where the idea of international peace and conciliation found favourable conditions. Some German reactionaries, protected by the Western Imperialists, openly propagate revisionism, chiefly directed against the Polish frontier on the Nysa and Odra. On the other hand, all the zones' democratic elements are already sufficiently strong to oppose these chauvinist slogans and to put forward a precise program of peaceful policy for the German nation.

Only the idea of peace, on the acknowledgement of the act of historical justice on the Eastern frontier and of new Polish-German frontiers can start a new era in Polish-German relations. This start can be made only by German democratic elements which, rejecting the previous tradition of expansion and conquests, would permeate the German nation with ideas of conciliation and peace.

Today's democratic Poland, regardless of the past which forced the Polish nation to distrust the Germans, knows how to appraise efforts of democratic Germany. We shall pursue our joint path until the day, when there will be no place for war but only for peace between our two nations. (116 lines) Excerpts Gazeta Ludowa #206, August 31 and others

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD DECLINE:
"WE ARE WITH THE SOVIET UNION,
WE ARE AGAINST WAR".

Domestic despatch

On the first day of the Merger Congress, the chairman of the Soviet delegation, Kholodkov, spoke. His speech was interrupted several times by applause.

He said, in part: "The congresses of peace partisans, which took place not long ago, have shown beyond all doubt how great is the desire of progressive people throughout the world to unmask the warmongers. In the fight for peace, the leading position is held by the nations of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of their great leader, Joseph Stalin.

"The forces of reaction, which are approaching death, endeavour to frighten us with the atomic bomb. They try to frighten people by filling the world with historical cries about a new war. Comrade Stalin said: "The cruelty of the recently ended war is too fresh in the memory of nations and the social forces defending peace are too great for Churchill's pupils in the art of aggression to control them and direct them along the path to a new war."
Trybuna Ludu #241 Sept.2 and others (202 lines) Excerpts

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS No. 40 of July 12, 1949, Item 292.

Order of the Minister of Finance of July 5, 1949
requiring the Clergy to maintain tax records.

On the basis of art. 84 of the decree of May 16, 1946 concerning taxation procedure (Journals of Laws No. 27 of 1946, item 174, No. 12, item 94 and No. 52, item 413 of 1948) the following is hereby ordered:

Para. 1. 1) The reference to an "order concerning books", cited in the present order, denotes paragraphs contained in the order of the Minister of Finance of October 31, 1946, relating to simplified and commercial tax ledgers (Journals of Laws No. 65, item 365, No. 73, item 466 of 1946 and No. 31, item 208 of 1948);

2) paragraphs without further description, denote paragraphs of the present order.

Para. 2. Clergy of all religious associations, both secular and monastic, who derive income from performing religious rites, carrying out priestly activities or religious services to satisfy religious needs, or receive any fees, collections or donations as clergymen, are required to maintain tax book No. 11.

Para. 3. Remuneration subject to the tax on salaries and wages is not required to be entered in the tax book.

Para. 4. Tax book No. 11 constitutes a revenue and expenditure register for the clergy.

Para. 5. 1) All revenue, both in cash and in kind, derived from sources specified in para. 2, should be entered in tax book No. 11.

2. The entry should specify the type of payment received and the name and surname of the payer (in cash or in kind), as well as his (or her) address.

3. The sums paid to a clergyman by a religious association or by administrative bodies of a religious association should also be entered. A separate entry should be provided for sums collected and provisionally held by the clergy on behalf of a religious association, its institutions and administrative bodies, as well as on behalf of philanthropic, social and similar institutions.

Para. 6. Tax book No. 11 should also contain entries of clergy's expenditures, divided into:

1) clergyman's expenditures connected with his performance of religious rites and carrying out of priestly activities and religious services, as well as expenses incurred in connection with his official post;

2) sums transferred by him on behalf of:

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- a) a religious association, its institutions and its administrative bodies;
- b) philanthropic, social and similar institutions.

3) sums spent by the clergyman on behalf of, or on instructions of a religious association, or of its superior administrative bodies.

Para. 7. Entries in tax book No. 11 should be made not later than the day following the receipt, or expenditure.

Para. 8. Entries in tax book No. 11 should be supported by documents.

Para. 9. Tax book No. 11 should be closed at the end of each accounting period.

Para. 10. Provisions of para. 12, point a) to c) and point e), of paras. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 and 23 pertaining to the order concerning books are appropriately applicable to tax-payers keeping tax book No. 11, referred to in the present order.

Para. 11. A specimen of tax book No. 11 will be established by an order of the Minister of Finance, issued on the basis of art. 29 of the decree of May 16, 1946, concerning taxation procedure. This order will be published in the Official Journal of the Ministry of Finance.

Para. 12. The present order will come into force on August 1, 1949.

Minister of Finance
K. Dabrowski

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 6, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

30,000 COURSES - 300,000 STUDENTS.
 NEW STAGE IN ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN Article

On September 5th. the Government Commissioner for combating illiteracy, St. Matuszewski, convoked a conference of writers and newspaper editors in Warsaw.

In August, provincial conferences, in which the Government Commissioner and his assistants took part, mobilized the masses for combating illiteracy, competition being one of the elements in the campaign.

Competition concerns the organization of 9,550 courses with 95,500 members in August, 18,000 courses and 180,000 members in September and 30,000 courses with 300,000 members in November. For this purpose, the Commissioner has already assigned 215,000,000 zl. for August and September.

The competition will be automatically extended for further months, until the liquidation of illiteracy has been completed. Kurjer Codzienny #245, Sept. 6, 1949 excerpts (46 lines) and others.

NEW MARXIST TRAINING CENTER Domestic Despatch

A Marxist course for students of humanistic faculties in institutions of higher learning from all over Poland has been opened in Warsaw. This was done on the initiative of the scientific section of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee's Central Party School and of the Central Leadership of the Polish University Youth Association (ZAMP).

The Director of the course is Professor Schaff. About 140 students will be trained in the first term. They will become acquainted with the basis of Marxist philosophy.

The course was opened with speeches by Michajlow, departmental director in the Ministry of Education, by Professor Schaff and by Zawadzki, Vice-Chairman of the ZAMP. The speakers pointed to the importance of this new center of Marxist training, which will contribute to a further democratization of schools and to the eradication of bourgeois pseudo-scientific theories. The first lecture on the fight against cosmopolitanism in science was delivered by Professor Schaff. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 6, 1949 #245 only (21 lines) Verbatim.

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OWING TO HELP OF U.S.S.R.
BULGARIA BUILDS BASIS OF
SOCIALISTIC STRUCTURE.

Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of September 9th., the national holiday of the Bulgarian Republic, a press conference took place at which the Ambassador of the Bulgarian Republic, Gen. Kozovsky, explained the path which Bulgaria had followed. Ambassador Kozovsky recalled the heroic fight for Bulgaria's liberation; in that fight a hundred thousand warriors lost their lives. The Ambassador stressed that the deciding factor in Bulgaria's national liberation was the help of the Soviet Army. Bulgaria's fate would not differ from that of present Greece were it not for the victory of the Soviet Army.

After having recalled the historical events preceding September 9th. 1944, Ambassador Kozovsky broadly analysed the achievements of the Bulgarian nation in the last 5 years, which have passed since Bulgaria's liberation from fascist slavery. The Ambassador drew special attention to the meaning of the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The leader of the Bulgarian people, George Dymitrov, named the congress: "historical congress." The Ambassador stated that the 9th. of September has raised the semaphore to construction of Bulgarian socialism, while the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party has paved the way. The Congress is the beginning of a consistent independent national policy of peace and democracy, owing to which Bulgaria to-day occupies a honorary place in the antifascist camp, headed by the Soviet Union.
Trybuna Ludu #245, Sept. 6 and others (42 lines) Verbatim

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
CONCERNING POLISH CHILDREN

Domestic Despatch

To the Editor of "Rzeczpospolita" in Warsaw. The news broadcast by the Polish Radio on August 30 about the departure from Bremen of a ship carrying Polish children to Canada has roused my deep indignation, for I believed, to the end, that the children will return to their families in Poland. Unfortunately I was disappointed in this expectation. Warmongers and the IRO gangster organization took care of the children, holding them in their clutches, so that the Polish Government was not able to liberate them. The Pope, protector of unhappy Germans, had an opportunity here for intervention in the name of Christian principle. Unfortunately, as he did not raise his voice in defense of murdered Poles, how can he be expected to answer the voice of despairing parents, from whom their children were torn and sentenced to ill-treatment?

This unprecedented abduction of children should be made known to the entire world as an illustration of methods used by gangster Governments toward nations which do not want to become cannon fodder to increase their profits and wealth.
(Signed) Ludwik Sanislawczyk, Labor Inspector in Rybnik.
Rzeczpospolita #245 Sept 6 only Verbatim. (30 lines)

FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSE

Domestic Despatch

The Franco-Polish Friendship Society in Gdynia is organizing a new French language course for beginners. Dziennik Baltycki #243
Sept 4, only (9 lines) Excerpts

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STRUGGLE FOR PEACE CANNOT CEASE FOR
A MOMENT. MANIFESTATION IN BYDGOSZCZ Domestic Despatch

In connection with the tenth anniversary of Poland's invasion, a ceremony in honour of victims murdered by Hitlerians on "bloody Sunday" in September (1939) and afterwards, during five years of the occupation, took place in Bydgoszcz.

"Working masses in all countries", said Vice-Governor of the Province, Jakubowicz, "know well that peace is a condition for the welfare and happiness of our families and that the fight for peace cannot cease for a moment. The will of the working people will oppose all attempts of warmongers and their supporters."

Next, Vice-Minister Baranowski discussed the fatal policy of the pre-war Polish regime, which had brought the nation to the September (1939) defeat.

After speeches by the representatives of fighting Spain, Fernandes Emilio and of the Dutch Resistance, Delbmann, the meeting ended with reading of a resolution, expressing the indomitable will for peace and struggle against every evidence of Fascism.

The Committee of Peace Defenders in Torun organized a demonstration, which was attended by over 30,000 people.

After a report on the Merger Congress, a representative of the Belgian Resistance Movement and a comrade-in-arms of General Swierczewski, Beligaud, took the floor. His speech was followed by another by Minister Rusinek, who described the suffering of Polish workers and peasants under the pre-September regime and the heroic struggle of Pomeranian workers against the pre-war Polish regime and Nazi terrorism. Zycie Warszawy #245 Sept.6 only (47 lines) Excerpts

FOREIGN DELEGATES BECOME
ACQUAINTED WITH POLAND Domestic Despatch

On Monday, September 5 foreign delegates to the Merger Congress of Organizations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy left for a three-day tour of Poland. The guests will visit Katowice, Wroclaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Gdynia. Zycie Warszawy Sept.6 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

POZNAN BEGINS TO IMPLEMENT ORDER OF
MINISTER OF HEALTH.
SUPERFLUOUS MEDICAL MEN LEAVING CITY. Domestic Despatch

The plan for distributing medical men throughout the country to a degree capable of satisfying the needs of the population under present circumstances, provided a quota of 814 doctors for the Province of Poznan. In pursuance of this ruling, the Health Section of the provincial administration has begun the implementation of the Ministry's order. A number of Poznan doctors received notice with instructions to leave the city and, within six months from receipt of this notice, to settle outside its boundaries, in one of the localities where health service is needed

Until now 364 doctors have been practising in Poznan

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exclusive of dentist doctors). The quota provided for Poznań by the Ministry amounts to only 336. Thus, 28 doctors must leave the city. They have the right to select their new place of residence and practise from among localities throughout the country. They were served notices in July 1949. Failure to move within six months makes defaulters liable to serious consequences including loss of the right to practice. The decision of the Health Section may be appealed to the Ministry, but this does not defer the preclusive period fixed by the Health section, which commences the day that notice was served.

A similar list comprising dentists and midwives will shortly be drawn up. The purpose of these stringent regulations is to equilibrate the so far, inadequate distribution of health service workers. Slow Powszechne #243 Sept. 6, 1949 only in full (41 lines)

"WE SHALL EDUCATE YOUNG GENERATION
IN SPIRIT OF SOCIALISM"

Provincial conferences of teachers, members of Polish United Worker Party. Domestic Despatch

Conferences of educational leaders of the Polish United Worker Party, attended by representatives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, secretaries of Provincial Committees, school inspectors, chairmen of Provincial Leaderships of the Polish Youth Association, representatives of the Polish Scout Association and of the Service to Poland organization, took place on Sunday in all Provincial towns. Conferences summed up the achievements in spreading learning and new ideology, such as would satisfy the needs of working masses and outlined the tasks of teachers for the current school-year, in connection with the new program of teaching, to be introduced this year. The Minister of Education, Dr. Skrzyszewski, participated in the Rzeszów conference and after a whole day's discussions, summed up the issues. The debates were evidence of the Rzeszów teachers' readiness to educate the young generation in the spirit of Socialism. Zycie Warszawy #245, September 6 (58 lines) Verbatim only

FOREIGN

BRITISH "TO BE OR NOT TO BE".
STORMY CABINET SESSION BEFORE CRIPP'S AND
BEVIN'S DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON Foreign Despatch
Washington (TEL)

Today a conference in Washington is beginning, at which British Ministers Bevin and Cripps will endeavour to solve the British problem of "to be or not to be".

It is known that there is a deep conflict between Bevin and Cripps concerning the solution of Britain's economic crisis. Cripps is resolved to oppose the pound's devaluation, for he considers it a disastrous move in British financial policy. Bevin, on the other hand, would like to find support for his policy in Malaya, in Hong Kong and the Middle East. Before the ministers left for Washington, a stormy session of the British cabinet was held for many hours. Bevin and Cripps presented their radically differing plans, which caused a sharp exchange of opinions among the cabinet members. Premier Attlee was compelled to intervene and, before the conference was concluded, he asked Bevin and Cripps to shake hands. Kurjer Codzienny #245 Sept 6, 1949 Verbatim (40 lines) and others

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CONTRARY TO FACTS.

Letter from Pius XII to Polish Bishops Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

Reuter reports that the Vatican organ: "Osservatore Romano" has published a letter from the Pope to Polish Bishops on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war.

In his letter, the Pope states that, four years after the end of the war, the "Catholic religion is an object of attack and persecution in Poland."

According to Reuter, the Pope writes that: the Catholic Church in Poland cannot yet state that it enjoys freedom: almost all Catholic associations have been dissolved in Poland; the expansion of activities of institutions, under the care of nuns and priests, has been stopped; Catholic religion is an object of attack and persecution; censorship creates difficulties for announcements in Catholic publications; prisoners and sick people in hospitals are denied religious comfort; the exchange of correspondence between the Apostolic See and Polish Bishops and believers has been made impossible; difficulties encountered in the exercise of religious practices are steadily increasing.

The Pope states next that "he made personal efforts through the intermediary of his representatives in various Capitals to prevent war." He recalls that he has given special powers to Polish Bishops "toward the end of the terrible conflict in order to enable them to render help to the faithful, who are in need". - "Everything should be done", writes the Pope, to help refugees and banished persons, who are suffering far from Poland. No effort has been spared to facilitate religious life and ensure the material existence of Poles living abroad." Rzeczpospolita #245 Sept. 6. 1949 and others. (52 lines) Verbatim (Note: In "Trybuna Ludu" the caption over this despatch reads: "Vatican's mendacious assertions concerning Church's situation in Poland". In "Polska Zbrojna" the caption reads: "Pope's letter to Polish bishops filled with falsities and slanders." The caption in "Kurier Codzienny" reads: "Letter which avoids the truth. "Pope's letter to Polish bishops." In "Dziennik Ludowy" the caption states: "Vatican's new provocation. Pope Pius XII's missive to Polish bishops."

FRONTIER OF FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE.

W. PIECK SPEAKS ABOUT POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

Berliners gave a warm reception to the German delegation which returned from the Warsaw Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy.

Members of the delegation emphasized that the Polish nation understands and supports Potsdam decisions providing for democratization of Germany and her unification.

When describing his impressions of Poland, Wilhelm Pieck stated that the frontier on the Odra and Nysa is a frontier of friendship and peace between the Polish and German nations.

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This frontier is eternal and every German must understand it.

Berlin's Democratic Sunday press carries a description on front pages of the welcome given to the German delegation, returned from Warsaw. The journals publish the text of speeches delivered by German delegates underlining the parts justifying the Odra and Wisa frontier or advocating the need of establishing closer relations with Poland, which they consider essential to democratic Germany.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" analyzes the problem of Polish-German relations and states that the Western Powers, by stirring up and cultivating German chauvinism, aim at colonizing Western Germany. "There now exists only one problem between the Polish and German nation", writes the 'Tagliche Rundschau', "namely: how to strengthen cooperation between the two countries." Zycie Warszawy September 6, 1949 #245 and others (39 lines)

Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

COMPETITIVE SUGAR BEET PLANTATIONS

Domestic Despatch

In several localities of Olsztyn Province, an annual examination of competitive sugar beet fields has recently been made by the Vice Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, Kowalski, by the Vice Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry, Lomanski, by members of the Chief Council of the Root Plant Planters' Association and by agronomic engineers.

The examination revealed a considerable increase in productiveness in competitive plantations. In 1948 the output was 366 quintals of sugar beet per hectare. This year several competitive planters in the Ketrzyn district (Olsztyn Province) produced an average of 450 quintals containing 18% sugar, per hectare.

Rzeczpospolita #245, Sept. 6, 1949 only (23 lines) Verbatim

RECONSTRUCTION OF SULECHOW-SWIEBODZIN RAILWAY LINE.

Domestic Despatch

A ceremony took place at Zbaszynek in the Lubusza Region in connection with the completion, ahead of schedule, of the reconstruction of the railway line connecting the towns of Swiebodzina and Sulechow, which had been damaged and out of use until now. The reconstruction of this line is of great importance to the population of the Lubusza Region and provides evidence of steadily progressing repair of war ravages in an area particularly damaged in the course of 1945 war operations.

Slowo Powszechnie #241 Sept. 6, 1949 only (12 lines) in full

WORK TEMPO INCREASES AFTER FIVE DAYS

Domestic Despatch

Ministries and institutions efficiently clear debris in Warsaw during reconstruction month.

All institutions and enterprises in Warsaw are taking part in the social work of removing bricks in the so-called "September campaign."

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Contrary to pessimistic expectations, this campaign is bringing very good results. Approximately 6,000 persons come every day to the area bounded by Bonifraterska, Mila and Nowa Marszalkowska Streets. According to present estimates, in the first day of the campaign 602,000 bricks were removed, on September 2 - 240,000 on September 3 - 270,000 and on Sunday 490,000 bricks. The technical managers of the State Building Enterprise estimate that a daily average of 400,000 bricks will be removed during September. Rzeczpospolita #245 Sept 6, 1949 and others (85 lines) Excerpts

TASKS OF SIX YEAR PLAN.
MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Article

Strictly speaking, if industrial production in the years 1950 to 1955 increases by about 100%, agricultural production during the same period must increase by about 40 to 45%.

According to the guiding principles of the six-year plan, it is expected that, while the crop producing area will be increased only slightly (by 5.1% as compared with 1949) and will be coupled with an increase in production of plants for industrial purposes (by 80.9% as compared with 1949), the total amount of crops should increase by 34%, including bread grain crops increased by 24%, potato crops increased by 17%, sugar beet crops increased by 37%, etc.

Considering that the crop producing area will be increased only slightly, the decisive factor in increasing production will be an increased output per hectare. For instance, it is expected that the average output per hectare will be as follows: wheat - 15.8 quintals, rye 14.3 quintals, barley 15.8 quintals, oats 15.2 quintals, potatoes 136 quintals, sugar beet 234 quintals.

The total bread grain producing area will be reduced while the area producing fodder and plants for industrial purposes will be increased. For instance, oleaginous plant production will be increased by 62.5% and fibrous plant production by 108.3% (in absolute figures).

The total number of cattle will increase by 50% in six years (as compared with 1949) and will amount to 9.5 million head, including 6.5 million cows (an increase of 59%). The number of pigs will increase to 9.2 million head (an increase of 56%). The number of sheep will increase to 2.5 million head (an increase of 56%).

The development of breeding will serve as a basis for developing production of foods of animal origin. For instance, in 1955 meat production should increase by 75%, pig fat (commercial production by 63%, while milk production should be doubled as compared with 1949.

Agricultural production is to increase each year by 6% more or less, as compared with the preceding year. In the years 1950 to 1955 agriculture will receive about 50 thousand tractors, with the result that in 1955, taking into consideration an increased number of horses, there will be 17.9 draft units per 100 hectares (as compared with 13.3 units now). Owing to development of the engineering industry, the supply of agricultural machines in 1955 will increase by 183% as compared with 1949. Artificial fertilizer production, taken together with imported potassium fertilizer, will exceed 2.5 millions tons in 1955. Thus the supply of artificial fertilizer to agriculture will increase by 119% as compared with 1949. The consumption of artificial fertilizer per hectare will be six times larger than before the war.

Rzeczpospolita Sept.6 only (300 lines) Excerpts

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APPROPRIATION OF 300,000,000 ZL. FOR REPAIR
OF CONSTRUCTION OF WORKERS' HOUSES.
SHOCKWORKERS, RATIONALIZERS AND SAVINGS
CHAMPIONS HAVE PRIORITY.

Domestic Despatch

Loans without interest up to 500,000 zl., will be granted to workers employed in establishments controlled by the former Ministry of Industry and Commerce for construction, reconstruction or capital repair of apartments.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers appropriated 300,000,000 zl. for this purpose, as a collective bonus for workers employed in the establishments controlled by the above mentioned Ministry. The Central Trade Union Council has prepared instructions for distribution of this sum.

Priority in receiving the loan will be given to shockworkers, rationalizers and savings champions who require funds for repair of a vacant house, provided the amount of capital investment does not exceed 40% of the value of the house. Loans will also be granted for capital repair of an occupied house or for completion of an unfinished house, provided the cost of completion does not exceed 50% of the value of the house.

The terms for repayment of the loan are very convenient. The loan, on which no interest will be charged, is to be refunded in monthly instalments over 10 years, beginning on July 1, 1951.

Repairs, building or reconstruction of houses should, in principle, be completed by December 31 of this year and definitely by the end of March 1950. Zycie Warszawy Sept. 6, 1949 #245 and others (65 lines) Excerpts

45,000 KGS. OF BERRIES FOR EXPORT Domestic Despatch

In the present season the "LAS" cooperative bought 500 tons of blackberries from peasants, exceeding the plan for Olsztyn Province by 80%. Of this amount, 450 tons have been exported. The gathering of bilberries is proceeding. Up to now, 80 tons of bilberries have been purchased by cooperatives, 30 tons in excess of plan. This fruit is forwarded to the fruit processing mill in Szczytno for export. The purchasing plan for mushrooms was exceeded by 35%. The gathering of mushrooms and bilberries is proceeding.

Rzeczpospolita #245, September 6, 1949 and others (15 lines) Verbat (Note: This item contains no explanation of the inconsistency in the published figures.)

OPENING OF TENTH POLISH
MICROBIOLOGISTS' CONVENTION Domestic Despatch

The deliberations of the Tenth Convention of Polish Microbiologists, convened under the auspices of Dr. Michejda, Minister of Health, opened in Gdansk. The Convention is being attended by Vice-Minister Comrade Kozusznik, by medical teams from Czechoslovakia and Hungary and by many labor representatives. Trybuna Ludu #245, September 6, 1949 only (26 lines) Excerpt

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SECTION BECHO OF PATRIOTIC PRIESTS' VISIT
TO BELVEDERE PALACE.

Domestic Despatch

Father Henryk Zalewski of Wroclaw described his impressions to a "Zycie Warszawy" reporter of the audience granted by President Bierut. He said as follows:-

"Words fail me to describe the friendly and warm atmosphere prevailing throughout the reception. There was nothing official there. We talked about our difficulties and the President listened with friendly interest. The nearest description of the atmosphere is that it was home-like. The conversation lasted over an hour. We are still impressed by the charm of that reception. Personally, we benefitted a lot by this visit".

When they left the President, the priests called on Primate Wyszynski and stayed there 45 minutes. Father Zalewski said nothing about the latter audience. Zycie Warszawy Sept.3,1949 #242 and others (20 lines) in Verbatim

INFORMATION CONCERNING HOUSES AND APARTMENTS Domestic Despatch

According to a recent announcement by the Mayor of Krakow, house-owners, administrators and principal tenants are required to provide the Municipality, as the Housing Authority, with information concerning houses, apartments and other premises. The Municipality needs this information to check whether the persons concerning are observing provisions of the decree concerning allocation of Premises. The Municipality wants to make sure that the existing housing space is correctly used, that apartments are occupied up to the prescribed norm and that the decisions of the Municipal National Council's Presidium concerning the allocation of apartments or of lodgers' rooms are properly observed.

In connection with the above, houseowners or administrators should, in due time, obtain housing questionnaire forms from appropriate district offices. The questionnaires should be delivered to the principal tenants. The persons concerned should see that they are completed and should then collect and return them to district offices between September 19 and October 1, completed by the houseowner or the administrator. The dates of collection and return of the completed questionnaires are given in notices displayed on kiosks. Those guilty of furnishing incorrect information or of failing to submit it within the prescribed dates will be punished. (41 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Polski Sept.2,1949 only #240

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY'S PROSPECTS Article

The Six-Year Plan lays special emphasis on production of basic articles in the inorganic chemical industry, which create large export possibilities. These are primarily: soda and sulphuric acid.

Soda production has been doubled since 1937, when its development was greatly hampered by the "Solvay" concern. According to the Six-Year Plan this production should achieve a four-fold increase.

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Soda articles, after meeting the demand of our glass and artificial fibre industries, will constitute an important item in Polish chemical exports.

Another industry with which the Six-Year Plan is particularly concerned is the artificial fertilizer industry, primarily nitrous and phosphoric fertilisers.

The organic chemical industry, particularly the organic synthesis section, is a new branch of production. Between 1950 and 1955 its aggregate value is to increase nearly 6 times.

The pharmaceutical industry's production will increase by five times compared with the current year and, in accordance with the Six-Year Plan, should fully satisfy the domestic demand for pharmaceutical preparations and medicines, including penicillin from the Tarchomin factory.

Numerous capital investments will be the basis on which production aims of the chemical industry will be implemented. Six large new plants, including a sulphuric acid plant, a soda plant and two synthetic production combines will constitute the nucleus of our new chemical industry.
Gazeta Handlowa Sept. 3, 1949 #10 only (87 lines) Excerpts

CITIZENS OF NOWY TARG PROTEST
AGAINST VATICAN'S ANTI-POLISH POLICY Domestic Despatch
(From our own correspondent)
Nowy Targ, August 27.

On August 27, thanks to the efforts of the Presidium of the County National Council, a great meeting of protest against Vatican policy took place in Nowy Targ, in the Hall of the "Sokol" (a gymnastic organization) Association.

Representatives of the authorities, Polish Army and political and social organizations as well as numerous members of the public, attended the meeting.

Citizen Gruc, President of the County National Council, clearly characterized the Vatican's attitude towards Poland during the last century....

In 1946 the Pope sympathized with Germans "expelled from the Western Territories" and promised to beseech God for "Special" mercy for them. The Pope kept silent when bombs were falling on Warsaw but he wept for the innocent population and admired the heroism of Berlin inhabitants when, during the war, Rome and Berlin were bombed.

In turn, the speaker passed to the excommunication question. The Vatican's edict concerns people who are members of Communist parties or their supporters and partisans. It brutally violates the feelings of believing people. It is a challenge to the peasant and worker movements. It foments revisionist tendencies, in Germany, aimed against our Recovered Territories, it tends to hinder our efforts for reconstruction of Poland.

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It is an adventurous Vatican step aimed at interference in Poland's internal affairs.

The meeting ended with approval of the resolution of the County National Council, condemning Vatican policy and ending as follows;

"Long live the nation's unity, guarantee of our reconstruction and basis of our existence."
Gazeta Ludowa #207, September 1, only (134 lines) Excerpts

FREE LABOR IN USSR Lead Editorial

As a result of the victory won by the Great Socialist October Revolution, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Country have become masters of their fate. For 32 years now they have lived a free and happy life.

While exploitation of the working masses is becoming increasingly intense in capitalist countries and the number of unemployed, poverty, starvation and ruin of the people's masses are increasing, the living standards of the working masses in the USSR, their material and cultural welfare are improving. The whole system of socialist production is subservient to the interests of the population and is so organized as to meet its growing requirements.

The basis of socialist production is public socialist ownership of tools and means of production, which excludes every type of exploitation of one man by another.

In the USSR work has ceased to be a degrading and heavy burden, as was the case in Czarist Russia and still is the case in capitalist countries, and has become a question of honor, courage and heroism.

As distinguished from capitalist countries, there is not and cannot be any slave work in the USSR because work has become a natural and joyful necessity for every member of the socialist community.

It is well known that in capitalist countries working people are regarded as being of no account, that in capitalist countries work is not something honorable, that working people are not respected. Here all honors come to factory owners and financial potentates who have made money on relentless exploitation of millions of working people, on the blood and sweat of oppressed nations. Here, in the capitalist world, a man is valued according to the amount of his capital. If you possess capital, you have an honorable place in society; if you have no capital you are a person of no account. Such is the wolf-law of capitalism.

In the USSR the working man is the object of solicitude and attention of the entire community, of the Soviet Government, of the Bolshevik party. If you work honestly and conscientiously and give the community everything you can give - you are respected and favored with the solicitude and attention of the entire community, of the entire nation.

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The Soviet man feels that he is the builder of a new life and is actually building it. Under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin party, the Soviet nation is selflessly working on realization of the historic task of building a communist society. The victorious force of the immortal idea of Marxism-Leninism finds its expression in the splendid successes of the Soviet Country, which is marching along the path leading to communism with the unfolded Lenin-Stalin banner.
Wolnosc #197 Sept.5 only (145 lines) Excerpts

700,000 BRICKS ON FIRST DAY OF
WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION MONTH. Domestic Despatch

On the first day of Reconstruction Month at 4 p.m. 5000 workers of various social institutions and industrial establishments started their voluntary work on clearing rubble in Warsaw. 700,000 bricks were obtained.

The main work is concentrated on the housing settlement at Muranow, the so-called Muranow "0", which is now being built. This terrain, bounded by Bonifraterska, Mila, Dzika and Swietojerska Streets is divided into four parts.

1800 employes of the Workers' Settlement Institute and the Association of Polish Youth are working on the first sector.

The second is being cleared by employes of State Construction Enterprise No.2, the Worker Publishing Cooperative, the Council of Trade Unions, employes of the Municipal Transportation Establishments, Chemical Industry and the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, altogether 2280 people.

1900 workers of the Ministry of Construction, the "Bock and Knowledge" cooperative and the Social Insurance Institute are working on the third part of the terrain.

The fourth part is being cleared by 2000 workers of the power plants.

All the work is under the supervision of the State Construction Enterprise and the Workers' Settlement Institute. Gazeta Ludowa #209, Sept.3,1949 and others (36 lines) Verbatim

MILLION BRICKS OBTAINED FROM
WARSAW RUBBLE YESTERDAY Article

The first Sunday's results of Warsaw Reconstruction Month were satisfactory. 8000 people took part in the central campaign of removing rubble at Muranow and the Ghetto, which is 3000 more than on Sept.1. About one million bricks were recovered. Work in other districts was also satisfactory. Trybuna Ludu #244 Sept.5,1949 only (182 lines) Excerpts

WE SHALL GIVE ALL OUR EFFORTS TO THE CAUSE FOR
WHICH MILLIONS OF OUR BROTHERS HAVE GIVEN LIVES.
Manifesto of the Congress of fighters
for Freedom and Democracy. Domestic Despatch

On the second day of the Congress, at which the Association

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of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy was created, the Congress Manifesto was unanimously approved. The Manifesto recalls the story of and reasons for the September (1939) catastrophe and the years of Fascist barbarism, patriotic struggle and treason of the blood traders. It also states, in part:

The campaign against the remnants of reaction, diversionists and disturbers continues. All those who lift their criminal hand against national achievements and dearly bought freedom and independence, are being combatted.

Therefore, we, fighters for social and national liberation of the Polish people, are uniting our ranks within the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy.

May our invincible alliances with Socialist and democratic countries consolidate, may the world peace camp, headed by that bulwark of peace, progress and Socialism, our great brotherly Soviet Union, gain in power. May the front of free nations and those which are fighting for freedom, consolidate in spite of the criminal attempts of imperialists and warmongers.

We greet the Soviet Union, its heroic Soviet Army and Joseph Stalin, the great defender of peace. (162 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #243 September 4 and others.

"TEN MILLION FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS STAND FIRMLY ON GUARD OF PEACE", STATES COLONEL MANHES AT THE CONGRESS.

Domestic Despatch

Colonel Manhes, Chairman of the FIAPP (International Federation of Ex-Political Prisoners' Associations) is taking part in the Congress of Polish fighters for freedom and democracy, whom he greeted on behalf of the FIAPP. Afterwards, Colonel Manhes said, inter alia:

"The warmongers, supported by Fascist and Neo-Fascist elements as well as by collaborators and reactionaries, are feverishly preparing for a new war for the sake of their highly suspicious interests and hegemony over the world. The FIAPP has always stated and states now that war and misery may be prevented. The FIAPP calls on all former partisans, members of the Resistance, former combatants and war prisoners throughout the world to unite their efforts in the struggle for peace." Trybuna Ludu #242, September 3, and others (108 lines) Excerpts

DUTCH GOVERNMENT REFUSED VISAS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF SOVIET UNIONISTS. Foreign Despatch Moscow. (Polish Press Agency)

The Chairman of the Central Soviet Trade Union Council, Kuznetsov and the Chairman of the Dutch Trade Unions, Blockseil, have exchanged telegrams in connection with the refusal of the Dutch government to grant entrance visas to the Soviet delegation of Trade Unions, who were invited to Amsterdam for the Second Congress of Dutch leftist trade Unions. In his telegram to Kuznetsev, Blockseil states that the decision of the Dutch government has evoked disgust among the Dutch working class. Zycie Warszawy #244, Sept 55 (15 lines) Verbatim

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MORE ABOUT POUND'S DEVALUATION Foreign Despatch

An economic and financial agency reports from New York that American financial circles are resolved to carry through their point of view, concerning the devaluation of the pound.

For tactical reasons, Americans will not present this request at the conference in order to evade "moral responsibility" for it. Their desires to have the English put this problem forward first, naturally under American pressure behind the scenes. This would facilitate the whole operation for as the correspondent of the agency says, - if the initiative came from the Americans officially, British opinion would consider it American "intervention".
 Slowo Powszechna #238 Sept.3,1949 and others
 (22 lines) Verbatim

SUCCESS OF POLISH ROLLING STOCK IN MOSCOW.
 Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Within the framework of the Polish industrial exhibition in Moscow, a locomotive and 3 railway cars of Polish production were exhibited at the Leningrad Station. They were highly praised by Soviet railway specialists and by the public. So far 28,806 persons have visited the exhibition of Polish rolling stock. Deputy Ministers of the Soviet Ministry of Communication, Maykiewicz and Garnyk wrote the following in the visitors' book: "The locomotive and railway car, produced in Poland and inspected by us, are of excellent workmanship and unusual construction. They demonstrate the creative work of engineers, technicians and workmen of the young industry of People's Poland".
 Zycie Warszawy #242 Sept.3,1949 and others (23 lines) Verbatim

PATRIOTIC PRIESTS AT CONGRESS OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. Domestic Despatch

Several scores of priests are taking part as delegates in the Congress. Many of them wear high Polish decorations on their cassocks. We publish the conversation we had with two of those present. The delegate to the Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy from Bialystok Province, Rev. Eugeniusz Biela, is still young. He is Rector of Trzcianne parish in Bialystok County. I discussed with him the matter of the Church's attitude to the State. Rev. Biela said in part: "I fully appreciate the contribution of the people's régime to the reconstruction of our country. I cannot understand how this can be overlooked. Only the blind or prejudiced cannot see it. As a priest, I must state that complete freedom of conscience prevails in Poland. I teach religion in school and I declare that no one has ever created any hindrance to the teaching of religion." Concerning the Vatican edict relating to excommunication, Rev. Biela said: "If I wanted to apply the Papal excommunication in my parish, I would have to anathematize my own father and brother, because my father works in a cooperative and collaborates with the present Polish régime while my brother is an officer in the Polish Army. Both are practicing Catholics. I shall not anathematize my father and brother, because that would be incompatible with my conscience as a Pole and as a Catholic."

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"I have been a priest for 35 years", said Rector Capecki, delegate to the Congress from Rzeszow Province. "As Rector of a Catholic parish, I was never hindered by the public authorities in the exercise of my pastoral duties. "Concerning the threat of excommunication, the elderly priest said: "This will never happen in Poland. We priests shall not allow the Polish nation, which has suffered so much and which works so dilligently since the war, to be wronged."

Trybuna Ludu #242 Sept,3,1949 only (162 lines) Excerpts

HUNGARIANS AND CZECHS TO VISIT POLAND.

POLES AT THE PRAGUE AND BUDAPEST FAIR. Domestic Despatch

Conferences have taken place in Prague and Budapest, at which the matter of tourist excursions, between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and between Hungary and Poland, has been agreed. It was decided, in the course of the Polish-Czech discussions, that several Czech excursions will come to Poland in September 1949. One of them, consisting of 250 persons, will spend several days at the sea-shore at Jurata and Sopot in "Arbis" holiday centres. Apart from this, excursions by motor-coach will be organized to Silesia, to the Polish mining centres and to Oswiecim and Brzezinka.

An excursion from Hungary will come to Poland to spend 7 days in the Tatra and Karkonosze mountains. The members of the excursion will also see Warsaw.

At the same time there will be numerous excursions from Poland to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The programme for excursions to Czechoslovakia includes, among others, a visit to the Prague Fair and to Industrial, cultural and historical centres. In Hungary the guests from Poland will visit the Budapest Fair; they will also spend several days in one of the beautiful resorts at Balaton lake.

Zycie Warszawy #244 Sept.5, only (33 lines) Verbatim

MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI'S SPEECH DURING
GRADUATION CEREMONY IN OFFICERS'
AVIATION SCHOOL.

Domestic Despatch

Michal Zymierski, Marshal of Poland and Minister of National Defense, yesterday addressed several score graduates from the Officers' Aviation School, who were given commissions as officers of the Air Force.

After distributing commissions Marshal Zymierski gave valuable souvenirs to the most distinguished graduates and delivered a speech amidst an enthusiastic ovation given him by aviators, delegations of the city, school youths and "Service to Poland" youths.

He said, in part: "The pre-September government, whose anti-people policy was based on hostility towards the Soviet Union, on close bonds with Hitlerite Germany and on relentless exploitation of the working masses, was bound to bring about a decay of economic life and consequently to paralyze the defense forces.

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"Today our Air Force is supplied with modern equipment and has highly trained cadres of pilots and mechanics who are sons of workers and peasants strongly linked with People's Poland.

"Your strenuous training work will be the only suitable reply to Anglo-Saxon warmongers and imperialists who are preparing plans for aggression against the leading force of the peace camp, the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries.

"When strengthening the bonds linking the Polish Army with the working masses, you must remember that, while unflinchingly guarding the air frontiers and peace, you constitute, together with the whole of the re-born Polish army, a powerful factor defending our independence against attempts of aggression on the part of Anglo-Saxon imperialists and an important link in the world front of peace, freedom and progress."
Polska Zbrojna #241 Sept 3 only. (230 lines) Excerpts

WE OWE THE POWER OF OUR AIR-FORCE TO THE USSR. Article

"World War Two brought about a complete defeat of German technology, air-force and ideology, at the same time bringing triumph to the most progressive country in the world, triumph to Soviet ideology and warfare,

We have very good aviation schools, the level of which may easily compete with similar schools abroad. Our aviation industry is developing. We must state, however, that all this could not be achieved without the aid of the USSR.

The Soviet-Polish alliance allows us to benefit from the achievements of the Soviet air-force.

The reborn Polish air-force was created from nothing. It has developed due to the aid of the USSR and its great achievements in aviation science.

At present, the Soviet air-force is first in the world in modern equipment and moral value of its men, the development of aircraft science and industry. A Soviet fighter pilot wins the title of a Hero of the Soviet Union when he shoots down 10 enemy planes. During the last war 2000 pilots obtained this title and 63 of them became Double Heroes of the Soviet Union.

We owe our independence, and the possibility of constant development of our reborn air-force to the Soviet Union.

"Science" in imperialistic countries claims that the air-force may play an independent role in warfare and that it may win a war.

The experience of the last military operations in Western Europe proves how false this opinion is. To support our point of view let us quote one figure only; military operations of the Anglo-Saxon air-force hardly caused a 5% to 10% decrease in German military production. Our thesis, based on the experience of the victorious Soviet operations during the last war, is a thesis of cooperation between aircraft and all types of arms, particularly the land forces. Polska Zbrojna #242, Sept. 4 and oth
(230 lines) Excerpts

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A" No.58 of
August 29, 1949 contains the following items.

Part I. General Matters

Item 784 - Instruction of the Minister of National Defense,
issued in conjunction with the Minister of Public
Administration concerning exemption of certain persons
from general military service.

Part II. Matters of National Economy

Item 785 - Instruction of the Minister of Finance concerning
the approval of an additional list of credit
cooperatives authorized to maintain accounts in the
financial clearing system.

Item 786 - Instruction of the Minister of Communication
authorizing subordinate organs to place orders with
persons not mentioned in para.8 of the Order of
February 19, 1949, relating to purveyance, work
and services for the benefit of the State Treasury,
local governments and certain categories of legal
entities.

Instructions of the Minister of Light Industry
imposing compulsory State Administration on
the following enterprises:-

Item 787 - Wood article Factory Ltd., in Tarnobrzeg.

Item 788 - "W.A.", calculating machine Factory in Wrzeszcz.

Item 789 - Fr.Janaszowski, Mechanical Workshops and iron
foundry in Gostyn.

Item 790 - C.Chmielewski, knife factory at Włochy.

Instructions of the Minister of Construction

Item 791 - approving the charter of the State enterprise known
as the "Central Architectural and Building Projects
Bureau, an autonomous State enterprise".

Item 792 - concerning enterprises with whom orders may
be placed in the same way as with State enterprises.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 7, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

PRIESTS, AS CONFIDENTIAL GESTAPO AGENTS,
 CONDEMNED UNDERGROUND LEADERS TO DEATH
 BY BETRAYING THEM TO GERMANS. Court News
 Hideous trial in Lodz.

Two priests: Father Roman Gradolewski, former Rector of the Holy Cross Parish in Lodz and Father Alojzy Hoszycki of Pabianice were brought before the Appeal Court in Lodz. They are charged with treason against the Polish nation during the occupation. Both of them enrolled in the "German nationals' list" during the occupation.

According to the indictment, Father Gradolewski volunteered for work with the Gestapo. He was instructed by the German political police to take a post in the Lodz Episcopal Curia. He also organized a Gestapo agents' network in that district.

One of the agents recruited by him was Father Alojzy Hoszycki, a Franciscan, whose monastic name was "Jacek".

The defendant Father Hoszycki pleaded not guilty.

Chief Justice: "In renouncing his Polish nationality, was the defendant influenced by defendant Gradolewski?"

Defendant: "Father Gradolewski's views and his persuasions played an important part. I was also strengthened in my line of conduct by the speeches of Bishop Adamski and by other priests in high positions in the Church hierarchy, who called for loyalty to the German Authorities and advised us to carry out their orders."

Defendants' testimony will continue today.
 Zycie Warszawy September 7, 1949 #246 and others (117 lines)
 Excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAK COMPOSERS STUDY IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

Two well-known Czechoslovak composers, Jozef Stanislaw and Andrzej Oczenasz have arrived in Warsaw. They will spend several weeks in Poland in order to establish contacts with Polish composers and to study Polish musical activities.
 Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept. 7, 1949 only - Verbatim (8 lines)

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GREETING FROM POLISH COMMITTEE
OF PEACE SUPPORTERS.

Domestic Despatch

Meetings commemorating the first anniversary of the Wroclaw Peace Congress started in Nice on September 3.

The Polish Committee of Peace Supporters sent the following telegram to Nice:

"The Wroclaw Congress, to which your discussions are devoted, took place last year, thanks to joint efforts of the Polish-French committee. It grew into the great Paris Congress of Peace Supporters. The powerful collective movement of intellectuals and private soldiers of peace has been steadily gaining in power for a year. This movement does not ask for peace: peace will be won and the warmongers' plans annihilated. The Peace Congress in Moscow was a further manifestation of the invincible power, which is defending the common cause of progressive humanity. We send our warm and most cordial greetings to the great and noble heirs of Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland."

(Signed) Dembowski, Committee Chairman

Borejsza, Secretary - General.

"Gazeta Ludowa" #212 September 7 and others (32 lines) Verbatim

POLISH CZECH LAW STUDENT EXCHANGE

Domestic Despatch

Polish-Czech cooperation in law schools is becoming closer.

After the two-month stay of ten Czech law students in the Teodor Duracz Central Law School in Warsaw, 10 Polish students left for Prague and Bratislava for similar study, on September 5. Trybuna Ludu #246 Sept. 7, 1949 only Verbatim (15 lines)

NUMBER OF ILLITERATE WOMEN IS FOUR
TIMES GREATER THAN NUMBER OF ILLITERATE MEN.
WORK OF WOMEN'S LEAGUE AND HELP OF ALL
PEOPLE WILL BRING FULL SUCCESS.

Domestic Despatch

A representative of our paper interviewed the Deputy Chairman of the Warsaw National Council, Zygmunt Dworakowski who, on behalf of the Warsaw Provincial Commissioner for Combatting Illiteracy, Dr. Zaruk-Michalski, has given him information concerning the fight against illiteracy in Warsaw.

Question: What are the present results of combatting illiteracy in Warsaw?

Answer: In 1948 a detailed registration of illiterates was made. In the second half of that year 171 courses, attended by 2,542 illiterates were organized. The registration revealed 19,473 illiterates, of whom 15,335 are women and 4,138 men. The total represents 4% of the population of Warsaw. 415 illiterates were under the age of 18 years, 6085 were from 18 to 50 years of age and the balance, i.e. 12,973 illiterates were over fifty. The number of courses for illiterates will be increased to 440. The only real difficulty is to induce illiterates to attend the courses. We plan to conclude this action by 1950. Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept. 7, 1949 only (30 lines) Excerpts

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ON OCT.2 PEOPLE'S MASSES THROUGHOUT
WORLD WILL SAY "NO" TO WAR.
APPEAL OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF
WORLD CONGRESS ON OCCASION
OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY.

Foreign Despatch

The Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Peace Supporters has published an appeal in which we read, among other things:

"Ratification of the Atlantic Pact, the decision to restore power and armaments to the hang-men of the world in Western Germany and Japan, large-scale support given to the greatest enemies of their own nations, aid given to Tsaldaris in connection with armed intervention against the Greek people, conflagrations caused and maintained by colonization policy--all this points to seekers of sanguinary adventures, i.e., to the authors of pacts represented hypocritically as defense pacts.

"This is the reason why the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of peace supporters has decided to organize on Oct.2 the International Day of Fight for Peace.

"The 2nd. of October should give a new start to the forces of peace and strengthen their salutary activity.

"On Oct.2 you will say 'No' to war.

"Men and women all over the world!

"Let us show, by a tremendous world manifestation, that the might of the Supporters of Peace is invincible.

"Let us refuse to carry the burden of steadily increasing military budgets.

"Manual and intellectual workers, men and women of all ages, status, persuasion and convictions!

"Let us impose peace.

"We shall be invincible if we are united.

"We shall win the battle for peace, the battle for life".
(Signed:) Committee of World Congress of Peace Supporters
Polska Zbrojna #245 Sept.7 and others (100 lines) Excerpts

SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTRATION OF
ILLITERATES ON SEPTEMBER 15

Domestic Despatch

A supplementary registration of illiterates and semi-illiterates will take place throughout the country on Sept.15.

The first registration by local Social Committee for Combating illiteracy has shown that 1,100,000 persons need primary education. Schools will be closed on September 15 and, on that day, grammar school teachers will compile lists of children required to attend school in every school district.
Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept.7,1949 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

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AMERICAN NEGRO SCHOLAR IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

A Negro scholar, Professor William du Bois, American delegate to the Peace Congress in Moscow and author of many books on sociology and history, arrived in Warsaw for a few days' stay en route to Prague, from where he will return to New York via Paris.

Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept.7.1949 only (10 lines) Verbatim

POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Local News

Premier Cyrankiewicz received a delegation of repatriates from Manchuria, who asked him to convey their thanks to the Polish Government for facilitating their return to the homeland and for helping them after their arrival in Poland.

Dr.Michejda, the Minister of Health, Vice-Minister Dr.Sztachelski, Dr.Titkow and Dr.Mittelstaedt, directors in the Ministry of Health and Dr.Rutkiewicz, Chairman of the Health Service Employees Trade Union have left for Czechoslovakia to repay the previous visit of their Czech colleagues. During their visit, the guiding principles for both countries' cooperation in the field of health service will be established.

Zycie Warszawy Sept.7,1949 #246 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

COMRADE GOMULKA'S LETTER TO EDITOR
OF "TRYBUNA LUDU" CONCERNING
ARTICLE BY RENEGADE DZILAS.

Domestic Despatch

Dear Comrade Editor,

I hereby ask you to publish the following statement in "Trybuna Ludu":

I have learned from a leaflet published in Yugoslavia, which contains the text of an article by Dzilas, published in the Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" in terribly mutilated Polish in June that, in spite of my clear condemnation of the treacherous Tito clique, he endeavors to include me among his adherents.

The slanderous misuse of my name by Mr.Dzilas is further evidence how the people of Yugoslavia are being deceived by the renegades of the Yugoslav Communist Party isolated from the revolutionary workers' movement.

This fact is another proof of their hopeless situation which resulted from treason to the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries.

Forgery and slander will not improve the situation. On the contrary, mendacity and abuse will only accelerate their end.

Warsaw, Sept.6, 1949 (Signed) Wladyslaw Gomulka.
Trybuna Ludu #246 September 7, 1949 only
Verbatim (22 lines)

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FOREIGN

DEVELOPMENT OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS
WITH POLAND LIES IN GERMANY'S OWN INTEREST.
STATEMENTS BY DELEGATES TO WARSAW CONGRESS. Foreign Despatch
Berlin(PAP)

A Press Conference, attended by many German and foreign journalists, took place on September 5 in the headquarters of the German People's Council in Berlin. At this Conference German delegates to the Warsaw Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy described their impressions of the Congress and of Poland.

"It is in the interest of the Germans", said Wilhelm Pieck, inter alia, "to promote the development of peaceful relations with Poland. I emphasize that both President Bierut and Premier Cyrankiewicz fully understand the fight for democratization of new Germany, waged by the progressive faction of the German community.

"I left Warsaw", continued Pieck, "deeply convinced that the German nation will render itself the greatest service by refusing to listen to the voices and advice of those circles which intend to drive a wedge between Germany and Poland".

Other delegates described economic conditions in Poland, emphasizing the steadily increasing prosperity of the broad working masses.

Zycie Warszawy Sept.7,1949 #246 and others (28 lines) Verbatim

U.S. AUTHORITIES PERMIT BLOODY
FASCIST INCIDENT Foreign Despatch
New York (Polish Press Agency)

On September 4 in Peekskill, in spite of fascist terror, Paul Robeson gave a concert attended by 25,000 people. After the performance, members of a militant fascist gang threw rocks at people leaving the concert hall. 77 persons were injured and several cars demolished. There are women and children among the wounded.

Trybuna Ludu #246 Sept.7,1949 and others, excerpts (56 lines)

CLOSING OF POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK
MATHEMATICIANS' CONGRESS. (Prague,PAP) Foreign Despatch

The First Polish - Czechoslovak Congress of Mathematicians was closed in Prague a few days ago. It was decided, at the final meeting, that the next congress of Polish and Czechoslovak mathematicians will take place in Warsaw in 1950. (8 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept.7 and others

IRO's CRIMINAL "PROTECTION".
12 CHILDREN DIED ON WAY TO AUSTRALIA Foreign Despatch
Rome (PAP)

The notorious International Refugee Organization (IRO) recently sent a party of children to Australia. Because of the absence of proper sanitary service and undernourishment, 12 children died immediately after their arrival in Sydney.
Zycie Warszawy Sept.7, 1949 #246 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

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OPENING OF PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO
Mexico City (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The solemn opening of the Peace Congress, at which all nations of the American Continent are represented, took place yesterday under the chairmanship of Gonzales, a prominent Mexican poet. At the first session, messages from the former Mexican President, Cardenas and from the former President of Cuba, Batista, were read.
Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept.7,1949 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

POPE ADDRESSED GERMANS AGAIN,
PROCLAIMING SLOGANS OF CORPORATE FASCIST STATE
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Pope made another broadcast in German from the Vatican Radio on the occasion of the German Catholic Congress in Bochum.

He opened his address by emphasizing "his fatherly feelings and the realization of his holy duty towards the dear sons and daughters of Germany".

His address was devoted to social problems. The Pope recommended the introduction of "higher unity" between employers and workers.

Zycie Warszawy September 7, 1949 #246 and others (28 lines)
Excerpts

E C O N O M I C

20,000 PERSONS VISITED OLSZTYN
FAIR.

Domestic Despatch

20,000 persons visited the Fair in three days, which proves the great popularity of the enterprise. Many excursions are arriving in Olsztyn. Among others, craftsmen from Gdansk, cooperative workers from Ostroleka, Nowe Miasto and Ostroda and post-office employees from Warsaw have visited the Fair. On the first day, "Motozbyt" sold several motorcycles of Polish production. State and cooperative textile pavilions sold merchandise valued at 25,000,000 zlotys. The Fair will be open until September 14.
Rzeczpospolita #246 Sept 7,1949 only (16 lines) Verbatim

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
FULFILLED THREE-YEAR PLAN.

Domestic Despatch

On August 29 the Heavy Machinery Construction Industry fulfilled the three-year production plan both in quantity and value. Quantitative production was accomplished in full and value of production was exceeded by 5.5%.

Fulfillment of the plan ahead of schedule is due to expansion of labor competition and to a considerable increase in efficiency. At present 75% of the workers in that industry are taking part in labor competition. The 1949 production has exceeded pre-war production by 60% with considerable increase in efficiency.
Rzeczpospolita #246, Sept.7,1949 and others
(19 lines) Verbatim

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SOVIET ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION IN SZCZECIN. Domestic despatch

Opening of a mobile exhibition of USSR people's architecture took place at the Szczecin Museum, on September 5. Representatives of the state and local authorities and political organizations took part in the ceremony. The consul of the Soviet Union was also present. The opening was performed by the provincial governor, Migon. The exhibition comprises about 150 exhibits, illustrating the historical as well as the new, socialistic architecture of the USSR. Large crowds visited the exhibition on the opening day. Trybuna Ludu, #246, September 7 only, 23 lines-verbatim

NEW CEMENT PLANT.

Domestic despatch

As a result of drilling in Wierzbica near Radom, rich deposits of calcium, iron ore and aluminium, suitable for Portland cement production, have been discovered. It should be stressed that these deposits were found close to the surface. As a result, a cement plant with large capacity is to be placed in operation in Wierzbica. At present, work connected with bringing of machinery and factory equipment, to be provided by the Soviet Union, is in progress.

Gazeta Ludowa, #212, September 7 and others, 14 lines-verbatim

SOLEMN MEETING ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AGRICULTURAL REFORM.

Domestic despatch

On September 6, 1944, the National Council for the Homeland passed a decree concerning agrarian reform. On the fifth anniversary of promulgation of the decree, a solemn meeting was organized by workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform and of the Chief Council of the Peasant Self-Help Association.

At the meeting held under the chairmanship of the Director of (the Minister's) Chancery, Kleszczycki, a speech on the importance of the Decree for Agrarian Reform was delivered by Vice-Minister Kowalewski. He said that an appraisal of every historical occurrence must be made with full appreciation of the conditions prevailing at the time the occurrence took place. The speaker gave a thorough analysis of the conditions existing in Poland in 1944 and pointed out that the decree on agrarian reform played a great role in post-war Poland. The decree has definitely contributed to stabilisation of the people's regime in Poland by wiping out the influence of land-owners on Polish life, by laying foundations for the worker-peasant alliance, which triumphed at the time when land-owners' estates were divided by the peasants.

Estimating the role of the decree from the perspective of the past and its importance for preparation of a new era in the history of Polish villages, building the foundations of socialism, Vice-Minister Kowalewski stated that the anniversary of the decree on agrarian reform is and will be celebrated as a democratic holiday. Dziennik Ludowy, #244, September 7, 1949 and others

48 lines-excerpts

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THEY MAY PRAISE - BUT NOT CRITICISE! PARODY OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH
AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - Our correspondent reports from Bridlington: On the second day of the TUC (British Trade Union Congress) discussions, stormy incidents between the Presidium and the delegates took place again. Just as on the first day, the presidium ruthlessly thwarted all opposition and did not allow critics to take the floor.

A part of the report of the TUC Executive, concerning withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions, was discussed on Tuesday.

A resolution of local government workers, supporting the above decision, was read afterwards.

The union of foundry industry workers brought in a counter-resolution, sharply protesting against the TUC withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

After so-called discussions, during which many delegates were not permitted to speak, both resolutions were put to the vote. The resolution of local government workers passed with 6,258,000 votes while the resolution of foundry industry workers received 1,700,000 votes.

Rzeczpospolita, #246, September 7 and others, 80 lines-excerpts

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF FISHING TESTS IN BALTIC. Domestic despatch

The Maritime Research Institute has been engaged for a long time in test fishing in the so-called "Rynna Slupska" (the Slupsk banks) using for this purpose the M.S. "Siedlecki" and a research cutter, "Ewa II."

Owing to the fact that the Institute used research methods based on Soviet experience, the expedition succeeded in discovering new fishing grounds abounding in cod and herring. Now these fishing grounds are being used by more than ten cutters owned by the "Arka" State Enterprise as well as by private fishermen. The cutters always return from catches with large loads.

The results of the above work are evidence of substantial help furnished by the State to fishermen and of the advantages of test fishing.

Polska Zbrojna, #245, September 7 only, 11 lines-verbatim

WE SHALL HAVE BETTER AND MORE COMFORTABLE ROADS.

Domestic despatch

A modern road which is supposed to last some fifty years, is being built in Milicz County, adjacent to Krotoszyn County, (Province of Poznan). It will be a representative Polish road which, we hope, will be an example for reconstruction and enlargement of the network of modern roads in Poland.

Slowo Powszechne, #242, Sept. 7 only, 10 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY
TO COMRADE STALIN AND TO COMRADE BIERUT. Domestic Despatch

The Congress of Fighters for freedom and democracy, in meeting on September 1 and 2, sent the following telegrams:

President Boleslaw Bierut
Warsaw-Belvedere,

Aware that the independence of our country, won with the brotherly help of the Soviet Army and of the nations of the Soviet Union and the happiness and safety of future generations are bound to the victory of progressive powers, we shall adhere to the camp of international solidarity, headed by the USSR, which fights for freedom and peace.

Generalissimo Jozef Stalin
Moscow -Kremlin

Under your ingenious leadership the heroic Soviet Armies have dispersed the Hitlerian hordes and delivered our country. Today, when the imperialistic warmongers try to start a new war, the Polish nation, which was so severely hurt by the war, looks forward with hope and trust towards the unconquerable Soviet Union, and towards Moscow - the capital of peace. We shall unite our forces with all the forces of peace and democracy in the whole world, but first of all we shall strengthen the bonds of eternal friendship with the Soviet nation. Trybuna Ludu #245 Sept 6, and others (76 lines) Excerpts

AMBASSADORIAL TEARS Article

The third day (in September 1939) had come after the President declared in his message, that the situation appeared "quite clear".

About eleven o'clock the Sunday crowds thronging in the streets of Warsaw were suddenly electrified by a radio communique carrying Good News: "The British ultimatum expires at twelve o'clock noon! The French ultimatum at five o'clock to-day!"

Instantaneously, the swaying crowd rushed towards the British Embassy. Nowy Swiat was filled with people to the brim, more than any tram in post-war Warsaw could possibly be. They shouted and sobbed. They expressed their faith in Great Britain from the bottom of their hearts, and they sobbed with gratitude and hope.

When the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard, appeared on the balcony, the cheers mounted to paroxysmal heights. In his person they greeted and honored Great Britain, the ally, who would keep her promise. The British Ambassador was weeping.

Did he then foresee all the sufferings that were to befall Poland, Warsaw and the crowd cheering below? Did he know that the faith and enthusiasm of those people would be deceived in so short a time?

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Perhaps he was aware that Great Britain would not keep her word, that Poland would have to fight alone and that all her heroism and sacrifice would be trampled into the ground by the heels of German soldiers and the selfishness and meanness of her French and British allies? Perhaps he was aware that the politicians in London were playing a false game?

Or perhaps he could not overcome his great emotion? That we shall not know. Sir Howard has taken the mystery of his tears to the grave with him.
Dzis i Jutro #35 Sept. 4, 1949 only Excerpts (254 lines)

IX-12 AIRPLANES

Domestic Despatch

IX-12 airplanes, purchased in the Soviet Union by the Polish "LOT" Air Lines, will be used for traffic on foreign "LOT" routes after training of flying personnel and after the technical ground personnel becomes familiar with them.

These modern communication planes have the typical shape of a twin-engined machine with its air frame made completely of metal.

Compared to the Dakotas and Li-2, known to "LOT" passengers, which constituted our basic tested communication craft until now, the IX-12 planes signify great progress toward full modernization of our air communication.

The IX-12 planes will comfortably accommodate 28 passengers and even 32 on shorter trips.

The radius of these planes makes it possible for them to fly, without landing, over any route within Europe, at a speed from 310 to 350 km. per hour, depending on the length and type of route.

The IX-12 planes are equipped with complete modern radio-navigation equipment, increasing the flight safety and facilitating landing under all weather conditions.

The safety of flight by IX-12 planes is increased by greater power of engines in relation to the weight of the plane (compared with previously used craft) and also by the feathering of propellers. The latter greatly reduces the resistance of an engine, stopped because of some defect and makes it possible to continue a long flight with the remaining engine, without fear of it being overtaxed.

Automatic equipment and duplication of driving power and of warning instruments, particularly important from the point of view of flight safety and landing, characterize the technical progress represented by these planes.

The use of a three-wheel landing gear with a so-called "nose wheel" increases safety of landings during a strong side wind, to which the orthodox type of airplane (with tail wheel) is very sensitive.

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This also increases the comfort of passengers when boarding the plane, owing to the permanently horizontal position of the aircraft's floor.

Other improvements include very comfortable armchairs with adjustable backs, excellent ventilation and heating system, larger cockpit, etc.

Owing to the purchase of these planes, the "LOT" Air Lines will substantially raise the speed, safety and comfort of their passengers.
Dziennik Baltycki Sept. 4, 1949 #243 only (77 lines) Verbatim

BASIS FOR WILHELM PIECK'S STATEMENT . Article by Henryk
Kassyanowicz

The readiness to bear responsibility for the war, the desire to right the wrongs inflicted on the victims of Hitlerite aggression and, finally, recognition of the Odra-Nysa frontier as an irrevocable frontier, as a frontier of peace between Poland and new Germany, are the touchstone for our nation of the sincerity of peaceful changes in Germany.

It is necessary to strongly emphasize the weight of the speech delivered at the Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy by Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the German People's Council and of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED).

It is understandable that, while observing with sympathy and friendliness social and political changes taking place in the Soviet zone in Germany, Polish public opinion makes its attitude towards the German problem dependent on whether these changes are deep and fundamental.

Today, Western Germany is a replica of Weimar Germany. German revisionism is a parasite living on the problem of German expellees from beyond the Odra, which has been deliberately left unsolved by the Anglo-Saxons, and it constitutes food for strengthening German nationalism.

The offer for peaceful co-operation between People's Poland and future Germany comes from eastern Germany, from the German left wing.

The Potsdam resolutions, which are being put into effect by the Soviet authorities, have apparently borne fruit for the first time. It was impossible to speak of the acceptance of the Odra-Nysa frontier by the Germans - it was necessary first to destroy German Junkerism and especially to solve the problem of the expellees. Before presenting to the Germans the problem of peaceful co-operation with their neighbors, it was necessary to destroy German industrial cartels, which were a potential base for German expansionism.

The German left wing has addressed itself to the problem of future Polish-German relations on the only basis acceptable to us: the frontier on the Odra and Nysa; the admission of the wrongs inflicted on the Polish people by Germany in the past and the readiness to right these wrongs.

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If, in his Warsaw speech, Wilhelm Pieck establishes unbreakable bonds between the Odra-Nysa frontier and the question of European peace, if the German left wing does not confine itself only to a negative attitude towards western German revisionism but launches an offensive against it, this is proof that it feels sufficiently strong to tip the scales in favor of the peace camp in this battle for a new Germany. Rzeczpospolita #243 Sept. 4 only (190 lines) Excerpts

TRADE MARKS FOR SOCIALISED
COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.

Domestic Despatch

The legal position with regard to trade marks has so far been based on the order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of July 6, 1948, concerning the use of trade marks by State or State-administered enterprises (Official Journal of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce No. 14, item 189) and on an executive instruction of September 25, 1948 (Official Journal of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce No. 22, item 297).

The above regulations lost their validity on September 1, 1949. They are replaced by an instruction of the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee of August 8, 1949 concerning the use of trade marks by socialized commercial enterprises.

The above mentioned enterprises may use various trade marks to label the different kinds and variety of merchandise produced or sold by them. These, however, must exclude trade marks in German, trade marks used by foreign enterprises, or bearing the names, pictures or firms of previous owners.

Merchandise may be given a trade mark at the enterprise's discretion or upon the decision of the appropriate Minister. In both cases, however, the trade mark should be registered at the Patent Office to enjoy legal protection. Gazeta Handlowa Sept. 3, 1949 #10 only (94 lines) Excerpts

THE TRUTH ABOUT SEPTEMBER

Domestic Despatch

On September 1, 1939 the most bloody and cruel war in the history of mankind was started. Nazi forces invaded Polish territories, bringing murder and devastation, dropping thousands of bombs on towns and villages.

Social and economic backwardness under the rule of capitalists and great land-holders had made proper equipment of the Polish army impossible.

The reactionary attitude of the leaders and personal interests of the capitalists directed the army against the despised Soviet Union, represented as vast areas of steppes.

According to war plans against the Soviet Union, former fortresses and fortifications along the German border were dismantled, whereas new ones were built on the eastern boundary in Polesia and Wolhynia.

Not until March 1939 did the pre-war leaders prepare a plan

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for war against Germany, establishing the main defense line from the forests of Augustow to the Carpathians.

The catastrophic result of the September campaign was caused by the policy of the reactionary government and, above all, by its hatred towards the Soviet Union.

The French-Polish military agreement provided for immediate intervention on the part of France in case of German aggression against Poland. In reality, the French forces moved into the Saar territory only a few kilometers. That was all.

Allied England also did not fulfill her commitment to immediately bombard military objectives in Germany.

The imperialistic, anti-Soviet policy of England and France, supported by the United States, enabled Hitlerism to conquer European countries, Poland first of all.

The policy of the Soviet Union and its victories brought about a defeat of Hitlerism and the liberation of European countries.

The Soviet Union, still more powerful than before, is the decisive force in defending peace.

We are sure that the catastrophe of 1939 will never occur again. The Polish nation is looking into the future with confidence.

Polska Zbrojna #239 Sept. 2, 1949 and others (502 lines) Excerpts

MR. TOTTEN ABOUT POLAND Domestic Despatch

"I am enchanted by the reconstruction of Warsaw. In Warsaw, as well as in every town I have visited, one can see great vigour in work for liquidation of war destruction."

This is the opinion of Mr. Edward Totten, a lawyer by profession and member of Wallace's progressive party, about his stay in Poland. During his stay in Krakow, he visited historical monuments of the town, where citizen E. Rudzki of the Provincial government showed him round. Afterwards Mr. Edward Totten visited Wieliczka. He will also go to Oswiecim and then to Zakopane.

Dziennik Polski #242, Sept. 4 only (15 lines) Verbatim

PARTY TASKS IN THE NEW SCHOOL-YEAR Article

Elections to over 20,000 parents' committees, representing nearly 250,000 members and organized vacations for over 1,500,000 children, have proved that our party organizations are increasingly interested in educational affairs.

But present achievements are not yet satisfying. Not all party organizations are aware of important educational questions and not all understand that reaction sees in schools one of its principal fields of operation.

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Care for democratization of school life, propagation of Socialist principles, raising of the ideological level of the teachers. - all these important tasks were often ignored by party committees. All these drawbacks must be liquidated within the current year.

Great responsibility rests on Party members who participated in parents' committees and school welfare committees.

The Ministry of Education regards ideological education as a civic as well as a professional duty of every teacher. All secondary school teachers will be obliged to study three text-books concerning this problem, within this year. Trybuna Ludu #243, September 4, only (156 lines) Excerpts

HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY Editorial

Dr. Adenauer, the "fuehrer" of Christian Democracy (CDU), singled out by the Americans for the post of "Premier" of the Western-German Government, recently declared in the American "Life" magazine:

".... (Western) Germany considers itself a member of the Atlantic bloc.... Germany constitutes the Eastern bulwark of free (i.e. capitalistic) Europe. The new German Government WILL NEVER ACCEPT THE PRESENT POLISH -GERMAN FRONTIER on the Odra and Nysa...."

Thus the war program and war offer of capitalistic, aggressive and neo-Hitlerian Germany are clearly formulated.

But thanks to social and economic reforms in the Soviet zone, these ominous powers of old Germany are more and more effectively opposed by the camp of German democracy which, headed by the SED (German Socialist Unity Party) and the KPD (German Communist Party) is fighting for the soul of the German people.

For many a century the German nation was being shaped by Junkers and the bourgeoisie. We know how it has been shaped. We know the "mission" in the "East" which was entrusted to the Germans. But there are no damned nor chosen people. And although the German nation is not yet free of a nationalist atmosphere which has so greatly warped them and wronged other nations, still a slow but obvious change is taking place; a deep process of genuine democratization and of transformation of the collective mind towards peaceful co-existence with other nations, as has been explicitly expressed by Wilhelm Pieck.

It is the only, historical opportunity for the German nation, for Poland, for all the neighbours of Germany and for entire humanity.

Zycie Warszawy #243 September 4 and others (142 lines) Excerpts

WHEN PIUS XII ADDRESSES THE POLES Lead Editorial

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland, Pius XII published a message to Polish bishops.

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Let us compare his accusations with reality; with obvious reality known to all Poles from their immediate observations.

Teaching of religion in schools in Poland (as compared with France or the United States) is not only permitted but is financially supported by the State and guaranteed to all children, whose parents desire it. Moreover, in Poland about 300 Children's Homes (with 15,000 children) are maintained by monastic orders. 600 kindergartens (with 22,000 children) and about 40 secondary general education schools (9,000 pupils) are also directed by monastic orders. There is also a Catholic University in Lublin. The number of cloisters and nunneries in Poland has not decreased but, on the contrary, has increased: there were 1,742 cloisters and nunneries in 1939 and 2,010 in 1949. The number of nuns increased from 17,265 in 1939 (Poland's population then amounting to 35,000,000) to 18,659 in 1949 (Poland numbering only 25,000,000, people).

The "persecuted" Catholic press is publishing 63 periodicals with a circulation of 700,000. "What would this press write about if censorship creates obstacles to every expression"? In reality, the range of expression in the Catholic press is very large and by no means limited to Church affairs.

Sick people in hospitals and their visitors know well that the sick are not only PROVIDED with "every religious comfort" but also that, in many hospitals, divine service is performed. Also prisoners are provided with spiritual comfort.

That all letters, wherever despatched, are delivered by the Polish post office, is a fact which is generally known, also by the bishops.

There is no need to elaborate upon freedom for religious practices in Poland. Every believer and every vicar are aware of it. Or perhaps the Pope, speaking about the "hindrance to religious practices", meant the reconstruction of Polish churches?

Scaffolds raised and still being raised round dozens of churches throughout Poland, including the Polish Western Territories, clearly and emphatically illustrate the alleged "persecution" of the Catholic religion in Poland.

We might ask ourselves: "What was the real purpose of the Pope's message to Polish bishops?" The answer is but too simple: it was aimed at making trouble among the Polish people.

Thus, the aim is POLITICAL.

Pius XII wants to stir up discord among the Polish nation. He wants to foment baseless anxiety, by means of reproaches, clearly opposed to reality.

In view of this situation, Polish public opinion is entitled to demand that the Polish bishops take a clear stand, in accordance with truth and patriotic conscience.
Zycie Warszawy #245, September 6, and others (84 lines) Excerpts

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SIGNIFICANCE OF MERGER

Lead Editorial

The merger of 11 organizations of fighters for freedom and democracy has been accomplished during the symbolic month of reconstruction of new Poland's capital, a leader in the labor competition movement.

This merger proves that we are willing to embark on even greater tasks in the reconstruction and re-shaping of our country, marching towards socialism.

The new and precise program of action includes the following principal tasks: - (1) fight against the remnants of reaction; (2) exposure of the enemy's fighting methods; (3) consolidation and protection of the achievements of democracy and (4) lead in the labor competition movement.

All this can be achieved if we continue to develop ideological and political enlightenment in our ranks and to strengthen fraternal ties with people's democracies.

Our principal concern should, therefore, be the purity of our ranks, as well as education and the ideological, social and political training of our cadres. The slogan for our every-day life in this glorious service to People's Poland should be the words of the President of the Republic, our first fighter for freedom and democracy, who said: "In your united ranks, raise high the banner of solidarity of all ordinary people fighting for freedom and peace".
Dziennik Ludowy Sept. 4, 1949 #241 and others (52 lines) Excerpt

COMPLETE FAILURE OF MARSHALL PLAN

Lead Editorial

The Council of Europe, debating in Strasbourg, made a frantic appeal to America to reduce tariffs on European imports, because otherwise all Marshall aid will prove ineffective. At the same time, the American Expert Mission now visiting Europe established that the Marshall Plan has not succeeded in remedying the European dollar shortage and that it seems that Western Europe will fail to achieve economic self-sufficiency by 1952, which was the Marshall Plan's actual aim.

All this indicates that the Marshall Plan has failed as an effective remedy for post-war economic difficulties of Western Europe.

While restricting Western Europe's freedom in economic relations with Eastern Europe, the Marshall Plan, at the same time, forces the former to import from and export to America.

Western Europe has become such a slave of American capital that the latter will not renounce its easy spoil willingly. Dramatic conversations are now proceeding in Washington on the subject of the deplorable financial state of Western European countries. In these talks, American pressure was revealed in unprecedented form. It is not out of the question that, as the result of this pressure, the British Pound and many other Western European currencies will be devaluated. This will be still another victory of the dollar, to the detriment of Western Europe. Kurjer Codzienny Sept. 4, 1949 and others
(112 lines) Excerpt

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
No. 44 of August 2, 1949

ITEM 329

Agreement

on economic collaboration and exchange of commodities between the Polish Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed, together with a Protocol, in Warsaw on May 30, 1948.

(Ratified under the law of June 26, 1948
Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 34, item 232).

In the Name of the Polish Republic,
Boleslaw Bierut,
President of the Polish Republic,

brings the following to general cognizance:

On the thirtieth day of May nineteen hundred and forty eight, an Agreement of the following literal tenor concerning mutual economic collaboration and exchange of commodities between the Polish Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed, together with a Protocol, in Warsaw:

Agreement

concerning mutual economic collaboration and
exchange of commodities

between

the Polish Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Actuated by a desire to extend and strengthen mutual relations between both countries, the President of the Polish Republic and the Presidium of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have resolved to conclude an Agreement concerning Mutual Economic Collaboration and Exchange of Commodities, and to this end have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

the President of the Polish Republic has appointed Mr. Hilary Minc,
Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the Presidium of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has appointed Mr. Kristin Dobrev,

Minister of Commerce and Food Supply, who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and proper form, agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1. Both High Contracting Parties resolve to take the necessary steps for realizing the closest possible mutual economic collaboration, particularly as regards exchange of commodities and in the technical field.

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Article 2. To this end, both High Contracting Parties:

(a) shall thoroughly investigate all possibilities of extending and strengthening mutual economic relations, and particularly of commercial transactions, making allowance if need be, for the participation of third parties;

(b) shall make provision, in their respective economic plans, for deliveries to the other country and purchases in the other country;

(c) shall examine the possibilities of maximum utilization, each for its own needs, of the other Contracting Party's industrial production;

(d) shall examine the economic and technical conditions of agricultural production and alimentation, and shall jointly examine the possibilities of distribution of work, production of certain agricultural articles, means of agricultural production and production of agricultural and food industry articles;

(e) undertake to consult each other in matters relating to procedure in international organizations, institutions and at economic conferences, for the purpose of adapting joint aims to the needs of the world market and to the defense of joint interests in the aforesaid field;

(f) shall conclude a special agreement with a view to utilizing railway, maritime, river and air means of communication as well as both countries' ports to the maximum;

(g) shall establish principles of collaboration between scientific institutions and methods for exchange of scientific and technical experience.

Article 3. With a view to realization of the present Agreement, a Permanent Commission shall be appointed. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by both High Contracting Parties, an equal number of members, from 3 to 7, for each Party.

Article 4. The Permanent Commission, provided for in article 3, shall not replace the already existing organs for relations between both Governments, but shall constitute an additional factor on a high level to facilitate relations, solve possibly arising difficulties and contribute initiative in the field of jurisdiction, as established in the attached supplementary protocol.

Article 5. Regulations concerning the method for convocation of the Permanent Commission are stated in the Protocol attached to the present agreement.

Article 6. The present agreement will be ratified and will enter into force on the day of exchange of ratification documents, which will take place in Sofia. The present agreement is concluded for a period of five years from the day of its entry into force, with automatic extension for a further period of five years, unless the agreement is denounced by either of the High Contracting Parties six months prior to the expiration of every five-year period.

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Article 7 The present agreement was prepared in two identical copies, each in the Polish and Bulgarian language and both texts are equally valid.

Warsaw, May 30, 1948

By authorization of the
President of the Polish Republic
(Signed) H.Minc

(Seal)

By authorization of the Presidium of
the Great National Assembly of the
Bulgarian People's Republic K.Dobrev.

Protocol to the Agreement.

concerning economic cooperation and trade between the Polish Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Article 1 The Permanent Commission, created on the strength of Article 3 of the Agreement on economic cooperation and trade between the Polish Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic, has the following tasks:

- (a) to prepare plan for economic cooperation within the framework of the present Agreement;
- (b) to devise new possibilities for cooperation, not provided for by the present Agreement and to submit plans for their realization;
- (c) to coordinate the plans of both countries concerning trade transactions with other countries;
- (d) elimination of possible obstacles and difficulties which might arise in connection with the execution of the present Agreement.

Article 2. (1) The Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic will appoint, within thirty days from the day of entry into force of the present Agreement, a Chairman and two members of the delegation to the Permanent Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the delegation of the country, on whose territory the Commission will hold its session, will become Chairman of the Permanent Commission. He will exercise the functions of Chairman of the Permanent Commission until the next session.

(3) The Permanent Commission will hold its sessions in Poland and Bulgaria in turn, once in three months, according to a previously agreed agenda.

Article 3 The sessions of the Permanent Commission will be convoked by its Chairman. A special session will be convoked by the Chairman of the Permanent Commission at the request of either Contracting Party. The first session of the Permanent Committee should take place in Sofia within two months from the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

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The agenda of the session of the Permanent Commission will be prepared by the Chairman of the Permanent Commission on the basis of proposals submitted by both delegations one month prior to convocation of the session. The agenda of the first session of the Permanent Commission will be approved at the first session of the Commission.

Article 4 Each delegation will have its permanent technical apparatus, headed by a Secretary. The Secretary is not a member of the delegation.

Article 5 The Permanent Commission may summon to its session, in case of need appropriate experts in an advisory capacity or may transfer certain matters to Sub-Commissions of experts, created for the purpose. This refers in particular to:

- (1) trade transactions,
- (2) industrial cooperation,
- (3) agricultural, forestry and food supply cooperation,
- (4) communication and transportation,
- (5) scientific and technical cooperation.

The Sub-Commissions will submit the results of their work to the Permanent Commission. Each Sub-Commission will include specialists in their respective spheres, who will be appointed by both Contracting Parties.

Article 6 The delegations of both Contracting Parties will submit the results of their work to their respective Governments for approval. The proposals of both delegations, submitted for approval, must be identical.

Article 7 The Permanent Commission will prepare its terms of reference and submit them to both Governments for approval.

Article 8 All expenses connected with the maintenance and work of the Permanent Commission during its sessions will be defrayed by the Contracting Party on whose territory the session is held.

All other expenses connected with the work of the Commission will be defrayed by each of the Contracting Parties.

The present Protocol forms an integral part of the Agreement on economic cooperation and trade.

After a study of the above Agreement, we deemed and deem it right, both in its entirety and in every decision contained therein; we declare the agreement accepted, ratified and approved and we promise that it will be undeviatingly adhered to.

In witness thereof we issued the present document, provided with the seal of the Republic, in Warsaw, on the 20th. day of August 20, 1948

(Signed) Poleslaw Lierut
(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz,
President of Council of Ministers
(Signed) Zygmunt Modzelewski,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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ITEM 330

Government Declaration of February 10, 1949

concerning the exchange of ratification documents relating to the Agreement on economic cooperation and trade between the Polish Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic signed, with the Protocol, in Warsaw on May 30, 1948.

It is hereby announced that in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement on economic cooperation and trade between the Polish Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic, signed with a Protocol, in Warsaw on May 30, 1948, the exchange of ratification documents pertaining to the above Agreement took place in Sofia on January 12, 1949

(Signed) Z. Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

STAT

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 September 8, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

CONGRESS DELEGATES VISIT OŚWIĘCIM Domestic Despatch

A group of 48 foreign delegates to the Congress of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy visited Oświęcim on September 8. The camp and museum and the Brzeżinka camp made a gruesome impression on the foreign guests. This was expressed by the Honorary Chairman of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners, Colonel Manhes who said the following to a PAP representative: "We have visited Oświęcim and Brzeżinka. To us, Frenchmen, especially to those who also were prisoners, it was a real pilgrimage to places where our brothers have suffered and died. The site of pain and tortures moved us to the bottom of our hearts."
 Rzeczpospolita #247 Sept. 8, 1949 and others (18 lines) Verbatim

DEPARTURE OF POLISH WRITERS TO PEN Domestic Despatch
 CONGRESS IN VENICE.

Delegates of the Polish PEN Club: Jan Parandowski, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, Tadeusz Breza, Leon Kruczkowski, Michal Rusinek, Alexander Wat and Adam Wazyk left Warsaw on September 7 for the Twenty First Congress of the PEN Club in Venice which will begin on September 10 and last until the 17th. Delegates of fifty countries will take part in the Congress.
 Rzeczpospolita #247 Sept. 8, 1949 only Verbatim (11 lines)

CELEBRATION OF FIFTH Domestic Despatch
 ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIA'S LIBERATION

A solemn meeting to celebrate the fifth anniversary of liberation of the Bulgarian People's Republic will take place at 5 P.M. on September 8 in the Concert Hall at 3/5 Aleja Wyzwolenia. The meeting has been organized by the Slav Committee in Poland and by the Polish-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Invitations may be obtained at the headquarters of the above Society, 12 Aleja Stalina from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Rzeczpospolita #247, Sept. 8, 1949 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

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DECREE ON FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AS
A GUARANTEE OF RELIGIOUS ORDER AND FREEDOM.
LETTER FROM REV. JOZEF RAATKE.

Domestic Despatch

Our editor received a letter from Rev. Jozef Raatke, Administrator of Paczew parish in Skorz township, Starogard County, stating in part: "Propaganda is being conducted, which tries to delay every step toward reconstruction and development of the State by workers. It is said that there is no religious freedom in Poland, whereas every honest man sees that all churches are open and filled with the faithful and that the Government is spending enormous sums for reconstruction of churches, which were deliberately destroyed and burned by fascist aggressors. As a priest, I declare that the recent decree concerning freedom of conscience, which guarantees freedom of prayer to children of the Church and which justly condemns and threatens with punishment those who want to misuse the holy faith to spread chaos and disrupt the unity of the people, furnishes a guarantee of freedom."

Dziennik Baltycki #245 Sept. 6, 1949 and others Excerpts
(75 lines)

WHAT AMERICANS SAY ABOUT THEIR DIPLOMATS Article

The "Atlantic States" are of vital importance to the US.

Undoubtedly bearing this in mind, President Truman appointed Mrs. PERLE MESTA to the post of U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg.

Mrs. Perle Mesta is a real pearl among American multi-millionaires. Primarily, because the funds of the Mesta family played a prominent role in the recent election campaign (obviously in favour of President Truman); secondly, because Mrs. Mesta's gifts of fortune are coupled with eminent intellectual gifts.

On her way to Luxembourg, at a reception given by her for the Press at the Paris "Ritz" Hotel, Madam Ambassador Mesta told the assembled journalists that (we quote from the "New York Times") "SEVERAL DIPLOMATIC DINNERS OF THE KIND FOR WHICH SHE (MRS. MESTA) IS KNOWN COULD HELP TO ASSUAGE THE COLD WAR BETWEEN EAST AND WEST".

Later, in view of the SHOCKING impression provoked by the declaration in Paris of the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg, Madam Ambassador Mesta's Press Secretary felt obliged to announce that: "MRS. MESTA DOES NOT INTEND TO SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS AT RECEPTIONS GIVEN IN LUXEMBOURG".

We sigh with relief. Because, what would have happened if she so intended? Zycie Warszawy Sept. 8, 1949 only #2+7
(36 lines) Verbatim

NEW STRUCTURE AND ESSENCE IN
TRADE UNION SPORT ASSOCIATIONS Domestic Despatch

The first National Conference of Trade Unionist Sport Associations concluded its two-day session on Wednesday.

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The Chairman of the Trade Union Council, Burski, emphasized the special importance of moral improvement in our sport activities and the necessity for extensive social-educational work. Old bourgeois sporting clubs which, over many years have done much useful work, have been taken over by workers. At present, the trade unionist sporting clubs are faced with the task of fundamentally transforming their social and ideological character. The names of the clubs will not be changed, as was proposed by over-zealous members, but the clubs will be imbued with new socialist essence. The trade unionist sporting clubs will undoubtedly play a great role in the struggle of the working class for progress and peace. Rzeczpospolita #247 Sept.8,1949 and others (77 lines) Excerpts

CONFESSOR AS INFORMER.
SECOND DAY OF LODZ TRIAL OF TRAITORS
TO NATION.

Court News.

Continuing his testimony before the Lodz Court of Appeal, defendant Father Hoszycki admitted that, under the influence of co-defendant Father Gradolewski, he committed many acts incompatible with Christian ethics during the occupation.

The defendant explained that he renounced his Polish nationality for a "quiet life". The priests Tokarek and Jaraszek, whom he betrayed, came to him to confess.

The defendant could not explain why precisely these two priests were arrested by the Gestapo following their close contact with him. His explanations were vague and contradictory. The arrested priests were, among other things, distributors of the underground press.

Describing the details of his apparent arrest, Father Hoszycki became confused in his testimony and found no answers to essential questions asked by the Court, the Prosecutor and even by the Defense Counsel.

He could not explain why he was receiving large food parcels while in German prison. He "did not know" why he appeared before a German "court" in his own clothing and not hand-cuffed.

Father Hoszycki described in detail the Convent of the sisters of "Divine Love", where he was chaplain. He stated that of the 20 sisters there, 12 enrolled in the "German Nationals' List" during the occupation and organized a canteen for German soldiers, expelling the Polish population.

The trial continues.
Zycie Warszawy Sept.8,1949 #247 and others (34 lines) Verbatim

BAND OF ROBBERS BEFORE COURT OF JUSTICE. Domestic despatch

For some time a band of robbers operated in Simanow and Nowy Sacz counties. The band committed many robberies and also attacked members of the Citizens' Militia Reserve. The bandits terrorised people, stole cash, merchandise from cooperative stores and

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attacked persons on the roads. The security authorities have taken the bandits in custody. They are: Jan Fronczek, Marian Pasiut, Jozef Kozuch, Stanislaw Jasica, Jan Navalaniec and J. Wirzyski. Their trial began before the District Military Court on Monday. The reading of the indictment was followed by examination of witnesses by the court.

Dziennik Polski, #245, Sept. 7 only, 35 lines-excerpts

ANGLO-SAXONS FINANCED GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY IN AUSTRIA DURING THE WAR. FOREIGN
Foreign Despatch

Moscow - Unsettled points of the draft of the peace treaty with Austria were discussed by the Deputy Foreign Ministers in July and August, TASS reports.

Agreement was rendered impossible, because representatives of the Western Powers deviated from the resolution of the Foreign Ministers' Council, approved at the Paris conference, to a great extent. This tendency of Western representatives is best illustrated by their attitude towards USSR drilling and operation of oil fields in Austria.

The Western Powers' representatives demanded that Austria pay the UN and their citizens full indemnity for damage inflicted by German firms.

It appeared from their arguments that, during the war, American and British enterprises were financing the construction of numerous industrial establishments in Austria (i.e. in an enemy country). These establishments were utilized by the fascists for their war purposes and at the same time brought profits to American and British capitalists.

At present, the U.S., British and French representatives desire to obtain full compensation from Austria for capital investments, which the German industrial establishments received from their firms during the war, which firms, on the other hand, had a share in the profits.

It is obvious that the Soviet representative could not agree to this proposal.

On September 1, the representatives of Great Britain, U.S. and France declared that they were not authorized to continue discussions and proposed discontinuation of the Deputies' conference, which resulted in interruption of further discussion on the remaining unsettled articles.

Polska Zbrojna, #246, September 8 and others,
58 lines-verbatim

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BRUTAL ATTACK OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS
ON CZECH SOLDIERS.
Prague (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Czech Foreign Ministry has sent a Note to the U.S. Embassy in Prague protesting against the brutal attack of soldiers of the American Occupation Army in Germany on 22 Czech soldiers on August 27.

The Czech soldiers came to a frontier settlement called Ceske Nove Domky to load fuel wood on a car. On their return journey, on Czech territory, they were stopped by soldiers of the American Occupation Army.

The American soldiers, threatening them with the use of arms, forced the Czech soldiers to cross the frontier and marched them off to the town of Weiden in Bavaria. They were subjected there to brutal interrogation, during which the abducted soldiers were encouraged to betray military secrets and to desert the Czech Army.

The Czech soldiers were not brought back to the frontier and handed over to the Czech authorities until August 28.

The Czech Foreign Ministry strongly protested against the behaviour of the American Military Authorities and requested that this incident be investigated and the guilty punished. Zycie Warszawy, Sept. 8, 1949 #247 and others (34 lines) Verbatim

PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO Foreign Despatch
Mexico (POLISH PRESS AGENCY)

On September 5, as we already announced, the Peace congress, at which all nations of the American continent are represented, was opened.

Over 1,000 delegates are taking part in the Congress. The delegates arriving from various countries were enthusiastically greeted by immense crowds.

The Chairman of the Congress, Mr. Enrique Gonzales Martinez, a Mexican, delivered the inaugural address. He stated that it is the aim of the Congress to show America's people the danger emanating from the activity of warmongers. He likewise announced continuation of the Congress' work by a permanent committee, which will be elected by the Congress. After reading of a proclamation by the former president of Mexico, Cardenas, a speech followed by the Chairman of the Labor Confederation of Latin America, Mr. Lombardo Toledano, who stressed that the present fight for peace is a continuation of the fight which the world's peoples fought, against fascism, on battle fields. "We shall achieve peace", Toledano said - "if we fight for peace. We must answer the war instigators by consolidating ranks in the peace camp. At the top of the programme of active struggle for peace," Lombardo Toledano said, - "is the fight against the armament race, the fight to stop atomic bomb production and control over the use of atomic energy as well as defence of the rights of man and of democratic institutions." Slowo Powszechna #243, Sept. 8, and others (95 lines) Excerpts

250 BELGIAN CITIZENS DECORATED
WITH POLISH ORDERS.
Brussels.

Foreign Despatch

On the fifth anniversary of Brussels' liberation from the German invader, the Polish Minister, Aleksander Krajewski, on behalf of the Polish Government, bestowed the order of Victory and Freedom on 250 Belgian citizens, for help and protection given to Polish soldiers during the German occupation. Polska Zbrojna #246 September 8 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

REORGANIZATION OF DUTCH INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE ON AMERICAN PATTERN
The Hague (TASS)

Foreign Despatch

According to "Ye Mentyandro", the Dutch Intelligence Service is now organized on the American pattern and special funds have been allocated to it.
Wolnosc #200, Sept 8, 1949 only (6 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

AUGUSTOW CANAL WILL
BE READY FOR USE.

Domestic Despatch

After completion of the eastern sector of the Augustow Canal, the "Hydrotest" State Enterprise began dredging and widening the Canal in the sector between Biebrza and Augustow and began reconstruction of locks. Two modern locks have been completed. The lock gates are made of iron and are much more durable than the former wooden lock-gates. Dredging and deepening of the Canal over a five-kilometer stretch between Borki and Sosnow is proceeding. 40,000 cubic metres of the 75,000 c.m. of mud planned for next year have already been removed after fulfilment of this year's plan, the entire canal will be open for navigation. Only some dredging will be done in 1950. (23 lines) Verbatim
Kurjer Codzienny #247 Sept.8, 1949 only

GROWTH OF SOCIALIZED
TRADE IN VILLAGES.

Article

The number of members in village co-operatives has reached the figure of 1,800,000 and is increasing further. The network of agricultural co-operative stores at present numbers about 14,000. Centers for purchasing grain, cattle and pigs are multiplying with great speed.

Clear evidence that this is so, is furnished by the turnover of village co-operatives in 1947 and 1948 and planned for 1949. In 1946 their total turnover amounted to 27,211,000,000 zlotys, in 1947 to 74,705,000,000 zlotys and in 1948 to 147,568,000,000 zlotys. The turnover for this year was planned in an amount of 282,754,000,000 zlotys while monthly turnover to date this year indicates that the plan will be exceeded.

As can be seen from these figures, the turnover of village co-operatives increased more than 10 times between 1946 and 1949 and shows an upward tendency.

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The value of produce to be purchased under the 1949 plan by village co-operatives amounts to 71,598,000,000 zlotys. It is made up as follows: 2,045,000 tons of grain, 50,000 tons of buckwheat and millet, 90,000 tons of oleaginous (sic) 13,000 tons of seeding grain, 700,000 tons of potatoes, 24,000 tons of edible pods, 215,000,000 eggs, 60,000 raw hides, 50,000 tons of vegetables, 15,000 tons of fruits and berries, 6,000 tons of vegetable fibre. Contracts for hogs signed to date cover about 1,400,000 head.

State processing establishments will be the principal recipients of these goods and will receive 52,000,000,000 zlotys worth of produce.

Establishments operated by co-operatives will receive 1,161,000,000 zlotys worth of produce and the co-operative trade network 13,760,000,000 zlotys worth of produce. Other trade organizations will be allocated 3,950,000,000 zlotys worth of produce.

The financial plan of the Peasant Self-Help Central Agricultural Co-operative Organization for 1949 shows what a powerful factor the peasant co-operative movement is in socialized trade in rural districts. It has almost entirely liberated the peasant from speculators by introducing fixed profitable prices into village markets, by assuring the farmers a steady flow of cash and by making planned use of products, produced by them. Consequently, the growth of socialized trade in rural districts deserves special attention.

Gazeta Handlowa #11 Sept.7 only (240 lines) Excerpts

THANKS TO CREATION OF TEAMS,
COAL MINE PRODUCTIVITY INCREASING Domestic Despatch

Labour competition teams, initiated by the Central Leadership of the Miners' Trade Union, can boast of many positive achievements, despite their recent establishments.

There are 14 teams, numbering 209 people, in the "WIECZOREK" coal mine. Their achievements are as follows: Pilak's team is at present exceeding the norm by 34% as compared with only 84% of the norm before formation of the team. The team of Maksymilian Synczak has exceeded the norm by 98.24% whereas previously it only reached 88% of the norm with difficulty. Andrzej Piwowar's team has exceeded the norm by 8.88% compared with 84% of the norm previously.

The "Dobrek" coal mine has three teams, numbering 56 people. Thanks to their work, coal extraction exceeded the norm by 32%.

Three teams, employed in the "WUJEK" coal mine were able to increase their productivity from the previous average of 73% of the norm up to 6% in excess of target.

In the "SOSNOWIEC" coal mine one team exceeded the norm by 61% as compared with the former 8%.
Polska Zbrojna #246 September 8 and others (56 lines) Excerpts

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MORE WHEAT AND MORE WHITE BREAD
SEEDED AREA IS TO BE INCREASED
BY 300,000 HA.

Domestic Despatch

INTERVIEW WITH J.DAB-KOCIOŁ, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Dab-Kocioł, the Minister of Agriculture granted an interview to a PAP (Polish Press Agency) representative, in which he discussed the problems of this year's autumn sowing campaign. He said, inter alia:-

"Autumn sowings will cover an area of 6,150,000 ha., which is nearly 300,000 more than last year. We have provided farmers with 39,000 tons of the best seed and with 665,000 tons of fertilizers and fertilizing lime. We plan to supply 250,000 tons of this lime to farmers in 1950 and about 1,000,000 tons in 1955.

"State assistance to farmers is extensive. Short term LOANS for the purchase of artificial fertilizers and sowing seed, for ploughing and for renting agricultural machinery will amount to 1,260,000,000 zł. in this year's autumn campaign.

"At present we have about 3,000 township machinery centers and nearly 4,000 village branches. Sowing in all State farms is completely mechanized.

"The sowing of various plants should be completed between September 15 and October 10, depending on the part of the country.

"We are steadily trying to increase the seeded area for plants for industrial purposes and for pasture plants. We shall sow more rape, barley and vetch."
Zycie Warszawy Sept.8 and others #247 (84 lines) Excerpts

MODERN AGRICULTURAL COMBINES Domestic Despatch

The Zdzarenko Government Estates Center in Hrubieszow County, including the estates of Horszow, Opolska, Starogard and Ulwosk, received two self-propelled combines of Soviet production. They are the first agricultural machines of that type. In the past we received combines which could function only with the help of tractors.

Rzeczpospolita #247 Sept.8, 1949 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

POLISH GLASSWARE FOR CHINA AND SIAM Domestic Despatch

The Mineral Industry has recently received important foreign orders, including orders for a supply of window glass to China and Siam. This year's plan for export of mineral products is being executed very successfully. During the first seven months of 1949 59.8% of the volume of planned export was effected. This is 37.2% more than last year's export of mineral products within the same period of time.

Rzeczpospolita #247, Sept.8, 1949 only (13 lines) Verbatim

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION CALLS
ON MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Shipping, Citizen Adam Rapacki on Sept.7 received the Hungarian Vice-Minister of Communication, G.Karadi who was accompanied by Director Kavacs and the Commercial Attache of the Legation, A.Simics. Rzeczpospolita #247 Sept.8, 1949 and others

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SECTION B

GERHARD EISLER'S ARTICLE ON
THE ODRA AND NYSA FRONTIER

Article

An article by Gerhard Eisler, outlining the principles of the democratic bloc's programme was published in "Neues Deutschland" of August 21. The article lays special stress on the relation of the bloc to the matter of the Odra and Nysa frontier. The greatest part of the article is devoted to the above problem. We read there the following: "The principles of the democratic bloc refer, in clear and comprehensive language, to our relation to Poland. They make it a national duty for every progressive German to oppose all elements which desire to use the new frontier between Poland and Germany as a means for causing hatred between nations and another war.

"Duty towards one's nation! This is not an easy but a very serious duty, which should permeate all our activity. It is a duty requiring moral courage and political judgment to conquer our old unfortunate megalomania as a 'Herrenvolk' in relation to the Poles, wherever and in whatever form it appears. It requires discontinuance of cowardly silence in the matter of the Polish-German frontier.

"Duty towards one's nation! This means that all parties are ready to organize a fight to make Germans aware that the Polish German frontier is a frontier of peace, that the Polish-German frontier is a problem of the whole nation. That knowledge should reach every village and every home.

"All our assurances about our friendship towards Soviet Russia, towards people's democracies and other peace-loving nations will remain mere words if we do not conduct a consistent fight for understanding, that the new German-Polish frontier is the frontier of peace.

"Can anybody be so silly as to believe friendship possible between Germany and the magnificent forces of world peace, under the leadership of Soviet Russia, if we tolerate on our territory support of war against Polish people's democracy, or if we passively allow such incitement?

"Isn't it high time for all of us to understand at last that American imperialists and their vassals offer us, as carrots to a donkey, revision of the Polish-German frontier, in order to more easily drive us, by means of the American trucheon, into another war against all peace - loving nations of the world? The encouraging glances with which they attempt to incite us against the Poles and by means of which they want us to demand a revision of the new frontier, can be compared to the warm glances, of Chicago slaughter-house owners, at oxen brought into the abattoir.

In the next few days, for the tenth time, the anniversary of the cursed day, arrives, when Hitler, by his march against Poland began the march towards Germany's catastrophe.

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"There should not be a single ruin in Germany, on that day without the inscription: 'The corner-stone under this ruin was laid by Hitler on September 1, 1939, when he began the war against Poland'.

"The principles announced on August 19 require us, especially on the tenth anniversary of the war started by Hitler, to make the whole community realize, more clearly and more intelligibly than heretofore, the necessity for friendship with Russia and with new Poland and to accept the new Polish-German frontier as a frontier of peace."
Swiat i Polska #33 Sept.1, (106 lines) and others Verbatim

IT IS OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO FIGHT FOR PEACE.
SPEECH BY RECTOR KULCZYNSKI AT THE MERGER
CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF FIGHTERS FOR
FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.

Domestic Despatch

On the first day of the Merger Congress of Associations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, on which we report separately, the Vice-Chairman of the Chief Council of the Democratic Party, the Rector of the University and Polytechnic in Wroclaw, Stanislaw Kulczynski delivered the following speech: "Veterans of the last world war, who fought on Western fronts, used to tell the following story:

An American soldier who, through his own thoughtlessness had destroyed an army car, was fined \$10 by his commander. The same soldier, when he sent the receipt for the paid fine to an automobile concern in the United States, received an amount of \$15 from the concern, as a premium for destruction of the automobile.

Can you imagine better, shorter, more lucid and instructive evidence of the contradictions and decay which afflict monopolist American capitalism, than this short story of an American premium paid to a soldier for destruction of an American car, used for the defense of his own American country?

This short anecdote from military life illustrates, better than complicated economic deductions, the true, cynical attitude of great capital towards war and the destruction inflicted by war.

Degenerating monopolistic capital is interested in destruction of its own production. Ruin caused by the war, which means disaster for a working man, misery and despair, is a source of good business for monopolistic capital.

The short story of the American fine and premium for the destruction of an automobile is a true image of the processes now taking place on an European scale. During the inter-war period, Hitler's Germany was armed by Anglo-American capital.

Yesterday's enemies, who had sunk millions of tons in ships, destroyed dozens of English towns, killed hundreds of thousands of Anglo-American sailors and workers, razed vast regions of French, English and Dutch lands now advance to the rank of

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Anglo-Saxon allies, because their own country's destruction is being rebuilt not only by the German proletariat but also with the help of great capital, which is drawing lucrative profits from this process.

Each enlightened worker in England, America, Germany and Japan clearly sees that the Soviet Union, Poland and People's Democratic countries are faithfully supporting the attacked peoples as well as freedom and democracy. Capitalistic monopolists see in them their enemies, who have deprived capitalism of the fruits of victory.

The struggle for peace and social liberation, for our nation, are tantamount to the struggle for independence. Everyone who, by intentional or unintentional sabotage or opposition hinders social and structural reforms, for whom his own future and that of the nation are linked not with peace but with war, not with Socialism but with capitalism, that man is a traitor not only to the cause of his class but to the holy cause of national independence as well.

No one has stronger title to raise the banner of national unity in the struggle for peace, democracy and independence than the United Association of Combatants for Independence and National Liberation.

Kurjer Codzienny #241 Sept. 2 and others (373 lines) Excerpts

NEW POLITICAL MOVE OF PIUS XII Lead Editorial

The voice of secular Rome has been heard again; a new utterance was made by the Pope as a politician who, for the sake of a political struggle, in support of his favorite political camp, has not hesitated to make accusations which clearly conflict with the truth. He did not hesitate to publish a letter which distorts facts.

Pius XII consciously deviates from the truth, intentionally tries to misguide world public opinion, deliberately attempts to sow anxiety and discord in our nation.

Recently, as is generally known, the People's Government (of Poland) has repeatedly taken the initiative in the matter of mutual relations between State and Church and has created a broad platform, which makes lasting solution of that matter possible. An overwhelming majority of the people and a steadily increasing number of priests from various parts of the country have declared themselves against instigation of religious quarrels and for establishment of relations between the State and the Church on the basis created by the Polish Government.

And just at that moment Pius XII, who has behind him a long diplomatic and political career, is publishing the above mentioned letter.

The letter, addressed to the Polish Episcopate, is not compatible with well-known facts. This being so, can the addressee, the Polish Episcopate, maintain silence in this matter? Rzeczpospolita #245, Sept. 6, 1949 and others (128 lines) Excerpts

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VOICE OF MENDACITY AND HATRED Lead Editorial

Reuter's Agency has published the text of a letter addressed by the Pope to Polish bishops.

What violent hatred of Poland and of Poles is shown by the man who assumed the name of Pius XII. In his letter he resorted to arguments which every child in Poland knows to be false.

When and by whom was religion ever persecuted in People's Poland? On the contrary, does not the Government decree guarantee full freedom of religious belief and practice?

Hundreds of thousands of members of Polish Catholic Associations will tell the Pope that this is not true and that they are continuing their activities as before.

In the same way, each sentence in the Papal letter is untrue. It is not true that Catholic publications are restricted, because it is universally known that there are not many countries in the world, even ultra-Catholic ones, where so many Catholic periodicals are being published, as in Poland.

Why does the Pope make those accusations which are, mildly speaking, incompatible with actual facts?

He is alarmed by the patriotic stand of Polish Catholics. "Il Tedesco", the German Pope, is dissatisfied by the fact that the people's masses in Poland have firmly decided to defend the border on the Odra and Nysa. The Pope is indignant because millions of Polish Catholics firmly support the People's Government for defense of peace and freedom.

The Pope's letter has the objective of sowing religious discord in our country, to disrupt the patriotic unity of the Polish nation and to prevent any rapprochement and normal relations between the State and the Church.

Polish public opinion demands that those, to whom the Pope's letter is addressed, i.e. the Polish Bishops, should voice their opinion in this matter and reveal to their flock the untruth and falsehood of that ominous letter. Public opinion demands from the Polish Episcopate the same patriotic attitude as was adopted at the Congress of Polish combatants by scores of honest priests, former fighters for Poland's freedom and now participants in her reconstruction.

Polish Catholics have waited a long time for the Pope's voice.

When, ten years ago Hitler, preparing an attack on Poland, made provocative demands, the Papal Nuncio in Warsaw tried, on behalf of the Pope, to induce Poland to make concessions.

When, after the war, the Polish people took the fate of their country into their own hands and, by heroic efforts, began to heal the wounds inflicted by the German occupant, the voice of the Pope was heard in support of anti-Polish, retaliatory

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ravings of German imperialists.

Now Polish Catholics have at last heard a direct message from the Pope to Polish Bishops. But that message does not differ from the former ones. The Pope's voice has never been in defense of Poland and always against her. Polska Zbrojna #244 Sept. 6 and others (184 lines) Excerpts

MENDACITY

Article

Router reports that Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, published the Pope's letter to Polish bishops on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war.

It is a queer letter. Before we form any conclusions, let us first present some of the Pope's statements:

"The Catholic Church in Poland cannot as yet be considered a free organization". - This is not true, for the Catholic Church is granted all liberties in its religious activities.

"Almost all Catholic associations in Poland have been liquidated". - This also is not true, as there exist very many Catholic organizations, which may easily be confirmed by their members.

"Religion in schools has been prohibited". - Every child in Poland can inform the Pope that it learns religion in class.

"The Catholic religion is persecuted." The truth is that no representative of the Government or political party, nor the press have ever attacked Catholic religion.

"Censorship hinders free expression of ideas in Catholic publications" - Catholic publications in Poland are more numerous than in Western countries and they are free to express their ideas on religious matters.

"Prisoners and sick people in hospitals are refused any religious consolation whatsoever". - This is simply not true.

"Correspondence between the Vatican and Polish bishops has been rendered impossible". - The service of the Polish Post office is the same for all citizens; it does not differentiate between believers and non-believers.

"Religious practice is facing more and more difficulties." - Nobody in Poland can give an instance of this being true.

In the letter discussed above we find a statement that the Pope, through his representatives, personally endeavoured to avoid the war of 1939.

This time there is a fraction of truth in the Pope's statement. But only a fraction. We recall such intervention in Polish affairs, but we also recall the character of it. On July 13, 1939, the Papal Nuncio Cortesi delivered a message to President Moscicki, in which the Pope requested that Poland: (1) cease attacks against Nazi Germany, (2) accede to Hitler's demands concerning Gdansk, (3) start negotiations with Germany.

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Such was the mediation of the Pope, his aim being to help Hitler in his "peace" conquest of Europe.

It is also worth emphasizing that in his letter to the Polish bishops, the Pope did not consider it appropriate to mention, who was guilty in the last war. It seems that the Pope cannot utter such words as Hitler, fascism, Majdanek, Oswiecim, as if there were no German crimes in Poland. We recall that in all the Pope's war-time addresses, these words were also never mentioned.

What was the purpose of the Pope's last move precisely on the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war, and on the day when Polish fighters for freedom and democracy, consisting of workers, peasants, professors and priests were received in audience by the Polish President? What was the purpose of publishing such a letter exactly when, on the anniversary of the war, the solidarity and uniformity of all patriotic and progressive forces in Poland has been demonstrated? And when practicing Catholics requested a settlement of relations with the State on the part of the Church?

The aim is clear. The Pope desires to break the solidarity of the Polish nation and to cause disagreement in our ranks. This attempt has already been repeated many times by the Anglo-American imperialistic bloc and the German revisionists. All these attempts have failed.

There remains only one thing to be said. The deceitfulness of the Pope's letter is so obvious that there arises the question, whether the Polish Episcopate will find it proper to deny the Pope's mendacious statements.

Trybuna Ludu #245, Sept.6,1949 and others (104 lines)

Verbatim

PROVISIONAL IDENTITY CARDS Domestic Despatch

Many inhabitants of Warsaw do not possess identity cards, this being very inconvenient at times. As the issuance of permanent identity cards has not yet been settled, the local governor's office is issuing provisional ones.

To obtain them, it is necessary to provide a photograph, certified by the house administration or work establishment and a birth certificate or an official document giving the name of the petitioner.

The cost of a provisional identity card is 100 zl.
Trybuna Ludu #246 Sept.7,1949 Verbatim (23 lines) only

APPRAISAL AND DUTIES OF TRADE UNION ATHLETES.

AL.BURSKI'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE Domestic Despatch

A National Conference concerning Trade Union Athletics opened in the Headquarters of the Central Trade Union Council. It was organized by the Trade Union Council for Physical Culture

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and Sport. The Central Trade Union Council was represented by its Vice-Chairman, Deputy Cwik. The Conference was attended by representatives of the Central Office for Physical Culture, by delegates of the Central Leadership of the Polish Youth Association (ZMP), of the Central Council for Rural Sport, of 35 trade union sport clubs, of several sport associations, as well as by 140 trade union athletic leaders from all over Poland.

The opening speech was delivered by Aleksander Burski, Chairman of the Council for Physical Culture and Sport, attached to the Central Trade Union Council. He said, *inter alia*:-

"In our circumstances, athletics should serve the working class. All its sectors, such as: sport associations, clubs and factory circles should, therefore, link their sport activities to political, social, cultural and educational work.

"Sport in a community marching toward socialism should be based on strong ideological foundations; we are, therefore, confronted with the task of thoroughly revising the social, ideological and moral foundations of our sport. Everybody should understand that athletics must serve the working class."

The speaker then criticized sporting associations for their inadequate activities in the field of social and political enlightenment of the broad masses of their members. *Zycie Warszawy* Sept.7,1949 #246 and others (70 lines) Excerpts

MAX REIMANN ADDRESSES GERMAN YOUTH Foreign Despatch
Berlin

The ADN agency reports that a public meeting took place in Gelsenkirchen, organized by the Union of Free German Youth in the Northern Rhineland, Westphalia.

A speech was delivered at this meeting by Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party in Western Germany. Referring to the forthcoming manoeuvres of the American army in western Germany, Reimann stated that their object was to prepare new war disturbances on German land.

He emphasized that the forces of the peace camp were more powerful than the forces of the Anglo-Saxon warmongers' camp.

A large part of Reimann's speech was devoted to justification of the Odra-Nysa frontier. He emphasized that it is a peace frontier. *Polska Zbrojna* #245 Sept.7 only. 25 lines-verbatim

REFUND OF OVERPAID TAXES Domestic Despatch

A notice concerning refund of overpaid taxes and stamp duties has been announced in No.29 of the official Journal of the Ministry of Finance.

In connection with abolition of the regulations in force up to now in this matter, the managers of tax collection offices are authorized to order a refund of over-payments in cash,

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regardless of the amount of the over-payment.
A final assessment of taxes must be made before refund can
be made of an over-payment resulting from a provisional
assessment. Slow Powszechne #242, Sept. 7 only
(21 lines) Verbatim

GERMAN EDITION OF
"VOICE OF AMERICA"
Berlin

Foreign Despatch

American occupation authorities have taken over the entire control of information published in Western Germany by creating a new press agency called: "Deutsche Presse-Agentur", which began its activity on September 11.

This agency has been formed by merging the three former agencies of the British, French and American zones and it will form an appendage to the "Voice of America".

The Telepress correspondent reports that the decision to create the "Deutsche Presse-Agentur" was made despite sharp opposition from the British and French, who were of the opinion that American propaganda in Europe (Voice of America) lacks proper understanding for European affairs and is not up to the required standard.

In the conflict between the Americans on one hand, and the British and French on the other, the problem is how to spread lies by means of the most convincing methods.
Dziennik Zachodni #245, Sept. 6, 1949 Verbatim (33 lines) only

IN THE FIGHT WITH DROUGHT.

NEW RAIN PRODUCING INSTALLATION. Domestic Despatch

The first rain-producing installation in Poland has been built in Majkow, near Kalisz. It is an experiment which did not prove a failure. The "rain-factory" at present supplies 76 ha., and works on well-water.

The installation of the "rain-factory" consist of a well 40 m. deep, from which water is pumped, by means of an electric motor, to a 150 cubic meter reservoir. From there water passes to a system of pipes, with a pressure of 5 to 6 atmospheres. The system of pipes brings water to 41 high, automatically revolving hydrants, which can be easily turned on and off. The radius of each hydrant is 25 meters. The watering of 1 ha. tak about one hour. The construction costs are 3,000,000 zl. which are amortised, as a result of improved crops, in about 3 years.
Slow Powszechne, #242, Sept. 7 only (24 lines) Verbatim

AUGUST PLAN OF POWER INDUSTRY EXCEEDED BY 7.2% Domestic Despatch

All power plants throughout the country, subordinated to the Central Power Industry Administration, exceeded their August production plan by 7.2%. Aggregately, 392,887,000 kWh, compared with the 366,430 (sic) kWh planned, were produced. Owing to the high level of water in rivers and reservoirs, water power was utilised on a broad scale. (12 lines) Verbatim
Gazeta Ludowa #212, September 7 only

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Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessary literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

PRESS SERVES CAUSE OF PEACE.

MANIFESTO OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST ORGANIZATION. Domestic Despat

The Polish Journalist Association has received a manifesto from the International Journalist Organization, issued on the occasion of International Peace Day.

"The press", the manifesto reads in part, "plays a most important role in the struggle for peace, which is being waged by the progressive part of humanity. The press can be a dangerous weapon in the hands of those who, following their egoistic aims, support the interests of imperialists, sow hatred between nations and push them towards war.

"You should oppose the propaganda of racist and nationalist hatred, which is a symptom of Fascism.

"You have a powerful weapon at your disposal. Do everything in your power to combat the forces of the enemies of mankind, who aim to transform the press into a weapon of warmongers."

Kurjer Codzienny #277 October 8 and others (40 lines) Excerpts

CELEBRATIONS OF FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
CITIZEN MILITIA'S CREATION

Domestic Despatch

Besides the central celebration in Warsaw on October 7 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Citizen Militia's creation, numerous celebrative meetings connected with Citizen Militia Day took place throughout the country.

Kurjer Codzienny #277 October 8 and others (49 lines) Excerpts

CEREMONIOUS OPENING OF POLISH-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION MONTH

Domestic Despatch

Workers, peasants and school youth manifest their will to tighten brotherly links with nations of USSR.

On October 7 a ceremonious opening of Polish-Soviet Friendship consolidation month took place all over the country. Large crowds marched through the streets of Polish cities on that day, and it was also celebrated by meetings organized in schools and work establishments. The Soviet film festival has also commenced. The programme for Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month is imposing. Trybuna Ludu #277, October 8, 1949 and others

Excerpts (80 lines)

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DEATH AND IMPRISONMENT FOR ECONOMIC
SABOTEURS. VERDICT IN OLSZTYN TRIAL. Domestic Despatch

The verdict has been announced for the former Director of the Government Estate Administration, Jan Koziell-Poklewski and two of his employees, Stefan Kossakowski and Jerzy Binzer, who were tried, according to summary procedure, in the Olsztyn Court of Appeals.

Jan.Koziell-Poklewski has been sentenced to death and loss of public and civic rights forever as well as to forfeiture of property. Stefan Kossakowski has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and to loss of public and civic rights for 5 years. Jerzy Binzer has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and the Court has referred the case for judgement under ordinary procedure.

Announcing the verdict on Koziell-Poklewski and Kossakowski, the Court took into account their activity, characterized by hatred for the achievements of the re-born People's State. It was aimed at disorganization and deterioration of the Government Estate Administration.

They have been consistently acting in accordance with the policy of Polish and foreign reaction, directed against the foundations of the People's State.
Trybuna Ludu #277 October 8 only (36 lines) Verbatim

STATE AID TO STUDENTS TEN
TIMES LARGER THAN BEFORE THE WAR. Domestic Despatch

Citizen J.Ladosz, Chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Polish Students' Organizations, has informed a representative of the Polish Press Agency of the tasks of the Federation connected with the beginning of the school year in establishments of higher learning.

The Federation, which concentrates all students' Mutual Help, Scientific and Athletic Clubs, is striving to create the best possible conditions of study for students.

Aid to students in 1949 has been increased nearly ten times as compared with pre-war aid. We now have 30,000 scholarship holders as compared with less than 5,000 before the war. There is accommodation for 12,000 students in students' hostels and before the end of this year a further 5,000 will be given accommodation. More than 40,000 students receive meals free of charge or at reduced prices and attend students' messes.
Dziennik Ludowy #275 Oct.8 only (15 lines) Excerpts

309 PERSONS RETURNED FROM GERMANY. Domestic Despatch

On October 6 a group of repatriates and reemigrants, consisting of 309 persons, arrived in Szczecin from Berlin.

Trains of reemigrants from Westphalia, Babenhausen, Brunswick, Gustrow and Leipzig are expected in October.
Zycie Warszawy #277 Oct.8 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

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MANIFESTO ISSUED BY NATIONAL
FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY. Foreign Despatch
Berlin, PAP

F O R E I G N

At a meeting of the German People's Council, Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Presidium, read the text of a manifesto to the German nation.

The aims of the National Front are:

- (1) Restoration of political and economic unity of Germany.
- (2) Conclusion of a just peace treaty with Germany as soon as possible.
- (3) Full, unreserved recognition of the Potsdam resolution.
- (4) Restoration of complete sovereignty of the German nation.
- (5) Uncompromising, active fight against fomenters of a new war in Germany.
- (6) Uncompromising, active fight against traitors to the German nation.
- (7) Full, unlimited support for the camp struggling for equal rights and friendship between all nations of the world.
- (8) Immediate restoration of unity and stabilization of life in the capital of Germany: Berlin.
- (9) A uniform currency throughout Germany.
- (10) Immediate abandonment of the policy of subordination of German economy to foreign capital.
- (11) Immediate stoppage of dismantling and of other orders aimed at restriction or liquidation of German peaceful production.
- (12) Abolition of all restrictions introduced by the western powers to obstruct the development of German foreign trade.
- (13) Protection of German people's economy and of private property in accordance with existing laws.
- (14) Improvement of living standards of the population.
- (15) Increased agricultural output.
- (16) A roof over their heads and employment in all zones for repatriated Germans.
- (17) Full and equal rights for all German citizens.
- (18) Freedom of the press, radio and film.
- (19) Issue of effective orders with the object of maintaining and developing German research, technology, science, literature and art.
- (20) Close cultural co-operation between all parts of Germany, without any intervention or restrictions from without.

Slowo Powszechna #273, October 8 and others (200 lines) Excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAKIA DEMANDS RECALL
OF YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE . Foreign Despatch
Prague (PAP)

As reported by us on October 4, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry delivered a Note to the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague stating that the facts, revealed in Rajk's trial, have confirmed the incidents, mentioned in the Czechoslovak Note of July 30, 1949 and stating that the Yugoslav Government has, for a long time, consistently conducted a policy hostile to the Czechoslovak Republic. The hostile policy has grown into activities directly

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endangering the security of Czechoslovakia.

As far back as several years ago the Czechoslovak security service ascertained that certain Yugoslav diplomats in Czechoslovakia were carrying on economic espionage and cooperation with reactionary elements. The facts revealed in the Budapest trial have confirmed and supplemented the proof of espionage activities by Yugoslav diplomats in Czechoslovakia. In connection with this, the Czechoslovak Government considers the presence of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Stilianowicz as undesirable and demands his recall. The Czechoslovak Government considers itself free from obligations emanating from the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav agreement and from the agreement on cultural cooperation.

Rzeczpospolita #277 October 8 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CONVERTED
INTO PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT Foreign Despatch
Berlin, PAP

The reading of the manifesto (to the German people) was followed by discussion.

Then the German People's Council passed to the second item on the agenda, i.e. the present political situation in Germany. Wilhelm Pieck delivered a speech dealing with the principles of the subject. He denounced the policy of the western powers, which have created a separatist West German State for their own imperialistic purposes.

Pieck recalled with gratitude the aid received by the eastern zone of Germany from the Soviet Union.

"The Odra-Nysa frontier", he said, "is a frontier of peace for us." He said, in conclusion, that an incessant struggle for understanding and unity in the nation and country would be carried on throughout Germany.

After the list of speakers had been exhausted, the German People's Council unanimously adopted the following three resolutions:

1. The German People's Council appeals to the Foreign Ministers of the four powers, in accordance with the Potsdam resolutions, to place the German issue on the agenda of their conferences and to expedite the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

2. The German People's Council calls upon the chairmen of provincial parliaments to appoint on Oct. 10 delegates to the House of Lands (Laenderkammer) which is to assemble in Berlin. The life of provincial parliaments is to be extended for one year and Oct. 15, 1950 is the date fixed for new elections, which will take place simultaneously with elections to the People's Parliament (Volkskammer).

3. The German People's Council has been converted into a provisional People's Parliament (Volkskammer). (115 lines)
Slowo Powszechno #273 Oct. 8 and others (Excerpts)

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DRAFT OF LAW FOR REGULATION OF
CHURCH MATTERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Foreign Despatch
Prague (P/P)

On basis of a joint proposal by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Cepicka, and by the Minister of Education, Prof. Nejedly, the Czechoslovak Council of Ministers approved the drafts of laws concerning the creation of a State Bureau for Church affairs and concerning financial appropriations for the Church in Czechoslovakia.

The task of the State Bureau for Church affairs will be to supervise the development of religious life in accordance with the principles of the Czechoslovak Constitution and of the people's democratic system. The Bureau will be headed by a special Minister, appointed by the President of the Republic and in Slovakia the work of a similar institution will be under a Commissioner, appointed by the Czechoslovak Government.

The draft of the law, concerning financial appropriations for the Church, stipulates that the State will cover the personal expenses of ecclesiastics of all creeds and church associations and also the overhead expenses, connected with the performance of religious service, of the Church and Church associations. Schools, institutes and ecclesiastical seminaries will be maintained from public fund and the property of the Church and of Church associations will pass entirely under the control of the State. Rzeczpospolita #277, October 8, 1949 and others (47 lines) Excerpts.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.
OTTO GROTEWOHL PREMIER OF GOVERNMENT WILL
SEAT IN BERLIN.
PARLIAMENT CONSISTS OF TWO CHAMBERS.
APPEAL TO BIG FOUR. Foreign Despatch
Berlin (Polish Press Agency)

An extraordinary session of the German People's Council took place in Berlin on Friday at noon.

The Chairman of the Council, William Pieck, read the text of a proclamation to Germans, which contains the principal postulates concerning future Germany.

A German Democratic Republic has been established in the capital of Germany, in Berlin, in accordance with the proposals of the manifesto, unanimously accepted by the Council,

The German People's Council has been transformed into a provisional People's Parliament (Volkskammer) which, at its first meeting, appointed the Chairman of the German Socialist Unity Party, Otto Grotewohl to the position of Premier and entrusted him with the mission of establishing the Government of the Republic.

It has been decided that parliament will consist of the People's Chamber (Volkskammer) and of the Chamber of Lands (Laenderkammer). Zycie Warszawy #277 Oct. 8 and others. (281 lines) Excerpts

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SECRET GERMAN ARMY, HEADED BY GENERAL GUDERIAN,
 CREATED IN WESTERN GERMANY FOR PURPOSE OF
 POLITICAL TERRORISM. Geneva (Telepress) Foreign Despatch

All units of the Swiss Intelligence Service were brought into action a week ago. This was caused by strong pressure on the part of the U.S. Legation in Berne, demanding the finding of documents, known under the mysterious name of "Operation Phoenix", which were lost together with the U.S. courier carrying them to Switzerland.

According to news which arrived in Geneva, the American Ambassador in Paris, Bruce, made a sharp protest to the French Government, concerning this matter. He announced that in case the courier, whose every trace was lost after his departure from Paris is not found, he will "disperse the entire French cabinet".

Permanent employees of the U.N. Social Economic Council in Geneva received urgent inquiries from their governments. The tenor of these inquiries indicates that public opinion has an inkling of the contents of this document, concerning an elaborate American plan for "police terrorism" in countries embraced by the Atlantic Pact.

It appears from details known at present that American agents in Europe are especially interested in two points, i.e. 1) in increased police terrorism in Atlantic Pact countries and (2) in re-birth of the German army. According to information obtained from Germany, numerous clubs for officers, experienced in terroristic police activity, were recently created in that country. This matter is dealt with in the plan for "operation Phoenix", which orders General Halder to form small units, specially trained for street fighting and for anti-worker action.

Kurjer Codzienny #277 and others Oct. 8 (125 lines) Excerpts

ECONOMIC

POLAND REPRESENTED AT
 FOREIGN FAIRS.

Domestic Despatch

In the Head Office of the International Poznan Fair a press conference took place at which information was issued concerning Poland's participation in International Fairs in Vienna and Prague.

Poland participated for the first time in the autumn Fair in Vienna, September 9 to 21, having been allotted an area of 500 square metres for her pavilions, which were visited by more than 400,000 persons. The food, porcelain and crystal (cut-class) exhibits roused the greatest interest.

The fiftieth jubilee Fair in Prague was open from September 10 to 20. The Polish pavilion occupied a space of 700 square metres. The greatest interest was roused by food and textile exhibits. More than a million persons visited the Polish pavilion. Next to the Soviet pavilion, our pavilion was the largest of the 14 pavilions of foreign countries, which participated in the Fair.
 Rzeczpospolita #277 Oct. 8, 1949 and others (27 lines) Verbatim

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NEW CRANES IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

Ten new cranes, constructed in Czechoslovakia according to Polish specifications, are being assembled on Okretowa (Ship) island in the port of Szczecin. From there the cranes are moved by floating crane to the wharfs. Czechoslovak mechanics have recently finished the assembly of the fourth crane, which was placed on the Gliwice wharf in the new port for bulk loading. The assembly of the fifth crane on the Katowice wharf is almost finished. These are coal cranes equipped with motors supplied by Hungarian industry.

The new units will increase coal-loading capacity. Other capital investments in the bulk cargo loading basin are being effected according to plan. Capital investments are being effected in the port and in the railway system in connection with construction of a railway station.

This will contribute to a considerable increase in coal exports, the handling of which will be mechanised to a maximum degree and will be exceedingly rapid and efficient. The bulk cargo loading port will be equipped not only with modern cranes but also with coal car unloaders and a belt conveyor.

Rzeczpospolita, #277, Oct. 8 and others, 32 lines-verbatim

ELECTRIC POWER STUDENTS RETURN FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Domestic despatch

A group of Polish students, provided with scholarships of the Central Electric Power Bureau, returned from Czechoslovakia last week. The group, composed of 18 students, attended an eight week vacation training course in power stations in Prague, Brno, Karwin, Frwenice, Kolin and Trutnov, specialising in electrotechnical and mechanical work.

The Polish students were most cordially received by representative of the Czechslovak Central Electric Power Bureau, who facilitated their visit to the Prague Fair, to large cities and health resorts in Czechoslovakia, including Prague and Marianske Lazne (Marienbad).

Rzeczpospolita, #277, Oct. 8 and others, 18 lines-verbatim

SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL IN POLAND OPENED.

Domestic despatch

On October 7, the ceremonious inauguration of the Soviet film festival in Poland, attended by representatives of the Government, political parties and social organizations, took place in the "Palladium" cinema.

A Soviet film, "The Stalingrad Battle", was shown at the inauguration. This story of the last war's great epic received a Grand Prix at the International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia.

Trybuna Ludu, #277, October 8 and others, 42 lines-excerpts

SIX-YEAR PLAN WILL TRANSFORM LUBLIN PROVINCE FROM AGRICULTURAL INTO INDUSTRIAL-AGRICULTURAL REGION.

Domestic despatch

A plenary session of the Lublin Provincial National Council took place in the conference room of the new headquarters in Lublin. The session was attended by many representatives of the local population, Lublin workmen and peasants from adjacent villages.

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During the period of the six-year plan, 45 new large and 13 smaller industrial plants will be built in Lublin Provinces, in which more than 40,000 workers will be employed. The food distribution network will be increased to 5,000 stores, of which 3,000 in villages. The construction of warehouses and refrigerating plants will facilitate storage of fruit and vegetables in Autumn and Winter and the storage of grain. 65 new dairies will assure an appropriate supply of milk. The extension of State and cooperative collective feeding places will be available to more than 60,000 persons.

In the sphere of communication, it is planned to construct two railway lines and 400 kilometres of narrow gauge lines. At the cost of approximately 14,000,000,000 zlotys, more than 1,000 kilometres of new highways will be built. Approximately 3,000,000,000 zlotys will be spent on improvement of living conditions for the working class, on waterworks, sewers, electrification, public parks, town sanitation establishments, fire brigades, etc. Four towns, including Lublin, will be supplied with natural gas.

The six-year economic plan will transform Lublin Province from an agricultural into an industrial-agricultural region.
Gazeta Ludowa, #239, Oct. 8 only, 97 lines-excerpts

SMELTING INDUSTRY'S THREE-YEAR PLAN COMPLETED 8 DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. COMPETITION THE SOURCE OF SUCCESS. Domestic despatch

On October 7 at 10 P.M. the Polish Smelting Industry completed the three-year plan for steel production 8 days ahead of schedule.

By fully executing the three-year production plan by October 7, the Polish smelting industry has produced in 2 years and 9 months the same quantity of steel that pre-war Poland produced in a period of 6 to 7 years.

The electrotechnical industry exceeded its September plan of production by 16%. 3,137,000 electric bulbs were produced in September, the plan being exceeded by 12%. The electrotechnical industry executed 87% of the annual plan in nine months.

The plants subordinate to the Central Management of the Machine Industry exceeded the September plan by 10.2%. The machine tool industry exceeded the plan in quality by 6.3%.

The agricultural machinery and implement industry produced a total of 29,689 machines and implements, exceeding the plan by 13.5%. This industry produced, among others, a series of 60 harvesters and 1,040 tractor ploughs.
Zycie Warszawy, #277, October 8 and others, 68 lines-excerpts

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SHOWS. HIGH PRIZES AND PREMIUMS.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, with the assistance of the Peasant Self-Help Union, is organizing livestock and poultry shows in all counties throughout Poland, at which peasants, farming instruction centers and government estates exhibit their property and their achievements in the field of breeding horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, rabbits, etc. For animals of superior breed, high premiums and honorable mentions are awarded at the shows.

Dziennik Ludowy, #275, Oct. 8 and others, 21 lines-excerpts

- Section B -

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION
MONTH BEGINS IN WHOLE COUNTRY TO-DAY.
RICH PROGRAMME OF PERFORMANCES. Domestic Despatch

"Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month" begins in the whole country on October 7. The rich programme of performances includes, among others, Soviet plays, festivals, film showings and artistic evening performances.

"Month" celebration committees report that Trade Unions are taking active part in the celebrations. 900 artistic groups of the unions will take part in performances included in the festivals.

Following other Trade Unions, Polish teachers will take active part in "Polish Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month". Lectures, at which teachers will familiarize themselves with the rich achievements of Soviet education and of Soviet schools, will take place in all Polish Teachers' Association districts, sections and centres from October 7 onwards.

A large campaign of Russian language studies for teachers will start on October 7.

In the capital, the "Month" begins with a concert in the Polish Theatre on October 9 at noon.

A ceremonious opening of the Soviet Film Festival will take place at the "Palladium" cinema to-day and will be followed by the first performance in Poland of the film: "Bitwa Stalingradzka" (The Battle of Stalingrad).
Zycie Warszawy #276 Oct. 7 and others (61 lines) Excerpts

NOTES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
RUMANIA AND ALBANIA CONCERNING
WESTERN GERMANY. Foreign Despatch
Prague (Polish Press Agency)

On October 6 the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Premier Siroky, despatched notes to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, England and France in Prague, containing the statement of the Czechoslovak Government that the establishment of a Western German State is not in accordance with the interests of peace-loving mankind and that it has led to the re-birth of German revisionism and aggressive nationalism.

Notes of the same tenor were also announced by Rumania and Albania. Both the declarations stress that the occupation policy in Western Germany has led to an increase in the atmosphere of revenge and revisionism and that the establishment of a "government" in Bonn based on elements linked to Hitlerism, makes Western Germany a centre of new aggression.
Zycie Warszawy #276 Oct. 7 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

EVANGELICAL PASTORS UNDERTAKE TO
WORK ON FARMS AND IN FACTORIES. Foreign Despatch
(Cieszyn)

The conference of pastors in the Czech part of Cieszyn result

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in a mass decision that all evangelical pastors undertake to participate in the five-year plan, by offering 14 days of voluntary labor each year. They will work 7 days on farms and 7 in factories. Dziennik Zachodni #275, October 6 only
Verbatim (13 lines)

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS HEIRS TO HITLERISM Article

The war created a great concentration of capital in the hands of 5 capitalistic dynasties, namely those of: Morgan, Mellon Rockefeller, DuPont and Kunn-Loeb. They have unlimited influence upon the internal and foreign policy of the U.S. and they also extend their control over military affairs through their appointees, occupying the highest posts in the Army. And what is the policy of the U.S. Government, acting on instructions from Wall Street?

It is a policy of expansion and conquest, seeking new markets and profits through the development of war industry and fascistization of the U.S.

Similarly to Nazi Germany, American imperialism attempts to undermine the sovereignty of all nations and first of all, to subjugate its own satellites.

American imperialists are particularly interested in the recovery of Western-German industry and in the renaissance of German militarism, which they intend to utilize for their aggressive plans.

War hysteria, fostered by war-mongers, reminds us of venomous Nazi propaganda, which it also resembles in fomenting racial and social discrimination against Negroes.

The Atlantic Pact concluded in March 1949 resembles the Hitlerite Anti-Comintern Pact. It is a pact of war and aggression, supported by anti-Comintern remnants, Franco and chauvinist Western Germany.

American imperialism attempts to dominate all nations and it supports an aggressive policy, the aim of which is war. People's Poland vigilantly stands on guard of her sovereignty and constitutes an unbreakable link in the peace front which, under the leadership of Soviet Russia, frustrates all plans of war-mongers.

The imperialists conceal their aggressive aims under a veil of beautifully sounding phrases, as they are aware that all nations of the world, including the American do not desire war.

If we consider the hazardous policy of Hitler a criminal folly the plans of his American followers appear still more hopeless, for the power of the Soviet Union has increased tremendously since Hitler's time and so has its authority. Developments in China also constitute a terrible blow to American imperialism, implying consequences of world wide significance. The disreputable atomic blackmail has also ended its ill-famed existence. And the Atlantic Pact is not a sound block of allies, the discords between them being too numerous and too essential to

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be hidden. The anti-imperialistic peace front also supported by the working-masses of capitalistic countries and the colonial liberation movement, constitutes a powerful and invincible force. Trybuna Ludu #274, October 5 only excerpts (278 lines)

UNCONTESTABLE RIGHT Editorial

In the Soviet zone in Germany conditions have been created in which a voice calling for recognition of the new Polish-German frontier can be raised with increasing vigour and can reach the ears of all Germans. The German Socialist Unity Party and Western German communists have adopted a stand requiring a great deal of civic courage, if we consider the surroundings for their activities, so greatly influenced by fascist education. Their stand is compatible with their patriotic duty toward their own nation and, at the same time constitutes a truly internationalist attitude.

Undoubtedly their attitude corresponds to the interests, not only of Germany's neighbors, but of the Germans as well. Anglo-Saxon imperialism is supporting German revisionist slogans not because of its love for "poor" Germans but simply because it wants to use them in case of necessity as hirelings in a war crusade against the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. What would American troops do in Europe, if the German problem was definitely solved? It cannot be said now that the Anglo-Saxon authorities are merely tolerating the revisionist campaign in Western Germany but it must be explicitly stated that the Western powers are supporting revisionist tendencies and are encouraging chauvinist elements to take action. It is undoubtedly a historical achievement of the Soviet Union that at present, the anti-Polish revisionist campaign cannot be carried on west of the Odra but only west of the Elba. Thanks to the policy of the Soviet Union, the border on the Odra and Nysa has really become a frontier of peace. "We rest assured concerning our border on the Odra and Nysa", Minister Skrzyszewski said recently in Szczecin, "because our devoted and steadfast ally, the powerful Soviet Union and behind it, like a powerful bastion, the people's democratic countries, stand in defense of the integrity of that border."

These are undoubtedly real facts and the evolution which has occurred in the psychology of a considerable part of the German working class, warrants good hope for national aspirations of the German nation, which has an incontestable right to fight against the division of its country into East and West and for a united democratic State, peacefully cooperating with its neighbors.

Rzeczpospolita #274, Oct. 5 and others (154 lines) Excerpts

FIGHT FOR NEW CULTURE IS LINKED
TO FIGHT FOR LISTING PEACE. Domestic Despatch
Vice-Minister Eugenia Krassowska's report
at Second Democratic Party Congress.

On the second day of the Democratic Party Congress, Vice-Minister Eugenia Krassowska read a report which is summarized below:

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The capitalistic structure restrained and strangled the dynamism of the people's masses, it stifled their intellectual and cultural needs, it drove them away from the achievements of national culture, many centuries old. The people's democratic structure; by drawing on the enormous supply of people's energy, builds new organizational forms and a new substance for cultural life; it spreads culture among the masses.

The building of a new culture is taking place amidst a struggle against the ideological remnants of the capitalistic structure, along a path of ideological rapprochement between the intelligentsia and the working classes but, primarily, along a path of rapid growth of the new people's intelligentsia.

Vigilance towards symptoms of imperialistic expansion in the sphere of culture must be awakened in the ranks of our intelligentsia. Our progressive intelligentsia must clearly realize that the fight against imperialism is also taking place in the sphere of culture, education, art and science. A fight must be waged against ideological cosmopolitanism, the weapon of imperialism, which represents a particular danger to the intelligentsia in connection with its ideological inheritance and traditions of bourgeois humility and enthusiasm, without criticism, for anything that comes from the west.

The tasks of the Democratic Party in the cultural offensive were subsequently defined accurately by the speaker: liquidation of illiteracy, further popularization of teaching, intensification of educational and ideological work on all levels of instruction, the fight for the best teaching results and, finally, the democratisation of science and of institutions of higher learning.

Polska Zbrojna #273, Oct.5 and others (148 lines) Excerpts

CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS Editorial

As a result of three days' discussions at the Congress, the new ideological path of the Democratic Party has been defined. As was stated in the inscription placed over the Congress rostrum and as was stressed by all speakers, it is a path leading towards Socialism, a path which is being followed by Polish workers and peasants, the path of the leading Party - the Polish United Worker Party.

It is not accidental that representatives of the intelligentsia, craftsmen and petty merchants expressed their solidarity with the program of People's Poland at their Congress.

They will all find an appropriate place within the framework of planned economy. As appears from an interesting report, delivered by Minister Rabanowski at the Congress, the number of people working in these professions is by no means small. Over 300,000 persons are working in 140,000 handicraft establishments. Work in small private industry supports about 400,000 persons. About 250,000 persons work in small private trade.

The majority of these establishments is very small and does not depend on exploitation of a larger number of workers. Thus, in two thirds of the handicraft establishments, there is no

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hired labour at all. Even in private industry, only 130,000 workers are employed in 12,000 establishments, which means not much more than 10 workers per establishment.

Minister Rabanowski outlined, in an interesting way, the position and prospects of handicraft, petty trade and petty industry in the planned economy. The speaker stressed that "the usefulness of the existence of handicraft production has been confirmed by Marxist theoreticians". During the period when the (state's) economic structure is being transformed, petty trade and industry constitute and will constitute a very important and useful addition to state and nationalized trade and industry. In accordance with this fact, the problem of complete integration of handicraft and petty trade and industry into the planned economy and of adequate development of local economic self-government, is envisaged.

Thus, the craftsman, the petty merchant and the small industrialist can cooperate usefully with the Polish worker class. Therefore, the Democratic Party, which is operating among these groups, is faced at present with grave tasks.
Zycie Warszawy #274, October 5 and others (132 lines) Excerpts

QUEUILLE HAS LOST Lead Editorial

Wages and prices were the direct cause of the crisis in Queuille's coalition cabinet. Premier Queuille and the Minister of the Treasury, Petsche, wanted to ignore the demands of united French workers who, under the leadership of the CGT (Confederation Generale de Travail) loudly demanded among others, an immediate increase in wages, vacation money and collective agreements.

Prices, which were constantly jumping even before devaluation, increasing unemployment and regulations concerning public security, introduced by the Vichy government in 1940 (on order of the Nazi authorities) and still in force, - all this made the situation of the French worker class especially desperate.

It is not strange that this Third Power Government, supported by the Americans, has resigned. Its existence depended only on lies. These lies concerned reduction of prices, American "magnanimity", the defense of France, "victories" won in Viet-Nam and peaceful aims of the Atlantic Pact.

The devaluation affair was enough to inflict a heavy blow on the French government and to shake its equilibrium. And the greatest lie of all, upon which America's and her satellites' policy had been based, i.e. concerning the monopoly on the atomic bomb, has changed Mr. Queuille and his government into the nation's laughing-stock. Premier Queuille and his government colleagues could not conceal from public opinion the fact that they were only American hirelings, from the economic as well as from the political point of view.

Kurjer Codzienny #275, October 6 and others (109 lines)
Excerpts

MYTH ABOUT A BUTTON.

Article

The picture of a new or, rather, of an ultra-modern war seems to be very attractive and most unusual, as represented by some military circles of the United States. They spread the conviction, mainly among credulous people, that a modern war will, properly speaking, consist of pressing buttons, without hiding, that the "third war", in preparation, will be based on such a system.

A refined gentleman sits at his desk and presses a button between one cocktail and another. If it happens to be a mint cocktail, he presses a green button, - if an orange cocktail then, of course, an orange button, and every time he presses a button, somewhere far beyond the ocean, bombs fall and towns change into ruins and not thousands, but hundreds of thousands of people perish. Well, and then "we won the war".

Such are the myths in the "great democracy of the Western Hemisphere". The myths about airplanes being flown without pilots but controlled by radio and dropping atomic bombs by pressing a button in a distant and quiet office. A comfortable war.

But it seems that only the myths of ancient Hellas are assured longevity. Ours, which are produced at high speed by people who are not very familiar with culture, easily die a sudden and quiet death. So perished also the myth about a push-button war. It perished together with the American monopoly on the atomic bomb.

Even before the announcement that the atomic bomb is in possession of Soviet Russia, serious experts considered a push-button war an ordinary bluff, but now it has entirely lost its significance. In view of the fact that both powers, Soviet Russia and the United States, possess the atomic bomb, the value of that weapon has been reduced and we are returning to "the queen of weapons", the infantry. We are returning to the land army, - American generals think.

Numerous statements by military experts, stressing that the most important weapon is the land army, can be quoted as proof of the above. Military experts declare that "the atomic bomb should not be overrated. It is a useful (!) weapon, but not a decisive one and, in any case, it does not assure victory."

The chief of the American Selective Service, Gen. Hershey, declared that, after the announcement of the existence of atomic bombs in the USSR, "we must begin to think in terms of defence (this means that heretofore it was a question of attack). The fact that we are in possession of the atomic bomb does not, in the least, relieve us from worrying about our safety". The General did not fail to draw the conclusion from this that it is necessary to hurry and to increase the volume of military enlistment for the U.S. Army.

This means the end of push-buttons. Of buttons for the push-button war. It is man who decides victory in war. But here a new worry for American generals appears. One cannot find "European infantry" willing to fight in defence of imperialistic interests. Without infantry there can be no war.

Polska Zbrojna, #272, Oct. 4 only, 94 lines-verbatim

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WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTES A HOTBED OF TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - On behalf of the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic, the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign affairs has published a Declaration concerning the so-called "Government" in Bonn.

"The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic", announces the declaration, "considers that the separatist government created in Western Germany by the Governments of the U.S., Great Britain and France constitutes a hotbed of trouble threatening the Rumanian nation's and other European nations' pacific constructive work. The separatist government is the result of the policy pursued by the U.S., Great Britain and France in infringement of the Potsdam agreement. The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic considers that the situation, which has arisen in Germany in consequence of the policy of the Governments of the U.S., Great Britain and France, is contrary to the interests of peace, security and independence of European nations."

Dziennik Ludowy, #274, Oct. 7 and others, 25 lines-verbatim

PEACE AND ALARM.

Editorial

The reaction in Western broadcasts, which followed the celebration by the peace camp of last Sunday's Peace Day, was evidence of commentators' displeasure. It was occasioned by the fact that, as stated in the BBC's Sunday broadcast, "communists have conducted an animated peace offensive for over 18 months" and that "all official speeches and nearly every press article and commentary are full of this (i.e. peaceful) propoganda."

Maybe it was this interest in "Communism" which caused the BBC commentator to revile and to lie in a more scientific way rather than in the vulgar manner used by his colleague from overseas (the "Voice of America" commentator). He even quotes "Problems of Leninism" and other Marxist works to prove that the Soviet interpretation of the word "peace" is not the same as the interpretation of bourgeois politicians (which we know perfectly well since the time we were so excellently helped by Western "interpreters"). Only perhaps the dialectic principle, that quantity turns into quality, has been understood by the BBC commentator (and this too literally). His way of reasoning was that one (American) atomic bomb is all right but two (American plus Soviet) atomic bombs are very bad.

This is the second fact which is not liked by both radio stations. The BBC complains that "Russia accuses the West of an armament race", that Communist parties "loudly demand reductions in defense expenditures" and that "this is accompanied by the detonation of the atomic explosion in the Soviet Union". Thus we see that there are pleasant and unpleasant detonations. The Bikini detonation was pleasant and the alleged detonations in the USSR are unpleasant. Also, the "Voice of America" is filled with indignation because "a certain" Vsiévolod Ivanov (educated people should know the name of an eminent writer, but what can we expect from a US radio commentator) - wrote in the Warsaw "Trybuna Ludu" about the peaceful activity of the Soviet Union and that shortly afterwards "another article, concerning Soviet atomic production, appeared in this paper".

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We agree with the BBC publicist that our interpretation of peace is deeply and substantially different from the Western interpretation. We believe that peace can be achieved precisely by unmasking of spies and provocateurs, precisely by increasing the power of the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, by the technical and industrial progress taking place in these countries and by the successful counteraction of atomic blackmail.

Zycie Warszawy, #274, October 5 and others, 104 lines-excerpts

FIVE YEARS OF WORK OF CITIZENS MILITIA AS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY. INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL J. KONARZEWSKI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CITIZENS MILITIA. Article

As an armed force of the people, the Citizens Militia has formed its ranks primarily from sons of workmen, peasants and working intelligentsia. They represent approximately 95% of the Militia personnel. Every functionary is now receiving supplementary schooling. Many of them attend higher institutions of learning. By 1951 all commissioned Militia officers will be required to have secondary school education. The raising of the political and professional level of Militiamen is our foremost task. The class struggle waged between the world of reaction and war and the world of progress and peace requires great class vigilance on our part, a high ideological level and efficient service. In the struggle for a high ideological level and for increased vigilance, the Citizens' Militia is purging its ranks of alien and accidental elements, for whom there is no place in the Citizens' Militia. After twenty years of existence of the bourgeois State, more than 500,000 offences were registered in 1938. Now the number of offences is one-third of the 1938 figure and the percentage of solved crimes has risen from 33% in 1938 to 53% in 1948. Before the war the worst plague were thefts, of which approximately 400,000 occurred in 1938. Now this figure has decreased to one-fourth. Typical crimes in a capitalist system are forgery and fraud. In 1938 60,000 offences of that type were committed and now less than one-tenth of that figure. The same applies to many other types of offences.

As is generally known, in the United States more people are killed every year in motor accidents than the number of American soldiers killed in the second World War. In Poland, 150 persons per month were killed in motor accidents in 1948. This year that figure has decreased by one-third.

Criminal offences are, in fact, children of capitalism. In People's Poland, the capitalist class has not yet been entirely removed and, moreover, capitalist heredity in human minds and characters has not yet been liquidated. That will be a problem for many years. IN PEOPLE'S POLAND AN INEXORABLE CLASS STRUGGLE IS BEING WAGED. IN THAT STRUGGLE THE REACTIONARIES, INSPIRED AND DIRECTED BY FOREIGN FACTORS, ARE USING CRIMINAL OFFENCES AS A BASIC METHOD OF STRUGGLE.

The enemy is not asleep. The enemy resorts to new methods of struggle. He tries to undermine our constructive work by espionage, sabotage, diversion, speculations, reactionary rumours, exploitation of ignorance and superstition and action to the detriment of socialised economy. The recent trials in our country and in Budapest have fully revealed the methods of Anglo-American imperialists and of their agents in the struggle against progress and democracy.

Polska Zbrojna, #275, Oct. 7 and others, 214 lines-excerpts

ANNEX

JOURNAL OF LAWS #52
of Sept. 30, 1949
contains the following items:

Item 395 Order of the Council of Ministers, dated Sept. 9, 1949, concerning post and service bonuses for teachers in vocational schools.

Orders

Item 396 of the Minister of Public Administration, dated Sept. 8 1949, concerning institution of a municipal system of administration in the rural township of Myszkow, Zawiercie county, Silesian Province.

Item 397 of the Minister of Labor and Public Welfare, dated Sept. 20, 1949, amending the order dated Oct. 3, 1935 concerning restrictions on employment of women and juveniles in certain types of work

Item 398 of the Minister of Construction, dated Sept. 26, 1949 concerning distance between buildings and certain public roads,

Government Announcements

Item 399 dated August 23, 1949 concerning ratification or approval by a number of countries of the Constitution of the World Health Organization and of the Protocol concerning the International Bureau for Public Hygiene, signed in New York on July 22, 1946.

Item 400 dated Sept. 2, 1949 concerning Turkey's accession to the International Convention on safety of human life at sea, signed in London on May 31, 1929.

Item 401 dated Sept. 2, 1929 concerning Israel's accession to the Convention on load lines (Plimsoll marks), signed in London on July 5, 1930.

Item 402 dated September 2, 1949 concerning deposit by certain countries of documents accepting the Convention creating a United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture, signed in London on November 16, 1945.

ANGLI-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Friday, October 7, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor.

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POLISH REPUBLIC'S NOTES TO U.S.,
 FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.
 Warsaw, (Polish Press Agency)

Domestic Despatch

On October 5, 1949 the Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister Professor Stanislaw Leszczycki delivered identical notes of the following tenor to the Ambassador of the United States of North America, to the Ambassador of France and to the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain:

In connection with the consequences caused, in relation to the matter of post-war Germany, by the creation of a separatist Government in the Western portion of Germany I have the honor to state the following in the name of the Government of the Polish Republic, representing a nation neighboring with Germany and vitally interested in the manner in which the problem of Germany is settled:

In all its past statements and in its actual practice, the Polish Government has expressed the attitude that it considers the agreement consummated by the great Powers in Potsdam as a foundation, enabling construction of a Democratic and peaceful Germany. The resolutions passed in Potsdam expressed and protected the interests of all nations which had suffered as the result of aggression, and subsequently of the yoke, of Hitlerite Germany and which had fought against it. These resolutions were also in agreement with the interests and further development of the German nation. The Potsdam Resolutions were also convergent with and indissolubly linked to the sincere desire of nations to assure a durable peace. They constituted one of the basic elements in universal security by establishing methods, intended to prevent future repetition of German aggression by destroying its sources. The bases for the decisions passed in Potsdam were the joint effort and cooperation of the Soviet Union, which furnished the greatest contribution in blood and the decisive contribution to victory, and Great Britain and the United States in the struggle against German Fascism.

The basic foundations of the Potsdam Resolutions, on which the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and subsequently also France, decided to base the transformation of Germany into a Democratic and peaceful state and the liquidation of the results of the war with Germany, were: (1) Destruction of the sources of potential aggression through democratization

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and demilitarization of Germany; (2) the requirement to consider Germany as a political and economic entity, thereby creating a foundation for German unity in all spheres, including the unity of German organs; (3) the requirement for cooperation among the Four Powers and for reaching common decisions to regulate the German problem, as expressed in the creation of joint organs to exercise joint supreme authority in Germany and to jointly prepare a Peace Treaty.

The period which has passed since the capitulation of Hitlerite Germany has proven that, after a preliminary period of cooperation, the Powers occupying the Western portion of Germany have shifted to a policy of ignoring and subsequently violating their obligations, assumed in the Potsdam Resolutions, thereby undermining the most vital principles for settling the German problem in accord with the interests of security and peace.

The creation of Bizonia and of a separate control apparatus for it, the exclusion of the Ruhr district from quadripartite control and its transfer to actual control of the United States and Great Britain together with simultaneous structural integration of this district's economy into the so-called Marshall Plan, the introduction of a separatist monetary system on the territory of the Three Western Zones and in Berlin's Western Sector, recently the introduction of an occupation statute for the Western portion of Germany in place of a peace treaty for entire Germany and the creation of a Western German "State" with a separate Government in place of all-German organs - characterize the successive stages of the policy of the Powers occupying the Western portion of Germany. Simultaneously these stages were accompanied by discontinuance of steps to destroy the sources of aggression and by active participation of the Powers, occupying the three Western Zones, in renaissance of revisionist, militaristic and neo-Fascist elements. This policy systematically departed from the Potsdam Resolutions in force, violated them in a glaring manner, contrary to the interests of universal security, contrary to the interests of nations for which settlement of the German problem on the Potsdam basis has fundamental significance and also contrary to the interests of democratic forces developing in the German Nation.

The policy of destroying Four Power Agreement concerning Germany, of destroying the principle of joint decisions, of disrupting the joint apparatus for quadripartite control, simultaneously led to undermining the principle of German unity, to the creation by the Three Governments of an artificial barrier separating Germany's Western part from its whole, in order to proceed with that part in a manner conforming solely with the aggressive plans of United States' leading circles, and of British and French circles linked to them, which would have been impossible when adhering to quadripartite agreements.

Consequently, the creation of a separatist body, composed of Three Western Occupation Zones and the creation of a "Government" for this territory must be considered as the result of a policy of the Three Powers of violating existing international agreements concerning Germany, particularly the Potsdam Agreement, which contained the full sense of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and outlined the only effective paths for democratizing Germany.

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This type of policy, remaining in sharp conflict with the objectives of Germany's democratic transformation, splitting the country's living organism, could not be based on those democratic forces in the German nation which comprehended the responsibility resting upon them and which were repelled and throttled in the Western Zones. The policy of the Three Powers of violating the Potsdam Agreement and other Four-Power Agreements concerning Germany and the active assistance of the Three Governments have brought to the surface in the Western Zones all elements of the weakened, but not yet completely destroyed, social and economic basis of the Hitler regime.

These circles have agreed to the splitting of Germany and to the subordination of the German nation's interests to foreign imperialist circles for the price of saving their positions and refreshing their aggressive plans, which went bankrupt during the past war. As the result of support by the Three Powers, they have become a basis for the Western German separatist government which, from the first moment of its creation, has placed in leading places in its program, slogans of revenge, revisionism and incitement to war, inclusion of Germany in the aggressive Atlantic Pact and hate toward progressive and democratic forces in their own nation.

In this atmosphere the most evil traditions of German militarism and chauvinism are coming back to life, mobilizing the dark forces of reaction in Germany. This has already now made possible excesses by political adventurers and inciters to war such as Richter and Lörütz, brutal attacks addressed at Germany's neighbors, including Poland, reminiscent by their text of Hitlerite propaganda from the period when aggression was being prepared.

The character of this separatist body, created as the result of violating the Potsdam Resolutions, proves irrefutably that a new concentration of aggressive forces is arising on the territory of the Western Zone, under the guardian wings of the Three Powers, forces which may again threaten peace-loving nations, primarily Germany's neighbors.

Poland, the repeated victim of German aggression, cannot subinely accept the creation of a new center for this aggression which, based on old reactionary elements at one time constituting the motive power of Fascism, is now being supported and encouraged by foreign imperialistic centers.

"Poland, as a state neighboring on Germany, whose direction of development is a matter of supreme significance for the Polish nation, has seen and sees in implementation of the Potsdam policy the best assurance for removal of the sources of German aggression, through social reforms, by removing the forces of old reaction and neo-Fascism from influence on Germany's political and social life, which would furnish a foundation for the peaceful and democratic forces of the German Nation.

"The Bonn policy constitutes a glaring expression of contradiction to these principles and departure from this path for transformation of Germany.

"An integral element in the democratization of Germany is

Germany's political and economic unity, which is capable of liberating and strengthening all progressive forces, the only ones able to conduct a policy of peace and friendship with the nations of the world.

"The Polish Government considered and considers as harmful and shortsighted, from the point of view of durable peace and security, the policy of forcing division and federalist forms upon the German nation. The process of Germany's historical formation shows that centrifugal and separatist forces have served to strengthen militaristic and reactionary groups. The turning back of a natural process and violation of the German Nation's right to political, economic and cultural unity also today serve the interests of domestic and international reaction and have nothing in common with the Nation's interests, with Germany's democratization and peace.

"The Polish Government considers that the breaking of faith by the Three Powers with the spirit and contents of the Potsdam Resolutions, failure to adhere to accepted obligations, as expressed in the policy of disrupting cooperation and quadripartite organs for Germany, in splitting Germany's unity, have led to the formation of a separatist creation and anti-democratic "Government" in Bonn and to a delay in settlement of the problem of Germany through consummation of a just peace treaty, causing great damage to the cause of stabilizing peace and security.

"This state of affairs is alarming to nations which have not yet been able to heal the wounds caused them by the aggression of Hitlerite Germany in the last war, nations before whose eyes a new aggressive center is arising in Germany's Western Zones under the protection of the Three Governments and linked to the policy of international imperialistic circles.

"The Polish Government protests in the name of the Polish Nation against this state of affairs, which has arisen as the result of the Three Powers' departure from implementation of the Potsdam Resolutions. At the same time the Polish Government states that, as in the past, Poland will make and support all efforts aimed at consistent implementation of the Potsdam resolutions and at democratic solution of the German question, in the interests of peace and in accordance with the spirit of these resolutions, with participation of peaceful and democratic forces in the German Nation.

"Warsaw, October 5, 1949

Slowo Powszechno #272 of Oct. 7, 1949 and others

Verbatim
(260 lines)

FOREIGN GUESTS TO SECOND DEMOCRATIC
PARTY CONGRESS LEAVE WARSAW. Domestic Despatch

The Chairman of the American Progressive Party, Governor Elmer Benson, and his wife have started on a tour of Poland.

Clark Foreman, a delegate of the American Progressive Party, has proceeded to Krakow and will leave Poland via Katowice.
Kurjer Codzienny #276 October 7 only
(38 lines) Excerpts

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LAST STAGE OF FREDERIC CHOPIN CONTEST TO BEGIN ON OCTOBER 8.

Domestic despatch

On October 6, a press conference took place in the premises of the Chopin Year Executive Committee. The commissioner of the 4th. International Chopin Contest informed journalists concerning results of the 2nd. stage. Of 41 pianists who performed in the 2nd. stage, 18 have been admitted to the 3rd. stage. Of the Polish team, eight pianists have been admitted. They are: T.Zmudzinski, B.Hesse-Bukowska, W.Maciszewski, H.Czerny-Stefanska, R.Smedzianka, W.Kedra, R.Bakst and Z.Szymonowicz.

All Soviet competitors have passed the test and were admitted to the 3rd. stage. Their names are: E.Davidovitz, V.Mierzhanov, T.Gusieva, J.Muravlov, E.Malinin and L.Sosina. Of the Brazilian team, C.Vitis Adnet and O.de Almeida have passed, of the Hungarian I.Szendrei and of the Mexican C.Rivero.

The 3rd. stage of the contest will start on October 8 at 7 p.m. and will last up to October 15. Lots for the 3rd. stage will be drawn on Friday. Each of the competitors will get a number and will announce his program, i.e. E minor or F minor piano concertos. The accompanying orchestra will be conducted by Gorzynski, Wilczak, Krenz and Wislocki. The 3rd. stage of the contest will be open. The blinds which have separated judges from the public will be removed. Trybuna Ludu, #276, October 7 and others, 43 lines-verbatim

POLISH MONUMENTS FROM LWOW TRANSFERRED TO POLAND BY USSR GOVERNMENT.

Domestic despatch

The Polish Consulate General in Kiev has been informed by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Government of the Soviet Ukraine has favorably considered the Polish Government's application and has decided to transfer to Poland three historical Polish monuments standing in Lwow, namely the statues of Jan III Sobieski, A.Fredro, the famous playwright, and Kornel Ujejski, a poet. This generous decision of the USSR Government is another manifestation of the Stalin policy of unbreakable fraternal friendship linking the Soviet Union and People's Poland.

The decision of the USSR Government is all the more worthy of attention, if contrasted to the anti-Polish attitude of Anglo-American imperialists, which manifests itself in detention of Wawel tapestries by the Canadian authorities. Disregarding numerous protests on the part of the Polish nation and the Polish Government, these tapestries have not yet been returned to Poland.

Kurier Codzienny, #276, Oct. 7 and others, 35 lines-excerpts

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE.

Domestic despatch

The Central Russian Language Course will recommence its activity on October 7 at 5.30 p.m. Lessons take place in the building of School No. 12 at 45 Gornoslaska Street. Students are divided into primary and advanced groups. Lectures are delivered from 5.30 to 7 p.m. The cost amounts to 600 zlotys (for members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association 400 zlotys) per month. Applications should be submitted to the secretariat of the course from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Last year's students are asked to call for their examination certificates.

Trybuna Ludu, #276, October 7, only, 19 lines-verbatim

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- FOREIGN -

KOREAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ENTERED INTO
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MAO-TSE-TUNG GOVERNMENT. Foreign Despatch
Moscow (FAP)

As the TASS Agency reports from Peking, the Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Republic has sent a telegram to the Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu-En-lai, announcing the Korean Government's decision to enter into diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic and to exchange diplomatic representatives.
Trybuna Ludu #275, October 7 and others (49 lines) Excerpts

SESSION OF GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL.
TWO ITEMS ON AGENDA. Foreign Despatch
Berlin (Polish Press Agency)

The agenda of the German People's Council in Berlin for Friday October 7 will contain the following two items:

- (1) Publication of a Manifesto of the German Democratic Front.
- (2) Announcement of attitude towards the present political situation and the steps which should be taken in connection with the above. Zycie Warszawy #276 Oct.7 and others (51 lines) Excerpts

ECONOMIC

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS GROWING. Domestic Despatch

A conference has taken place of the Presidium of the Supervisory Council of the Dairy Products' and Egg Cooperatives' Central Agency. One of the purposes of the conference was to analyze the present state of the dairy products market.

The conference established that the increase in wages, effected in the beginning of this year, has increased the purchasing power of workers and that this has resulted in an increased consumption of dairy products.

The best proof of this is afforded by figures illustrating the quantity of dairy products released for the domestic market by the Dairy Products' and Egg Cooperative Central Agency.

While in 1948, the above agency supplied the domestic market with approximately 18,000 tons of butter, 216,000,000 litres of milk and 215,000,000 eggs, - the sales outlets subordinated to the said agency distributed this year, i.e. during the 8 months from January to the end of August 1949, 13,867 tons of butter, 186,000,000 litres of milk and 247,000,000 eggs.

A steady expansion of the purchasing and training machinery has resulted in the cooperatives buying up an increasing amount of rural dairy product surpluses. The taking over of purchasing operations by borough cooperatives, a process now under way, will render the trade in dairy products even more efficient, inasmuch as these cooperatives are best equipped for handling local purchases. Pzeczpospolita #276 October 7 only (38 lines) in full.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF SIX-YEAR PLAN IN PORTS.
 IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
 OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. Domestic Despatch

In order to create appropriate conditions for implementation of the planned economy in our larger ports through centralisation of responsibility for fulfilment of tasks imposed by the six-year plan, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers at a recent session passed resolutions concerning the creation of State commercial enterprises, independent from the general State Administration, in the ports of Gdansk-Gdynia and Szczecin.

In view of the necessity to adapt the organization and supply of material for the requirements of various branches of industry and of the planned national economy, the Economic Committee passed a resolution concerning the organization and system for supplying material to industry.

The leading idea of the resolution is to standardise the organizational forms for the supply service and to improve their organization.

The Economic Committee established the principles for livestock transactions, separating transactions pertaining to livestock intended for breeding purposes from transactions pertaining to livestock intended for slaughter.

Simultaneously, the Committee approved instructions concerning purchase, selection and sale of cattle in Central Meat Agency centers.

Concerning adaptation of the organization of enterprises to the principles of the financial system required by planned economy, the Economic Committee approved the organizational regulations for enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Post and Telegraph and decided to introduce the principles of the financial system in 1950 for enterprises subordinated to the President of the Council of Ministers and to the Ministers of Communication, Education, Culture and Art, of the Central Radiophony Bureau and of Film (Ver-
 Polski. Polska Zbrojna #275, October 7 and others (56 lines)batim

POWER SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE EXCEEDED PLANNED QUOTA BY 6.4 PERCENT. Domestic despatch

Electric power plants for supplying public needs and subordinated to the Central Power Supply Administration, have exceeded the production plan for September by 6.4%. Electric plants driven by thermal power have exceeded the planned quota by 5.8 percent, and plants driven by water power by 4.6 percent. Special recognition is due to Upper-Silesian electric power plants which, thanks to capital repairs effected in record time, have achieved considerable production surpluses, thus being able to exceed the quota planned for September by 6.7 percent.

September was marked by a further considerable use of water power due to a high level of water in rivers and reservoirs.
 Rzeczpospolita, #206, October 7 and others, 18 lines-verbatim

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17,000 TONS OF MARGARINE.

Domestic despatch

Up to date figures for production, sales and demand prove that margarine enjoys an increasing demand on the free market.

While 13,900 tons of margarine were produced last year, the production for this year provided for 15,000 tons. Thanks, however, to serious efforts on the part of factory crews, the production of this valuable fat is expected to reach approximately 18,000 tons by the end of this year.

The size of demand can be gauged by the comparison of the orders received.

The aggregate demand of the state and cooperative wholesale network for October totals 2,850 tons while, in spite of an increased effort and raised quota, the fats industry will be able to produce in the course of this month approximately 1,800 tons of margarine.

There is also a very large demand for refined oil. Accordingly, the fats industry has raised its original production plan for October. As a consequence, the market will be supplied this month with more than 1,460 tons of this fat. The planned quota for "ceres" vegetable fat production has also been raised from 225 to 270 tons.
Rzeczpospolita, #276, October 7 only, 30 lines-verbatim

MATERIALS CONCERNING ACHIEVEMENTS IN FORESTRY TO BE EXCHANGED BETWEEN POLISH AND FOREIGN FORESTERS.

Domestic despatch

In order to enable Polish foresters to become acquainted with the most recent achievements in forest economy, the Ministry of Forestry is carrying on a lively interchange of periodicals and books dealing with forestry science and kindred topics with 59 foreign institutions, comprising 45 forestry and 14 natural science institutions. A particularly lively inter-change is in progress with the Soviet Union and people's-democratic countries.

From October of last year to September 1949 the Ministry of Forestry has received, under the foreign interchange plan, 430 books and pamphlets and 52 periodicals of various kinds in a considerable number of copies. This interchange of experience with foreign countries through the medium of periodicals and books is also being pursued by the Polish Scientific Forestry Society. At the present moment, this Society is carrying on an interchange with 41 foreign scientific institutions and societies.

Rzeczpospolita, #276, October 7 only, 24 lines-verbatim

PARTY CHRONICLE.

Domestic despatch

The Economic Section of the Polish United Worker Party's Executive Committee hereby informs comrades, secretaries of basic party organizations, chairmen of Workers' Councils and managers that the briefing of the entire Warsaw industry will take place in the auditorium of the Economic Section, on the 4th. floor on October 7 at 4.30 p.m.
Trybuna Ludu, #276, October 7, only, 9 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

AVIATION NEWS.

Domestic Despatch

The Ministry of Forestry has organized chemical combatting of pests, which endangered pine forests over an area of 40,000 hectares. Airplanes were used for spraying arsenate of lime on pest-infested forests. In 1948 airplanes sprayed 440,000 kgs. and this year more than 600,000 kgs of arsenate, completely destroying the pests. The cost of the action amounted to 220,000,000 zlotys and the value of forests which were thus saved considerably exceeds 2,000,000,000 zlotys.

A flying course for civil aviation workers was terminated in August. 70 participants in that course studied all problems connected with operation and planning in civil aviation. The three and a half month course was the first undertaking of this sort in the history of Polish civil aviation.
Slowo Powszechne #271 Oct.6, 1949 lines only Excerpts

FALL SHIPPING AND DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN IN 1949 Domestic Despatch

This year's record-breaking harvest has greatly increased crop surpluses which must be transported from rural districts to towns and factories. Therefore, the potato shipment plan provides that the number of freight cars used this year will exceed last year's number by 21.3%. For sugar-beet shipments, the number of freight-cars required amounts to 44.2% in excess of last year's number. The demand for coal, constantly increasing, requires utilization of 485,720 coal-cars. (70 lines) Excerpts
Gazeta Handlowa #19 only October 5.

SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF MILITARY DOGS. Domestic Despatch

The sight which the court yard of the Institute for Deaf and Blind presented last Sunday was out of the ordinary, with many tents, containing over 200 dogs. The National Dog Show, exhibiting over 40 breeds, was organized by the Dog Breeders' Association.

The largest crowds gathered before the stand of the Internal Security Corps, with some 50 dogs trained by soldiers in this unit. All these dogs know field service and can help their masters in case of emergency. They are taught to fight an assailant, to trail, to fetch, to rescue the drowning and to creep. The results achieved are surprising. The dogs understand every gesture and nod of their trainers. (48 lines) Excerpts
Gazeta Ludowa #237, October 6, 1949 only

TRAINING COURSE FOR PORT PILOTS Domestic Despatch

The Szczecin Maritime Bureau is organizing a six-month training course for port pilots. Applicants are required to have two years experience in service aboard ships. After the termination of the course, the best pupils will attend a supplementary training course for officers on small vessels. Slowo Powszechne #271 October 6, 1949 only (10 lines) Verbatim

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WEAVERS DELIBERATE ON PLAN'S TASKS Domestic Despatch

On October 7 and 8 a national meeting of weavers will take place in Lodz. The Minister of Light Industry, Stawinski, representatives of the Central Leadership of the Weavers' Trade Union, delegates, factory managers and shock-workers will take part in the meeting.

Matters connected with realization of the three-year plan and the tasks expected to be fulfilled by Polish weavers in the first stage of the six-year plan are the subject of the conference. Zycie Warszawy #275, October 6 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

QUEUILLE'S GOVERNMENT FALLS.
ECONOMIC CRISIS AND FRANC
DEVALUATION CAUSE DISMISSAL. Foreign Despatch
Paris (PAF)

The resignation of Queuille's Government was reported on Wednesday noon.

The decision resulted from the fact that no agreement could be reached on the matter of wages and prices, discussed at a stormy extraordinary meeting of the cabinet. Rzeczpospolita #275, October 6, 1949 Excerpts (83 lines)

WHAT IS THE SO-CALLED
"WEST GERMAN STATE" Lead Editorial

What was the aim inspiring the organizers and creators of the rump western German state, embracing the British, American and French zones? It was a double aim.

On one hand, it was desired to subordinate the highly-developed industrial potential of West Germany to the interests of world monopolies, primarily American monopolies.

On the other hand, West Germany constitutes an invaluable instrument for the aggressive policy of American imperialists.

The Soviet note to the Government of the three western powers, which was published yesterday, gives an apt definition of the puppet west German state, by describing it as a base for imperialism, created with the support of reactionary, militaristic and revisionist German elements for the purpose of implementing aggressive plans in Europe. The price paid for creating a puppet "state" was violation of the Potsdam resolutions and disruption of Germany's unity. Hand-picked reactionary German political leaders co-operated in that work.

Under the influence of bitter experience in the past, of a wise educational policy pursued by the Soviet occupation administration and of enlightening propaganda conducted by SED (Socialist Unity Party) and KPD (German Communist Party) considerable changes are gradually taking place in the German mentality and primarily, in the mentality of the working people. The slogan for durability of the eastern frontier of Germany, which seems to be the most unpalatable, is taking root to an increasing degree.

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The highly significant meeting of representatives of the Polish and German labor world, which took place a few days ago near the Polish-German frontier, in Frankfurt-on the Odra should serve as a reply, given by the German masses, to the intrigues and manœuvres of world incendiaries. In the course of that meeting Herbert Warnke, Chairman of free German trade unions, said:

"Down with war! May there never be a war between our nations in the future. May the Odra frontier be a frontier of peace and a bond of lasting friendship between us."

This is a proper reply to those who again want to set the world on fire with German hands. (125 lines) Excerpts Dziennik Ludowy #272 October 5 and others

NOT BONN BUT POTSDAM Lead Editorial

The note of the Soviet Government to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France concerning the newly-created separatist, puppet, chauvinist "West German State" constitutes a new step on the path followed by the Soviet Union in its fight to induce others to respect the resolutions adopted in Potsdam.

The Potsdam Resolutions state clearly how the German problem is to be solved, to make the world secure against the danger of new German aggression. The basic principles of the Potsdam resolutions are demilitarization, denazification and democratization of Germany. This program is certainly workable and it is possible to achieve what was suggested in the Potsdam Resolutions. Conditions prevailing in the Soviet occupation zone indicate that this is possible. While the howling voice of vindictive revisionists and warmongers is heard throughout western Germany, millions of Germans in eastern Germany have expressed themselves, by means of secret ballot, in favor of a pacific policy and, at mass manifestations and public meetings, resolutions are being passed in favor of the Odra-Nysa frontier, as a frontier of peace.

It is a crime to attempt to rebuild a militaristic Germany, breathing a spirit of revenge and aggression, and it is treason to forget the blood shed in the struggle against Hitlerite barbarianism by nations loving freedom. Responsibility for that criminal policy is borne, as correctly stated in the Soviet note, by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. Trybuna Ludu #274 October 5 and others (140 lines) Excerpts

ART EXCHANGE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND POLAND Domestic Despatch

The works of the Israeli painteress, Towa-Richter-Rouch have been on view in the "Nike" art salon at Marshalkowska 63. The exhibition has been organized by the Association of Polish Plastic Artists and the Press Section of the Israeli Legation. Gazeta Ludowa #237, October 6, 1949 only (Excerpts) (42 lines)

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A LITTLE BOY FOR \$25

Article

You do not believe that a little boy can be bought? Yes, he can. A certain "Polish travel bureau" in Massachusetts is carrying on this trade on a large scale. It sells young Polish DPs from Germany at a bargain price to American citizens or rather citizenesses and advertises its business in infallible American style.

Agents of the bureau send offers to local ladies enclosing photos of the objects for sale. The offer is worded as follows: "We are sending a photo of a displaced person whom you may import; you can judge from the picture that he is good looking. He can come to you at Government expense. You or your sister may sign an application, which I shall send you, in which you will guarantee work and lodgings.

"The entire cost to you will be \$25. Please reply and send us something on account or the whole sum. We do not do business on credit, for we have overhead expenses and cannot live on fresh air.

"But please hurry with your reply and cash for otherwise we shall send that handsome boy to some other young lady...."

This "matrimonial" white-slave trade is rather odd: IRO supplies the "goods" from German camps, the American Government provides transportation and the "Polish travel bureau" furnishes the place of "employment."

No wonder that the IRC (International Refugee Organization) is so reluctant to repatriate refugees. Why give merchandise away free of charge, which can be sold profitably?

Procuring is a profitable occupation although usually punishable. The same applies to white slave traffic. But traffickers do not bother with such "trifles." They quickly exercise their profession. But why do they do it under false pretences? It is not everyone who can guess that the partnership: "American Government, IRO and the Travel bureau" is engaged in that profession.

We propose to alter the above name and call it: "International 'Light Work' Exchange Bureau." So that there should be no mistake about its business. Trybuna Ludu #275, October 6, only (38 lines) Verbatim

RESOLUTIONS OF SECOND CONGRESS
OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Domestic Despatch

The corner stone of the foreign policy of People's Poland will be a further strengthening of the alliance and full cooperation with the Soviet Union and with people's democratic States. That policy not only provides a guarantee for the security of our frontiers but also assures conditions for calm, creative and planned work in further reconstruction and transformation of all spheres of life in People's Poland.

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The foreign policy of People's Poland was and will be a policy of peace because only under conditions of lasting and general peace, under conditions of victory for progressive ideas, can our Fatherland be assured of undisturbed economic, social and cultural development.

We declare that the Vatican edict, just as the Atlantic Pact, was inspired by the same imperialist circles which are striving for world conquest and preparing the ground to unleash a new war.

The Democratic Party will support all endeavours of the Government and of the patriotic section of the Catholic clergy to find a platform of agreement between People's Poland and the Church.

On the basis of directives for the six-year plan, the Second Congress declares that the Democratic Party, which contributed to fulfilment of the three-year plan and is participating in the preparation of the six-year plan, is mobilising all its members and its social and political bases for realisation of the plan's tasks.

The Congress joyfully welcomes the new school program, based on the latest achievements of science and on a scientific world outlook. The Congress appeals to all teachers and educational workers, belonging to the Democratic Party, to fight for complete realization of these programs, to use all the scientific and ideological benefits contained in the programs and to educate the future builders of socialism in Poland.

Concerning the penal code, we advocate restriction of the isolation system of imprisonment and recommend replacing it with socially useful productive work. Short prison terms should be replaced by work carried out while at liberty.

In order to assure appropriate legal aid and to make it available to workers and in order to make of the bar a real factor in democratic administration of justice, it is necessary:

(a) to urge the bar in the nearest future of elements hostile to the system of People's Poland and of individuals who do not perform their work in a socially useful manner.

(b) to accelerate the reform of the bar by basing its professional activity on principles of team work.

The Second Congress of the Democratic Party considers that, while consistently realising the principle of complete democratisation of the State, it is necessary to transfer power in individual districts, both legislative and executive, to the National Councils as representatives of workers, i.e. the masses of workmen, peasants and working Intelligentsia. In connection with this, the present dualism in administration, exercised on one hand by Government administrative organs and on the other hand by local government organs, should be liquidated. The members of National Councils should be elected.

Kurjer Codzienny #273, October 4 only (1635 lines) Excerpts

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UNCAPTIONED LEAD EDITORIAL

Lead Editorial

The camp of world peace, grounded round the Soviet Union, today constitutes a tremendous force, which hampers the criminal attempts of international imperialism and effectively counteracts the intrigues of warmongers. Our forces are growing and consolidating and we become stronger every month. Recent weeks brought considerable successes to the peace camp. Thus the Chinese nation of four hundred and fifty million has proclaimed its People's Republic and joined the ranks of fighters for peace. The myth about the American atomic monopoly has crashed and the policy of atomic blackmail has suffered a heavy defeat.

But this does not mean that the enemy has renounced the struggle and is ready to capitulate. Just the opposite is the case. The stronger the blows struck at the camp of reaction and imperialism, the sharper becomes the struggle and more infamous the methods used by the enemies of peace. The treacherous Tito clique and its agencies of the Rajk type were to pave the way for the enemy to the rear of the peace camp, to weaken the unity of people's democracies and to undermine their alliance with the Soviet Union. Thanks to the vigilance of People's Government and of worker parties, those plans were frustrated at the right time. But the need for increased vigilance still exists, because the enemy will not renounce the struggle as long as he has a single trump card in his hand.

The Polish nation, united in an effort for reconstruction of the country and for construction of the foundations for socialism, is indissolubly linked with the peace camp. In the struggle for peace and progress, the Polish people's masses are marching in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and with people's masses of the world. On October 2 the will for the struggle will be demonstrated throughout Poland. (174 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #271 Oct. 2 and others

POLAND AND PEOPLE'S CHINA Article

The Polish Government has recognized the Central Government of the People's Chinese Republic and has decided to enter into diplomatic relations with it. Simultaneously the Polish Government considers diplomatic relations with the Canton Government as non-existent. Developments in China are obviously responsible for both these decisions.

The industrious and peace-loving Chinese nation, living on vast areas of Eastern Asia, has struck a terrible blow to imperialists and war-mongers. 475,000,000 Chinese have joined the ranks of the world democratic and progressive front. The programme of the Political Consultative Conference states that "the Chinese People's Republic stands together with all peace and freedom-loving countries, with the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and primarily, the oppressed nations and that it joins the international peace camp, in order to set up a joint front against imperialistic aggression in defense of world peace" These are also the goals of Polish democratic policy.

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The great power of the strong world peace front consists of its unity and internal consolidation. Polish diplomatic relations with People's China are only a preliminary step in closer economic and cultural cooperation between the two nations, which will help to lay sound foundations for building peace and a better future for all mankind.

Trybuna Ludu #274, October 5 and others (80 lines) Excerpts

WE SHALL NOT TOLERATE TITOIST DIVERSIONISTS Editorial

In the note of September 8, 1949 to the Yugoslav Government, the Polish Government stated that official representatives of the Yugoslav Government, arriving in our country under the pretext of representing the interests of their government, carry on espionage activity and diversion connected with the work of the fascist underground. Such action is unfriendly towards the Polish State and nation and was considered by the Polish Government as constituting violation of the treaty of friendship and aid between the Polish Government and the Yugoslav Federative People's Republic.

No wonder that, under these circumstances, the Polish Government in a second note addressed to the Yugoslav Government states that it does not consider itself bound by the Agreement of friendship and aid of March 18, 1946. Taking into consideration that espionage and diversionary activity of Titoist agents on the territory of Poland is taking place under the protection of the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw, the Polish Government in Warsaw, demanded the immediate departure from Polish territory of a certain number of the Embassy's employees.

Polish opinion will welcome, with approval, the decision of the Polish Government, as it previously accepted, with satisfaction, a similar decision of the Soviet Government. We shall not tolerate spies, provocateurs, diversionists and agents of imperialism on the territory of our Republic. We shall not tolerate diversionists who spread confusion, selling information about our industry to warmongers, endeavouring to reduce our war potential and to weaken our defensive strength. A strong wall will be built between us and the nest of Titoist snakes, between us and the centre of treason and diversion, between us and agencies of Anglo-American imperialism, between us and the enemies of the worker movement, between us and the traitors to democracy and peace. By intensified vigilance we shall block the way for the enemies of our people's social structure and for the enemies of our independence.

Polska Zbrojna #269 Oct.1 and others (55 lines) Excerpts

WE SHALL STOP THE ATTEMPTS OF WARMONGERS Editorial

Today the nations of the whole globe celebrate International Peace Day. Strong voices of millions of people, demanding the end of imperialistic warmongers' plots, will be heard in all parts of the world. Nations have decided to force peace upon the world. That unbreakable decision of hundreds of millions of people in the whole world, supported by the indomitable will of the nations of Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries, are creating a great power of the world's peace camp.

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It is supported by the bloody and unyielding fight of the people of Greece, China, Indonesia, Viet-Nam, Burma, Malaya against imperialism. It is supported by the fight of the heroic worker and peasant class for freedom and sovereignty.

The productive effort of the Polish working masses, who are building a better future, has continued for five years. For almost five years the workers, peasants and the Polish intelligentsia have taken part in the peaceful building of our country.

The fact that economic plans are exceeded is a result of productive efforts of the Polish working masses. The smelting, machine and wood industries and hundreds of factories exceed the terms of their engagements and give the country great quantities of goods, which exceed the plan. In that way, the Polish working people headed by the working class are building a better and happier future for the nation.

Polish mines, smelting works and factories create not only wealth and happiness for the nation; they also create the defense power of our country, the strength which, together with the power of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies, together with the strength of nations fighting against imperialism, will stop the criminal attempts of war-mongers.
Polska Zbrojna #270 Oct. 2 and others (50 lines) Excerpts

CHINA AT THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA Article

The announcement that the Polish Government has recognized the democratic Government of the Chinese People's Republic has been welcomed with sincere joy by Polish public opinion. Its coming into existence is a visible symbol of Chinese patriots' victory in a battle for liberation which has lasted many years.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that at the moment when the Government of the Chinese People's Republic was created, when democratic forces won a final victory, in other words, when the feudal system was overthrown, this vast country was completely transformed.

China is confronted with manifold tasks: increased vigilance for riots against her independence by imperialists, the strengthening of the united front formed by the masses, the basis of which is the worker-peasant alliance, and the fight against backwardness which is the fruit of long years of foreign capital's rule in China. A land reform and organization of work, administration and finances are gigantic tasks confronting new China, if we take into consideration her vast territory. The first and foremost problem is nevertheless the defense of independence and sovereignty.

Mao-Tse-Tung's program has become a working proposition after winning a victory and depriving foreign capitalists of all illusions as to the possibility of retaining their influence in new China. A concentration of selfless patriotic and democratic forces, strengthened by the enthusiasm of victory will soon be able to remedy backwardness. These forces are marching shoulder to shoulder with democratic countries led by the Soviet Union and will assure China an era of splendid development.

Polska Zbrojna #274 October 6 and others
(250 lines) Excerpts.

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Official Journal of the
Polish Republic Part "A" #A - 67

Contents:

Section I. General Matters

(Items 868 to 872 omitted)

Decisions of the Council of Ministers

Item 873 - amending the decision of the Council of Ministers of April 22, 1949, concerning the provisional organization of the Ministry of Mining and Power Supply.

Item 874 - amending the decision of the Council of Ministers of April 4, 1949, concerning the provisional organization of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Announcements of the Chairman of Chief Council for the Reconstruction of the capital city of Warsaw concerning the plan for local zoning in the following areas:

Item 875 - (1) at Plac Napoleona - west side, (2) at Kolejowa and Karolkowa Streets, (3) at Nobla Street, (4) at Jakubowska and Lotewska Streets:

Item 876 - at Nos. 35 to 91 Maszowicza Street.

Section II. Matters pertaining to National Economy

Item 877 - Instruction of the Minister of Public Administration specifying which public authorities are empowered to establish the fact that an order has been refused by a local government enterprise or by an enterprise under a territorial local government union's management.

Instructions of the Minister of Heavy Industry:

Item 878 amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Trade of March 20, 1948, establishing the Central Smelting Industry Administration.

Item 879 - concerning the establishment of an enterprise named: "Enterprise for Construction of Heavy Industry Plants."

Item 880 concerning the taking over of State-owned enterprises: "Industrial Construction, Enterprise for Construction of Industrial Furnaces" and "Foundry Construction Enterprise" - by the Enterprise for Construction of Heavy Industry Plants

Instructions of the Minister of Light Industry.

- Item 881 - concerning the establishment of an enterprise named: "State Ready-made-garments Manufacturing Establishment".
- Item 882 - amending the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Trade of June 19, 1948, establishing a Central Garment Industry Administration.
- Item 883 - concerning the establishment of a state-appointed administration of the enterprise: "Nowina" Soap Factory in Tarnow.

ANGLIC-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Thursday, October 6, 1949

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski Editor.

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

WARSAW TEACHERS CONDEMN THE INCITING
 OF YOUTH AGAINST PEOPLE'S POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

On October 4, a conference of headmasters and heads of Warsaw schools on the subject of teaching methods took place in the auditorium of the Polish Teachers' Association.

A teacher of long standing, Citizeness Kasperkiewicz, took part in the discussion. She familiarized the assembled members of the conference with the contents of Primate Wyszynski's letter to catechists and teachers of religion. The letter tries to suggest that there is a discord between the youth and teachers and that teachers are "compelled" to give lectures on theories incompatible with their ideology. The letter further states that the youth "is sinking into an abyss of inertia and sluggishness"; it implies that youth has no ideology of its own and classifies youth into believers and the unbelieving.

Citizeness Kasperkiewicz pointed out the groundlessness of these absurd accusations and stated that letters of this kind demoralize the youth and constitute a hindrance in the performance of school duties.

The final resolution, approved by prolonged applause, reads, inter alia:

"We declare that inciting the youth against People's Poland will be determinedly opposed by all Polish teachers. We shall do everything within our power to deny all lies and to expose all activities hostile to Poland, regardless of who is their perpetrator.

We shall educate young people who are under our care, in the spirit of true love for our Homeland and teach them how to serve Poland best.

We call on all patriotic teachers of religion to support our attitude".

Trybuna Ludu #275, October 6 (116 lines) Excerpts

POLISH WOMEN IN DEFENSE OF A GREEK WOMAN

DEMOCRAT, SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Domestic Despatch

Ketty Zevgos, a prominent leader of the Greek democratic women's movement, was sentenced to death for a second time by the fascist Greek Government. The first sentence of death was annulled

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due to an energetic protest of the working masses. The sentence of death imposed on Ketty Zevgos has roused indignation among democratic women throughout the world. The million and a half women-members of the Polish Women's League have joined in that protest. The Chief Council of the Women's League addressed, on behalf of all members of the League, the following message to the Athens Government and to the International Committee for aid to Fighting Greece in Paris: "We, members of the Polish Women's League, express our great indignation and protest against the sentence of death passed on Ketty Zevgos, a heroin of the Greek resistance movement and a prominent leader of the women's movement in Greece. We demand that the U.N. take appropriate measures for saving the life and for the liberation of Ketty Zevgos.
Polska Zbrojna #274, October 6 (35 lines) Verbatim

INTERVIEW WITH B.GEBERT, SECRETARY OF
THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.
VOCATIONAL SECTIONS OF THE FEDERATION
STRENGTHEN WORKERS' UNITY.

Domestic Despatch.

The Secretary of the above Federation and member of the Chief Trade Union Council, Poleslaw Gebert, who came to Poland for the celebration of International Peace Day, left Warsaw for Paris yesterday. Just before his departure by airplane, he gave an interview to a PAP representative, in which he outlined the activities of already organized International Associations of Trade Unions (Sections of the World Federation of Trade Unions). He stated that seven of such Associations have been organized so far, viz.: of metal workers in Paris, of seamen in Marseilles, of miners in Brussels, of tanners in Prague, of textile workers in Warsaw, of teachers in Paris and of builders in Helsinki. The sections have already begun active work.

An action which greatly strengthened the uniform front of the militant proletariat was the strike of English dockers which lasted one month and manifested solidarity with the strike of Canadian seamen. The problem of defense of peace was the main subject of discussions at the conference.
Polska Zbrojna #274, October 6, 1949 (96 lines) Excerpts

NEW CZECH PASSPORTS

Domestic Despatch

In compliance with an order from Czech authorities, an exchange of Czech foreign passports is due from September 1 to November 30.

Beginning December 1, 1949, only new Czech passports will be valid.

The Embassy of the Czech Republic is instructing all Czech citizens who are holders of Czech foreign passports, to report either at the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Warsaw, or at the Czech Consulate in Katowice for more detailed information and instructions.

Rzeczpospolita #275, October 6, 1949
Verbatim, (19 lines)

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LAST YEAR 92,444 STUDENTS ATTENDED
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Domestic Despatch

According to the Bulletin of the Chief Statistical Bureau (Nr.17), 92,444 students attended institutions of higher education in Poland in the course of the 1948/49 school year (as against 79,287 in 1947/48). 327 higher degrees were conferred and 4,270 other diplomas awarded. The above figures do not include higher vocational and artistic schools (of the non-academic type) which were attended by 16,988 in the year 1948/49 and by 15,299 in 1947/48. Warsaw has the greatest number of institutions of higher education (7) with 20,363 students in 1948/49. Krakow had the largest number of students attending institutions of higher education of the academic type. Of their total number of 22,303 persons, 11,620 attended the Jagiellonian University.
Polska Zbrojna #274, October 6, 1949 and others (25 lines)
Verbatim

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM GROPPER Domestic Despatch

William Gropper, an eminent progressive American graphic artist has visited Silesia. An exhibition of his drawings and litographs was opened last Sunday in Katowice. William Gropper gave our representative the following message in writing:
"To the readers of Dziennik Zachodni. As a delegate to the International Peace Congress in Wroclaw and member of Wallace's Progressive Party in the United States, I bring you wishes of peace. Workers and progressive people in the United States do not desire war. At conferences which took place in all parts of the world, American intellectualists and cultural workers have expressed their opposition to the attempts to provoke war. American artists convey cordial greetings to the Polish nation and artists, simultaneously stating that they will not cease their energetic efforts for building friendship and peace. We have decided to act jointly for the promotion of world peace and closer friendship." (signed) SALUTE! Gropper.
Dziennik Zachodni #274 Octo.5, 1949 only Verbatim (38 lines)

PRESIDENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC THANKED FOR
HIS GIFT TO CHURCH IN KRAKOW. Domestic Despatch

The President of the Polish Republic has received the following letter:

In conformity with the decision of September 20, 1949 of the Honorary and Executive Committee for Building a Church-Memorial in Krakow Prokocim, we send you, Mr. President, our warmest thanks for your generous gift of 100,000 zlotys for the building of a church in Prokocim, as thanksgiving to God for saving Krakow from the dreadful destruction of war. Your generous gift is of great material, as well as moral value to us. It is evidence of the measure to which the Government of People's Poland is concerned with providing the working-class suburb of Krakow with religious facilities.

For the Executive Committee,
Chairman, R.v. Bonifacy Wozny; Vice-Chairman,
Joseph Rzebik; Secretary, John Kielar.
Rzeczpospolita #275, October 6, 1949 and others Verbatim, (25 lines)

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SEVERE PENALTIES FOR CHEATERS.
EX-DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL FOUNDRY
EQUIPMENT AGENCY SENTENCED TO
20 YEARS IN PRISON.
Katowice.

Foreign Despatch

The three-day sensational trial of the former director of the Central Foundry Equipment Agency in Katowice, Jerzy Plonski, of his deputy, Stanislaw Chojecki and of other defendants was concluded with severe sentences, as all defendants were found guilty of economic sabotage.

The two chief defendants, acting jointly for personal profit, accepted from Warwas and Bobrowicz, owners of a scrap iron warehouse in Lodz, the sum of 45,000 zlotys for permission to collect scrap-iron in Lodz province. For this, Plonski was sentenced to an additional term of 5 years and Chojecki to an additional 4 years in prison. Dziennik Zachodni #274, Oct.5 only (76 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

USSR SUPREME COURT ON DIVORCES

Foreign despatch

The USSR Supreme Court at a plenary meeting discussed court practice in divorce cases. The Supreme Court decided to draw the attention of the courts to the necessity of being guided by the aim to consolidate the Soviet family and Soviet conjugal life, as a basic principle in dealing with divorce cases.

Therefore, the courts should take special pains to go fully into the motives of an application for divorce. It must be borne in mind that a temporary deterioration of family life and conflicts between spouses, brought about by temporary, passing causes or the disinclination of one or both spouses to continue their conjugal life without any important reasons, cannot be regarded as sufficient grounds for divorce.

Only in cases where there are serious and justifiable grounds for divorce proceedings and where further conjugal life would be contrary to the principles of communist morality and would be incapable of creating normal conditions for the upbringing of children and co-habitation, is the court authorized to grant a divorce.

When considering cases in which children are involved, the court should be guided primarily by the interests of the children and simultaneously take into consideration the parents' desires, the circumstances of the life of each of the spouses, and the age of the children.

The Supreme Court specially emphasized to the courts that decisions in divorce cases are of great social and educational importance and should contribute towards proper understanding of the significance of the family and marriage in the Soviet state and should induce the population to feel respect for the family and marriage, based on high principles of communist morality, protected by Soviet laws.

Dziennik Ludowy #273 Oct.6 only (48 lines) Verbatim

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PRESIDIUM OF GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL
 PROCLAIMS NEW DEMOCRATIC
 GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN.
 PEOPLE'S COUNCIL - THE REPUBLIC'S PARLIAMENT Foreign Despatch
 Berlin (PAP)

As a result of discussions on October 5 by the Presidium of the German People's Council, in which representatives of all parties of the democratic block took part, a decision was reached which implements the recommendations of the third people's congress, namely, to ask the German People's Council to transform itself into a people's parliament (Volkskammer). As reported in the official announcement, issued in connection with this matter, the above parliament, acting on the basis of the German Democratic Republic's Constitution, will appoint the first Government of the Republic. An extraordinary meeting of the German People's Council will take place in Berlin, on Friday, October 7, at 12 noon. Zycie Warszawy #275, October 6 and others. (92 lines)

Excerpts

TWO FACES OF WESTERN POWERS' POLICY.
 NOTE OF HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO GREAT FOUR. Foreign Despatch
 Budapest (PAP)

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent out notes of the same tenor to the USSR, United States, Great Britain and France, concerning the German problem.

The note states that the activities of the Governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France which have led to the establishment of an anti-democratic "government" in Bonn stand in striking contradiction with binding international agreements and declarations and with the interests of world peace....

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic fully agrees with the Soviet Union's note received by the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France in Moscow on October 1. (55 lines) Excerpts
 Zycie Warszawy #275 October 6.

USSR AND PEOPLE'S CHINA APPOINT AMBASSADORS Foreign Despatch
 Moscow (PAP)

Newspapers publish the telegram of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, Czu-En-lai to the Soviet Government. The telegram expresses the deep gratitude of People's China to the Soviet Government for being the first country to establish diplomatic relations with People's China. Newspapers also report that the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR appointed Rosczin Soviet Ambassador to China, and that the Central Government of People's China appointed Wan Cziasian its ambassador to the USSR. (18 lines) Verbatim
 Rzeczpospolita #275 October 6 and others.

U.S. COMMUNISTS TO MAO-TSE-TUNG Foreign Despatch
 New York (PAP)

The U.S. Communist Party has sent a telegram to Mao-Tse-Tung with congratulations on the occasion of the formation of the Chinese People's Central Government. It concludes by assuring Mao-Tse-Tung that American progressive circles greet the liberation of China with great joy, and that they recognize the tremendous role China has played in promoting world peace and democracy. Rzeczpospolita #275 October 6 and others Verbatim (10 lines)

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POLAND GUARDS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. POLISH DELEGATE UNMASKS
IMPERIALISTIC AIMS OF ANGLO-SAXON POLICY. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - In the course of the discussion now taking place in the U.N. Political Committee on the subject of former Italian colonies, a speech was delivered by the Polish delegate, Ambassador Wierblowski.

He expressed the opinion that independence should be granted immediately to Libya and that a five-year international mandate should be established for Italian Somaliland and Eritrea with the exception of the port of Assab. That port should be given to Ethiopia to assure that country access to the sea.

"The western powers", he said, "under the pretext of a desire to solve the problem of former Italian colonies, continue their traditional policy, the object of which is to protect their own selfish interests and to extend their spheres of influence".

The Polish delegate emphasized that the western powers are not concerned with the interests of the local population nor with stabilization of international peace and security but merely want to strengthen their foothold in former Italian colonies and their control over the Gibraltar-Aden sea route.

Furthermore, Ambassador Wierblowski demanded an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Libya and a liquidation of existing military bases in that territory.

Kurier Codzienny, #275, Oct. 6, 80 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY CONFLICTS WITH INTERESTS OF BACKWARD COUNTRIES.
DR. SUCHY ON PENETRATION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - A discussion on the so-called "program of U.N. technical aid to economically backward countries" has been in progress for several days in the Economic Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate, made an extensive analysis of that program and of American plans connected with it. He demonstrated that the program has become the object of capitalist countries' maneuvers. Capitalist countries clearly want to use it as a means for further penetration of private capital into colonial and semi-colonial countries. The United States' economic policy has been and continues to be detrimental to the interests of backward countries. It has styled itself initiator of the program of technical aid and is making an effort behind the scenes to turn it into an instrument for economic penetration into many continents.

Kurier Codzienny, #275, Oct. 6,

110 lines-excerpts

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SABOTEURS SENTENCED IN LODZ
FOR ILLEGAL FURNITURE DEALS. Domestic Despatch

A summary trial of the former chief of the state bent-wood furniture factory in Radomsko, Seidler, technical manager Griglewski and supply chief Chutkiewicz took place before the Court of Appeal in Lodz.

They committed serious abuses, causing a 40,000,000 zloty loss to the state treasury by selling furniture directly to purchasers and avoiding Trade Centres. Apart from this, they produced and sold children's furniture on the black market. Seidler was sentenced to death, Chutkiewicz to ten years imprisonment, Griglewski to eight years imprisonment. Zycie Warszawy #275 Oct,6 only (17 lines) Verbatim

MORE EXTRA CLASS AND A 1 CLASS
ARTICLES TURNED OUT.
TEXTILE WORKERS' EARNINGS INCREASING. Domestic Despatch

The new system of granting bonuses to workers in the Cotton Industry (for the quality of produced articles), introduced on September 1, is bringing very good results. The amount of extra-prime and prime quality articles is increasing, and the quantity of defective articles decreasing. At the same time, workers' earnings are substantially increasing. According to computations for September, which was the month devoted to a preliminary experimental test of the new system of wages, the real wages of 70 to 80% of weavers have increased as against past periods. This rises ranges from 7 to 15%. Bonuses for best qualified weavers amounted to 43% for production of whole lengths of extra-prime fabric. (37 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #275, October 6, 1949

POLISH-SOVIET TRADE: A BASIS FOR POLAND'S
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Domestic Despatch

A protocol concerning Polish-Soviet mutual trade in 1949 was signed at the beginning of the year. The protocol increased mutual transactions by a further 35%, as compared with 1948. It is expected that the value of bilateral transactions will amount to about \$270,000,000 which means a fourfold increase, as compared with 1947. Polish-Soviet trade is characterized by a number of general features, which decidedly distinguish it from trade relations existing in capitalistic countries. Through delivery of capital investment articles, the Soviet Union helps us in our industrial reconstruction, on exceptionally easy terms. The Soviet Union does not draw profits from sums allocated to Poland. These credits are only one way of helping an economically weaker partner. The Soviet loan, granted to Poland, is a medium-term loan at 3% interest.

We shall start to pay off the debt only after we receive the machinery, provided in the agreement. The instalments, payable over five consecutive years, will be easily amortized by the opening of new production establishments. Terms of payment take into consideration the gradual development of our industry. Earlier instalments will be smaller than later ones. Paying off the loan with products of our industry will assure the sale of our manufactures on very convenient terms. (207 lines) Excerpts Gazeta Handlowa #19 October 5 only

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EFFORTS OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
IN FIGHT FOR FULFILMENT OF PROTECTION
PLANS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED
RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CHIEF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL Domestic Despatch

At the plenary session of the Chief Cooperative Council, which was terminated in the late hours of the day before yesterday, several resolutions of an utmost importance for the development of the Polish cooperative movement were passed. Reports were delivered of the proceedings at conferences of international cooperative organizations.

Reports concerning this year's implementation of the cooperative plans and subsequent discussion of this subject resulted in a statement made by the Chief Cooperative Council to the effect that the efforts made by cooperative organizations and their members with a view to the implementation of this year's plan and adequate preparation of the six-year plan should be intensified.

"Vigilance against the class enemy, exposure of subversion-mongers, saboteurs and traitors of the cause of People's Poland must be increased" - says the resolution of the Chief Cooperative Council. In a special resolution, the Council urges all cooperative agencies to take a most active part in the proceedings scheduled for Month of Consolidating Polish-Soviet Friendship.

Citizen Dembinska delivered a report on the convention of the International Female Cooperative Workers' League, held in Stockholm.

She said that in view of the predominance of representatives of capitalist countries and of the very small number of members representing people's-democratic countries in the League, Poland's future participation in the work of the League, becomes essentially questionable.

Director Pawlowski, Chief of the Education and Propaganda Section of the Central Bureau of Cooperative Associations, who returned from a several months' visit from the Soviet Union, delivered a report on Soviet achievements in the education of members of cooperative associations.
Polska Zbrojna #274, October 6, 1949 Excerpts (104 lines)

CENTRAL TEXTILE AGENCY HAS EXCEEDED
PLANNED QUOTA OF TRANSACTIONS FOR
CURRENT YEAR. Domestic Despatch

As a result of a quick development of the retail sales network, the planned annual quota for the Central Textile Agency's retail transactions amounting to 13,410,000,000 zlotys, was completed during the first half of September. According to the balance sheet, the surplus over the planned quota amounted, on September 5, to 1,938,000,000 zlotys.

The aggregate value of textile goods delivered to consumers in the course of this year will amount to 23,000,000,000 zlotys. by the end of the current year. Trybuna Ludu #275, Octo.6
(14 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

"PRUDENTIAL" BUILDING
TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Domestic Despatch

On instructions from the Management of the Warsaw Reconstruction Bureau, the State Building Establishment has undertaken to reconstruct the "Prudential" building, the highest in Warsaw.

At present, after removal of rubble, damaged structural elements of the 17-story building are being restored. So far work has been carried out within the limits of the assigned sum of 6,500,000 zlotys. A further sum of 20,000,000 zlotys has already been approved. Numerous unexploded shells, found in the ruined building, are being removed by workers of the "Mincer" cooperative. Destroyed parts of the building are to be pulled down before this winter, and the remainder protected against further deterioration.

It is expected that the "Prudential" building which is to become a municipal hotel, will be opened in the spring of 1951.
Gazeta Ludowa #236 October 5 and others Verbatim (26 lines)

OPENING OF CIVILIAN AIR PORT IN
MALA GADAWA, IN WROCLAW.

Domestic Despatch

On Oct. 3 the ceremonious opening of the Mala Gadawa civilian airport took place in Wroclaw.

It had been completely destroyed during war operations. Now the first stage of reconstruction has been completed so that it was possible to put the airport into operation.

The landing field has been finished and put in order, premises for aviation equipment have been rebuilt and instruments ensuring safe air navigation have been installed, hangars and air port building have been rebuilt.
Rzeczpospolita #273 October 4 only (22 lines) Excerpts

SPEECH BY CLARK FOREMAN, DELEGATE
OF UNITED STATES PROGRESSIVE PARTY TO SECOND
CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Domestic Despatch

I express my deep regret that the United States does not permit despatch to Poland of material which might facilitate your work. I am convinced that if the American nation knew the truth, it would not tolerate needless restriction of trade, which could be profitable to both sides.

Expansion of the economic system in the United States is nearing its end. Our productive capacity has almost doubled within the last ten years but capitalist markets have shrunk almost to one-half, within the same period.

In our present situation, we are producing more than the capitalist world can buy from us and this creates very serious problems for the present leadership of our national economy.

Two alternatives face us: either to force the socialist half of the world back into the capitalist orbit or to introduce

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planned economy in the United States. You can probably easily guess the answer. Socialism in the United States would mean peace and prosperity for the entire world. (applause).

Leading capitalist circles have already proved their willingness to use violence but it would be very difficult, even for them, to unleash an aggressive war without prior imposition of fascist bonds on the American nation.

The speaker discussed at length the persecution of free thought in the United States, emphasizing the active cooperation of the Government and of Catholic elements, headed by Cardinal Spellman, in that campaign. The American nation would not easily submit to the fascist yoke. I bring you these words of hope from America. Although American progressives are not yet as well organized as we might wish them to be, they have, nevertheless behind them the force of the national tradition of freedom and independence.

The task of progressive parties is to prove to the American nation that its own future and the peace of the world depend on respect for the right of every nation to its own form, system, culture and economy (applause).

We, progressive Americans, can tell you that we have not forgotten what happened in Poland ten years ago. We have not forgotten the sufferings and oppression which befell your nation, fighting for freedom and independence.

We, progressive Americans, will fight together with you for your right to develop your great national culture in the way you choose. Only that path leads to a better world.

Progressive elements of the world must be solidary in their action to have all countries cooperate in peace, in construction of a new, better world.

I am particularly glad at having been able to take part in this Congress and to see your great country. I shall return to America with the impression of your great feats of reconstruction and your still greater determinations. I shall work there, together with all who combat fascism and strive for peace (applause). By joint effort we shall prevent the disruption of the world by the insane greed of exploiters. We shall build a world of peace, happiness and prosperity. (Long applause, the audience rose from their seats).
Kurjer Codzienny #273, October 4 only (152 lines) Excerpts

QUEUES ARE DISAPPEARING Lead Editorial

The energetic fight against queues, opened in the last few weeks by public opinion under the leadership of the press, has yielded first fruits. Furniture, butter and egg queues have disappeared. There are also butcher's shops with no queues in front of them.

An instruction of the Minister of Domestic Trade, concerning improvements in supplying the market with dairy products and

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poultry in all shops has effectively influenced the buying public. Panicky women have ceased to crowd and the intensified free-market supply made it possible to even reduce the daily quota of butter for Warsaw from 13 to 8 tons. It happened that 20% of the butter was not sold in the course of a day by shops operated by the Warsaw Consumers' Co-operative.

Accelerated delivery of flour and sugar to retail centers has also brought results. There is such an abundance of these two articles this year that it is impossible to consume them domestically.

Further, it is beyond doubt that the instruction of the Minister of Domestic Trade, permitting sale of rationed meat and sausages on four and a half days of the week and free sale on one day and a half has reduced meat queues.

Bottle-necks in the distribution of meat may be caused in the future only by an insufficient number of shops in the city or by lagging in the work of the slaughter-house or in transportation. Provided, however, that meat is delivered on time and provided that vendors redouble their efforts there will be no queues on free sale days nor in early morning hours.

The system of filing applications for furniture in great demand, i.e. three-door wardrobes, couches, cupboards and kitchen sets, has not remained without effect also. The buying public has stopped spending nights in front of shops selling furniture on the instalment plan and queues have disappeared. If queues re-appear here and there this is due to the late opening hour of a given shop.

Now it is the turn of queues in front of people's catering establishments to disappear. Here the plan must be carried out with full energy characteristic of a commander in the battlefield. The labor world must have cheap, tasty, copious and nutritious dinners and have them served without a lot of discomfort and waste of time.

Finally, queues for buying textiles in short supply should be done away with. It is not at all difficult to remove owners of market stalls and men hired by them, forming queues in front of textile shops and buying up goods intended for the labor world.

The energetic, uncompromising fight for a smoothly working distribution machine, the fight against shiftlessness, should continue until full victory.
Gazeta Handlowa #18 Oct.1 only (75 lines) Verbatim

EASING OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS. Domestic Despatch

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, Bureau of Prices, in its order Nr.C-II-C-74/18 of September 19 has eased the existing regulations concerning transactions in eggs, butter, white cheese, curd, poultry and potatoes.

It is now permissible to buy an unlimited quantity of eggs, butter, white cheese, curd and poultry without any restriction,

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both in wholesale and retail trade, i.e. direct from producers, on the market and in transit.

Public authorities and cooperative stores have no right to create any difficulties for private merchants in obtaining supplies. In case of any such interference, the merchant should immediately report it to the nearest Merchants' Association.

A merchant has the right to transport butter, white cheese, curd and poultry without any restrictions throughout the country. Transportation can be effected by horse carts, motor vehicles and railway. Eggs are not allowed to be transported by railway freight from one Province to another. The sole right to do this is granted to private firms possessing a licence for the purchase of eggs and to the Central Dairy and Egg Cooperative.

Transportation of eggs by all other means (except by rail) i.e. by carts, motor vehicles, boats and by railway freight within the Province in which the firm is located, is permissible.

The sole right to purchase potatoes is granted to stores of the Central Agricultural Peasant Self-Help Cooperative. Retail stores (groceries) may purchase potatoes directly from producers, provided the latter effect transportation to the city. Retail merchants may also buy potatoes from wholesale cooperative stores at prices fixed for retail and semi-wholesale cooperatives. Slowe Powszechne #269 October 4 only (61 lines) Verbatim

KIELCE PROVINCE TO HAVE BROADCASTING STATION. Domestic Despatch

The pre-war broadcasting station in Radom was almost entirely destroyed during the war. There is no trace left of the radio mast and it seemed that the empty, devastated buildings would never return to life.

For several weeks, however, the fields near Wacyn have been full of busy people. Workers and technicians have arrived to build a broadcasting station.

Ground and concrete work are now in full swing, and the foundations for the former mast are being strengthened with concrete.

In recent days mechanics, locksmiths, welders and technicians have arrived from Raszyn. They are the same specialists, who erected the highest radio-mast a few weeks ago.

Kielce Province, the land of Steven Zeromski, will soon have its own broadcasting-station. Then beautiful songs of the Holy Cross Mountains and strong and resolute voices of Kielce region workers and peasants, fighting for a lasting and just peace, will flow into the wide world from the radio-masts of Wacyn. Gazeta Ludowa #236 Oct.5 only Verbatim (37 lines)

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Article

The date of September 21, 1949 is a turning point, not only in the history of the Chinese nation, but it is also of great

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significance to all nations of the world, striving for freedom and peace. On this day, the leader of victorious People's China, Mao-Tse-Tung, on opening the parliamentary session of the Political Consultative Conference of People's China in Peking, solemnly proclaimed the formation of the People's Republic of China, foreshadowing the creation of the central people's government.

We should not forget that American imperialism, - though disgracefully defeated in China, has not given up ideological penetration through supporting diversion in China. The appeal of State Secretary Acheson for reconstruction of "eternal China", published in the American "White Book", is in line with these tendencies. In answer to them, the press agency of New China has recently published an article under the title: "Abandon illusions", in which a further inexorable fight against imperialistic penetration, in all fields of national life, is foreshadowed.

Thus, after attaining military victory over foreign imperialism and domestic reactionaries, the Chinese nation is now intensifying its vigilance and it will not permit imperialists to hinder the establishment of a better and more prosperous future. Moreover, the magnificent victory of People's China is radiating over entire Asia and is a powerful stimulus, supporting the hopes of colonial countries for independence. On November 16 a Pan-Asiatic conference of trade unions will be held in Peking, which will also be the place where the Pan-Asiatic women's peace conference will meet both of them to express the inflexible will of Asiatic nations to fight for national and social liberation, until final victory has been achieved.

Swiat i Polska #37 October 2 and others (242 lines) Excerpts

HOUSING SITUATION IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

Anglo-Saxon observers, whose average attitude towards new Polish reality is not very kind and who, in spite of the alleged "iron curtain", visit our country in rather large numbers, have great admiration for Poland's achievements in the field of housing construction.

The London "Daily Worker" recently published a report from Liverpool, once famous for its welfare. It appears that about 5,000 consumptive men and women live in the worker district in desperate housing and sanitary conditions. An acute housing shortage exists in the city, but about 3,000 construction workers are unemployed. Great numbers of bricklayers, tinnerns, glaziers, etc. remain idle in their homes. There is no work for them. One should add that the total number of unemployed in Liverpool amounts to 25,000 persons while there are 34,000 homeless people.

It appears from data published in the press that there are over 320,000 homeless people in London.

Now let us pass to the United States. Even a special committee of the American Senate was compelled to admit at the end of the 1947 that at least 6,000,000 dwelling houses are not only uninhabitable or in need of repair but should be pulled down. About 16,000,000 inhabitants live in lodgings which are not even worthy of being called by this name.

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The Polish housing shortage, due to shiftlessness of the prowar Polish regime and to the unprecedented systematic mass destruction of dwelling houses by the German occupant, is being gradually liquidated, thanks to collective efforts of the whole nation. The Six-Year Plan will accelerate the speed of housing construction. Poland is to receive 100,000 new dwelling rooms a year.

This year's state appropriations for housing construction amount to 20,000,000,000 zlotys. The Housing Economy Fund will supply 4,000,000,000 zlotys for general repairs.

By the end of the Six-Year Plan, we shall have 600,000 dwelling rooms more than at present.

Thus, ruins will give way to spacious, bright, comfortable dwelling houses. (179 lines) Excerpts
Dziennik Polski #269 only October 1

GOVERNMENT OF CHINA'S LIBERATION Editorial

In the field of international relations, the liberation of China, taken at large, i.e. the actual rejection of foreign control and social liberation of China's people's masses, constitutes a substantial strengthening of the peace camp and also a substantial weakening of the anti-peace camp. But this is not all. For the imperialistic camp, the results of China's defection will be even greater than the loss itself. There is no doubt that the loss is enormous. The Americans are losing a great part of their sales market, where they were the real rulers and, what is perhaps still more important, they are losing strategic points. But the fact that China is going over to the peace camp and that this is being done on definite structural basis, constitutes an even heavier blow to the bloc, headed by the United States. Once a feudal state, harassed by domestic troubles, extremely corrupt and overwhelmed by economic chaos, China is becoming a people's democracy. Her economy, based on planning, enjoys support of the masses, thanks to social reforms and, particularly, to the land reform. Her army will be disciplined and enlightened. She will be a much more important factor in the camp of peace than Kuomintang China had been in the imperialist camp. Thanks to further economic development and to the announced industrialization of the country, the value of People's China will constantly increase, thus further strengthening the forces of peace.
Rzeczpospolita #273, Oct. 4 and others (100 lines) Excerpts

SENTENCE OF DEATH Domestic Despatch

Mieczyslaw Bulanda, the terror of Nowy Sacz and of adjacent counties, who had murdered a number of Security Service and Citizens' Militia functionaries and had committed many armed assaults, has been tried by the Krakow Regional Military Court at its session in Nowy Sacz. Bulanda has been sentenced to death. Dziennik Polski #269 October 1 only
(10 lines)
Verbatim

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SYMBOLIC MANIFESTATION AT POLISH
GERMAN FRONTIER.

Domestic Despatch

On October 2 on International Peace Day, peace manifestations took place in Frankfurt on the Odra and in Szczecin, which have a symbolic meaning for the changes in Polish-German relations. A Polish delegation of shock-workers took part in the manifestations in Frankfurt, while a delegation of German railway employees from the Soviet occupation zone arrived for the meeting in Szczecin.

The speakers, who took part in both manifestations, Poles as well as German anti-fascists, spoke the same language. They spoke about peace and about the inviolability of the Odra and Nysa frontiers, they condemned Hitlerian crimes and pointed to the necessity to fight against re-birth of German imperialism.

The Soviet authorities, having created conditions for the development of progressive peace forces in Germany, have shown that there is a path to successful conquest of Hitlerism, that German militarism can be eradicated.

Having in mind the value of peace consolidation for the interests of our country and good neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries, we follow, with our best wishes for success, the fight of German anti-fascists, headed by the German Socialist Unity Party and we fully support their struggle. Their fight for a peaceful, democratic united Germany is indissolubly linked to the fight of the people's masses in all countries for a lasting, just peace.
Trybina Ludu #273, Oct 4 and others (86 lines) Excerpts

BEHIND THE SCENES OF A CERTAIN EMB/SSY Article
(By Radomir Szaronowicz)

In the note sent on September 30 to the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw the Polish Government declared that there was irrefutable proof of espionage conducted by some representatives of the Yugoslav Government, such as Petrovitch and Militsh. Moreover, political diversion, hostile to the Polish nation and state, constituting evidence of cooperation by the Yugoslav Government with the imperialistic camp, are carried out under the auspices of the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw.

Petrovitch is not the first Yugoslav trained in Belgrade to collect information destined, through the medium of Titoists, for Anglo-American Intelligence.

Yugoslav diplomatic missions in people's democratic countries were transformed into ordinary espionage centers long ago. All employees who did not agree with these activities have been removed and replaced by specially trained agents of Rankovitch.

Great representation allowances, formerly spent on lavish parties, are now destined for extension of the espionage network. Each delegate, official and ordinary employee must collect information and is not allowed to return to the Embassy with empty hands.

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All this "work" has been done to the accompaniment of Tito's assertions concerning his alleged indifference towards domestic affairs in other countries. Still, the said facts, as well as the case discussed in the Polish note, are clear evidence of the fact that Titoists have not limited their treacherous activity to Yugoslav territory and that they interfere in domestic affairs of other countries in every way, thus acting against the interests of democracy. Rajk's trial has fully confirmed this fact.

We, Yugoslav political emigres and good patriots, sharply condemn this hostile activity directed against the brotherly Polish nation and other friendly nations, because we see in it further evidence of the moral decline of the Fascist and Gestapo-like Tito clique.
Trybuna Ludu #273 and others October 4
(217 lines) Excerpts

BROADCASTING STATIONS OPERATE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION FROM MORNING TO NIGHT ACCORDING TO NEW PROGRAM. Domestic Despatch

On October 3 a new radio programme schedule was introduced. It contains great changes in comparison with the previous one. It consists of two parallel programmes, one of them broadcast by the Raszyn station, the other one transmitted by other medium-wave stations. The first programme begins one work days at 8.35 A.M. and lasts till 1.30 P.M., then from 4 P.M. till midnight; on Sundays and holidays from 8 A.M. till 2 P.M. and from 4 P.M. till midnight. The second programme will cover the remaining time from 5.10 A.M. till midnight on weekdays; from 6.50 A.M. till midnight on Sundays and holidays.

General and national problems will be stressed in the first programme, which will also describe Polish cultural achievements. The second programme, broadcast by regional broadcasting stations, will be principally of a local character. Both programmes will be joined for radio news at 5.15 A.M. and for a news summary at 6 A.M. News will also be broadcast over both stations in the morning at 6.45 A.M., at 12.04 noon, at 4 P.M., at 8 P.M. and for the last time each day at 11 P.M.

Music will be richly represented in both programmes but without compositions of a formal character and without excessively noisy works of jazz music.

It is the intention of the Polish Radio to bring the programme closer to listeners. Polish Radio reporters' groups will visit villages, factories and plants more frequently than heretofore. Workers and peasants in everyday life, their achievements and their worries will be reflected mainly in the second programme. Peasant group performances and recreation group performances, reports on life in factories and villages, talks with shock-workers and rationalizers, with men of science and of art will also be included in that programme.

The programme will be broadcast from 5.10 A.M. on weekdays and from 6.50 A.M. on Sundays and holidays, without interruption until midnight.
Zycie Warszawy #273, October 4 and others (58 lines) Verbatim

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No. 94, of
October 29, 1932, item No. 808.

Decree of the President of the Republic of October 27,
1932 concerning associations.

By virtue of article 44, clause 6, of the constitution, and
of article 1, paragraph a, of the law of March 17, 1932
concerning the authorization of the President of the Repu-
blic to issue orders having the force of laws (Journal of
Laws of the Polish Republic No. 22, item 165),
I hereby resolve the following:

CHAPTER I.
General provisions.

Article 1. The present law governs the legal status of associa-
tions of a character of voluntary permanent non-profit unions.

Article 2. Polish citizens shall have the right to join in asso-
ciations, the aims, structure and activities of which do not conflict
with the law and do not threaten public security, peace and order.

This right shall be available to persons of 18 years of age and
over unless subject to exceptions specified hereunder.

Only legally competent persons shall be entitled to act in the
capacity of founders or become members of the administrative board of
an association. School youth with the exception of students of insti-
tutions of higher learning, may not become members of associations.

Children aged from 14 to 18, not receiving school education, may,
with the consent of their legal guardians, belong to associations,
without the right, however, to take part in voting on resolutions and
without the right of being elected.

Article 3. Persons in active military service may belong to asso-
ciations solely with the permission of military authorities on con-
ditions defined by the Minister of War; their admission, however,
shall not be made subject to voting by members, nor shall they be sub-
jected to members' arbitration in any shape or manner.

Special restrictions of the right of certain groups of persons
to belong to associations are governed by separate enactments.

Article 4. Foreigners shall also be permitted to join in associa-
tions provided for in the present law.

Different principles governing associations of foreigners and mem-
bership of foreigners in associations and their administrative boards
may be established by an order of the Council of Ministers, issued on
the recommendation of the Ministers: of the Interior and of Foreign
Affairs.

Should specific requirements affecting the organization and opera-
tion of associations of an international character in Poland prove

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inadaptable to the aggregate provisions of the present law, the matter shall be regulated under the same procedure.

Article 5. Nobody can be forced to enroll or refrain from enrolling in an association. Neither can anybody's freedom of withdrawing from an association be restricted.

Provisions to the contrary in statutes and by-laws shall be unlawful and void. Freedom of withdrawing from an association shall not preclude statutes of associations vested with juristic personality from imposing (upon resigning members) the duty to discharge membership fees up to the end of the fiscal year.

The provisions of paragraphs 1 - 3 shall not apply to associations founded under the sponsorship of public authorities acting to this end in pursuance of the provisions of public law.

Article 6. It shall be prohibited:

- a) to establish associations adopting the principle of unconditional obedience of members to an association's authorities,
- b) to operate associations wherein purposes of physical training, gymnastics or athletics are combined with political aims.

Article 7. Associations of government officials shall be subject to the provisions of the present law.

The aims, regime and methods of activities of such associations may not be incompatible with service regulations or service requirements. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to other state employees whose employment is regulated by public law.

Article 8. No association shall be entitled to submit to its members' arbitration court's jurisdiction

or otherwise to censure the official activities of a member in government employ, prior to these activities being condemned by the said official's competent superior authorities or disciplinary institutions or criminal courts through infliction of punishment.

Article 9. The provisions of the present law shall not apply to:

- a) religious orders and ecclesiastical congregations and other associations acting for the exclusive and direct purpose of practicing religious cults of legally recognized churches and religious communities;
- b) committees created for the purpose of preparing elections to institutions operating under public law, provided these elections are required by law or are undertaken on instructions from public authorities; this applies from the date of the ordering of the elections until the conclusion of election proceedings;
- c) workers' trade unions subject to special regulations, except for the provisions of article 11, paragraph 2, and of articles 15, 17 and 59;
- d) legally constituted industrial corporations and their unions as well as unions, groups and organisations of industrialists established by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce under special legal powers;

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e) college students' associations established in conformance with regulations governing institutions of higher learning, as well as school youth associations set up within the bounds of other (than academic) schools and functioning under the supervision of school authorities;

f) strictly military associations concomitant to performance of military service and established by military persons in active service by permission of military authorities;

g) cooperatives, except for activities referred to in article 11.

Article 10. Different principles governing such associations pursuing religious and denominational aims as are exempt from the provisions of article 9, paragraph a, may be established by order of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Minister of Religious Denominations and Public Education.

Article 11. Cooperatives, in so far as they engage in cultural activities, shall, within the compass of these activities, be subject to the provisions of articles 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 of the present law. In such cases, the "founding" referred to in articles 12, 13, and 14 shall be understood to mean the commencement of cultural activities and the "dissolution" referred to in article 13 shall be understood to mean the discontinuance of the said activities.

On the demand of county general administration authorities exercising jurisdiction over a workers' trade union's seat, the said trade union shall be required to furnish the said authorities with information concerning the composition of their managing board. Workers' trade unions shall, moreover, be subject to the provisions of articles 15 and 17. Their direct supervising authority referred to in article 15 shall consist of the aforesaid county general administration authorities.

CHAPTER II.

Ordinary associations

Article 12. Persons intending to found an association shall file a notice in writing to this effect, bearing the signatures of at least 3 persons, with the county general administration authorities exercising jurisdiction over the association's prospective seat in the capacity of direct supervising authority. The notice shall indicate: 1) the name of the association, its aims and mode of procedure, 2) the area over which it is intended to extend its activities as well as the proposed seat of the association, 3) the signers' given names and surnames and their places of residence, 4) the procedure to be followed in appointing the board, 5) the procedure for accession and resignation of members, and 6) the procedure for dissolution of the association.

Article 13. Unless, within 4 weeks from the filing of the notice, the authorities forbid the founding of an association, or provided that, before the lapse of that period, they intimate that they have no objections to its founding, the association may thereupon immediately start its activities.

Within two weeks from the commencement of the association's activities, its board shall be required to apprise the authorities of its

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composition and of the places of residence of its members, as also of the address of the premises proposed for the seat of the association.

The aforesaid ruling shall also imply the duty to notify changes in conditions referred to in article 12, points 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, as well as changes in the composition of the board and (or) in the address of the association.

In the event of an association being dissolved, its latest board shall be required to apprise the authorities of this fact within 2 weeks from the resolution providing for the dissolution being adopted.

Article 14. The authorities shall, by a decision showing adequate motives, forbid the founding of an association whose existence would be incompatible with the law or might become a menace to security, peace or public order.

Article 15. The direct supervising authority may direct an association's board to furnish it with a copy of a record of a meeting or with the substance of an adopted resolution if recorded, respectively, in writing. It may also inspect, on the association's premises, the records, books and documents kept thereat and make notes and transcripts of, and excerpts from, the said papers, as also to direct the board to produce these papers for examination at a strictly specified time.

The board shall be required to keep an up to date list of the association's members, specifying their names and nationality, and to submit data from that list, to the authorities, on the latter's demand.

Article 16. Should an association's activities infringe binding legal provisions or the association's authorized compass of activities or mode of procedure, or should an association altogether fail to comply with the terms stipulating its legal existence, or should the said association prove a menace to security, peace or public order, - the direct supervising authority may, - depending upon circumstances - by a decision showing adequate motives either administer and admonition or demand abstention from noticed irregularities, and, particularly, rescission of impermissible resolutions within a designated adequate period under pain of suspension or dissolution of the association, or may summarily suspend the association's activities and subsequently dissolve the association. The decision concerning the dissolution may immediately be brought into effect.

In the event of an association not being dissolved within 2 months from the suspension of its activities, the said suspension shall become null and void.

Article 17. Should an association referred to in article 11 embark in a criminal course, or should its activities endanger security, peace or public order, the county general administration authorities may, dependent upon circumstances, demand that the association's authorities liquidate these dangerous conditions, or may suspend the association's activities and file a petition for dissolution of the association with the competent district court, which shall pass a decision in conformance with appropriate rules of penal procedure.

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In the latter case, the suspension shall remain in force until the court pronounces a decision regarding the dissolution of the association.

Article 18. Associations established under articles 12 and 13, shall not:

- a) establish branches,
- b) combine into unions of associations,
- c) admit juristic persons as members,
- d) avail themselves of public charity or of subsidies granted by public authorities or institutions.

The following may not be established under articles 12 and 13:

- a. unions of associations
- b. such associations of civil servants and other government employees whose service status is regulated by public law, as are designed to further the professional interests of the said persons.

CHAPTER III.

Registered Associations

Article 19. Should a group, which must consist of at least 15 persons, or an ordinary association numbering at least 15 members, desire to establish an association vested with juristic personality or to be granted the privileges enjoyed by such an association, the said group or association shall submit - through the intermediary of the county general administration authorities exercising jurisdiction over the association's prospective seat (the direct supervising authority) - an application in writing to the proper wojewodztwo (provincial) general administration authorities (the registration authority), requesting the registration of an association, and enclose therewith 4 copies of a draft of the association's statute.

The statute must specify:

- a) the name of the association, which must clearly distinguish it from other associations registered within the respective wojewodztwo (province), as also from government and local government authorities and offices;
- b) the area over which it is intended to extend the association's activities, and the association's seat;
- c) the association's aims and mode of procedure;
- d) the procedure for accession and resignation of members, and their rights and duties;
- e) the procedure for assessing membership dues;
- f) the association's authorities (managing board, general assembly, audit committee, etc) the procedure for their appointment and replenishment and their scope of jurisdiction;
- g) methods of granting authority to represent the association before other parties and the conditions requisite for the validity of its resolutions and missives;
- h) the procedure for settling disputes arising within the association;
- i) the procedure for the contracting of financial obligations by the association;

- j) the procedure for amending the statute;
- k) the conditions or procedure for the dissolution of the association.

Moreover, should the association intend to subordinate itself, organizationally or ideologically, to other associations or organizations, the statute must describe its relation to the latter.

Article 20. The registration authority may, in a decision showing adequate motives, give a negative reply to an application on grounds indicated in article 14, or because the founding of such an association fails to meet the requirements of public interest. The registration authority may also make its consent to the founding of an association conditional upon amendments being effected in its statute.

Article 21. Should the registration authority find no objections to the founding of the proposed association, or should those objections be overruled in the course of procedure, - the said authority shall enter the association in its register of associations. It shall simultaneously deliver to the founders one copy of the statute with an appropriate annotation. In addition, the said authority shall publish the fact that the registration has been effected, in the Monitor Polski, at the expense of the founders.

At the moment of its entry in the register, the association will have acquired juristic personality and may, in addition to its actual name, use the descriptive term: "registered association".

Article 22. The entry in the registry, referred to in the preceding article, and the published statement shall contain, at least:

- a) the name and seat of the association as well as the area in which it is authorized to operate;
- b) the date of its entry in the registry;
- c) the association's aims and mode of procedure;
- d) given names and surnames of its founders;
- e) restrictive provisions, if any, in the powers granted to its managing board;
- f) the period, if limited, for which the association is to exist.

Article 23. Within 2 weeks from the commencement of an association's activities, its managing board shall be required to apprise the registration authority, through the direct supervising authority, of the composition of the association's managing board, of the places of residence of the board's members and of the address of the association's premises.

The same shall apply to future changes in the composition of the association's managing board and of the association's address, counting from the date of these changes taking place.

Data concerning the composition of the managing board and the association's address shall be entered in the register.

Article 24. The provisions of articles 15 and 16 shall be correspondingly applied to registered associations, with the difference that

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decisions concerning the dissolution of such associations shall be within the jurisdiction of the registration authority.

Moreover, on a written demand of the direct supervising authority, the association's managing board, shall, under all its members' personal responsibility, submit to the said authority a report on the association's activities and a financial statement, both for the preceding reporting period and drawn up in two copies, each, as also to give all necessary explanations.

Article 25. In the event of suspension or dissolution of an association, the registration authority shall enter an annotation to that effect in the register. In such a case, the direct supervising authority shall, if necessary, order a temporary impoundage of the association's property and appoint a custodian in charge of indispensable affairs connected with the property. Upon passage of a final decision ruling the association's liquidation, the registration authority shall order the association's liquidation, unless the execution of the said decision should have been suspended.

Article 26. (1) Should the number of an association's members fall below 10, or (2) should an association lack such managing board as required by statute and either lack the possibility of setting up such a board or fail to do so within a period of at least one year, or (3) should its managing board be unreelected, at least once, during its statutory three-year period of office, or (4) should other circumstances occur providing proof that the association has in reality ceased to exist or that its existence has become pointless, - the registration authority shall, either on its own initiative or on the recommendation of a custodian appointed under article 30, or on anybody else's recommendation, decree the liquidation of the association.

Article 27. The property of an association dissolved by the authorities or of an association, the dissolution of which has been decreed by the authorities in pursuance of article 26, shall be used for the purpose for which provision has been made in its statute. In default of such provisions, the registration authorities will determine the disposal of the property, taking due regard of the aims of the association.

Article 28. Amendments of the statute of an association shall be effected under similar procedure as the one established for founding an association. Should the amendments refer to data contained in the register, they should be entered in the register and published under the procedure prescribed in article 21.

Article 29. An association should have a managing board which shall act as its representative both before the authorities and other parties.

Article 30. In default of a board competent to conduct legal action, the registration authority shall, on its own initiative or at the request of a party concerned, appoint a custodian to act as substitute for the managing board for a period necessary to remove the aforesaid defect or to decree liquidation. The custodian appointed under article 25 or under article 30 may at any time be recalled by the authorities and another person appointed in his place.

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Article 31. The managing board of an association shall be required to convoke a general assembly in cases provided for in the statute and, in default of such provisions, at least once a year.

An association's general assembly shall be its supreme authority, entitled to decide on all those matters within the association's scope of activities, which the statute has not delegated to the association's other organs.

An association's general assembly shall consist of members satisfying the statutory requirements and, in default of indications to the contrary in the statute, - of all members not precluded from voting by law.

Article 32. The managing board shall be required to convoke a general assembly whenever requested to do so by a number of members defined in the statute or, in default of such a provision, whenever requested, with reasons given, by at least one tenth of the entire number of those members of the association who are entitled to vote.

Should this demand fail to be complied with, the registration authority may authorise those members who have put in the aforesaid request, to convoke a general assembly and to appoint its chairman. This authorisation should be referred to in the process of convoking the assembly.

Article 33. In addition to the data in the foregoing articles, the following information shall be subject to entry in the register:

- a) opening of bankruptcy proceedings;
- b) opening of liquidation proceedings, given names and surnames of the liquidators, changes of liquidators, termination of the liquidation, deletion of the liquidated association from the register.

Article 34. In addition to the data referred to in the foregoing articles, an association's managing board shall be required to file the following information with the registration authority: concerning restrictions of powers granted to the managing board, concerning the association's dissolution by virtue of its own decision or through expiration of the period for which it was established or by reason of the association's aims having been fulfilled, concerning the opening of liquidation proceedings, and, in the event of the liquidation taking place by the association's own decision, the given names and surnames of the liquidators.

Article 35. The liquidators shall be required to notify all changes of liquidators and the termination of the liquidation, and to file an application for deletion of the association from the register.

The opening of a bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings, if ordered by the authorities, as also the given names and surnames of the custodian and liquidators, shall be recorded in the register *ipsa lege*.

Article 36.

Registers of associations are public and accessible to third parties. Everybody shall be entitled to obtain certified copies of transcripts and excerpts from these registers.

Article 37. In the event of the dissolution of an association by

virtue of its own decision, or through expiration of the period for which it was established, or by reason of the association's aims having been fulfilled, and in default of statutory provisions concerning the disposal, or procedure for liquidation, of the association's property, the last general assembly shall decide about the disposal of the said property.

Failing even such decision, article 27 shall be applied correspondingly.

Article 38. In cases provided for in article 37, liquidation proceedings shall be carried out by members of the latest managing board unless otherwise provided in the statute or, in default of a statutory provision, in a resolution of the last general assembly.

In other cases of liquidation, liquidators shall be appointed by the registration authority. The latter may also recall liquidators or discharge them at their own request and appoint other persons in their place.

Article 39. Liquidators may not contract such agreements or engage in such legal proceedings as do not arise from a liquidation's requirements.

Liquidators shall strive to accomplish the liquidation within the shortest possible time, simultaneously taking care that the estate under liquidation might not shrink. Should the liquidation of an association not be terminated within one year from being decided, the liquidators shall show cause for the delay to the registration authority which may recognize the delay as justified and accordingly prolong the period of liquidation, or, in order to make an end with the liquidation, may take action under article 38, paragraph 2.

Article 40. Only associations whose statutes provide for the establishment of branches and set forth the principles of the latter's organisation, shall be entitled to establish such branches.

Article 41. The management of an association's branch established in conformance with the provisions of the association's statute shall be required to apprise the county general administration authorities exercising jurisdiction over the seat of the branch, about the establishment of the branch, enclosing:

- 1) a copy of the association's statute;
- 2) proof of the association's central unit's consent to the establishment of the branch;
- 3) a list of members of the management together with their addresses, and
- 4) the address of the premises wherein the branch is to be located

The public authorities may object to the establishment of the branch, subject to conditions and in conformance with principles set out in article 13, paragraph 1. and article 14.

The branch management shall also be required to apprise the public authorities of every change in its composition or change of the address of the branch and of every amendment of the association's

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statute. This shall be done within 2 weeks from the date of the respective change or amendment taking place or of the said management taking cognizance thereof.

The provisions of articles 15 and 16 shall be correspondingly applied to branches of associations.

Article 42. Unions of associations or of other juristic persons may be established under the provisions of the present chapter correspondingly applied, with the only difference that a minimum of three associations or juristic persons shall suffice for establishing such a union.

Article 43. The following provisions shall apply to associations availing themselves of public charity or of subsidies granted by public authorities or institutions, regardless of the aims of these associations:

a) they shall advise the direct supervising authority of the date, place and subject of each general assembly; this shall also apply to meetings of the association's managing board whenever their agenda comprises matters connected with the use of funds obtained in the manner referred to in the beginning of the present article;

b) the public authorities may delegate their representative to the meetings of such associations; such delegate shall be entitled to take part in the discussion, to demand information from the managing board, from the audit committee and from other organs of the association, and to state his opinion concerning the association's economy, the suitability of its expenditure, necessary reforms, etc. This delegate may be a public official or an official of a local government or public institution concerned;

c) in case of recurring irregularities in an association's financial management, the registration authority may cancel the said association's right to accept public charity or subsidies.

Article 44. The supervision over associations by public authorities as provided for in the present chapter, shall not prejudice the rights conferred upon public authorities under the decree of the President of the Republic, of April 22, 1927, concerning supervision and control over the activities of social welfare institutions.

Article 45. Detailed regulations governing the procedure for keeping registers of associations and for filing applications, governing the text of public announcements, governing the registration procedure and governing registration fees and charges for transcripts and excerpts from the register, shall be issued by the Minister of the Interior.

CHAPTER IV.

Associations of paramount utility.

Article 46. Associations, the development of which is of special value to the Republic's state or social interest, may be recognized as associations of paramount utility.

Article 47. Such recognition shall be conferred by means of an order

of the Council of Ministers, issued on a recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, presented in agreement with other ministers concerned.

The recognition shall be accompanied by the endowment granting of an appropriate charter, regulating in detail the legal status of the association.

Should the association have been previously registered under a different procedure, it shall be deleted from its old register. Amendments of the charter shall be effected under the same procedure as the granting of the charter.

Article 48. Associations of paramount utility shall be vested with juristic personality. Such associations may accept legacies and donations and may acquire movable and immovable property without restrictions and without having to obtain permissions required by special regulations governing legacies and donations as well as acquisition of property by natural and juristic persons.

Article 49. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance shall be entitled to grant associations of paramount utility special reductions of, and exemptions from, state and local government taxes and dues.

Article 50. The provisions of article 2, putting restrictions on minors' membership in associations, shall not apply to associations of paramount utility unless otherwise provided in the charter.

School youth may belong to associations of paramount utility, but only as members of sections organized for their use within school precincts and kept under the supervision of school authorities.

Article 51. Recognition of an association as one of paramount utility may be combined with its being granted the exclusive privilege of operating, within a definite scope of activities, throughout the country or within a smaller area, even if this should debar all other associations from engaging in the same pursuits within a given area and regardless of the latter associations' former rights and of their statutory provisions.

Article 52. Supervision over associations of paramount utility shall be exercised by the Minister of the Interior in agreement with other ministers concerned.

Article 53. For purposes of supervision, the supervising authority shall appoint, for each association separately, a special delegate empowered to wield permanent control over the association in conformance with an instruction, to be drawn up for the delegate by the supervising authority.

Article 54. Should it be ascertained that an association of paramount utility fails to fulfil its appointed duties or fulfils them inadequately, the supervising authority may suspend the association's managing authorities and appoint a state-commissioned administration for a period necessary to convoke a general assembly of members for the purpose of electing new managing authorities.

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Article 55. Under special conditions provided for in charters of associations of paramount utility, as also whenever state interest, as determined by a resolution of the Council of Ministers, so requires, associations of paramount utility shall be subordinated to the state authorities accordingly referred to in their charters.

Article 56. Should the existence of an association of paramount utility cease to be warranted, the Council of Ministers shall, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, presented in agreement with other ministers concerned, decree the said association's dissolution.

In a case of this kind, the Minister of the Interior shall appoint a liquidator (or liquidators) of the association.

Should no provision have been made in the association's charter for the disposal of the association's property in the event of its dissolution, the appropriate decision shall be taken by the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER V. Penal provisions.

Article 57. Failure to comply with the supervising authority's instructions issued under article 11, paragraph 2, or articles 15 or 24, as also infractions of the provisions of articles 12 or 13, article 23, paragraph 1, article 41, article 43, point a, or article 59, paragraph 2, shall entail a fine up to 500 zlotys, imposed under administrative penal procedure.

CHAPTER VI. Interim and final provisions.

Article 58. The provisions of the present law shall apply to associations already in existence at the moment of the present law's coming into effect.

Details of the procedure for adapting the said associations to the requirements of the present law and for the completion of their business still pending at the moment of the present law's coming into effect, shall be established by orders to be issued by the Minister of the Interior in agreement with other ministers concerned.

Cooperatives already in existence at the moment of the present law's coming into effect, shall, if pursuing cultural activities, be required to submit within three months, to the county general administration authorities, a notice compliant with article 12.

Article 59. Existing trade unions established under the decree of February 8, 1919 concerning temporary regulations governing workers' trade unions (Journal of Laws of the Polish State, ., No. 15, item 209) and which have been permitted by the authorities referred to in the said decree to pursue their statutory activities throughout the whole State, shall be free to establish their branches outside the area to which this decree applies, provided they comply with the regulations of paragraph 2 of the present article. They shall, when establishing their branches, be exempt from the duty to comply with articles 2, 12 to 14, 19 to 26,

28, 29, 31 to 42, 45 to 56 of the present law.

In opening branches of trade unions referred to in paragraph 1 within the area to which the decree of February 8, 1919 concerning temporary regulations governing workers' trade unions does not apply, the central managements of the said trade unions shall follow the following procedure: they shall, within three days, notify the fact of opening a branch to the appropriate labor inspector and to the county general administration authorities exercising jurisdiction over the locality where the branch has been opened, and shall simultaneously submit the statute of the central union and give the address of the branch's premises and the names of the successive members of its management.

Branches registered in conformance with the provisions of paragraph 2 are, with respect to their activities, subject to all the provisions of the present law except those specified in paragraph 1.

Article 60. The "Polish Red Cross" association, governed by the decree of the President of the Republic of September 1, 1927 (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 79, item 683) shall, for the purpose of the present law, be regarded as an association of paramount utility and shall be subject to its relative provisions.

Article 61. The starosta grodzki (municipal district governor) of a city district and in the Province of Silesia, the head of a police department, shall for the purpose of the present law, be regarded as the county general administration authorities. The wojewoda (provincial governor) of Silesia, also, shall, in the same connection, be regarded as the wojewodztwo (provincial) general administration authorities.

Article 62. The implementation of the present law and the issuance of executive orders necessary to this end shall be, and is hereby, entrusted to the Minister of the Interior acting in agreement with other ministers concerned.

Article 63. The present law shall become effective January 1, 193

At the moment of the present law becoming effective, all other provisions relating to matters regulated therein shall become null and void, and in particular:

- a) the decree on associations, of January 3, 1919 (Journal of Laws of the Polish State, No. 3, item 83);
- b) temporary provisions concerning associations and unions, of March 4/17, 1906, referred to in article 1 of the aforesaid decree;
- c) the order of the General Commissioner for the Eastern Territories concerning associations, of September 25, 1919 (Official Journal of the Central Administration of the Eastern Territories, No. 25, item 255);
- d) the law concerning the right of association, of November 15, 1867 (Journal of Austrian State Laws, No. 134);
- e) the law concerning associations, of April 19, 1908 (Journal of Laws of the German Reich, page 151);
- f) provisions of the Civil Code of the German Reich in so far as they relate to associations governed by the present law;
- g) the law of December 3, 1924, amending certain provisions concerning workers' trade unions or associations, namely provisions relating to the right of association of state employees (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No. 114, item 1012);

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h) provisions contained in point c) of article 22 of the law of August 16, 1923 concerning social welfare (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 92, item 726), referring to the registration of associations and legalisation of their statutes;

i) the law of July 4, 1923, concerning the establishment of branches by trade unions in the area embraced by the Austrian law on associations of November 15, 1867 (Austrian Journal of Laws, No. 134) and by the order of the General Commissioner for the Eastern Territories, of September 25, 1919 (Official Journal of the Central Administration of the Eastern Territories, No. 25, item 255) (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 76, item 594).

The provisions of the present law shall not prejudice provisions contained in international agreements.

(Signed:) J. Moscicki
President of the Republic

(Signed:) A. Prystor
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed:) Bronislaw Pieragki
Minister of the Interior

(Signed:) August Zaleski
Minister of Foreign Affairs

(Signed:) J. Pilsudski
Minister of War

(Signed:) Wl. Zawadzki
Minister of Finance

(Signed:) Czeslaw Michalowski
Minister of Justice

(Signed:) J. Jedrzejewicz
Minister of Religious Denominations and Public Instruction

(Signed:) Sew. Ludkiewicz
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms

(Signed:) Zarzycki
Minister of Industry and Commerce

(Signed:) M. Butkiewicz
Acting Minister of Communication

(Signed:) Hubicki
Minister of Public Welfare

(Signed:) Bcerner
Minister of Post and Telegraph

ANGLE-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
Wednesday, October 5, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

FRANCO-POLISH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION
LEADERS REPORT THEIR POLISH IMPRESSIONS

Domestic Despatch

A group of five activists of the Franco-Polish Friendship Association has returned to Warsaw after a fortnight's tour of Poland. They have visited Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw, Oswiecim, Szczecin, Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. Today the guests (a counselor in the Seine Department Prefecture, Henri Quatremaire; a miner, Paul Blanckert; Foreign Trade Counselor, Jules Chesneau and engineers: Leon Levalle and Lucien Laurent) answered journalists questions at a press conference.

Referring to their Polish impressions, the delegates emphasized the cordial welcome which they had received everywhere during their tour. Paul Blanckert who, as a miner, was especially interested in working conditions in Polish mines, stressed their mechanization and the high standard of accident prevention, which has reduced the number of accidents to a minimum unknown in French mines.

"We are leaving Poland deeply convinced that your country will win the great battle for a better future and better living conditions", declared the French leaders. " We shall tell our countrymen about the progress in Poland's reconstruction, rendered possible only by the social reforms, effected by your Government." Trybuna Ludu #274, October 5, and others (42 lines) Verbatim

POLISH WORKERS WRITE TO FOREIGN WORKERS

Domestic Despatch

International Peace Day has contributed to the consolidation of friendship between the Polish worker class and workers abroad.

Mine, foundry and factory teams have sent 58 letters to foreign workers.

Metal industry workers have sent 16 letters to their foreign colleagues, Polish miners have sent 10 letters to foreign miners, construction workers - 7 letters, transport workers - 5 letters, foundry and textile workers - each 4 letters. Also workers in the chemical, food, forest, timber and sugar industries as well as railway men and local government workers, have sent letters to their foreign colleagues. Trybuna Ludu #274, October 5, and others (22 lines) Verbatim

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POLAND RECOGNIZES GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S CHINA.
BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CANTON.
STATEMENT BY MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Domestic Despatch

The Government of the Polish Republic has recognized the central Government of the People's Republic of China, headed by Premier Mao-Tse-tung and has decided to enter into diplomatic relations with this Government on October 4,

In connection with this, Vice-Minister Professor St.Laszczynski, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent the following telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's China.

"The Government of the Polish Republic hereby confirms the receipt of the declaration of October 1 from the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic, suggesting diplomatic relations between the Polish Republic and the People's Chinese Republic.

"The attitude of the Polish Government towards matters concerning the Chinese nation is well-known. The Government of the Polish Republic has always stood for nations' rights to independence. The heroic fight of the Chinese nation for liberation from the oppressor of domestic reactionaries and foreign imperialists has, always during the long years of the Chinese struggle, found sympathy and warm support among the Polish people's masses. The Chinese fight was a brilliant example, stimulating to all peace and freedom-loving nations.

"I express my joy to you, Mr.Minister, because of the fact that the Chinese people's fight for freedom and democracy is nearing its end and I inform you, on behalf of my Government, that it agrees to enter into diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

"I am convinced that close ties of friendship will link our nations and Governments and that economic and cultural relations will be established between our countries in the near future, constituting a further step towards world peace and the security and prosperity of nations."

The director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister Prof.Laszczynski handed a note to the Chinese charge d'affaires on October 4, notifying that, due to the situation in China, the Government of Yan Siszun in Canton has no basis for representing the interests of the Chinese nation.

Hence, the Polish Government considers diplomatic relations with the Canton Government as non-existent effective October 4, 1949. Zycie Warszawy #274, October 5, 1949 and others Verbatim (61 lines)

MESSAGE FROM PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS OF TORUN
UNIVERSITY TO POLISH PRESIDENT. Domestic Despatch

"We, professors, scientific workers and students of the Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun, together with shock workers at a great meeting on the occasion of the new school-year's inauguration and of International Peace Day, assure you, First

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Builder of People's Poland, that we shall continue our fight for construction of the foundation for Socialism in Poland and shall thus contribute to the struggle for maintenance of peace." Trybuna Ludu #274, October 5, and others (18 lines) Verbatim

VISIT IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Domestic Despatch

On October 4 a delegation of the Franco-Polish Friendship Association, consisting of five persons, was received by Vice-Minister Prof. St. Leszczycki, prior to departure from Poland. Rzeczpospolita #274, October 5 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

CZECHOSLOVAKIA DENOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA. Foreign Despatch
Prague (Polish Press Agency)

At a Tuesday meeting the Czechoslovak Government heard the declaration of Vice-Premier Siroky, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the unfriendly policy of the present Yugoslav Government toward Czechoslovakia, the USSR and other people's democratic countries. The Government unanimously declared:

In view of the fact, that the Yugoslav Government is brutally violating the friendship, mutual aid and post-war collaboration agreement of May 9, 1946 as well as the cultural collaboration agreement of April 27, 1947, we are informing the Yugoslav Government that the above agreements are invalid.

The text of the note to the Yugoslav Government from the Czechoslovak Government was subsequently approved. Pzeczpospolita #274, Oct. 5 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

PRIEST SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR VATICAN POLICY PROPAGANDA HOSTILE TO PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT Foreign Despatch
Prague (PAP)

The State Court in Prague sentenced Rev. Theodor Funk, consistory counselor and Secretary to the Olomuniec archbishop, to 10 years imprisonment.

As revealed during the trial, Rev. Funk is guilty of state treason. He is charged with distributing an illegal circular at meetings of Roman Catholic clergy in Morawy, involving priests, under threat of church penalties, to apply the papal decree on excommunication.

The State Court's argument is that the papal decree is a tool of hostile Vatican policy, directed against Czechoslovakia and people's democratic countries and that Rev. Funk acted as agent of anti-democratic and anti-Czech Vatican policy. (Verbatim) Zycie Warszawy #274, October 5 and others (24 lines)

BULGARIA DENOUNCES FRONTIER AGREEMENT Foreign Despatch
Sofia (Polish Press Agency)

The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched a note to the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia denouncing the frontier traffi agreement. Rzeczpospolita #274, Oct. 5 and others (5 lines) Verbat

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POLISH DELEGATION PROTESTS IN U.N.
POLITICAL COMMITTEE AGAINST BLOODY
EXECUTIONS IN GREECE.
Lake Success

Foreign Despatch

At a meeting of the Political Committee, Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate, delivered a speech in defense of Greek patriots in prisons and concentration camps in Greece. He pointed out that, contrary to hypocritical statements made by the Greek delegate at a meeting of the "Balkan Commission", Demonatenes Georgiu, a distinguished trade union leader, had been shot near Athens on Saturday. "What steps does the Balkan Mediation Commission propose to take in connection with that atrocious crime?" asked the Polish delegate.

Minister Manuilski, the Ukrainian delegate, fully supported Dr. Suchy's question and emphasized that scores of people are shot every day in Greece. He also pointed out that political prisoners in Greece are inhumanly tortured. Conditions prevailing in Greece concentration camps do not differ from practises used in Oswiecim and Buchenwald. Were executions in Greece to continue, the mediation commission would become an institution shielding the activity of Greek fascists. "What does the Mediation Commission propose to do in this situation? We demand a reply to this question" said Manuilski.

The Chairman of the Committee, Pearson, evaded giving a reply and pointed out that for "reasons of procedure" he was unable to allow a discussion on that subject. Dr. Suchy took the floor again and emphasized that the lives of innocent people were involved and that in a case like this "reasons of procedure" cannot be used as an excuse. (130 lines) Excerpts Polska Zorojna #273 Oct. 5 and others.

RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE
TO CONVOKE US -USSR CONFERENCE FOR SETTLEMENT
OF DIVERGENCES
New York (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The two-day conference of Trade Unions concerning defense of peace in which representatives of American workers from 27 States have taken part, was concluded in Chicago on Sunday.

The participants in the conference decided to send a message to President Truman and to rightist leaders of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), with an appeal to revise their present attitude in the "cold war" and to strive for a peaceful understanding with the Soviet Union. The conference passed a program containing six demands.

(1) to convoke a conference of representatives of the United States and of the Soviet Union for the purpose of ending the "cold war" and of settling divergences by peaceful means;

(2) Consent of the United States to establishment of international U.N. control over atomic energy and to a ban on the use of atomic weapons;

(3) Consent of the American Government to disarmament, in order to free the American people from the burden of military expenditures;

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- (4) U.S. Government action concerning the defense of trade union rights, the rights of Negroes and other minorities;
- (5) Creation of a fund for reconstruction of world economy through the intermediary of the U.N.
- (6) Cessation of economic blockade of the Soviet Union, of people's democratic countries and of New China.

The participants in the conference unanimously condemned the rightist leadership of American trade unions for their support of the "cold war". A permanent Committee of American trade unions in defense of peace was created. A resolution was passed asking for broadest support of the Committee's action. Kurjer Codzienny #274, Oct.5 only (47 lines) Verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY
RECOGNIZE PEOPLE'S CHINA.

Foreign Despatch

The Czechoslovak Government has unanimously accepted the proposal to immediately enter into diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic, which represents the true will of the people.

The Government decided to break off diplomatic relations with the Kuomintang Government, which has actually lost all authority in the country.

Budapest (Polish Press Agency) The Telegraph Agency reports that the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gyula Kallay, sent a telegram on Tuesday, in the name of his Government, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's China, Chu Enlai in which he announces establishment of diplomatic relations.

Bucharest (Polish Press Agency) On October 3 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republic, Anna Pauker, sent a telegram to the Chinese People's Republic reading as follows: After having examined the proposal contained in the telegram of Oct.1 from the Central Chinese People's Government, the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic has decided to enter into diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic. Rzeczpospolita #274, Oct.5 and others (34 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN COURT DECISION IN PIRYNSKI'S CASE
New York (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The American Court of Appeal has overruled the decision of a lower Court of Justice recognizing as "moderate" the bail of \$25,000 imposed on the Secretary of the Congress of American Slavs, Piryński who has been detained for nearly three months on Ellis Island. The New York Court was instructed to re-examine Piryński's case. The Court of Appeal also rejected the decision of the Federal Prosecutor to the effect that release of Piryński would endanger public security. In connection with Piryński's detention, the Court stated that the immigration authorities have applied "extraordinary procedure" in the case of the detained man. The American Committee for defense of persons of foreign extraction stated that the decision of the Court of Appeal constitutes an important victory over the United States Department of Justice. Kurjer Codzienny #274, Oct.5 and others (27 lines) Verbatim

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GERMAN PEOPLE'S MASSES AGREE WITH SOVIET UNION'S
ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY. Foreign Despatch
Berlin.

In connection with the Soviet note to the United States, Great Britain and France, the Political Bureau of the German Unity Party (SED) has published a statement in which it draws attention to the Soviet Union's efforts to solve the German issue in the spirit of the Potsdam agreement. The SED Political Bureau declares full support for the attitude of the USSR towards Germany and points out that it is fully in accordance with the desiderata of the German working masses.

From all parts of the eastern occupation zone in Germany resolutions are streaming in passed by mass meetings of workers who demand that an all-German government be set up as soon as possible with its seat in Berlin. These resolutions emphasize that the Government of the separatist "West German state" is incapable of representing the interests of the German nation and that it has come into existence contrary to the Potsdam agreement.
Polska Zbrojna #273 October 5 and others (40 lines) Excerpts

ECONOMIC

ACHIEVEMENTS OF POLISH COOPERATIVES,
31,500 RETAIL STORES, 600 WHOLESALE
STORES AND 8,000 PRODUCTION PLANTS. Domestic Despatch

On October 4 the plenary session of the Chief Cooperative Council in Warsaw discussed the results of cooperative plans for this year and the tasks facing the cooperative movement on the eve of the six-year plan. The Chairman of the Central Cooperative Association, Professor Lange, quoted interesting figures in his speech concerning the development of the Polish cooperative movement.

9,267 cooperative societies throughout Poland (on Sept. 1) conducted 31,520 retail stores (approximately 6,000 more than on January 1), approximately 600 wholesale stores and approximately 8,000 production establishments. The number of members exceeds 4,900,000, an increase of 600,000 since the beginning of the year. Township cooperatives have 1,900,000 members and urban consumer cooperatives 1,800,000. Every other village now has a cooperative store. Approximately 14,000 cooperative stores exist in towns, of which 11,000 are groceries. More than 14,000 purchasing centres in rural areas still have considerable shortcomings. They have inadequate contact with peasants and in some cases, insufficient equipment. The purchase plan for the first six months was exceeded by cooperatives by 7%. Transactions amounted to approximately 73,000,000,000 zlotys, of which three-fourths were effected by township cooperatives.

58% of the annual plan for merchandise transactions in the whole sale and retail trade and in purchases, amounting to 954,000,000,000 zlotys, during the first six months of this year, was fulfilled. Through the network of their retail stores township cooperatives have supplied goods valued at 101,000,000,000 zlotys to villages.

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The network of cooperatives for collective feeding (400 establishments) has increased six fold this year. The index of employment in cooperative stores has increased by 25% during the first six months, their transactions increased by 64% and their production by 34%. Kurjer Codzienny #274, Oct. 5 and others (117 lines) Excerpts

NEW MERCHANT VESSELS ARE BEING BUILT IN
POLISH SHIPYARDS Domestic Despatch

The ways vacated in Polish ship-yards by the launching of 6 coal and ore carriers have immediately been occupied by further vessels.

Shipping enterprises recently signed orders for construction of three motor ships for carrying general cargo, intended for the Levantine line and of four tramp vessels. Some vessels are already being assembled. Keels for motor ships intended for Baltic service are also being laid. Also some trawlers, fishing luggers and tugs are under construction.

Simultaneously with the construction of new sea-going vessels, the repair of wrecks, recovered by Polish rescue teams, is being carried out in the ship-yards. Trybuna Ludu #274, Oct. 5 (25 lines) Verbatim

EXCHANGE OF TRADE UNION TEACHING EXPERIENCE
BETWEEN POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY. Domestic Despatch

The Central Trade Union School in Lodz, in addition to Union Schools in the Soviet Union, has recently established contact with similar schools in Czechošlovakia and in Hungary.

A delegation from a Czechoslovak Trade Union Centre visited the Central Trade Union School in Lodz, for the purpose of discussing conditions for exchange of experience.

At the same time the Central Trade Union School received a letter from instructors in the union school in Budapest, declaring their readiness to enter into close relations and to exchange experience in the matter of workers' education and instruction.

Rzeczpospolita #274, only Oct. 5 (19 lines) Verbatim

WE PRODUCE NEW TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. Domestic Despatch

The metal industry has recently started production of new types of agricultural machinery, including sugar beetroot diggers, according to a model constructed by Polish specialists. The new diggers have already been distributed among beet growers and have already been used in the current autumn season. Production of potato sorters has also begun and prototypes of weeding machines, potato rinsing machines, ploughs, harrows, spilling machines, etc. have been constructed.

Kurjer Codzienny #274, October 5, 1949 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

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"WE SHALL REBUILD GDANSK TO BE MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER BEFORE!"
SPEECH BY WITOLD KONOPKA, FIRST SECRETARY OF PZPR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE. Domestic Despatch

"We declare our readiness to put the greatest effort in our power into reconstruction of Gdansk, into reconstruction of its central district, the Old City.

"We shall build thousands of new flats for workers in developing and expanding industries, for the working people in general.

"In the name of this great cause we call on the Gdansk population to initiate a large-scale campaign for removing rubble from the Old Gdansk district and to prepare the ground for further reconstruction.

"We shall follow the example set by our brothers and sisters, working men and women in Warsaw, who are rebuilding the capital of our country at great speed. Gdansk wants to equal Warsaw."

"Such is the reply of the population of Gdansk to the vile plans of enemies of People's Poland, of renegades from our nation, to their impotent attempts at sabotage, diversion and espionage. Our reply is vigilance, intensified work for People's Poland and an increasingly close alliance with the great Soviet Union." Dziennik Baltycki #272 October 3 only (350 lines) Excerpts

ICELANDIC DELEGATION AT HERBAL EXHIBITION Domestic Despatch

On Sunday the Icelandic trade delegation visited the herbal exhibition opened some months ago in Krakow. The delegates left Warsaw for Krakow in order to see this exhibition, to familiarize themselves with the application of herbs in Polish medicine and with interesting varieties and production methods of several thousand Polish herbs.

"We are surprised", said the head of the delegation, Haraldur Kroyer, "by results achieved in Poland in the field of curing by means of herbs and by great opportunities for our mutual trade relations". The other members of the delegation: Heldi Thorsteinsson, Gunnar Kvaran and Gunnlaugur Jonsson as well as the Icelandic Consul in Poland, Finnogi Kjartansson, highly praised the organizers of the show which, from the scientific and practical point of view, could not be surpassed by many herbal shows throughout the world. Dziennik Polski #272 only Oct. 4 (40 lines) Verbatim

STATE LOST 71,300,000 ZLOTYS THROUGH SABOTEURS' MACHINATIONS. Domestic Despatch

In the trial in the Regional Military Court in Katowice of saboteurs, former Directors of the Dye and Varnish plant in Gliwice, the Court concluded the examination of witnesses and experts. The loss caused to the State by the criminal activity of the saboteurs was 71,393,737 zlotys, according to an estimate by experts. Kurjer Codzienny #274, October 5 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

CARD-SHARPS FROM THE BBC

Article

As is well known, the rate of exchange of the pound sterling in relation to the dollar has dropped by 30%. This means that, when selling her goods to the United States, Britain will now receive only two-thirds of their previous value. And vice versa, she will pay over 30% more for goods she is compelled to import from the United States. It is quite natural that this is bound to lead to increased prices and that the labor world will be the main sufferer.

What have the BBC gentlemen done in the face of these hard facts? Nothing better occurred to them than to place a certain Mr. Garland at the microphone. And he preferred to talk about... the currency reform carried out in the USSR at the end of 1947.

Having produced his marked cards, the card-sharp started headlong upon a series of lies. It turned out that Soviet citizens had lost 90% of their wages as a result of the reform and 50% of their savings in savings banks. Reduced prices allegedly failed to compensate these losses. The scheme of BBC cheaters is clear: the radio card-sharps want to demonstrate that the British will, of course, be hard hit as a result of the devaluation but that the Russians have, after all, lost even more.

No, gentlemen, you will not deceive anyone!

It is not difficult to find the original text of the decision taken by the USSR council of Ministers and by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in December, 1947 and to verify that the working masses in the Soviet Union did not lose a single kopeck of their earnings. Wages were paid in full in the new currency to everybody without any conversion. As concerns savings, here again the BBC told a downright lie: savings up to 3,000 roubles were not subject to any conversion and depositors received them in full, in the new currency.

Not only did the Soviet people not lose anything as a result of the currency reform but, on the contrary, they gained a lot. Reductions in prices, carried out twice since that time - in December, 1947 and in May, 1949 - have brought a net gain to the population, amounting to 157,000,000,000 roubles. During that period the prices of many commodities dropped by 40 to 50%. With what can Garlands and their principals counter these facts? Why do they conceal the fact that in the second quarter of this year retail sales in the USSR increased by 19% as compared with the second quarter of 1948? Why do they conceal that in the course of the past few months the sale of woollen fabrics increased in the USSR by 87%, silk fabrics by 80% radio sets by 60%, bicycles by 55%, shoes by 28%, etc.

There can be only one reply to this question: neither in England nor in any other capitalist country can there be such an economically sound increase in the demand for goods, resulting from the systematically increasing earnings and prosperity of the population.

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Garlands and their principals are perfectly aware of this fact. They also know that facts are against them. They know that (in capitalistic countries) the demand for mass consumption goods is shrinking steadily because the existing level of wages and the upward tendency of prices render it impossible for the average worker to buy even a minimum of what he needs. Of course, in consequence of devaluation of the pound, the situation can only deteriorate. Therefore, to avoid unpleasant facts, British propaganda resorts to cheating tricks and at the same time makes an effort to exhibit something in the nature of a sweet-sour smile: the British people hail the devaluation! Good, what optimists we are!

Incidentally, the record in such "optimism" was beaten by "Glos Anglii" (The Voice of England - a weekly appearing in Poland) which, in its issue #39 of Sept. 24, brazenly stated that the results of the Washington conference, which devaluated the pound sterling, have been "hailed with joy."

In his estimate of the inevitable consequences of the devaluation, a member of the British Labour Party, Solly who can by no means be accused of "communist propaganda", said self-critically: "We have made an offering of the British nation's bread to dollar diplomats." Is it perhaps for this reason that optimists from "Glos Anglii" are "full of joy". And will they say perhaps what else, besides their conscience and the most elementary decency, were sacrificed by their colleagues in the BBC as "an offering to dollar diplomats".

In old times people used to beat card-sharps with candlesticks. We don't think it necessary to apply this to BBC card-sharps: it would be a pity to waste candlesticks. Contempt is enough in relation to them. "Polnoc #219 Sept. 30 and others (270 lines) Verbatim

WILLIAM GROPPER IN KATOWICE Domestic Despatch
Katowice

William Gropper, the famous American progressive graphic artist, well known throughout the world for his satirical drawings and cartoons, in which he brands Fascism and warmongers, arrived in Katowice by plane on October 1.

Mr. Gropper arrived in Silesia to attend the opening of an exhibition of his drawings and lithographs, organized by the Central Office for Exhibitions and the Polish Plastic Artists' Association. It will open on International Peace Day, on Sunday at 3 P.M.

The exhibition is located in the premises of the Polish Plastic Artists' Association, 13 Dworcowa Street.

Our sympathetic guest was welcomed at the Katowice airfield by the Chairman of the District Trade Union Council, Hanke and members of the Polish Plastic Artists' Association, artists Ciechanowicz, Dmytryszyn, Marcinow and Lonicki, on behalf of the Association. William Gropper will stay in Silesia for some days. Dziennik Zachodni #272 only Oct. 3 Verbatim (32 lines)

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IN DEFENSE OF PEACE

Lead Editorial

On October Second, International Peace Day, we want to join our voice to voices of all those who, throughout the globe, are manifesting against the war.

As Catholics, we protest against war, against aggression, against those who, at the price of entire humanity's misery, want to strengthen their rule over continents and to increase their profits. Experiences of the last war, the most murderous of all wars, have shown us all the evil born of war. We saw how great are the powers of destruction which it can unleash and how small is the value of moral principles during war. Therefore, we want to avoid the slaughter, which not only destroys people and their property but also sows moral evil, which is so hard to expel.

As Poles, we long for peace for our country, because we know that a new war would threaten the existence of our nation. The last war was waged with technical means which were far less powerful than those which are the subject of boasting by the new supporters of aggression. In spite of this fact, the losses of our nation have been monstrous. We try to compensate these losses by the immense effort of the entire Polish nation. We protest not only against preparations for a new massacre but we also emphatically condemn war propaganda, which is spreading confusion and hindering peaceful reconstruction.

Great has been the progress in our Homeland's reconstruction during the last five years. We need peace to continue this reconstruction, to heal wounds and to strengthen and increase social achievements.

The spectre of a new war stands athwart all our intentions and plans. That is why we condemn war tendencies of American imperialists and German revisionists. Plans for new aggression will be smashed by the staunch attitude of the peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union.

Alongside all people of good will, we desire to strengthen the front of peace supporters. The manifestation of the determined will of many millions of people constitutes a substantial and powerful factor in the struggle for the defense of peace.
Slowo Powszechno #260 Oct. 2 and others (66 lines) Verbatim

DEMILITARIZATION IN ACTION Article

Reliable informations from Western Germany indicates that a German army, consisting of about 400,000 soldiers, has been formed there.

In June 1947 the chief of the former Hitlerian general military staff, General Halder, on orders of the English Military administration, prepared a plan for Western Germany's remilitarization. The military authorities of Bizonia accepted the plan and began its realization.

A large scale enlistment of German mercenaries began. At the

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beginning of August 1949, the English military administration ordered the formation of "special police reserves" in their occupation zone. These police reserves will be the nucleus of Western Germany's Army. Only members of the former Hitlerian party, who served in the Hitlerian Police till Germany's defeat in 1945, are accepted for service in the police. Every German, admitted to the "special reserves", automatically receives a certificate of denazification and retains the same rank he had in the police before 1945. These "police reserves" are maintained with money derived from government taxes, which means that they burden the German population in the British zone.

Apart from these, in Bizonia there are detachments of the former Hitlerian army. They are called "worker battalions" and "railway police" detachments. The soldiers and the officers in "worker battalions" possess modern English weapons and wear English military uniforms. Former Hitlerian officers, though they have other titles to-day, are detachment leaders. A former lieutenant, for example, has the title of "Arbeitsteiter" (Work leader) today.

In addition, there are 70 (seventy) detachments of "security police" in Bizonia. The extermination of progressive and democratic elements is their duty. Military detachments, composed of the most reactionary displaced elements, are also being organized there.

Entire SS (Defense Troop) groups are among the German military detachments. Former parachute troops are solicitously enlisted. Apart from infantry detachments, there are artillery, engineering, sapper and air-force detachments. Germans are also being enlisted for the navy through English naval headquarters.

Intensive military training, under the leadership of English and American officers, takes place in the detachments of the German army.

The re-birth of the German army in Western German zones evokes indignation and protests of the worker masses. It is worth stressing that the orders of the occupation authorities are, in that matter, in conflict with the so-called Bonn "constitution", which prohibits military service to the Western Germany population.

The aims of war mongers cannot evoke any doubts: it is their aim to obtain from the German nation as much "cannon fodder" as possible for the realization of their criminal plans.

But the nations of the whole world, and, with them, the working masses of Western Germany, do not want war. That is why the attempts of the imperialists will be broken by the consolidated ranks of peace defenders. (75 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Ludowy #270 Oct.3 only

FRENCH INSTITUTE IN LODZ

Domestic Despatch

Just as in Warsaw and Krakow, the French Institute is carrying on lively cultural activity in Lodz. Four year courses in

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the French language will begin on October 10. The Institute also conducts three-year courses on French literature and philology. This year, courses in French embrace French novels and naturalistic poetry. The French language courses include a section for beginners. The Institute is organizing a series of lectures by prominent French scholars.

Slowo Powszechna #269 Oct. 4 only (26 lines) Excerpts

OCEAN SHIPPING Domestic Despatch

The ocean shipping plan was fulfilled in the course of eight months, the passenger transportation plan being exceeded by 15% and the freight transportation plan by 12%. Specially good results were obtained by regular shipping lines, which exceeded the freight shipping plan by 62% and the passenger traffic plan by 15%. In August the freight transportation plan was exceeded by 22% due to an increase in transaction with the Mediterranean basin and with South America.

In comparison with eight months of 1948, the operations of the Polish merchant marine increased by 6%.

Gazeta Ludowa #235, Oct. 4 only (24 lines) Verbatim

HEIGHT OF DECEIT Editorial

America is still under the impression of news concerning Russia's possession of the atomic bomb as far back as 1947. This information has been followed by general consternation among the American people who, until now, had been misled by statements that the U.S. is in the possession of a monopoly on the atomic bomb and that this situation would exist for a long time.

In connection with this fact, an American daily, while accusing the government of having misled public opinion, recalled a sentence by Abraham Lincoln: "You can deceive all the people some of the time or some of the people all the time. But you cannot deceive all the people all the time". Referring to this quotation, the daily states: "The U.S. Government was deceiving itself and the American nation for four years. Now it cannot succeed in misleading anyone but itself. Soon it will be forced to stop this, also".

Abraham Lincoln was a wise man. The Americans would do well to remember the words spoken by this great progressive President who fought for abolition of slavery. It appears that his remarks may also be useful today. (36 lines) Verbatim

Dziennik Polski #269 Oct. 1 and others

PRIZES FOR GENERALS Article

The highest prize in America is money. Even military men are distinguished with fat and lucrative jobs, instead of pieces of tin called decorations, as is the custom in Europe. If you go through the American magazine: "Army and Navy Journal", you can find a long list of American officers, who have been awarded prizes: General Groves was appointed vice-president of the Remington factory, the greatest producer of guns and shells in the U.S.; General Somervell was decorated with the presidency of an establish-

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ment, belonging to Mellon's Banking House, which actually has control over copper production in the U.S.; Vice-Admiral Halloran is gathering the fruits of his military fame in the Mellon firm and General Doolittle is contemplating his heroic deeds as Vice-President of the Shell Union company. This list in the "Army and Navy Journal" is very long and contains many names, which are evidence of American capitalists' lasting gratitude to those who accept their bids for munition supplies.
Kuznica #40 Oct.9 only Verbatim (25 lines)

WHAT FOREIGN GUESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S CONGRESS SAY.

ELMER BENSON (USA)

Domestic Despatch

"What I have seen here denies what the reactionary press abroad writes about Poland", said Mr. Elmer Benson, member of the American delegation. "The plan for Warsaw reconstruction and enlargement, which I had an opportunity to see in the Capital Reconstruction Office, is marvellous. When visiting Warsaw, I noticed the immense quantity of work already done. That is why I have the best impression of the Polish capital although at the beginning I was greatly depressed by the sight of some suburbs, which are frightfully destroyed."

Clark Foreman (USA)

Mr. Clark Foreman, member of the American delegation, greatly regrets that he does not know Polish. In spite of that, the conversation is lively. It is facilitated by a bright smile with which we are welcomed by Mr. Foreman when we disturb his five - minute "cigarette recess" in the lobby of the Congress Auditorium.

"Szczegolnie (splendid)!" That is how Mr. Foreman answers a question concerning his impressions of the Congress and his personal contacts in Poland. English sentences follow, after this "Polish" beginning, to state that our guest is simply enchanted with the marvellous organization of the Congress and with the very hearty welcome.

"I am particularly impressed by the sight of the premises in the Polytechnic which, I know, were in ruins a year ago. This is further evidence of Polish work tempo. I had the opportunity to admire it when visiting Warsaw, which you are rebuilding so beautifully and with so much speed, according to a plan so carefully prepared."

In connection with today's Peace Day, Mr. Foreman adds that his whole heart is on the side of progressive mankind, to guarantee peace. This is the most important problem of the moment. Kurjer Codzienny #271 Oct.2 (123 lines) Excerpts

FIRST DAY OF NEW MEAT SALE SYSTEM Domestic Despatch

For the first time meat was sold in accordance with the new system on Monday. As instructed, it was sold throughout the whole day without ration cards.

There were queues in front of the shops only in morning hours; by midday it was already possible to enter a shop without

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standing in a queue. On the whole, shops were sufficiently supplied with meat, sausages, fats and canned meat in 500 gramme cans. It occurred in some cases, however, that shops ran short of meat after several hours.

This weak meat on ration cards will be distributed on days fixed by individual shops.

Large quotas of sausages, meat and fats for this week (700 tons for Warsaw) and the new distribution system are expected to help put an end to endless queues in front of shops.
Rzeczpospolita #273 Oct.4 and others (24 lines) Verbatim

THE TRUTH ABOUT SCOUTING Article

What were the characteristics of a "good citizen" brought up according to scout rules? Scout activities trained youth for a life in colonial conditions, in territories untouched by civilization. Hiding, tracking and hunting these were the methods of a white policeman in the countries of coloured "natives". Whom were the men to serve, who were thus trained? Who needed that type of trained men? A State which was making imperialist conquests, a State which had coloured nations within its Empire, had to train men to rule and to keep these nations under restraint.... The "Patriotism" taught by Scouting constitutes rapacious nationalism. It does not show its youth any other way of serving its country except by expansion, conquests and ruling over other nations.

The founder of Scouting, Baden-Powell, was an army officer in England's aggressive war against the Boers and later military police chief in South Africa. He worked for a long time as head of the Intelligence Service in Mediterranean countries. His successor, the present Director of the International Scouting Bureau, Sir-Wilson, during the last war was Chief of the Intelligence Service in South-Eastern Europe.

Scouting was created for the social class which the big bourgeois likes to use against the proletariat, i.e. for the petty bourgeoisie, (against whose interests scouting is also used). Baden-Powell used to say: "To play, means to like to do something, to work means to be forced to do something." That is the reason why work plays no essential role in the Scout system. Scouting is an upper class pastime, it merely toys with work.

What were the real results of scout training in our country? In the twenty-year period between the two wars, the Scout masses stood outside the liberation movement of workmen and peasants. Not only "outside the movement". According to the enunciation of a prewar scout leader, Alexander Kaminski, the Scout masses were fighting against the revolutionary movement by propagating slogans of social solidarity and by their hostility to any symptoms of revolt by the oppressed classes.

Scout youth, which has been imbued with incorrect theories and deluded into believing that they were rendering good service to their country, did not see the disproportion existing between the real state of affairs and the ideas which, they were told to believe.

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The Scout movement and the scouts had a well-defined background from which they emerged: it was the capitalist system.

The nucleus of new type training took the form of vacation camps in 1948 in which, "for the first time, the tradition of "canning" was broken. While giving youth every opportunity to relax after school work, we simultaneously introduced an element of planned and useful work.

From an elite organization, restricted to bourgeois youth, Scouting was transformed into an equally voluntary organization but embracing children of the working masses in towns and villages.

The essential step forward consisted in unmasking the reactionary roots of Scouting. The glittering and attractive curtain was torn off the methods of Scouting, which are essentially hostile to progress. It is only by combating those methods that a new organization could be created.

Rzeczpospolita #272, Oct.3 only (197 lines) Excerpts

NEW ATTACK OF AMERICAN "HUMANITARIANISM" Article

An American Congressional Committee has started discussions on a new creation of the Washington Government, bearing the title of "Programme for aid to under-developed areas," as reported by the "Washington Star", the programme proposed by Truman embraces a vast area. It covers Latin America, the Far and Near East and Africa, that is, areas located on three continents.

The above mentioned newspaper asserts that Truman's new programme has no political or economic aims in view. It is designed solely for humanitarian purposes. Should we believe the American press, we could assume that, after the American Congress has authorized funds for Truman's humanitarian programme for under-developed areas, the vast spaces of African deserts and the tropical jungles of India would be invaded by long caravans of American cars, loaded with bread and butter. Kind-hearted American agents would tenderly encourage hungry Negroes, Arabs and Hindus to partake of sincere gifts from "dear Wall Street". American girls dressed in spotless white aprons and caps would lean over poor Negro and Hindu bodies, effecting small-pox vaccinations or enemas. In every village there would be an American bar with coca-cola for Negroes and Hindus to drink at their pleasure and free of charge. Briefly speaking, Truman would provide the under-developed areas with a paradise in American style. But unfortunately, this imposing vision must be classified as a fairy-tale. America is a country, in which business-men do not know what to do with excess supplies piled in store-houses, just as they are unable to provide 6 million unemployed and 12 million semi-unemployed people with work. America is a country, in which, according to statistical data of Mrs. Roosevelt every seventh inhabitant suffers from hunger. It would be strange if the American Congress worried about the living standard of Negroes and Hindus, while neglecting its own citizens. Truman's new programme is simply Marshall Plan No.2 for non-European countries. The aim is the same as that of the first plan, the results of which have been so catastrophic to Western Europe. Briefly speaking, Truman's programme for assistance to under-developed areas is simply an imperialistic plot for domination over colonial countries and exploitation of their resources. The world is well aware what American aid means. (91 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #271 October 2 only

ANNEX: JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
Warsaw, September 27, 1949 #51

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International Agreement:

- Items: 380 - Agreement on cultural collaboration between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic, signed in Warsaw on February 27, 1948.
- Item 381 Government declaration of February 10, 1949, concerning the exchange of ratification documents of the Agreement on cultural collaboration between Poland and Rumania, signed in Warsaw on February 27, 1948.

Orders of the Council of Ministers:

- Item 382 of September 9, 1949, concerning principles of classification and automatic promotion to higher-pay groups and of post and service allowances, for teachers and instructors at schools and reformatories which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice.
- Item 383 - of September 9, 1949, concerning such maximum remuneration for work, as entitles the payee to demand from his debtors the redemption of monetary obligations at more than the nominal sum of a debt.
- Item 384 - of September 9, 1949, concerning the composition, organization and rules governing the procedure of indemnification commissions for real estate, the expropriation of which is indispensable for the implementation of economic plans.
- Item 385 of September 9, 1949, concerning recognition of the "Women's League" as an association of paramount utility.

Orders:

- Item 386 of the Ministers: of Public Administration, of Finance and of Construction, of August 10, 1949, concerning the establishment of compulsory local associations of private house owners.
- Item 387 of the Minister of Communication concerning a standard statute for road-building companies.
- Item 388 of the Minister of Health of August 23, 1949, fixing fees to be charged by emergency ambulance service stations belonging to the social health service.
- Item 389 of the Ministers: of Communication, of Public Administration and of National Defense, of September 5, 1949, amending the order of April 15, 1948, concerning the circulation of motor-driven vehicles on public roads.

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- Item 390 of the Minister of Forestry of September 12, 1949, concerning post and service allowances for the internal supervisory staff in the state forest administration.
- Item 391 of the Minister of National Defense of September 12, 1949, concerning the organization of military science faculties and of the curricula and sequence of lectures and practical exercises in the course of military training of students of institutions of higher education.
- Item 392 of the Minister of Justice of September 16, 1949, establishing juvenile sections in the District Courts of: Chojnice, Cieszyn, Gliwice, Opole, Sognowiec, Kielce, Tarnobrzeg, Gniezno, Gorzow, Kalisz, Ostrow Wielkopolski, Przemysl, Rzeszow, Koszalin, Walcz, Brzeg, Jelenia Gora, Legnica and Swidnica.
- Item 393 - of the Minister of Justice of September 8, 1949, abrogating the order cancelling the Magistrate's Court at Krzeglówy.

Announcement

- Item 394 - of the Minister of Health of September 8, 1949 concerning the publication of a full amended text of the decree of April 16, 1946, concerning the combatting of venereal diseases.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland
 Tuesday, Oct 4, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski Editor.

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

PEASANT PARTIES PREPARING FOR UNION Domestic Despatch

All over the country preparations have been started for the Merger Congress of the Peasant Parties, the date of which has been fixed for November 27. Provincial conferences of Peasant Party and Polish Peasant Party leaders are being held, with county representatives participating in the discussions.

The aim of these conferences is to work out a plan for Congress preparations and to appoint provincial delegates to carry it through in individual counties, as well as to discuss the resolutions of the joint session of both parties, concerning their union.

Conferences of Peasant Party and Polish Peasant Party activists took place in Warsaw Province on October 3, this being the date of other provincial conferences also.

Peasant Party activists have warned members to be particularly vigilant during the merger period against hostile elements, endeavouring to join the party, in order to foment discord. Trybuna Ludu #273, October 4, 1949 and others Verbatim (45 lines)

AUDIENCE AT BELVEDERE PALACE.

"STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IS DUTY OF EVERY PATRIOT,"
 - SAID PRESIDENT BIERUT TO POLISH YOUTH DELEGATES. Domestic Despatch

On October 3 a delegation of Polish youth visited Belvedere Palace in order to deliver to the Citizen President a declaration in writing, which had been passed at the National Conference of Young Patriots, Fighters for Peace. Replying to the declaration, submitted by Citizen Matwin, Chairman of the Polish Youth Association, the Citizen President said in part:

"Young and Dearest Fellow Countrymen! Convey to entire Polish youth in towns, villages, schools and factories, the message that the Polish nation will accept with deep appreciation the wise, cordial and energetic words of your declaration.

War is desired and fomented by rapacious and never satiated capitalist potentates who are alarmed by the danger of economic depression and bankruptcy; war is desired by despots and robbers who are losing ground, by representatives of decaying social system. War is desired and fomented by vile and degenerate people, representatives of imperialism and their corrupt servants.

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Learn to appreciate the wise and guiding thought which leads man to new, creative and liberative social forms. That is the path that was taken five years ago by People's Poland, that is the path that has been followed for more than thirty years by the nations of the Great Soviet Union, who have helped Poland and many other countries in discarding the yoke of capitalist slavery. That is the path now being victoriously followed by the Chinese nation of four hundred million.

I deeply trust that entire Polish youth, united in the struggle for peace, freedom and justice, will assume one of the leading places of honor in the nation and among militant world youth. Dziennik Ludowy #271 Oct. 4 and others (129 lines) Excerpts

POZNAN CATHOLIC YOUTH AGAINST VATICAN POLICY Domestic Despatch

Leaders of the Poznan Catholic Youth Association met on the occasion of International Peace Day.

The assembled discussed the provocative enunciations of the West-German puppet government's representatives and recent declarations by the Vatican.

A resolution approved by the gathering, reads inter alia:

"We, Catholic youth, observe Vatican policy with deep grief and painful astonishment. It is easy to perceive that the Vatican's attitude towards Western Germany and its point of view concerning our frontier on the Odra and Nysa are favourable to the anti-Polish policy of neo-Hitlerians."

"We, Catholic youth, are deeply anxious and immensely pained at this attitude".

"Catholic youth in the Poznan District expects that the attitude which the Polish Episcopate will take in the matter of our Western Territories and our frontiers on the Odra and Nysa, will be in accord with the will of the entire nation." Trybuna Ludu #273, October 4 and others (35 lines) Verbatim

OPEN LETTER TO WORLD SCIENTISTS FROM CHILDREN
IN JANKOW DOLNY Domestic Despatch

School children in Jankow Dolny addressed an open letter to world scientists" on the most important matter." This is what they write among others ; We warmly request all scientists of the world not to produce any bombs nor destructive machines, but to construct machines that will help to build. They should invent something with uranium to help rebuild cities, reconstruct Warsaw and not to help in war and destruction.

"The force in the atomic bomb should move machines, it should replace electricity, gas and petrol (gasoline). These machines should make bricks and cement and cut tin faster. We need many bricks and much cement and thousands of hands to rebuild our ruined homes." Polska Zbrojna #272, Oct. 4 and others (Excerpts (60 lines)

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NEGRO SINGER, KENNETH SPENCER EXPECTED IN POLAND. Domestic Despatch

Within the next few days Kenneth Spencer, a well-known Negro singer, is due to arrive in Warsaw. He will give several performances in Warsaw and in other Polish cities.

Rzeczpospolita #273 Oct. 4 only (5 lines) Verbatim

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENCE OF PEACE FOREIGN
STARTS IN CHICAGO. Foreign Despatch.
(New York)

The national conference in defense of peace, convoked on the initiative of several great Illinois and Ohio trade unions, opened in Chicago.

In spite of objections raised by conservative CIA (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and AFL (American Federation of Labor) leaders, over 100 delegates from all over the United States, representing Trade Union members in all industries (metallurgical, electric, mining, agricultural machinery, food, fur, leather etc.) are participating in the conference.

The conference will also be joined by U.S. progressive leaders: Henry Wallace, Paul Robeson, Congressman Marcantonio and others.

Prominent trade union leaders from other countries have also been invited to the conference. The State Department, however refused, to issue entry visas to the guests. The conference was opened by Sam Carry, leader of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union, the largest in Chicago. When he suggested that the conference start an organized campaign for peace against war-mongers, stormy applause followed. The next to speak was Grant, chairman of the Automobile Workers' Trade Union, his speech also being frequently interrupted by fervent applause.

"The Chicago Conference", concluded Grant, "has great historical significance in that it has started a great, organized peace movement among American workers, which will continue its development until the great goal has been achieved, the goal being peace, based on Soviet-American friendship." Polska Zbrojna #272 Oct. 4 only Verbatim (57 lines)

BULGARIA RECOGNIZES CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Foreign despatch

Sofia (PAP) - The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reports that the government of the Bulgarian Republic has decided to recognize the government of the Chinese People's Republic and to exchange diplomatic representatives.

Zycie Warszawy, #273, Oct. 4 and others - 41 lines-excerpts

HUNGARIANS RETURN DECORATIONS AWARDED BY TITO'S GOVERNMENT.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - Many outstanding Hungarians have expressed their desire to return decorations, awarded them at one time by Tito's government, reports the Hungarian Press Agency. Their contention is that Rajk's trial revealed the fact that present Yugoslav leaders are imperialistic agents, who endeavoured to overthrow the Hungarian regime.

Trybuna Ludu, #273, October 4 and others, 34 lines-excerpts

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CREATION OF SEPARATIST GOVERNMENT IN BONN
 CONSTITUTES BRUTAL VIOLATION OF POTSDAM
 RESOLUTIONS. SOVIET NOTE TO AMERICAN BRITISH
 AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS. Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

On October 1 the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, A. Gromyko, on instructions from the Soviet Government, delivered notes to the Ambassadors of the United States and of Great Britain and to the Charge d'Affaires of France concerning the German problem.

The Note handed to the American Ambassador states in part: In connection with the creation on September 20 in Bonn of a separate Government for the American, English and French occupation zone of Germany, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state the following: The creation of a separatist Government for the western zones of Germany can be qualified solely as the culminating point in a policy of disruption of Germany, effected by the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France during recent years in violation of the Potsdam resolutions, on the basis of which the above States, together with the Soviet Union, undertook the obligation to treat Germany as a uniform entity and to cooperate in the transformation of Germany into a democratic and peace-loving State. The Soviet Government consider that the attempts of the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France to justify their actions, concerning the creation of a separatist Government in Bonn, by the interests of the German population, are entirely groundless. As a matter of fact, the "Bonn Constitution" is merely a supplement to the so-called "Occupation Charter" issued for Western Germany by the United States, British and French Governments.

It ensues from the above that the creation of a separatist Government in Bonn is incompatible with the provisions of the Potsdam Conference and constitutes a brutal violation of those provisions, based on the necessity to preserve the unity of Germany on democratic and peaceful principles.

During the entire period beginning in 1946, the Soviet Government has been drawing the attention of the United States, British and French Governments to the fact that an infringement of the Potsdam agreement on German unity is inadmissible and that violation of resolutions of the four Powers, concerning democratisation and demilitarisation of Germany, is inadmissible because these resolutions are the basis for all joint resolutions of the four Powers concerning policy toward Germany.

The policy of the three Powers can be explained solely by the fact that it expresses the attempts of certain imperialist circles to use Western Germany as a base for the execution of their aggressive plans and this makes of Western Germany a new center of unrest in Europe.

During the last several years the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have not only failed in fulfilment of their obligations, undertaken in the Potsdam agreement, but, having simply violated these obligations, they have been conducting a policy of disrupting Germany and of postponing, by various methods the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, by breaking the joint

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Four Power resolutions concerning democratisation and demilitarization of Germany.

The Soviet Government is addressing similar Notes to the Governments of Great Britain and France. Excerpts (383 lines) Dziennik Ludowy #271 October 4, 1949 and others.

SOVIET-POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY CELEBRATION Foreign Despatch Prague (PAP)

The ceremonial opening of a mausoleum for fallen heroes took place in the Dukla Pass, where the Soviet, Czechoslovak and Polish forces defeated the Germans in 1944. The ceremony was attended by members of the Czechoslovak government, headed by Vice-Premier Siroky, by representatives of the National Assembly and of the Slovak National Council, by a Soviet military delegation, headed by General Pizev and by a Polish military delegation, headed by General Wagrowski. Also members of the diplomatic corps, including Polish Ambassador Berkowicz, attended the celebration. Kurjer Codzienny #273, October 4 only (10 lines) Verbatim

POLISH GERMAN MEETING IN FRANKFURT ON THE ODER Foreign Despatch Frankfurt on the Oder (PAP)

A meeting of German and Polish worker class representatives, jointly demonstrating in favour of friendly relations between the Polish and German nations, took place here on October 2, International Peace Day.

Herbert Warnke, Chairman of Free German Trade Unions, addressed the meeting. He stressed that Germany has twice plunged the world into the chaos of war during recent decades.

"Down with war", said Warnke. "May there never be war between our nations again. May this frontier on the Odra be a frontier of peace, which will link us with bond of permanent friendship."

Piwowska, Secretary of the Polish Central Trade Union Council, was the next speaker. She said, inter alia:

"We greet you in your capacity of representatives of new Germany, which is entering the path of democratic development and is ready to fight against the criminal tradition of Bismarcks, Wilhelms and Hitlers, at the same time remaining faithful to the lofty tradition of Marx, Engels, Karl Liebknecht and Ernst Thaelmann".

The final resolution condemned imperialistic warmongers and German chauvinists and expressed the wish for friendly relations with Poland. "We are fighting" the resolution reads in part, "alongside millions of fighters for peace, headed by the Soviet Union.

We recognize the frontier on the Nysa and Odra as the frontier of peace and we pledge eternal friendship with our Polish neighbour." Kurjer Codzienny #273, Oct. 4 and others (96 lines) Excerpts

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MEETING ON FRONTIER BETWEEN
OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY.
Berlin, (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A meeting, organized on the occasion of Peace Day and attended by thousands of people from the Soviet and British occupation zones, took place on Sunday, in the frontier town of Lauen. The chairwoman of the Association of Persons Persecuted by Nazism, Klann and the Chairman of the German Communist Party in Schleswig-Holstein, Albin, spoke at the meeting. Also many German youths from Meklenburg, members of the German Youth Association, arrived in Lauen. Speakers emphasized the necessity to restore German unity, which is threatened by separatist activities in Bonn. A member of the German People's Council, Kurt Buerger, declared: "We are anti-imperialists, because imperialistic governments are menacing freedom and independence of nations and endanger peace".

A resolution was approved at the meeting. The gathering solemnly pledged that they will fight for peace alongside the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. Verbatim Kurjer Codzienny #273, October 4 only (29 lines)

ECONOMIC

COAL INDUSTRY
EXCEEDED SEPTEMBER PLAN.

Domestic Despatch

In September 1949 the Polish coal industry exceeded the state production plan by 0.2% by extracting a total of 6,224,789 tons of coal.

The Rybnik Coal Industry Combine occupies the leading position in the fight for execution of the plan. Last month the above Combine exceeded the plan by 11.8%. Planned extraction was also exceeded by the Dabrowa (5.5% in excess of plan) and Gliwice (5% in excess of plan).

The Bytom Combine occupies the leading position in workers' daily production and fourth place in execution of the monthly plan. In that Combine, a worker's daily extraction reaches an average of 1,367 kgs. In September, in the whole coal industry, about 1,248 kgs. were extracted by each worker per shift.

In comparison with August 1949 the productiveness of the whole coal industry increased by 0.6%.

In September 1949 the coal loading plan was exceeded by 0.9%. The leading positions in the execution of that plan were occupied by The Rybnik Combine, by the Bytom Combine and by the Gliwice Combine. Zycie Warszawy #273, Oct. 4 and others (34 lines)

Verbatim

PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COOPERATIVE
COUNCIL ON OCTOBER 4.

Domestic Despatch

A plenary session of the Central Cooperative Council will take place on the premises of the Central Cooperative Trade Union in Warsaw on October 4. The Administration of the Central

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Cooperative Trade Union will submit a report at this session on its activities, through Citizen Prof. Oskar Lange.

The report, discussing the cooperative plan for the current year, will constitute a review of Polish achievements in this field, accomplished during the first year of the new cooperative organization, after its inclusion in the national economic plan.

This period is marked by a considerable rise in the cooperative movement, which has extended its scope and reached into new districts. At present there are about 5,000,000 cooperative members and there are over 30,000 cooperative centers in Poland.

The other subject to be discussed at the session is the plan for training specialists. The Council will also examine the principles for cooperation between cooperative authorities and the Cooperative Workers' Trade Union. (18 lines)
Trybuna Ludu #273, October 4 and others Verbatim

CENTRAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE Domestic Despatch

In connection with the coming into effect of the decree concerning state economic arbitration, a Central Arbitration Committee attached to the State Committee for Economic Planning was set up on October 1, 1949. Its offices are in Warsaw at No. 12 Sienkiewicz Street.

The Central Arbitration Committee will settle disputes between units of socialized economy concerning property rights which, until now, have been under the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts. All disputes concerning property rights between state enterprises, state-co-operative enterprises, enterprises under compulsory state administration, central associations of co-operatives, etc. will now be settled by the Arbitration Committee and not by magistrates' courts. For the time being the jurisdiction of arbitration committees does not extend to co-operatives.

Regional arbitration committees, provided in the decree, will be put into operation gradually. Until the establishment of regional committees, matters coming within their jurisdiction will be settled by the Central Arbitration Committee in Warsaw.
Rzeczpospolita #273 Oct. 4 and others (33 lines) Verbatim

POLISH-BULGARIAN AVIATION AGREEMENT Foreign Despatch
Sofia (Polish Press Agency)

An exchange of ratification documents for the Polish-Bulgarian aviation agreement took place in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The exchange was effected for Bulgaria by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, - Popotomov, and for Poland by the Ambassador of the Polish Republic in Sofia, - Barchacz. Zycie Warszawy #273, Oct. 4 and others (9 lines)
Verbatim

SUCSESSES OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY FACTORIES. Domestic Despatch

The Gryfow Establishment of the Clothing Industry completed the three-year production plan ahead of schedule on Sept. 15 and exceeded it by 0.27%. The Association of Button and Haberdashery

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Factories responsible to the Central Management of the Clothing Industry completed the plan by Sept. 10, having produced goods with a total value of 595,000,000 current zlotys.
Rzeczpospolita #273 Oct. 4 only (9 lines) Verbatim

WE ARE EXPORTING MORE SUGAR THAN PRIOR TO THE WAR. Domestic Despatch

Minister Engineer B. Ruminski stated at a recent sugar refinery conference that in 1949 Poland had approximately 750,000 sugar beet planters, including 350,000 small peasants (up to 5 hectares of land) and the same number of middle class peasants (from 5 to 15 hectares). These 700,000 peasants and almost 100,000 sugar refinery workers represent a tremendous force which plays and can play an important role in future economic changes in rural regions.

Competition in sugar beet cultivation this year resulted in increasing the yield per hectare to 200 quintals and this is only the beginning. We are now exporting twice as much sugar as prior to the war. Our sugar goes to England and to the Soviet Union, to Norway and Italy, to Finland and to the countries of the Near East. But this is still insufficient. We want to further increase our export. We want to export more in order to obtain raw materials and articles necessary for the economic expansion of Poland, for the fulfilment of the Six-year Plan. We have long ago forgotten about the prewar average sugar consumption figure of 12 kgs. per capita. 14, 17 and 19 kgs of sugar per capita, those are the figures for the last three years. But this is still too little. We want to produce more in order to raise consumption to 20, 25 and 30 kgs. per capita per annum. Dziennik Ludowy #271 Oct. 4 only (81 lines)

DYNAMICS OF METAL INDUSTRY'S SALES. Domestic despatch Excerpts

In the first half of this year the volume of goods, including exports, sold by individual Sales Agencies of the Central Sales Organization in the Metal Industry increased by more than 50% as compared with last year. The largest increase was achieved by the Tool Sales Agency, namely 2,622,163,000 zlotys, according to retail prices; next comes the Metal Furniture Sales Agency - 603,696,000 zl., the Nail, Wire and Black Hardware Sales Agency - 3,780,476,000 zl., the Casting Sales Agency 5,515,554,000 zl. and the Tin Products Sales Agency 5,028,548,000 zl.

As compared with the first half of last year, the increase in sales in the first half of 1949 is even larger while the order is somewhat different. The first place is held by the Tool Sales Agency - index 2.24; then comes the Casting Sales Agency - index 1.69, the Metal Furniture Sales Agency - index 1.62, the Tin Products Sales Agency - index 1.57; the Sales Agency of the Precision Instrument and Optical Industry - index 1.56, etc. Insofar as the percentage shares of individual Sales Agencies in the Central Organization's sales are concerned, in 1947 the Tin Products Sales Agency held the first place and the Casting Sales Agency - the second place. In subsequent years the Casting Sales Agency definitely obtained first place (29.6%) and simultaneously transactions in tools increased considerably (up to 11.2%). This indicates that the sales of the Central Sales Organizations of the Metal Industry have been forming under the influence of a strong development of industry, resulting from implementation of the three-year plan. Rzeczpospolita, #273, Oct. 4 only, 42 lines-verbatim. (Note: The figure 29.6% is unclear in the paper.)

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SECTION BPROFITS OF AMERICAN DEATH
TRADERS.Article reprinted
from Telepress

The prices of new war materials have gone up with lightning speed during the past three years. America's clients, interested in war materials, discovered, at a certain moment, that the price of munitions for infantry has doubled in the course of three years.

However, American commercial "genius" has not stopped there. At the end of the war the United States, especially in Europe, possessed a great amount of used war material, cannon, tanks, ships, etc. The United States applied pressure on Marshall countries to purchase the war material, which had no value to the American Army.

Within less than four years, the "special opportunities" (for the United States, of course) brought American capitalists a profit of \$2,000,000,000, squeezed out of Western European countries.

The United States asserts that the equipment was sold "as a loss", as its original cost "was much higher". The "losses" sustained by America were, in fact, covered by the war material taken from the enemy. The sale of a single German floating dock brought \$400,000. Another floating dock of the same origin was bought by France for \$100,000. Italy paid \$390,000 for three German mine-sweepers of the German Navy. Denmark paid \$952,800 for various naval units, including a floating dock, taken from the Germans. Australia bought spare airplane, paying the equivalent of the cost of parts of American make, i.e. \$8,020.92.

As can be seen from the above figures, all these transactions constituted good business for the United States.

Polska Zbrojna #268 Sept.30 only (55 lines) Verbatim

PERON'S ORPHANAGE

Article

It was a painful shock to Mr. and Mrs. Peron when their friend, the Fuehrer of the "Great Reich", went bankrupt and died. Mr. and Mrs. Peron were enthusiasts of Hitler's "achievements" and fascism in general, and of the "splendid qualities of German mentality" in particular.

Consequently, as behooves faithful friends, they took the fate of Hitlerite "orphans" very much to heart. Argentina's doors were left wide open to them.

Why, then, is the "Daily Express" correspondent surprised to see such a large collection of Hitlerite dignitaries holding responsible posts in Argentina?

Until recently Ludwig Freude, a young German, was chief of Peron's personal chancery.

Eva Peron's personal secretary and confidante is Fraeulein Elisabeth Ernst.

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Dr.Theiss, a Gestapo-man, holds a high post in the police.

A Hitlerite general, Adolf Galland, Gen.Baumbach and Colonel Hans Ulrich Rudel are organizing the Argentine military air force.

Prof.Wilhelm Tank, a constructor highly valued by the Fuehrer, is working on new types of airplanes.

Dr.Decker, a scientist, is engaged in atomic research. Admiral Litzman, commander of the German naval force on the Black Sea, is chief expert in maritime matters.

And so on.

A special Argentine committee is reviewing German specialists, primarily former Hitlerites.

The new-comers, faithful to Hitler's teachings, immediately begin to impress on the minds of their hospitable hosts: "Argentina has everything to gain between the east and the west".

Small wonder that former members of the 60,000 strong Argentine fascist organization receive them with open arms.

Small wonder that Peron and his wife look after them with so much cordiality.

They like to surround themselves with trustworthy people. According to the proverb: "friends of our friends"... It would be difficult to find more trustworthy men. (68 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #271 Oct.2 only

TOURING THEATRICAL AND ARTISTIC TEAMS.

"ARTOS" TO BE A STATE ENTERPRISE.

Domestic Despatch

On January 1, 1950 the social organization for artistic performances: "Artos" (Warsaw, 16 Smolna Street) is to become a state enterprise. Forthcoming weeks will bring the beginning of structural changes.

Leon Kruczkowski, Chairman of the Board, Director Siekierko and the managers of the dramatic and musical sections, Padwa and Niwinski, told press representatives about the new tasks of "Artos".

Warsaw will be the headquarters of the touring theatre. First performances will be given in Warsaw, then the troupe will visit all localities where there is no permanent theatre.

It is expected by December 31, 70 localities in Warsaw, Lodz, Bialystok and Lublin Provinces will see performances of the touring theatre.

Artistic teams are propagating music and literature. For the last 11 months, 1140 musical and recitatorial performances were attended by 633,000 people.

During Polish-Soviet Friendship Month, many performances in Warsaw work establishments and 400 in villages are to be organized.

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Acting in agreement with the Mickiewicz and Pushkin Committees, "Artos" has prepared a special program, devoted to creative activity of these poets. 1000 performances are expected to take place.

Amusement performances for persons enjoying organized vacations, are a very important, although only recently initiated branch of activity. The first team of four persons gave 25 performances in larger health resorts and centers for organized vacations, the other, organized in August, gave 21 performances.

During the 1949/50 season, recitals of eminent Polish and foreign soloists, concerts of "young talent" and of chamber music, as well as composer's and experimental concerts, will be continued. Zycie Warszawy #271 Oct.2 and others (123 lines) Excerpts

PAPER INDUSTRY.

Domestic Despatch

By the end of the first 7 months of the current year, the paper industry, subordinate to the Central Administration of the Paper Industry had fulfilled 63.5% of its annual production plan. Gazeta Handlowa #18 Oct.1 only (9 lines) Excerpts

POWER PLANTS

A brigade of workers employed on laying electric cables has reached 1,735,4% of the target. Trybuna Robotnicza Sept.27 Excerpts

EACH OF US

Article

The steadily growing economic strength of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries is the greatest obstacle hindering American imperialists in realization of their war plans. It is a check preventing big capitalists and the governments controlled by them from unleashing a new war. As the peace camp's strength increases, the danger of war, with its tragic consequences to millions of people, will recede.

This is fully understood by American and English capitalists who try, by all possible means, to undermine the economy of People's Democratic countries from the inside, to disorganize the work of industrial enterprises and factories. Sabotage, diversionism, whispered propaganda, organized buying up of goods, spreading of fantastic rumours about food supply difficulties - that is an assortment of the methods applied by enemies.

All diversionist and espionage organizations with enormous sums at their disposal, including the "Free Europe Committee" mentioned by Ambassador Wierblowski at the U.N. session, are active in all people's democratic countries, striving for a single aim: to weaken the economy of the peace camp States, to reduce their strength and to disrupt their life.

The best answer we can give them is to enhance our efforts, to increase the output and results of our work, which will contribute to growth in the strength of our country and to the economic power of the entire peace camp. Our answer will consist

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of sharpening our vigilance, of strengthening the defense of our industry and of our production against hostile penetration. It will consist of deliberate stabilisation of peace forces and of unceasing, persistent struggle for peace.

In that struggle all workers, all those who want to safeguard their country and their families from the catastrophe of a new war, must take an active and direct part.
Rzeczpospolita #270 Oct.1 and others (195 lines) Excerpts

ODRA AND NYSA RIVERS AN INVIOABLE FRONTIER.
MINISTER SKRZESZEWSKI'S DECLARATION IN SZCZECIN Domestic Despatch

Minister St.Skrzeszewski delivered a speech at the Peace Day celebrations in Szczecin and declared, among others:

"Under the protection of American imperialists, Hitlerian elements are coming into power in Western Germany.

"We know, that wherever reaction appears, where the voices of fascists are heard, where the problem of our Western frontier is discussed, there the Vatican's blessing is never missing.

"But there also exists another Germany, a democratic Germany.

"In the Soviet occupation zone in Germany the Soviet Authorities proved that Hitlerian monsters can be tamed. The victory of these democrats is an assurance of peace and of good neighborly relations between Poland and Germany.

"All those who are stretching their soiled and greedy hands for our ancestors' lands on the Odra and Nysa, no matter whether this is done in Bonn or America, in the Vatican or in London, will be answered by the united, uniform Polish Nation: We are and we shall remain on the Odra and Nysa. Our frontier posts are there and there they will remain. The Odra and Nysa frontier is a frontier of peace."

He was followed by Kurt Jaeger, Chairman of the German Railwaymen's Trade Union in Grienswalde, who declared, among other things:

"We came here to Szczecin to tell you that the people of the Eastern part of Germany are already different people, that they want to help you to heal the wounds, inflicted by German fascist criminals, that they desire, at least in part, to mend the injury done to you.

"We, as representatives of the German worker class, as members of Germany's Socialist Unity Party, definitely assure you that the Odra and Nysa frontier is a frontier of peace."
Rzeczpospolita #272, October 3, 1949 and others
(118 lines) Excerpts.

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WHAT IS WALL STREET?

Article

For many, many years, the name "Wall Street" has been the symbol of the U.S. financial oligarchy of the rule of 60 billionaire families which are the real rulers of that country, control its riches and greatly influence the internal and foreign policies of the United States.

These 60 families are headed by five groups. They are Morgan's and Kuhn-Loeb's groups and the dynasties of Rockefeller, Mellons and Duponts.

These uncrowned rulers of the United States play a decisive role on boards of the greatest banks, in thousands of various trusts and industrial companies, in transportation and in nearly all factories.

Wall Street's rule over the whole U.S. economy is a dictatorial rule. Its orders establish the wages of the worker class, reduced to minimum and farmers' profits.

It is not enough for Wall Street to govern the United States. Its tentacles reach far beyond that country's frontiers, aiming at seizure of markets and raw materials in other countries and at mastery over their entire economy and policy.

American monopolists are managing basic branches of industry and agriculture in South American countries and Wall Street agents are members of these countries' governments.

Wall Street has not only enormous funds at its disposal; it also avails itself of all the diplomatic, financial and military facilities of the American Government. This is facilitated by the fact that leaders of American policy are closely linked with Wall Street.

As regards domestic policy, Wall Street guards the profits of American monopolies and finances the Republican and Democratic Parties, which obediently follow its directives.

In its fight against the powers of peace and democracy, Wall Street has, at its disposal: mighty press concerns, films, radio, etc. Everything in the United States can be bought for dollars and, as the well-known American General, Smedley Butler, said: "It is unfortunate to America, that when the dollar brings only a 6% profit, it becomes restless. It goes overseas, to acquire a 100% profit; the American flag follows money and soldiers follow the flag".

Dziennik Polski #267, September 29 only (176 lines) Excerpts

MORALITY OF THE DOLLAR

Article

"American ways" are only too well-known. But, in spite of that such prodigious facts occur in the country of dollar democracy, as exceed all human ideas.

Recently, there took place the trial of a certain Schonholz in a New York Court. The defendant was not an ordinary gangster or swindler. He called himself a doctor, had a remarkable income

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and was considered a respectable person. His real profession, however, was trade in purchasing and selling illegitimate children.

Schonholz was surprised. He cannot understand why he was haled into Court. He was only carrying on his business. He simply bought and sold and was a decent businessman.

The Court fined Schonholz only \$1000. It will be easy for him to pay the fine; the practice of a doctor has provided him with a nice supply of dollars.

During the trial it appeared that Schonholz is not the only business-man making money on illegitimate children. He has many colleagues in this field. And they all remain respectable citizens of a civilized country.

So-called U.S. public opinion, expressed in the bourgeois newspapers, was not shocked at all by the Schonholz trial.

"Make money any way you can" - is the principle of American dollar morality, even lower than that of animals.

Wolnosc #222 October 3 only (44 lines) Verbatim

EXPLOITER IN CASSOCK.

WORDLY LIFE OF REV.KAMINSKI FROM SIERAKOWICE Article

Under the above title, an article appeared in Sunday's "Glos Wybrzeza" (The Voice of the Coast) which we re-print in full:

It happens oftener and oftener that statements appear in our press from wise and patriotic priests who, descended from the people and serving the people, join the new stream of social life and demonstrate the strong bonds which unite them with their people's native country. These are the priests who were received by the President of the Republic of Poland in the Belvedere Palace; these priests are members of social organizations, of national councils and, by their attitude and activity, they bring a positive contribution to the reconstruction work of the country. But there are also other priests - and there are unfortunately many of them, who in their anxiety to maintain their economic position privileged for centuries, persist on retaining backwardness, on inconsiderate negation of all that is new and progressive, who are close to exploiters and who often make use of the religious sentiments of the faithful for material objectives of their own.

Rev. Edmund Kaminski, the parish priest of Sierakowice parish in Kartuzy county is such a priest.

He lives with his sister on 70 (seventy) hectares of land and has on his estate two cows, two horses, in addition to pigs and other livestock. A maid and three permanent workers: citizens Plotka, Gajecki and Czaja, who are burdened with large families, do the work on the priest's farm. This would be nothing but a testimonial of an exceptionally favourable material situation of the Sierakow parish priest - if he did not exploit his employees. Since they were employed (in 1945) the workers salary has been 700 zlotys monthly plus a hundredweight of rye, a small quantity of peat for fuel, and a small piece of land for

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potato planting. Nothing more! This was to cover living and clothing expenses for a family of five and, in the case of citizen Plotka, for a family of seven. The remaining part of the income of the 70 hectare farm covered the needs of the Sierakowice priest and his sister. One might think that in such a financial situation Rev. Kaminski would pay his taxes promptly, but it is not so. Rev. Kaminski delays greatly in payment of government taxes.

His influence on the faithful is a characteristic supplement to the silhouette of this typical representative of the reactionary part of the clergy. When his neighbour, Rev. Bystron spread an imaginary tale that, "by heaven's grace", one of the parishioners had turned into a pig for insulting Rev. Bystron, Rev. Kaminski was the first who, with greatest eagerness, spoke about that "miraculous" event to everybody and found some naive people who listened to him.

On May 1 he endeavoured to disrupt a workers' festival by intentional maneuvering of Sunday services. His endeavours, of course, failed. But his bad will speaks clearly of his attitude toward the camp of progress and democracy.

These facts, apart from his well-known inclination for a nicely laid table and a full glass of wine, give the picture of a priest who is very reserved in relation to small farm-owners and who keeps very far from them, who stultifies them, who exploits them and who spends his best hours in playing cards with such rich men in the village, as merchant Kiedrowski, Master Jankowski and Chemist Marcinkiewicz.

The workers' class and the masses of poor and medium-size farm-owners are conducting a severe class struggle against all forms of exploitation of one man by another. In that struggle the weapon of the people's masses is constantly growing enlightenment, which distinguishes between matters of faith and egotistical and anti-social interests of that part of the clergy which is greedy of earthly riches and unfriendly towards People's Poland.

That is why every exploiter even if in a cassock, can expect to meet general condemnation, and will be isolated from the life of the community, building a better future by their decent work.

Dziennik Baltycki #266, Sept. 27 only (130 lines) Verbatim

STATEMENTS BY FOREIGN GUESTS AT SECOND DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS.

Domestic despatch

"It is a great pleasure and an honor for me to be in Poland. I feel very humble in this country whose people living and dead suffered so much to defeat and destroy fascism.

Elmer Benson".

"The flowering of Polish culture after as many years of oppression and struggle is a great inspiration. I am most happy to be here as the guest of the Democratic Party.

Clark Foreman".

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WE SHALL RAISE LEADING PARTY CADRES. (Article by K. Budzynska, Manager of Central PZPR School in Lodz.)

The tasks of a party school cannot be limited to inculcating basic principles of Marxism-Leninism upon students and to improving their minds with a certain amount of general knowledge.

Another immensely important - and frequently underrated - task of party schools consists of party-line training of the students. This type of school must, even more strongly than heretofore, link pupils with the Party; it must strengthen their sense of discipline, sharpen their vigilance, enhance their militancy, - in short, it should secure, for the Party, cadres of people leading the way in everything.

In addition to the above, the party schools should raise a type of political worker, a practitioner able to apply his gained knowledge in everyday work and for whom theory is a key for solving definite problems. Not only must such program be most closely connected with current tasks of our party, but students of the course should, on their part, live the Party's daily life.

This is why practical work in the field plays an immensely important part in the life of a party school. Each seminar (composing at the same time a party group) is associated with definite basic organizations, takes part in their activities, helps in organizing field training, attends meetings...

First and foremost stands the problem of moulding a Marxist outlook upon life among students, and this is why Marxist-Leninist theory is regarded as the most important subject in the curriculum. A series of lectures has been introduced on the political economy of socialism, and instruction in dialectic and historical materialism has been considerably extended. The history of All-Union (Soviet) Communist Party of Bolsheviks will serve students as a pattern for implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Students will go through a course of universal and Polish history, taught in the light of historical materialism and with special reference to the history of the labor movement.

Next in importance is the raising the intellectual and cultural level among students. The curriculum provides for instruction in such subjects as physics and biology, a working knowledge of both being indispensable for the comprehension of dialectic materialism. Instruction in history will be supplemented by lectures on history of literature and by talks on art for the purpose of extending the students' scope of interests.

It being also necessary to acquaint students with current problems of political and economic life, the program of instruction on Contemporary (Modern) Poland provides for purely practical problems, so that a school graduate, on becoming a party field worker, should be able to familiarize himself with production plans, to analyze the balance-sheet of a commercial enterprise, to be familiar with legislative enactments, etc....

We trust that joint effort of students and of the whole collective body of the schools' staffs will enable us to accomplish the difficult and responsible task set forth before us by the Party. Trybuna Ludu, #270, October 1, 1949 only, 273 lines-excerpts

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

Saturday October 3, 1949

Monday

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTICIMPOSING PEOPLE'S MANIFESTATION IN WARSAW.
GREAT MEETINGS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Article

150,000 people, youths and adults, workers and intelligentsia, party members and non-members, all smiling cheerfully, marched towards Victory Square yesterday.

Placards, carried from all parts of the city, had two inscriptions: "Defending peace, we defend the lives and happiness of our children". The other was: "Long live the Polish working-class, the leading force in the fight for peace."

On platforms stood representatives of the government, headed by Vice-Premier Korzycki, and members of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, as well as representatives of the Polish Army, of Political, social and youth organizations. The Polish Committee of Peace Defenders was represented by Vice-Chairman Adam Rapacki. Delegates from the Democratic Party's Congress were also present.

Large delegations of foreign youth, members of the Conference of Young Peace Defenders, also participated in the manifestation. There were delegates from: the Soviet Union-Alexander Szelepin, India-Vilma Bakoya, Iran - Ekbatani, France- Smoukovich, democratic Germany - Heilmann.

The opening speech was made by Minister Rapacki, who said: "All rosy illusions of imperialists should be dispersed. This was achieved when the Soviets crushed the naive faith in the American atomic bomb monopoly.

"The last great hope of war-mongers is in the disintegration of peace forces, which they have tried to undermine through an international conspiracy of Titoist provocateurs and the recent Vatican intimidations.

"Our strength and our unity must be vigilantly guarded. All saboteurs, spies and imperialistic agents must be destroyed.

"In Western Germany, international capital is equipping German fascists with arms, just as it did twenty years ago, directing them eastward."

The next to speak was Alexander Szelepin, Secretary to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Youth Organization (Komsomol):

"Nations of the world will remain undisturbed, for the peace camp is headed by the greatest fighter for peace, democracy and the happiness of all nations - Joseph Stalin."
Zycie Warszawy #272, Sept. 3 and others excerpts (287 lines)

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT MASS MEETING
IN PLAC ZWYCIESTWA (VICTORY SQUARE,
WARSAW ON OCT. 2

Domestic Despatch

We are an implacable force in the struggle against American imperialists and against men selling the independence of their own countries for Marshall shekels. We are an unshaken force in the struggle against men fomenting revengeful and revisionist elements in Germany and inciting them against Poland. We are a merciless force in the struggle against men who are trying to loosen the ties between our people and the People's Government, against all agents and subverters of the Tito and Rankovic type, against all advocates of the interests of war hyenas which are thirsting for blood and conquests.

We solemnly promise to put increasing effort into our work, to be vigilant, to combat sabotage, to unmask saboteurs and enemies; we promise to spare no effort to strengthen Poland's defenses. In our unity, in our work and in our struggle we are inflexible defenders of peace. (60 lines) Excerpts
Polska Zbrojna #271 Octo. 3 and others.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG PATRIOTS IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

Hundreds of young representatives from all parts of the country attended the National Conference of Young Patriots. Delegations of the heroic Komsomol (Soviet Communist Youth Organization) and of Rumanian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Italian, Indian, Malayan, Argentine, Iranian, French and Free German Youth were greeted by long and cordial applause.

After the playing of the National Anthem by a youth orchestra, the conference was opened by the Chairman of the Chief Council of the Polish Youth Association, Stefan Ignar. The first speech was delivered on behalf of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders, by Minister Rapacki who said, inter alia: "To be a patriot means to be faithful to the peace camp and to stand inflexibly at the side of the Soviet Union. To be a patriot means to strengthen the security and future of the Fatherland, to strengthen the power of the peace camp."

On behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Frances Damon, Vice-President of the Federation and leader of the democratic movement of American youth, conveyed warm and militant greetings.

Alexander Shelepin, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, conveyed the greetings of the Leninist-Stalinist Komsomol, many millions strong, and on behalf of heroic Soviet youth. He outlined the reactionary plans of imperialists, the

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catastrophic results of the Marshall Plan and the aggressive aims of the Atlantic Pact. Citizen Matwin, Chairman of the Chief Council of the Polish Youth Association, stated regretfully that twenty young priests, delegates to the conference, could not take part in it because they were forbidden to do so by their superior Church authorities. Rzeczpospolita #271 Oct.2 and others (211 lines) Excerpts.

POLISH ATHLETIC MEET ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY Domestic Despatch

45,000 persons, assembled in the Polish Army Stadium, took part in a solemn meeting of Polish athletes which took place on International football match between Poland and Bulgaria.

After a parade, the ace of Polish field athletics, Stawczyk, delivered a speech on behalf of all Polish athletes. He said that workmen, students, peasants and members of the Intelligentsia desire to contribute to the struggle for peace by raising the physical fitness of the nation. "By strenuous daily effort to promote physical culture and a high ideological level in Polish sports, by striving for health, physical fitness and general development of youth and of the working masses, we shall strengthen People's Poland, a powerful link in the world peace camp.

"We shall strengthen the ties of friendship with athletes of the great Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries, who fight for our common ideals: progress and peace.

"Polish athletes fully appreciate the tremendous importance of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the countries of people's democracy in the struggle for a lasting peace and for stabilization of our independence and of Poland's security.

"We shall fight energetically against all symptoms of nationalism in our ranks, against all attempts to spread imperialist propaganda, all tendencies to weaken our ideological unity with the Soviet Union and with people's democratic countries, which are marching with us on the same path."

Trybuna Ludu #272, Oct.3 and others (120 lines) Excerpts

MILLIONS OF WORKERS IN POLAND DEMONSTRATED UNDER SLOGAN OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Domestic Despatch

In all provincial and county towns, townships and villages throughout Poland, thousands of people manifested their inflexible will to fight for peace and solidarity with the mighty world peace camp, headed by the invincible Soviet Union. Towns and villages were decorated with banners, flags and posters. Demonstrators carried pictures of President Bierut, Generalissimo Stalin and leaders of People's China, Italy, France and of the working masses.

In many towns foreign fighters for peace, enthusiastically greeted by the demonstrating crowds, delivered speeches. Millions of workers, expressing their inflexible will for stabilisation of peace demonstrated warmly in honor of the Soviet Union,

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that bastion of peace, and in honor of the leader of all workers in the world, Generalissimo Stalin.

The celebration of Peace Day was a joint demonstration of workmen and peasants. On that day hundreds of worker brigades and recreation-center teams from industrial centres went to rural areas to take part in township and village celebrations at which they gave artistic performances. Many peasants participated in celebrations in the capitals of various provinces. After meetings and demonstrations, free theatrical and film performances, sport meet popular entertainment, etc. took place. (193 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #272, Oct.3, 1949 and others

CEREMONIOUS OPENING OF SCHOOL YEAR IN ESTABLISHMENTS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGHOUT POLAND. Domestic Despatch

On the eve of International Peace Day, celebrations took place in Warsaw and throughout Poland, connected with the opening of the school year in establishments of higher education. The celebrations were held under the slogan of "science in the service of peace, of People's Poland and of her working masses."

For the first time in the annals of establishments of higher education, representatives of the labor world, headed by shockworkers and rationalizers, participated in the celebrations, besides the body of professors, political parties', the army's and social and youth organizations' representatives and crowds of students. Representatives of the labor world sat side by side with members of university and college senates.

Opening speeches were delivered by chancellors of establishments of higher education, who emphasized the necessity for co-ordinating science with the vital needs of People's Poland and the role of science in the service of peace. They appealed to students to make a strenuous effort to achieve the best possible results in study, to regard themselves as part and parcel of the working class and, by building a better future based on a lasting peace and social justice, to become builders of Socialist Poland. Polska Zbrojna #271 Oct.3 and others (36 lines) Verbatim

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Domestic Despatch

The first two days of the Second post-war Congress of the Democratic Party were filled, after the initial declarations and greetings, by the speeches of Justice Vice-Minister L.Chajn (on political matters), of Communication Minister Rabanowski (on economic matters) and of Education Vice-Minister Krassowska (on educational matters) and subsequent discussions.

The Secretary-General of the Democratic Party, L.Chajn discussed inter alia, the necessity for ideological training, for struggle against all symptoms of servility to the capitalist West, for greater activity in the Party and among women. He devoted a long part of his speech to the attitude of the Party toward relations between Church and State and he pointed out that the first post war Congress of the Democratic Party had announced the Party's desire to assure the Church full freedom of development but that the Party will oppose all attempts to use the Church as a political instrument. Rzeczpospolita #271 Oct.2 and others (190 lines) Excerpts.

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F O R E I G N

SOVIET UNION ENTERS INTO DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS WITH PEOPLE'S CHINA.
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

TASS reports that on October 2, 1949 Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Gromyko, on instructions of the Soviet Government, sent a telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's China, reading as follows:

"The Soviet government hereby confirms receipt of the declaration of the People's Chinese government of October 1, concerning diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and People's China.

"After examining the proposal of the central government of the Chinese People's Republic, the Soviet government, desiring to foster friendly relations with the Chinese people and believing that the central Government represents their preponderant majority, informs you that it wishes to enter into diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic and to exchange ambassadors.

Moscow (PAP) - On October 2, Soviet Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Gromyko handed the following statement to the Canton Government's charge d'affaires:

"As a result of events, which have taken place in China, leading to great military, political and social changes in the country, expressed in the formation of the Chinese People's Republic the Government of Yan-Si-Szan, located in Canton, has ceased to rule the country and has become a local government without any basis for maintaining diplomatic relations with other countries on behalf of China.

"The above circumstance is responsible for the fact that diplomatic relations of China with foreign countries have been interrupted.

"The Soviet government, having all these circumstances in view considers diplomatic relations with the Canton Government unnecessary and is recalling its diplomatic representatives from Canton." Zycie Warszawy #272, Sept. 3, 1949 and others (Verbatim - 34 lines)

RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT NOTES
TO YUGOSLAVIA.

Foreign Despatch

Bucharest (Polish Press Agency)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republic, Anna Pauker, - handed a note to the Ambassador of Yugoslavia in Bucharest on October 1. The note states that, in connection with the unfriendly activity of the present Yugoslav government in its relations with Rumania, the Rumanian Government considers itself freed from obligations emanating from the friendship, collaboration and mutual aid agreement signed some time ago with Yugoslavia.

Sofia (Polish Press Agency)

In a note handed on October 1 to the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poptomov, upon instructions of his government, stated that, in connection with the openly

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unfriendly attitude of the present leaders of Yugoslavia toward the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian government considers itself freed from the provisions of the friendship, collaboration and mutual aid agreement of 1947 with the Yugoslav government.

Rzeczpospolita #272, Oct.3, and others (25 lines) Verbatim

MILLIONS OF PEACE DEFENDERS
DEMONSTRATED IN ALL COUNTRIES Domestic Despatch

Reports are arriving from all countries about powerful and imposing demonstrations, which took place on International Peace Day. Millions of people of all nationalities and races, irrespective of their political and religious opinions, have manifested their inflexible will on that day to defend peace, simultaneously showing that the peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, is much stronger than the camp of imperialists and war-mongers and that it will win in the struggle for peace.

Trybuna Ludu #272, Oct.3, and others (534 lines) Excerpts

ECONOMIC

NEARLY 5,000,000 COPIES OF SOVIET BOOKS
APPEARED IN POLISH TRANSLATION SO FAR. Domestic Despatch

259 Soviet books (in Polish translation), their aggregate printing amounting to 4,699,610 copies, were published during the last five years, up to July 1.

The "Ksiazka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge) Publishing Cooperative has published 106 books, their printing amounting to 2,727,340 copies. The "Czytelnik" Publishing Cooperative has issued 32 books (677,300 copies). The "Wspolpraca" (Cooperation) Publishing Cooperative of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has published 23 books (231,600 copies), "Prasa Wojskowa" (Military Press) 23 books (217,000 copies).

As regards the subjects, classic literature (especially fiction) are in first place (124 books); then comes political literature (77 books). The section of natural and mathematical science contains 24 books and applied science (engineering, industry, agriculture, etc.) - 16 books.

Zycie Warszawy #271 and others Oct.2 (22 lines) Verbatim

BANDIT "BURY" SENTENCED TO DEATH Domestic Despatch

Recently, the trial took place in Bialystok of terrorist - bang leaders of the National Military Association: Romuald Rejs, alias "Bury", and Casimir Chmielewski, alias "Rekin".

They were charged with many robberies, murders and arson. The verdict was a death sentence for "Bury" and life imprisonment for "Rekin".

The defendants deliberately acted to the detriment of the Polish nation and state, endeavouring to overthrow the existing regime.

Dziennik Ludowy #269 Sept.2 only Verbatim (21 lines)

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RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN. CENTRAL PARK
OF CULTURE TO BE CREATED. Domestic despatch

The September Warsaw reconstruction campaign, carried out on the initiative of the Executive Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, with the participation of Warsaw Municipal and Precinct Reconstruction Committees, National Councils, trade unions and local committees, was undertaken by the population spontaneously.

Principal work was carried out in the Muranow section of Warsaw by 180,000 persons altogether. In other places, 70,000 persons were employed. The total number of four-hour workdays amounted to 250,000.

16,000,000 bricks and a great quantity of scrap iron were recovered. The aggregate value of bricks and scrap iron amounts to 30,000,000 zlotys.

Collections for Warsaw reconstruction, up to September 28 totalled 23,700,000 zlotys.

On the motion of the Executive Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, the Central Warsaw Reconstruction Council decided to remit the equivalent of the recovered bricks and scrap iron, as well as money obtained in the collection, for the building of a Central Park of Culture and Rest in Warsaw.

Zycie Warszawy, #271, October 2 and others, 51 lines-excerpts

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK IN AUGUST.

Domestic despatch

3,586,926 cheque transactions were effected in August and amounted to 242,392,200,000 zlotys. Clearing transactions amounted to 207,095,400,000 zlotys. The number of savings accounts increased by 3.5% to 985,000,000 zlotys in 121,388 savings accounts. In the first few days of September, total savings exceeded 1,000,000,000 zlotys.

Rzeczpospolita, #271, Oct. 2 and others, 17 lines-excerpts

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

Domestic despatch

The economic organs of People's Poland attach great importance to the extension of pharmaceutical production. The State Pharmaceutical Industry is now producing new valuable medicine which was not heretofore manufactured in this country. Factory No. 7 is producing Dover's tablets, a soothing cough medicine and anti-asthma tobacco, called "Astomosant", a mixture of herbs which may be smoked in the form of cigarettes and pipe tobacco. Calcium gluconatum in white granules with a sweet taste is applied in lime therapy. Factory No. 2 is producing "Acetarsol" in tablets, useful against diarrhea, malaria, inherited syphilis, etc. The production of Evipan-natrium, a sleeping draught in 1 gram ampules, has also begun. The production of the above medicine is small, so far, (a few hundred kilograms) and insufficient to satisfy demands. But the fact of this production by State industry is noteworthy.

Rzeczpospolita, #271, Oct. 2 only, 37 lines-verbatim

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632,682 INHABITANTS IN WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

On Aug. 31 of the current year there were 632,682 inhabitants in Warsaw.

The left-bank part of Warsaw is inhabited by 411,668 people, living in 9,454 houses and Praga by 213,014 people in 5,705 houses. As shown by statistical data, the number of inhabitants has again increased by 3,706 people.

There were 979 births in September and 380 deaths. Moreover, two excursions were recorded (one from abroad with 58 members). Dziennik Ludowy, #269, Oct. 2 and others, 13 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC TURMOIL IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

Article

Contrary to previous assurances, the British government, acting under American pressure, has adopted a decision in favor of devaluation.... The sudden drop in the value of legal tender in capitalist countries has caused panic and chaos on the stock exchanges.. Devaluation on so considerable a scale implies that Western-European countries are unable to resist the pressure exerted by American monopolies, which are thus more and more relentlessly subordinating the economics of those countries to their own designs....

The devaluation of the pound and of other currencies will make it easier for American capitalists to buy up factories, mines and other enterprises at an increased value of the dollar and thus at lower prices. In this way, they will also be able to purchase the necessary rawstuffs in European countries and their colonies at lower prices. Thus, e.g., the United States is importing from the British Empire (chiefly from its colonies) large quantities of such raw materials as tin, India rubber, tea, cocoa, etc.. Now, since they pay for these goods in dollars, Americans are able to purchase them 30 percent cheaper than before the devaluation. As a result, American capitalists will rake off huge profits.

On the other hand, the prices of commodities imported from America will rise, since they will have to be paid for in dollars at an increased rate. The first to rise, will be prices of foodstuffs, large quantities of which are being imported from United States by Western-European countries. This will include bread, meat and fats, and will, in turn, result in a growth of living costs. And, since wage increases are not being contemplated, a further result of the devaluation will be a lowering of the living standard. This is the reason why news about the devaluation has been received with the utmost indignation in all Western-European countries.

Chlopsi i Panstwo, #40, October 2 only, 73 lines-excerpts

OIL INDUSTRY HAS ACCOMPLISHED THREE YEAR PLAN.

Domestic despatch

The three-year crude oil production plan was completed on Sept. 28 by the State Oil Extraction Enterprise. The three-year economic reconstruction plan was completed on Sept. 29 by the Central Management of the Oil Industry, within the scope of its activity.

Trybuna Ludu, #271, Oct. 2 and others, 10 lines-verbatim

SECTION B

AN UNCLE FROM AMERICA.

Article

(Translated from Polish translation from Serbian original)

Long ago, before the war, an advertisement appeared in newspapers to the effect that the nearest relatives of one Tony Fajge, whose name, before he had left for America, had been Antoni Figa, were sought by the U.S. Consul, who invited them to report in order to take over a family inheritance. Figa died on March 17, 1927 at the age of 75. He was born in Zalejkow. His father's name was Philip and his mother's Agata, nee Bubala.

Some residents of Zalejkow used to read newspapers and they noticed the advertisement. Some of them proceeded to the Figa house and others to the Bubala house to inform them of this event.

In the families of the Figas and the Bubals conflicting feelings prevailed. The Figas firmly refused to accept the inheritance.

Pawel Bubala, nephew of the deceased, whom all villagers regarded as the wisest man among them, considered it his duty to report at the American consulate and to accept the inheritance. Pawel was given a warm reception at the Consulate.

"So you are the heir of your uncle from America?"

Pawel Bubala was filled with delight.

"You must know, however, that when accepting the inheritance from America you must also take upon yourself the liabilities left by the deceased."

"Of course, how could I refuse to take over my uncle's liabilities?", solemnly retorted Pawel Bubala of Zalejkow.

"Then sign here, please, to confirm that you accept the inheritance left by your uncle from America, together with all his debts and obligations".

Pawel Bubala spouted: "How could I do otherwise? I take over everything that other people owe him and everything that he owes other people!"

A year elapsed but no money came from America. Bubala went again to the Consulate and asked: "What about that money from America?"

He also brought with him the number of the obligation he had signed. The employees of the Consulate were very glad and said:

"We have been trying to find you for a long time. You will have to pay 57,863 dinars. Here is a statement of the inheritance. Debts left by your uncle from America amount to this sum and you have accepted the inheritance"

Pawel Bubala was surprised and could not understand what all

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this meant, for he had not received any assets. However, the court sequestered a part of his fields and subsequently sold it to pay the debts of his uncle from America.

Pawel Bubala of Zaleszkow, who is now some two hectares poorer, shakes his head sadly when he reads in the paper about American aid to Europe and says: "I don't like these uncles from America and I don't trust them."

Oziennik Ludowy, #267, Sept. 30 only, 80 lines-verbatim

WHAT DOES THE BUDAPEST TRIAL OF PROVOCATEURS AND TRAITORS TEACH US?
Lead article

The world-famous trial held in Budapest, capital city of the Hungarian People's Republic, of persons indicted for espionage and high treason, was terminated a few days ago.....

The vileness of the convicted criminals was boundless. In order to strike all the more painfully and to betray all the more disgracefully, they masked themselves for years and posed as devoted and faithful comrades of the boiling and struggling people's masses. Having deeply concealed their true role of confidential agents and traitors in alien service, they cunningly contrived to sneak into the ranks of the Hungarian Workers' Party and to attain high and responsible positions, both in the party and in the state hierarchy.....

Hostile espionage organisations: American, British, French and Yugoslav, - participated in this international plot which was exposed in Hungary and punished by a Hungarian court. The leading and sponsoring role was played by the American "Office of Strategic Services" (OSS) and the British "Intelligence Service", while the role of tool was assumed by Tito's OZNA, the latter, in turn, directing the moves of such criminals as Rajk, Palffy and Szanyi....

Calling these people an international - or, rather, a cosmopolitan - gang of traitors, may be harsh and severe, but is fully "deserved" and "merited" by such stooges of British capital as Mikolajczyk in Poland, Maniu in Rumania, Petkov in Bulgaria, Nagy and Mindszenty in Hungary, and Ripka, Prohaska and Ursini in Czechoslovakia. It is a typical cosmopolitan gang of traitors to their own nations and to the democratic regime, operating on the instructions and in the interest of capitalist hyenas everywhere following the scent of blood and carrion, on which they feed.....

The plan devised by American "supermen", worthy heirs of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and of his "Twentieth century myth", was simple. While the war was still on, they decided to establish, a "Federal Greater Germany" after the war, ranging from the Rhine to the Niemen, under their protectorate, and in the Danube basin - a "Danubian Federation" of a similar character. And it is precisely in this latter federation that the Anglo-Saxon imperialists and their spies assigned the leading role to their deeply camouflaged agent, Tito.

Such was the conception of a "new Europe" under the hegemony of German nationalism, a plan devised by the American intelligence service, a plan which it was sought and is sought to implement in a most methodical and base fashion. Such are the doings of Anglo-

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Saxon imperialism and of its stooges....

On the ground of disclosed facts and of evidence material revealed before the Budapest court, the public prosecutor said:

"The anti-Soviet plan to establish a Balkan bloc did not spring from Tito's brain, but from Washington and London intelligence agencies. Also, the plan for a revolution in Hungary, which was worked out by Tito himself and the implementation of which was entrusted to Rajk's gang, is hardly understandable except in association with international plans devised by American imperialists".

This is a reply which throws a powerful shaft of light upon the criminal nature of the designs of Anglo-Saxon imperialism and its agents.

Dziennik Ludowy, #266, September 29 and others, 310 lines-excerpts

SECOND CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Editorial

The second Congress of the Democratic Party, one of the political groups which entered the Democratic Bloc at the dawn of People's Poland, is starting today. The principal slogan under which the Congress will be held, reads: "The Democratic Party accompanies the working masses on their path towards Socialism".

The Democratic Party is composed of craftsmen, petty merchants and a part of the working intelligentsia. The fate of these groups has undergone many changes. During the period prior to September 1939, in a capitalistic state, there was no future for them.

They oscillated between the camp of progress and the camp of reaction. Capital and its political agencies endeavoured to utilise them against the worker class. But their interest was in alliance with workers.

Therefore, the best part of the working intelligentsia started to cooperate with the camp of progress in its struggle against reaction.

The Democratic Party which, together with other democratic organisations in Poland, has joined the campaign for reconstruction and construction of "our Homeland", is trying to imbue these classes with a democratic spirit and to check the attempts at alien and hostile infiltration in this field. The Party has purged its ranks of alien elements. At the same time, the Party is training its members on a large scale, explaining to them the aims and tasks of People's Poland as well as the path towards Socialism.

We wish the Democratic Party that its second Congress should result in further ideological crystallization and that it trace the path for its further march, towards Socialist Poland, in close alliance with working peasants, alongside the worker class, headed by the nation's leading force, the Polish United Worker Party. Trybuna Ludu, #269, Sept. 30 and others, 74 lines-excerpts

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POLISH WRITERS' ATTITUDE

Domestic Despatch

On September 30 the Chief Council of the Polish Writers' Association passed the following resolution:

"Nations desire peace. Imperialists make plans for unleashing a new war. A fight for frustration of those plans, a struggle for peace, waged by all democratic forces under the leadership of the Soviet Union, is the most essential and most important matter on the conscience of writers. Among Polish writers none will refrain from serving peace with his pen."
Rzeczpospolita #270, Oct. 1, 1949 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

WE SHALL ANSWER WARMONGERS BY UNITING FORCES
AND INCREASING WORK ON RECONSTRUCTION OF
PEOPLE'S POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

Speech by Chairman of Peasant Party, Minister W. Baranowski
at Second Democratic Party Congress.

We are fully aware of the unfriendly intentions towards People's Poland of capitalists and imperialists in the whole world under the leadership of American neo-fascists.

We are witnesses of the fact that the anti-peace and anti-people dollar policy of Washington has been joined by the Vatican.

We observe with a feeling of sorrow and disgust how imperialistic war-mongers free and cress Hitlerian criminals: the Schachts, Papens, Guderians, Rundstedts and how they endeavour to put German nationalists and avengers: Adenauers, Heusses, Schumaehers at their head.

We, populists, answer these criminal machinations:

By uniting our people's forces in the Peasant Party and Polish Peasant Party, which will be a further step on the path to consolidation and intensification of democratic forces in our country.

By consolidating our union with the worker class and their Polish United Worker Party, which is leading the Polish nation in work and in battle.

By raising small and medium size peasant farms to a higher level of agricultural technology and culture.

By establishing production co-operatives.

By an intensified fight against illiteracy.
By solicitous care for peasant youth.

And, finally, by enlightened consolidation of the peasant masses.

These are the answers to the plots and criminal intentions of Anglo-American war-mongers, - your and our joint answer.
Dziennik Ludowy #268 October 1 and others (163 lines) Excerpts

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YEAR OF STRENGTHENING PEACE FORCES

Article

Defenders of peace and democracy in all countries have joyfully welcomed the victory of the Chinese People's Army. Further political consolidation and economic development of people's democratic countries, which took place in the course of the past year are tantamount to tremendous progress of the peace forces. Enemies of people's democratic countries are also enemies of peace. This has been proven by the recent trial of Rajk and of his associates in Hungary. The forces of peace and democracy are growing and consolidating, because the Soviet Union is growing and consolidating.

The May session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France was a victory for Soviet policy.

The session revealed the bankruptcy of the "cold war" policy conducted by the United States, a policy of disrupting Germany and of straining international relations.

The Soviet Union has recently made another step forward in the stabilization of peace. At the Fourth U.N. Assembly, Minister Vyshinsky made several proposals of immeasurable importance. The peace front is consolidating and expanding. It unites all nations headed by the Soviet Union. International Peace Day, celebrated on October 2, will be a day of mobilization of people's masses and of all honest people in all countries for a stubborn, persistent and unceasing struggle for stabilization of peace and against warmongers.

Rzeczpospolita #269, Sept.30 and others (105 lines) Excerpts

TELEGRAMS FOR CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL ON
OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY.

Domestic Despatch

Telegrams with greetings for foreign trade unions have been sent, on the occasion of International Peace Day, by the Central Trade Union Council.

The telegram to the Soviet Central Trade Union Council reads as follows:

"On the occasion of International Peace Day, we send you, on behalf of 3,000,000 trade unionists, our cordial, brotherly greetings.

"The Polish worker class is mobilizing its efforts for fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This will be our answer to plottings of the Anglo-American warmongers and of their Titoist flunkies.

"The masses of trade unionists will increasingly consolidate their links of friendship and brotherhood with the USSR and the people's democratic countries and will guard the unity and international solidarity of the worker class and its professional organization, the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"Gathered around the bulwark of world Peace, the Soviet Union, headed by the leader of the International proletariat, Comrade Stalin, we shall win the peace." Gazeta Ludowa Oct.1 and others
(31 lines) Verbatim

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12,000 TONS OF SUGAR OVER AND ABOVE PLANNED QUOTA WILL BE DELIVERED BY POMERANIAN SUGAR REFINERIES. Domestic despatch

The sugar refineries belonging to the Sugar Refineries' Association for the Pomorze (Pomeranian) District have started work today. Simultaneously, the cartage of sugar beets from planters continues under way. By now, more than 15,000 quintals (metric hundredweights) of beet has been stored in the warehouses of Pomeranian refineries. This year's crop has proved considerably more plentiful than anticipated, and so has the content of sugar in the beets.

According to estimates, the sugar refineries of the Pomeranian District will, in the course of the current campaign, be able to produce 12,000 tons of sugar in excess of planned quotas, of an additional market value of 2,100,000,000 zlotys. This will be achieved both owing to the increased yield of beet plantations and to work competition in which the sugar refineries will compete for the Association's challenge trophy (a banner). Also, for the first time in sugar refineries, the idea of individual work competition has been launched. In awarding prizes, both quantitative and qualitative achievements will be taken into account. The high excess production will also be achieved owing to considerable capital investments effected prior to the commencement of the campaign in a number of Pomeranian sugar refineries.

Trybuna Ludu, #270, October 1, 1949 only, 43 lines-verbatim

TREATIES VIOLATED BY TITOIST TRAITORS.

Article

On September 28, the USSR government addressed a note to the Yugoslav government to the effect that it feels itself released from obligations arising from the treaty of friendship, mutual aid and mutual postwar collaboration, concluded between the USSR and Yugoslavia in 1945. On September 30, similar statements were made in the notes addressed to Yugoslavia by the Polish and the Hungarian governments.

These notes came as a logical consequence of the fact that the Tito clique has long since virtually torn to shreds and brutally trampled upon the treaties concluded with Yugoslavia by the USSR and people's-democratic countries.....

The Budapest trial revealed eloquent facts which corroborate the conjecture that, under the Tito henchmen's rule, Yugoslavia has been turned into a rallying base against the USSR and people's-democratic countries and that, through the agency of Tito's emissaries, imperialists are staging plots in people's-democratic countries and practicing espionage in the interest of their principals. Nor did these hostile and subversive practices overlook Poland. Our government's note brands the fact that activities of this kind were engaged in by staff members of the Yugoslav embassy and under the latter's auspices. In this state of affairs, treaties concluded by the Yugoslav government with the USSR, Poland and other people's democratic states, have been turned into scraps of waste paper. The Tito clique, working for imperialists, performs the most insidious and dirty work on their instructions and acts as their poisonous sting. The recent notes draw proper consequences from the above fact.

Trybuna Ludu, #270, October 1 and others, 90 lines-excerpts

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THE "CHANCELLOR" AMIDST HIS "LAMBS".

Article

In reciprocation to the Hitlerite Demostheneses for their elegant and stirring oratory in the Bonn "parliament" on the subject of "Grossdeutschland" (Greater Germany), the worshipful "chancellor" Adenauer, leader of the "Christian-Democratic Union", summed up the debate in his own expose.....

In his expose of September 20, he stated explicitly: "Under no conditions can we consent to the severance of the territories east of the Odra (Oder) and Nysa (Neisse), nor shall we desist from efforts for their restoration!"

In its 9.30 p.m. broadcast, the "Voice of America" announced triumphantly that President Truman had forwarded a congratulatory letter to Defense Secretary Johnson, in which he "expressed his appreciation to the American Military Government in Germany for its achievements accomplished in the course of the past four years."

In this missive, President Truman stated verbatim that "as a result of the last four years' administration by the American military authorities in Germany, the German nation acquired the will to win a place for itself among the family of democratic nations."

To be sure, the results are simply wonderful. The inaugural session of the Bonn "parliament" has provided convincing proof of the fact that, if not the whole nation, then at least the "government", "parliament", "Christian-Democratic Union", the "Schumacher party", the heavy industry barons, - in short, the whole Hitleresque has already fully "acquired the will" to occupy an appropriate place for itself.....

The only trouble is where to find convenient accommodation for all this crowd!!!

Zycie Warszawy, #270, October 1 only, 141 lines-excerpts

BRITISH AUTHORITIES GIVE SANCTUARY
TO WAR CRIMINAL BRAEMER.

Domestic Despatch

SS General Walter Braemer, a war criminal whose extradition has been demanded by Poland, has appealed to the West German "Government" with a request to refuse his extradition to the country where he committed crimes.

In June 1948 the British occupation authorities in Germany approached the Chief Commission for Investigating German Crimes in Poland, through the Polish Mission in Germany, and asked for material incriminating General Walter Braemer, who was suspected of having committed war crimes. At that time the Chief Commission was already investigating the Braemer case and was in possession of substantial incriminating material. Therefore it instructed the Mission to file an extradition application, which was submitted at the end of August, 1948.

The Braemer case was considered by the British Extradition Tribunal, which "adjourned" the trial without fixing the date of the next session.

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The decision of the British and American authorities constitutes an infringement of London and Moscow agreements.
Trybuna Ludu #271 Oct.2 only (33 lines) Verbatim

UNLIMITED COAL SALE FOR WARSAW INHABITANTS. Domestic Despatch

On September 29 a press conference took place in the premises of the Coal Industry Products Sales Agency in Warsaw. Director Apt, head of the Agency, discussed a number of problems concerning coal supplies for the inhabitants of Warsaw.

He stated that there were large reserves of coal in Warsaw warehouses in August.

Unfounded panic among the capital's population resulted in buying up not only of current shipments but of all reserves as well. Because of this panic, whose source is very well known, there was a few days' coal shortage, which induced the Central Coal Agency to increase daily shipments to Warsaw from 1,500 tons of coal to 3,000 tons.

Director Apt added that present daily coal shipments amount to 3,000 tons for Warsaw and to 1,000 tons for the environs of the capital. Coal is sold from 7 warehouses of the Coal Industry Products Sales Agency, by Warsaw Consumers' Cooperative warehouses and by licensed private enterprises.

"There is coal enough and to spare", said Director Apt, "everyone may buy it in unlimited quantities."
Gazeta Handlowa #18, October 1 and others (120 lines) Excerpts

PEOPLE'S CHINA APPEALS FOR ESTABLISHMENT
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.
Pekin (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

The Press Agency of New China reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, CHU-EN-LAI sent a message to all official representatives of foreign countries in Pekin and in Nankin, in which he suggests establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Chinese People's Republic and other countries.
Rzeczpospolita #272, Oct.2 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

DELEGATION OF POLISH ARMY ARRIVED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA Foreign Despatch
Prague.

An official delegation of the Polish Army, headed by General Mieczyslaw Wargowski, arrived in Prague on Friday to participate in the fifth anniversary ceremonies of the victorious battle of Soviet and Czech forces against the Germans in the Dukla Pass.

The Polish delegation was received by the Czech Minister of National Defense, L.Svoboda, accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff, General S.Drgac. (18 lines) Verbatim
Polska Zbrojna #270 Oct.2 only.

[REDACTED]

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
Saturday October 1, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

SECOND CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY
BEGAN ITS SESSION IN WARSAW. PREMIER
CYRANKIEWICZ'S GREETINGS ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT Domestic Despatch

On September 30 the Second postwar Congress of the Democratic Party, attended by more than 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country, began its session in the Auditorium of the Warsaw Polytechnic under the chairmanship of Sejm Vice-Marshal, Barcikowski. He said, inter alia: "The task of the Congress consists of working out a plan for the future march, together with the vanguard of the revolutionary movement, the worker and peasant parties, toward socialism." A letter from President Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, sent to the Congress Praesidium, was read by the Chairman amidst applause.

Greeted by prolonged applause, Premier Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech on behalf of the Government. Next spoke Comrade Albrecht, Sejm Deputy, who greeted the Congress on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee. He said in part: "For five years our Party has seen and sees a permanent ally in the Democratic Party". Comrade Albrecht said that the struggle for peace is now the main task for which the world's working masses are mobilising. Trybuna Ludu #270 October 1, 1949 and others (119 lines) Excerpts

PEACE DAY IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

On this day, the slogan of struggle for permanent peace will resound throughout the world.

On this day, the entire Polish nation will demonstrate its unshaken will for peace. "We shall reinforce the peace front through an increase in work productivity," reads the slogan of the Polish working class.

"Science is serving peace". - This is the voice of Polish students on the first day of the new school-year.

For the last several days, meetings and assemblies have been organized in work establishments and villages throughout the country to mobilize the population for the great manifestation on October 2. Rzeczpospolita #270 October 1 and others (56 lines) Excerpts.

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PRESIDENT BIERUT'S LETTER TO
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

Domestic Despatch

I want to convey to all participants in the Democratic Party Congress my warm and cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful discussions, conducive to further strengthening of forces and to fresh achievements in the work for reconstruction and development of the Republic. During the last five years the Democratic Party has greatly contributed, by its organizational, propaganda and political work, to the victory and strengthening of the people's regime in Reborn Poland. All progressive and liberative world forces, under the leadership of the great and mighty Soviet Union, are uniting in the struggle for peace. People's Poland is marching in this front of freedom. I hope that the Congress will contribute to a further strengthening of the Party and to a deepening of its ideological and organizational strength.

Trybuna Ludu #270 Oct.1 1949 and others (88 lines) Excerpts

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS MARCHING AT SIDE OF
WORKING CLASS. PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ'S SPEECH
AT SECOND CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Domestic Despatch

The contribution of the Democratic Party to the referendum, to the elections, to the work of the Sejm and of the Government, to the work of social organizations, to the movement of friendship with the Soviet Union and with people's democracies, to the political education of scientists - is a lasting page in the history of People's Poland.

The Democratic Party, during its five-year activity, has proved its ability to fulfill its task. The entire Polish nation is vitally interested in the success of our socialist construction. But an essential condition of success in our great economic plans is the stabilisation of world peace, the repulse of all attempts of warmongers, the frustration of machinations of world imperialism, directed by American imperialist circles.

These matters are connected with the matter of our western frontiers. We have secured them, thanks to the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union; we have developed the Western Territories by our tremendous efforts. German nationalism and imperialism, which are reviving in Western Germany under the patronage of Anglo-Saxon Governments, are again starting a revisionist campaign. The entire Polish nation joins the ranks of peace defenders, fully understanding that this action is linked to the economic and cultural development of Poland, her integrity and security, her prosperity and her future.

These great political tasks are also supported by the Democratic Party which desires, in conformity with its Congress slogan, to accompany the worker masses in their march toward socialism, led by the Polish United Worker Party. The Democratic Party will fulfill its task by training its members for tasks, with which they are faced, by ideological and political work in the spirit of the great slogans of the struggle for peace and progress, for democracy and socialism, slogans which guide people's masses in Poland and throughout the world.

Premier Cyrankiewicz concluded his speech with best wishes for successful discussions at the Congress. Trybuna Ludu #270 Oct.1 and others (233 lines) Excerpts

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GOVERNMENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC DEMANDS
DISCONTINUANCE OF ACTIVITIES HOSTILE
TO POLAND BY EMBASSY OF FEDERATED
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Domestic Despatch

Note to Yugoslav Government

On September 30, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs transmitted a note of the following tenor to the Embassy of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Warsaw:

"In its note of September 8, 1949, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs already apprized the Embassy of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Warsaw that, in addition to the irrefutable fact that espionage is being practised by certain representatives of the Federated People's Republic, as e.g. Petrovic Milic, a campaign of political subversion, hostile to the Polish nation and Polish State, parallel to the fascist underground's activities and indicating that the Yugoslav Government has completely linked itself with the imperialist camp, is being conducted on the order of the said government's organs.

"In the light of the aforesaid facts, the Polish Government feels compelled to state that the Treaty of Mutual Friendship and Aid, concluded between the Polish Government and the Government of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia on March 18, 1946, has contrary to the aspirations and feelings of the nations of Yugoslavia and of the Polish nation, been trampled upon and rendered null and void by the Government of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

"The trial of Rajk and his accomplices, - traitors to their country and Yugoslav agents, - has demonstrated that, as a result of the Yugoslav Government's complete subordination to, and servile implementation of, the instructions of imperialist circles whose instrument the said government has long since become, the Government of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia combines a hypocritical policy, hostile to the USSR and to people's democratic states, with organizing counterrevolutionary conspiracies aimed against the independence and sovereignty of people's-democratic states.

"In view of these facts being established, the Polish Government declares that henceforward it does not consider itself bound by the Treaty of March 18, 1946.

"Moreover, the Ministry holds proof that the espionage and subversive activities practised, as stated at the outset, by representatives of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Poland and designed to undermine Her defensive and economic potential and to spread unrest, is being conducted, under the auspices of the Embassy of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Warsaw, particularly by employees of its military, commercial and press attaches sections.

"Considering such a state of affairs intolerable, the Polish Government firmly demands that such activities of the Embassy of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Warsaw, as are hostile to Poland, be discontinued and that the following members of the Embassy of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Warsaw immediately leave the territory of the Polish Republic:

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Mr. Ante Rukavin, counselor of the Embassy, Lieutenant-Colonel Janko Susujar, military attache, Major Djigje Vlahovic, assistant military attache, Captain Bozic, non-commissioned officer Koder, Mr. Dragomir Maravic, commercial attache, Mr. Panto Lukic, assistant commercial attache, and Bogdanka Ciplic, press attache. Zycie Warszawy #270 Oct. 1 and others (70 lines) In full

SPEECH BY ELMER BENSON, CHAIRMAN OF
UNITED STATES PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Domestic Despatch

Speaking as Chairman of the United States Progressive Party, I think it very important to explain at once that we are a minority party in our country, that at present reactionary forces are very strong in my country and that they have gained complete control of the Government.

The terrible devastation seen by me in Warsaw ghetto, even if there were not thousands of other examples and the whole history of the war, would alone have convinced me, a Middle Western farmer, that our chief aim should be peace and mutual understanding between all nations of the world.

Some of you may know that I was elected Governor of my State of Minnesota on the farmer-worker ticket and that, as United States Senator, I represented farmers and workmen. You, here in Poland, are living proof that cooperation between town and village may achieve a great deal to improve the living standard of the entire population.

We, in the Progressive Party, do not underestimate the enemy. Reactionary forces are still very strong. They occupy strategic positions. They have at their disposal the channels of information: the press, the radio, the film and television. They use them, not to strengthen international mutual understanding and friendship but to increase discord, misunderstanding and even hatred. The great social gains and achievements of Poland and other people's democracies are carefully concealed from the American nation. We should not underestimate the forces of reaction. Militarists and industrial potentates are everywhere. They do not sleep. We find them in our parliamentary life, in the public administration and in control of all Ministries. They are reviving German industry, rebuilding the greatest potential war asset in the world, the German cartels and they are doing all this allegedly for the sake of peace, whereas in fact, they are thinking of markets for profitable sales and about world domination. They have powerful friends and allies.

As you know, a struggle between State and Church is being waged now in the United States. When the American masses realize that the problem concerns the Vatican's intervention in State matters, there is no doubt about the decision of the American nation in the interest of peace and security. I want to see my country in the vanguard of peace and of brotherhood with all mankind, just as my country was once a vanguard of political democracy. I am sure that we shall work for the suppression of fascism, wherever it appears, that we shall fight together for complete disarmament and for lasting peace.

Kurjer Codzienny #270 October 1, only (249 lines)
Excerpts

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COMMUNIQUE

On October 2 at 11 A.M. on International Peace Day a GREAT PEACE MEETING will take place in Victory Square in Warsaw.

We appeal to the population of Warsaw to attend this meeting en masse in order to demonstrate its will for the defense of peace and for solidarity with the world front of the struggle for peace. Trybuna Ludu #270 Oct.1, 1949 only (21 lines) Verbatim

DELEGATION OF SOVIET YOUTH
ARRIVED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE
OF YOUNG FIGHTERS FOR PEACE.

Domestic Despatch

A Komsomol delegation of 5 persons has arrived in Warsaw to represent Soviet youth at the National Conference of Young Patriots Fighting for Peace. The members of the delegation are: A.Sheliapin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, G.Sheviel, secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the Ukraine, Brocsnitchkin, chairman of Youth's Antifascist Committee, Zviezdina, a (female) member of the Komsomol and actress at the Grand Theater in Moscow, and Zimova, a Byelorussian Komsomol member....

Earlier arrivals in Warsaw are the delegates of Youth from Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Malaya, Iran and Argentina, and of Free German Youth. They will all take part in discussions at the Conference. Zycie Warszawy #270 Oct.1 and others (43 lines)

Excerpts

FOREIGN

GERMAN DEMOCRATS OPPOSE ANTI-POLISH
BAITING IN BERLIN Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Helmut von Gerlach Society for promotion of cultural, economic and political relations with new Poland passed a resolution in connection with the anti-Polish moves in the so-called "Parliament" in Bonn. The resolution states in part: The revisionist declaration by "Federal Chancellor" Dr. Adenauer against the Soviet Union and Poland and the scandalous incidents which took place in the so-called "Parliament" in Bonn have deeply stirred the Germans who desire peace and international agreement. Provocations of that sort place heavy responsibility on their initiators. (22 lines)
Trybuna Ludu #270 Oct.1 and others Verbatim

MAO-TSE-TUNG PREMIER OF PEOPLE'S CHINA
Pekin, (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The New China Press Agency reports that a plenary meeting of the Political Consultative Conference elected the first central government of People's China. Mao-Tse-tung, head of the Central Committee of China's Communist Party, was elected Premier.

Also 6 vice-chairmen and 56 members of the government were appointed.

The election of the Premier and other officials was unanimous. Rzeczpospolita #270 Oct.1 and others (36 lines) Excerpts

PEACE DAY - AN ANSWER TO THE DESIGNS OF WARMONGERS. SHOCK WORKERS TO MEET ON POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER. Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - A meeting on the Polish -German frontier of both countries' shock workers will constitute the most important moment in the Peace Day celebrations in Germany.

With regard to this fact, the Berlin press emphasizes that this meeting, which will take place in Frankfurt on the Oder, will be a good response on the part of democratic Germany to chauvinist extravagances in the Bonn rump "parliament".

In Szczecin harbor, Polish and German sailors will meet. Also Soviet, Czechoslovak, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish sailors are to participate in this meeting. It will take place on the initiative of the German Transport Workers Trade Union. Rzeczpospolita, #270, October 1, only, 70 lines-excerpts

NOTE FROM HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - On September 30 the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyula Kallay, received the Yugoslav Minister in Budapest, J. Jovanovitch and handed him a note on behalf of the Hungarian Government. The note states that in view of hostile activity of the present leaders of Yugoslavia towards Hungary, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers itself free from any obligations, based on the agreement concerning friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Rzeczpospolita, #270, October 1 and others, 16 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

RESTRICTIONS IN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION.

Domestic despatch

As in past years, there will be restrictions on Electricity consumption in several provinces from October 1. No restrictions are expected in the Pomorze, Mazury and Bialystok districts; in the district of Poznan restrictions will be in force only in November, December and January, while in the district of Szczecin they will be introduced in case of need.

Limits for electricity consumption in Warsaw are based on last year's norms and amount to: 20 KWH monthly for flats consisting of one room, 30 KWH for flats with two rooms, 45 KWH for flats with three rooms, 60 KWH for flats with four rooms; for every additional room the norm increases by a further 10 KWH. Additional 8 KWH are allowed for every child up to three years of age. An additional supply will be allowed for flats served exclusively by electricity.

Every kilowatt-hour used in excess of the stated limit will cost 25 zlotys.

Charges for exceeding the limit in office premises have been raised to 50 zlotys per KWH for state institutions and to 100 zl. in premises occupied by cooperatives or private institutions. Rules concerning limits will be leniently applied to schools, hospitals, health centres, health insurance centres, theatres, cinemas, post

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offices, gasoline stations and others, which are also obliged to collaborate in the electricity saving campaign.

The use of electric heaters is again prohibited between 6.30 A.M. and 11 A.M. and from dusk to 10 P.M.

Penalties for failure to observe the restriction are greater this year than in previous years. Disconnection from the source of current for three days is the penalty for the first infraction and disconnection for one month for the second infraction. Inspectors of the electricity works, accompanied by social workers, will make spot-checks during hours of peak use of electric current. Slowo Powszechno, #266, Oct. 1 and others, 57 lines-verbatim

COSMETIC INDUSTRY COMBINE TAKEN OVER BY CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF FAT INDUSTRY. Domestic despatch

A Cosmetic Industry Combine was recently created, subordinate to the Central Administration of the Fat Industry. The Combine will take over all state factories of cosmetic articles which, up till now, were under the management of three different industrial agencies.

Up to now, the Central Administration of the Fat Industry supervised only factories of toilet and shaving soap. As regards cosmetics, the Administration supervised only two plants: "Elida" and "Pixin". In these circumstances, the Administration could not influence production plans nor the supply of raw-materials for the cosmetic industry.

The creation of the Cosmetic Industry Combine will transform the present organizational structure of this branch of industry and will provide for changes in production plans, through diversification and through increase in quantity of produced articles. Rzeczpospolita, #270, October 1 only, 27 lines-verbatim

"FROZEN EGGS" FROM RADOM GO ALL OVER WORLD. Domestic despatch

Official opening of a frozen egg plant took place in Radom some time ago. The freezing chambers are in a building, which is adequately equipped and where special rooms for the storage of export eggs have been built.

The plant has modern equipment, namely: mixing machinery and pumps for egg pulp, four pasteurizers and cooling installations; the production capacity of this cooperative centre is 3.5 tons of egg pulp per day (this corresponds to 80,000 eggs).

Frozen egg pulp in tins, made of white English tin plate, with a capacity of 12.7 kg. is intended exclusively for export. Egg white, separated from shells, is also an export article. Dziennik Ludowy, #268, Oct. 1 only, 58 lines-excerpts

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PLENTY OF COAL ON THE MARKET.

Domestic despatch

"Rumours about an increase in coal prices are baseless", declared the Managing Director of the Coal Industry's Central Sales Agency, Ignacy Art at a press conference on September 29 in Warsaw.

In order to ensure adequate service in supply of coal to the Warsaw population, Government coal stores in Warsaw will be open from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. beginning on October 1, i.e. two hours longer than in the rest of the country. Besides, retail sale from 7 motor trucks loaded with 50 kg. sacks of coal will be continued. A coal reserve, permanently stored in Government warehouses and amounting to more than the average monthly consumption in Warsaw, will be replenished in the near future.

Kurier Codzienny, #270, Oct. 1 and others, 19 lines-verbatim

PLAN COMPLETED AHEAD OF TIME.

Domestic despatch

Out of the various leather industry branches, the tawing and glove-making industry was the first to fulfil the three-year plan. Production establishments subordinated to the Confection Industry Union completed this year's quota, as defined in terms of value, by September 25.

Zycie Warszawy, #270, October 1 and others, 8 lines-verbatim

13,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM SOLD IN SEPTEMBER.

Domestic despatch

Sale of petroleum which, in the first months of the current year exceeded last year's level by about 25%, show a tendency to constantly increase. In September 1948, 11,300 tons of petroleum were distributed. In September this year, over 12,000 tons were distributed up to the 25th. of the month and the whole month's sales are expected to amount to 13,000 tons. This means a nearly threefold increase, as compared with August when only 4,500 tons were sold throughout the country.

Our lamp oil reserves are large enough not only to cover the current demand but also increased demand. Besides these reserves and current production, the Central Oil Products Agency receives increased shipments of petroleum from the Soviet Union and from other foreign purveyors.

Gazeta Ludowa, #233, October 1 only, 24 lines-verbatim

TWO REPORTS CONCERNING FULFILMENT OF THREE-YEAR PLAN.

Domestic despatch

Production establishments, subordinated to the Confection Industry Combine, fulfilled their annual production plan in terms of value, on September 26. The aggregate value of confections, sweets, chocolate and cocoa produced amounts to over 77,130,000 zl., according to 1937 prices. Well-organized competition and rationalization in work establishments have contributed to completion of the plan. The first of the leather industry branches to fulfil the three-year plan was the tawing and glove industry. The value of goods produced amounts to 11,279,000 zlotys according to 1937 prices. This fulfilment of the plan ahead of schedule has been facilitated by the constantly developing work competition movement, which has embraced about 70% of the total number of workers.

Gazeta Ludowa, #233, October 1 and others, 27 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

GANGSTERS IN TOP-HATS.

Article

Until recently, bourgeois diplomats used to observe a certain minimum of decorum and decency in performing their office, a minimum necessary to retain their right to hospitality and immunity which, according to diplomatic traditions, is enjoyed by representatives of foreign countries.

Hitlerite diplomats were the first to cynically overstep this minimum of propriety and to obliterate the difference between diplomatic functions and common espionage and diversion.

The truth about American diplomats, disclosed by an American woman, Annabella Pucar, in her famous Book, is a vivid illustration of the evolution which diplomats of other imperialistic countries are undergoing. Bliss Lane, U.S. ex-Ambassador to Poland, is also an example of degeneration of western diplomats.

Diplomats of this type have found worthy followers who have outdistanced all previous precedents.

The trial of Rajk and his companions revealed the repugnant, malodorous mire of treason and apostasy in which spies, subverters and murderers, playing the role of Yugoslav ministers and diplomats, are wallowing. The sight of that criminal band is so loathsome that every honest man shakes himself off with disgust at the thought that he might be compelled to breathe the same air as the members of that ring of gangsters.

Therefore, the decision of the Hungarian Government to expel from Hungary functionaries of the Yugoslav espionage center in Budapest is fully justified.

There is no room in diplomatic offices for characters who use skeleton keys and poisoned daggers in other people's houses and perfidiously smuggle mercenary murderers. The proper place for them is the dock.

It is natural, therefore, that people's masses in Hungary, Poland and other democratic people's countries have received the decision of the Hungarian Government with a sigh of relief. Trybuna Ludu #268 Sept.29 and others (70 lines) Verbatim

FORMER ABBOT OF ZABRZE MONASTERY
SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS IN PRISON. Domestic Despatch
Zabrze.

At 10 Dziel Street in this city there is a Camilian Friars Monastery with an old people's home under the management of the Abbot. The residents of the home, as their means permit, pay a certain sum for their maintenance and those, who have no means of subsistence, receive a special subsidy from local and provincial Public Welfare institution. Aggregately, these subsidies and grants amounted to several million zlotys in the period from 1946 to 1949. The Abbot of the monastery supervises the old people's home. From April 6, 1946 to May 5, 1948, Rev. Antoni Kormanski was the Abbot but he was removed from that and other posts by the monastery authorities for various abuses.

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In the course of investigations in that matter, a large quantity (more than 130 pieces) of cloth and linen, partly bearing the Camilian Morastery's seal, was found in the apartment of Tadeusz Kormanski, the priest's brother, in Suche Lipie, Budnik Township, Krasnystaw County. It was found that Rev. Kormanski was sending large sums of money and parcels to his relatives, thus enabling them to establish prosperous farms. When arrested, Rev. Antoni Kormanski, pleaded not guilty, asserting that, as Abbot and Manager of the old people's home, he had a right to help his poor family "in a small way". He said that the items which he sent his family over two years were "small gifts" and that he sent approximately 100,000 zlotys in cash to his mother, also having the right to do so. Nevertheless, the Court held the view that the priest had committed a crime to the detriment of helpless and poor persons, which constitutes a serious offence. The Court sentenced Rev. Antoni Kormanski to three years in prison. Dziennik Zachodni #268 Sept. 29 only (56 lines) Verbatim

AN INTOLERABLE PERFORMANCE Article by Ilia Erenburg

The Hamburg trial is an anachronism. A war criminal, General of the Hitlerian army, von Mannstein is a defendant at the same time that some of his friends are already seated, as ministers, in comfortable armchairs.

In order to placate persons particularly fond of war crimes, the English authorities hastened to announce that von Mannstein enjoys a very good standard of living and gets Scotch Whisky everyday. He appeared very well dressed and with a cigar in his mouth at the trial. Peers took up a collection in order to employ the best orator among lawyers for him. Mr. Churchill offered £ 25 for that purpose. Altogether, £ 2,000 were collected (these were not yet devaluated, - before the last financial triumph of Mr. Bevin).

Whom did the gentlemen choose for von Mannstein's lawyer? A Member of Parliament and a Member of the Labour Party, Mr. Paget and one of the most expensive London lawyers, the son of a Minister and of a Member of the Labour Party, Mr. Silkin.

Von Mannstein destroyed civilians in the Soviet Union and in Poland. He had gone wild, especially in the Crimea. According to German official reports, 75,881 people were executed there, with the participation of von Mannstein. It was on orders from von Mannstein that Soviet prisoners of war were used for moving through mined areas. Labour Party Member Paget states that murdering Soviet women, old people, and children was no crime but a legal procedure. The special correspondent of "Figaro", a paper which can hardly be accused of friendliness to the Soviets, reports from Hamburg: "Surprise in Hamburg. A most unusual defender of von Mannstein accuses the Soviet Union. English lawyer explained his point of view, which was a surprise and fascinated German journalists." With a smile, he explained the principles of his unusual defence. He said: "There can be no war crimes against the Soviet Union". Mr. Paget intends to judge Russia. After brutal murder of 10,000 Soviet citizens near Simferopol, the executioners shared the booty namely, the clothes of the executed persons. The executioners quarreled and von Mannstein demanded 120 wrist watches, taken from the bodies. I do not want

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to believe that the Hamburg trial will be of any help to decent Englishmen who want to know the truth. They understand why people, who speak about brotherly love, defend degenerated fascists; they understand that these men who allegedly love their brethren, are preparing dreadful new crimes; that for Paget, a war criminal is a predecessor and teacher. The English nation should think this over; they should judge those who speak in its name and who dishonor its name.

Trybuna Ludu #268, Sept.29 and others (306 lines) Excerpts

IN THE AMERICAN HITLERLAND Editorial

A large collection of Nazi photographs, representing scenes of the German invasion of Poland in 1939, has been opened to the public in the Library of the U.S. Congress. The collection was found in Munich and had been the property of a certain Hitlerian, Rebse.

It is easy to guess the purpose of this characteristic "performance" of the American Congress. It is probably aimed at familiarization of the American public... with tasks of the new West-German "government" and with prospects so attractive to Bonn "parliamentarians"!.....

The Nazi General Braemer, the organizer of the terrible massacre of Poles in Bydgoszcz (September 1939), - whose picture is certainly shown in the Library of the U.S. Congress was interrogated in the British occupation court for extradition matters. Well, it was his turn... He mustered his courage and admitted that on September 10 1939 he had ordered the shooting of a number of Polish civilians in Bydgoszcz, but... "ONLY TWENTY"!...

The British judges tried hard to find a solution to the dilemma but without effect. At last, as the number of murdered people appeared to be too small, they decided that they were incompetent to deal with this matter.

This pleased Braemer's British lawyer very much. He immediately said: "Of course!" Why, article 16 of the West-German state's constitution clearly states that the extradition of war criminals is within the German government's jurisdiction. It is known that the constitution was prepared by the military governors of the Western zones and particularly by the American General, Clay. Clay knew what he was doing, didn't he?...

Thus a precedent was born. For the first time a war criminal and murderer of hundreds and thousands of inhabitants of Bydgoszcz appeals to the American-sponsored Adenauer puppet government, demanding that it refuse to surrender him to the Polish authorities.

The new "government" will certainly take advantage of the authority which has been vested in it. Why would it part with such a valuable person as General Braemer, so rich in experience? People are not expendable! But this does not apply to those from Bydgoszcz, of course....

Zycie Warszawy #268 September 29 only Verbatim (61 lines)

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SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS OF SOVIET PRODUCTION Domestic Despatch

A new technological equipment sales agency has been established in Krakow. The Central Technological Equipment Agency opened a store, carrying surveying precision instruments of Soviet production, at Rynek Glowny (Central Market Place). Industrial establishments and scientific research centers have thus been enabled to acquaint themselves with workshop implements of Soviet production, such as: microscopes for factory use, biological microscopes for scientific research, levelling instruments, theodolites and small auxiliary surveying equipment.

Soviet instruments displayed in the store, are on sale to state institutions at the Central Technological agency's warehouses. There is already similar store in Warsaw, and new ones will shortly be opened in Lodz, Wroclaw, Gdansk and Szczecin.

Dziennik Polski #267, Sept.29 only (22 lines) Verbatim

IT IS NECESSARY TO LAY IN WINTER
SUPPLIES BEFORE FROST SETS IN.
RAILWAYS MUST TRANSPORT THOUSANDS
OF TONS OF FUEL AND FOODS. Article

To prepare Warsaw for the winter means, first of all, to supply its population with fuel and potatoes. 120,000 tons of coal and 16,000 tons of potatoes are expected to arrive in Warsaw within the next few weeks. Exceptional efficiency is needed on the part of the railway administration and of railwaymen in general to transport this number of tons in addition to their normal tasks.

It will not be easy for the District Administration of the State Railways to cope with this job, especially owing to the shortage of freight cars, whose number is still insufficient. It is only by shortening turnarounds and reducing the idle periods of freight cars that it will be possible to ensure transportation of the required quantities of potatoes, coal, vegetables, seeding grain and fertilizers before frost has set in.

Instructions have been issued by the Polish State Railways for this purpose.

Consequently, beginning today, freight offices will be open from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. on all days of the month for settling payments and formalities connected with waybills, loading and unloading.

Consignees will be advised beforehand of the expected arrival of a consignment, to make it possible for them to make arrangements for taking delivery.

To induce refractory and neglectful consignees to take delivery more quickly, demurrage charges will be increased by 200% and switching will be forbidden, beginning Oct. 1. Accordingly, notices advising the arrival of a consignment will be delivered from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., even on Sundays and holidays. The time-limit, before demurrage starts will be reckoned from the time the notice of arrival of a shipment is delivered by messenger at the consignee's office or residence. Trybuna Ludu #269 Sept.30 and others Verbatim (55 lines)

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THIS VOICE CANNOT BE DROWNED OUT Lead Editorial

No honest and averagely sensible man will understand why the U.S. government, which allegedly does not harbor any aggressive designs, refuses to sign the proposed peace pact, which would exclude aggression. No honest and averagely sensible man will understand how, while declaiming one's apparently peaceful intentions, one can reject the proposal for an absolute ban on the atomic bomb (such as the ban on poison gas.). Also no honest and averagely sensible man in Poland will understand how it is possible to TOLERATE AND SUPPORT REVISIONISTIC WARMONGERS and notorious Neo-Hitlerians and, at the same time, to shed crocodile tears over Poland in the "Voice of America"? All this has been very clearly and very emphatically stated by the Polish representative, Ambassador Wierblowski, at the U.N. meeting.

Never was the situation so clear. People who had considered that Soviet proposals were the result of "atomic deficiency", have been bitterly deceived. They themselves have stated that the Soviet Union has the atomic weapon. Thus, the Soviet proposal can no longer be represented as "false propaganda" or a wish to "gain time", etc. as in the past.

The voice of peace, resounding from the Soviet Union, from Poland and from other people's democratic countries, cannot be drowned out by anything nor anyone. This voice is reaching all the world's masses more and more effectively. It moves the conscience of hundreds of millions of people, regardless of their political views. The warmongers will be able to convince themselves of this fact on October 2: on International Peace Day.

Zycie Warszawy #268 Sept.29 and others (130 lines) Excerpts

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Domestic Despatch

There are 10 Branches of the Social Insurance Office in the District of Silesia, where 930,023 people are insured. 280,041 people receive Pensions from the Social Insurance Office. 1,363,117,819 zloties were paid as Family allowances. 3,408,733,791 zloties were paid for the upkeep of Sanatoriums, Hospitals and medicine. A great shortage of doctors is noticeable. At present about 8,500 doctors work for the Social Insurance. The pre-war figure was 13,000 doctors.

Silesian Social Insurance employs about 860 doctors, namely: 406 physicians, 222 specialists and 228 dentists. One physician has to take care of 2,805 patients, a specialist of 5,131 patients and a dentist of 4,786 people. There is a shortage of 210 physicians, 130 specialists and 111 dentists. The physicians receive some 470,000 to 500,000 patients per month, the specialists 135,000 to 150,000.
Dziennik Zachodni 26th September. Katowice. Precis.

FOUNDRIES.

Domestic despatch

Katowice.

In January 65% of the staff of Malapanew Foundry took part in work competition. Owing to persuasion and enlightenment of the staff, the Party Organization managed to increase this number to 98,1% in August. Trybuna Robotnicza Sept. 24 Precis.

TWO SABOTEURS TO APPEAL BEFORE COURT IN RYPIN. Domestic despatch

During a session in Rypin within the next few days, the Bydgoszcz Summary Court will try the case of two saboteurs, charged with malicious damage. They are Tadeusz Pycelli and Wacław Katarzynski, joint lessees of a flour mill. They earned 3,000,000 zlotys by fraudulent means and, to destroy all traces of their crime, burnt a large motorized flour mill at Kamionka, near Rypin, together with a large stock of grain.

Trybuna Ludu, #269, Sept. 30 only, 13 lines-verbatim

AGRICULTURE AND SILK EXHIBITION IN KLODZK. Domestic despatch

On initiative of the State Agricultural Administration and of the Peasant Self-Help Association, an exhibition of apiculture and silk production has been opened in Klodzko for the purpose of popularizing the above industries. Peasants and agricultural school youth are greatly interested in the exhibition.

Slowo Powszechnie, #265, Sept. 30, only, 10 lines-verbatim

SPORT ON EVE OF GREAT CHANGE. Domestic despatch

The Political Bureau of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Chief Council discussed matters of physical culture and of sport in Poland and passed resolutions of great importance to that sphere of social life.

Would many of us know how to answer a query concerning the difference between present and prewar physical education? A mostly superficial, "indifferent", exclusively spectacular attitude toward sport is a relic of prewar circus propaganda, for which the noble aspiration for the beauty of physical culture, was formerly used. The prewar regime had tragically influenced physical education. The greatest sin of prewar physical education was complete neglect for rural areas. As a matter of fact, rational organization of physical culture did not exist in prewar times, either in villages or in towns. It could not have existed in general structural conditions of pre-September (1939) Poland.

For years we have been professing a cult for American records and that cult persists to this day. The unsocial, anti-humanist barbarism of American sport was not confined to sportgrounds only. It has also distorted the conception of the real objectives of physical education. A modern, ideological, uniform system of physical education and of sport, based on scientific methods, will remove the remnants of prewar opportunistic influence. Physical education cannot be a hollow, soulless exercise of muscles for filling the pockets of crafty managers. Physical education must be linked with the reality in which we live and must serve the aims for which we are struggling. The raising of the ideological level, which is so strongly emphasized in the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Chief Council, constitutes a basis for physical education in People's Poland:

By bringing up a citizen, healthy in body and mind, capable of defending the homeland and of working on its reconstruction, physical education and sport will rise from the marasmus in which it has partially settled to this day. Sport will produce not only the quickest and the strongest but, en masse, will also bring up the most diligent and

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bravest, thereby strengthening the ranks of workers, fighting for peace. The Party will participate in the work to fulfill these aims. Rzeczpospolita, #268, Sept. 29 and others, 201 lines-excerpts

CATHOLICS' PLACE IS ON SIDE OF PROGRESS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE. W. KETRZYNSKI'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE.

Domestic despatch

Citizen Wojciech Ketrzynski, well-known Catholic writer and leader delivered a speech at the National Conference of Peace Defenders' Committees on Sept. 25. Below we quote a summary of his speech.

Citizen Ketrzynski recalls that in the western zones of Germany there is a government based on crypto-Hitlerian, openly capitalistic and reactionary German circles, headed by the leader of a party that calls itself a Catholic party and that the provocative and aggressive speeches of the ghosts of the Hitlerian Reich win approval and blessing even from high Church dignitaries. Citizen Ketrzynski states that the Catholic world faces the threat of deviation from its mission, a threat that can become an unconscious instrument for a foreign, base, un-Christian cause.

Finally, the well-known Catholic activist declares: "I take part in today's discussion not only in order to declare our solidarity with the cause of peace, our readiness to collaborate with all those who, in the name of justice, defend the world and mankind from the scheming of imperialistic warmongers, but also for the purpose of assuring that we are aware of our duty to fight on the Catholic side against all efforts to use Catholic authority to internally strengthen the world camp of capitalistic exploitation. Our place, as Catholics, is on the side of progress and social justice." Polska Zbrojna, #286, Sept. 30 only, 157 lines-excerpts

HOUSE OF COMMONS DISCUSSES DEVALUATION.

Editorial

A three-day debate concerning devaluation of the pound and the Government's future economic policy began last Tuesday. The results of devaluation begin to manifest themselves, primarily in their negative aspect. In spite of the announced intention to maintain the price of staple articles on the present level and to increase the subsidy for transactions in those articles, it becomes clear that further government intervention would place an additional burden on the national budget. On the other hand, a rise in the price of industrial raw materials, especially of those which are in great demand on the market, would automatically increase the cost of production, thereby raising the price of industrial products, both on the domestic market and in the export trade.

Obviously, all this does not bode well for efforts to increase exports. The only concrete advantage obtained by England from devaluation is a decrease in the value of England's obligations towards its Dominions. There remains the important problem of workers' wages. The Government proposes to raise workers' earnings by augmenting productivity (Conservatives even propose prolonging the working day), asserting that this is the only effective way to halt the growing disproportion between real wages and the increased cost of living. The bogey, by which the Government intends to extort workers' consent, is the menace of mass unemployment, which is allegedly unavoidable if the second

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"battle for export", waged during the Labour Party administration, is not won.

The Government has actually wasted an opportunity but not understood by Conservatives. The Labor Government is guilty, not of allegedly hampering free initiative, as Churchill believes, but of just the opposite: excessive toleration for that initiative, a parody of the socialisation program, toleration of profits for private capital, patronage granted to capitalist interests against those of workers and nations and, finally, its submissiveness to American pressure. Possibly it is the fear of next year's effects of the Government's catastrophic economic policy that prompts certain Labor Party circles to advocate parliamentary elections for this year.

Rzeczpospolita, #268, Sept. 29 and others, 142 lines-excerpts

WRITERS ARE UNNECESSARY!

Article

We wrote a few days ago about scandalous punishment of the great French writer, Louis Aragon. For an alleged press offence, Aragon, who is editor of the Paris daily: "Ce Soir", was deprived of civic rights. Thus, French Ministers, obedient to American capitalism, have taken revenge for Aragon's courageous action in defense of peace and France's independence. Recent press reports indicate that in Western capitalist countries writers are increasingly becoming an unnecessary anachronism. Persons who boldly express their opinions and criticise "Marshall" regimes are unnecessary. Let us cite a few examples.

A prominent French writer, Roger Garaudy intended to go to the United States as a correspondent to the U.N. Assembly. But Garaudy had the luck to take part in the Pan-American Peace Defenders' Congress in Mexico and of being known as a progressive writer. This was sufficient for the U.S. Embassy in Mexico to refuse him an entry visa to the United States, although the agreement between the United States and the U.N. clearly stipulates that every correspondent to U.N. sessions should have the right to enter the United States.

A still more unpleasant thing happened to the prominent Brazilian writer, Jorge Amado who has lived in France for many years as a political refugee. He was recently a delegate of Brazilian progressive social organisations to the Permanent Peace Partisans Committee. The American and French Government became interested in him with the result that Amado received an order to leave France immediately.

In far-away Japan even Shakespeare has been taken in hand. In Osaka the Japanese authorities have banned a performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream". The police dispersed the audience. The reason for this was that the majority of actors, who were to appear in Shakespeare's comedy, belong to the Communist Party.

We can also cite the chicanery against the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda and against the progressive American writer, Howard Fast. Apparently in the capitalist world writers, who have the courage to express their opinion, are not wanted.

Zycie Warszawy, #269, Sept. 30 and others, 64 lines-verbatim

STAT

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Friday, Sept.30, 1949

Steven D.Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in October are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Saturday, October 1, 1949.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

PEACE MEETING OF WARSAW POPULATION
 ON PL. ZWYCIESTWA (VICTORY SQUARE)
 ON OCTOBER 2. PREPARATIONS FOR
 MANIFESTATION IN POLAND AND ABROAD. Domestic Despatch

On International Peace Day, Sunday, October 2 at 11 A.M. a great Peace meeting will take place on plac Zwyciestwa.

Meetings are taking place in the whole country, at which workers, peasants and white-collar workers declare their full solidarity with the working masses of the entire world, fighting for peace and social progress..

International Peace Day will also be solemnly celebrated in rural areas.

Preparations for the festivity are almost finished. Village Peace Defenders' Committees have been organized in the whole country. These committees will organize meetings in individual townships and settlements. (107 lines) Excerpts
 Zycie Warszawy #269 Sept.30 and others.

LOUIS ARAGON IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

The distinguished French poet and writer, Louis Aragon and his wife, the famous poetess, Elza Triolet, arrived in Warsaw on Sept.29. They were invited by the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders and by the Polish Writers' Association.

The guests were welcomed at the Okęcie Air-port by a representative of the Ministry of Culture and Art, Makowski, by a representative of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, J.Siekierska and by the President of the Central Committee of the Polish Writers' Association, L.Kruczkowski.
 Zycie Warszawy #269, Sept.30 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

TELEGRAM FROM CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CHINA'S COMMUNIST PARTY. Domestic Despatch

To the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party - PEKIN:

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On the occasion of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic, we are sending you, on behalf of the Polish worker class and the entire Polish nation, our most cordial wishes for the welfare and progress of the Great Chinese people.

The long, gigantic, heroic and victorious fight waged by the Chinese under the leadership of your experienced Party and of its great chief, Comrade Mao-Tse-Tung, against reaction, feudalism and American imperialism, has proved that there is no power which can hinder the march of nations fighting for a just cause, for freedom, independence and democracy. Your historical victory has reinforced the confidence of all fighters for freedom and peace who, throughout the world, combat the criminal machinations of imperialist warmongers and of their Titoist and Trotskyist agents, who aim at subjugation of nations and at starting a new war.

Aware of the immense importance to the cause of the entire anti-imperialistic camp of the victory of a nation of 475,000,000, we welcome new People's China as our great friend and ally in the common struggle for peace and democracy, which is being waged by all the world's progressive powers under the leadership of the mighty and invincible Soviet Union and of its head, the great friend of entire humanity, Joseph Stalin.

(Signed) Roman Zambrowski, Secretary of the
Central Committee of the Polish United
Worker Party.

Trybuna Ludu #269, September 30 only (60 lines) Verbatim.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS FOR
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS. Domestic Despatch

Further foreign delegations, which will take part in the second post-war Congress of the Democratic Party, have arrived in Warsaw.

Representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, - Ferdynand Richter, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak National Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Dr. Miroslaw Klinger, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, arrived for the Congress from Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian People's Freedom Front is represented by Sander Barcs, - Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Party of Small Land Holders and Director General of the Hungarian Radio.
Zycie Warszawy #269, Sept. 30 only (24 lines) Excerpts

GIFT FROM FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM FOR
IMPRISONED FIGHTERS FOR FREE GREECE. Domestic Despatch

The Central Leadership of the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy has sent the sum of 3,876,491 zlotys, obtained from collections for imprisoned fighters for Free Greece during the week of Solidarity with Former Political Prisoners to the Secretary General of FIAPP (International Federation of Political Prisoners Associations).

Trybuna Ludu #269, September 30 only (10 lines) Verbatim

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FAIRS, CONCERTS AND FILM FESTIVAL DURING
"FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION MONTH" Domestic Despatch

Reports on preparatory work, undertaken by numerous political, social and professional organizations, are reaching the Capital's Committee for Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month. They include lectures, talks, artistic and athletic performances, exhibitions and others.

The Circles of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association are preparing exhibitions of Soviet publications and of Polish-Soviet Friendship Association publications. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Association is organizing two great concerts of Soviet music.

Film Polski (Polish Film) plans to arrange a festival of Soviet films in two cinemas in the capital: "Palladium" and "1 Maj" (May First). Tickets at reduced prices will be distributed principally among the working world. The employees of the Polish Radio, of the capital's theatres and of artists' unions will take a prominent part in the "Month".

The Educational and Cultural Department of the Warsaw Municipal Government is preparing a programme containing forty-one performances of a cultural - educational character.

Apart from the above, all organizations and the whole population of the capital are preparing to richly decorate the town mainly on the day of the National Congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association and on the anniversary of the October Revolution. Zycie Warszawy #269, Sept. 30 and others Verbatim (32 lines)

POLISH APPLICATION FOR
EXTRADITION OF WAR CRIMINAL FROMM Domestic Despatch

The Polish Military Mission for War Crime Affairs situated in Berlin, has sent the British occupation authorities an application for extradition of SS Colonel (Standartenfuhrer) Fromm.

Fromm was Chief of the SS and Police (Der SS-und Polizeifuhrer attached to Erich Koch, Governor of Bialystok Province. Material constituting evidence against Erich Koch, compiled by the Central Committee for Investigating German Crimes in Poland, constitutes evidence incriminating Fromm to the same, if not to a higher degree. Fromm was direct chief of executive organs (SS and police). A number of public announcements about burning entire villages, murdering hostages and the defenceless civilian population bear Fromm's signature. (22 lines) Verbatim Gazeta Ludowa #232 Sept. 30 and others

WE SHALL LAUNCH FIGHT FOR RADICAL CHANGE OF
CONDITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION DR. SKRZESZEWSKI, MAKES
STATEMENT CONCERNING FORTHCOMING SCHOOL-YEAR IN
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Domestic Despatch

In an interview granted to a reporter of the Polish Press Agency (PAP) on the eve of the forthcoming school year at institu-

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tions of higher education, Dr. Stanislaw Skrzyszewski, Minister of Education, thus assessed the progressing democratization of institutions of higher education and their preparedness for engaging in activities furthering the laying of the foundations of socialism in our country:

...."Our institutions of higher education are the scene of profound ideological changes.

"Our scientists show increasing appreciation for the pacific and democratic policy of the USSR and for great advantages accruing to Poland from the alliance with the Soviet Union. They give due credit to the USSR for its tremendous achievements in all domains, and particularly in the field of science.....

"Technological science is the science most ripe for performing tasks connected with laying the foundations of socialism. "The greatest difficulties arise in the humanities, this study continuing under the greatest pressure of reactionary ideology....

"We have eliminated hostile and reactionary elements from principal posts in our institutions of higher education....
"These elements cannot count upon forbearance or toleration....

"Our institutions of higher learning are a scene of class strife. In this strife, victory will be gained by the forces of progress and socialism.

"All members of institutions of higher learning, who are in favor of progress, should participate in the struggle for radical changes... Under these circumstances, special responsibility rests upon members of the leading working class party the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) and upon members of other democratic parties."

The central leadership of the Polish University Students' Association has issued a proclamation to all male and female students in People's Poland.

The proclamation urges studying youth to safeguard unity, - Polish Youth's greatest treasure, - and to intensify the fight against reactionary circles in order to put those, who would spread confusion and disintegration, beyond the pale of student life. Financial aid from the State must go to the daughters and sons of workmen, peasants and toiling intellectuals.

In conclusion, the proclamation calls for struggle for full democratization of university life within the ranks of the Federation of Polish- Student Organizations.
Rzeczpospolita #269, Sept.30 and others (159 lines) Excerpts

AGENDA OF SECOND DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS Domestic Despatch

Political report - by the Secretary - General of the Democratic Party, Leon Chajns.

Economic report - by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Jan Rabanowski.

Report concerning cultural and educational matters - by the Chair-

woman of the Cultural and Educational Council of the Central Committee, Eugenia Krassowska.

Organizational report - by the Assistant Secretary - General Zygmunt Moskwa.

Declaration of Democratic Party concerning struggle for peace.

Approval of new statute.

Election of officers.
Kurjer Codzienny No.269, Sept.30 only (20 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

POLISH MOTION IN U.N. DEMANDS
APPEAL TO ATHENS GOVERNMENT
TO REFRAIN FROM EXECUTION OF GREEK PATRIOTS. Foreign Despatch
New York (PAP)

At the first meeting of the U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee, after speeches by Vishinsky and the Polish representative, Ambassador Wierblowski, who stressed the importance of the Soviet proposal for a ban on preparations for a new war and for a Five-Power peace pact, the Soviet proposal was placed on the agenda.

Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate, called on the Political Committee to appeal to the Athens Government to stop political terrorism, execution of Greek patriots and, particularly, to repeal the death sentence on Catherine Talaghani. But the Anglo-Saxon majority postponed voting on the Polish proposal until the next meeting.

When the Political Committee started discussion concerning the first item on the agenda, - the report of the Balkan Commission concerning Greece, - the Australian delegate, Makin backed by the US representative, suddenly proposed that discussion on this report and the appointment of an Arbitration Committee be postponed. Dr. Suchy asked for immediate voting on the Polish motion. He was opposed by Mac Neil. Minister Vishinsky called the Committee's attention to the fact that the strange attitude of the British delegation may result in death of an innocent person. The British motion concerning postponement of the discussion was approved by the majority of delegates. Kurjer Codzienny #269 Sept.30 and others Excer (129 lines)

PROVOCATIVE COMPLAING BY KUOMINTANG CHINA WILL NOT HIDE
BANKRUPTCY OF CHIANG-KAI-SHEK CLIQUE. MINISTER VISHINSKY'S
SPEECH IN UN GENERAL (STEERING) COMMITTEE. New Yor, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The General Committee of the U.N. held a meeting in connection with a provocative complaint against the Soviet Union, submitted by the delegate of Kuomintang China. Representatives of the USSR and Poland protested firmly against entering this complaint on the agenda of the General Assembly, because it is totally unfounded and merely constitutes a new stage in the organized campaign of hatred for the USSR, which is also being waged in the U.N. forum.

Minister Vishinsky's speech was so crushing that none of the ten Committee members supporting the Kuomintang's claim took part in the discussion. Gazeta Ludowa #232 Sept.30 and others (70 lines) Excerpts

USSR DENOUNCES TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH YUGOSLAVIA IN VIEW OF ITS VIOLATION BY TITO GOVERNMENT. SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO BELGRADE.

Foreign despatch

On September 28, 1949, A.Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received the Yugoslav charge d'affaires and handed him a note of the following tenor:

"In the course of the trial, terminated on September 24, 1949, in Budapest, of the spy Rajk, guilty of high treason, and of his accomplices who were simultaneously agents of the Yugoslav government, it was revealed that the Yugoslav government has, for some considerable length of time, been engaging in exceedingly hostile diversionist activities against the Soviet Union. The Budapest court trial has also proved that the leaders of Yugoslavia have pursued, and continue to pursue, their hostile and subversive activities against the Soviet Union.

"All these facts tend to prove that the treaty of friendship, mutual aid and mutual post-war collaboration, concluded between the USSR and Yugoslavia on April 11, 1945, has been brutally trampled upon and torn to shreds by the present Yugoslav government.

"In view of the aforesaid circumstances, the Soviet government hereby declares that henceforward the Soviet Union considers itself released from the obligations emanating from the said treaty.

"On instructions from the Soviet government:

(Signed) A.Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Rzeczpospolita, #269, September 30, 54 lines-excerpts, and others

ECONOMIC

ECONOMIC CONFERENCES CONCERNING IMPROVED SYSTEM FOR PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Domestic despatch

Provincial conferences of economic activists concerning a more efficient system for purchase of livestock, dairy and other agricultural products and an improved system for their supply to towns, took place recently throughout the country. Similar conferences will be held in the near future in counties, townships and villages.

Reports and discussions at the conferences proved that rural cooperatives are steadily improving the system for purchasing surplus agricultural products. The plan for concluding contracts for pig supply is proceeding successfully. It was found, however, that township cooperatives show an insufficient interest concerning fulfilment of contracts, devoting their main attention only to conclusion of contracts.

The purchase of cattle is not proceeding successfully in all Provinces. The fulfilment of contracts requires increased supervision. The same applies to popularisation of the bonus system and also the granting of additional bonuses for supply of livestock ahead of schedule. Criticism of shortcomings in the work of rural cooperatives revealed that, in spite of extensive livestock breeding (the "H" campaign) and a steady increase in the number of cattle, A BADLY ORGANISED PURCHASING SYSTEM CAUSES NON-FULFILMENT OF THE PLAN.

As regards dairy products, the plan is being fulfilled on time in a majority of provinces, even with a certain surplus. The recently

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increased deliveries of milk and eggs by township cooperatives and the increasing supply of butter and eggs from suburban areas to cooperative stores in towns are contributing to an improvement in the supply of dairy products to industrial centres and cities. The recently introduced cooperation of township cooperatives with milk and egg cooperatives does not yet produce desired results in all regions. Dziennik Ludowy, #267, Sept. 30 and others, 107 lines-excerpts

DEVALUATION OF MARK IN TRIZONIA.

Foreign despatch

Bonn (PAP) - In accordance with the decision of the three allied High Commissioners, the devaluation of the western German mark has been put into effect retroactively from Sept. 19, the date of devaluation of the pound sterling.

Gazeta Ludowa, #232, Sept. 30 and others, 7 lines-verbatim

PLANT PROTECTING SERVICE.

Domestic despatch

The fight against pests and plant diseases is as important for the national economy as the introduction of crop rotation, soil fertilization and improvement and drainage of fields. We can state with satisfaction that much has been done in this field. Not only the state network of the Plant Protecting Service (protection centers, technical teams, county instructors, etc.) has been organized but also the social factor has been utilized; this year, for instance, check-up squads of 149,000 persons examined an area of about 10,000,000 hectares, searching for the Colorado beetle. We are combating not only domestic diseases and pests. The technical network of Plant Protecting Service is also prepared to combat pests arriving from other countries. In this fight we are supported by the organization of international cooperation, created on the initiative of the Soviet Union and aided by the experience and achievements of the Soviet Union in this field. Trybuna Ludu, #269, September 30 and others, 116 lines-excerpts

WE PRODUCE LINOLEUM.

Domestic despatch

Linoleum, used for floors, walls and furniture, is extensively used because of its resistance to acids, its elasticity and because it is easy to clean. So far demand has been covered by imported linoleum. Recently, Polish factories began to produce high quality linoleum, which is better than the imported brand. The first consignment of domestically produced linoleum was purchased by the Polish Railways for floors in passenger coaches. After satisfying the demands of hospitals, dispensaries and laboratories, linoleum will appear on the free market.

Dziennik Ludowy, #267, Sept. 30 only, 19 lines-verbatim

CINEMA IS NOT ONLY FOR AMUSEMENT. FOUR-YEAR STUDIES IN FILM HIGHSCHOOL

Domestic despatch

The new schoolyear in the Film Highschool in Lodz will begin on October 10. The course will last four years and attendance will be approximately 150 students. In the first and second schoolyear, students will be trained for further specialisation and will study humanistic and technological sciences. Special emphasis is placed on studies concerning Poland and the contemporary world and on the theory of Marxism. So far, the Film Highschool has only two departments: production and operation. In the near future, the departments of scenario

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writing and of sound technology will be opened. The few available Polish specialists cannot devote all their time to the Highschool and, for this reason, the school is obtaining the help of other qualified specialists, primarily from the Soviet Union. In the current school-year, camera-man Yakovlev will again come to Poland and also a prominent Soviet film producer, who will help their Polish colleagues: Bchdziewicz, Cekalski and Jakubowska in lectures and training in the field of film production. From January 1, 1950, the prominent Dutch documentary film expert, Joris Ivens will occupy a chair in the High-school.

A delegation of the Film High-school took part in the Youth Rally in Budapest, where it produced a film, which is at present being prepared. The film constituted the vacation work of students attending the third year of studies.

Dziennik Ludowy, #267, Sept. 30, only. 46 lines-verbatim

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN WESTERN POMORZE. Domestic despatch

The Provincial Office for Agricultural Education in Szczecin has begun the organization of new agricultural schools, so-called State Schools for Practical Specialists. The first schools of that type will be opened on January 15, 1950 with an eleven-month course of study. The schools will be equipped with microscopes, typewriters, calculating machines, etc. Three schools of the stockbreeding type will be opened in January, 1950 in Bytow, Szczecinek and Trzesacz (Gryfice County), two schools of the agricultural type in Doluje near Szczecin and in Trzciano, Miastko County, and two schools of agricultural book-keeping in Koszalin and Wolin.

Slowo Powszechne, #265, Sept. 30, only, 23 lines-verbatim

LARGE WOOD WORKING ESTABLISHMENT IN TARGOWEK-WARSAW TO BE PUT INTO OPERATION IN OCTOBER. Domestic despatch

In Targowek (an outlying district of Praga), a large Mechanical Wood Working Establishment is in course of construction, as provided in the three-year plan. This is one of the most indispensable investments because, in connection with the present pace of rebuilding Warsaw, the absence of mass production of wood products was felt acutely. The output of one shift of workers in the window and door frame section is estimated at about 10,000 square metres. About 1000 m. per month of building timber of special sizes will be prepared and about 30 tons of excelsior and sawdust will be produced, the latter for manufacturing slabs made of chippings and shavings.

Gazeta Ludowa, #232, Sept. 30 only, 70 lines-verbatim

WORK 90 PERCENT COMPLETED. CLEARING WAY FOR ELECTRIC TRAINS. Domestic despatch

Less than four months separate us from the opening of the electric railway line from Warsaw to Zyrardow. The first postwar electric train will pass over this line on January 17, 1950. Workmen, engineers and technicians are reconstructing the western sector of the main line through Warsaw, thus "clearing" the path for electric trains.

Zycie Warszawy, #269, September 30, 1949 only, excerpts

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SECTION B

FORCES OF PROGRESS AND DEMOCRACY GROW
FROM DAY TO DAY, SAYS BYELORUSSIAN
DELEGATE IN U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Foreign Despatch

Kisselev, head of the Byelorussian delegation, took part in the discussion in the U.N. General Assembly on the report submitted by the Secretary General, Trygve Lie.

He said: "The Secretary stated that the past year was a year of progress and that the United Nations has achieved a level of international co-operation never known before", and continued by pointing out that this appraisal of the international situation was an exaggeration. The results yielded by the three preceding sessions of the U.N. General Assembly were 287 resolutions on political, economic and social matters. However, many of these resolutions have not been implemented. In particular, the resolution on restriction of armaments and reduction of armed forces has not been implemented. The so-called "Committee for Conventional Armaments" has suspended its work. The Atomic Energy Committee has done the same.

Responsibility for this state of affairs falls primarily on governing circles in the United States and Great Britain which, by supporting the armament race, by violating the principles of the U.N. Charter, by creating the North Atlantic Pact and the aggressive western European bloc, are seeking to establish their rule over the world. The United States proposes to supply western European countries with a large number of planes, guns and other means of mass destruction. These purveyances are to assure profit to American firms, running into billions (milliards). The United States has now become the center of danger threatening peace and security of nations.

Governing circles in the United States and Great Britain contend that the Atlantic Pact is in agreement with U.N. principles. In actual fact, however, this pact is an aggressive alliance of a group of countries, conflicting with the U.N. Charter and the interests of peace.

The frantic armament race, the building of military bases, increased appropriations for arms funds, attempts to encroach upon the democratic rights and living standards of the people's masses are logical consequences of the North Atlantic Pact.

The delegate of the Byelorussian Republic laid special stress on the fact that, in contrast to the policy of the United States and its satellites, the pacific policy of the Soviet Union enjoys the approbation and support of all peace-loving men who hate war. The forces of the camp of progress and democracy and its influence are increasing daily. The nations of the world will not allow warmongers to bring about a new catastrophe by their provocations.

Kisselev concluded his speech by saying:

"The Delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic fully and ardently supports the proposal of the Soviet Union, submitted by the Chairman of the Soviet delegation, Minister Vishinsky. The nations of the whole world are determined to prevent

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a new war and the movement in defense of peace, spreading daily all over the world, is evidence of their determination. Countries belonging to the United Nations should work out concrete methods for reducing armaments and armed forces, for banning atomic weapons, which are means of mass destruction, and for turning atomic energy exclusively to peaceful use.
Dziennik Ludowy #265 Sept.28 and others (100 lines) Verbatim

WHOLESALE FOOD TRADE IS COMPLETELY SOCIALISED. Article
(By Marcin Swidziniewski, Chief of Distributor
Section in the Central State Trade Agency.)

Until recently, besides the enterprises of the Central State Trade Agency "Spolem" and of the "Peasant Self-Help Association", there also existed private wholesale food stores. They were necessary to supplement the Central State Trade Agency and co-operative wholesale stores in localities where the network of socialized wholesale stores was insufficient to supply retail stores. Private wholesale food stores were also necessary for distribution of a part of the production of State industry, which socialized wholesale stores were as yet unable to distribute.

Why do we call the toleration of private wholesale stores a "necessary evil"?

Apart from the socialist principle, that capitalist individuals should not enrich themselves at the expense of workers, who produced the goods, there are also other important reasons for the above statement. The objective of private wholesale trade is the greatest possible profit, with the smallest possible overhead. Thus private wholesale trade offered and sold its goods only in such places where they could be sold at a profit. Socialized wholesale trade does not follow this line.

Another essential reason, which hampered a normal supply of goods to consumers, was speculation, carried on by certain dishonest wholesale merchants.

At present, the network of socialized wholesale stores (approximately 400 warehouses of the Central State Trade Agency and 400 of "Spolem" and of the Peasant Self-Help Association) are located throughout the country and are fully adequate for an appropriate, efficient and rapid distribution of the entire production of the State, cooperative and private food industry and also of imported foodstuffs and those which are purchased by "Peasant Self-Help" agencies.

Today private wholesale food stores have become superfluous. Today the "spectre of a sudden rise in prices on various articles belongs to the past. All foodstuffs are made equally available for purchase and consumption by the working masses in all corners of the country. Excerpts (104 lines)
Gazeta Handlowa #17 Sept.28, 1949 only.

ATTLEE TELLING FAIRY TALES. Article

Attlee's recent speech ended with a paean to social-democracy. While listening to what Attlee was saying, one had to admit that there are fields, in which social-democrats are unexcelled.

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Attlee's principal aim was to convince workers that they should be optimistic about devaluation, as the burdens resulting from it are equally distributed among all social classes. Thus, the conclusion is that increased prices for articles of primary necessity strike the low-wage worker as well as the rich capitalist.

Following the same line of thought, Attlee made an interesting comparison: "This week unpleasant scenes took place in the City with gamblers in gold shares. There still exist people, who pursue their own, selfish aims. There still are workers who allow themselves to be induced into unofficial strikes."

Indeed, one must be a social-democratic Premier to compare speculating businessmen with workers fighting for wage adjustment to rising prices.

But this is not enough. Mr. Attlee's invention goes still further. Without giving the least consideration to the official statement of Cripps and the desperate anti-devaluation press campaign, Attlee declared that Great Britain introduced devaluation without pressure from anyone, but merely of her own volition.

It is a well-known fact that social-democrats are unexcelled in hypocrisy, but such perfidy calls for additional explanation.

It is either a fact that Attlee is not very particular about what he says, because he knows that nobody believes him or, having been influenced by American contempt for the English mentality during his last stay in Washington, he thinks he can tell his people any fairy tale that does not have even a shadow of probability. Trybuna Ludu #266 Sept. 27 and others Verbatim (66 lines)

EXCURSION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA Domestic Despatch
FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY
Bielsko.

On October 28, 1949, on the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia, the Biala-Bielsko County Circle of the Polish-Czech Friendship Association will entertain an excursion consisting of 50 persons, representatives of the Czechoslovak working world and youth from Morawska Ostrava and Czech Cieszyn, who will take part in a solemn ceremony on the day preceding the holiday.

On the following days, our welcome guests will visit our industrial district, the scene of the former death camp in Oswiecim and the dam at Miedzybrodzie-Porebka and Zywiec.

At the invitation of the Czech-Polish Friendship Association in Morawska Ostrava, a similar excursion from Bielsko will go to Czechoslovakia. Dziennik Zachodni, #267, Sept. 28 only (41 lines) Excerpts

INSTEAD OF NOAH'S ARK Article

The American military-intelligence expedition which, during the past summer, was trying to find "Noah's Ark" on Mount Ararat, has now returned to Istanbul. Smith, chief of the expedition, has announced an unusually interesting piece of news to press correspondents:

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"The expedition cost \$25,000. Noah's Ark has not been found. Next year the search will be resumed. For the time being the expedition is returning to the United States. Its scientific discoveries are next to nothing; it is believed that Noah's Ark was destroyed by lava. However, "numerous traces of Noah's epoch" have been found. Houses, clothes and agricultural implements used by contemporary Turkish peasants have remained such as they were in the Old Testament's time."

As to the first conclusion, English scientists have remarked that Smith could have reached it sitting in his study, without taking the trouble to climb to the summit of Mount Ararat. As concerns the abject poverty of the peasant population in Marshallized Turkey, it was really quite unnecessary to climb Mount Ararat to satisfy oneself that the Turkish peasant ploughs his land with the primitive plough and lives on little more than roots. It is easy to obtain information to this effect even from Turkish newspapers.

One riddle remains unsolved: what were the results achieved by Smith from the point of view of the real motives of his expedition? Apparently, the clue to this can be found in the meshes of American Intelligence.

Wolnosc #217 Sept. 28 only (42 lines) Verbatim

TO FORBID AND TO DESTROY Article by G.J.

Let us realize what would happen if the Baruch (atomic energy control) Plan were accepted by Soviet Russia. First of all, the atomic bombs in existence would not be destroyed, the production of new bombs would continue and the menace that war-mongers may, under some pretext, cause the outbreak of a tragic atomic war, would frighten the world.

Secondly, the international organ for the control of atomic energy would, in the present state of affairs, become a subsidiary organ of the State Department. Without the requirement of unanimity, the American members of the organ would automatically, without great effort, obtain a majority for all their proposals.

When we realize that the United States is governed by great capital, it is clear that the atomic problem would be decided by American trusts and concerns. And those would make use of their influence for further enlargement of the American atomic industry, hampering that industry and its production in other countries, even if operating peaceful purposes, primarily in Soviet Russia. The international inspectors, foreseen in the Baruch Plan, would be almost entirely Americans or citizens of countries dependent upon the United States and, in this way, they could easily conceive plots which would lead to another war.

All these arguments together are sufficient for the Soviet Union to categorically oppose acceptance of the Baruch Plan. But the USSR demands, just as definitely, real control over atomic energy, preceded by abolition of atomic bomb production and destruction of the stocks already in existence.

The recent peace proposals of Minister Wyszynski which, of course, also contain a proposal for a ban on atomic bombs, are of special value in relation to the fact that Soviet Russia possesses the atomic bomb. Just as the use of poison gas and of

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bacteriological weapons was prohibited after the first war, the use of atomic energy for war purposes should be forbidden now. The atomic bomb, threatening extermination of mankind, cannot be included in the legal war arsenal. The public opinion of the whole world joins in the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies and demands the destruction and prohibition of atomic bombs. Then atomic energy will cease to be a menace and it will become mankind's benefactor.
 Zycie Warszawy #267, Sept.28 and others (140 lines) Excerpts

THWARTED DESIGNS Article

The news about the possession of the atomic secret by the USSR, already in 1947, strongly enhances the realism and humanism of Soviet policy. The USSR demanded the destruction of atomic bombs when it was already in possession of them. Those proposals concerned the United States as well as the Soviet Union in the same degree, and were not made "at the expense of America", as the American press used to declare. It has been the principle of the USSR to destroy the atomic bomb as a menace to the existence of civilisation. At the same time, it must be remarked that the position of the USSR was stronger than that of the United States, all the time. When the USSR was in possession of the atomic bomb, it knew that the U.S. was in possession of it also, while the United States did not know this about the USSR and the U.S. even falsely evaluated the possibility of the atomic bomb being produced in the Soviet Union. The calmness of the USSR derived from the fundamental line of Soviet policy, based on a consistent trend towards peace as well as from the conviction that American self-assurance did not have nearly as strong a basis as American atomic strategists imagined.

The myth about the "atomic monopoly" was a deciding propaganda trump card of American militarists. Dissolution of this myth struck a decisive blow at American propaganda. In this way, the elements straining for war have been seriously weakened and, at the same time, the peace camp has been strengthened.
 Rzeczpospolita #267, Sept.28 and others (115 lines) Excerpts

TERMINATE PROVISIONAL CHURCH ADMINISTRATION IN RECOVERED TERRITORIES ON EVE OF CONVENTION OF LOWER SILESIAN CHURCH COUNCILS.

Domestic despatch

Wroclaw (From our own correspondent) - The Parish Council of St. Boniface Church in Wroclaw has decided to convoke a convention of all Church Councils in Lower Silesia. A resolution, demanding termination of the provisional system of Church administration in the Recovered Territories, will be passed at the convention. The Organisational Committee of the convention has already passed a resolution protesting against retention of German bishops and priests in Lower Silesia. The Organisational Committee reiterates that the Odra-Nysa border is the final frontier of Poland.

In its resolution, the Organisational Committee directs an appeal to Primate Wyszynski to settle Church matters in Lower Silesia in accordance with the conscience of Catholics and Poles.

Dziennik Zachodni, #268, Sept. 29 only
 27 lines-verbatim

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PEACE DEFENDERS. MINISTER RAPACKI'S SPEECH.

Domestic despatch

Warsaw (PAP) - Delegates of many Committees of Peace Defenders from all parts of Poland, shockworkers, intellectualists and scientists, miners, and foundry workers, peasants, priests and teachers, social workers and trade union activists, representatives of social, youth and women's organisations came to Warsaw to attend the National Conference of Peace Defenders' Committees. The conference outlined the ideological essence of the Peace Day celebration and discussed organisational preparations.

The Chairman gave the floor to Minister Rapacki, who delivered a speech on ideology. He spoke, inter alia, about the attempts to disrupt the camp of progress and peace by the reactionary section of the clergy, attempts to detach the masses of religious people from the peace camp, attempts culminating in the notorious Vatican threat of excommunication, which met with firm disapproval of all patriotic Catholics. "High ecclesiastics, who spread untruth, threaten the promoters of peace with excommunication and give their blessing to sowers of dissent, cannot preserve their personal prestige nor their influence on believers," said Minister Rapacki.

Pointing out the revival of German fascism, with the aid of American imperialists and of the Vatican, Minister Rapacki said, amidst applause: "The full might of the Soviet Union, the united forces of people's democracy, the unity and will of seven hundred million people stand on guard on the Odra and Nysa border. Those seven hundred millions also include Germans, democrats in the Soviet zone and those in the Western zone who, in spite of imperialist terror, manifest their will for peace and their solidarity with the peace camp. To defend the unity of the world peace camp in Poland means to strengthen fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and to revere its leader and the leading fighter in the world peace camp, Joseph Stalin." Dziennik Baltycki, #265, Sept. 26 and others, 228 lines-excerpts

RAILWAY BRIDGE ON DUNAJEC COMPLETED TWO MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

Domestic despatch

On September 25, a newly reconstructed railway bridge on the Dunajec near Tarnow was opened for use. Rzeczpospolita, #263, September 29 and others, 19 lines-excerpts

BEFORE MERGER OF PEASANT PARTIES.

Editorial

According to a resolution of the joint meeting of the Peasant Parties' Central Councils, the merger of the Polish peasant movement is to take place on November 27. The Merger Congress will erase one more dividing line, created in Poland by capitalism. There was no dividing line and there is none between peasants, members of the Peasant Party and peasants, members of the Polish Peasant Party, but there was and there is a dividing line between exploiters and exploited.

The merger of peasant parties signifies a new triumph of people's democracy in Poland, a new frustration of enemy designs, aimed at disruption of worker unity and new evidence that unity of the Polish nation is constantly increasing for great future tasks. The United Peasant Party will consolidate its cooperation with the large masses of working peasants. The United Party will strengthen the power of small and medium-size farmers in their fight against rural capitalists and

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exploiters. The United Party, in alliance with the worker masses and with the leading force in the country, the Polish United Worker Party, will be an important factor, successfully paralyzing the class enemy's machinations in the Polish village. It will be a weighty element in the struggle for transformation of rural districts, in our struggle for the construction of Socialism in Poland.

Trybuna Ludu, #267, September 28, and others, 118 lines-excerpts

NEW ELEMENT OF PEACE.

Article

The Soviet Union is continuing its policy as the greatest force in the peace camp. The fact that the Soviet Union has been in possession of the atomic bomb for a long time, not only increases the power of the Soviet Union, but also that of the whole peace camp, fighting for progress and democracy. Thus, this fact reduces the forces of the imperialists, who wish to wage a new war.

The English "Manchester Guardian" says that the fight of the Western countries against the Soviet peace offensive is becoming more difficult and that Vishinsky's position in the U.N. is stronger than before. The Soviet appeal to the U.N. to ban the atomic bomb has now taken on a different meaning. So has Vishinsky's proposal for a peace treaty between the five Great Powers. "If the U.S. refuses to destroy its atomic weapon", says the French "Liberation", - "it will no longer be able to maintain that this proposal is aimed solely against the U.S. and its atomic supremacy." Once more the Soviet Union brings forth its peace proposals, but this time they are coupled with the official statement of TASS on the Soviet atomic bomb. This is what makes Vishinsky's statement at the U.N. session an important peace factor.

Polska Zbrojna, #266, Sept. 28 and others, 230 lines-excerpts

END OF ATOMIC DIPLOMACY.

Lead editorial

Panic can be observed in the announcements of American and British papers. They write, with disarming sincerity, that the fight against the Soviet peace campaign will be increasingly difficult for the "West". Dewey complains that Americans have been misled by statements concerning their alleged monopoly of the secret of the atomic bomb. Senator Flanders is collecting signatures for a petition, demanding that Congress issue a unilateral declaration that the United States will never use an atomic bomb unless previously attacked with the bomb. The argument of atomic monopoly is no longer effective. Truman's diplomacy has fired its most powerful shell and is now completely disarmed. Peace initiative, as formerly, is in the hands of the Soviet Union.

There is only one difference, as compared with the previous situation. Today, the position of the Soviet Union is considerably stronger. The case of the atomic bomb again revealed to the world the greatness and the power of the Soviet Union, which must be taken into account by everyone. Warmongers will doubtlessly take advantage of this affair for further armaments, which are in the interest of capitalists lying in wait for higher and higher dividends. But no one will be able to persuade the world that America can win the war by means of technological devices, unknown to the adversary, without soldiers, without infantry. These are not to be found in Europe. The people's masses in France, Italy and Great Britain will not participate in any war, especially in a war against the country of Socialism.

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Thus, the chances for peace have increased. The forces of the peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, are immeasurably greater. The Soviet Union is heading the peace campaign but it has recently proved that, when attacked, it can defeat the apparently invincible foe. So the atomic bomb, this terrible weapon of destruction, will be an important factor in the struggle for peace. It is now in possession of a socialist country which desires to save the world from war. It is in the hands of the Soviet Union.
Kurier Codzienny, #267, Sept. 28 and others, 94 lines-excerpts

TRIZONIA - AN AMERICAN BASE.

Article

The policy of war-mongers and imperialists finds good ground in Western Germany, with its industrial potential in the Rhine district. The separatist policy of the imperialists is transforming Western Germany into an American colony. It is being rebuilt with dollars, on which British economy is also entirely dependent, particularly since the Washington agreement. The Marshall plan frankly announced that strengthening of the military and economic potential of the Rhine district would become a fundamental element in European recovery.

This policy raises apprehension in Great Britain, undermining Atlantic Pact cooperation. It is also worth emphasizing that the interests of the remaining signatories of this pact are also opposed to the British and American, the latter always having their own advantage in view. The U.S., being the more powerful party, has forestalled Great Britain in the alliance with Germany. The situation, however, would remain unchanged, should the British partner be in place of the American. The other partners in the Atlantic Pact consider the question whether they are faced with an American-German or an Anglo-German alliance, of no importance. Both bore nothing good.

But this problem has an even wider scope. The German economy should actively participate in liquidation of the effects of German aggression. The re-birth of peaceful German economy, full demilitarisation and democratization of social relations - that is the path for Germany's peaceful development and the solution to the problem which faces entire Europe. If we succeed in eliminating the methods of monopolists, who have transformed Western Germany into their own colony, the objective of this path would be achieved.
Polska Zbrojna, #266, September 28 and others, 261 lines-excerpts

RUBBER INDUSTRY EXCEEDS PREWAR PRODUCTION BY 33 PERCENT.

Domestic despatch

Workers in rubber factories are speedily fulfilling their commitment to complete the three-year plan ahead of schedule.

From among 11 manufacturing establishments, subordinated to the Central Rubber Industry Administration, four have already completed the quota assigned to them under the three-year plan.

By the beginning of September 1949, the rubber industry reached a level of production exceeding prewar production by 33 percent.
Zycie Warszawy, #269, September 30, 1949 and others
13 lines-verbatim

ANNEX: MONITOR POLSKI, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
No. A-66
Warsaw, September 24, 1949

PART I. General Matters

Resolution of the Council of Ministers:

- Item 861 concerning an industrial supplement for certain teachers employed in schools subordinate to the Central Vocational Training Bureau.
- Item 862 concerning a permanent supplement, justified by special working conditions to salaries of workers in the Polish Republic's Patent Bureau, in the Central Mining Bureau in Katowice and in District Mining Bureaus.
- Item 863 concerning a provisional supplement for workers employed in the Central Vocational Training Bureau and in certain Ministries, who were engaged by these institutions without receiving lodgings in Warsaw.
- Item 864 Instructions by the Minister of Finance concerning deduction of the sum of a taxpayer's incontestable and collectible claim against the State from taxes, due from him to the State.

Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare

- Item 865 - concerning determination of the basis for insurance of agricultural workers.
- Item 866 - concerning determination of the basis for insurance of agricultural workers.

Part II Matters of National Economy

- Item 867 Order of the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission concerning the procedure for summoning persons, who are not executors of national economic plans, to transfer real estate indispensable for the execution of those plans.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in October are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Saturday, October 1, 1949.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

FEMALE SOCIAL LEADERS TO WORLD
 FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN.

Domestic Despatch

The National Convention of Social Leaders in the Women's League, representing 40,000 women activists, at the conclusion of its session in Warsaw sent the following message to Mme. Eugenie Cotton, President of the World Federation of Democratic Women: "Our struggle for peace consists primarily of creative and effective work for peace. We are deeply convinced that, together with the peace of many millions, headed by the Soviet Union, we shall win the just struggle for peace throughout the world. Rzeczpospolita #267, Sept. 28, 1949 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

GREAT DANISH WRITER STUDYING IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

The prominent Danish progressive writer, Hilmar Wulff, author of the well-known book: "The Path to Life", of which a Polish translation was published in "Odrodzenie (Renascence) by the Literary Club, has arrived in Poland for a long stay. He came to Poland last year as delegate to the Intellectualists' Congress in Wroclaw. At present he intends to write a book about new Poland. He will also write articles for the Copenhagen daily: "Land og Folk". After a short stay in Warsaw, Hilmar Wulff will go to Zakopane. (17 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #267 Sept. 28, 1949 only

MEETING OF MINISTERS' COMMITTEE
 FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

Domestic Despatch

A meeting of the Ministers' Committee for Cultural Affairs, headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz, took place on September 27. The program of celebrations which are to take place during Polish-Soviet Friendship Month, was approved at this meeting. Zycie Warszawy #267, September 28, 1949 and others. (7 lines) Verbatim.

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
FOR PEASANT MOVEMENT UNITY.

Domestic Despatch

On Sept.27 a meeting was held by the Central Committee for Peasant Movement Unity, under the chairmanship of Citizen Wladyslaw Kowalski, Marshal of the Sejm.

The meeting elected the Secretariat of the Central Committee for Peasant Movement Unity, as follows: Aleksander Juszkiewicz, Chairman; Kazimierz Banach, Vice-Chairman; Ignacy Klimaszewski, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Bronislaw Thomas and Stefan Zmijko - members.

Besides the Secretariat, 5 Committees were set up, namely the Organizational Committee, the Propaganda Committee, the Press and Publishing Committee, the Congress Feat Committee and the Financial-Economic Committee.

The number of delegates to the Merger Congress was established at 1,200. All delegates to the Congress will be elected by special Meetings convened for this purpose.

It was decided to call separate SL (Peasant Party) and PSL (Polish Peasant Party) Provincial Conferences on Oct.3, at which representatives of the Central Committee for Peasant Movement Unity and of county centers will take part. These conferences will establish plans for local pre-Congress work in their districts.

Similar conferences of county activists, also attended by representatives of Provincial Leaderships, will take place on October 9.

Between Oct.16 and Nov.6 separate General Meetings will be held by SL and PSL cells for the purpose of discussing the principles for Unification of the Peasant Movement and electing delegates to County General Meetings.

Between Nov.6 and 20 separate SL and PSL County General Meetings will take place for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congress. Gazeta Ludowa #230 Sept.28 and others - Verbatim (58 lines)

WE SHALL DECORATE WARSAW ON OCTOBER 1 AND 2 Domestic Despatch

In accordance with the forthcoming celebration of International Peace Day, the Mayor of Warsaw, Tolwinski, has issued a proclamation calling on all inhabitants of Warsaw to display flags on all buildings on October 1 and 2.

Zycie Warszawy #267, Sept.28 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN A SOCIALIST STATE Lead Editorial

It may be readily seen that within the last score of years socialism has achieved tremendous gains. Simultaneously, everyone has to admit an imposing development of Catholicism, both in steady and progressive increase of Church membership and in deepening of religious life of the faithful. Under these

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circumstances, it becomes clear that the problem of relations between the Catholic Church and the Socialist State is a supreme problem. The establishment of relations between the Catholic Church and the State is, therefore, a problem of a particularly great importance in Poland.

The absence of a settlement between the Catholic Church and the Socialist State is inadmissible.

The principles, on which the attitude of the Socialist State to the Church should be based, may be formulated as follows:

1. The Socialist State admits that the needs of human religious life are as strong as other spiritual or material needs and, therefore, the State will create appropriate conditions for satisfaction of the needs of religious life.
2. The Socialist State admits that the Church must have freedom of action in the performance of its tasks.

As regards the Church, it would have to accept the following principles:

1. The Church will not combat the Socialist Social and economic system and will strive for an upbringing of man which will enable him to fulfil the tasks imposed on him by the above system.
2. The Church supports State institutions by its authority.
3. The Church will apply moral criticism to men, not to institutions.

Finally, the principle, which should be accepted by both sides, is respect for differences in world outlook. There cannot be any other attitude in this sphere.

Principles emanating from a minimum stand and aiming at immediate solution of the problem have, in our opinion been equitably formulated in the official declaration. The above principles do not satisfy us, for our stand is maximalistic; they may, nevertheless, become a starting point in the existing circumstances. We believe that settlement of relations between Church and State on the basis of the official declaration, indispensable for present needs, would be the first milestone on the path toward unification of Catholic and Socialist forces.

Slowo Powszechno #263, Sept.28, 1949 only (250 lines) Excerpts

RESOLUTION OF POLITICAL BUREAU IN POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY ON PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ATHLETICS. Domestic Desp

The Political Bureau of the Polish United Worker Party has discussed problems concerning physical culture and athletics in Poland. This resulted in several resolutions of great bearing upon matters in this important field of social life. The resolutions may be summarized as follows:

The Political Bureau calls for intense efforts in removing all existing deficiencies and failures and it recommends the popularization of physical culture and the improvement of the ideological and educational level, as principal tasks for the sport movement.

In order to achieve these aims, the following is recommended by the Political Bureau:

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(1) submission of physical culture and athletic matters to uniform state and social direction and control by the Central Committee for Physical Culture functioning under the Council of Ministers.

(2) emphasis on the role of the Polish Youth Association in the field of physical culture.

(3) consideration for athletic equipment needs by the State Economic Planning Committee in the six-year plan.

(4) extension of specialist training among the peasant and working class.

(5) improvement of physical culture in schools.

(6) trade union aid to athletic associations.

(7) greater ideological and material assistance from the State.

(8) creation of a scientific basis and mobilization of scientific workers, theoreticians and activists in physical culture in order to overcome backward theories.

(9) consideration for pre-military training in physical culture.

(10) popularization of physical culture among the masses through athletic meets.

(11) creation of favorable conditions for achieving best results in athletics.

(12) assurance of adequate medical assistance.

(13) mobilization of activists for voluntary work in the field of physical culture and the athletic movement.

(14) ideological and professional improvement of propaganda for physical culture. Sept. 28, 1949 only Excerpts
Trybuna Ludu #267 (314 lines)

WORK OF CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR
INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

The above Commission is continuing its investigation of Hitlerian crimes in Lublin Province. The work of the Commission consists of investigations on the spot and of examination of German documents, revealing planned criminal action in Polish territories, which were to be a "German bulwark", separating "Greater Germany" from Eastern Europe. The investigation will furnish complete data for the forthcoming trial of the following extradited persons imprisoned in Lublin: SS (Defense Troops) General Sprengberg, former SS and police commander in the Lublin district, General Moser, ex-military commander and several other minor war criminals.

Slowo Powszechno #263, Sept. 28 only (24 lines) Verbatim

FURTHER RE-ORGANIZATION IN INSTITUTIONS
FOR HIGHER LEARNING. NEW PLANS AND STUDY PROGRAMS. Domestic Despatch

After re-organization of higher schools of engineering, effected last year, the present reform will embrace all branches of agricultural and horticultural studies. New plans and study programs will be introduced for first and second year students. A two-part organization of studies will be introduced in the Faculties of Law at the Universities and in the majority of humanistic, natural-scientific and mathematical departments.

According to the new organization of studies, they are to be divided into two parts. Studies of the first degree, lasting three or three and a half years, entitle graduates to exercise a given

profession. Studies of the second degree, lasting one or two years depending on the department, will prepare the student for scientific work and will entitle him to a degree of Master of Arts.

During professional studies, students will be taught foreign language to enable them to use foreign study books. Study of the Russian language will be particularly emphasized, because an immense number of text-books and special works, pertaining to all branches of theoretical and practical science, are published in the Soviet Union. Also a great number of translations from foreign professional literature are issued in that country. (56 lines) Excerpts

Zycie Warszawy #267 Sept. 28 only

F O R E I G N

CHAOS FOLLOWS DEVALUATION IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. HOUSE OF COMMONS OPENS DEBATE.

London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

On Tuesday debate was opened in the House of Commons on devaluation of the pound sterling. Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a long speech in which he tried to represent devaluation as a "success" of the Labour Party Government. He expatiated on the benefits which devaluation of the pound is supposed to bring in the field of trade with the dollar zone but emphasized, nevertheless, that this can be achieved only by "proper action" and that its failure would be a "disaster" and would lead to mass unemployment.

Oliver Stanley took the floor after Cripps and spoke on behalf of the opposition. He said that he has no confidence in the Government. The devaluation, in his opinion, is a further emergency measure which, similar to previous steps taken by the Government, can only lead to economic depression.

On opening day of the parliamentary session, devoted to devaluation, numerous demonstrations took place, protesting against devaluation of the pound as a new attempt at the living standards of the population, workers' wages and the employment situation in British industry.

Groups of demonstrators gathered in front of editorial offices of the daily press and in front of the BBC building.

The factory delegates' committee of the mechanics' trade union instructed its members to request Members of Parliament from their constituencies to intervene in defense of the working class and to avert a new attempt against it. The committee has published a protest against devaluation, stating that the result will be impoverishment of the most needy class.

Reports about pretest demonstrations are also arriving from the provinces.

In Edinburgh a large placard bearing the inscription: "Devaluation means increased prices - we demand higher pay" was hung by demonstrators on the Walter Scott Memorial, which dominates the city.

Gazeta Ludowa #230 September 28, 1949 and others
(175 lines) Excerpts.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONCERNING FRONTIER ON NYSA AND ODRA.

Foreign despatch

Sofia (PAP) - At the last meeting of the Leadership of the International Student Association, a new presidium of the Executive Committee was appointed, with Josef Grohman as Chairman and representatives of the Soviet Union, China, the U.S. and Great Britain as his deputies.

On behalf of German democratic students, a declaration was made by a member of the German delegation, Heilmann. Concerning the attitude towards People's Poland, he condemned the revisionist speech by Adenauer and said, inter alia:

"Democratic German youth and students see in the frontier on the Odra and Nysa a frontier of peace between the Polish and German nations. We long for friendship between German and Polish youth and we shall do everything in our power to attain peaceful and friendly relations."

Zycie Warszawy, #267, September 28 and others, 24 lines-verbatim

U.N. WILL HEAR CHOPIN CONCERT.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - Under the auspices of the Polish delegation to the U.N. and of Secretary-General Trygve Lie, a great concert of Chopin's music will take place in New York on October 19.

Rzeczpospolita, #267, Sept. 28 only, 6 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

OPENING OF SLAWKOWO-RYN RAILWAY LINE.

Domestic despatch

On September 26 the above line in Olsztyn Province commenced operations.

Rzeczpospolita, #267, Sept. 28 only, 4 lines-verbatim

OTTOKAR VAVRA IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the Czechoslovak Film Festival, a prominent Czechoslovak film producer, Ottokar Vavra, producer of the films: "Kratki", "Presentiment", "Silent barricade" and others, arrived in Warsaw. On September 29 he will attend a showing of: "Silent barricade" at the W-Z Cinema. The performance will be followed by a discussion concerning the film.

Rzeczpospolita, #267, Sept. 28 only, 13 lines-verbatim

INNOVATION WHICH STIMULATES SOCIAL LIFE.

Domestic despatch

(Excerpts)

Within recent weeks the Warsaw Telephone Office has received more than 500 applications for installation of "restricted telephones", 350 persons have received such telephones. On July 22 the Ministry of Post and Telegraph has organized a new form of telephone installation consisting of limited use of telephones in Warsaw at reduced rates. This type of telephone installation functions from 4 P.M. to 9 A.M. on weekdays and 24 hours on Sundays and Holidays. The Administration of Post and Telegraph attaches great importance to this kind of telephone service, which will stimulate social and cultural life in Warsaw. A lower monthly charge (300 instead of 600 zl.) and a lower installation charge (5,000 instead of 15,000 zl.) will make the telephone accessible to every one. Rzeczpospolita, #267, Sept. 28 only, 91 lines

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POLISH-BULGARIAN CONVENTION ON VETERINARY COLLABORATION AND PLANT PROTECTION. Domestic despatch

A convention between Poland and the People's Bulgarian Republic on collaboration in the field of plant protection and animal health has recently been signed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. In the field of plant protection, both countries have undertaken to inform each other annually concerning pests and dangerous epidemics noted in the course of the preceding year on the territory of both countries and to inform each other at once concerning the appearance of specially dangerous insects, primarily the Colorado beetle. In the part which concerns collaboration of a veterinary character, the convention contains sanitary and veterinary regulations concerning the mutual exchange of breeding cattle and slaughter cattle, establishes the principles for mutual exchange of information concerning infectious animal diseases, the principles for scientific and research collaboration and the exchange of experience in the fight against animal diseases.

Polska Zbrojna, #266, Sept. 28, and others, 30 lines-verbatim

NEW ABUSES OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - The State Department has received a note from the Polish Ambassador, Winiewicz, protesting against the removal (in spite of Polish protests) of a stud of Arabian horses from the American zone in Germany to the United States. The horses had been stolen in Poland by German occupants. The note stresses that the conduct of American authorities is incompatible with international law.

Zycie Warszawy, #267, September 28 and others, 13 lines-verbatim

DOLLAR EXPORT COUNCIL. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - A specially created "Dollar Export Council" published a declaration stating that, for liquidation of the "dollar shortage", British exports to dollar zone countries must be increased by at least 430%. The "Dollar Export Council" does not explain how this fantastic objective is to be achieved; it underlines, however, that the trade advantages, ensuing from devaluation, may be only temporary.

Slowo Powszechne, #263, Sept. 28 only, 92 lines-excerpts

RESEARCH ON TOBACCO CULTIVATION. Domestic despatch

Research work on tobacco cultivation has been carried on in Poland for a long time, primarily by a special establishment in the Polish Tobacco Monopoly in Skroniow, near Jdrzejow and also by the State Scientific Agricultural Institute in Pulawy, by its branches in Igo-lomia and Piotrkowice near Krakow and by the Krakow and Poznan Universities. Agronomists employed by the Polish Tobacco Monopoly are carrying on experiments on tobacco plants in certain plantations. The main object of the experiments is the selection of new kinds of tobacco plants, suitable to our climatic conditions.

Slowo Powszechne, #263, Sept. 28 only, 37 lines-excerpts

FILM CHRONICLE. Domestic despatch

The six-year plan provides for the popularization of education through film showings. In Pomorze Province, in 1952, the first mobile school cinemas are to be operated, their task being the showing of

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pictures in schools without electricity. In the same year, schools with electricity will receive film projection equipment. Up to now, Pomorze Province has been first in popularizing educational films. Last year 97,000 children in primary village schools attended film showings. On the occasion of the new school year, Polish Film workers in Krakow have started a campaign for film popularization. 12 mobile cinemas left Krakow on their way to the most remote localities in Krakow Province. Village children can attend the showings free of charge.

Kurier Codzienny, #267, Sept. 28 only, 23 lines-verbatim

PRODUCTION COUNCILS IN FOOD INDUSTRY AS WEAPON IN FIGHT FOR EXECUTION OF PLANS.
Domestic despatch

There are, at fixed periods of time, regular production councils in all large and medium-size establishments of the Food Industry in Poland, organized on the initiative of the Central Management of the Trade Union of Employees in that branch of industry, for the purpose of discussing achievements and shortcomings, realization of production and investment plans, the development of competition and of work rationalization, the realization of saving plans and other matters.

According to recent reports, production councils have firmly supported the development of competition, of rationalization and execution of productive and saving plans. As stated by numerous participants in the discussions, which have recently taken place in the councils of the food industry, the production councils contributed to quicker correction of deficiencies than was expected, mainly in the supply of raw materials and in abolishing excessive bureaucracy. Polska Zbrojna, #266, Sept. 28

COMMUNIQUE OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Domestic despatch

The Central Administration of State Railways appeals to all forwarders and consignees of railway freight to accelerate loading and unloading of freight, within a shorter period of time than prescribed by tariff regulations. The acceleration is necessary for faster circulation of goods wagons (freight cars). Since September 4, 1949 all railway stations are open on Sundays and Holidays for loading and unloading freight and interested parties should avail themselves of these facilities.

Slowo Powszechne, #263, Sept. 28 only, 16 lines-verbatim

DOLLAR BLACK-MARKETEER.

Domestic despatch

(Only - 23 lines-verbatim)

What went on behind the scenes of foreign subsidies, received by Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party, was revealed on Monday, September 25, during a trial in the Warsaw Court of Appeals. The defendant was a Warsaw black-marketeer, engineer B. Stolarczyk, who received \$60,000 in currency, 1,000 pounds and 1000 dollars in gold, to sell in the free market for the benefit of the Polish Peasant Party. Stolarczyk used to receive foreign currencies for sale, from his friend, Deputy Bryja, in the premises of the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Peasant Party, where he also used to bring the money obtained from sale. The secret was revealed when Bryja's flight broad failed. Stolarczyk was arrested. He confessed that he received large commissions for the sale of foreign currencies and that he knew their source. Stolarczyk has been sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined 100,000 zl. Zycie Warszawy, #267, Sept. 28

SECTION B

THEY MAKE IT INCREASINGLY PLAIN... Article

Precisely on the eve of the opening of the fourth session of the United Nations a debate on arms funds for "Atlantic Pact" participants opened in the U.S. Senate. The debate lasted four days and finally \$1,300,000,000 were appropriated for this noble purpose, i.e. much less than was demanded by President Truman, the worthy advocate of "American peace".

Taking into consideration that, according to nearly unanimous opinions of various experts, \$250,000,000 is required to equip a modern division, it is not difficult to calculate that European participants in the "Atlantic Pact", benefiting by the magnanimous gesture of American philanthropists and pacifists, will be able to equip as many as... five divisions. Considering that the amount of arms funds has not yet been finally established, because the House of Representatives also has a say in this matter, it will perhaps not even be sufficient to cover the cost of these five divisions.

This is of no importance, however, as American politicians are not in the least eager to arm western European peoples as such (Washington is in no doubt as to their anti-war attitude). They merely want to equip the governments of the Marshall countries with adequate weapons for anti-people pressure. The Americans expect that by investing \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of a more effective fight against the so-called "internal danger" in Europe, they will substantially increase the "social authority" of such men as Bevin, Schumann, de Gasperi, etc. Then these distinguished statesmen will be able to obey Washington's dictation without any disturbances or unpleasantness, to the glory of the Vatican and to Wall Street gentlemen's satisfaction.

The question of "military aid" for Marshallized governments, which completely reveals the anti-peace, aggressive features of the "Atlantic Pact, is not the main object of American imperialists' hopes. Their most fervent hopes are centered on West Germany. It is from there, as a result of cultivating and intensifying neo-Hitlerism and of taking over the most important industries by American concerns, that the main reinforcements are to come.

American imperialists make no secret of their hopes in this respect. Senator Walter Georg, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the U.S. Senate, speaking during the debate on the size of "military aid" to "Atlantic Pact" countries, said that efforts should not be frittered away and cynically called for "strengthening and developing the military power of West Germany."

"It is not worth while", he said, "to waste money on France and Italy" because "these countries will not be able to carry out mobilization in the event of war, owing to a large percentage of communists."

This is a correct conclusion. The communists are defending peace while (in any case, Senator Georg says so) "West Germany is the only country which can make western Europe secure..."

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Secure... against peace.

There is not the slightest doubt that, especially after "strengthening and developing its military power, the new Reich now coming into existence in West Germany will be able to make western Europe secure against... consolidation of peace. And this is the whole point. For U.S. authorities peace means a spreading economic depression and, who knows, perhaps the last, mortal, disease of the system... So let us flee from the ominous spectre of consolidated peace! (85 lines) Verbatim Zycie Warszawy #263 Sept.24 only

DEVALUATION AND CAPITULATION Lead Editorial

And thus, in spite of official denials of the British authorities, the thing which we have expected for a long time has happened: the pound has been devaluated from \$4.03 to \$ 2.80.

For the Americans, it means that prices of all British products (in Great Britain and in the British colonies) have been reduced by about 30%.

As for the Britons, it means that they pay 20% more for goods imported from the dollar area.

American pressure must have been great and British financial situation must have been serious, if the Labour Government agreed to undergo such a painful and serious operation. This Government tried to keep the electorate in suspense, at least until the British Trade Union Congress had approved the principle of wage stabilization in the British economy under the pressure of the Labour Party. Thus the Labourites have cheated the country's worker masses and have initiated the speedy selling out of Imperial overseas assets.

As a result of this misleading policy, workers' wages are not increasing at all, while the prices on goods and especially on food and articles of primary necessity will increase violently.

The selling out of the British Empire will be accelerated. On the strength of the Washington "agreement", the American partners will buy British products, colonial raw materials and even large industrial establishments at reduced prices and on convenient terms. The gate for the penetration of American capital into the sterling area has been opened wide.

The price of the British Crown has been violently reduced. But this is not yet the last stage, the last act of the tragedy. Others will come, until final devaluation and capitulation. Dziennik Polski #260 and others September 22 (108 lines) Excerpts

AFTER THE VERDICT. Editorial

The liquidation of Rajek's criminal band frustrated the plots of imperialists and of their Titoist hirelings against the Hungarian republic. The trial revealed the background and showed the details of the vile plan directed against Hungary and all people's democracies.

The working masses are strongly convinced that consolidation of collaboration with Soviet Russia and with people's democracies, that strengthening of the world's, anti-imperialistic peace front are guarantees of national independence and of the building of socialism in Hungary. The same conclusions on the Budapest trial are reached by the working masses of other countries. The Polish worker class and its Party will draw all conclusions from this trial; it will increase their vigilance and their fighting strength.

The Budapest trial has placed in the pillory the criminal clique of Titoist traitors, and passed a sentence of disgrace and condemnation on them. The sentence has shown that diversion against a people's state will not remain unpunished. Having struck a blow at imperialism, the trial has increased the vigilance of the international workers' class, and has strengthened its ranks. Trybuna Ludu, #264, Sept.25, and others (55 lines) Excerpts

FRENCH INSTITUTE IN POZNAN RENEWS ACTIVITY Domestic Despatch

Courses in French and lectures on French literature and civilization will begin in the French Institute (No.6, ul. Libelta) in the early part of October. The French course lasts four years. Glos Wielkopolski #263, Sept.25 only (13 lines) Excerpts

GERMANY OF TO-DAY Article (By Tadeusz Rek)

As is well known, after the defeat of Hitlerism and after the allies' victory, Germany was divided into four occupation zones. The Jalta Declaration and the Potsdam agreement of August 2, 1945, outlined the basic aims relating to the occupied German territories, namely: disarmament and adaptation of industry to peaceful production; denazification, that is, cleansing political life of Hitlerian murderers and democratization of the German nation.

The governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, led by capitalistic hyenas, did not live up to their obligations. Instead of keeping their word and honoring their signatures on the agreements, they entered on the path of supporting the Hitlerians of yesterday and the war criminals. According to the traditional policy of capitalistic imperialism, they relied on German Junkers and manufacturers, on German nationalism and imperialism.

It would be a fundamental mistake to consider the German nation as a uniform entity poisoned by nationalism and by an atmosphere of revenge and murder. It is not so. Apart from old Germany of the Junkers, bankers and Prussians, carefully bred by New York's Wall Street, there is a New Germany, the Germany which is starting along the path of peaceful work and of real democratization of its population. The representatives of this New Germany, headed by William Pieck, a meritorious activist of the worker movement and a prisoner during the Hitler regime, stated in their message of Sept.1, 1949 to the Polish Prime Minister: "Hitlerian fascism has committed the greatest crimes against the Polish nation" and that "the fatal German policy concerning the east belongs to the past."

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We regret to add that the leading representative of this Germany, friendly towards Poland, was attacked by the Polish Jesuit clergy before the war.

The representative of New Germany, William Pieck, remained faithful to his old ideals. Our racists, imperialists and Jesuits did not like this; Hitlerian-fascism endeavoured to torture and to murder, by means of concentration camps and of crematories, the adherents of general solidarity of the working class; but now, after the war, the theories of progress and freedom are disliked most by Washington, London and the Vatican.

But the idea of a people's brotherhood in work and in the fight for freedom, for peace, for democracy is desired by Polish people's masses. It lives and it will live. Excerpts Dziennik Ludowy #260 Sept.23 and others (279 lines)

"MODUS VIVENDI" OF CHURCH WITH STATE
IS A PATRIOTIC COMMAND

Domestic Despatch

Father Wawryn, S.J., editor of "Przegląd Powszechny," in a theological discussion, once made an appraisal of the positive endeavours, over the last few years, of the Catholic group publishing "Słowo Powszechne", to normalise relations between Church and State. Far from overestimating our modest contribution to the fulfilment of that great task, we think it opportune to briefly expound our stand once more, precisely now when the problem of settlement of relations between Church and State has entered into its final and most essential stage.

For a long time we have noticed alarming manoeuvres carried on by German Catholics, both in the international forum, including the Vatican, and in the western territories of the former German Reich. Heuss and Adenauer, leaders of German Catholics, in their first speeches have raised the matter of depriving Poland of her Western Territories. Due to the treason of German Catholics, an impression arises that the mission of the Catholic Church is, or seems to be connected with the capitalist world, a world of exploitation, aggression and injustice. The leaders of revisionist Germany and their patrons cherish a dream about a religious war in Poland and pretend to be friends of the Polish Episcopate. We must give a clear and unequivocal answer to all cynical enemies of peace, of religion and of our nation. "Do not count on Polish Catholics, gentlemen!"

The very fact of settlement of relations between Church and State will imply that the Church is siding with and patronising the great effort of the working masses, which are liberating themselves from centuries of oppression. What could the conclusion of an agreement give the State? The State would receive the surest guarantee of internal peace and order and the Church would find easier access to the most active social elements, to all those who are building Poland and who could not, so far, rid themselves of political distrust toward the role and secular intentions of the Church. Catholics would become better acquainted with Marxists and would become better acquainted with the sources of their ideological dynamism. We think that under a socialist system, providing planning in all fields of social life, a total lack of agreement between Church and State, such as, for example, has existed for scores of years in France, cannot be maintained in

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the long run.

The agreement, which we hope is to be reached soon, is in our opinion, not only indispensable and possible, but is, above all, a natural consequence of common experiences and common tasks.
 Slowo Powszechne #281 Sept.26, 1949 only (178 lines) Excerpts

WITH THE VATICAN'S BLESSING Article
 "Gott mit uns". (By Edmund Osmanczyk)
 Bonn, September.

In the Rheinland the German police uniforms are patterned according to the uniforms of the American police.

But three details remind us of German patterns: a round cap with a beak, which, when seen from a distance, reminds us of caps of the SS (pre-war German Defense corps), a black leather belt with a clasp with the old Prussian inscription engraved on it: "Gott mit uns". (God with us) and faces, unforgettable since the last war, - police faces.

A separatist Western-German State has been established with the blessing of the German episcopate. On the day of the election of the "president" of Trizonia, Heuss, Cardinal Frings ordered ringing of bells and display of yellow and white, papal banners.

In all this, most extraordinary is the fact that the entire process of re-birth of the worst and most retrograde German forces is being effected not only on the initiative of American imperialists but with the Vatican's blessing. The Pope, who was usually so cautious in acknowledging any new creation of a state, now hastened with an immediate acceptance of the Trizonian State, sending a telegram with congratulations to Heuss, exactly at the same time as Truman did, which means, in diplomatic language that the Head of the Holy See recognizes Heuss as the legal head of an illegal state. Having observed the policy of German Catholics for many years, I did not hide my anxiety as to the direction which German Catholics were following with the support of the Vatican. At the present moment the situation is too clear for anyone to have any illusions or doubts. Dziennik Zachodni #265 Sept.26 and others (149 lines) Excerpt

CINEMA IN EVERY TOWNSHIP. "POLISH FILM'S" (FILM POLSKI) PLANS IN RURAL DISTRICTS Domestic Despatch

In the course of less than five years of existence, mobile village cinemas of the "Film Polski" State Enterprise have become an important factor in dissemination of culture and light in rural districts. The steadily increasing network of village cinemas, permanent as well as mobile, is evidence of large cultural needs of the Polish countryside. In 1945 we had only 6 mobile cinemas which visited 120 places and showed films to 14,000 persons. In the first half of this year 154 village cinemas were already in operation throughout the country and gave 29,000 film showings attended by 4,700,000 persons.

The six-year plan provides for an enormous increase in the number of village cinemas. By the end of 1955 their number will reach the imposing figure of 3,000. The principle adopted in the six-year plan is to create township cinemas. In 1950 there will be on the average, 1 cinema for 6 rural townships. In 1955 every township will have its own cinema. (27 lines) Verbatim
 Dziennik Ludowy #264, Sept.27 only.

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FACTS AGAINST THE BBC.

Article

In connection with the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war, the BBC has made several attempts to distort facts referring to this period and to white-wash the "heroes of Munich". The essence of one of the extensive commentaries on this topic may be summarized thus: Chamberlain, Daladier and other Munich participants have always felt deep aversion towards Hitler, while at the same time sympathizing with the Soviet Union.

Lies of this sort are not an everyday practice, even with the BBC, for there is not the slightest possibility of supporting such a statement with anything resembling real facts. Thus, the London commentator has brought forth such a baseless argument as the alleged testimony of the well-known historical data of the Soviet Information Bureau, which was at one time published under the title: "Forgers of History". The BBC commentator pretends he does not know the real pre-war policy of the British government. But undeniable facts quoted in "Forgers of History" and the data contained in German documents, published by the Soviet Union, as well as in other archives, prove that the British diplomats in Munich persistently endeavoured to come to an understanding with Nazi Germany at the cost of the Soviet Union, with the intention of directing Nazi aggression eastward.

Even after the Munich policy of the Western ruling circles had set the whole world on fire, British reactionaries did not cease their base intrigues against the Soviet ally. Violating their obligations and solemn promises, they delayed the formation of a second front and only with a heavy heart did they finally deviate from this treacherous policy, after it became clear that the Soviet Army was able to defeat the enemy by its own forces. The British reactionaries in 1941, a particularly critical period in the war, met Hitler's secret envoys in Lisbon, in order to consider the possibility of a separate peace with Germany, behind the back of the Soviet Union.

It is a vain effort on the part of the BBC to utilize the anniversary of the outbreak of war as an occasion for anti-Soviet historical forgeries. The truth about the causes of war and who is guilty for it is, by now, known to all nations. False broadcasts from London cannot mislead anyone. The BBC has once more tried to fight against facts and it has once more been defeated by them.

Dziennik Ludowy, #261, Sept. 24 only, 146 lines-excerpts

NEW RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

Domestic despatch

Up to the present day, devaluation has been effected in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Canada, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, Greece, Israel, Egypt, Irak, Finland, Burma, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and in Ireland. In the immediate future, the devaluation of the western mark and of the currencies in several South American countries is expected.

The International Monetary Fund has approved new rates of exchange for 19 countries. One U.S. dollar is now the equivalent of: 6.91 Danish crowns, 7.14 Norwegian crowns, 5.18 Swedish crowns, 350 French francs, 1.10 Canadian dollars, 3.80 Dutch guilder, 3.80 Indonesian guilders, 4.76 Burmese rupees, 230 Finnish marks and 15,000 Greek

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drachmas. One-pound sterling now costs: 2.80 American dollars, 1 Indian rupee costs 0.21 U.S. dollar, 1 Australian pound costs 2.24 U.S. dollars, the Irish pound, the South African pound and the New Zealand pound cost 2.80 U.S. dollars, the Egyptian pound costs 2.87 U.S. dollars, the Israel pound costs 2.80 dollars.
Gazeta Handlowa, #16, Sept. 24 only, 39 lines-verbatim

OUR MILITANT TASK: PURITY OF PARTY RANKS. (Article by Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold, member of the Political Bureau of the Central committee in the Polish United Worker Party and Chairman of the Commission for Party Control.)

The problems of purity in party ranks and of party vigilance are inseparable. We cannot expect purity of ranks if there is no party vigilance. We should remember that there is a constant influx of former members of the petty bourgeoisie, of craftsmen and even former capitalists into the ranks of the worker class. They are the main source of factionalism, decomposition, disorganisation and internal disruption. The class enemy, fighting for his lost positions, resorts to all possible means and methods. These old, tested imperialistic methods include: provocation, infiltration of hostile agents into the worker movement and attempts to disrupt the revolutionary movement.

The following words, spoken by Rankovitch, should be a fearful warning for all the people's democratic countries: "We should gradually weaken the vigilance of neighbouring countries and draw the people's democracies into the orbit of Yugoslavia... We should rely upon nationalist and chauvinist elements in the army, the police and the state machine and on petty bourgeois elements in towns and particularly in rural districts".

It is only thanks to vigilance of our Party, which was sharpened as a result of warning signals from the All-Union Communist Party (of bolsheviks) - that the Party has succeeded in crushing deviation and thus thwarting plans of imperialistic organizers of diversion. We must remember and teach our party members, we must repeat to them daily that the enemy is defeated but not yet annihilated, that bitter class war continues, that with each day, with each victory, this war becomes more bitter, that the class enemy never surrenders without a fight. To be vigilant is to perceive the traitors, diversionists and enemy agents in time and to unmask their hostile activities. We should constantly and systematically raise the ideological level and class enlightenment of party members and learn how to recognize the treacherous enemy, often concealed under a mask. We must bring into effect the resolutions and the political line of the Party's Central Committee if we desire purity of party ranks and of ideological aspect among members.

Party control organs cannot confine themselves to dry, routine examination of how party resolutions are carried into effect. They must familiarize themselves with the style and methods of work of individual party cells and of their members. To maintain the purity of party members, to assure that the ideological aspect of members is in accordance with the general line, the whole party organization, leaders as well as the rank and file, must utilize Leninist methods of education, class vigilance and revolutionary steadfastness. They should contribute to ideological improvement by criticism and self-criticism

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of errors, by combating deviation, by constant study of Marxist-Leninist theory and through knowledge of how to link theory with practise. We should mobilize all our efforts to purify our ranks of outside and careerist elements and especially of enemies, who have infiltrated our party.

We would be disarming and misleading ourselves if we tried to state that there are no such elements in our party. There are still remnants of these elements and we must find them and expel them. We must remember that, through expulsion of alien and detrimental elements, every revolutionary party gains in power. Trybuna Ludu, #264, September 25 only, 554 lines-excerpts

"CARTE BLANCHE" FOR REVISIONISTS.

Article

The first session of the so-called "Parliament" in Bonn and the first official expose of "Chancellor" Adenauer are an international scandal of great significance in the light of the present situation. Not only were these declarations anti-Polish, hostile to the Potsdam agreement and simply mendacious but they revealed the whole depth of chauvinism and nationalism which form a basis for the policy of West-German "democrats". It is known that Adenauer declared in his speech that the West-German "Government" will never recognize the frontier on the Odra and Nysa.

Scenes which took place during the discussion were even more characteristic. They were evidence that the Bundestag in Bonn is, in overwhelming majority, a true copy of the Nazi Reichstag. A storm began when Reimann declared that the frontier on the Nysa and Odra was the frontier of peace. All deputies, with the sole exception of the Communists, started to roar and to whistle. The Western Powers have granted a "carte blanche" to the West-German "Government" and to its propaganda machine to conduct a retaliatory, chauvinist and anti-Polish policy. It appears that the attitude towards Poland is a perfect criterion of German usefulness to the aims of Anglo-Saxon policy. The more anti-Polish the German, the better and more useful he is to the American and British authorities. The "Government" of Bizonia is best proof of this fact. Rzeczpospolita, #263, September 24 and others, 188 lines-excerpts

A PRIZE

32 lines-verbatim

Article

The prominent writer and social leader, Louis Aragon has been singled out by the French government. The author of "The Communists" was not awarded a literary prize nor the "Legion d'honneur", because he did not comply with the required conditions. He was not a fascist, he did not collaborate with the Vichy government and he protested vigorously against France becoming an American colony. Aragon is only an outstanding writer, he only fought in the Resistance Movement and devoted his life to peace and socialism. For this reason, the government has singled him out by depriving him of civic rights. This order of the French authorities is no surprise to us. France, caught in the claws of her American benefactors, must keep up her international prestige in the West. Good times have come for former collaborationists and traitors who, free once more, are gaining in audacity. Fascists released from prison, reinstated and returned to favor, are again playing a prominent part in politics. The French government is careful to provide former Hitler adherents with the right company through proper "selection", to which Aragon has fallen victim. It is expected that the government will appoint a "Commission to investigate un-French activities" and will thus introduce order into French literature. In case of emergency, such a commission could be imported from the US under the Marshall plan. Kuznica, #39, October 2 only

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Official Journal of the
Polish Republic No.A-65
Warsaw, September 23, 1949.

PART II. Matters of National Economy

Item 858 Declaration No.2 by the Minister of Heavy
Industry issued in agreement with the
Chairman of the State Economic Planning
Commission concerning the transfer of
enterprises to State ownership.

Order of the Minister of Light Industry

Item 859 - concerning the establishment of compulsory
State administration for the "Lazur"
Chemical Works, Ltd. in Torun, 84 Grunwaldzka
Street.

Item 860 - concerning the establishment of compulsory
State Administration for the "Pomerska
Fabryka Farb" (Pomeranian Dye factory)
owned by J.Regal in Torun, 84 Grunwaldzka
Street.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Tuesday Sept. 27, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in October are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Saturday, October 1, 1949.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

OCTOBER 2 - DAY OF POWERFUL MANIFESTATIONS OF PEACE FORCES. RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEES. Article

"Together we constitute an inflexible and increasing force, which has the power to frustrate the war-mongers and to impose peace," - says, inter alia, the resolution passed by the National Conference of Peace Defenders' Committees. The resolution also states:

"We stand together with our great, reliable ally, the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries. We stand together with all peace-loving nations.

"We are a powerful force in the fight against American imperialists and against all those, who sell their national independence for Marshall dollars.

"We promise to improve our efficiency, to be vigilant against sabotage and to unmask our enemy. We promise to increase our efforts to strengthen the defensive forces of Poland".
 Trybuna Ludu #266 Sept. 27 and others Excerpts (81 lines)

ON THE EVE OF UNIFICATION OF THE PEASANT MOVEMENT Domestic Despatch

At the joint session of the Chief Councils of the Peasant Party and of the Polish Peasant Party on September 25, a resolution was passed to convoke a Merger Congress of the two peasant parties on November 27. The resolution states that the unification of the Polish peasant movement, in the spirit of radical peasant tradition, will be effected on the following bases:

- (1) strengthening the people's regime in Poland;
- (2) strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and closer fraternal cooperation with the leading force of the working class, the Polish United Worker Party;
- (3) strengthening Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and with the great family of people's democratic countries;
- (4) a program for reconstruction of the agricultural system;
- (5) defense of peace and struggle against the enemies of peace, American and Vatican capitalists.

Polska Zbrojna #265, Sept. 27 and others (126 lines) Excerpts

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MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI PROMOTES NAVAL OFFICERS. Domestic Despatch

The first graduation, after the war, of officers leaving the Naval Officers' School took place on September 25.

Marshal Zymierski took part in the festivity.

Marshal Zymierski delivered a speech, in which he declared, among others:

"If, today, we are masters on our Baltic coast, over 500 km. long, this is the result of the correct policy of the democratic camp, which is founded on an alliance with the Soviet Union and on military brotherhood of the magnificent Soviet Army with the reborn Polish Army." Zycie Warszawy #266 Sept.27 and others (48 lines) Excerpts

THOUSANDS OF NEW PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEES Article

Further information on preparations for International Peace Day are flowing in from all over the country. Peace Defenders' Committees, trade unions, youth and social organizations are mobilizing the broad masses for this campaign. Trybuna Ludu 266, Sept.27, 1949, excerpts, (103 lines) and others.

WE OPEN SCHOOLS, WE BUILD FACTORIES IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE THE STRENGTH OF POLAND AND PEACE. SPEECH OF PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ IN LODZ. Domestic Despatch

A joint festivity of the inhabitants of Lodz took place at the opening of a magnificent school building for the use of young workers from Karolewo.

Premier Cyrankiewicz, Minister of Public Administration Wolski and Minister of Education Skrzyszewski were present at the opening celebrations. The Premier said in part:

"We were not presented with the peace, which we now consolidate. Millions of people fought a hard fight for it. The number and strength of these people are constantly growing. The warmongers should remember that. Particularly those who have met in Bonn, those who continue Hitler's work. They should remember not only how Hitler began but how he ended.

"We must exercise great vigilance so that the unity of the Polish Nation in the fight for peace and in the consolidation of independence against warmongers will not be disrupted by efforts at penetration by foreign centers which are enemies of Poland and peace and friends of Germany and capitalists.

"The Polish nation and the people's regime will maintain stanch attitude in this. This attitude will also characterise the Polish working masses in consolidating the strength of Poland and in increasing the strength of the international camp of progress and peace, in consolidating independence, in tightening the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union and people's democracies." Zycie Warszawy #266, September 27 and others (95 lines) Excerpts

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NEW TYPE OF MENTAL ABERRATION Article

On the occasion of the announcement of the atomic explosion in Soviet Russia, General Bradley (Chief of the United Military Staff of the U.S.) declared:
 "We have expected that for four years and it will not influence our fundamental defence plans." (That means: aggressive plans, called "defensive" for reasons of decency.)

The above information, with the exception, of course, of the remark in parenthesis, - was broadcast by the "Voice of America" in the Polish programme on September 25, 1949 at 9.30 P.M.

"The Chiefs of the military staff of the American army received orders to revise strategic plans for the North Atlantic defence system". (That means, the system of aggression called "defense" as for reasons of decency.)

The above information with the exception, of course, of the remark in parenthesis - was broadcast by the London BBC in the Polish programme on September 25, 1949 at 7.30 P.M.

What can one believe, - even if one is chief of the U.S. military staff?

A typical atomic aberration. A new type of mental aberration based on bankers' phantasies.
 Zycie Warszawy, #266 September 27 only (30 lines) Verbatim.

WE LEARN RUSSIAN Domestic Despatch
 Katowice

In agreement with the Education and Culture Department of the Municipal Administration in Katowice, the Polish Soviet Friendship Circle at the State Primary School for Adults in Katowice is organizing courses in Russian for all inhabitants of Katowice.

Two courses are being planned: (1) for beginners, (2) for advanced students. The courses are free of charge and they will take place in evening hours.
 Dziennik Zachodni, #265, Sept. 26 only (13 lines) Verbatim

POLAND EXPRESSES FULL SOLIDARITY WITH FOREIGN
 SOVIET PROPOSAL TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE.
 AMBASSADOR WIERBLOWSKI'S SPEECH AT
 U.N. SESSION. Flushing Meadows, N.Y., Foreign Despatch

On Saturday Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, head of the Polish delegation, delivered a speech at the plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly and defined Poland's attitude.

He said that he must state with regret and bitterness that statesmen of certain great powers, unmindful of the lesson taught by history, are departing from the principles of honest international co-operation, which were formulated clearly and unambiguously in the UN Charter, and are entering the path of unilateral acts and faits accomplis.

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He pointed out that in the field of struggle for peace, the past year has undoubtedly brought considerable achievements. Parallel with the broad masses' struggle for peace, oppressed peoples fighting for independence in Asia and outside Asia are also achieving successes. An impressive example of this fact is offered by China, which is expelling exploitation and foreign influence from its national territory once for all.

On the other hand, those who are striving to foment a new war have been making feverish efforts to consolidate their forces. The Western European Union has been called into existence. The North Atlantic Pact has been signed and the war potential of West Germany and Japan is being rebuilt. The past year has also been a period of intensified interference in domestic affairs of many countries and a period of attacks on the very principle of sovereignty.

Disregarding Potsdam resolutions concerning democratization and demilitarization of Germany, Hitlerite, chauvinist and revisionist elements, protected by the occupying powers, are gradually coming into power.

By contrast, the situation in the eastern part of Germany indicates that it is possible to settle the German problem in accordance with democratic principles, provided the occupation authorities are consistent in pursuing a policy aimed at creation of a united, democratic German state.

Proceeding, Ambassador Wierblowski pointed out that vital interests of western European countries have again been trampled in consequence of a devaluation carried out under duress. This will, of course, facilitate economic penetration of American monopolies into western European countries and will make the latter even more dependent on the United States.

"Another problem facing the present session", said the Polish delegate, "is the problem of aid to economically backward countries. Aid to these countries should not turn them into raw material bases to be used by great monopolies."

Against the background of the situation under discussion, the tendency to convert the U.N. into a tool of the Anglo-American bloc is clearly visible.

Further, the Polish delegate emphasized that, apart from the Soviet delegate, none of the representatives of the great powers has brought forward any definite proposal aimed at improving the existing situation.

"On behalf of the Polish nation and of the Government of the Polish Republic", said Ambassador Wierblowski, "We express full solidarity with the Soviet proposal and invite the Assembly to support it unanimously."

Dziennik Ludowy #264 September 27, 1949 and others
(200 lines)

Excerpts.

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AMERICAN PROPAGATOR OF FASCIST
 IDEAS DECORATED BY POPE Foreign Despatch
 New York (Telepress)

The Pope has awarded the Knight's Cross of St. Sylvester to the famous American press magnate, William Randolph Hearst.

Hearst is a champion of American fascism in the United States and his activities resemble those of the shameless racist Streicher, the propagator of fascist ideas in Hitlerian Germany. In the Summer of 1934 Hearst came to Germany and founded his support for Nazism on a solid financial basis. At that time, he signed a contract with Hitler's Government to receive \$400,000 a year for supplying information from his agencies and for propagating Hitlerism in the columns of his periodicals in the United States. Hearst, who was awarded the Iron Cross by Hitler, has now been decorated by the Pope.

Polska Zbrojna #265, Sept. 27 only (27 lines) Verbatim

IMPUDENT MOVE OF GERMAN REVISIONISTS Foreign Despatch
 Berlin (Telepress)

The so-called "Union of Residents of the Free City of Gdansk", an organization created and supported by the Anglo-Saxon occupation authorities and recently transferred to their subordinate puppet Western German Government, protested today against the "transformation of Gdansk into a purely Polish city."

"The "Union" complains that hundreds of Polish families from Central Poland have been moved to "Danzig" and demands that the new Government should "help" in removing these Polish families back to their own country.

Since Adenauer and Heuss attacked the Odra-Nysa border, as the principal point in their program which, besides that point, contains only slogans glorifying "free" private initiative, there is not the slightest doubt that the Anglo-Americans have entrusted their revisionist "union" to the right people.

Polska Zbrojna #265, Sept. 27, 1949 only (27 lines) Verbatim

ACCUSED ACTED ON IMPERIALISTS' ORDERS.
 GROUNDS FOR THE SENTENCE ON RAJK AND
 HIS ASSOCIATES. Budapest (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Hungarian press has published the principal grounds for the sentence issued by the Hungarian People's Court in the trial of Rajk and his fellow defendants.

The Hungarian People's Court, in its sentence underlines that the defendants have, in their criminal activity, executed the orders of imperialist forces, and particularly cooperated with the shock troops of imperialist warmongers, i.e. the fascist-terrorist Tito clique. World imperialist forces, using the defendants in an open or hidden manner, combatted human progress, the achievements of democracy and socialism in Hungary, preparing the ground for bloody fascist terror against the working masses. The working people demand complete liquidation of their enemies, defense of their creative work, national freedom and peace, defense against conspirators and spies in the service of foreign imperialist:

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The People's Court has the mission to defend the interests of the people and the Hungarian People's Republic. The sentence, therefore, complies with the juridical appraisal of the crimes committed and with the sense of justice of the Hungarian nation.

Kurier Codzienny, #266, Sept. 27 and others, 117 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

DAY OF GREAT TRIUMPH FOR POLISH WORKERS AND ENGINEERS. SUCCESSFUL TEST CRUISE OF S.S. "SOLDEK". Domestic despatch

The S.S. "Soldek", the first of a series of coal and ore carrying vessels of Polish construction made her first test cruise. She left the Gdansk shipyard basin at 10 A.M. and returned at 7.30 P.M. The vessel covered 60 sea miles in 9 and a half hours. Two tugs, "Atlas" and "Cyklop", towed the S.S. "Soldek" from the port. Captain Julian Laskowski, one of the oldest and most experienced pilots of the port of Gdansk, piloted the vessel, which is commanded by Captain Zbigniew Rybianski. Many shipyard experts, representatives of the Gdynia America Line, Lloyd's Register, press, radio, film, etc. were aboard the S.S. "Soldek".

Having left the port at 11.30 A.M., the vessel followed the Gdansk Gdynia-Hel route, then turned east to a point 16 sea miles from the Hel peninsula and returned to the port by the same route. The vessel made several technical tests during the cruise: tests of the main engine, steering mechanism, circulation steering by remote control and without, steering by hand, dropping anchor, testing of the anchor winch, of ballast pumps, inspection of quarters, sanitary equipment, etc. was effected. All these tests gave satisfactory results. The movement of the rudder from one extreme to the other took ten seconds while Lloyd's standards allow thirty seconds for this action. The execution of a full circle of the vessel took 6 minutes to start board and 5 minutes to port. The diameter of a full circle of the vessel is 250 metres; i.e. three times the length of the vessel. Her speed was 11.7 knots at 105 revolutions.

These figures prove the great sea qualities of the first vessel of Polish construction. All experts certified that "Soldek" is a good ship in every respect, which augurs well for other units of the same series. Pilot Captain Laskowski said that he had not been sure whether construction of the entire series, without testing the prototype, is not too risky.

But the test has proved that it was worth while taking that risk, for the quality of the boat is high. Lloyd's expert, Mr. Trenchard, said that the machinery works as smoothly as a "sewing machine".

The test cruise of S.S. "Soldek" had the features of a historical event, for it was the first cruise of a vessel produced in a Polish shipyard.

Dziennik Baltycki, #264, Sept. 25 and others,
93 lines-verbatim

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POWER INDUSTRY COMBINE IN BIALYSTOK DISTRICT FULFILLED THREE-YEAR PLAN
Domestic despatch

All branches of the Power Industry Combine in the Bialystok District completed the three-year production plan by September 21. The Bialystok power house exceeded the plan by 4%, 13 days ahead of schedule. Also in the field of construction and reconstruction of high tension lines and installation of electricity in villages, boroughs and towns in Bialystok Province, the Power Industry Combine may boast of many achievements. Between January 1947 and September 21 the Combine brought electricity to 13 towns and boroughs, viz. Lomza, Wysokie Mazowieckie, Ostrow Mazowiecki, Zambrow, Lapy, Malkinia, Horoszcza, Sokoly, Siematycze, Augustow, Raczki and Sejny as well as 46 villages and rural settlements.

Workers and employees of the Power Industry Combine in Bialystok District have pledged to produce, within the current year, about 6,000,000 kilowatt hours in excess of plan and to bring electricity to 55 villages and 15 boroughs and settlements. Thanks to the Three-Year Plan, the Bialystok Province has been covered with a dense network of high and low tension lines. 230 kilometres of new high tension lines have been constructed and several hundreds kilometers of low tension lines repaired. Only 120 kilometres of electric lines were constructed here in 20 years before the war. Up to the end of 1949, the Power Industry Combine will complete further 160 kilometers of lines.

Rzeczpospolita, #266, September 27 and others, 40 lines-verbatim

VERDICT IN TRIAL OF PERSONS GUILTY OF ABUSES IN PURCHASING TEXTILE RAW-MATERIALS. Domestic despatch

The trial of persons guilty of abuses in connection with purchase of flax, hemp and wool, effected by the Lodz branch of the Peasant Self-Help Cooperative, ended in the Lodz Court of Appeals on September 26. Jozef Szulc, the principal defendant, was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment, Muchanowicz to 8 years, Berger to 6 years, Bartyzel and Zieniewicz to 4 years and Lofik to 3 years. Defendant Bucholc was acquitted.

Rzeczpospolita, #266, September 27 and others, 12 lines-verbatim

S.S. LECH RAISED. SPLENDID FEAT OF GAL SALVAGE TEAMS.

Domestic despatch

The work of GAL (Gdynia America Line) salvage teams on raising the S.S. "Lech", which sank in the Baltic last year after striking a mine, was successfully terminated on September 21. By means of floats constructed in the Szczecin dockyards, the ship was raised from the sea-bottom and towed to the island of Moen. Some of the cargo was salvaged (flour, wax, zinc). The S.S. Lech will be repaired in the Danish dockyard, in Naakskov. The raising of the S.S. Lech from the sea-bottom was the first achievement of this kind in the history of Polish marine salvage.

Trybuna Ludu, #266, Sept. 27 only, verbatim, 22 lines

FOR SPOLIATIVE FARMING - THREE MANAGERS IN COURT. Domestic despatch

The trial, according to summary procedure, of three economic saboteurs, former officials of the District Administration of Government Estates (PNZ) in Olsztyn, started on September 26 in the Olsztyn Court

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of Appeals. The defendants are: the former Director of the District Administration of Government Estates in Olsztyn, Jan Koziell-Poklewski, the former head of the personnel section of PNZ, Stefan Kossakowski and the former head of the agricultural section, Jerzy Binzer. As an example of their mismanagement, the indictment quotes the fact that an area of over 900 hectares, planted with potatoes, was subsequently ploughed over. As a result of the defendants' detrimental activity, the district Administration of Government Estates in Olsztyn suffered losses exceeding 75,000 zlotys.

The principal defendant, Koziell-Poklewski (former Tsarist officer and subsequently in the service of the Polish pre-war regime), was lessee of a number of private estates before the war. He was known for his hostile attitude towards workers. During the occupation, Koziell-Poklewski, then the manager of a series of estates in Nowosiolki, Oszmiana County, cooperated with the Germans, obeyed their orders, forced peasants to deliver high quotas of produce to the Germans and treated Polish workers with cruelty. Poklewski has already been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for active cooperation with the Germans. The trial continues.

Rzeczpospolita, #266, September 27, only, 44 lines-verbatim

NEW CEMENT FACTORY IN WIERZBICA RECEIVES MACHINERY FROM SOVIET UNION.

Domestic despatch

Geological investigations have shown that the Holy Cross Mountains, a chain in Kielce county, are one of the oldest mountainous formations in Poland, abounding in mineral deposits. Therefore, The State Geological Institute has, for some time, been carrying out ceaseless drilling in search for various minerals.

Preliminary work began in April last. One of the greatest difficulties was the problem of water. It has been solved by the State Geological Institute which, after having carried out drillings, found an abundant source of water required for cement production and sanitary hygienic installations.

Water is necessary for production of cement by the so-called "wet method", consisting of mixing the compounds of cement clinker with water and baking it in a cement furnace. Now machinery and factory equipment are arriving, supplied by the Soviet Union on basis of barter trade between Poland and the USSR.

The construction of a factory, including piping and installing electric light equipment in the workers' settlement, is provided in the six-year plan. This will be one of the largest factories of this type in Kielce county and, generally, one of the largest in Poland.

The cement factory in Wierzbica will shortly produce cement of good quality, which will undoubtedly contribute to accelerate the rebuilding of our devastated country, rising from ruins.

Dziennik Ludowy, #264, September 27 only

44 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

PEOPLE'S CHINA REINFORCES PEACE CAMP

Lead Editorial

At a moment when capitalist America and pseudo-socialist England both show a desire to make the other party bear the brunt of the impending capitalist crash, things are happening in the Far East, much more important for the future of mankind than the question, whether it will be the British or the Americans that will more effectively exploit that part of the world, which has not yet been freed from the fetters of capitalism. The great liberative civil war in China is drawing to a close and a nation of 400,000,000 will at last be able to take its rightful place among the greatest powers of the world.

History is moving forward upon its course and there is no force in the world that could stop 400,000,000 people, who feel that they have become free and have acquired the right to determine their own fate. Today China is free nearly in its entirety and, for the first time, she is really independent, for she has been liberated not only from foreign invaders but from domestic exploiters as well.

In Peking which, after many years, has again been restored to its rank of the main center of Chinese history, the victorious Mao Tse Tung has proclaimed creation of the Chinese People's Republic and has stated that the Chinese people have joined the great family of peace and freedom-loving nations.

A truth of tremendous importance to the entire world is contained in his words: in the epoch of bondage and domestic oppression, 400,000,000 Chinese people formed a separate world closed to outsiders. However, as soon as they felt themselves free, People's China abandoned every kind of isolationism. When starting upon a new era in its long history of many thousand years, People's China solemnly announces its international solidarity with all nations which, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, form the great peace camp.

The accession of 400,000,000 free Chinese people to that camp definitely tips the scales in our favor.
Kurjer Codzienny #263 Sept. 23 and others (180 lines) Excerpts

PARENTS DEMAND RETURN OF CHILDREN
SHIPPED TO GERMANY.

Domestic Despatch

The Polish Red Cross is constantly being alarmed by parents whose children have been shipped by the IRO (International Refugee Organization) to Canada. Citizen Stanislaw Wyrzykowski declares:

"I have done all I could in order to hasten the return of my daughter, Wanda.

"I wrote to Switzerland. I was at the IRO in Hoza Street. They do not treat children better than Hitler did."

Citizen Wyrzykowski has long ago submitted all the papers, required of him, he has also sent papers to the IRC, where he received the reply that the matter will be settled in a short time. In spite of this, the child has not returned to its father up to the present moment. Zycie Warszawy #263, Sept. 24 only
Verbatim (17 lines)

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POLISH DELEGATION'S STATEMENTS

AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Foreign Despatch

Members of the Polish delegation to the UN General Assembly took part in the plenary session, discussing the agenda submitted for approval by the General (Steering) Committee ,

Minister Drohojowski demanded the withdrawal from the agenda of the matter of alleged infringement of the peace treaty by Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. He said that accusation against those countries is part of a propaganda campaign conducted by a certain group of States. That group uses religious problems as a political tool.

The Polish delegate declared that if the above matter is included on the agenda, Poland will do everything possible to prevent the misuse of religion for political propaganda objectives and to reveal the moral qualifications of the authors of slanders cast against the three mentioned people's democratic countries. Discussing the problem from a legal angle, Minister Drohojowski declared that the above problem is outside U.N. jurisdiction and represents interference in domestic affairs of States, which are punishing political traitors.

Dr. Suchy demanded the withdrawal of the so-called Greek problem from the agenda. "The independence and security of Greece and Albania are actually menaced by the United States and by their former and new allies. The problem of the independence of Greece and of peace in the Balkans can be solved only by negotiation and agreement between the great Powers" - said Dr. Suchy.

Dr. Lachs opposed the placing of the matter of the so-called "U.N. Guard" on the agenda. He said that the U.N. Charter does not provide for such an institution, because the creators of the U.N. did not intend to make a "Super State" of that organization. Dziennik Ludowy #261 Sept. 24 and others (231 lines) Excerpts

IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST AGENTS Article

The unmasking of the Rajk band is a great blow to Anglo-Saxon imperialists and their Titoist associates.

The unmasking of that band reveals the low and vile elements used by imperialism and its Titoist partners for the struggle against people's democracy. On one side stand the masses of millions grouped round the Hungarian Worker Party, forging the foundations of Socialism; on the other side there is a band of experienced spies and provocateurs, hired agents and poorly masked fascists.

The unmasking of Rajk and of his associates has strengthened the Hungarian Republic and furnishes evidence that the people's regime and the Marxist-Leninist Party annihilate and destroy the most perfidious provocations of imperialist agents. The unmasking of Rajk has also revealed that the class enemy, domestic and foreign, does not rest for a single moment in his struggle against the people's regime, that the enemy uses every means, including provocation, to overthrow the people's regime, which he hates, and

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to transform democratic countries into imperialist colonies.

The struggle against these revealed imperialistic methods requires increased vigilance on the part of Communist and Worker parties. Trybuna Ludu #255 Sept.16 and others (168 lines) Excerpts

MEAT ON SALE IN WARSAW DURING ENTIRE WEEK,
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 27 - NO MORE QUEUES. Domestic Despatch

In view of consumers' complaints and, in order to render meat supply in Warsaw more efficient, the Minister of Domestic Trade has approved a reorganization of retail meat sales effective September 27.

Retail meat sales will be conducted throughout the whole week, except Sundays and holidays. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and Thursdays from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. every week are reserved for retail sale against ration cards or work-establishments' lists. On Mondays from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. and on Tuesdays, from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. sale without ration cards will take place.

In order to facilitate efficient organization, ration cards will be stamped by registering shops with the days when they can purchase meat, so that they are evenly distributed throughout the week; each week individual consumers will receive meat on a different day.

In view of the fact that many shops have been overburdened with the number of registered ration cards, it has been decided that in case the upper limit of a shop's handling capacity is exceeded, the shop may transfer ration cards to another distributing center, informing consumers through a notice in the shop-window. The new organization of retail meat sale is being introduced because of an increase in meat supply for Warsaw and the fact that more people will now be entitled to ration cards. The order concerning the days for distribution is effective from Sept.27; the new manner of registering ration cards is effective from Oct.3. Rzeczpospolita Sept.24 and others (47 lines) Verbatim

REVISIONIST CAMPAIGN IN TRIZONIA'S PUPPET PARLIAMENT.
REMNANTS OF HITLERISM DEMAND... NEW ANSCHLUSS OF AUSTRIA
Bonn (PAP) Foreign Despatch

During the Bundestag (Federal Parliament) discussions, a number of deputies came out with revisionist slogans. Their remarks concerning Slav nations were marked by conceit, characteristic of German chauvinists.

They were answered by the Communist Deputy, Walter Fisch, who sharply condemned the baiting, conducted against Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"It is revolting", said Fisch, "to speak about German 'achievements' in Poland and Czechoslovakia. People in these countries know these 'achievements', for they still remember Oswiecim, Majdanek and Lidice." Finishing his speech, Fisch condemned the German agents of warmongers.

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During this shocking discussion, some deputies demanded revision of the German-Austrian frontier and called unequivocally for an Anschluss. The deputies, of whom a great part had sat in the Nazi Reichstag and had voted for unlimited power for Hitler, acclaimed this postulate with enthusiasm. Trybuna Ludu #264, Sept.25 and others (60 lines) Excerpts

POLISH UNIVERSITY STUDENT ASSOCIATION FIGHTS FOR
DEMOCRATIZATION OF COLLEGES AND FOR PROGRESSIVE
SPIRIT IN LEARNING. Domestic Despatch

New, responsible tasks have been placed, by the new school-year on the large and constantly increasing organization of the Polish University Student Association. The Vice-Chairman of the Central Leadership of the Association, S. Zawadzki, spoke concerning these tasks to a Polish Press Agency representative. He said, inter alia:

"We shall place a particular stress on the fight for a progressive spirit in learning and for familiarization of students with Marxism-Leninism and with achievements of leading Soviet science. With this in view, we shall continue courses on Marxism, which were started last year and which raise the ideological level of our members and unorganized colleagues." Trybuna Ludu #264, Sept.25 only (81 lines) Excerpts

U.S. AND THE NEAR EAST.
"BLESSINGS" OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.
(Part I)

Article

The Countries of the Near East are an object of interest for American imperialism, for three reasons: as a source of raw materials, as war bases and as territory through which important lines of communication pass, uniting the mother country with its colonies and dependent countries. The notorious "Communist bogey" is cited as the "reason" for American expansion in the Near East. American imperialists are primarily subjugating the countries adjacent to the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, i.e. Turkey, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan and also the Arab countries.

The United States has granted Turkey a loan of \$100,000,000. for modernisation of her army. On directives from American "advisers", the Turkish ruling clique is militarising the country at the expense of the national budget. American aid, according to the Truman doctrine, is limited to the supply of weapons, airplanes, tanks and cannon.

The situation in adjacent Iran is similar. Iranian frontiers were magnanimously recognised by American imperialists as "their own" frontiers.

In Saudi Arabia, considered the "second strategic line" in the Far East, the Americans are applying similar methods. Irak has also become an object of imperialist expansion of American capital.

The tentacles of American monopolies have also captured Egypt, Syria and Israel. The methods of expansion are identical:

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"aid" in the form of loans on onerous terms and the capture of key economic positions in those countries, thereby depriving them of freedom and resources and increasing their misery.

Recently imperialist circles have been fostering the creation, on the Atlantic Bloc pattern, of a bloc of countries in the Near East. But American expansion and imperialist machinations are arousing resistance of people's masses and the growth of national-liberation movements, of which we shall write in the next article. Polska Zbrojna #261, Sept.23 only (128 lines) Excerpts

RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANS UNDER BBC AUSPICES Article

Whoever thinks that the Anglo-Saxons have given up educating the Germans, is greatly mistaken. Although Trizonia has received, a "President" and a "Government" and the licensing system for the German press has been abolished by grace of the Western occupants, Washington and London have not abandoned moulding German public opinion in a "democratic" spirit of the Western brand. The main propaganda trumpets for Germany are the "Voice of America" and the BBC. The methods for educating Germans in the spirit of "Western Democracy" are illustrated by a BBC broadcast recently heard by us.

To begin with, the BBC recommends to Germans their new "Federal President", Professor Heuss as a representative of German "humanism". Thus Goebbels was promoted to the same rank of "humanist", as former editor of "Das Reich", in which the "humanistic" President published his articles.

Next, the BBC, familiar with its listeners' tastes, acquired by murdering innocent people in occupied countries, treated them to a broadcast about a game of ping-pong with human skulls. The story in that broadcast was patterned on criminal pornography of American best-sellers.

But that is not all. In order to put the re-educated Germans into an appropriate mood, the BBC finally broadcast a grim story, entitled: "London in 1984." This is supposed to be a description of London conquered by "totalitarians", which means communists, according to the nomenclature adopted by Western "democrats."

The broadcast, full of nonsense and trash, is accompanied by music expressing the awesomeness of the situation and does not omit scenes of tortures, which are so pleasing to the ears of reeducated Germans and which are realistically described by appropriate sound effects.

It is not surprising that, in the atmosphere of such lessons in "democracy", offered to Germans through the ether, the luxuriant growth of neo-Hitlerism and revisionism is thriving in Trizonia.
Polska Zbrojna #264, Sept.26 and others
(64 lines) Verbatim

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LAW SCHOOL IN WROCLAW TRAINS NEW JUDGES AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Domestic despatch

The third course for judges and public prosecutors began in the Wroclaw School on June 1, 1949. Teaching at the lectures and seminars is based on Marxist principles, so that the ideology of future judges and public prosecutors will be based on progressive science. The School Principal lays great stress on political education of the students and is thoroughly supported in his work by the basic party organization and by the school self-government.

Citizen Zygmunt Kasinski, a judge in the Appeal Court, is the present Principal of the School; Citizen Wladyslaw Dymant, the political instructor at the school, is a graduate of this school. Citizen Dymant is the best example of social promotion. After having returned from the USSR, he worked as a miner in the Bialy Kamien (White Stone) mine; he was subsequently called to the post of assistant in the PPR (Polish Worker Party) Political School in Walbrzych, and afterwards he was chosen by the party for a public prosecutors' course. At present, he acts as public prosecutor's assistant in the Prosecution Department of the Appeal Court in Wroclaw and is a lecturer on political subjects in the present course at the same time.

Dziennik Zachodni, #264, Sept. 25 only, 93 lines-verbatim

NEVER, NEVER, WILL THE FRENCH NATION FIGHT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - The newspaper "Pravda" published the text of a speech delivered by the prominent poet, Louis Aragon on the occasion of the tenth anniversary ceremony of Tadjik literature in Moscow.

"We are an American colony. I assure you, however, that the nation which conquered the Bastille is now repeating the words of Thorez: 'Never, never, will the French nation fight against the Soviet Union! We shall learn from Lenin and Stalin how to destroy the prisons of nations.'"

Rzeczpospolita, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 27 lines-excerpts

AMERICAN MONOPOLY ON EXPLOITATION OF TRIZONIA. Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - The paper "Izviestia" points to growing alarm in London in connection with the increasingly distinct anti-British policy of the U.S. in Western Germany. Official declarations of American personages show that the U.S. does not intend to admit any one to participation in the exploitation of Western Germany. James Riddleberger, political adviser of the U.S. Commissioner in Western Germany stated not long ago that none but the American line will be implemented in Western Germany. Stressing that the lackeys of Western Germany immediately fulfill the wishes of their American master, "Izviestia" points to the lack of consideration, with which the German partners of American monopolies dislodge their English competitors. For instance, Mr. Nordkow, the present manager of an automobile factory in Brunswick, who was once general manager of the American General Motors firm, openly boasts that German car exports have obtained access even to England, while the export of English cars decreases constantly.

This is the way, - "Izviestia" concludes, - by which England reaps the results of the policy of her governing circles, which are

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restoring the power of the Krupos and of the Thyssens in Western Germany.

Rzeczpospolita, #265, Sept. 26 and others, 38 lines-verbatim

GDYNIA'S PATRIOTIC PRIESTS CONFIRM
FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

The number of patriotic priests who express their views concerning recent Vatican enunciations is constantly increasing. They stress the necessity for friendly cooperation of the entire nation to rebuild the country and for proper settlement of relations between the State and the Church. Three of their statements are published below.

"I have been surprised by the fact that the Pope has accused our People's Homeland of religious intolerance. Religion is being taught in all schools and there has not been an instance of refusal of religious solace to anyone who desired it.

"I think that in the present situation, all patriotic priests should actively participate in reconstruction of our ravaged country .

"We should contribute, according to our possibilities, to construction of a regime of social justice which will right the wrongs of many centuries!"

(Signed) Rev. Franciszek Rolewski, Curate

"I cannot agree with false reports, which are being spread throughout the world, concerning alleged restriction of our holy Catholic religion by the People's Government. Each day brings new evidence of help and protection, given to the Church by the Polish Government and its head, the President of the State. No one will believe that religion is being restricted. Everyone in Poland is free to perform religious practices. I know that if it were not for State assistance, our churches could not be reconstructed so quickly."

(Signed) Rev. E. Makowski

Catechist in the Secondary and Higher School of Commerce in Gdynia.

"I am surprised that there are people who deny well-known and indisputable facts. People who attend church and children who are taught religion in schools are not molested at all. Every Polish Catholic is perfectly aware that the Government is spending great sums of money on the reconstruction of churches; thanks to State appropriations, the Church of Our Lady in Gdansk, the Wroclaw Cathedral and many other churches, are being rebuilt.

(Signed) Rev. Tadeusz Danielewicz, Vicar in the Cisowa-Gdynia Dziennik Baltycki #259 Sept. 20. and others Excerpts Parish (170 lines)

SOCIALISM MEANS PEACE -

CAPITALISM MEANS WAR. (Article written especially for "Trybuna Ludu" by Vsevolod Ivanov)

Everybody who works, everybody who desires social justice, everybody who realises that social justice, which means socialism, has been achieved in the Soviet Union, must acknowledge that the Soviet Union is the height of civilization and culture, that it is

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the peak from which one may see all that man has achieved, what he still must achieve and what he will achieve for certain. From this summit one can clearly see all the governments, banks, cartels, factories which are beyond the seas and in which a new war is being eagerly prepared.

According to the opinion of capitalists, the destruction of millions of people, tortures, concentration camps, prisons, devastation of towns and villages, famine, misery, illness, - in a word, all that which is connected with war, - are a reality and a necessity.

Unusual and unbelievable! Capitalism does not need peace. What is more, capitalism cannot live in peace. The whole capitalistic social structure is built on violence and is able to produce only implements of violence, for a policy of violence and of lies.

"While air-planes of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies, when proceeding to other countries, carry messengers of peace and work, who tell people how peace and work are effected by free men, - the air-planes of the United States and of England bring generals to Europe, in order that they may work on plans for the future war against the USSR and people's democracies.

While ships of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies, when sailing to strange oceans and seas, carry wheat, timber, iron ore and machines, the ships of the United States and of England bring munitions, tanks and guns hidden under a thin cover of wheat and tinned meat.

You will not succeed, gentlemen - capitalists!
Nations of the whole globe want no war!

The nations of the whole world do not want war!
That is the reason for their union with the Soviet Union, -
with that consistent and indomitable fighter for peace.

Nations want neither new destruction, nor new sacrifices, nor a new wave of death. This wish is supported by the deeds of millions of working people in the whole world. And to those millions of working crowds, we, the working masses of the Soviet Union send wishes for work and peace, and the warm greetings of battle from people who were the first to destroy the yoke of capitalistic slavery, who have lifted the banner of peace and liberty with their strong hands and who have never left that banner for an hour nor for a single minute and who will keep that banner of Lenin and Stalin - for ever!
Trybuna Ludu, #263, only Sept.24
(240 lines) Excerpts.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
Warsaw, Poland
Monday, Sept. 26, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

UNDER SLOGAN OF DEFENSE OF PEACE, ALLIANCE WITH WORKERS AND STRUGGLE FOR NEW VILLAGE, CHIEF COUNCILS OF SL AND PSL PASSED RESOLUTION FOR MERGER OF POLISH PEASANT MOVEMENT.
MERGER CONGRESS ON NOVEMBER 27

Domestic Despatch

At a joint session of the Chief Councils of the Peasant Party (SL) and of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) in Warsaw on September 25 a resolution to merge the peasant movement was passed.

Sejm Marshal Kowalski outlined the ideological bases for the merger of the peasant movement. The bases are: a worker-peasant alliance, alliance with the Soviet Union and a program for transformation of the agricultural system. A resolution was passed, stating in part: "The Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party, deeply convinced that the merger of the peasant movement will further strengthen the camp of people's democracy which, under the leadership of the working class and its party, the Polish United Worker Party, is creating a better future for the working masses in villages and towns, have decided to convoke a Merger Congress of the Peasant Parties on November 27 in Warsaw.
Zycie Warszawy #265, Sept. 26, 1949 and others (75 lines) Excerpts

IMPORTANT ROLE OF WOMEN'S LEAGUE LEADERS IN ENLIGHTENMENT OF WOMEN. WOMEN'S LEAGUE CONFERENCE. Domestic Despatch

The National Conference of Social Work Leaders in the Women's League began in Warsaw on September 25. Dr. Wasilkowska, Vice-President of the Chief Council of the League, delivered a speech concerning the tasks of female social work leaders. They should teach women: to love the People's Homeland, cordial friendship for the foremost defender of peace, i.e. the Soviet Union and vigilance for the actions of internal and foreign enemies.
Zycie Warszawy #265, Sept. 26, and others (33 lines) Excerpts

PROTEST OF POLISH PRESS, CONCERNING AFFAIR OF LOUIS ARAGON.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the fact that Louis Aragon has been deprived of civic rights by Queuille's reactionary government, the Presidium of Polish Press Trade Unions has sent the following resolution to the French Press Trade Union: "On behalf of the Polish press we protest against the deprivation of the prominent French writer and editor general of "Ce Soir", Louis Aragon of his civic rights." Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #264, September 25, and others (32 lines)

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PRIMATE OF POLAND ON RECONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL. Communiqué

We desire to reconstruct the Capital so that it may regain its character of a city of relics, of a rich and honourable past, so dear to the nation.

With this in view, the Central Council for the Reconstruction of Warsaw and the Primate's Council for Reconstruction of Warsaw Churches, have signed an agreement for collaboration in the matter of reconstruction of the Capital and its churches.

According to the Agreement, the clergy subordinate to us, will take part in the work of the Citizens' Committee for Reconstruction of the Warsaw Capital on all organization levels and will pay contributions for the purpose of reconstruction. The general collection campaign, outside the churches, for the purpose of reconstruction of churches, will be included in the annual plan, which will be mutually agreed. Special income producing undertakings for the reconstruction of churches will be organized in the same way. The contributions paid by the Clergy will be used for the same purpose.

The efforts, concentrated to-day on the Capital, will be extended to the whole country, in a short time.

The Catholic Clergy will encourage the population to make donations for the reconstruction of the Capital and its churches. This will bring mutual benefit.

Having such great aims in mind, we want to conduct them in a spirit of brotherly harmony. We ask all Polish Catholics to increasingly support the joint work of the nation, together with their priests.

Warsaw, June 1949

(Signed) † Stefan Wyszyński
Primate of Poland

Slowo Powszechne #260 Sept. 25 only (114 lines) Excerpts

RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL CHURCHES IN WROCLAW Domestic Despatch

Intensive work on reconstruction and conservation of historical churches in Wroclaw is being carried on with capital investment funds from the Ministry of Culture and Art and from the Ministry of Construction. The restoration of the Capuchin Friars Church was recently completed. Conservation work on the Piast Cathedral and repair of St. Magdalen's Church and of St. Vincent's Church is proceeding. Polska Zbrojna #264, Sept. 26 and others (12 lines)
Verbatim

UNCEASING GROWTH OF WORLD ANTI-WAR FORCES.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE DEFENDERS IN WARSAW
TO DEFEND UNITY OF PEACE CAMP IN POLAND BY
STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION. Domestic Despatch

The National Conference of Peace Defense Committees took place in Warsaw on September 25. The conference established the ideological line for celebration of International Peace Day and discussed organizational preparations.
Zycie Warszawy #265, Sept. 26 and others (245 lines) Excerpts

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CATHOLICS IN WARMIA AND MAZURIA REGIONS OF POLAND
DEMAND PERMANENT CHURCH ADMINISTRATION. Domestic Despatch

Warmia and Mazuria, like other regions in the Recovered Territories, constitute a Roman-Catholic diocese, subordinated to a German bishop. Although the "Bischof von Ermland" (Bishop of Warmia) is staying in Western Germany, this does not hinder him in performing his church duties, dexterously combined with political activity. The Warmia Diocese has only an apostolic administrator and the situation in parishes is also provisional. There is no doubt that this status encourages German revisionists and constitutes grist for the warmongers' mill.

This attitude of the Vatican has been answered by spontaneous action of the Olsztyn Province population. It is carried on by Parish Councils, headed by Catholic leaders and by National Councils, which represent the people's masses. As a result of this self-mobilization of public opinion, thousands of signatures have been placed on letters to Primate Wyszynski. The writers demand that the Primate intervene in the Vatican concerning establishment of a permanent church administration in Olsztyn Province. Also many priests publicly express their solidarity with their parishioners' attitude and with the policy of the people's Government. Meetings in villages are especially characteristic. Peasants who consider the Vatican's attitude towards People's Poland as a personal injury, express their indignation in plain, direct language. Workers, peasants and members of the working intelligentsia in Olsztyn Province have great esteem for loyal priests. They have their place in the ranks of builders of People's Poland. But there is no place for the enemies of the people, for priests like Gurgacz, who consider murder an ethical action, or like Janusz, nor for spiritual patrons of gangs and agents of foreign powers hostile to Poland. Protests of the Olsztyn population are increasingly numerous. Warmia and Mazuria demand that the Vatican recognize Polish sovereignty in this region
Trybuna Ludu #265, September 26 only (138 lines) Excerpts

FOREIGN

EAST WORKS FOR FUTURE, WEST LIVES FOR
TODAY AND DOES NOT CARE ABOUT TOMORROW.
AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS FROM TOUR OF EUROPE Foreign Despatch
New York (FAP)

Johannes Steel, publisher of the "Report on World Affairs", a monthly bulletin, has published his impressions of a recent visit to eastern and Western European countries. He says that while people's democratic countries are going through a stage of renaissance western European countries are in a state of moral and social decay

"The East," says the author, "has a future before it. The West has no future. The East is working for the future. The West lives for today because the morrow threatens it with utter ruin.

"In the West a gang of corrupt political leaders use their power to serve the interests of American monopolies and turn it into a weapon of class warfare against the people. In the East the people use their power to fight against anachronisms and to build a future classless society."

Zycie Warszawy #264, September 25 and others (26 lines)
Verbatim

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UNITED STATES HAS NO MONOPOLY IN
FIELD OF ATOMIC BOMB PRODUCTION.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT
Washington, PAP

Foreign Despatch

President Truman issued a statement in which he announced:
"We are in possession of proof that an atomic explosion
occurred in the Soviet Union in recent weeks."

By emphasizing further that, "as a matter of fact, no
country can have a monopoly on atomic weapons", President
Truman made an attempt to revive interest in the American plan
for atomic energy control, rejected some time ago by the USSR,
and to bring it up for discussion.

Similar statements were issued by the British and Canadian
Governments. The American press published President Truman's
statement on front pages and emphasized in headlines that
Truman has admitted that the United States has no monopoly in
the field of atomic bomb production.

The press expresses varying views in comments on President
Truman's statement. Some comments deserve special attention
because they seem to indicate that a campaign to force Congress
to increase appropriations for armaments is in course of
preparation behind the scenes of the President's statement.
Zycie Warszawy #264 Sept. 25 and others (70 lines) Excerpts

TASS COMMUNIQUE REFERRING TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S
DECLARATION. SOVIET UNION HAS HAD ATOM BOMB FOR
TWO YEARS BUT, NEVERTHELESS, INSISTS ON BANNING ITS USE.
Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Tass Agency has published the following communique:
On September 23 the U.S. President, Truman, declared that,
according to information in possession of the U.S. Government,
an atomic explosion occurred within recent weeks in the Soviet
Union. Simultaneously, the British and Canadian Governments
have made an analogous declaration.

Following the publication of these declarations, many announce-
ments appeared in the American, English and Canadian press and
also in the press of many countries, which spread anxiety among
broad circles of the people.

In connection with this, the Tass Agency is authorized to
make the following declaration: In the Soviet Union, as is
generally known, large-scale construction work is being carried
on, construction of water power stations, mines, canals and
highways which require series of great explosions with the use
of the most modern technical means. In view of the fact that
the work, connected with explosions, was and is often conducted
in various parts of the country, it is possible that this could
have drawn public attention to the interior of the Soviet Union.

As regards production of atomic energy, the TASS Agency
considers it necessary to recall that as far back as November
6, 1947 the USSR Foreign Minister, V.M. Molotov made a declaration
concerning the secret of the atomic bomb, stating that "the secret

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has not existed for a long time."

This declaration meant that the Soviet Union had already discovered the secret of the atomic weapon and has that weapon at its disposal. U.S. scientific circles considered V.M. Moletov's declaration a bluff, maintaining that the Russians cannot possess atomic weapons prior to 1952. They were mistaken, however, because the Soviet Union mastered the secret of the atomic weapon as far back as 1947.

The panic, spread because of this, by certain foreign circles, has no foundation. It is necessary to state that the Soviet Union notwithstanding its possession of atomic weapons, maintains and intends in future to maintain its former stand for an absolute ban on the use of atomic weapons. Concerning the control on atomic weapons, it is necessary to state that it will be essential to verify fulfilment of the resolution concerning the ban on production of atomic weapons. Verbatim (75 lines)
Zycie Warszawy #265, Sept. 28, 1949

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD INSTRUCT FIVE POWERS
TO SIGN PACT FOR STABILISATION OF PEACE.
MINISTER VYSHINSKY'S SPEECH AT U.N. SESSION. Foreign Despatch
Flushing Meadows.

The Chief of the Soviet delegation, Minister Vyshinsky, delivered a speech at a plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly. He said, inter alia: On instruction of the Soviet Government, the USSR delegation proposes that the General Assembly pass the following resolutions:

(1) The General Assembly condemns preparations for a new war, carried on in several countries, particularly in the United States and in Great Britain.

(2) The General Assembly considers the use of atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction of people as incompatible with the conscience and dignity of nations.

(3) The General Assembly calls upon all States to solve disputes and divergences in opinion by peaceful means without recourse to violent means or threats of violence.

The General Assembly simultaneously expresses the wish that the United States, Great Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union should unite their efforts for that purpose and conclude a mutual pact for stabilisation of peace. (Excerpts)
Polska Zbrojna #264, Sept. 26 and others (672 lines)

DEATH SENTENCE FOR RAJK, SZOENYI AND SZALAI
LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR BRANKOV AND JUSTUS.
VERDICT IN TRIAL OF HUNGARIAN TRAITORS. Foreign Despatch
Budapest (PAP)

The principal defendant in the trial of Hungarian traitors, Laszlo Rajk and his two accomplices, Tibor Szenyi and Andras Szalai have been sentenced to death, Lazar Brankov and Pal Justus to life imprisonment and Milan Ognjenovic to 9 years of hard labor.

The People's Court has decided to transfer the case of Palfy and Korondy to the Military Criminal Tribunal. (66 lines) Excerpts
Rzeczpospolita #264, Sept. 25 and others.

BRITISH "VAMPIRES" DISCREDITED IN ITALY. Foreign despatch

Rome (PAP) - Five British jet planes of the "Vampire" type arrived in Italy from Malta in order to carry out "propaganda flights" over Italian cities.

The planes landed on the airfield in Rome. Many articles appeared in government newspapers, praising the outstanding technical value of the planes. On September 23 they started towards northern Italy, but were obliged to make forced landings near Brescia. Four "Vampire" were damaged and one pilot seriously injured when landing by parachute. The British Consulate in Milan published a communique admitting that only one plane is fit for further flight. Rzeczpospolita, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 24 lines-verbatim

NO U.S. VISA FOR TOLEDANO. Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - The U.S. State Department has refused an entry visa to the secretary general of the Latin American Trade Unions, Lombardo Toledano, who was to have attended the American Working Class Peace Conference in Chicago on October 1.

The State Department has not yet given an answer to the application for an entry visa for the French CGT (General Labor Confederation) delegate to the Chicago Peace Conference.

Rzeczpospolita, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 14 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

ARGENTINA INCREASES MEAT PRICES. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - The news about a 40% increase in the price of meat exported by Argentina to Great Britain has caused wide-spread anxiety. Meat From Argentina constitutes one fourth of the total amount of meat imported by Britain. The Argentine Government will refer to a special clause in the British-Argentine agreement, which authorizes it to increase the price of meat in case of devaluation of the pound sterling. Within the next few days, negotiations are to take place with the Argentine Government concerning a new price for meat imported into England. As a result of an increase in the price of Argentine meat, the British Government is confronted with three alternatives: to reduce meat imports and, consequently, meat rations, to increase retail prices or to increase government subsidies.

Zycie Warszawy, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 23 lines-verbatim

NEW REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE GDYNIA-HAIFA-TEL. AVIV.

Domestic despatch

The Israeli State Shipping Line, "Zim Freight Lines" in Haifa which, since September 1948, has been operating a line from Haifa and Tel-Aviv to Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen and London, will extend its service to Gdynia. Its vessels will call in Gdynia once a month and, if necessary, in Gdansk and Szczecin as well. There will be a possibility of shipping goods to Israeli ports on a through bill of lading with transshipment in Rotterdam, from where the vessels of the above line are sailing twice a month.

The first vessel of the newly established line will load cargo in Gdynia for Tel-Aviv and Haifa on October 7 to 12. The name of the

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vessel will be announced in the near future. The Zim Freigh Lines are represented in Poland by Rummel and Burton in Gdynia. Dziennik Baltycki, #263, Sept. 24 only, 29 lines-verbatim

SUCCESSFUL AUTUMN SOWING.

Domestic despatch

According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, autumn sowing through the country is proceeding successfully. This is to be observed especially in the northern regions of the country. Up to September 20, the leading Bialystok Province fulfilled 70% of the wheat sowing plan and 60% of the rye sowing plan. In Central Poland, the Lublin Province is leading; up to September 20 peasants fulfilled 35% of the wheat sowing plan and 50% of the rye sowing plan. In southern regions, the Province of Rzeszow is leading; 30% of the wheat sowing plan was fulfilled and 40% of the rye sowing plan.

Trybuna Ludu, #264, September 25 only, 23 lines-verbatim

THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN WILL PRODUCE 760,000 TONS OF SUGAR.

Domestic despatch

On September 24, the all-Polish sugar industry pre-campaign conference took place in Warsaw. A report on production was delivered by the Chief-Director of the Central Management of the Sugar Industry Engineer Jozef Krzyzanowski, who said, inter alia:

"We have determined that during the present campaign the seeded area of sugar-beet and the output per hectare will be increased. It may be stated, on the basis of local crop estimates, that this year's campaign will bring 760,000 tons of sugar."

Trybuna Ludu, #264, September 25 and others, 168 lines-excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MINISTER OF ENGINEERING CONCERNING COOPERATION BETWEEN TWO BROTHERLY NATIONS.

Domestic despatch

Dr. Engineer Emanuel Slechta, the Czechoslovak Minister of Engineering, now in Poland, has been interviewed by a Polish Press Agency representative. He declared that the exchange of experience between both countries, initiated by the Council for Economic Cooperation, will be deepened in the field of normalization, standardization planning and organization of construction. "I think that our visit, just as other mutual contacts of representatives of people's governments, contributes not only to deepening friendship but to the application of this friendship in practice, as well."

Trybuna Ludu, #264, September 25, only, 18 lines-verbatim

DEPARTURE OF POLISH DELEGATES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

Domestic despatch

Members of the Women's League Cooperative Council, Vice-Chairman of the "Czytelnik" cooperative, Sophia Dembinska and the Editor of the "Polish Farmer", Irena Grosz have left for Stockholm to participate in a session of the International Women's League of Cooperative which is to take place on September 26 and 27.

Rzeczpospolita, #264, Sept. 25 only, 11 lines-verbatim

TEAM WORK COMPETITION IN MINING INDUSTRY DEVELOPING. Domestic despatch

The number of work competition teams in the mining industry is constantly increasing. Miners are increasingly interested in this new form of work competition, which results in greater efficiency and facilitates the fulfilment of production plans. The teams exceed production norms by an average of 68%. Trybuna Ludu, #265, Sept. 26 only,

15 lines-verbatim

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DEVALUATION OF POUND STERLING LOWERED WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING.
H. POLLITT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ENGLAND. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - A meeting has taken place at Sheffield, at which Harry Pollitt, secretary general of the British Communist Party delivered a speech on devaluation of the pound sterling.

Pollitt confirmed that the government is endeavouring to commit the greatest deceit in the history of England by endeavouring to persuade the population that devaluation is the only way to avoid mass unemployment and to solve economic problems. In the meantime, the devaluation became a signal for increased murderous competition in the limited markets of the capitalistic world. Devaluation, like the policy of frozen wages, leads to a lower standard of living for the workers' masses while the profits of capitalists increase at the same time. The prices for bread and for other articles of everyday use have already increased. Cripps' promise, that everybody will be burdened equally with the sacrifices for devaluation, has proved untrue. On the day following Cripps' speech, exchange speculators earned 150,000,000 pounds sterling. But that means nothing in comparison with the enormous profits which great capitalists expect to draw from the decrease in the population's standard of living. Pollitt stressed that Trade Unions should support demands for a wage increase Rzeczpospolita, #265, Sept. 26 and others, 36 lines-verbatim

FOLLOWING DEVALUATION OF POUND STERLING U.S. WANTS TO DISRUPT STERLING BLOC TO ESTABLISH SUPREMACY OF DOLLAR. Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - Following devaluation of the pound sterling, American monopolists demand restoration of free exchange of pounds for dollars. As is well known, United States capitalist circles have, for a long time, been demanding free conversion of currencies and have been striving, in this way, to establish supremacy of the dollar. So far, Great Britain has been categorically opposed to that demand.

A number of countries in Latin America and in the Near and Middle East (for instance, Egypt and India) have huge sterling credit balances which, in the existing situation, they are unable to convert into dollars. Consequently, these countries are compelled to buy from the sterling zone to the detriment of American markets, which naturally gives rise to discontent in American circles. Zycie Warszawy, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 55 lines-excerpts

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNGARY AND DENMARK. Domestic despatch

A Polish delegation for negotiations, concerning a trade agreement for 1950 as well as preparations for the six-year trade agreement with Hungary, left for Budapest on September 23.

The delegation is headed by the Vice-Director of the Export Department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Citizen Francis Fabijanski.

On the same day a delegation for trade negotiations with Denmark left Warsaw for Copenhagen. The delegation is headed by the second Vice-Director of the Export Department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Citizen Victor Muszynski. Rzeczpospolita, #264, Sept. 25 and others, 19 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

WORKER CLASS OF THE WEST FIGHTS.

Foreign despatch

Half a million American miners began a spontaneous strike when the chairman of their trade union announced that the employers stopped payments for the Workers' Pension Fund.

At the same time a million workers in the steel industry announced a strike; 150,000 workers in the motor-car industry in Detroit are threatening to strike.

These are not isolated instances. In recent times, there have been many strikes in France; the strike of Italian sea-men proved successful; there were many successful strikes in Finland; British Railway employees announced the beginning of a "Slow-down". Everywhere, where power is still in the hands of capitalists and their lackeys, the worker class fights furiously for its rights. Repressions on the part of the government and treacherous whispers of social democrats are of no avail. They are as useless as the extravagances of the fascists and of the Klu-Klux-Klan, as the plots of trade union honzes in England and the United States, obedient to their capitalist bosses. The worker class in capitalistic countries has decided to defend its rights.

The strike of American miners is exceedingly characteristic in this matter. First of all, because the outbreak of the strike was spontaneous, independent from the will of the trade union leaders and even against their will. Secondly, because it answers the attack of employers against the standard of living of the workers. As the crisis increases, the western capitalists endeavour to burden the working masses with it. But the enlightenment of the masses is increasing in all capitalistic countries, the workers have decided to defend their rights and to destroy the criminal plans of the imperialists. Small and large strikes in the West are proof that the worker class of those countries continues to fight and that it knows how to win the fight.

Trybuna Ludu, #262, Sept. 23 only, 62 lines-verbatim

EXCURSION OF CZECHOSLOVAK ENGINEERS VISITS SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

Czestochowa - Last Sunday an excursion of engineers and technicians from Czechoslovakia, who are employed in the Czechoslovak spinning industry, arrived in Czestochowa. The participants in the excursion were: Directors Eng. J.Tomek, Zdz. Marszalek, engineers and technicians K.Staszek, Ant.Proft, J.J.Steiner, J.Mataj, Cyryl Hajas and Al.Melcher.

After a visit to the "Stradom" factory, a dinner followed before their departure. After the dinner, the guests left by car for Lodz, where they will be received by the Central Management of the Spinning Industry.

Dziennik Zachodni, #261, Sept. 22 only, 61 lines-excerpts

VIGILANCE AGAINST PROVOCATION.

Editorial

At the conference of Polish United Worker Party propaganda leaders, Jacob Berman, when speaking about the Budapest trial of American and Yugoslav provocateurs, pointed to the fact that this

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trial should not be considered a local affair, because it concerns not only Hungary, but has a much broader aspect.

In the present stage of the attack launched on Eastern Europe by Anglo-Saxon imperialism, it is a matter of greatest importance to our enemy, Jacob Berman said, to break the solidarity of the people's democratic countries with the Soviet Union.

When drawing conclusions from the Budapest trial, Jacob Berman, addressing his party comrades, said: "Our party is now strong and consolidated ideologically and politically. This, however, does not mean that the enemy will not use all methods available in order to penetrate into individual units of our party. For this reason we should intensify our vigilance and sharpen our sense of seeing through the enemy's machinations, in order to frustrate his aims".

The same, if not greater, vigilance should be developed in the Democratic Party, which is composed of elements, inclined to adopt an unsteady attitude and thus, easily yielding to reactionary provocation, as has been proved in past years. The fact that we did not permit reactionaries to divert us to the role of the country's third power, gives us faith in our victory at the side of the working masses, which we accompany on the road toward socialism. The Budapest trial, however, is a warning from which practical conclusions should be drawn, if we are to succeed in our task. Kurier Codzienny, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 100 lines-excerpts

LEGION OF IMPERIALISM.

Editorial

The communique from the Information Office of the Soviet military authorities in Germany has again unmasked the plots of American imperialists in Western Germany. Just as after the first world war, a new German army, imbued with retaliatory spirit, is being organized under the guise of police service. The old "distinguished" Hitlerians constitute the nucleus of this army, but its ranks are being constantly enriched by the influx of all sorts of international scum, Fascist deserters and outcasts from all over Europe. Members of the "Ustashi" (Yugoslav Fascist organisation), Anders' men, fascists of various shades, - all of them have found shelter in the West-German "police" and in the ranks of the black battalions of the "industrial police". They continue their activity in the detachments, whose leaders and "ideology" are worthy of the tradition of bandit herds. At least 470,000 people, heavily armed and equipped with tanks, guns, automatic weapons, artillery and machine guns, serve in this strange police.

Considering that this police, according to the Potsdam Agreement, is to maintain public order, guard national property and combat criminal elements, this establishment is rather too large.

The "police" is subordinated to the Western Powers and is under the command of such "aces" of the brown shirt era as Gueterian, Halder, Stumpf and others.

The imperialist machinations in Western Germany have been well known for a long time. The Americans have announced semi-officially that they intend to organize a European "Foreign Legion" composed

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of outcasts, now sheltered in Germany. All these schemings must end in failure. One can, of course - when one has an adequate sum of dollars at one's disposal - buy a pack of traitors who sell themselves each reactionary government in turn. One can clasp to one's breast a number of reprieved Nazi murderers.

Recent years have shown that such plottings always resulted in a catastrophe .. for the plotters. All the world's nations desire peace. They know how to frustrate the West-German "policemen" and their protectors.

Trybuna Ludu, #260, September 21 and others, 72 lines-verbatim

WITHOUT ILLUSIONS.

Article

In the first September days of 1949, the heirs and imitators of those who bred Hitlerism and encouraged the war, - the great American, British, French and, of course, German capitalists, - organized and put in motion a so-called "Western German Federal Republic", to celebrate, in that way, the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

Already on September 20, Chancellor Adenauer delivered a "government expose". In that "programme" speech, apart from the U.S. hymn and the repeated offer of "collaboration" as "partners of equal rank" with the Western powers, Adenauer concluded with a furious attack on Polish Western Territories, an announcement of amnesty for former Hitlerians, the end of the division of the German population into responsible and not responsible (for Hitlerian crimes) and a guarantee for "free initiative" (that is, for great American-German capital).

We do not wonder that Heuss and Adenauer, having gained authority and being "encouraged", demand full amnesty for the Hitlerians, participation "on a basis of equality" in the "North Atlantic" bloc, full freedom for Ruhr magnates and the frontiers of 1937 (so much - for the beginning). But it is worth considering whether the haste, with which Washington and the Vatican galvanise the New-Hitlerian monster, denotes power and security or the contrary..

In order to find the real answer to that question one must understand several phenomena: the great aversion, full of anxiety, of Western European countries to repeat the "experiment" with Germany of 1918-1939; the aversion of people's masses of Western Europe to march jointly with the Germans; the threat to Great Britain and France of the competition of Western German industry; the changes which are taking place in the Soviet zone and the pacific tendencies, not yet prevailing but steadily increasing, in the German nation as a whole. It is sufficient to have a look at the map to realize the value of the presence of the Soviet Army at the Elbe river, the unchangeable line of the frontiers of Poland and Czechoslovakia, which are united with the USSR by an unbreakable alliance and to understand that the haste of Washington is derived from weakness. The criminal intentions of that policy - of transforming Western Germany into an aggressive New-Hitlerian battering - ram of the "North-Atlantic order", directed toward the east - will be frustrated by the efforts of peoples which have been taught by bitter war experience.

Zycie Warszawy, #261, Sept 22 and others, 143 lines-excerpts

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IN A KRAKOW HOSPITAL
 "I AM NEVER HINDERED IN THE
 PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES"
 SAYS FATHER GRUDZIENSKI

Domestic Despatch

"Female patients in our hospital meet no obstacles in their religious practices", says the Head Doctor of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic of the Jagiellonian University, Dr.S.Schwarz. The hospital chaplain, Father Grudzienski of the Parish of St.Nicholas, comes here every day. The patients have free access to the Holy Sacraments. There is a Sunday service in the hospital chapel, which is in the same condition as before the war. Babies born in our clinic may be christened - with the whole liturgic ceremonial - if such is the wish of their parents. If we see that a new-born baby is not going to live, so-called baptism by water is performed, to prevent possible displeasure on the part of Roman-Catholic parents, in case this act be neglected.

Dr.Lubelski and Dr.Marcinek, both practitioners of the clinic, confirm this statement. Patients' religion is respected and they have access to religious solace. Some women do not wish to see the priest. No one compels them. Freedom of conscience is complete.

"But, in case a patient wants to see a priest at night, he comes immediately", says Dr.Skalski, head of the surgical department.

Concerning morning prayers, said the nurses' instructor, Goszczynska: "Every morning the nurses' instructors line up in the corridor, doors to rooms are opened and nurses, together with patients, say prayers aloud."

And what say the patients concerning this matter?

Weronika Kukla, wife of a farmer from Debica, Wielopole Township, lies in a separate room. She was operated two days ago. Says she: "I have communicated before the operation, of course. We are always visited by the priest."

Janina Mlodzik, a teacher from Olsztyn, Genowefa Zajaczkowska, an employee of the Polish Press Agency in Krakow and Anna Wawniak, a peasant women from Bralin, Kepin County, lie in a ward. All of them receive the Holy Sacraments and are visited daily by the priest.

Ewa Korecka, wife of the Manager of the Excise and Monopolies Office in Krakow, who has been in the clinic for three months (April, May and June) stated as follows:

"Services for women-patients and for the hospital staff often take place in the hospital chapel. Women are visited daily by the priest and they receive the Holy Sacraments. They also sing litanies and songs in honour of the Virgin Mary, whose statues may be found in every room. There are morning prayers, said together with nurses."

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All these statements - those by the doctors, the nurses and patients, - were confirmed by Father B. Grudzienski, the chaplain in the Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic of the Jagiellonian University on behalf of St. Nicolas Parish:

"I visit the Clinic every day: I confess, I communicate and I baptize. I say mass in the hospital chapel every Sunday. I am never hindered in the performance of my duties."
Dziennik Polski #260 September 22 and others
(160 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN IN POLAND Article

The editorial office of "Przekroj" was recently visited by a welcome guest; welcome both personally - since he is a very pleasant gentleman - and also because he is a prominent representative of the progressive section of the U.S. public. His name is William Gropper, and he is a plastic artist. He started on his career as far back as 1919 and even at that time was working for the progressive press of his country as a political caricaturist with pronounced ideological proclivities. Simultaneously, he practiced easel and wall painting. His pictures are on exhibition in 35 museums in the U.S. and his frescoes adorn the walls of several prominent buildings in Washington and New York. He also illustrated several score books, including Bernard Shaw's "The crime of punishment", Howard Fast's collection of poems under the title "The bloody brothers" and Frank Harris's "Memoirs of a cowboy".

Gropper takes active part in political life and is a member of Wallace's Progressive Party. He repeatedly acted as spokesman for U.S. progressive opinion at great international conventions. Thrice he visited the USSR (on one occasion as a member of the renowned Congress of Writers and Artists in Kharkov). He visited Poland for the first time as U.S. delegate to the Peace Congress in Wroclaw. Now, he is staying with us for a longer period and is preparing a series of drawings on the subject of the new people's Poland, which are to illustrate a book by the noted journalist Richard Yaffe, to be published in the U.S. and a book on the same subject by one of our leading publicists, to be published in Poland. As an incidental addition to this important and serious work, William Gropper has drawn several comic strips for "Przekroj" under the general title: "An American in Poland". We are presenting the first two strips hereunder. Przekroj #233 September 25, 1949 only (74 lines) in full

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC Lead Editorial

"We proclaim the creation of the Chinese People's Republic", were the words in which Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, the leader of the victorious Chinese people, announced the coming into existence of a new people's state.

The proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic has crowned the sanguinary struggle of the Chinese people who, for nearly forty years, have been fighting staunchly for liberation.

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In spite of their overwhelming defeat in China, Anglo-American imperialists are making an effort to continue to play the Chinese card in international politics. In the U.N. arena they order the Kuomintang Government about, they use Chiang-Kai-Shek for building the "Pacific Pact", American Congress continues to approve further loans as "aid" to the Kuomintang Government. These are, clearly, hopeless efforts aimed, on the one hand, at blackmailing the Chinese people and, on the other hand, at deceiving public opinion in their own countries and abroad.

The collapse of imperialism in China is the most crushing defeat of world reaction since the overpowering of Hitler's Germany by the Soviet Union. The new Chinese People's Republic is another breach in the front of capitalism and imperialism. Following the Soviet Union, which has built the first socialist state in the world, following democratic people's states, which are building a foundation for socialism in their countries, the Chinese People's Republic is entering the same path.

The forces of socialism are unrestrainedly marching forward - the forces of capitalism have again been pushed back.
Trybuna Ludu #262 Sept. 23 and others (160 lines) Excerpts

CARDINAL HLOND'S REPORT

Article

In connection with the accusation made by the Polish democratic press that Vatican policy is detrimental to the interests of the Polish nation and in view of irrefutable facts, the official circles of the Church hierarchy and their organ, "Tygodnik Powszechny" have always replied with the argument that the Pope has been "informed in an one-sided manner" about the situation of the Church and about conditions in Poland.

In 1940, Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland submitted his report to the Pope. That report was also published, so it could not be kept secret. The Vatican's response was unclear, ambiguous, full of omissions and hypocrisy. Its official declarations did not allude to the Germans; they are so colourless that neither Ribbentrop nor Goebbels could feel offended by them. The Polish Episcopate remembers well the wartime perturbations and knows that the 1940 report brought no response. The Polish Episcopate fully realises that Pope Pacelli does not take its opinion into account since he ignored and now ignores matters of such great importance. In view of this, how can the Polish Episcopate defend the Pope's letter, addressed to German Bishops in March 1948? Is it our task, as laymen, to defend the Polish Episcopate, exposed to such ordeals and possessing such small influence in the German anthill in the Vatican? Must we recollect the recent Vatican declarations, also? Did not Cardinal Hlond's report suffice to properly inform Pius XII about the situation? Are not the arguments about "one-sided" information baseless, especially as far as Poland is concerned? And what is the basis of the Vatican's information concerning an alleged ban on teaching religion in Poland and the destruction of monastic orders? Where did that information originate? There is only one answer to all that. The Vatican's attitude is not based on any documentary evidence.

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It deliberately ignores such convincing information as was contained in Cardinal Hlond's report, it conducts a consistent policy, without considering facts, it gives an interpretation to facts not in accordance with reality but in conformity with its own political objectives. The version about "misinformation" of the Pope was merely a legend. Surely the Vatican possesses sufficiently convincing data but it does not want to use it. By acting thus, the Vatican enters into conflict with the dignity of the Polish nation and with the dignity of the Polish Episcopate.
Glos Wielkopolski #261 Sept23 and others
(311 lines) excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAK GUESTS FAMILIARIZED THEMSELVES
WITH CONSTRUCTION PLANS. Domestic Despatch

The visit of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Engineering, headed by the Minister, Dr. Engineer Emanuel Slechta, was aimed at deepening Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the field of construction. The delegation arrived in Krakow from Warsaw on Tuesday, in the company of the Vice-Minister of Reconstruction, Engineer R. Pietrowski and the Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning, Ochoab. Jozef Luhachovic, the plenipotentiary for technical affairs in Slovakia, the plenipotentiary for planning, Engineer Miroslav Tejc, high officials of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Engineering and numerous experts, participated in the delegation.

The guests were welcomed at the railway station by the Vice-Governor of Krakow Province, St. Przybysz, the Mayor of Krakow, Deputy H. Dobrowolski, the Director of the Construction Department in the Governor's Office, Engineer Gralewski and the Director of the Municipal Construction Office, Engineer Boratynski. At the conference of Polish and Czechoslovak experts, which took place in the auditorium of the City National Council, the Mayor of Krakow, Dobrowolski acquainted the guests with the present state of the city and with the plans for its future development. He discussed the implementation of plans pertaining to industrial development, which will change the economic and social structure of Krakow.

The activity of the Worker Settlement Establishment was reported by the Director, Engineer Hornig. The guests were informed that in Rzeszow, Krakow and Kielce Counties, construction work in 82 localities, embracing 239 buildings, 3,400 apartments and 10,200 rooms, is continuing. Out of this number, 115 houses with 1,300 apartments and 4,200 rooms are under construction in Krakow Province and 42 houses with 680 apartments and 1,700 rooms in Krakow alone. The Six Year Plan provides for construction of an entire settlement for 100,000 inhabitants near Krakow and of many other worker settlements.

The assembled also heard a report delivered by the Director of Zonal Planning, Odlanicki.

After the conference, the Czechoslovak guests had an opportunity to see the status of several construction jobs, such as, for instance, the construction of the Mining Academy, the State School Publication Establishment buildings and the Grzegorzki settlement, etc. Dziennik Polski #260 Sept. 22 only (62 lines)
Verbatim

GLOOMINESS IN SHOW CASES.

Article

All more or less honest circles of private enterprise believe in the slogan: "Advertising is the soul of business." Thus, it is quite understandable that various "fashion salons", "automobile show-rooms" and "beauty parlors" try to attract buyers and improve their profits by means of shop-windows and show-cases. The exhibited goods and articles constitute a magnet which passers-by, particularly the fair sex, can hardly resist. They hypnotize, fascinate and induce them to buy. Unfortunately, it usually happens that the purchased article is quite different from the article exhibited in the show-case, although it seems identical.

This appears only natural to those who bear in mind that shop-windows and show-cases are advertisements and that "advertising is the soul of business."

We would be appreciative, however, if some expert explained to us the connection between show-cases and diplomacy? For it would seem that diplomacy is not an article to be exhibited for sale. There are, however, embassies in Warsaw, which use show-cases, as if they were ordinary business firms. Yes, there are. There are even two of them! One is American, the other-Yugoslav.

The Americans "tactfully" hang out their show-cases on the building of the famed "United States Information Service" on Piusa Street (it is known, however, that USIS constitutes a department of the Embassy, and an embassy is a diplomatic post of the highest rank), whereas the Yugoslavs have simply decorated the very building of their Embassy with them. It must be admitted that Yugoslav advertising tricks are not very original. They were already used before the war by a certain lawyer in Warsaw, known for his megalomania, who distributed his photographs all over town by displaying them on walls; they showed him in all periods of his life, beginning with the picture of a baby, lying on a fur and ending with that of a gray-haired man. But though he advertized his own person so boldly, it appeared to be of no use - he was not elected deputy! Nevertheless, Yugoslav show-cases delight the sight of passers-by with Tito's photographs in similar poses and periods of his life. And what are the wonderful things displayed in American show-cases? Well, there are-American fighter planes - to be admired in pictures! That is very original, indeed, but - what does all this show mean? Would the Americans like to sell their planes to Poland? In that case, one basic condition would have to be fulfilled - there would have to be two parties, in order to do business; one willing to buy, the other ready to sell. This is an essential condition! But Poland does not want to buy American planes, neither are American firms willing to sell them. We also do not expect any proverbial "philanthropy" from the Americans... So perhaps the pictures of combat-planes are displayed in order to threaten the Poles and to boast of American inclination towards ... genocide! This would be a rather gloomy advertising trick. And difficult to understand. How do such things go together, such as - a diplomatic post of highest rank and... genocide! Indeed, this shouldn't be! Perhaps these gloomy show-cases could somehow be made more cheerful? For instance, if our pleasant American and Yugoslav guests came to a mutual understanding and displayed some sort of a gay photographic montage in a joint show-case? There is much cheerful humour in Warsaw. And such a photo-montage would surely make Warsaw smile!

Zycie Warszawy #262 Sept23 - Verbatim (95 lines)

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Saturday Sept. 24, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL REMITTED
 100,000,000 ZLOTYS FOR CULTURAL NEEDS
 OF VILLAGES.

Domestic Despatch

The Central Trade Union Council has transferred 75,000,000 zlotys for the cultural and educational needs of the Peasant Self-Help Union.

Together with the 25,000,000 zlotys, for which 400 libraries for village recreation halls were bought during "Education, Book and Press Week", the Central Council of Trade Unions has spent 100,000,000 zlotys for cultural and educational purposes in villages.

From the amount of 75,000,000 zlotys, the Central Trade Union Council will purchase scientific equipment for people's universities and for social work schools and will equip village recreation halls. 26,000,000 zlotys are intended for scholarships for students at the courses and for recreation hall employees.
 Zycie Warszawy #263, Sept. 24 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

RECONSTRUCTION OF 11TH. CENTURY
 CHURCH TO BE COMPLETED SOON.

Domestic Despatch

Reconstruction work, carried out by the Lodz Conservation Office (of the Ministry of Art and Culture) on the rebuilding of St. Idzi's Church in Inowlodz on the Pilica, will soon be completed.

This beautiful small church is one of few monuments of Romanesque architecture in Poland. Its oldest, lowest part was built in 1086. The church was damaged as a result of war activities.

A number of mediaeval coins have been found during reconstruction work.
 Zycie Warszawy #263, September 24 only (14 lines) Verbatim

NAMES OF LOCALITIES IN WESTERN
 TERRITORIES REPOLONIZED.

Domestic Despatch

Professor St. Srokowski, the Chairman of the Commission for Establishing Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects,

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granted a representative of the PAP (Polish Press Agency) information concerning the result of work on re-Polonization of names of localities in the Western Territories.

The Commission was created in January, 1946. Up to July 15, 1949, 26,391 local names were established. Thus, all localities in the Western Territories, with a population exceeding 50 inhabitants, have received Polish nomenclature. 21,369 names have been published in the "Monitor Polski".

It is expected that the Commission will complete its work within the next year.

Zycie Warszawy #263, September 24 only (18 lines) Verbatim

200 POLISH SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS
ATTENDING UNIVERSITIES IN U.S.S.R Domestic Despatch

As in 1948, the Ministry of Education this year granted about 200 scholarships for young people desiring to study at Soviet Universities. On September 22 the first group, consisting of about 60 young people from different parts of the country, left Warsaw. Young people, studying at universities and schools in the USSR, apart from the scholarship granted by the Ministry of Education, receive another scholarship from the Soviet Government to cover the cost of living in the USSR until they receive a diploma and complete their apprenticeship. Students with scholarships live in excellent flats and receive splendid food.

The sincere and friendly attitude of Soviet professors, who devote much time to Polish students, helps to produce the best results and grades in studies.

The first group of students included, among others, Tadeusz Pstrowski, the son of Wincent Pstrowski (famous Polish shockworker.)

Zycie Warszawy, #263, Sept. 24 only (26 lines) Verbatim

ON EVE OF UNIFICATION OF
PEASANT MOVEMENT.
JOINT MEETING OF SL (PEASANT PARTY)
AND PSL (POLISH PEASANT PARTY)
CHIEF COUNCILS. Domestic Despatch

The day after tomorrow a joint meeting will be held in Warsaw by the SL and PSL Chief Councils. The main objective of the meeting is to reach a decision concerning unification of the peasant movement and to discuss all matters connected with it.

The process of unification of the two peasant parties has been in progress since May, 1948 when an agreement for co-operation was signed. Joint training of activists, conferences, meetings, etc., organized in accordance with the agreement, have brought members of the two parties much closer together from the ideological as well as from the organizational point of view. While preparing for fusion, the two parties have also cleared their ranks of ideologically hostile and alien elements.

The process of unification has embraced the masses of rank-

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and-file members of the two parties who, during the Peasant Holiday festivities, strongly manifested their will to become united. Their will was voiced also by members of both parties at joint conferences, meetings and rallies. Therefore, the SL and PSL central leaderships have decided to call a joint meeting of the Chief Councils, at which the question of unification will be finally settled.
Polska Zbrojna #262 Sept.24 and others (48 lines) Excerpts

POLISH RELICS WILL REMAIN IN
GDANSK CHURCHES.

Domestic Despatch

As we already reported, the Pallotine Order, when removing from Gdansk, attempted to take church relics with them. Parishioners protested energetically against these attempts.

The Gdansk Provincial Governor's Office has complied with the protests and ordered that all church relics, which are the property of the faithful, must remain in Gdansk.
Zycie Warszawy, No.263, Sept.24, and others (11 lines) Verbatim

BERLIN WORKERS SEND TELEGRAM
TO POLISH WORKERS.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with International Peace Day, the staff of the nationalized tobacco products factory, formerly called "Gildemann", in the Soviet zone, has sent a telegram to the Central Trade Union of Foodstuff Industry Workers, reading as follows:

"We, workers in the State Tobacco Products Factory, send brotherly greetings, on the occasion of International Peace day, to all peace-loving nations of the world, primarily to the Soviet Union and through you, Comrades, to the Polish working-class and the whole Polish nation."

In answer to this telegram, the Central Administration of the Foodstuff Industry Trade Union sent a letter, containing thanks for these greetings.

The telegram also expresses hope that German progressive organizations will promote the democratization of Germany and that they will join the forces fighting for peace.
Rzeczpospolita #263, Sept.24, 1949 and others Verbatim (33 lines)

COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE
BETWEEN POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK
HEALTH SERVICES.

Domestic Despatch

The delegation of the Polish Health Service, headed by the Minister of Health, Dr.Michejda, has returned from Czechoslovakia, after a 12-day stay in that country. The delegation established contact with the Czechoslovak Health Service and visited excellent hospitals, sanatoriums, health service installations in industrial and health resorts.

Minister Michejda and Vice-Minister Sztachelski stated that the visit took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality.

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Many decisions concerning far-reaching cooperation have been taken, such as, for instance, student exchange (100 Polish students will soon go to study in Czechoslovakia); in the field of scientific cooperation, the dates and subjects for future meetings have been established. Over 50 Polish delegates will attend the next two congresses: the stomatological and the pediatric congresses.

A permanent exchange of medical periodicals has been established. It was agreed that installations in Polish laboratories and hospitals will be standardized according to the Czechoslovak pattern. Czechoslovak industry is to produce a part of the medical instruments, destined for scientific research.

Zycie Warszawy #263, September 24 only (32 lines) Verbatim

GENERAL MEETING OF GDANSK PROVINCIAL
NATIONAL COUNCIL. SPEECH BY FATHER DYKIER Domestic Despatch

A general meeting of the Provincial National Council took place in the auditorium of the Gdansk Town-Hall yesterday.

Father Ambrozy Dykier, greeted with cordial applause, mounted the rostrum and said, in part:

"I have been delegated to the Provincial National Council by the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, whose membership amounts to over 12,000 people."

"I had the honour to represent the Gdansk District at the Merger Congress of Veterans' Associations in Warsaw.

"I had the honor to be received by the President and the Premier. We met with a very cordial welcome and understanding and the first ice was broken. Among the priests were concentration camp companions of the Premier. A common language was soon found. We pointed at our local difficulties. We were told that the Government will help priests, who support reconstruction and the increase in general welfare. President Bierut asked us to apply to him with our needs. I ventured to ask him to help our parish, which is without a church. The President showed his full understanding for this matter. His declaration, that the Government will not forget churches, has been welcomed by the faithful with great joy.

"The achievements of People's Poland are great. Great efforts are being made for the welfare of the people. I am sure that the majority of the clergy will contribute to this work gladly and with enthusiasm and will support it, according to their possibilities.

"I hope that the Church and the State will fully cooperate. It is in the interest of the nation and it will strengthen its unity in guarding the western frontiers."
Dziennik Baltycki #261 only Sept.22 (265 lines) - Excerpts

F O R E I G N

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SPEECHES FOR DEFENSE AND LAST WORD OF DEFENDANTS * FOREIGN *
 IN TRIAL OF RAJK'S BAND.
 CONSCIENCE PREVENTS COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE
 FROM DEFENDING CRIMES OF ACCUSED. Foreign Despatch
 Budapest (PAP)

In the trial of the treacherous Rajk band, the counsel for defense began their speeches after the Prosecutor's address. All lawyers stated that the principal defendants in this trial are Anglo-Saxon imperialism and Tito's treacherous band, which serves it. The counsel for defense, fully admitting the justice of the indictment, endeavored to find certain extenuating circumstances in the fact that the defendants carried on their criminal activities on orders from other criminals. After the speeches for defense, the defendants, in their final statements, endeavored to give an impression of repentance in order to secure a more lenient sentence. Trybuna Ludu #263, September 24, and others (343 lines) Excerpts

UNITED STATES DIPLOMATES
 INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE AFFAIR Foreign Despatch
 Zurich (Telepress)

An espionage affair was revealed in the Swiss army not long ago. In connection with the above, a number of high officers have been arrested.

The paper: "Basler Nachrichten" reports that the Military Attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Bern, General Benjamin F. Caffey and his assistant, Major Reidwell Moore, have left Switzerland. The American diplomats left at the request of the Bern government because an investigation revealed that they were involved in the recent espionage affair. Zycie Warszawy #263, Sept. 24 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

POLAND WILL OPPOSE UNESCO'S COOPERATION
 WITH TRIZONIA IN CONTINUATION OF HITLER'S POLICY Foreign Despatch
 Paris (PAP)

At the General UNESCO Conference, the Chief of the Polish delegation, Polish Ambassador in Paris, J. Putrament delivered a speech concerning the present activities of UNESCO. He stated that the participation of that organization in defense of peace has been very insignificant so far. UNESCO's aid in cultural recovery of war-devastated countries has been insufficient. Ambassador Putrament discussed UNESCO activities in Germany. He mentioned the revival of nationalism and racism in Western Germany and stated that UNESCO could contribute to the cause of peace by opposing the tolerance shown by the occupying authorities in Western Germany, which favour the nascent movement of aggression and fascism. Ambassador Putrament stated that the policy of "Chancellor" Adenauer follows the Bismarck and Hitler line and, for this reason, Poland will energetically oppose UNESCO's cooperation with the so-called Western German State. UNESCO, whose aim was to have been the struggle for peace, should, if its activity is to be consistent with its task, create a world atmosphere in which those, who call for war, would feel like ordinary criminals. UNESCO should, therefore, achieve rapprochement with the World Congress of Peace Defenders, which embraces the real intellectual elite and worker masses of the entire world, who are striving for a lasting peace. Kurjer Codzienny #263, Sept. 24, and others (41 lines) Verbatim

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HITLERIAN BRAWLS IN WESTERN GERMAN "PARLIAMENT". (By telephone from our own correspondent)

Berlin- Shocking incidents occurred yesterday during the session of the so-called Trizonian "Parliament" in Bonn. Speeches and reaction of bourgeois and ultra-nationalistic deputies to the peaceful speech by Max Reiman have shown that the reactionary majority adheres to Hitlerian traditions. Speaking on behalf of the Bavarian Economic Reconstruction Party, Alfred Loritz declared at the plenary session that the Adenauer Government should take an interest in the fate of the Eastern territories which were assigned to Poland and to the Soviet Union. Scandalous scenes and almost a scuffle occurred during Max Reiman's speech, in which that member of the German Communist Party attacked German imperialists, who allow their country to be colonised and sold to the dollar policy of American banks. He said that the border on the Odra and Nysa is a true peace frontier. This utterance was followed by an indescribable commotion. Deputies of the right wing, of the centre and also social-democrats, shouting "Down from the rostrum" and banging their desks, began to leave the chamber. After a row caused by provocateurs, brought to the hall, the Speaker Dr. Koehler deprived Reiman of the right to continue his speech. The spokesman of the German Communist Party was forbidden to conclude his speech. Trybuna Ludu, #263, Sept. 24 and others, 85 lines-excerpts

LOUIS ARAGON COMING TO POLAND. Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - The outstanding French anti-fascist writer, Louis Aragon, at present in Moscow, accepted an invitation from Polish literary circles to visit Poland at the end of September. Louis Aragon is interested in the reconstruction of Warsaw, as well as in the economic and cultural recovery of People's Poland as a whole. He intends to visit not only Warsaw, but other towns also, including Wroclaw. He is particularly interested in Polish publishing work. Rzeczpospolita, #263, Sept. 24 and others, 17 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

RETURN OF POLISH PEASANT DELEGATION FROM EXCURSION TO BULGARIA.

Domestic despatch

On September 23 the first delegation of Polish peasants to Bulgaria returned to Poland. The 42-member delegation, composed almost entirely of peasants belonging to production cooperatives, which are being organised in our country, has thoroughly studied Bulgarian collective farms and has acquired much valuable experience, helpful in the work of organising production cooperatives in Poland.

The Polish delegates visited Bulgarian collective farms established at various times. Collective farms are an example of modernized agriculture for Bulgarian peasants. Our peasants were greatly interested in production cooperatives, where they became thoroughly acquainted with the initial work of organising collective farming. The peasants will apply their experience in the first stage of work in our production cooperatives.

Trybuna Ludu, #263, Sept. 24 and others,
62 lines-excerpts

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EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - The general discontent, caused by the pound's devaluation, has impelled the Labor Party to summon Parliament for an extraordinary session. Both Houses will assemble on September 27. The three-day session will be opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cripps.

During the session Premier Attlee will introduce a motion in both Houses to approve a vote of confidence in the government. Labor Party deputies have been reminded by Party authorities that attendance is obligatory. In spite of vigorous propaganda by the Government for the devaluation policy, protests are flowing in from all over the country. The most serious objection against the government's policy is being raised by trade unions, which demand a solution to British economic difficulties through expansion of economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and not through devaluation, which lowers the living standard of the working masses. Rzeczpospolita, #263, Sept. 24 and others, 30 lines-verbatim

TRIAL OF SABOTEURS CONTINUES IN KATOWICE. THEY MADE USE OF THEIR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE TO SABOTAGE STATE ECONOMY. Domestic despatch

Proceeding with the trial of ex-directors of the Association of Dye and Enamel Industries in Gliwice, the District Military Court in Katowice interrogated the last two defendants: Zygmunt Slawinski, ex-director of the Association and Dr. Michal Taniewski, chief technical inspector.

In the course of the interrogation, the court found that the defendants' activity in the technical sections of the Association had been destructive. While taking only slight interest in state industry they made use of their extensive technical knowledge to sabotage state economy and to illegally increase their own profit, derived from a private factory operated with money robbed from the State Treasury. The trial continues. Polska Zbrojna, #262, Sept. 24 and others, 28 lines-excerpts

TASKS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING. Domestic despatch

In trade schools of the Technical type 7,500 pupils are now studying, in trade lycees more than 50,000 pupils, in secondary trade schools 143,000, in industrial schools 38,000 pupils, in industrial training schools (formerly subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade) 18,600 pupils and in vocational training schools (formerly subordinate to the Ministry of Education) approximately 4,500 pupils. In secondary vocational training schools 142,000 youths are studying and in foremen's schools - 255 pupils.

A total of 405,228 juveniles, including 102,649 girls, are studying in schools subordinate to the Central Vocational Training Bureau (figures for the last school year).

The development of vocational training has been very rapid in post-war years. While in 1945/46 only 1,200 trade-schools existed in Poland, their number in the following year increased to 1,840 and in the 1948/49 school year to 2,555. Their number in the current

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school year is expected to be 2,641. The number of graduates from trade-schools is increasing every year. At the end of the last school year, 42,325 pupils graduated from industrial training schools, public trade schools and industrial schools of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. 11,694 pupils have graduated from secondary schools and lycees of the First grade of the Ministries of Industry and Trade and of Education and 4,582 pupils from lycees of the above Ministries.

Thus, the national economy in 1949 received approximately 60,000 skilled workers, besides 30,000 prepared at training courses. By the end of 1949 approximately 19,000 additional pupils will complete their studies. The six-year plan provides for the training of 800,000 to 900,000 workers in vocations other than agriculture, 80,000 to 100,000 technicians and approximately 24,000 engineers. Kurier Codzienny, #263, Sept. 24 only, 79 lines-excerpts

WORK DONE BY "SERVICE TO POLAND" YOUTHS IN THE COURSE OF A MONTH AMOUNTS TO ONE AND A HALF MILLION WORKING DAYS. Article

In the past month the "three days of work" campaign in building roads, cultural centers and bridges, in installing radio land lines and electrification, in earth-moving, removing rubble, afforestation and harvesting embraced 674,912 young girls and boys and yielded 1,483,232 working days.

In forest work, special attention was given to afforestation of unproductive land, building of fire preventing forest lanes and repair of roads. 4,000 square metres of devastated forests were afforested, 16 kilometres of roads were repaired, 50,000 metres of forest lanes were cleared, more than 1,000 hectares of unproductive land were afforested.

Immediately after the harvesting campaign, in which numerous teams of boys and girls were engaged, young people have started organized assistance in threshing. Gazeta Ludowa, #227, Sept. 24 only, 130 lines-excerpts

OPENING OF CZECHOSLOVAK FILM FESTIVAL. Domestic Despatch

On September 23 the Czechoslovak Festival was solemnly opened at the "Palladium" cinema.

Representatives of the diplomatic corps, government and of political parties were present at the opening celebrations. Members of the delegation of leading representatives of Czechoslovak film production arrived for the purpose from Prague.

Opening speeches were followed by the presentation of a Czech film: "Jan Rohacz z Dube" (John Rohacz from Dube). Zycie Warszawy, #263, Sept. 24, 1949 only
14 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

HIGH PRICES AND UNEMPLOYMENT
 FOLLOW WASHINGTON AGREEMENT
 Paris

Foreign Despatch

In connection with the franc's devaluation, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party issued the following announcement:

"Frenchmen! The devaluation of the franc, approved by the Government, without regard to the parliament's opinion, constitutes a new episode in our politics and should be considered by the nation.

"When the communists were removed from the government, many promises were made. What has remained of them today? High prices, frozen wages and excessive taxes.

Frenchmen! The reason for this situation is the Marshall plan for colonizing France and military expenditures for conducting war in Vietnam, amounting to 600,000,000,000 francs annually, as well as the preparation for aggressive war against the Soviet Union, planned by the signatories of the Atlantic Pact.

This situation cannot last any longer! The French Communist Party has recommended that its parliamentary group request the convocation of an extraordinary session. At this session the perilous policy of the Government should become the topic of a great public debate. Deputies should express their opinions, whether they agree with the policy or demand its change." Polska Zbrojna #261 Sept.23, and others
 Verbatim (41 lines)

MEMBERS OF KRAKOW ATHLETIC
 CLUBS DEMONSTRATE IN DEFENCE
 OF PEACE.

Domestic Despatch

On Sept.19, in the offices of the Physical Culture and Athletics Committee of the District Trade Union Council in Krakow, a conference of inspectors of Regional Athletic Associations in the city and province of Krakow took place. Following a report on the subject of the resolutions of the Second Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the "Tito clique's" treason, a resolution was passed, reading as follows.

"On Oct2, 1949 all members of athletic clubs in Krakow province will take active part in a manifestation in favor of struggle for universal peace. On that day, in morning hours, all members of athletic clubs will parade in the streets with placards and club banners and in the afternoon will take part in athletic meets, the proceeds of which will be remitted to the Committee for Defense of Peace."
 Dziennik Polski #260 Sept.22 only (21 lines) Verbatim

U.S. COMMISSION TO CHECK UP
 ON FIRST LOAN TO TITO
 New York (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

Next month a delegation of American senators and congressmen

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will visit Yugoslavia in order to examine how the American loan of \$20,000,000 was spent by the government.

The U.S. Commission will discuss conditions for a second loan, which the traitor Tito is hoping to obtain.
Polska Zbrojna #261 Sept.23, only Verbatim (17 lines)

VANDALIC ADMINISTRATION OF
PALLOTINE AFFAIRS IN GDANSK
CHURCHES.

Domestic Despatch

The way in which the Pallotine Friars are managing the Churches of St. Stanislas and Christ the King in Gdansk is quite different from that which was pursued by Rev. F. Rogaczewski, murdered by Hitlerians in Stutthof.

They have painted over all old and valuable polychrome frescos, representing Polish saints and kings and now, their order desiring to remove to another locality, they are endeavouring to take Polish church relics with them. A meeting of protest of the Catholic population against this plan took place in the Grand Theatre in Gdansk.

The meeting was opened by a speech, delivered by a 70 year old Kashubian, A. Perschon, who said in part:

"We have remained unbroken despite cunning German methods. We are still faithful Polish people and we will not permit our relics, which we respect to be taken from us". The speaker added that on the same spot, where this meeting was held, the anti-Polish traitor, Bishop O'Rourke had once split the Gdansk Diocese into the so-called Chelmo and Free City of Gdansk Dioceses. This division has been maintained by the Vatican up to the present day and this fact must fill all Poles and all Catholics with indignation.

Banas-Purwin, one of former leaders of the Polish population in Gdansk, also protested against the machinations of the Pallotine Friars, whereupon a resolution was approved. The public strongly condemned all attempts to remove Polish church relics from Gdansk and appealed to the Church authorities, demanding that they remove the apostolic administrative border established by the occupants and restore the old conditions, previous to the time when the Germans created the Gdansk Diocese, aimed at Germanization and oppression of the Poles.
Rzeczpospolita #262, and others Sept.23 (48 lines) Verbatim

TRAITOR TITO ENJOYS FAVOR OF EX-KING
PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA
Moscow (P/P)

Foreign Despatch

In an article entitled: "Additional stigma", "Izviestia" writes: "Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia publicly expressed his willingness to 'cooperate' with Tito".

The above news was published on the first page of "Welt Presse", an organ of the British administration in Vienna.

It appears that the former King has also worked out the form of his "cooperation" with the Belgrade Judas. According to "Welt Presse", Peter declared that in the event of his return to the throne, he would have nothing against leaving Tito at the head of the monarchist Government.

"Nothing essential would separate me from Tito", - Peter said to a "Combat" correspondent. When the latter asked Peter whether it is true that Tito has established contact with him, the ex-king replied, "I must maintain complete discretion in this matter." Thus the Yugoslav ex-king has confirmed that the Judas, Tito, is serving his imperialist patrons as fervently as the Karageorgevitch dynasty served them. This evidence does not add anything new to the material in the Budapest trial. A new stigma, the monarchist stigma, was simply branded on the vile face of the traitor Tito - concludes "Izviestia."

Trybuna Ludu #262, Sept.23, 1949 and others (46 lines) Verbatim

SOLDIER VOICES OPINION ON
VATICAN'S ATTITUDE

Domestic Despatch

....I look and watch everything that happens in the world. I see and hear that a fight is being waged for freedom. The whole world can see that we, Poles, are following the path of progress and peace, that our strength is growing and that power is in the hands of the working people. The Pope sees all this, and it is not to his liking. And so he threatens and frightens the Poles with excommunication. But we are not afraid of excommunication, and this we declare firmly and explicitly.

I am a practicing and believing Catholic, but in this case I condemn the Pope's policy; in return, I am joining the ranks of the Polish Youth Association and, at the same time, urging my fellow-workers from Pawlowice to establish a Polish Youth Association club in my native village. This will be our reply. This is the way every patriotic Pole should reply, who loves his people's Fatherland. I trust my fellow-workers not to disappoint me, and when I leave the army I shall help them to work for the club which they are sure to organize.

With soldier's greetings.

Adam Kaizer at Lidzbark Warminski
Province of Olsztyn

Glos Wielkopolski #261 September 2, 1949 and others (84 lines)
Excerpt

THE TRUTH ABOUT SLAVE LABOR IN
BRITISH COLONIES

Article

At a recent session of the Social-Economic Council of the U.N. in Geneva, Anglo-American representatives fought fiercely against a Soviet proposal for a thorough and objective investigation of real working conditions for laborers and white-collar workers throughout the world. The majority of the Social and Economic Council, obedient to Wall Street and City monopolists, rejected the Soviet motion.

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The British Delegate opposed the Soviet proposal with particular bitterness. This was fully understandable, considering that British colonial imperialists have introduced unheard-of methods of oppression and exploitation for subjugated nations. Those methods are being used to this day. Slavery, slave traffic, purchase and sale of human beings in the literal meaning of that word - this is the true aspect of the British "Commonwealth of Nations."

The daily "Herald" of Melbourne has recently published a series of articles by the prominent Australian anthropologist, Donald Thompson, about the situation of the native population in Australia. Thompson writes that the natives are forced to work under conditions of slavery and are, of course, inhumanly treated by English colonisers.

Commenting on Thompson's revelations, the Sydney "Sun" wrote: "Thompson's articles concerning the treatment of natives in Australia aroused feelings of shame and horror in the majority of Australian readers."

The situation of natives in the Union of South Africa is still more horrible. In that British Dominion, where the neo-fascist Malan Party has recently assumed power, slavery exists in an undisguised form. The aboriginal inhabitants of South Africa are put in irons to prevent them from escaping from farms and mines.

The situation of workers in India, which was a British colony, until recently, is not better.

Although power in that Dominion is now exercised by the local bourgeoisie, English imperialists are still deriving tremendous profits from India, exporting natural resources and exploiting the unpaid work of the local population, carried out under conditions approaching slavery.

Dziennik Ludowy #259 Sept.22 only (160 lines) Excerpts

PICTURES FROM THE COUNTRY OF THE DOLLAR Foreign Despatch

According to an investigation made by the Heller Committee at California University, the minimum wage required by a worker's family, consisting of 4 persons, amounts to 79 per week in the U.S. while, according to statistics of the American Labour Ministry, the average income of an industrial worker was \$53 per week in March. This means that the American workers' income does not even reach 2/3 of the minimum stated.

The commission controlling garbage removal in Chicago, in an official report, describes the following scene: a group of city residents, who wanted to find remnants of vegetables and food in the garbage, stood by the garbage wagon as it was being emptied.

The American weekly: "Lady's Home Journal" has published, in one of its recent issues, an article under the title: "The Fight of the Sullivan Family". The article describes the life of an average worker, Tom Sullivan, which does not differ from

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the life of 300,000 workers in a great motor manufacturing concern: "General Motors". What does this family eat?

The main basis of its nourishment are: vegetables, grits, and margarine. The Sullivan family eats meat very rarely. During the last six years the wife of Tom Sullivan could not even buy a single decent dress; she could only buy second hand clothing at low prices.

The Sullivan family does not often go to the cinema, and in spite of having no amusement, it find difficulty in making both ends meet.

One must not forget that the number of fully and semi-unemployed reaches over ten millions in the United States. That is why such pictures, as the one above, are not rare. Gazeta Handlowa #15, Sept.21 only (49 lines) Verbatim

FALSE LEGEND Article by Albert Rolland

As is well known, no military success of great importance during the Second World War can be attributed to England. That is the reason why English propaganda endeavoured to magnify victory in the "battle of England".

But in reality, no "battle of England" ever took place. It was only a trick for the purpose of hiding Hitlerian preparations for the war against Soviet Russia and to force Great Britain to take part in that war. Recently published documents prove this beyond doubt.

After the defeat of France, Goering and Raeder were in favour of putting an end to England. But Hitler was of another opinion. He decided that the USSR must be conquered first and then Great Britain will easily surrender. Goering distinctly stated this before the International Tribunal in Nurnberg, on March 15, 1946.

In conversation with Raeder, Hitler said: "Every possibility of such a menace (on the part of the USSR) must be eliminated from the very beginning. After the liquidation of the Russian menace, we shall be able to continue the fight against England under favourable circumstances."

It is not true that the heroic resistance of the British Airforce (in which the Poles, Czechs and other allies were well represented) rendered Hitler's invasion of the British islands impossible. On the contrary, that invasion was quite possible from the military point of view, but it was not included in Hitler's plan.

At that time England possessed no really good Land Forces.

The British expeditionary corps in France had left all its weapons, equipment and transportation in Dunkirk.

The war begun by Hitler was ended by the Soviet Union, which planted the red banner of victory on the Kanzleramt (Chancellor's office) in Berlin.

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This saved Great Britain, as well as all the other European countries occupied by Hitler, from extermination.
 Polska Zbrojna #259 Sept.21 only (150 lines, Excerpts)

ANXIETY AND EXCITEMENT IN
 CAPITALIST WORLD

Article

After proclamation of devaluation of the pound sterling, reports from all countries of the capitalist world sound almost like war communiques and are vividly reminiscent of the catastrophic atmosphere of bank crashes in 1929, in the first year of the great economic depression.

The London exchange is not working. Big banks are not working. Speculation is reaching unprecedented proportions and individual persons are making money on the poverty of the masses. According to the British press, a capitalist made 900,000 pounds in the course of one day. It is expected that an extraordinary session of Parliament will be convened. 50,000 railwaymen have gone on strike. The strike is supported by millions of workers in various branches of industry who, on the first day following the proclamation of devaluation, felt a considerable drop in the purchasing power of their earnings, owing to increased prices of articles of daily necessity.

All countries of the British Empire have followed the example of Great Britain, with the exception of Canada which, under the pressure of the United States, linked its currency with the dollar long previously.

Devaluation has embraced Australia, the South African Union, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ireland. Countries economically linked with England (Egypt and Israel) have also devaluated their currencies. Other countries in the Near and Middle East and in South America are expected to take decisions in the next few hours.

While the "Voice of America" is still raving about an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation prevailing in the family of "Marshall countries" and assuring, in its beguiling voice, that "no country has attempted to impose its will on others", the sale of gold and transactions in foreign currencies have been suspended in European capitals. In spite of frequent previous promises to stabilize their currencies, the Marshall countries have, one after the other, devaluated their currencies within the past twenty-four hours under the pressure of the United States. The French franc, the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish crown, the Dutch guilder, the Finnish mark have been devaluated. Devaluation of the West German mark, the Spanish peso and the Portuguese escudo seems inevitable. In Belgium all transactions in foreign currencies have been suspended. The Italian cabinet is conferring without pause while awaiting the return of its Minister of Finance from Washington.

Anxiety and excitement in all capitalist countries, caused by the brutal dictate of American capital, prove beyond doubt that the capitalist world has definitely entered the orbit of increasing economic depression.

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The deeper the world economic depression, the greater is the effort of the United States, the strongest of all capitalist states, to shift the burden of the depression onto weaker capitalist states. The latter, in turn shift it, by means of devaluation of their currency, onto the shoulders of the working masses.

The devaluation of the pound, entailing devaluation of many other capitalist states' currencies, is part of a general offensive launched by American capital, which is trying, in this manner, to find an outlet for its investment power. When devaluating the currencies of their "allies" by 30%, the United States would like to buy for itself, at a price reduced by the same figure, new areas for increased colonial expansion. However, the method used by the United States for subjugating its satellites results only in increasingly bitter differences in the camp of capitalist countries. After devaluation, which will result in an increasingly fierce battle for markets, these differences will be even more visible, even more glaring.

The Marshall Plan has borne fruit!
Polska Zbrojna #260 Sept.22 and others (80 lines) Verbatim

MR. McCLOY'S SHORT BREATH Article

It happened in the Spring of 1945. The Hitlerian beast was breathing its last under the powerful blows of the Soviet Army American troops, liberated from the trap in the Ardennes thanks to the help of the Soviet offensive, were marching into Western German territory, meeting practically no resistance. German divisions and army corps trustfully surrendered their weapons to Americans, as if they felt certain to receive them back again at the appropriate moment.

There was, however, an SS (Defense Corps) Commander who evidently had not heard the important news and orders. The Colonel in command of the SS garrison in the small old town of Rothenburg refused to capitulate. Hereupon, the American Commander, General Deyers ordered bombardment of the town. Then the infuriated General was approached by a partner of the firm of "Cravath, Swaine and Co.", simultaneously Second Assistant to the American War Secretary, who requested the General to stop the bombardment order and assured him that he "will try" to induce the Germans to capitulate.

We do not know the magic word whispered by Mr. McCloy, for it was he, to the Hitlerian Colonel. Perhaps, the magic word was "Bonn" or else "Frankfurt". Anyhow, the SS Commander, who refused to surrender to cannons, did capitulate. Mr. McCloy modestly declared that he had "saved" Rothenburg because ... he felt pity for the pretty old town.

A few days ago, the recently denazified Mayor of Rothenburg gave a splendid reception in honour of the "saviour of the town" who, in the meantime has been promoted to the post of "High Commissioner" for entire Western Germany. The Mayor filled a two-litre tumbler with wine and offered it to Mr. McCloy, saying that, according to the town's tradition, he must drink it at

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one gulp. This allegedly happened four hundred years ago when the enemy, besieging the town, pardoned it when the Mayor amazed the conqueror by drinking a half-gallon of wine at one draught.

Mr. McCloy whispered "prosit", took a deep breath and put the goblet to his lips. However, as stated by the "New York Herald Tribune", Mr. McCloy does not possess "either a sufficiently deep breath or the necessary ability, for only half the goblet was emptied.

Undiscouraged by this "defect" in their saviour, the denazified city fathers of Rothenburg named him their "honorary citizen."

If the same course is taken by the owners of Krupp, Thyssen, IG Farben Industrie and other German armament factories, saved during and after the war by American Ministers, it may be expected that those owners will treat their saviours to hecto-liter barrels of wine instead of two-litre goblets. But the experience with Mr. McCloy has proved that Americans have too short breath. They may, therefore, choke.
Trybuna Ludu #261 Sept.22 only (109 lines) Verbatim

PARTY TRAINING EQUIPS AND
HARDENS OUR PARTY MEMBERS

Article by Helena Kozlowska, Manager
of Party Training Section in PZPR
Central Committee

According to reports from provincial committees, more than 3,000 first degree courses, to be attended by 100,000 comrades in the first section, are being organized. Moreover, about 350 evening party schools to be attended by about 15,000 students and about 2,000 courses attached to township committees with an attendance of about 40,000 persons are in course of organization. The Marxist-Leninist education of our party members is a problem of decisive importance. Therefore, party training must be intensified and broadened. In the existing conditions of class warfare, party training should become a vital driving force in the growth of political activation of the party organizations. It should become a factor contributing to increase their ability to mobilize the masses for carrying out production plans, for counter-acting the reactionary work of the politicizing part of the clergy, for combating all attempts at sabotage and diversion. It must be remembered that the strength of the Marxist-Leninist theory lies in the fact that it gives the ability of discernment in a complicated situation, a facility to understand the combination of surrounding phenomena. Local leaders should pay special attention to co-ordination of theory and practice. The most essential task of party schools, from local county schools to the school attached to the Central Committee, is to train the best workers in the party machinery and to educate new workers. The study of the Marxist-Leninist theory should be much deeper, and at the same time it should be adapted to the specific type of work of a given party activist. These are tremendous tasks entailing great responsibility.

In carrying out these tasks we shall adopt, as a basis, the great historical experience of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the absorption of which gives substance and correct direction to our work. Trybuna Ludu #261 Sept.22 only (225 lines) Excerpts.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Friday, Sept. 23, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE
 DEFENDERS' COMMITTEES WILL
 TAKE PLACE SEPTEMBER 25.

Domestic Despatch

A national conference of peace defenders' committees will take place in the conference hall of the Central Trade Unions Council on September 25.

The conference will be attended by representatives of provincial and county peace defenders' committees, the best shockworkers who, by their achievements in the field of production, proved their active participation in the struggle for peace, rural workers in the social field and representatives of the Central Trade Unions' Council, of the Peasant Self-Help Union, of the Women's League, of the Polish Youth Association, of the Associations of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and of the War Invalids Association.

All persons decorated with the Order of Builders of People's Poland have been invited to the conference.

Matters connected with the organization of the celebration of an International Day of Struggle for peace will be the subject of the conference. (26 lines) in full Trybuna Ludu #262 Sept. 23, 1949 and others

POLISH DELEGATION TO
 CONGRESS OF CZECHOSLOVAK JURISTS

Domestic Despatch

The first post-war national congress of Czechoslovak jurists will take place in Prague from September 23 to 25. Representatives of the International Association of Democratic Jurists will attend.

Poland will be represented by Deputy Jodlewski and the Secretary-General of the International Association of Democratic Jurists, Colonel Muszkat.
 Rzeczpospolita #262, Sept. 23 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

IMPASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT

COUNTRY PRECEDE INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY. Domestic Despatch

The approaching date of "International Peace Day" impels increasingly broad masses of the population throughout the country

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to take part in the struggle to safeguard stable world peace and to expose warmongers striving to hinder the powerfully developing constructive achievements of countries dedicated to progress and peace.

Meetings, which, so far, have taken place in 22 country seats and 11 rural boroughs and agricultural settlements in Silesia, were attended by more than 500,000 workers and peasants, including women and youth. Particularly powerful demonstrations, attended, each by scores of thousands of people, took place at Katowice, Gliwice and Sosnowiec. At these demonstrations, the assembled multitudes were addressed by representatives of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, and by representatives of USSR, French, Czechoslovak and anti-Tito Yugoslav combatants' organizations.

The inhabitants of other towns also, including Chorzow, Zabrze, Bytom, Opole, Nysa, Prudnik and Raciborz, declared their will in the resolutions adopted at the meetings and in the slogans inscribed on hundreds of placards and proclaiming the struggle for peace.
Trybuna Ludu #262, Sept. 23, 1949 and others (75 lines) Excerpt

GOOD GRACIOUS, WHAT IS HAPPENING? Article

The Committee to investigate Anti-American activity is sleeping instead of watching and controlling.

"The Voice of America" in its programme of September 22 quoted, - without a single commentary, with explicit satisfaction and even with enthusiasm, - an article from "Borba", "the central organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party", as the "voice of America" stressed.

The Commission is doing nothing. Instead of watching and controlling, it is sleeping.

Good gracious, what is happening? Communists in the "Voice of America"?

And \$36,000,000 are being spent for this in a year?

Signed SLAW

Post Scriptum. At the last moment, well-informed Washington circles inform: when quoting "Borba", the "Voice of America" quoted its own echo.

We take pleasure in inviting the "Committee to investigate Anti-American Activity".
Zycie Warszawy #262, September 23, 1949 only, 24 lines-verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER OF ENGINEERING IN WROCLAW AND SZCZECIN.
Domestic despatch

On September 21 the Czechoslovak Minister of Engineering, Dr. Engineer Emanuel Slechta, in the company of the plenipotentiary for technical affairs in Slovakia, Jozef Luhachovic, the plenipotentiary for planning, engineer Miroslav Tejc and high officials of the Ministry of Engineering, visited Wroclaw. Rocznicopolita, #262, September 23 only, 8 lines-verbatim

ITALY HAS VIOLATED PEACE TREATY
 BY JOINING AGGRESSIVE ATLANTIC PACT.
 JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF WESTERN
 POWERS:
 USSR NOTE TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
 Moscow (Polish Press Agency)

FOREIGN

Foreign Despatch

On July 19, 1949 the USSR Government sent a note to the Italian Government in connection with Italy's accession to the North-Atlantic Pact. The Note stated that the fact that Italy had joined the aggressive North Atlantic Pact, the increase of military forces in Italy and the increase of war production are in conflict with the Peace Treaty with Italy.

On July 28 the Italian government answered the note of the Soviet Government. Contrary to generally well-known facts, the Italian Government endeavoured to represent the aggressive North-Atlantic Pact as a defence pact.

In connection with the above, the Soviet Government sent a note to the Italian government on September 20 stating in part.

"Answering the note of the Italian Government of July 28, 1949, the Soviet government considers it necessary to declare that it fully maintains its point of view, contained in its note of July 19, 1949, concerning the aggressive North Atlantic Pact and that Italy's accession to the Pact is in violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

"The Soviet government draws the attention of the Italian government, which joined the North Atlantic Pact, to the fact that it has violated the Peace Treaty and to the responsibility which it bears, as was already pointed out by the Soviet Government in its note of July 19".

At the same time, the Soviet Government sent notes to the governments of the U.S., Great Britain and France in which it fully maintains its point of view concerning the aggressive character of the North-Atlantic Pact and points out that Italy joined the Pact in violation of the obligations accepted by Italy in the Peace Treaty.

The notes underline the responsibility of the U.S. British and French Governments for violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy. Zycie Warszawy #262, Sept. 23, (121 lines) Excerpts and others.

BUDAPEST PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH
 SENTENCE FOR TAITORS OF HUNGARIAN NATION.
 PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS AT TRIAL OF LASZLO
 RAJK AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

Article

It has been proved that through mediation of Peter Hain, Rajk cooperated with the Gestapo and, after the defeat of German fascism, became an agent of American intelligence, which succeeded the Gestapo. His contact with the Americans began when he was in a French camp, where he met Noel H. Field, one

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of the leaders of the American Office of Strategic Services. There is evidence that Rajk purposely returned to Hungary in 1945 to work for American intelligence. After liberation of his country, Rajk continued his espionage activities, while at the same time a member of the Communist Party. He received orders from American imperialists, through Lt. Col. Kovacs and Marton Himler, to undermine the Communist Party from within and to support the reactionaries.

The practical realization of the American plan has been unveiled at the trial. The fascist gangster methods of the Americans and the aims of their "blessed" democracy have been brought to light in Budapest. American imperialists devised Tito's and Rankovic's political programme and the coup was also planned by them. British-American intelligence bought the Titoists already during the war against Hitler, in order to hinder the national and social liberation of South-East Europe, to isolate the Soviet Union and prepare a third world war.

For this reason, I find no mitigating circumstances for the verdict; they are all incriminating.

Our nation demands a death sentence for the criminals and I, as representative of the law, join its demand.
Trybuna Ludu #262, Sept. 23, 1949 and others (Excerpts - 2029 lines)

BANKERS, ESTATE-OWNERS AND
CHAUVINISTS HAVE FOUND THEIR WAY INTO
PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF TRIZONIA. Foreign Despatch
Berlin, PAP

What kind of persons compose the Adenauer puppet government? "Berliner Zeitung" gives a reply to this question in an article on the subject of Trizonia.

The "Ministers" represent the interests of German heavy industry and of American capital.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the colonial West German republic has been entrusted to Gustav Heinemann, the son of one of the managing directors of the Krupp concern. Since 1928 Heinemann has been member of the management of a big industrial concern- the Rheinische Stahlwerke in Essen.

The "Minister" of Finance, Schaeffer, was member of the Reichstag before the war and in 1933 voted to confer sweeping powers on Hitler. Immediately after the war, Schaeffer was appointed premier of Bavaria but a few weeks later was removed from office in connection with disclosure of his co-operation with Hitlerites.

Dehler, "Minister" of Transportation is one of the authors of the Bonn constitution.

Seeborn, "Minister" of Communication, is owner of coal mines and various industrial establishments. He was recently elected chairman of the German industrialists' association.

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Niklas, "Minister" of Agriculture, is owner of large land estates.

Storch, "Minister" of Labor, was previously manager of the employment office in Bizonia. He is one of the persons bearing joint responsibility for unemployment in western Germany.

Wildermuth, "Minister" of Reconstruction, was a colonel in the Hitlerite army and was decorated with the knight's cross for the campaign against Poland.

Hans Lukaschek, Minister for Refugee Affairs, is a well-known Polonophobe. He is the leader of the "Association of German refugees" and is waging a violent campaign against Poland and Czechoslovakia. Hans Lukaschek is also a German Catholic leader. After the first world war he directed the activity of the "German association for defense of Silesia" at the time of the plebiscite. At that time he claimed Katowice for Germany.

"Vice-Premier" Blucher is a representative of big German banks. Gazeta Ludowa #226 Sept.23 and others (65 lines) Verbatim

BRITISH DELEGATES' IMPRESSIONS
OF VISIT TO SOVIET UNION
London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

A public meeting took place in London, at which British delegates to the Congress of Peace Supporters in Moscow spoke of their impressions from their visit to the Soviet Union. The meeting turned into a powerful manifestation in favor of peace and in favor of friendship between the British people and the Soviet Union.

The speakers were: Prof. Bernal, laureate of the Nobel prize, Crawther, Chairman of the British Committee of Peace Supporters, Dr. Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, and Montagu, a member of the Peace Supporters Committee.

At the end, Mr. Pritt, M.P., read a resolution stating that all persons present at the meeting pledge to take an active part in the campaign in favor of peace. The resolution was adopted unanimously, amidst general enthusiasm. Gazeta Ludowa #226 Sept 23 only (24 lines) Verbatim

VICTORY OF LEFTWINGERS IN
ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN U.S. ELECTRICIANS'
TRADE UNION.
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The annual conference of the electrical industry workers' trade union took place in Cleveland. The rightist central leadership of the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) staged a vigorous campaign against the union's leftist management. This campaign proved a failure inasmuch as the former officers of the union, headed by Fitzgerald, were reelected. The electrical industry workers' trade union numbers about 600,000 members and is a mainstay of the CIO's left wing. Trybuna Ludu #262, Sept.23 only (in full (18 lines)

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MINISTER VISHINSKY QUESTIONS AGENDA OF UN SESSION.

Foreign despatch

As already reported by us, Romulo, Philippine representative, was elected Chairman of the present U.N. General Assembly session. His counter-candidate was the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Clementis for whom the Soviet, Polish Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Czechoslovak delegations cast their votes. The fourteen-member General (Steering) Committee of the General Assembly approved 71 points for the agenda of the present session.

By mechanical balloting, the General (Steering) Committee rejected the motions of Minister Vyshinsky, which were supported by the Polish delegate, Professor Lachs, concerning the withdrawal from the agenda of items conflicting with the U.N. Charter or outside U.N. jurisdiction. Minister Vyshinsky demanded withdrawal from agenda of the following matters: the Balkan Commission, Korea, the so-called "Little Assembly" and the alleged infringement of peace treaties by Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. Minister Vyshinsky made a declaration to the effect that the Balkan Commission, the Korean Commission and the "Little Assembly" are illegal institutions. He emphasized the fact that the only real danger threatening the independence of the Greek nation is monarcho-fascist terror, supported by the United States and Great Britain. Minister Vyshinsky stated that the question of artificially formulated accusations against Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania is outside U.N. jurisdiction but that this question should be examined in the manner provided in the peace treaties concluded with those countries.

Dziennik Ludowy, #260, Sept. 23 and others, 50 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

WE SHALL HAVE ENOUGH TOBACCO TO SMOKE, THIS YEAR'S TOBACCO PURCHASES

Domestic despatch

The first purchases of tobacco leaves from licenced planters, whose number is approximately 80,000, will be effected in September by 18 Commissions acting in 34 purchasing agencies of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly. All tobacco plantation districts have already begun delivery. Prices vary according to quality. The gross revenue from a hectare of tobacco amounts, on the average, to 300,000 zlotys and, in some cases, it even exceeds 800,000 zlotys, depending on the quality of cultivation. It is difficult to estimate the crop before the termination of tobacco deliveries but, according to a preliminary estimate, the crop will amount to approximately 19,800 tons of tobacco from 14,000 hectares of plantations.

Dziennik Ludowy, #260, Sept. 23 only, 49 lines-excerpts

YOU SHOULD ACQUIRE AN HONORABLE AND PROFITABLE OCCUPATION.

Domestic despatch

The mighty economic development of People's Poland facilitates social advancement of urban and rural youth. In Industrial Training schools (SPP) approximately 40,000 young people have already been trained, thus acquiring new vocations. Recruiting for Coal Industry Training schools is now proceeding. The course in these schools lasts five months and is gratuitous. Pupils receive free board and lodging, medical care, clothing, underwear, shoes, school equipment and about 1,500 zlotys a month for petty expenses.

After graduating from these schools the pupils will be sent to work in coalmines and the most capable of them will be educated in miners' secondary schools at State expense. Applicants must be from 17 to 20 years of age, they must be in good health and know how to read and write. They must submit their last school certificate and birth certificate. Full information is obtainable and registration of applicants is taking place in all county and urban agencies of "Service to Poland".

Dziennik Ludowy, #260, Sept. 23 only, 38 lines-verbatim

5 NEW SOVIET FILMS IN FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION MONTH.

Domestic despatch

On the occasion of Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month, a film festival, which will present 29 films of old and new production, will be organised between October 7 and November 7.

5 films will be entirely new, namely: "Sad Honoru" (Court of Honor), "Spotkanie nad Laba" (meeting on the Elbe), "Akademik Pawlow" (Academician Pavlov) with Polish dubbing effected in Lodz, a coloured picture "Czarodziej Sadow" (Orchard Magician) and "Lenin". Zycie Warszawy, #262, Sept. 23 only, 11 lines-verbatim

FIRST SHIPMENTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SUGAR MANUFACTURING CAMPAIGN DUE BY OCTOBER 2.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the approaching starting date of the sugar campaign, the economic editor of PAP (Polish Press Agency) interviewed Jozef Krzyzanowski (engineer), general manager of the Central Sugar Industry Administration.

The latter said: "In view of the anticipated rich harvest of beets and the resultant prolonged period of the sugar manufacturing campaign, the first 14 sugar refineries will start work on October 1. A total of 76 sugar mills will take part in this year's campaign. We are quite adequately prepared for handling the forthcoming sugar manufacturing campaign. We have a sufficient stock of coal and auxiliary materials. Deliveries of beets to some of the sugar refineries have already begun. Thanks to intensified work competition, the planned sugar production quota will be considerably exceeded.

"The aggregate area of sugar beet plantations has been increased by 17 percent over last year. We estimate this year's mean yield per hectare at 200 quintals (metric hundredweights) as against last year's 189 quintals. As a result of an early commencement of the campaign, the first shipments of sugar for distribution on the domestic market will be delivered as early as October 2."

Trybuna Ludu, #262, September 23 only, 43 lines-verbatim

200,000,000 ZLOTYS FOR MACHINERY PURCHASES FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE FARM OWNERS.

Domestic despatch

In order to facilitate the purchase of agricultural machines and implements for small and medium size farmers the State Agricultural Bank has established special short term loans aggregating 200,000,000 zlotys for the current quarter. The size of the loans granted to peasants for a period of nine months will be 40,000 zlotys. Zycie Warszawy, #262, Sept. 23 and others, 11 lines-excerpts

535,000 SEEDED HECTARES UNDER CONTRACT THIS YEAR.

Domestic despatch

A press conference, devoted to the problem of contracts for cultivation of agricultural products (vegetables, fodder, animal fats), took place yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform. Engineer Kozar, Counselor of the Ministry, submitted a report on the subject.

The plan for contracts to cultivate industrial plants provided for seeding of 525,000 hectares. The plan was exceeded by 10,000 hectares. The largest area (255,000 hectares) was planted with sugar beets. 32,000 hectares were planted with potatoes for production of starch, 50,000 hectares for production of alcohol and 15,000 hectares was planted with edible potatoes. 7,170 hectares were planted with chicory, 3900 with peas, 1,800 with beans, 1,860 with onions, 7,900 with hemp. A large area was planted with oleaginous plants (winter and spring colza).

The contract plan for livestock breeding was also exceeded. The plan provided for contracts for 1,000,000 head of cattle, whereas 1,300,000 were actually contracted for. It was planned to conclude contracts for the supply of 120,000 pigs whereas 150,000 were actually contracted for. The results of plantation and livestock breeding in the last year of the three-year plan bode well for this action in the forthcoming six-year plan.

Dziennik Ludowy, #250, Sept. 23 only, 78 lines-excerpts

NEW GROUP OF REPATRIATES FROM BELGIUM.

Domestic despatch

A group of 34 Polish repatriates from Belgium arrived recently at Swiebodzice. They are miners from Charleroi. They will be employed in the "Boleslaw Chrobry" coal mine and will live in previously prepared and renovated lodgings.

A Frenchman, Rene Carpentier, is among them. He arrived in Poland to seek refuge from persecution for his recent strike activity. Carpentier will be the second French miner working in a Walbrzych mine. The other, Rene Betremieux, has been employed in the "Victoria" mine for about a year.

Rzeczpospolita, #262, September 23, only, 18 lines-verbatim

700,000 TONS OF SUGAR FROM 1949 CAMPAIGN.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the expected great crops of sugar-beet and, in consequence, a long sugar campaign, the first fourteen sugar refineries will begin their work on October 1. Seventy six sugar refineries will take part in the 1949 campaign.

Workers and planters have undertaken to produce 700,000 tons of sugar, although the state plan provides for production of 620,000 tons.

As a result of the early start of the campaign, the first shipments of sugar for the domestic market will be despatched on October 2, 1949.

Zycie Warszawy, #462. Sept. 23, only, 16 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

WE SHALL INCREASE CLASS VIGILANCE

Lead Editorial

The trial of Rajk and his gang has brought to light the espionage pedigree, the subversive role and the perfidious methods of Tito's clique of traitors. Documents disclosed in the course of the trial and evidence given by witnesses prove beyond doubt that the Anglo-Saxon intelligence services, with the assistance of their agents, managed to bring responsible posts in the Yugoslav partisan movement under their control and subsequently to use the Tito clique as a tool in carrying out a counter-revolutionary coup in Yugoslavia and in subversive work in democratic people's countries.

The perfidious methods of infiltration used by traitorous Titoist agents have been disclosed at the trial. They should arouse the working class and the Party to increased vigilance and increased concern for the purity of party ranks, for sincere implementation of the party line. We must tighten our alliance with the Soviet Union and democratic people's countries still further. The Party will not, of course, tolerate any hypocrisy within its ranks. Increasingly bitter class warfare makes it imperative for us to counter-act every attempt of enemy agents to penetrate into the Party and to influence its rank and file. It is imperative to be vigilant, to increase the resistance power of members, to increase their firmness by the invincible ideology of Marxism-Leninism, to intensify their class watchfulness. Trybuna Ludu #260 Sept.21 and others (150 lines) Excerpts

THUNDER FROM WALL STREET

Article

The devaluation of the pound sterling and of the currencies of several Marshall countries is, properly speaking, no surprise. One of the first conditions of American help under the Marshall plan was the agreement by the Marshallized governments to devalue their currency at the time and in the manner which the United States government considers appropriate.

Mr. Truman's programme for helping so-called under-developed areas is, properly speaking, the first stage in a large plan of conquest of colonies which belong to enslaved capitalistic countries of the Atlantic Bloc. But there are clouds on the horizon of American expansion. These clouds forced American imperialists to execute the plan in a shorter time than was formerly intended.

The approaching crisis is the above mentioned cloud in the American sky. The number of unemployed increased to 6,000,000 in America, not mentioning about 10,000,000 partially employed.

The purchasing power of the population is decreasing (the Railway workers are striking in order to defend their wages). The value of American goods in warehouses has reached the stupendous figure of \$55,000,000,000.

Considering these facts, American imperialism realized that there is no more time to spare. It was time to give their wards a blow which would weaken them and leave them at the complete mercy of Wall Street "benefactors", which would make them

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completely dependent on American "help" and which would at last open wide the door to greatly coveted colonial markets.

That blow was the devaluation of the pound sterling and of the currencies linked with it. Devaluation burdens the working class of Marshall countries with the crisis, it causes a great deal of unfavourable repercussion in commercial relations between those countries and perpetuates the crisis in capitalistic countries. That is the state of affairs, favourable to American imperialists for the realisation of their plans.

No wonder that the decision to devalue the pound sterling has been approved and appreciated nowhere except in Washington. Trybuna Ludu #260 Sept.21 and others (110 lines) Excerpts

SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN PEST CONTROL
CAMPAIGN IN MILLS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS. Domestic Despatch

The Soviet Scientists: Professor of the Leningrad University, G.A.Czizariw and Professor of the Plant Protection Institute in Minsk, A.Markowicz were in Poland a short time ago. The object of the visit of the Soviet scientists was to familiarize Polish specialists with the latest methods of pest control applied in the Soviet Union.

The guests visited, among others, mills and grain elevators in Piotrkow county and on several occasions demonstrated a method of pest control by means of dichloroethane. Rzeczpospolita #261 Sept 22 (15 lines) Verbatim and others

WHO WILL PROFIT BY POUND
DEVALUATION AND HOW. Article

The devaluation will, by no means solve the difficulties of Britain's dollar shortage. It can only ease the problem for a short time, but at the cost of the living standard of British working-masses.

American capitalists will be the ones to draw full benefit from this move. The pressure, exercised by the U.S. on the British Government to devalue the pound, had U.S. profit in view.

The U.S. imports considerable amounts of rubber, tin, etc. from British colonies. These raw materials will now cost 30% less, thus raising the profits of American capitalists.

But the greatest advantage is offered in capital investments. Americans can buy anything in the Empire at prices reduced by 30%.

The British capitalist will not lose also; he will, most probably, increase his profit, if exports improve. But the worker will have the worst part of it. He will have to bear the whole burden of the devaluation costs on his shoulders. Dziennik Ludowy #258 Sept.21 and others Excerpts (123 lines)

POLISH PUPPET FILM Domestic Despatch

In the Puppet Film Studio of "Film Polski" (Polish Film) in Lodz the first Polish short puppet films are being produced.

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The promoter and creator of films of this type is Zenon Wasilewski, a plastic artist.

Shortly we shall see a new short film, for which the scenario and the graphic-plastic side have been prepared by Zenon Wasilewski, with music composed by Jerzy Harald. The new puppet film is a humorous story about the vicissitudes of a sleepy and shiftless office clerk.
Dzis i Jutro #38 Sept.25 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

NEW ANGLO-SAXON IMPERIALISTS'
PROVOCATION. Domestic Despatch

The Soviet Military Administration in Germany has published a communique revealing new calumnies of the Anglo-Saxon press.

English and American papers are making a great noise about the size and tasks of the police in the Eastern zone of Germany.

The Soviet communique correctly states that "the police in the Soviet zone assures protection for establishments and other national resources, fights against criminal elements and maintains public order and peace. The police has no other duties".

We all know how the police in the Anglo-Saxon occupation zone in Germany is used.

In connection with the establishment of a Western-German Government and its integration in the aggressive Atlantic Pact, the Anglo-Saxons are organising the police in their zone as a regular army, supplying it with American arms of all types, which is in clear conflict with the resolutions of the Potsdam agreement.

The police forces of the Anglo-Saxon zone are a small army to-day. The police and other detachments of a military character contain at least 470,000 people. These units are a haven not only for native Germans but for criminal elements from all countries, which were fascist Germany's satellites during the war. Over 172,000 Ustashis (Yugoslav pro-German fascist military group), General Anders' men and other scum serving in the police or in military units, lived in the British zone in Germany around the middle of 1949.

Who are the leaders of these guardians of order and public peace? There are among them the most eminent personalities of Hitler's military staff.

There is no doubt about the aim of all these endeavours. The warmongers are violating all international engagements and are consistently preparing a new German army, preparing "cannon fodder" for the new war against the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies.

That is why the noise and the calumnies of Anglo-Saxon press cannot deceive anyone. They will not draw the attention of public opinion away from military preparations for the future war.

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made in Western Germany by Anglo-Saxon warmongers.

Millions of simple people in the whole world, who know the aims of Anglo-Saxon imperialists, will not be misled.

These people will never allow the spilling of blood of millions in order to fill the coffers of the sterling and dollar potentates.
Polska Zbrojna #259 Sept.21 and others (121 lines) Excerpts

RAJK, TITO AND CO. IN COURT Editorial

Already at the time of Adam Doboszynski's Warsaw trial, we reported that the international spies who, up to 1944, were in the service of the German Intelligence and the Gestapo, nearly automatically went into the service of the American Intelligence Service the following year. This fact was recently confirmed and evidence of it completed, through numerous details brought to light at the Budapest trial of a group of, international spies much more important than Doboszynski.

This group was headed by Laszlo Rajk who pleaded guilty of having plotted, together with Tito's agents and under orders of the State Department, against the Hungarian People's Republic.

Palfy also betrayed Hungarian military secrets to Yugoslav agents and cooperated with American Intelligence.

Brankoff, a Yugoslav citizen and traitor to the Yugoslav nations, used his diplomatic post in Hungary to carry out, on Tito's command, an extensive activity directed against the Hungarian Republic and, for American money, endeavoured to put into effect the "Tito Plan" i.e. to separate the people's democratic countries from the Soviet Union.

Szonyi shamelessly declared that he was an American spy since spring 1944. This "expert" stated that there is no essential difference between American and Yugoslav Intelligence. Cooperation goes so far that one organization complements the other and agents draw money either directly from the American Office of Strategic Services or through Rankovitch in Belgrade.

There is no doubt that the American Intelligence Service was taking into account, even at the beginning of the second world war, the future great victory of the Soviet Union and prepared early counter-action for the defense of U.S. imperialism.

The testimony given by Rajk and the co-defendants confirms the fact that Tito, Rankovitch and other Yugoslav renegades had a particular role to play in this activity of American espionage.

The last conclusion which we should draw from Rajk's trial is that unusual vigilance is incumbent upon all of us in Poland and upon the friendly governments as well as political parties in Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary. American warmongers do not spare efforts nor money to introduce their agents and spies into the worker parties, which are governing in these countries.

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All these attempts in the democratic countries have resulted in failure, though not in Yugoslavia. Imperialism has been unmasked and its octopus like tentacles cut off. Only increased vigilance and constant work on political enlightenment of the nation can successfully paralyze the agencies of imperialism in time.

Zycie Warszawy #260 Sept.21 and others (164 lines) Excerpts

IMPERIALIST INFLUENCE IN CHILE BRINGS MISERY, EXPLOITATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.
(From our correspondent, Dorota Barska)
Mexico City, September.

Article

American monopolies are now paying twice as much for Chilean raw materials as in 1913 but they sell manufactured goods, made of Chilean raw materials, to Chileans, at prices 17 or 20 times higher than those of 1913.

The Chilean miner, who works under exceedingly severe and unhygienic conditions, causing occupational diseases, tuberculosis and physical exhaustion, is receiving wages hardly sufficient for a miserable existence.

The unemployed repair prisons.

The Chilean miner is now faced with a new grim danger: unemployment. Prices of copper are falling on world markets. Economic depression is becoming more acute in the capitalist world. The American "United Press" Agency announced that three American trusts, which exploit Chilean copper mines, demanded permission of the Chilean Government to dismiss 2,260 miners and 254 office workers. The Chile Exploration Co., which owns a mine in Chuquimata, informed the Finance Minister, Jorge Alessandri of its intention to decrease the monthly production of copper from 24,000 to 16,500 tons. According to Alessandri, this will cause Chile a loss of \$40,000,000 in the form of taxes.

The Minister of Justice, Julian B. Rossi, found a "solution" for the situation: 2,500 unemployed miners will find work on repairing Chilean prisons, in which thousands of other miners, sentenced for taking part in the coal strike in 1947, are being tortured.

As an expression of "good neighborly" relations, the draft of a law was recently proposed for a customs tariff on copper, which will permit the United States to restrict the importation of Chilean copper, in accordance with current needs for that metal. These restrictions will contribute to increase unemployment, which has already increased from the average yearly figure of 20,000 (completely and partly unemployed) to 54,000. 2,000,000 persons, i.e. 42% of the population, are simply starving.

And half of the tilled land belongs to 3% of the total number of landholders. An agricultural laborer earns from 15 to 20 pesos per day (A dollar is worth 41 pesos at the official rate and more than 75 pesos on the black market). At the present high cost of living, wages do not suffice for a bare living.

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Program for which they fought.

This is the real situation in Chile. It is, therefore, not surprising that in the last presidential elections in 1946 all progressive forces united around a political program which advocated struggle against imperialist exploitation, the necessity for agricultural reform, a plan for industrialisation of the country. The program called for a democratic regime, respect for the labor movement and a struggle against the high cost of living. That program was proclaimed by the Communist Party, which embraced 100,000 persons entitled to vote, by the Federation of Chilean Workers, a section of the Federation of Latin American Workers, by the Radical Party, the Democratic Party and other progressive groups. This program won and the candidate who undertook the obligation to carry it out was Gonzalez Videla of the Radical Party.

Out of a total of 45 members of the Senate, five belong to the Communist Party. In the lower house, composed of 147 deputies, fifteen are Communists.

The State Department began its game with the new President. It used various "tinkling" arguments and easily attained its objective.

Gonzalez Videla's treason

On January 18, 1947 Gonzalez Videla granted an interview to the Chilean correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" and stated rather undiplomatically, but with cynical frankness, that he has been informed that a "war between the United States and the Soviet Union will break out in three months' time", in which case Chile will side with the United States; Videla added that this is the main principle of the foreign and domestic policy of Chile. He also said that the above principle explains the reprisals applied against Chilean Communists whom he, Gonzalez Videla, has personally "nothing to reproach with."

Those "principles", dictated by the State Department, induced Videla to break diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia on the pretext that Czech diplomats in Chile were allegedly stirring up agitation among miners. The same "principles" caused the breach of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, as well. This was followed by unheard of cruelties in persecution of progressive leaders, deputies to parliament, civil servants, teachers and trade union leaders. A truly Hitlerian concentration camp was established in Pisagua, in which hundreds of intellectuals, journalists and members of democratic parties were tortured to death.

Workers' blood in Santiago

A few weeks ago information filtered through the sieve of an American agency about bloody riots in Santiago, the capital of Chile; about 300 wounded in street fighting with the police and troops; about Videla's decree ordering the army and navy to forcibly occupy the coal, copper and saltpetre mines; about a decree passed by the Chilean Parliament, giving legal sanction to the acts of violence committed in the past against the people's masses. The decree authorises the compulsory transfer of population from

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one part of the country to another and arrests without legal investigation; forbids public meetings, suspends freedom of the press and of the radio for six months. Press reports mentioned a general strike which was broken on Videla's order by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Defence. The Government threatened all civil servants who joined the strike with immediate dismissal.

Growing wrath of the people

The shots in Santiago and the police charges, trampling workers, have aroused a loud echo in the entire world. All progressive forces on the American Continent protest against the terror unleashed in Chile on imperialist orders.

The Pan-American Congress for Defense of Peace was recently concluded in Mexico City. The danger of fascism, terror and death, which assumed a form in Latin America more ominous than ever before, has met with an eloquent response in the Congress discussions. The Mexican Congress became a spokesman of the wrath of the Chilean and other peoples, oppressed by their native and foreign capital and fighting for social liberation and lasting peace in the world. Trybuna Ludu #260 Sept.21 only (221 lines) Verbatim

UN AND SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER Article

All peace loving people sighed with relief when, four years ago, as a result of the Yalta resolutions, the U.N. Charter was signed in San Francisco.

The promise was made then to respect international obligations but the Western Powers have violated the most important means for peaceful liquidation of the results of war: the Potsdam Agreement.

The promise was made then to respect the equality of rights of small and medium-size nations and not to use force for one's own interests - but the Western Powers have not stopped military action for a single moment during these four years. The promise was made then to contribute to social progress and to raise the living standard of humanity - but it is precisely in the Western capitalistic countries that we can witness a constant attack on the rights and living standard of working masses. The Western Powers undertook to unite their efforts for the maintenance of peace and international security but in the meantime, have created the aggressive bloc, called the "Atlantic Pact". There is only a small number of U.N. members, who adhere strictly to the provisions of the U.N. Charter. The Soviet Union has kept faith with U.N. principles. The people's democratic countries have kept faith, too.

A new session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has been opened in Lake Success. Declarations made on this occasion by the leaders of Soviet and Polish delegations are evidence of the fact that the Governments of these countries, - in spite of constant violation of the U.N. Charter by the bloc of Western Powers, - do not renounce the struggle for peace and international friendship and will pursue the path traced by the founders of the United Nations.

Trybuna Ludu #261 Sept.22 only (116 lines) Excerpts

CLERGYMEN-PATRIOTS EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND AGAINST
WARMONGERS.
Domestic despatch

"Trybuna Robotnicza", appearing in Katowice, publishes opinions expressed by two clergymen from Olesno county, Rev. Jan Szubarga, teacher of religion in the Gorzow Slaski parish, and Rev. Pawel Moszek, spiritual father in the same parish. Rev. Jan Szubarga has sent a declaration to the Committee of Peace Supporters in Olesno, in which he states, among other things: "I came to the Western Territories in 1945 and now, in the small old Polish town of Gorzow, I am inculcating Christian faith, love for the neighbor and love for our beloved Fatherland, People's Poland. A lasting peace and the unity of our people are absolutely necessary for our happiness because our people shed much blood in the struggle for independence and suffered under the boot of Hitlerism in the dark years of a cruel occupation. The dark forces of American imperialism want to threaten us with a new war and are trying to sow disturbance and disagreement among peace-loving nations. They want to divide the Polish people into believers and unbelievers. No one, however, will succeed in undermining the unity of the Polish people. I hear voices from all sides calling for peace. I myself, as well as my parishioners, join in that harmonious chorus. Our pastoral mission commands us, in accordance with Christ's teaching, to be advocates of peace, to propagate unity and to thank God for favors bestowed on us."

Rev. Pawel Moszek has sent a letter to "Trybuna Robotnicza", running as follows: "I wish, as a clergyman, in accordance with Christ's commands about love for one's neighbor and peace on earth, to contribute my voice to the consolidation of peace on earth. The rule of the people in Poland gives us assurance that the nation will be led along a happy path. During my travels over the world I saw no state where freedom of religious practices existed to such an extent as in People's Poland. We are working for our People's Fatherland and are praying God to help us in our endeavors."
Zycie Warszawy, #261, Sept. 22 only, 80 lines-excerpts

WHAT IS TO BE DONE, MR. MINISTER?

Article

The spectre of bureaucracy has heretofore haunted offices only. But lately it seems to have extended its haunting grounds. It is too bad that it has started to operate in the School Superintendent's Office. I once tried for an interview with the School Superintendent. He was very kind and listened to my questions politely and was just as nice when he stated that he will not answer my questions. Why not? Because the questions should be put into writing before they are answered. Then the questions will wander from one department to another, each competent member of the office will add some bit of his professional knowledge to the answer, which will then be corrected and finally sent to the press. The answer can be given in no other way. So I put the question into writing and waited. A whole month has passed. The answer has not yet arrived. I have stopped worrying about it; in fact, quite the contrary. I should be worried, if the information came. Because, meanwhile, it has ceased to be of any interest. Today I phoned to the Superintendent, asking whether medical examinations in school have already been started. It would have been sufficient to give the answer in one word. But the voice over the phone said that I should come to the office personally and put my question into writing. It would then pass through the appropriate departments, etc. At the last press conference the Minister of Education, Skrzyszewski assured the press that school authorities would grant all assistance in supplying the press with necessary information. What is to be done, Mr. Minister. Kurier Codzienny, #261, Sept. 22 only, 45 lines-excerpts

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI, Official Journal of the
Polish Republic No.A-63
Warsaw, September 17, 1949

Part I. General Matters

- Item 842 Order of the Minister of Public Administration concerning change of the names of certain railway station, stops and loading platforms.
- Item 843. Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform concerning the transfer of files of former Arbitration bureaus for financial affairs of farm-owners.

Part II. Matters of National Economy

- Item 844 Announcement No.6 of the Finance Minister concerning the transfer of the title of ownership of certain German and Gdansk legal entities to the General Mutual Insurance Institution.
- Item 845. Announcement No.15 of the Minister of Forestry concerning the transfer of enterprises to State ownership
- Item 846 Announcement No.2 of the Minister of Domestic Trade concerning the transfer of enterprises to State ownership.
- Item 847 Order of the Minister of Light Industry concerning the change of the order of the Minister of Industry and Trade of April 21, 1949 concerning compulsory State administration of the "Fredan" limited liability enterprise, formerly the "Beskid" enterprise in Cieszyn.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Thursday, Sept. 22, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

WROCLAW UNIVERSITY HAS NEW
 CHAIRS IN FACULTY OF
 HUMANITIES AND LAW.

Domestic Despatch

At the Wroclaw University new chairs of dialectical and historical materialism have been formed in the Faculty of Humanities and Law.

Apart from these, lectures on social science have been introduced for first-year students in all faculties.
 Slowo Powszechno #257 Sept. 22, 1949 only Verbatim, 9 lines)

OLD CHURCH IN INOWROCLAW
 UNDER REPAIR.

Domestic Despatch

The 13th. century Church of Our Lady in Inowroclaw, damaged and changed into a warehouse by the Nazi occupant, will be rebuilt in 1950 with state funds.

The present appropriations of the Ministry of Culture and Art were destined for necessary conservation work, which was carried out during the current year.
 Trybuna Ludu #261, September 22 only (15 lines) Excerpts

BBC's WORRIES

Article

On the same evening when it announced the devaluation of the pound, the BBC was greatly upset by the fact that the Polish press has lately been using such "peculiar" words as, for example, "szybkosciewicz" (rapidly built house). We hasten to console the kind-hearted BBC. "Szybkosciewicz" sounds well to Polish ears, and hearts. It sounds much more pleasant to us than the very unpeculiar word "devaluation" sounds to the British. And we take the liberty of stating that it is by no accident that, at the time when "szybkosciewicz" becomes a byword in People's Poland, in capitalist Great Britain the word "de-va-lu-ation" is on every lip.

BBC is grieved, asking what will be the name of the rapidly built houses under construction on street corners? We may assure the BBC that the naming of such buildings will be much easier in Poland and much less risky than finding a name for a certain

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British Chancellor of the Exchequer who, at the beginning of a certain Washington conference, announced to the press that a certain Government, which he represents, has "not the slightest intention to decrease the value of the pound in relation to the dollar" and who now asserts that he communicated the "decision" to lower the value of the pound in relation to the dollar to "the friends of Great Britain" already on the First day of that Conference.

How should this be described in English? I know how to describe it in Polish but am ashamed to put it in writing.
Zycie Warszawy #261, Sept.22 only (42 lines) Verbatim

NATIONAL COUNCILS INCREASE

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN

Domestic Despatch

The State Council Chancery issued a circular in which it recommends that National Councils increase their participation in the anti-illiteracy campaign, especially during the approaching autumn and winter.

The National Councils and chiefly Township National Councils should assist all courses and groups of primary education for illiterates and take part in the work of associations combating illiteracy.

They should do everything in their power to provide the organizers of these courses with necessary class-rooms and with financial aid from budgetary funds. Moreover, the Presidiums of National Councils are required, by the said circular, to see that public libraries are provided with reading matter accessible to semi-illiterates and to those persons who, as a result of the anti-illiteracy campaign, have learned to write and to read. Trybuna Ludu #261 September 22 and others (31 lines) Verbatim

LETTERS TO PRIMATE FROM CATHOLICS
CALLING FOR PERMANENT ECCLESIASTICAL
AUTHORITIES IN WARMIAN AND MAZURIAN
DISTRICTS.

Domestic Despatch

At the conference of trade union cultural and educational activists in Lonza, leaders assembled from the whole county passed a resolution, reading as follows:

"We support the government's decree of August 5, 1949, which is the best assurance of freedom of conscience and religion and protects the people's masses from the misuse of religion for reactionary purposes, hostile to our nation and the Polish working-class. We appeal to all trade unions to strengthen the unity of the working-class and to fight the reactionaries, in defence of freedom of conscience and religion. Fully aware of the part we are to play in the struggle for permanent peace, we shall further tighten the ties, which link us with the peace camp. We shall answer our enemies by intensifying our work on ideological enlightenment of the working masses.

At the meeting of the National Township Council at Mlynary, Rev. Jozeph Wozniak said: "I assert that in People's Poland we are entirely free in performing religious practice. As a teacher of religion in school, I am also not hindered in my task."
Kurjer Codzienny #261 Sept.22 and others Excerpts (54 lines)

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WARMIA AND MAZURY DEMAND APPOINTMENT
OF PERMANENT CHURCH OFFICIALS Domestic Despatch

Meetings of parish councils are taking place in all towns, townships and villages in Olsztyn province. At these meetings the Catholic population demands the appointment of permanent Church officials in the Warmia and Mazury regions. At the meeting in Olsztynek about 3,000 peasants were present from neighbouring villages; they resolved to send a letter to the Polish Primate asking for termination of the present provisional state by appointment of a permanent church administration.

Similar letters were sent by parishioners from Szczytno, Wilbork, Samborow, Nidzica and other towns and townships.
Rzeczpospolita #261, Sept.22 and others
(17 lines) Verbatim

APPEAL OF WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR PEACE CAMPAIGN Domestic Despatch

Together with the Polish nation and people of the whole world, struggling for progress and peace, Polish women will solemnly celebrate International Peace Day on October 2. In connection with this holiday, the League published an appeal to Polish women, stating that the most appropriate answer to war-mongers will be intense and effective work and labor discipline. The improvement in agricultural and breeding production, the reconstruction of Warsaw, the cleaning and improvement of our towns, the fight against ignorance, the education of youth in the spirit of love for People's Poland - these should be the contributions of Polish women to the great cause of defending peace.

When you spread friendship with the heroic Soviet women - you are assuring peace!

When you help the fighting women of Greece, Spain, France, Italy and People's China - you are fighting for peace!
Kurjer Codzienny #261 Sept.22, 1949 and others
(26 lines), verbatim

F O R E I G N

ESPIONAGE, PROVOCATION AND DIVERSION.
CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF BRAJK AND HIS
GANG IN THE LIGHT OF WITNESSES' TESTIMONY. Foreign Despatch

In the important espionage trial in Budapest, after the testimony of the defendants, the Court commenced examination of witnesses, who confirmed the criminal activities of the defendants to the extent described in the indictment.

Witness Jozeph Rees states that from August, 1945, he was an agent of the Yugoslav Secret Service, having surrendered to Brankov's threats. As employee of the Hungarian Foreign Office, Rees gathered information for the Yugoslav Secret Service. He was secretary to the Hungarian-Yugoslav Society and, according to Yugoslav orders, his task was to popularize Tito. Witness Joseph Heggduess states that he became agent of the Yugoslav security police during his service in the Yugoslav army. At the end of Jan. 1945, he crossed the Hungarian border. In Budapest he contacted Brankov, Jaworski and Smilianicz. On orders from the Yugoslav Secret Service, the witness organized espionage and diversion directed against the Hungarian people's democracy. Gazeta Ludowa #225
(247 lines) Sept.22 and others Excerpts

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WITNESSES DISCLOSE DETAILS OF PLOT
ORGANIZED BY TITO CLIQUE ON ORDERS
FROM U.S. INTELLIGENCE.
Budapest.

Foreign Despatch

At the Rajk trial, evidence was given by Ivan Feldy, who said that in 1944 and 1945 in Switzerland he had been liaison officer between a group of Trotzkyists and an American intelligence organization which was operating under the guise of a Unitarian Church relief committee. Noel H. Field was at the head of that American intelligence organization.

"Szoeny", said the witness "told me about contacts with Field and said that he was recruited by Dulles to work for the American Intelligence."

Through Szoeny the American Intelligence recruited Ferenc Nagy, Gyorgy Demeter, Andras Kalman and many others.

"In 1945", said the witness, "it was decided to move the Szoeny group to the rear of the Soviet Army in Hungary with the object of organizing intelligence, diversion, economic sabotage and general dislocation. The ultimate goal was to overthrow the democratic government and to draw Hungary into the imperialistic camp.

"This group was transferred to Hungary with the assistance of the American and Yugoslav intelligence services.

"In 1945 I was acting as liaison officer between the Szoeny group in Hungary and American intelligence organs in Switzerland and was transmitting espionage material to Field.

"In May, 1946 I came for a second time to Hungary and brought a letter from Field to Szoeny.

"I know for sure from my talks with Field that the American Intelligence was in constant and close co-operation with the Yugoslav Intelligence. I know this also from what Lomper and Grito Konfino told me. I was in close co-operation with the Yugoslav spy, Grito Konfino."

Finally, the witness stated that a large-scale espionage network of the Yugoslav Intelligence is in existence in Switzerland.
Polska Zbrojna #260 Sept.22 and others. (650 lines) Excerpts.

DEMOCRATIC GREEK GOVERNMENT DECLARES
READINESS TO END WAR.
MEMORANDUM TO UNITED NATIONS.
New York, (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

The Greek Democratic Government presented a memorandum to all delegations at the United Nations meeting, in which it expresses its readiness to end civil war in Greece through a democratic understanding similar to the one proposed by the Soviet Union in the spring of 1949.

Rzeczpospolita #261, Sept.22 and others (29 lines) Excerpts

CREATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
PROCLAIMED BY MAO TSETUNG. PEOPLE'S
CHINA IN PEACE AND PROGRESS CAMP.
SESSION OF POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE
CONFERENCE IN PEKIN OPENED.
Pekin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

When opening the session of the Political Consultative Conference of People's China, Mao Tse-tung delivered a speech. He said, inter alia, that the agenda of the present conference includes preparation of an organizational statute for the Central Chinese People's Government. Also the seat of the Government, the national flag and emblem of the Chinese People's Republic, will be approved at the conference.

Mao Tse-tung stressed the decisive victory of the Chinese people's army and declared:

"Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese nation has succeeded in organizing, within three years, a powerful front directed against imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and their incarnation, the reactionary Kuomintang government." "We proclaim the creation of the Chinese People's Republic", said Mao Tse-tung. "Our nation joins the great family of peace-loving and freedom-loving countries".

Mao Tse-tung added: "When acting in the international arena, we must cooperate with all nations which love peace and freedom and especially with the Soviet Union and the new democracies, because if not, we run the risk of isolation in our struggle to retain the fruits of the people's revolution. We must be ready to make a stand against our internal and external enemies, who would like to regain lost positions. We shall be invincible as long as we maintain the people's democratic dictatorship and cooperate with our friends throughout the world." (56 lines) Verbatim
Trybuna Ludu #261 Sept.22 and others.

RUMANIA DEMANDS RECALL OF YUGOSLAV
DIPLOMAT.
Bucharest (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

In connection with facts revealed during the Rajek trial, the Rumanian government has demanded recall of Mr. Michael Lompar, secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest. The trial revealed that the above named conducted espionage for Yugoslavia and for the United States in Switzerland during the war and that he was in close contact with the chief of the American Intelligence Service in Switzerland, Mr. Allan Dulles. Rzeczpospolita #261, Sept.22 only (13 lines) Verbatim

UNITED STATES' ILL WILL
TOWARDS PROGRESSIVE LEADER
Paris.

Foreign Despatch

The American Embassy in Mexico has refused an entrance visa to the U.S. to Roger Garaudy, a well-known French writer. After termination of the Congress of Peace Supporters in Mexico, Garaudy was to proceed to Lake Success in the capacity of "Ce Soir" correspondent. Polska Zbrojna #260 Sept.22 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

"CHANCELLOR" ADENAUER'S EXPOSE. VIOLENT ATTACK AGAINST POLISH FRONTIER;
Foreign despatch

Bonn (From our correspondent) - On Tuesday the Western German "Government" appeared before the "Parliament". "Chancellor" Adenauer delivered his inaugural "exposé".

He began by expressing satisfaction with the "creation of the nucleus of a German State". He declared next that, although no Foreign Ministry was created in accordance with the occupation charter, this does not mean that the new Government "renounces all activity in the international field". Adenauer stated that the functions connected with international problems will be exercised by the "Chancellor's" bureau.

DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM OF DENAZIFICATION, ADENAUER EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THIS ACTION CAUSED "MANY INJUSTICES AND MISFORTUNES" AND HE DECLARED "THAT HE WILL TRY TO INDUCE THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS TO ISSUE AN AMNESTY LAW applying to persons sentenced by Military Courts, except to war criminals and genuine Hitlerians."

IN HIS SPEECH, ADENAUER REPEATEDLY MENTIONED THE DIFFICULT SITUATION OF GERMAN EXPELLEES, STATING THAT THEY SHOULD AT LAST BE GIVEN SUITABLE CONDITIONS OF EXISTENCE. IN THE FINAL PART OF HIS "EXPOSE" ADENAUER MADE A VIOLENT REVISIONIST ATTACK AGAINST THE ODRA AND NYSA BORDER.

Proclaiming an alleged "desire to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union and with Poland", the "Chancellor" of Prizonia simultaneously declared: "UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN WE CONSENT TO SEVERANCE OF THE TERRITORIES EAST OF THE ODRA AND NYSA AND WE SHALL DOLE OUR EFFORTS FOR RESTORATION OF THOSE TERRITORIES, USING ALL LEGAL MEANS TO THAT END." His speech contained complaints against the "inhuman"(!) expulsion of Germans from Poland. In connection with this, Adenauer referred to such authorities as CHURCHILL, BYRNES AND BEVIN. Zycie Warszawy, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 53 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Domestic despatch

On September 21 the Council of Ministers passed, among others, a decree concerning the creation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. The task of the newly created Chamber is to develop and strengthen Polish economic relations with foreign countries. The Council of Ministers also approved several regulations and resolutions. Zycie Warszawy, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 8 lines-verbatim

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICELAND.

Domestic despatch

Polish-Icelandic negotiations for the purpose of preparing a new trade and financial agreement began in Warsaw on September 21. The chairman of the Icelandic delegation is Mr. Haraldur Koyer. Rzeczpospolita, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 6 lines-verbatim

AFTER VISITING BULGARIAN PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES, DELEGATION OF POLISH PEASANTS LEFT SOFIA ON WAY HOME. Foreign despatch

Sofia (PAP) - On September 19 a ceremony on the occasion of the departure of Polish peasants, who visited Bulgarian production cooperatives, took place in Sofia. Gazeta Ludowa, #225, Sept. 22 and others, 52 lines-excerpts

DEVALUATION WAVE SPREADS TO 25 COUNTRIES. PANIC AND CHAOS ON STOCK-EXCHANGES. UNPRECEDENTED DEPRECIATION OF SHARES OF BIG CONCERNS.

Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - A wave of devaluation is spreading to an increasing number of countries. By now devaluation was effected in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Canada, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, Greece, Israel, Finland, Burma, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Iceland, Fire, Egypt and Iraq. A devaluation of the Western mark and of several South American currencies is expected hourly. The devaluation of the Belgian franc in relation to the dollar amounts to approximately 20%. The new rate is 50 Belgian francs to a dollar. The official rate of the pound is 140 Belgian francs. The Belgian Congo franc has been devaluated in the same proportion. Portugal has devaluated the escudo by 15% in relation to the American dollar.

London (PAP) - Panic and chaos prevail on the big stock-exchanges. Foreign bank accounts in the majority of countries, which have effected devaluation, have been frozen. The biggest fall in years has occurred of shares of great joint-stock companies. The value of certain shares has dropped \$133. The total value of all shares decreased by \$1,000,000,000 on September 20.

Ferment among British worker masses and protests against the burden placed on the shoulders of workers by the effects of devaluation, are steadily growing. Besides raising the prices of essential commodities, the British Government also intends to take other steps towards a "policy of thrift". This "thrift" will consist of mass discharge of civil servants. On railroads and the London Underground, mass dismissal of workers is planned. Reports about meetings of local trade unions, passing resolutions against Cripps' policy, are arriving from all cities in Great Britain.

Vatican's currency machinations.

Rome (PAP) - "Unita" reports that on Italian stock-exchanges the rate of exchange of the gold sovereign (pound sterling) and of the gold "Napoleon" (20 franc gold coin) has suddenly risen. The paper says that the Vatican's financial agents have been buying these coins for a long time.

Zycie Warszawy, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 81 lines-excerpts

MILLION TONS OF SUGAR.

Domestic despatch

The production of the sugar industry increases from year to year. In 1946-47 385,000 tons were produced, in 1948 the production increased to 496,000 tons, in 1949 we shall reach a production of 735,000 tons and in 1950 - of 1,000,000 tons.

The production increase has a decisive influence on a consumption increase. While in 1938 sugar consumption per person hardly reached 11.8 kg. a year, in 1947 it reached 12.9 kg., in 1948 it increased to 17.2 kg. and in 1949 it will be nearly twice 1938 consumption and will reach 19 kg. per capita. According to the Six-Year plan a further increase in consumption is expected; it will reach about 30 kg. per capita in 1955.

Rzeczpospolita, #261, Sept. 22 and others, 21 lines-verbatim

HOW MANY PERIODICALS ARE PUBLISHED IN POLAND? Domestic despatch

According to statistical data, published by the Central Statistical Office of the Polish Republic in a pamphlet, entitled "Cultural statistics for 1945, 1946 and 1947", the number of periodicals published in Poland on December 31, 1947 amounted to 777 publications, of which 71 were daily newspapers. This was double the number existing at the end of 1945.

Out of the total number of 777 periodicals published throughout the country in 1947, 361 appeared in Warsaw (as compared with 117 in 1945), 79 in Krakow Province (43 in 1945), 71 in Poznan Province (40 in 1945), 66 in Lodz Province (39 in 1945), 58 in the Silesian Province (35 in 1945), 27 in Wroclaw Province (12 in 1945) and 25 in the Pomeranian Province (23 in 1945).

Trybuna Ludu, #261, September 22 only, 24 lines-verbatim

CHILDREN'S SHOES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Domestic despatch

The first consignment of children's shoes from Czechoslovakia for the Autumn and Winter season has arrived in Poland. Assortments of all sizes and sorts include high and low shoes for girls and boys. The supply of Czechoslovak shoes amounts to 770,000 pairs and will greatly contribute to cover the shortage of children's footwear. In order to prevent speculators from buying up the shoes intended for children of workers, the imported shoes will be sold to holders of trade union coupons.

Gazeta Handlowa, #15 (301), Sept. 21 only, 17 lines-verbatim

COMMON INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES AS A BASIS FOR POLISH-BULGARIAN TRADE. Domestic despatch

Prior to the war Polish-Bulgarian trade did not represent an important item in our foreign trade. In 1938 transactions with Bulgaria amounted to the modest sum of 17,000,000. At that time there was insufficient appreciation of the mutual advantages in Polish-Bulgarian trade. The situation has changed greatly after the war. Already in 1946, in spite of war devastation, both countries established lively trade relations, which are developing well.

The first post-war agreement, concluded in 1946, provided for mutual transactions amounting to \$14,000,000. This volume was raised to \$17,000,000 by the Polish-Bulgarian trade agreement, concluded in 1947.

In August 1948 a trade agreement for 15 months was signed for transactions amounting to \$21,000,000. This was raised by an additional \$10,000,000 by the Protocol of March, 1949. Additions were made in the list of goods to be mutually supplied. Poland undertook to supply Bulgaria with more chemical products, glassware and porcelain. Bulgaria supplies to Poland, besides the previously mentioned articles concentrate of lead, zinc and lead ore, pyrites, manganese ore, grapes and other fruit and wine. The supplementary Protocol signed in March 1949 assures Poland the supply of wheat, beef and pork, animal and vegetable fats and timber.

Gazeta Handlowa, #15 (301), Sept. 21 only, 131 lines-excerpts

SECTION B

SELLING THE EMPIRE AT REDUCED PRICES Article

The British Government issued a communique concerning pound devaluation, thus surrendering to continued pressure from the U.S. In Washington, the Americans pounded the table with their fist and Cripps, who solemnly assured the nation that he would never agree to devaluation, meekly gave in.

The Americans forced an open-door policy for Wall Street capital on the British delegates. Accepting this condition, Bevin and Cripps agreed to continue the sale of the Empire, but this time at an accelerated pace and, owing to devaluation, at reduced prices.

A few hours after his return from Washington, Minister Cripps made a statement - naively or purposely deceitful that after the Washington talks, he expected a more stable standard of living for Britain. Before the day was over, the price of a roll rose to 6 d. from the previous 4½ d. The price of bread and flour is increasing in the same proportion. The standard of living in Britain is actually being kept on the level.. of an inclined plane.

It is obvious that the burden of devaluation will fall on the shoulders of the British working masses. British statesmen, conservatives as well as socialists of the Labor Party, have long ago ceased to conceal their attempt to shift the burden of the increasing British and American crises to the British working-masses. On the day when the British government announced devaluation, the organ of the Labor Party, "New Statesman and Nation" published an article, expressing doubts, whether great expenditures on defence purposes (read: intended aggression), connected with U.S. cooperation, are consistent with the policy of a country, which calls itself a country of social welfare. At the same time, the "Economist" stated: "Social services should constitute only a part of the living standard, they should not be a gratuitous appendage."

The offensive against the living standard of British working-masses is becoming more intense as the American noose tightens around the neck of the British Empire. The working-masses are paying a high price for the treacherous policy of Bevin, Cripps and other Socialdemocrats.
Trybuna Ludu #259, Sept.20 and others Verbatim (80 lines)

FESTIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK FILM IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

Eight new Czechoslovak films, including a color film, a film with Barbara Drapinska, two excellent comedies and an espionage film will be shown in Polish cinemas during the last week of September. These films will be exhibited in 33 Polish towns within the framework of the Festival of Czechoslovak cinematographic production from September 24 to 30. Yesterday Director Syrozek, representative of "Ceskoslovens Statny Film" (Czechoslovak State Film) gave information concerning the Festival to Warsaw journalists.

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Director Hochberg of "Film Polski" outlined the technical aspect of the Festival. Eight new films will be exhibited in 84 copies, 17 old films in 147 copies and one-half of them will be shown by mobile cinemas in villages. In Warsaw the Festival of Czechoslovak films will take place in the "Paladium" and "W-Z" cinemas. Special performances will be given for Trade Unions, social organizations, schools etc. Rzeczpospolita #260 Sept.21, 1949 only (86 lines) Excerpts

POLISH FILM WINS PRIZE AT
INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL Domestic Despatch

"Great Bedyk", a Polish documentary film produced by Documentary Film Productions (Polish Film News), received a prize for the best photography in the short-film class at the International Film Festival in Cannes. Rzeczpospolita #260, Sept.21 only (8 lines) Verbatim

ANTI-PEACE DIVERSION OF IMPERIALISTS Lead Editorial

At the same time, when the Four Foreign Ministers in Paris discussed the question of the successful settlement of the German problem, the carefully staged farce, the enactment of a "constitution" for Western Germany, was taking place in Bonn. The imperialist disrupters of peace wanted to check the Soviet Union and, facing her with accomplished facts, to paralyze Soviet activity for the defense of peace in the diplomatic forum.

The hypocritical, perfidious game of the Anglo-Saxon and French political schemers ended in failure at that time. But the warmongers did not abandon their treacherous, hypocritical activity.

The semi-colony of American imperialists, called "Western Germany", has even received a "government", headed by a tested reactionary, chauvinist, anti-Polish baiter and revisionist, Adenauer.

The wave of protests, from German public opinion, which followed the latest steps of the imperialists, is evidence of growth and development of those German elements, which know perfectly how the Adenauer policy of fawning on American monopolies must end.

Adenauer, Heuss and German industrialists, fraternizing with the Americans, will certainly obey the orders of Wall-Street, the White House and the State Department. But they must consider that those elements, which have understood the lesson taught them by the Soviet Union during the last war and which want to change Germany into a peaceful and democratic state, are steadily gaining power. Polska Zbrojna #255, September 17 and others (59 lines) Excerpts

SPECULATORS EXCITE BUYERS' NERVES Editorial

Short interruptions in distribution, caused by the pressure of buyers in certain periods of the year, are sometimes also the result of nervous excitement of our women-folk.

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One must not forget that in wartime the whole Polish population used to hoard goods; fear of hunger and fear of shortages were the reason.

This "mental state", justified during the occupation, has not yet been fully cured. That is why untrue gossip about difficulties in purchasing certain articles, spread by unreliable or malicious persons or even by class enemies, results in pressure on shops and in forming queues.

How often, after the war, people made large purchases of sugar, cigarettes, matches and even of brandy, though it was well-known that there are plenty of goods in sugar factories, in monopoly shops and at wholesale establishments. Vigilant speculators made a profit on this. For they sold, at high prices, the goods they had bought previously. They were the ones who spread panic by repeating exciting news about shortages.

A favourable topic of speculators is frightening people with war. As soon as Mr. Churchill says a word about the "iron curtain" or Mr. Truman about the atomic bomb, speculators begin to excite people's nerves, which are already weakened by the war. By taking advantage of every opportunity, they make a good profit on speculation in gold, foreign currencies and merchandise, by organizing an artificial demand for them.

The last great demand for sugar, grits and flour was a typical symptom of speculators' action and of weak nerves among our women-folk.

It is well known that every village resident can confirm that this year's crops have produced such a quantity of food that we shall have a great surplus.

Our government will have much trouble with the export of our sugar surplus, which we are unable to consume.

Did you think about this when hurrying to buy sugar in the shops?....

How can the buyers' weak nerves, which are the prey of speculators, be cured?

It is no easy matter. It is not the duty of the distribution system. But, nevertheless, that system is obliged to take this phenomenon into consideration.

Several times after the war, the monopolies, jointly with Spolem, have relieved a situation created by speculation and by a panic of purchasers stormily asking for matches, cigarettes, brandy, sugar and other articles. The shops which, one might say, were almost "besieged" by customers, were constantly supplied with new quantities of goods.

When the masses were sufficiently supplied with goods, the speculators defeated and when it was possible to get everything at ordinary prices in co-operative shops and in state shops, - then the pressure on shops ceased and the speculators had to stop.

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Such action or counter-action requires, of course, many trucks for transport purposes and good organization. But it brings splendid results. At the same time, it cures the purchasers' ailing and excited nerves.
Gazeta Handlowa #14, Sept.17 only (94 lines) Verbatim

25% OF WESTERN BERLIN POPULATION
UNEMPLOYED. Foreign Despatch
New York, September 18 (TASS)

The correspondent of the United Press Agency in Berlin reports that the economic situation in the American, English and French sectors of Berlin continues to deteriorate rapidly, although it is already desperate at the present moment.

As the correspondent reports, according to official sources, the number of unemployed in the Western sectors of Berlin reached 230,000 persons, which means 25% of the whole population of Western Berlin. The number of unemployed continues to increase rapidly. According to official sources, the army of unemployed is increasing by 5,000 person each week.

The correspondent states that the budget deficit of the municipal Western Berlin authorities already amounts to 300,000,000 marks. Wolnosz #211 Sept.21 only (24 lines,) Verbatim

THE POUND STERLING
CAPITULATES TO THE DOLLAR Lead Editorial

The devaluation of the pound sterling and of European and overseas currencies, linked with it, was not a surprise to public opinion in Poland.

We are conversant with the actual meaning of the so-called Marshall plan and "American aid". It is common knowledge that, under the disguise of economic reconstruction of western European countries, the plan is, virtually, an attempt to make western European countries serve the imperialistic plans of American capitalists.

The devaluation of the pound sterling and other currencies, linked with it, will make it easier for American capital to buy up entire branches of European industry and to penetrate into colonies on a larger scale than before, especially into British colonies. Thus, the last barriers of the so-called "sterling bloc" have fallen, with the assistance of which a number of European countries, dominions and British colonies made a collective effort to defend themselves against the consequences of the world crash in 1929 and more recently have been trying to make themselves secure against a new, much more tragic crash, which is now approaching as a result of the imperialistic policy of the United States.

The present depreciation of the value of European currencies, in relation to the dollar, automatically increases the prices of all raw materials imported from the United States or through the intermediary of the United States.

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Therefore, a sharp rise in food prices (primarily bread, meat, fats and dairy products as well as other essential necessities such as, for instance, shoes) is to be expected. Obviously, this is bound to affect the situation of the working class in these countries, considering that wages will remain unchanged.

This will certainly lead to further intensification of class warfare, for the working class will not remain an indifferent witness of a steady increase in profits derived by capitalists, coupled with a steady drop in the purchasing power of the wage-earners' pay.

Dziennik Ludowy #257 Sept.20 and others (85 lines) Excerpts

LAW OF THE JUNGLE IN FORCE Article

The principal motive for all action in the capitalistic system is not an ideology or social objective, but the profit of the more powerful, attained through unlimited competition, by means of fair or unfair methods.

Thus, the pound devaluation, which will accelerate the selling out of the British Empire to Americans, is closely linked with British internal policy. The supreme problem of this policy is, whether elections should take place on the previously fixed date in 1950, or whether they should take place this year. The number of Labor Party members is much lower than that of the conservatives. The former totals about 500,000 whereas the latter amounts to 2,500,000.

However, 8,000,000 Trade Union members are under Labor Party influence. These working masses will doubtlessly be influenced away from the Party by the pound devaluation, in the form it has taken, under U.S. pressure. The Labor Party government will not risk earlier elections, in view of the fact that British economic sovereignty has already been sold for dollars by Bevin and his company.

In the capitalistic system, to which the typically capitalistic U.S. and pseudo-socialist Britain belong, the law of the jungle is in force, compelling the financially weaker to surrender to the stronger party.

There is, naturally, only one solution for Great Britain departure from capitalistic economy and economic union with socialistic countries, for which their own resources are a source of economic welfare. But neither the government of Mr. Atlee nor that of Mr. Churchill are able to take this decisive step.

They both approve the law of the jungle and that is why, willingly or unwillingly, they must submit to it.
Kurjer Codzienny #256 September 20, 1949 and others
Excerpts -
(257 lines)

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QUEUES FOR MEAT.

Article

Of late certain difficulties have been observed in supplying the urban population with meat and fats, brought about, in our opinion by two different causes. The first is the unusual nervousness of our consumer market, which easily reacts to every, even minor hitch in distribution. The second is the still existing imperfection in organization of the distribution system.

For instance, there is a striking disproportion between the number of persons registered with butchers in the central district of Warsaw and in the Grochow (an outlying) district. On the average, up to 1,500 persons are registered with one butcher in the central district while in Grochow the number of persons registered with one butcher ranges between 30 and 500. In Grochow there are no collective lists (from large employers) at all. This is one of the main reasons why butcher shops in the central district are "jammed" from morning till night.

But, after all, it is possible to equalize the number of persons registered in one shop. Then queues would become smaller in the central district, it would be possible to avoid sending a worker living in the Wola district to a shop in the Mokotow district and the time spent in queues would be reduced to a minimum.

Further remarks refer to chaos in opening shops. Besides the Central Association of the Meat Industry, butcher shops are operated by seven various cooperatives. One is under the impression that some sort of rivalry is in existence as to who will have more shops in Warsaw.

Finally, we wish to point out that retail shops are improperly distributed. They are concentrated mainly in a few streets in the central district to the detriment of outlying districts. The distribution of stores does not correspond to the number of residents in individual districts. And what will happen when meat rationing coupons are abolished?

Presumably, the queues, instead of disappearing entirely from the streets of the city, will move to districts where the number of shops is sufficient. We take it that there should be one shop for every 1,500 residents. However, there are districts where there is one shop for every 2,500 to 3,000 persons and districts where there is one shop for every 1,200 persons.

The work of the planner and rationalizer is not to make one single decision in permanency. It is necessary to make daily inspections of the complicated machinery. This applies in particular to the distribution system for articles of primary necessity.
Rzeczpospolita, #257, Sept. 18 only, 140 lines-excerpts

SIR STAFFORD'S DEFEAT.

Article

The decision to devalue the pound sterling in relation to the dollar, or rather the decision to announce that step, was made earlier than was generally expected. When, in the communique issued after the Washington Conference, not a word was said about a possible

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devaluation of British currency, it was supposed that this would be postponed for some time.

The direct consequences for British industry of devaluation are not the only results of that step. Great Britain is the banker of the Sterling Bloc, which means, in practice, that she directs the financial policy of the greatest capitalist economic Power, after the American. American capital may now assume, at lesser cost, the role of banker of the Sterling zone, by increasing capital investments. After devaluation of the pound the price of American capital investments in the Sterling zone will obviously be lower than it was hitherto.

As the official policy of the Labour Government is based on the freezing of wages, the devaluation will lower the standard of living of the British worker. The Government's announcement of devaluation was postponed until the Trade Union Congress was over, in order to avoid friction between the Government and the Trade Unions.

Minister Bevin agreed to this and, having induced the Cabinet to accept devaluation, did not oppose the proposal to postpone publication of the Government decision to devalue the pound. It is rumoured that when Sir Stafford Cripps returned to London and learned about the decision taken during his absence, he left London for a week and refused to see anybody. Yet, as seen from the Sunday communique, he had to change his mind. The "Battle for the Pound" was won by Americans and lost by the British Government. The bill will be paid by the English worker.
Rzeczpospolita, #259, Sept. 20 and others, 183 lines-excerpts

POLISH PAVILION AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN PLOVDIV. Foreign despatch

Sofia (Polish Press Agency) - The public visiting the International Fair in Plovdiv and primarily Bulgarian peasants, are greatly interested in the Polish Pavilion. The peasants were interested mainly in agricultural machines and tools, as well as in farm and household utensils. The pavilion of industry, where products of the electrotechnical industry, the smelting industry, the paper industry, the leather industry, the textile industry and the food industry were exhibited, was also of great interest to visitors. A loom for the production of textile goods and a parquet producing machine were put into operation.
Wolnosc, #211, Sept. 21 only, 26 lines-excerpts

FIRST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Article

On Saturday, September 17, the British Chancellor, Sir Stafford Cripps, deplaned at the London airport and said, in so many words: "I can state with deep conviction that the conference which we have just held in Washington with the American and Canadian Ministers, was more successful than all previous conferences."

On Sunday, September 20, the same Sir Stafford Cripps, a stubborn opponent of devaluation of the pound, which he had thought would be one of the hardest blows to the Empire, officially announced in an evening broadcast: "Britain had decided to devalue the pound, starting with this evening! The new rate of exchange of the pound

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amounts to \$2.80, instead of the previous \$4.03. Thus the pound's value has been reduced by 30.5%, i.e. by about one-third of the previous rate of exchange.

Up to the last moment, the "free", "independent", "objective" and "honest" British press and radio, largely supported by prominent American politicians, were deceiving the nation. Cripps has already revealed that the first result of the devaluation will not be an increase in British exports but in prices on merchandise imported to Britain from the dollar area. American businessmen, better prepared for the competitive struggle than Britons, will not permit an increase in British exports. American capitalists are not interested in development of British exports nor in relieving the British dollar shortage.

Through devaluation of the pound and of other currencies in the Marshallized countries, American capital assures for itself A LOWER PURCHASING PRICE FOR EUROPE'S BANKRUPT ESTATE. The American investors can now, - after devaluation of the pound, the crown and other currencies - purchase a greater number of factories, establishments and assets, for the same amount of dollars. Moreover, through depreciation of the pound, American capitalists remove the remaining barriers around the sterling area and pave a broad way for EXPORT OF THE AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

The costs of this operation will be paid, in the form of the further drop in the living standard, by the working masses in Great Britain, her dominions and colonies as well as in entire "Marshallized" Europe. The first act of the capitalistic drama has begun.

The British Government could, of course, take another path, through extending British trade with the Soviet Union and with people's democratic countries. But this would mean the abandonment of the anti-Soviet policy of Bevin and Churchill - and the Labourites would no longer be themselves.
Zycie Warszawy, #259, September 20, and others, 252 lines-excerpts

REMBRANDT PAINTING.

Domestic despatch

During the war, a Gdynia sailor bought a picture by an unknown artist, the "Death of Darius", which, after the liberation, he presented to the Dom Marynarza (Sailors Home) in Gdynia. Later an art expert declared the picture to be a work of Rembrandt, an opinion that was subsequently confirmed by a commission from the Ministry of Art and Culture.

The picture was taken to Warsaw, and the Ministry was to recompense the Dom Marynarza by sending 1,000 books, a million zlotys, and 10 authentic pictures.

The paper adds laconically that, thus far, the seaman's institute has received nothing from the Ministry. "The Ministry really ought to do something about it, otherwise the public will be thinking things."

Kurier Polski, September 14, 1949, precis

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI No.A-62 Part "A"
of September 13,1949

Order of the Managing Director of the Central Press,

Publication and Theatrical Performance Control Bureau
of September 6,1949, withdrawing mail privileges.

On the basis of article 3 of the decree dated July 5, 1949, concerning the creation of the Central Press, Publication and Theatrical Performance Control Bureau (Journal of Laws No.34, item 210), in connection with the decree of November 21, 1938, regarding the press law, I withdraw mail privileges and forbid circulation of the periodical "Ukrainiec-Czas", (The Ukrainian-Times) published in the Ukrainian language in France.

Managing Director of the Central Press, Publication
and Theatrical Performance Control Bureau

(Signed) A.Bida

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland
 Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily accurate.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX COUNTRIES
 WILL ATTEND SECOND CONGRESS OF
 DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the forthcoming Second Congress of the Democratic Party, a press conference was held at the Party Central Committee's headquarters, at which the Secretary General of the Central Committee, Leon Chajm, Assistant-Secretary Moskwa, Sejm Deputy and Congress Commissioner Beniger, Sejm Deputy, outlined the problems, which will be discussed at the Congress and the Party's tasks for the near future.

It was also announced at the conference that in order to emphasize the solidarity of the Democratic Party with the international progressive movement, representatives of six States will attend the Party Congress, including two representatives of the American Progressive Party, Clark Foreman, Director of the National Art, Science and Craft Council and Elmer Benson, former State Senator and Governor of Minnesota in Roosevelt's time. The following will attend from Italy: Virgilio Nasi, M.P. of the Democratic Labor Party; Senator Enrico Mole, member of the same Party; Silvio Paolucci, M.P. (Republican); Smith Tomaso, M.P. and Professor Lordi.

Professor Dr. J.A. Laucderys will come from Great Britain. The Congress will also be attended by representatives of the Czech Socialist Party, the Hungarian Party of Small Landholders, the French Progressive Republican Party, the French Craftsmen's Association, the French Small Tradesmen and Industrialists Association, the French Freedom and Peace Movement and of the Union of Intellectuals.

Kurjer Codzienny #260, Sept. 21 only (42 lines) Verbatim

LETTER FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
 THE POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY TO
 THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN
 COMMUNIST PARTY.

Domestic Despatch

The central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, in which it regrets inability to participate in the National Congress of "Unita's" (Italian Communist paper)

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Friends and in "Unita" Day and sends cordial congratulations for the entire editorial staff, all readers and all vendors of "Unita". The letter reads in part:

"The 'Unita' is constantly unmasking the manoeuvres and provocations of Anglo-American imperialists and their Vatican and Titoist agents. Its services to the cause of peace and democracy are great and it influences opinion in other countries, as well. The voice of 'Unita' is the true voice of the Italian people".

Zycie Warszawy #260 and others Sept.21 (18 lines) Verbatim

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF PEACE SUPPORTERS IN
ALL LARGER WORK ESTABLISHMENTS.

TRADE UNIONS PREPARE FOR OCTOBER 2 Domestic Despatch

In accordance with the resolution of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Peace Supporters, concerning establishment of "International Peace Day" on October 2, the Central Council of Trade Unions has issued appropriate instructions.

During the period from September 27 to October 1, mass meetings, devoted to the cause of peace, are to take place in factories, State Agricultural Farms, offices and institutions.

On October 2 mass meetings will take place in Warsaw, Lodz, Katowice, Poznan, Wroclaw, Krakow, Gdansk, Szczecin, Rzeszow, Opole and Sosnowiec. A collection for the Workers International Solidarity Fund will be taken up on the same day.

Presidium of the Polish Committee of Peace Supporters extended.

The Presidium of the Polish Committee of Peace Supporters has co-opted Minister Adam Rapacki for the post of Vice-Chairman and the Rector of the Wroclaw University, Stanislaw Kulczycki and the Chairman of the Polish Youth Association, Wladyslaw Matwin for the posts of members of the Presidium.

Zycie Warszawy #260 Sept.21 and others (7+ lines) Excerpts

MEETINGS AND LOCAL ELECTIONS IN
VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

Domestic Despatch

General meetings of veterans' organizations, united in the Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Association, are to take place in 300 counties throughout the country towards the end of September. At the meetings, Congress reports will be delivered and candidates to the provisional county leaderships elected.

In October and November elections to the permanent provincial and county leaderships will take place.
Zycie Warszawy September 21 only #260 (13 lines) Verbatim

POLISH MINERS CONDEMN CRIMINAL
ACTIVITY OF TITO CLIQUE

Domestic Despatch

The plenary session in Katowice of the Chief Council of the Miners Trade Union took a firm stand against the criminal activity of Tito and his clique, which serves Anglo-American capitalists. On behalf of 300,000 miners, the resolution condemns Tito's criminal action. Kurjer Codzienny Sept.21 and others
Verbatim (10 lines)

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COOPERATION OF POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK
HEALTH SERVICE AS RESULT OF RETURN
VISIT OF POLISH DELEGATION

Domestic Despatch

The courtesy return visit of the Health Ministry delegation, which recently returned from Czechoslovakia, may be considered as a new important step in rapprochement of the two nations. An agreement was reached on cooperation in many fields, namely:

1. One hundred Polish medical students, provided with Polish Government scholarships, will go to Czechoslovakia for medical studies.
 2. Directives for scientific cooperation have been worked out
 3. In the sphere of scientific planning, a permanent exchange of plans will be established.
 4. Cooperation in issuing publications will be extended.
 5. Exchange of experiences in normalisation of medical equipment will be particularly useful to the Polish health service.
 6. Principles for an agreement on production of scientific research instruments have been worked out.
- Kurjer Codzienny #260 only Sept.21 (114 lines) Excerpts

INCREASED WATCHFULNESS!

TRIAL OF RAJK IS AN ALARM SIGNAL Domestic Despatch

On Sept.20 a conference of managers of propaganda sections in PZPR Provincial Committees was held in the offices of the PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE. It was opened by Jakub Berman who said, in part:

International opinion and especially working class opinion is watching in great excitement and with increasing indignation the unfolding picture of wanton and criminal anti-people and anti-working class plans, emerging from the trial of Rajk and other fascist criminals, now on trial in Budapest. This trial unveils, in its entirety, the heinousness of fascist, spying bands of Titoists and other agents of American imperialists. The trial of Rajk has shown us clearly what was going on behind the scenes of a large-scale plot, which was and is being organized against the democratic people's countries and the Soviet Union. This is not merely a local matter, this is not a matter affecting Hungary alone.

At this moment, it is the most burning question for all communist and worker parties and primarily for worker parties in democratic people's countries, including our Party. A plot is being unveiled before us, a plot with a wide range, a plot aimed at overthrowing the rule of the people in democratic people's countries and at subjecting these countries to American imperialism

The principals of Titoist traitors, - American imperialists, - realize perfectly well that all efforts to drag any of the democratic people's countries into the orbit of imperialism or to subjugate it will be of no avail as long as that country is linked by bonds of fraternal solidarity with the great Soviet Union

The imperialists realize perfectly well that it is not in their power to conquer any of these countries or to deprive them of independence as long as they are linked with the Soviet Union by an unbreakable alliance.

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We should reply to criminal schemes by consolidating and strengthening this fraternal solidarity even further.

A little more than a year ago our Party thwarted the attempt to deviate from its line. The Party thwarted the attempt to distort people's democracy and to lead it astray.

However, our watchfulness has not been sufficient always, and the enemy has eagerly taken advantage of this fact.

The Party will wage a merciless battle against all vestiges of rightist and nationalist deviation, against the remains of social-democratism within the ranks of our Party.

It is necessary, first of all to explain, to make everything clear to strengthen the ideological backbone of party members, to increase ideological cohesion, to strengthen enlightened party discipline.

Our reply should be increased watchfulness, a clearer perception of the whole mechanism of the enemy's activity and the thwarting of his trouble-making.
Trybuna Ludu #260 Sept.21 only (250 lines) Excerpts

DELEGATION OF FRANCO-POLISH FRIENDSHIP
ASSOCIATION ARRIVED IN WARSAW. Domestic Despatch

On September 20 an excursion of representatives of the Franco-Polish Friendship Association arrived in Warsaw from Paris. The excursion consists of an economist, Lavelle, engineer Waurent, foreign trade counselor, Chesneau, a state mines official, Poankaert and the Chairman of the War Invalids' Association, Quatremaire.
Zycie Warszawy #260 Sept.21 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

POLAND WILL DEFEND PEACE AND DEMOCRACY IN U.N.
STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WIERBLOWSKI
New York (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Chief of the Polish Delegation to the U.N General Assembly, Ambassador Wierblowski, after his arrival in New York, made a statement for the Polish press through a PAP correspondent.

Ambassador Wierblowski said that the Polish delegation arrived at the Assembly, with the intention of participating in a creative manner in all U.N. tasks, political, economic and social.

As at previous sessions, the Polish delegation will adopt an attitude of maintaining peace and defending the U.N. Charter against war-mongers and supporters of Charter revision. Ambassador Wierblowski stated that, in the present situation, the struggle for peace and democratic principles in relations among U.N. member countries are of basic importance.
Trybuna Ludu #260 Sept.21 and others Verbatim (18 lines)

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DECLARATION OF APOSTOLIC
ADMINISTRATOR IN CZECH CIESZYN. Foreign Despatch
Prague (Polish Press Agency)

Prelate Dr. Onderek, apostolic administrator in Czech Cieszyn, made the following declaration over the Czechoslovak radio, in connection with the campaign of a part of the Czechoslovak clergy against the projected Act of Parliament concerning expenditures for the Roman-Catholic Church and priests' salaries:

"I assert that the projected Act assures the financial position of the clergy and enables it to fulfil their pastoral duties. The clergy will surely appreciate the tendency of the Czechoslovak government to assure and improve its financial position. In connection with the above, I order that signing of protests against that Act be stopped. I also order the withdrawal of protests already signed."
Rzeczpospolita #260 Sept. 21 only 22 lines - Verbatim

CYNICISM OF TRAITORS AND SPIES WHO
ORGANIZED REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY
UPON INSTRUCTIONS OF ANGLO-SAXON
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.
Budapest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

During the trial of Rajk and his associates, defendant A. Szalai outlined at length the history of his infamous activities as provocateur and traitor. Defendant Ggnienowicz pleaded guilty, admitting that he was recruited for espionage work by the Yugoslav Consul in Budapest. He confessed that he received money for supplying information to a Yugoslav espionage organization. "Rajk asked me to see him and proposed that I organize a special squad, whose task it would be to arrest Rakosi, Farkas and Gerve."

Prosecutor: "What do you know about the aims of the conspiracy?"

Defendant: "I knew that the objective of the conspiracy was restoration of the reactionary regime, the arrest, and in case of resistance, the physical destruction of Rakosi, Farkas and Gerve, the restoration of factories, mines and banks to capitalists, the restoration of land to great landowners, terror in industrial cities, etc."

The Court next heard the last of the defendants, P. Justus, a notorious Trotzkyist. He said inter alia: "In 1931 I fully adhered to the Trotzkyist platform, consisting of struggle against the Soviet Union and against Communist parties. After the war, the Press Attache of the French Legation in Budapest, F. Gachot, recruited me as agent of the French Intelligence Service. I was systematically furnishing him information about resolutions of the Party's Central Committee, about the plans of clerical reactionaries of the plans prepared by the Government etc."
Kurjer Codzienny #260 Sept. 21, 1949 and others (180 lines)
Excerpts

BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADERS BETRAY INTERESTS OF WORKING CLASS.

Article

The recent Congress of British Trade Unions, which took place in Brydlington between September 5 and 9, adopted resolutions injuring the interests of the British working class and Britain's national interests. The Congress rejected the demand for increased wages, price control, restriction of capitalists' profits and equal pay for equal work. At the same time, the Congress passed a resolution concerning the withdrawal of the British Trade Union Congress from the World Federation of Trade Unions and approved the policy of persecution of communists, pursued by the reactionary leadership of trade unions.

Labourite leaders and managers of trade unions are trying to find a way out of the impending economic depression by means of an attack on the living standards of the working class and at the price of intensified exploitation. Wolnosc, #211, Sept. 21 and others, 180 lines-excerpts

AT SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ANGLO-SAXON MAJORITY PREVENTED ADMISSION OF THIRTEEN COUNTRIES TO UN. Foreign despatch

New York (TASS) - Yesterday the Anglo-American majority in the Security Council, guided by selfish considerations, having nothing in common with the aims and tasks of the United Nations, again prevented 13 countries from becoming members of the UN. Wolnosc, #211, Sept. 21 only, 160 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

POUND DEVALUATION WILL BURDEN WORKING CLASS. DECLARATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party issued a declaration, stating that the pound devaluation is a blow to the British nation. The decision on the pound's devaluation is a brutal attempt to shift the burden of the developing crisis to shoulders of British workers. It is, at the same time, a victory of great American capital in its attack against the independence and living standard of the British nation. Trybuna Ludu, #260, Sept. 21 and others, 18 lines-excerpts

WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION AT BUENOS AIRIS EXHIBITION.

Foreign despatch

Poles in Argentina, who started a spontaneous campaign to support the reconstruction of Warsaw, organised an exhibition in Buenos Aires describing the destruction of Warsaw and the state of the city's reconstruction up to the present time.

The exhibition contains diagrams and pictures of the destroyed city, taken immediately after liberation and pictures showing the city as it is at present.

Rzeczpospolita, #260, Sept. 21, only, 13 lines-verbatim

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FOLLOWING THE POUND, DEVALUATION IN FRANCE, SWEDEN AND CANADA.

Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - The French government decided, at an extraordinary session, to devalue the franc 27%. It will be the fourth post-war devaluation. The dollar rate will be 350 francs.

London - It is reported from Ottawa that the Canadian government decided to devalue the dollar 10%.

Stockholm. - The Swedish government decided to devalue the crown 32%.

Trybuna Ludu, #260, Sept. 21 and others, 16 lines-excerpts

SHOPPING IN STATE DEPARTMENT STORES.

Domestic despatch

On September 20, the State Department Store in ulica Zlota was visited by a group of 180 Polish students leaving for the Soviet Union to study. They were carrying out their last shopping. They were in a hurry, some of them left last night. In order to supply the students with things they absolutely need, the Ministry of Education gave credit coupons to all of them. For these coupons they could obtain clothing, underwear, shoes, a suit-case and other things in the State Department Store for a total amount of 50,000 zlotys. Rzeczpospolita, #260, Sept. 21 only, 30 lines-excerpts

APPEAL OF WORKERS IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO THEIR COLLEAGUES.

Domestic despatch

The two-day plenary session of the Chief Council of the Trade Union of Polish Financial Workers, with participation of district chairmen of the Union, passed a resolution, in view of the increasing criminal campaign of warmongers, to participate en masse in preparation and celebration of the International Day of Struggle for Peace on October 2.

The resolution appeals to Union members to exert their utmost efforts to fulfil the tax collection plan in the Treasury administration, the plans for allocation of bank loans, the plans for budgetary revenues in the General Mutual Insurance Institution and in Liquidation Bureaus, to increase class vigilance in view of hostile activities of reactionary, diversionist and economic sabotage agents.

The resolution says the fulfilment of financial plans depends on broad support of socialist labor competition, on appropriate cooperation methods, on constant solicitude for rationalisers and innovators, on fulfilment of savings commitments, on a steady rise in the ideological level and professional qualifications and on strengthening the socialist attitude to work.

Kurier Codzienny, #260, Sept. 21 and others, 38 lines-verbatim

POLISH FRUIT EXPORT.

Domestic despatch

The Central Association of Gardening Cooperatives has started the fulfilment of contracts for the supply of vegetables, fruit and tinned food. In August 1949, 29,000 kgs. of tomatoes, 2,149 barrels of fruit pulp and the first shipment of pears were exported.

In September 1949, 500 tons of pulp and 10,000 tins of peas will be exported to England, while the first shipment of 6,000 tins of cucumbers will be exported to the United States.

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Substantial export of asparagus and of tinned cucumbers is expected this year. Also 800 tons of apples will be sent abroad.
Rzeczpospolita, #260, Sept. 21, only, 19 lines-verbatim

GREAT CENTRAL WARSAW RAILWAY STATION TO BE ERECTED ON CHMIELNA STREET
Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Construction has approved the plan for a new Central Railway Station in Warsaw on Chmielna Street and for a square before the station on Zlota St. According to the plan, preliminary work will be started this year, after removal of rubble from these streets. In the current year, the building of baggage rooms and supporting walls will also be started. The new railway station will be ready in the early part of the six-year plan, most probably, in 1952.
Trybuna Ludu, #260, Sept. 21 only, 96 lines-excerpts

MAXIMUM HELP FOR RATIONALIZERS. FIGHT AGAINST BUREAUCRACY AND TECHNICAL CONSERVATISM. RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE FOR EFFICIENCY AND INVENTIVENESS.
Domestic despatch

The National Conference for Efficiency and Inventiveness (which was largely commented upon in the preceding issue) was concluded, after an animated discussion, with the approval of a resolution, describing the foundations for development and the tasks of the rationalisation movement. The resolution reads, inter alia:

In order to facilitate the development of the rationalization movement, the Conference recommends, inter alia: 1. the manager of each work establishment should select and publish subjects for rationalisation. 2. worker-rationalizers should be assisted to the utmost by the organization, in large work establishments, of inventors' clubs and by the appointment of technicians for the scientific and technical perfection of their inventions. 3. bureaucratic delays in implementation of rationalizers' propositions, delays in decision and payment of premiums should be removed and the bureaucrats punished. 4. the conference states that improvements, carried out in one work establishment, should be transferred to those where they can be used to the best effect.

Zycie Warszawy, #260, September 21 and others, 214 lines-excerpts

WE TRAIN SPECIALISTS.
Domestic despatch

Four teams of instructors and students in coalmining training schools have toured Lublin Province for the purpose of spreading information to village youth concerning conditions of admission and advantages accorded graduates from coal industry schools. As a result of this tour, the number of applicants in industrial schools has greatly increased. The first course in supplementary technical schooling, organized in Walbrzych by the People's University of the Polish Western Association, was attended by 200 students, mostly miners and workers in Walbrzych factories. The course is conducted on a secondary school level and has four departments: medical, electrotechnical, architectural and chemical. After graduating from a one-year course, students will pass to a lyc ee course for another year and next to the preparatory course in the High School of Engineering in Wroclaw. Engineers in local industry are lecturing in the course.

Rzeczpospolita, #260, Sept. 21 only, 27 lines-verbatim

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SECTION BTASKS OF CREATIVE CONFERENCES
OF POLISH ARTISTS.

(By Włodzimierz Sokorski, Vice-minister of Culture and Art)

The essential factor, decisive in the success of our cultural offensive, is the creative artist. The cultural offensive of the Party, of the State and of the trade unions has, therefore, devoted its main attention to the problem of the creative artist.

Based on the creative method of socialist realism, a struggle is now being conducted to oppose the decadent, decaying, cosmopolitan culture of the capitalist world. We want to overcome sterile bourgeois naturalism, incapable of reproducing the full dynamism, full strength and power of the present era. The struggle is being carried out on the basis of our own experience and, primarily, on the basis of the experiences of the Soviet Union, whose path of historic development represents an inexhaustible source of both a theoretical and a practical nature.

The meeting in Nieborow was held under the slogan of combatting the principal danger to plastic art, i.e. deformation of art by abstract and formalistic reproduction.

The meeting of dramatic writers and theatrical leaders in Obory constituted a further step forward. It has not only opposed morbid psychology, existentialism, and cosmopolitanism in art but has also made a self-critical analysis of the present activity of dramatic authors and of individual theatrical managers.

Contemporary art should primarily deal with the problem of the new socialist conflict, i.e. the problem of illustrating the process of our reality not in a descriptive and narrational form but in showing the real course of the struggle of the new against the old, in revealing our creativeness in the dramatic and difficult phenomenon of shaping a new man. The next stage of discussions concerning the problems of new art was the composers' meeting in Lagow. The meeting differed from the preceding ones, insofar as it dealt with ideological bases in connection with direct creativeness. The Lagow meeting gave not only a detailed analysis of new intellectual and emotional trends in music, differing from the trends of music of the imperialist camp and of their degenerate, non-musical means of expression; the Lagow meeting not only gave a critical estimate of the present achievements of many Polish composers, who have so far not yet liberated themselves from the mannerisms of formalistic music, but it simultaneously indicated the path toward discovery of new methods of expression for the new intellectual and emotional essence of music. Thus all three creative conferences of the last six months dealt not only with theoretical and artistic problems but also advanced the new culture of People's Poland, the culture of a new man and nation, who are consciously building their future and their freedom on the basis of future and happiness of free nations of the socialist era, who do not know oppression and wars. Trybuna Ludu #256, Sept. 17, 1949 only
(274 lines) Excerpts

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QUEUES OF UNEMPLOYED IN UNITED STATES.
STABILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION AT NATIONAL
CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND.
H. WALLACE'S SPEECH.
New York, PAP

Foreign Despatch

A conference convened by the American Progressive Party to discuss the question of alleviating unemployment and preventing economic depression, has begun in Cleveland; 450 delegates from 26 states are taking part in it.

The leaders of the Party, Wallace and Marcantonio, delivered program speeches. Wallace stated that the object of the conference was to work out a plan for preventing the approaching economic crash and to take necessary measures, should it break out.

Further, Wallace laid before the conference five points for stabilization of international relations:

- (1) Abandonment of interference in domestic affairs of other countries, either directly or through the United Nations.
- (2) Withdrawal from all military blocs.
- (3) Leaving all economic aid to other countries to be dealt with by the United Nations, as the only body competent to do so.
- (4) Arrangements on the part of the U.S. Government, leading to such a far-reaching stabilization of relations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, as will make universal disarmament a working proposition for all countries.
- (5) A more effective recognition by the United Nations of colonial peoples' right to live according to their will and the liberation of these peoples from exploitation.

Get, speaking on behalf of the electricians' trade union, described the situation of the unemployed in the U.S. on the basis of his own observations. He said that he had recently visited 59 towns where he was witness of mass dismissals of workers and wage reductions. In 50 towns he had seen huge queues unemployed waiting for the dole in front of government offices. In many towns employers applied discrimination against Negroes, who were being dismissed in masses. Exploitation of workers and deteriorating working conditions were increasingly common.

A committee was set up by the conference to prepare the draft of a resolution concerning U.S. foreign policy, the immediate tasks of American workers and the struggle for women's, young people's and Negroes' rights.
Gazeta Ludowa #223 Sept. 20 only (65 lines) Verbatim

FULFILLMENT OF THREE-YEAR PLAN
AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

Lead Editorial

An important task was undertaken at the Merger Congress

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of the Polish United Worker Party: to fulfil the Three-Year Plan two or three months ahead of schedule, i.e. in the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year 1949.

This term, i.e. the day when we shall sum up achievements in various branches of our industry, is due in several days.

A number of industries have already executed the basic directives of the Three-Year Plan.

The fourth quarter of the year is approaching. Our miners should increase their efforts; mineral industry workers should strengthen their struggle for the fulfilment of the plan; our textile workers, who already fight for quality, should also increase the productivity of their work.

Teams in machine tool, zinc plate and soda factories, as well as railwaymen, should exert their utmost efforts.

Production must be freed from all obstacles and hindrances. This is the militant task of our Party's factory cells, of all trade unionists and of the whole administrative machine. The Three-Year Plan must be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

This campaign, just as many others, which have been carried out under the leadership of our Party, will be won by the working masses of People's Poland!
Trybuna Ludu #257, September 18 and others (83 lines) Excerpts

CREATION OF SEPARATIST WEST GERMAN "STATE" "Article 10"

The very first inauguration speeches, delivered at the opening of the "Bundesrat" (Federal Parliament) and "Bundestag" (lower House), clearly indicated that not only the reactionary "parliamentary majority" but also the representatives of Social-Democratic "opposition" will compete with each other in advancing nationalistic and revisionist slogans and will support the disruptive policy of the Western occupying Powers without reservation.

The Election of the Social-Democrat Loebe, former Reichstag Speaker, to the post of Speaker of the new Parliament and his speech had all the features of a provocative demonstration. Loebe was present at the Bonn session as a "guest from Berlin" and in his speech he did not forget to oppose the Odra and Nysa boundary line.

The election of Heuss and Adenauer, who are primarily American puppets, has great importance for internal relations between the Western occupying Powers. The absolute American hegemony in Trizonia was formally approved and stabilised. The formal inclusion of Western Germany in the Atlantic Pact and the so-called "European Council" is only a question of time.

The creation of a separatist West German "State" is an additional flagrant violation, by the Western Powers of international agreements, including those of Yalta and Potsdam, a further infringement of the principle of German unity, an

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admission of the fact that America and England want to stabilise the division of Germany in order to obtain a convenient base for their anti-peace policy against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.
Swiat i Polska-Przegląd Miedzynarodowy, #35 Sept.18
(The World and Poland, International Review) and others
(156 lines) Excerpts

**POLITICAL PROGRAM OF THE BRITISH
COMMUNIST PARTY.**

Foreign Despatch

The British Communist Party has presented the nation with a detailed, carefully worked out program.

The Communist Party demands that the policy of warmongering be abandoned, that the U.N. be strengthened and that Britain return to genuinely independent policy and to friendly relations between herself and the USSR and people's democratic countries.

The Party also demands big cuts in the number of workers now in the Army and armament reduction, according to the plan submitted to the U.N. by the Soviet delegation. Forces should be withdrawn from Greece, Malaya, Middle and Near East and should return home.

In matters of colonial policy, the Communist Party calls for freedom for colonial nations, who continue to be oppressed under the Government of the Labour Party. The Labour Party has committed treason, because it did not keep its promises of freedom and democracy for subjugated peoples in British Empire.

Concerning Germany, the Communist Party stated: "The reconstruction of united, democratic Germany is an essential condition for European peace.

"Germany's partition and the creation of the reactionary West-German state under the control of the same big monopolies, which supported Hitler in achieving power, with a war arsenal in the Ruhr, is a policy which prepares war."

Such is the policy for which a hundred Communist candidates will fight at the general elections next spring or perhaps this autumn.

Dziennik Baltycki #255, Sept.16 only (138 lines) Excerpts

PROLOGUE TO A DRAMA Article

The Washington Conference has been called the prologue to a drama by the Times (press organ of the City).

Since the conclusion of the war, the U.S. exported goods and raw materials to Western Europe for \$28,000,000,000. more than it imported from these countries.

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The concentration of capital, which takes place on two levels within each of the capitalistic countries and on three levels in the U.S. so greatly enriched during the war that it can drain gold from all capitalistic countries, has caused an unnatural state of affairs, making a huge sucking-pump out of the capitalistic world. It is making every effort to transform the pump into a two-way instrument. But in vain. The sclerotic heart of world capitalism, - Wall Street, can only suck and hence the decline of trade in the capitalistic world.

The frightened capitalistic quacks are endeavouring to apply artificial respiration. The Washington communique promises increased purchases by the U.S. and Canada of British strategic raw materials (rubber, tin), suggesting tariff reductions also (but this has not yet been approved by Congress and it is most likely not to be).

Finally the communique mentions - the export of American capital. American capitalists, - for the price of a few privileges, - are to invest dollars in British colonies, as well as in Britain, which actually means that the British Empire will be sold out by instalments. Thus the sucking action of the American pump will be accelerated.

Who in Great Britain and in the British Commonwealth will pay the costs of this "emergency" action, it is not difficult to foresee. American capitalists are now speaking about the reduction of British production costs (wages!) and the Chairman of the so-called International Bank, Mr. Black has already called upon the British government to give up overambitious social service programmes. As concerns the pound devaluation, the matter was tactfully left unmentioned during the conference, but it came up next day after the talks were concluded, in the reports of both Mr. Black and the International Monetary Fund. And it will be on the agenda of the International Monetary Fund Conference.

The prologue of the drama has commenced. It is not only the drama of Great Britain, but of the whole capitalistic world.
Zycie Warszawy #254 Sept. 15, 1949 and others (177 lines)

MANNSTEIN TRIAL Article

One of the greatest Nazi war criminals, Field-Marshal Mannstein is now being tried by a British Military Court in Hamburg.

The Soviet and Polish governments presented a request for Mannstein's extradition, which was rejected by British authorities without any explanation on their part. Progressive organizations and political parties in West German zones are persecuted and exterminated with unprecedented severity. The Mannstein trial is one more proof that fascist crimes are not unpleasant to capitalists. Churchill frankly admitted that the Nuremberg verdict was immoral. Hence, it appears that the murder of millions of people by nefarious methods was a moral deed. We shall remember the crimes committed by fascists for a long time. We shall also remember those, who have released the criminals. The working masses of the whole world and first of all, those who have experienced fascist methods personally, are putting the defenders in the same rank with the criminals. (144 lines) Excerpts
Gazeta Ludowa #221 Sept. 17, 1949 and others Excerpts

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRIAL.

Editorial

The two death sentences for the Gestapo's confidential agents and informers, Father Roman Grdolewski and Father Alojzy Hoszycki, did not surprise anybody who was acquainted with their offences or read the press reports.

Defendant Father Hoszycki, asked at the trial for the reasons for his apostasy, declared: "The views and persuasions of Father Grdolewski played an important part. I was also strengthened in my activity by the enunciations of Bishop Adamski and of other priests in high positions in the Church hierarchy, who called for loyalty to the German authorities and execution of their orders."

Unfortunately, those elements which, during the war, looked with equanimity at the martyrdom of occupied Europe and even, - apparently "to defend religion", - connived with aggression and collaboration, still exist and continue their traditional political line, hostile to the nation and friendly to Fascism. Faithful to fascist ideals, they fight against the camp of freedom and peace and are not particular in choosing means for this fight, adhering to the Jesuit principle that the ends justify the means.

That is why "Il Quotidiano", an official paper of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, strongly supported by the Vatican, wrote in an article on September 7, entitled "Eastern terrorism against the Church": "Recent reports confirm violent attacks and hostile decisions, directed against the Church, behind the 'iron curtain'".

For the Vatican's propaganda spokesmen, the Lodz trial contributes only an illustration to the recent Papal message to Polish bishops, CONCERNING ALLEGED MARTYROLOGY OF THE CHURCH IN POLAND!

The crimes, the evidence, witnesses' testimony, the documents, - all that which constitutes tangible proof, - are deliberately and cynically ignored and only for one purpose: to calumniate, to adorn traitors and criminals with a halo of martyrdom and to dig an abyss between the nation and the people's state. These are shameful and fruitless endeavours.

Zycie Warszawy, #255, September 16 and others, 176 lines-excerpts

ABOUT ADMISSION TO THE PARTY. (Article by Col.L.Zieleniec)

Editor's note: We have reprinted this article from the "Praca Polityczno-Wychowawcza w Wojsku" monthly (Political and Educational Work in the Army), issue No. 9-10, which will appear shortly.

Recent training periods have brought considerable achievements. Inspections have shown that military and political training has been raised to a higher level, that officers' and privates' political enlightenment has broadened, that military discipline has improved.

This indicates that, among non-party men in our army, there are many active, enlightened and good soldiers. Thus an opportunity is opened to us for an increase in party membership, placed on a sound basis, an increase based on the activity of non-party men, on the growing number of non-party activists.

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The experience of the past few months shows that there are many non-party activists who, not by lip-service but by their work and activity have come close to the party. Party committees and managers of local party organizations should, on their part, establish even closer relations with non-party activists, cooperate with them and help them politically and ideologically. WE MUST COOPERATE WITH THESE MEN ON A LARGE SCALE IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND MUST ADMIT THE BEST AMONG THEM TO THE PARTY. Ideological work among non-party activists should be directed towards making them familiar with the Statutes and the Ideological Declaration of our party.

In the army the party demands that its members lead in military and political training, that they be model officers or privates, the embodiment of soldierly virtues. Admission to the party is one of the basic forms of our internal party work. Every local party organization must come to realize its responsibility. It must realize that the party is not interested in the growth of its membership only, but, primarily and above all, in the quality of new members. The whole point is to prevent chance admissions, to prevent men belonging to alien and hostile classes, careerists, opportunists, etc. from joining the party. It is necessary to bear in mind that the party deliberately regulates the social composition of its membership.

A party meeting, at which admission to the party is to be considered, must be adequately prepared. The case of every prospective member must be discussed in great detail at the meeting.

Party organizations must always bear in mind that frequently a new member, admitted to the party, still has many deficiencies and should be given special care by the local organization.

The problem of increased membership should be the subject of our party organizations.

A party organization is doing its job badly if it is unable to gather the fruit of honest, strenuous work with non-party men. For a party organization the crop of its work is, among other things, the growth of its membership, based on the intensified activity of non-party men.
Polska Zbrojna #254 Sept.16 only (450 lines) Excerpts

WE APPROACH THE MERGER
(By Dr. Bronislaw Thomas) Article

The Chief Council of the Polish Peasant Party and the Chief Council of the Peasant Party will confer at the joint meeting of both councils on September 25.

In May and June 1949, at meetings of their Chief Councils the Polish Peasant Party and the Peasant Party considered the necessity of re-examining the past of the Peasant movement. The re-examination of faults and achievements of the past will undoubtedly help to strengthen the basis for the approaching organic unification of the Peasant Movement, will strengthen the worker and peasant alliance and will accelerate the process of

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building a new rural structure, based on justice.

By jointly re-examining the past, we have shown, by the example of the repulsive experience of peasant treachery committed by Mikolajczyk's leadership in the Polish Peasant Party, that this leadership brought harm to small and medium farmers. For, having kept them away from the radical stream of the working class, it has subordinated them to the policy of landowners and capitalists. We proved that alliance and friendship with Soviet Russia are basic requirements of Polish patriotism.

As the purpose of the last meeting of the Peasant Party Chief Council and of the Polish Peasant Party Chief Council was to examine the past, the aim of the present joint meeting of the Chief Councils of both brotherly Peasant parties will primarily be to plan the path which the future United Peasant Party and the leading worker party will tread towards full social justice, by taking most active part in building the basis of socialism.

Gazeta Ludowa #220 Sept.16 only (161 lines) Excerpts

DOMESTIC TRADE IN FIGURES.

Domestic despatch

The first half of the year has brought further development in the socialised trade system and further improvement in supplying people with agricultural and industrial articles. In the sphere of food articles, the quantity of goods handled by the socialised trade system on the retail level, according to temporary statistics increased in comparison with the first half of 1948: sugar by 70%, refined oil by 68%, meat by 295%, fish by 133%, eggs by 107%, butter by 40%. Simultaneously, the quantity of agricultural articles included in the socialised trade purchasing system has increased. In the period under review, purchases increased in comparison with the first half of 1948: wheat by 137%, rye by 181%, oats by 123%, pigs by 216%, cattle by 892%, eggs by 105%, milk by 46%, fish by 49%.

96% of the plan for livestock purchase was executed in the first quarter of the year and exceeded by 29% in the second quarter of the year.

In the sphere of industrial articles, the quantity of goods handled by the socialized trade system on the retail level, according to temporary statistics, increased in comparison with the first half of 1948:

coal by 127%, bicycles by 134%, electric bulbs by 160%, soap by 315%, cotton goods by 42%, leather shoes by 34%, furniture by 99%.

Gazeta Handlowa, #13, Sept. 14 only

53 lines-excerpts

Annex

MONITOR POLSKI, Official Journal of the Polish Republic.
No. A-62. Warsaw, September 13, 1949.

Orders of the Minister of Construction

- Item 835 - concerning the creation of the Architecture and Construction Council.
- Item 836 - concerning the granting of a charter to the Architecture and Construction Council.
- Item 837 - Order of the Managing Director of the Central Press Control, Publication and Theatrical Performance Bureau concerning a ban on circulation.

Part II. National Economic Affairs.

Resolutions by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

- Item 838 - concerning the procedure for announcing and propagating work improvements.
- Item 839 - concerning payment of bonuses for technical efficiency and inventions made by workers in State industry.
- Item 840 - Order of the Minister of Communication concerning the list of organisations entitled to establish refusal of acceptance of orders by the "State Communication Work Enterprise No. 5, Gravel and Crushed Rock Operations."
- Item 841 - Order of the Minister of Health of June 9, 1949 changing the order of August 24, 1948 concerning transfer of assets of the Central Sanitary Material Warehouse in the Ministry of Health to the "Centrosan" Central Pharmaceutical and Sanitary Trade Agency.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily accurate.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

OPENING OF CHOPIN EXHIBITION Domestic Despatch

In the presence of Premier Cyrankiewicz, members of the Government, the Chopin contest jury, participants in the Fourth International Chopin Contest and representatives of artistic circles in Warsaw, the Chopin Exhibition was opened on September 19 in the National Museum.

Professor Lorentz, Director of the National Museum and the Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, Sokorski delivered speeches, whereupon Premier Cyrankiewicz opened the exhibition. Zycie Warszawy #259, Sept. 20, 1949 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTERS RECEIVED
 BY PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ Domestic Despatch

On September 19, the Czechoslovak Minister of Engineering, Dr. Engineer Emanuel Slechta and the plenipotentiary for technical affairs in Slovakia, Jozef Luhachevic, were received by Premier Cyrankiewicz. Rzeczpospolita #259, Sept. 20 only (6 lines) Verbatim

LETTER OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO
 CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FRENCH COMMUNIST
 PARTY Domestic Despatch

The Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party sent a message to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of Marcel Cachin. Zycie Warszawy #259 Sept. 20 and others (26 lines) Excerpts

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND ART SPENT 33,000,000
 ZLOTYS FOR RESTORATION OF WIT STWOSZ ALTAR.
 REV. MACHAY AND CURATOR SLONECKI ON
 RENOVATION WORK.
 STWOSZ'S WORK WILL BE FILMED Domestic Despatch

Renovation work in St. Mary's Church in Krakow is advancing, so that Wit Stwosz's altar will probably be returned to its former location before the end of the year. In connection with this we applied for particulars to Rev. Ferdynand Machay,

Chairman of the Polychrome Committee, Rev. Machay described the great work accomplished since the return of the altar from Germany on April 29, 1946. The Ministry of Culture and Art has manifested a lively interest in the relic, salvaged from Hitlerian hands and offered to renovate the altar at its own expense.

The size of the altar is 13 by 8 metres and it comprises approximately 2,000 sculptured figures, some of which are 2.80 metres high. Fully appreciating the value of this work of art, the Ministry of Culture and Art has so far granted 10,000,000 zloty for renovation of the altar. An additional sum of 23,000,000 zlotys was granted by the Ministry for publications and a film. An album containing 1,500 photos and a book about the altar will be published and a film will be made. After this is completed, the altar will be placed in St. Mary's Church.
Dziennik Polski #257, Sept. 18/19 only (192 lines) Excerpts

FIRST NATIONALISED JEWISH
SCHOOL IN POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

"Historic evidence of far-reaching changes, realising the high aim of restoring full rights to sons of Polish land, despised and oppressed for centuries, is given by today's opening of the first Jewish school, which has been nationalized in Poland," said the Mayor of Krakow, H. Dobrowolski on September 17 at the opening of the Jewish grammar school on Skawinska Street (in Krakow). The Mayor stated that the Municipal Council, appreciating the high value of this new outpost, will give it its friendly protection.

The celebration of the opening and nationalization of the Jewish school in Krakow was attended by representatives of the Party, Provincial and Municipal Authorities, Polish Army and social organizations.

The Secretary-General of the Central Jewish Committee in Poland, Lazebnik underlined in his speech that the nationalization of the grammar school, conducted in the Jewish language, is one of the links in the structure of historic reality in Poland.

Speeches were delivered by a representative of the PZPR Executive Committee, Jaworski, by City Inspector Dr. Gnoinski and by a representative of the Polish Youth Association. Mr. Erdstein proposed applying to the Ministry of Education to give the school the name of Gola Mizer, alias "Lidka", a social and revolutionary leader, and an activist in the Polish Communist Party, who was persecuted by the pre-war Polish Government and shot by the Germans in 1943. The children's choir of the Jewish Child's Home sang Polish, Jewish and Russian songs.

Dziennik Polski #257, September 18/19 only
(48 lines) Verbatim

HOUSING NORMS OBLIGATORY FOR TENANTS
IN WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

NOT LESS THAN TWO PERSONS IN ONE ROOM

Domestic Despatch

The Housing Commission for state employees in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers issued an order that all

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official residence-apartments and employce dwellings should be inhabited according to established norms, that is, two persons in one room.

A Provisional check up in Warsaw showed that there are many apartments, in which two persons occupy 2 or 3 rooms and a kitchen. This is intolerable in view of the acute housing shortage in Warsaw. As a result, the Housing Commission issued an order that all state institutions and offices carry out check up of housing among their personnel, living in official residence apartments and workers' dwellings, not later than November 15.

After this date any deviation from binding standards will be punished and surplus rooms will be transferred to the disposition of the commission.

Trybuna Ludu #259, Sept.20, 1949 only Excerpts (43 lines)

SITUATION IN COAL INDUSTRY.

WORK IN MINES WILL BE MECHANIZED. Domestic Despatch

An extended plenary meeting of the Miners' Trade Union took place on Sept.18, in the Sosnowiec Miner's House. The Minister of Mining and Power Industry, Nieszporek, the First Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, Strzelecki, the Director-General of the Central Administration of the Coal Industry, Szczesniak, the representative of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Kofman, shock-workers and technical observers, attended the meeting. The extended plenary meeting carefully analyzed the situation in the coal industry and discussed the drawbacks and deficiencies which render the fulfilment of production plans more difficult. The report by the Secretary of the Central Leadership of the Miners' Trade Union, Bedkowski, provided a basis for discussion. He criticised the wrong opinion of some technical managers' and Union activists that further increase in coal extraction depends solely and exclusively on increased manpower. This opinion is being upset by the results of work competition and by new technical methods. Modern engineering presents the miner with a powerful weapon in his struggle for an increase in productivity and extraction. This weapon is extensive mechanization of extraction processes, which should embrace all stages of production. The plenary meeting called upon leading miners to develop work mechanization and to utilize machinery and installations most efficiently. They should familiarize workers with technical achievements and awaken class vigilance in the fight against damage and economic sabotage. The miners expressed their solidarity with the resolutions of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions, as well as with the Government declaration concerning settlement of relations between the State and the Church. They pledged themselves to increase the country's economic potential, to consolidate the international links of the worker class and to strengthen its unity, which is a guarantee of world peace, in spite of criminal endeavours of imperialistic warmongers and their flunkys. The extended plenary meeting ordered that in all larger work establishments local Committees of Peace Supporters be created and that all workers demonstrate their will for peace by participation en masse in celebrations organized on International Peace Defense Day, Oct.2. The plenum called upon Union sections to actively support trade unions in capitalistic and colonial countries, which are fighting in defense of vital interests of the worker class.

Rzeczpospolita #259, Sept.20 and others (172 lines) Excerpts

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F O R E I G N

WORKING CLASS WILL BE BURDENED
WITH COSTS OF CURRENCY DEVALUATION.

Foreign Despatch

"Who will cover the losses caused by devaluation?
The answer to that question is contained in the Reuter agency economic correspondent's commentary, which states: "British industrial circles think that the devaluation does harm to the British working class."

The Reuter agency states further that the government decision is approved in financial and industrial circles, but leaders of the Labour Party Trade Unions are seriously worried. The policy of raising prices for articles of everyday use while wages are frozen, is difficult to explain to British workers.

The London press uniformly states that the news concerning devaluation and its immediate results, namely, price increases on articles of everyday use, evokes workers' indignation. The price increase for food will cause increased prices for manufactured goods.

Will devaluation avert the results of the crisis in Great Britain? This question is answered in the negative by the British press as a whole, including journalists who approve of devaluation. - The "Daily Telegraph", "Daily Mail", "Daily Express", "Financial Times" and others state that devaluation may bring temporary, artificial relief, but the value of the pound sterling may afterwards go on dwindling at an increased rate. Dziennik Ludowy #257, Sept.20 (57 lines) Excerpts

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY JOURNALISTS AT SESSION
OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL
JOURNALIST ORGANIZATION.
Prague (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

At the three-day session of the Executive Committee of the above Organization, a resolution was passed to exclude the American Journalists' Association from the International Organization, for failure to pay membership dues since June 1947. The resolution says that the American Journalists' Association has thereby excluded itself from the International Journalist Organization and has lost the right to vote. During the final debate, the Polish delegate, editor Kowalczyk, said that the reactionary leadership of American and British journalists' Associations is bent on to undermining the democratic foundations of the International Journalist Organization and to destroy its unity. These attempts, however, are doomed to failure, and the forthcoming Congress of the International Journalist Organization in Brussels will prove an important milestone in the struggle for peace. Last to speak was Editor P.Judin, who presided the final conference. He referred to the disrupting activities of the leaders of American and British journalists and stated that the Yugoslav deserters who betrayed democracy have joined the warmongers' camp. The Hungarian delegation filed a resolution demanding that the International Journalist Organization's Congress discuss the problem of excluding of Yugoslav Journalist Association which supports the fascist regime in Yugoslavia. It was also decided to submit to the Congress a resolution condemning the fascist-terrorist dictatorship regime in Yugoslavia which is destroying freedom of the press and persecuting progressive journalists. Kurjer Codzienny, Sept.20 (54 lines)

Excerpts

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POLICE ARMY OF 470,000 MAINTAINED BY
 ANGLO-SAXONS IN WESTERN GERMANY. Foreign Despatch
 COMMUNIQUE OF SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN
 Berlin (PAP)

A communique from the soviet military Information Office, concerning slanderous reports in the British press on the number and tasks of the police in the Eastern zone of Germany has been published here.

The communique begins with the statement that the number of police units in the Soviet zone, created according to resolutions of the Potsdam Conference and of the Allied Control Council, is several times smaller (sic) than that in the American or British occupation zones.

The police in the Soviet zone guards the security of frontiers, enterprises and national property, combats criminal elements and maintains public order and security. They have no other tasks. The British and American statements, that the police units in the Soviet zone are heavily armed are not true. In the Western zones the case is quite different.

There the police is organized according to a military pattern. Policemen are being trained under the supervision of Fascist army experts. At present, at least 470,000 people serve in police and para-military units in Western Germany. They are under the command of former officers of the Nazi Army and of SS (Defense troops) and SD (Security Police) punitive detachments.

In the training of police detachments in Western Germany, special stress is placed upon war preparations.

All the above facts are evidence that the hubbub raised around the matter of Eastern zone police is a provocation. Its object is to mislead public opinion and to divert its attention from war preparations, carried out in Western Germany by Anglo-American warmongers. An army of flunkys, which is being created by the warmongers, is to play the role of cannon fodder for execution of American imperialists' aggressive aims. Rzeczpospolita #259, September 20, and others (103 lines) Excerpts

FURTHER WITNESSES GIVE EVIDENCE IN
 RAJK'S TRIAL
 TITO NEGOTIATED WITH HITLERITES
 DURING WAR; OFFERED TO STOP
 HOSTILITIES IN EXCHANGE FOR POWER. Foreign Despatch
 Budapest.

At the beginning of the Monday session of the court the prosecutor interrogated Defendant Brankow.

Prosecutor: Were all members of the Yugoslav Military Mission and Yugoslav diplomats in general instructed to conduct espionage?

Brankow: Most of the members of the legation and other official Yugoslav representatives were actually engaged in espionage.

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Prosecutor: Were Yugoslavs in other democratic people's countries also engaged in similar activities?

Brankov: Yes, they were. Similar instructions have been issued to Yugoslav spies in Albania, Bulgaria and Poland.

After the interrogation of Brankov, the fourth defendant, Tibor Szonyi, ex-manager of the cadre section of the Hungarian Working People's Party, was brought to the court chamber. In his reply to the prosecutor's question Tibor Szonyi admitted his guilt in full and said that he had become an American spy in 1944 in Switzerland.

The American and British intelligence services were very active among emigre Trotskyists living there. At that time Allan Dulles was head of the American Office of Strategic Services. His principal collaborator in these operations was Noel H. Field. At a later date the defendant met Dulles personally. The latter stated in plain terms that in the countries liberated by the Soviet Union, communist parties would play a decisive role and that consequently (as emphasized by Dulles) American spies should make an effort to penetrate into these parties.

Prosecutor: Thus you assert that the American intelligence and the Yugoslav intelligence were in close contact?

Defendant: Yes. All Yugoslavs who helped us knew perfectly well that we were American spies.

Defendant Szonyi learned from Lompar that negotiations were going on between Tito and Dulles concerning post-war cooperation, the object of which was sabotage and subversive work against the Soviet Union and communist parties.

Szonyi stated that in February 1948 Rajk informed him in detail of the plan for a coup. Tito and Rankovic were preparing the plan together with Americans. The date of the coup was to be fixed by Tito, Rankovic and the Americans. The plan for the coup was part of Tito's general plan for a federation in the Balkans with Tito as premier.

Polska Zbrojna, #258, Sept. 20 and others, 320 lines-excerpts
 ***** * ECONOMIC * *****
 NEW VESSEL OF POLISH MERCHANT MARINE. Domestic despatch

The motor tanker "Trond", purchased by Poland in Norway, has entered Gdansk Port. As soon as it has been turned over to the Polish authorities, it will be christened: "Wodnik" and will be used for supplying vessels with water. The M.S. "Trond" has brought 380 tons of medical cod-liver oil to Gdansk.
 Polska Zbrojna, #258, Sept. 20, 8 lines-verbatim

LIGHTHOUSE IN KOLOBRZEG PUT INTO OPERATION. Domestic despatch

The building of the main lighthouse in Kolobrzeg has been finished. The visibility of its light is up to 15 miles. It has been built by the "Ferrux" Company.
 Polska Zbrojna, #258, Sept. 20 and others, 4 lines-verbatim

1,480 NEW SUGGESTIONS, 1,500,000,000 ZLOTYS SAVED, 42,000,000 ZLOTYS IN BONUSES WITHIN SIX MONTHS. NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR EFFICIENCY AND INVENTIVENESS WITH PARTICIPATION OF RATIONALISERS AND SHOCKWORKERS.

Domestic despatch

The National Conference for Efficiency and Inventiveness began its session on September 19 in the premises of the Chief Technical Organisation in Warsaw, with participation of prominent rationalisers, inventors and shockworkers. After the appointment of a Praesidium, the first speech was delivered by the Director of the Technical Section in the State Economic Planning Commission, Engineer M. Lesz, who announced, inter alia, that in the first quarter of this year 725 new suggestions were submitted, of which 630 were accepted. In the second quarter, 980 new suggestions were submitted, of which 850 were approved. This resulted in savings of 1,500,000,000 zlotys and the proponents of the suggestions received bonuses, totalling 42,000,000 zlotys.

The next speaker was the well-known rationaliser of building methods, Vice-Director Krajewski who delivered a speech concerning experience in rationalisation in the building industry.

Methods and forms for implementing suggestions must be based on political enlightenment. The implementation of rationalisation suggestions, aimed at a fundamental change in the present old capitalist production methods, is a sector of the general socialist revolution under way in our country.

Zycie Warszawy, #250, September 20 and others, 123 lines-excerpts

LOWERING OF EXCHANGE RATES FOR DEVALUATED CURRENCIES. DECLARATION BY FINANCE MINISTER DĄBROWSKI.

Domestic despatch

Minister Konstanty Dąbrowski made the following declaration to a PAP (Polish Press Agency) representative: "In connection with the devaluation of the pound and several other currencies in capitalist countries, the rates of exchange for the currencies of those countries will be lowered appropriately!"

The National Bank of Poland and other banks dealing in foreign currencies have been instructed to apply the following rates of exchange to the English pound: when buying 1,117 zlotys for a pound instead of 1,608 zlotys; when selling 1,123 zlotys instead of 1,616 zlotys. The rates of exchange of other devaluated currencies will be decreased correspondingly and adapted to their reduced value.

THE ABOVE DECISION IS CONSISTENT WITH THE SYSTEMATICALLY APPLIED GOVERNMENT POLICY OF STABILISED VALUE OF THE POLISH ZLOTY.

Zycie Warszawy, #259, Sept. 20 and others, 28 lines-verbatim

DEVALUATION IN THE STERLING ZONE. EXCHANGES CLOSED. STOPPAGE OF BANK PAYMENTS.

Foreign despatch

London, September 19 (PAP) - According to the recently expressed wish of Washington, the devaluation of the pound sterling in Great Britain is being followed by devaluation in many other countries.

The Royal London Exchange is closed. The great banks are closed. Similar decisions were taken in the countries belonging to the

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British Empire. The currencies of the following countries were devaluated on September 19: Norway, Denmark, India, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, Israel, Eire, Egypt, Finland and Holland. Devaluation in Sweden, Austria, Western Germany, Argentina, Greece, Pakistan, Spain and Portugal is expected. A special government meeting has been announced in France. The eventuality of a further (the fourth) devaluation of the franc will be discussed at that meeting. There will also be a special government conference on the same matter in Italy.

Paris, September 19 (PAP) - The French government decided to suspend free trade in gold and foreign currency until further notice. The Paris exchange was closed on Monday. Similar orders were issued in Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Trizonia. Gazeta Ludowa, #223, Sept. 20 and others, 36 lines-verbatim

FROM GDYNIA TO KATOWICE. 100,000 PERSONS VISITED MARITIME PROBLEMS EXHIBITION. Domestic despatch

The Maritime Problems Exhibition, organised in Gdynia by the Chief Council of the Marine League, which was open until September 15, will be transferred to Katowice. The exhibition, which awakened very great interest among the public, illustrates by pictures, photos, models and unusual booths the tremendous effort made by the People's State in maritime activities.

More than 100,000 persons, 40% of whom were school children, have visited the Exhibition in Gdynia. Many foreign visitors came to see it. In the last two months groups from the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Austrian Communist Youth Organisation, Austrian officers, Hungarian trade unions, Bulgarian businessmen and American journalists have visited the exhibition. Before its transfer to Katowice, the Maritime Problems Exhibition will be altered with a view to popularisation of our maritime achievements among the Silesian population. Zycie Warszawy, #259, Sept. 20, and others, 30 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC SUCCESSSES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN POLAND. (Article by Hilary Mine printed in "Pravda", No. 258) Article

The production of great and medium industry totalled 38% in 1945 and will reach 174% in 1949, when compared to 1937. The vigorous development of Polish industry increased its proportion in the national economy as a whole from 45% in 1937 to 63% in 1949. In 1946 socialized industrial production (state and cooperative) amounted to 91.2% of total production rising to 95.5% in 1949. Productiveness per hectare reached pre-war figures, exceeding them in several crops. In 1948 the first agricultural cooperatives were introduced into the socialist farm sector. At present there are 120 of them. Doubtlessly, these 120 agricultural productive cooperatives will start a great mass movement, which will be the decisive factor in rural development in Poland for many years. The scope of the six-year plan is enormous. Its realisation requires great efforts on the part of the whole nation. Before it can be accomplished, the difficult task of overcoming the passionate resistance of the bourgeoisie, above all, the resistance of the most numerous rural capitalists, must be carried through. Our task calls for an inexorable fight against the defeated reactionaries who, on orders from American imperialists, are endeavouring to organize sabotage and diversion in Poland. Trybuna Ludu, #259, Sept. 20 and others, 420 lines-excerpt

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SECTION B

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS AS AN
IMPORTANT POLITICAL PROBLEM Article
(By Henryk Jablonski,
Vice-Minister of Education)

Not everyone realises the political value of school text-books. One may state, without doubt, that there is no subject of instruction without political significance and, further, there is no text-book whose political significance could be indifferent to us.

Orthography and Politics.

Examples, taken from such innocent text-books as exercises in orthography or arithmetic, support the above statement. The well-known and popular text-book containing exercises in orthography for the third grade, by J. Rytlowa, published between 1945 and 1948, contains an exercise, consisting of:

- (1) examining a printed picture in the book, showing a city street,
- (2) naming the shops in that street,
- (3) naming the things which can be bought in each shop.

The idea is not bad. The child can learn something that way. It is only a pity that the illustration shows a picture of a street completely occupied by "private initiative" with Mr. S. Baranski, a coal-dealer, in the fore-ground.

If exercises in orthography are like that, one cannot be astonished when we examine a Polish reader with still greater anxiety. A reading exercise describes the breaking of a rock by an English engineer in India in the following text-book: "Polish Reader for the seventh grade in primary schools," by Bielak, Szyszkowski and Bardach. It evokes reflections which leave no doubt. The clever Englishman states therein that a head, like his own, is worth more than hundreds of Hindu arms.

The physics text-book for the Seventh Grade in primary schools, published in 1948 by the Polish School Text Book Printing Office, has been written by Fotyma and Scislowski, who are most probably considered as good specialists. In their lecture the authors often mention the names of famous scientists and discoverers. The pupil in the Seventh Grade learns about such Americans and Englishmen as Fulton, Curtis, Wright, Watt and others but he learns nothing about Polish and Russian scientists.

The problem of writing and publishing new text-books, based on the achievements of real science, free from cosmopolitanism and nationalism, adapted to school purposes, consciously serving the building of socialism in Poland and peace and progress in the whole world, plays an important part in the preparations for the present school-year.

An analysis of text-books should interest not only narrow groups of specialists, but the whole politically enlightened population.

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All the mistakes and deficiencies must be pointed out through criticism and self-criticism. There must be enough room in our papers to discuss this important political problem. Trybuna Ludu #254, Sept. 15 only Excerpts (266 lines)

**RADIO UNIVERSITY STARTS
COURSE ON OCTOBER 1.**

Domestic Despatch

On October 1, the beginning of the University year, the Polish Radio will resume courses of the Radio University, which is a new type of educational institution, conducting its courses through the radio and by correspondence. Trade Unions and the Peasant Self Help Union have included the Radio University program in their educational campaign and have recommended that all activists, managers of cultural centers, workers, peasants and intellectual workers join the Radio University. The educational program includes six series of lectures (broadcast daily with repetition on the next day) on natural science, political economy, Polish history, knowledge of contemporary Poland, geography and social development of mankind. The lectures will be read by the most distinguished Polish scientists who, in an understandable and popular manner, will give their listeners essential information to make it easier for the latter to understand the achievements of modern science. Simultaneously with radio lectures, special notes and illustrations will be published, such as maps, drawings, etc.

A second course will be conducted for secondary school graduates and for those who passed an examination after the first term of studies. The course will include lectures on materialistic world outlook, history of Polish culture and literature, history of the labor movement, economic geography and the theory of dialectic and historical materialism. (Note: Excerpts from the above despatch appeared in the Summary for Sept. 17.)

Kurjer Codzienny #256 Sept. 17 only (47 lines) Verbatim

**U.S. BASES IN NORWAY
Oslo (TELEPRESS)**

Foreign Despatch

The Norwegian press reported recently that the American War Minister, Johnson, after his arrival in Europe, will discuss the matter of construction of strategic air bases on Bornholm and Svalbard islands.

In connection with this, Norwegian War Minister Hauge stated the following in his speech to Oslo students last Saturday: "American material aid will have priceless value for us. We have already reached an agreement concerning the policy for constructing bases."

Glos Wielkopolski #257, Sept. 19 only
(17 lines) Verbatim.

RURAL CAPITALISTS' ABUSES DISCOVERED

Domestic Despatch

At a conference of county plenipotentiaries for land taxes in Szczecin, it was stated that in the Szczecin Province numerous abuses, committed by rural capitalists, have been

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discovered; their abuses consist of submission of false figures, regarding their property, in order to pay lower taxes.

These cases have lately been detected in Obryla village, Pyry County, where the Commission discovered about 80 hectares of cultivated ground, concealed by rural capitalists. The greatest abuses were committed by: Roman Milczarek, proprietor of a 27 hectare farm and Jozeph Pietrzyk, possessing about 40 hectares, who have declared only 10 hectares on the list. Similar cases have also been found in several villages in Bialogard County.

The dishonest farmers will not only have to pay the taxes due but they will also be subjected to penal proceedings.

The conference resulted in a decision to develop more efficient activity among village administrative authorities, who have shown little interest in the proper collection of land taxes and Agricultural Savings Fund dues up to now. Dziennik Ludowy #255, Sept. 18, 1949, only Verbatim (19 lines)

PEASANTS FROM WIELKOPOLSKA WILL
SEE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET VILLAGES. Domestic Despatch

55 peasants from Wielkopolska, who took part in an excursion to the Soviet Ukraine, attended a meeting in the provincial centre of the Peasant Self-Help Union, at which they discussed the results of Soviet achievements and experiences up to the present time.

Participants in the meeting discussed the results of their work up to the present moment, and then, after criticism of their system of work, the peasants outlined a definite plan of activity which provides that each of them will deliver lectures at not less than 5 meetings of village circles and at five meetings of township circles of the Peasant Self Help Union.

The participants also decided to lecture on Soviet village life at festivals organized in connection with the "Month of Polish-Soviet friendship consolidation." Trybuna Ludu #258, Sept. 19 only (26 lines) Verbatim

GRADUATION EXERCISES IN OFFICERS'
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MOTORIZED TROOPS Domestic Despatch

On September 18 the graduates of the Officers' Training School for Motorized Troops had their great day of social advancement. A crowd of 15,000 heard the order of the Polish President, promoting the graduates to the officers' rank.

After the ceremony, Marshal Zymierski delivered a speech. "The ceremony of to-day", said the Marshal, "is not only evidence of the indivisible link between the army and the people but is also a joyful symbol of a new era. Your town is being raised from ruins, the happy laughter of Polish children resounds in the school-rooms and workers in your work establishments are forging the new, Socialist future of our Homeland. The bright future of Polish villages is being born in your fields. All this

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we owe to the correct policy of our people's government. All this is the result of our unshaken alliance with the Soviet Union and the comradeship in arms between the Soviet Army and the re-born Polish Army."

A great manifestation, during which crowds of many thousands demonstrated their solidarity with the re-born Polish Army in the struggle for peace and progress, took place afterwards. Numerous workers, peasants from the environs and youths marched past the grand-stand, carrying posters with peace slogans.

Zycie Warszawy #258 September 19 and others (55 lines) Excerpts

UNSUSPENDED CRIMINALS Editorial

Roman Gradolewski and Alojzy Hoszycki, two Gestapo agents, have been sentenced to death. There is no need to comment upon the punishment which has been inflicted on the traitors to their own Homeland. The crime of both the priests was so terrible, so odious, that no punishment would be too severe.

When reading the Catholic press, edited according to instructions of the Polish Church hierarchy, we did not find any words of condemnation for the criminals in cassocks, whose activities were not suspended by the Church. This press, pastoral letters and all declarations (especially those by the higher church hierarchy) maintain a deadly silence concerning this matter.

The two priests were assigned to the Recovered Territories, to this land which, according to the wishes not only of the German Fascists, but of Pope Pius XII as well, should be under the German yoke. Was it only an oversight or an intentional move? Let us consider these two matters. How great must be our vigilance, to be really secure from the criminal activity of the Gradolewskis, the Hoszyckis and the criminal activity of similar priests, directed against the people's state and the Polish nation.

The case is too serious for us to ignore it. Gazeta Ludowa #219 September 15, and others (161 lines) Excerpts

FIRST ACT OF THE TRAGICOMEDY Foreign Despatch

The Washington conference, which was announced some time ago to the accompaniment of propaganda fanfares and which was intended to solve the dollar crisis as well as the financial crisis of Great Britain, is finished.

The failure of the Washington conference is so great that none of the important papers in the imperialistic camp can hide it.

The capitalistic English press draws the conclusions from the Washington agreement that the official communiqué is exceedingly unclear, that the whole agreement offers hardly a breather to England and contains no real solution to Britain's dollar crisis.

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The long-term plans are a great unknown. The whole programme contains more unclear suggestions for the future than direct and concrete decisions. Out of this statement further conclusions may be drawn, namely, that Great Britain is moving from the position of the greatest creditor to that of the greatest debtor. No official rhetoric can hide this. On the basis of certain echoes of discussions on the subject, it can be clearly stated that the opinion of the Soviet press and of the press in people's democratic countries, which identify the possible devaluation of the pound sterling with the lowering of the standard of living of the working classes, is fully justified.

As long as the governing classes of Great Britain refuse to understand that the path to consolidation of economic conditions, of financial equilibrium and of maintenance of the standard of living in the community leads only through real sovereignty, the present crisis of Great Britain will not be overcome but it will become more and more acute. In historical consequence it will reduce Great Britain, once a mighty empire, to the role of a vassal serving foreign interests.

Kurjer Codzienny #255, Sept.19, 1949 and others (105 lines)
Excerpts

MEETING OF CENTRAL LEADERSHIP
OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORKERS
TRADE UNION.

Domestic Despatch

A Plenary Session of the Central Leadership of the Cultural and Scientific Workers Trade Union took place in the premises of the Polish Architects Association.

As result of the two-day meeting, the Plenum passed a resolution in which it condemns the disruptive activity of American, English and Dutch Trade Union leaders in the World Federation of Trade Unions and in which, in collaboration with the Polish Trade Union movement, it offers to take an active part in the defence of international solidarity and in a joint fight for peace. We read, among others, in the resolution: "With a feeling of full solidarity and confidence in the victory of a just cause, we observe cultural workers in capitalistic states and their dramatic fight against cosmopolitan pseudo-cultural rubbish.

"Knowing that the progress of culture is inseparably connected with development of education, we announce a fight against all efforts to derive profit from ignorance and backwardness, against efforts to desecrate religious sentiments by causing a collective psychosis through fabricated miracles."
Trybuna Ludu #258, Sept.19, 1949 only
(65 lines)
Excerpts.

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TELEPHONES TAPPED IN U.S.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The former chairman of the Federal Communication Commission, Fly, writes in an article, published in the periodical: "LOOK" that in the United States telephone tapping has become very prevalent. This is practiced chiefly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in spite of the American Law prohibiting tapping of telephones.

Rzeszopolita, #256, Sept. 17, 10 lines-verbatim

REV. JELITKO SAYS: THE GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S POLAND GUARANTEES
FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION. Domestic despatch.

A plenary session of the Township National Council took place in Skoroszyce, Grodkow County, with participation of County authorities and the public. The matter of the Government's attitude to the Church, in accordance with the decree of August 5, 1949, was on the agenda. Rev. W. Jelitko, Rector of Skoroszyce parish, who in 1939 was Chaplain of the 72nd. infantry regiment and took part in the fighting against the Hitlerian aggressor, delivered a speech in which he underlined the Polish character of the Opole region and said, inter alia: "Nobody can deprive us of the rights acquired by our forefathers. The People's Government is not based on individuals but on the nation, for unity gives strength. We must safeguard that unity and prevent the misuse of faith by warmongers for political purposes. We are grateful to the Government of People's Poland for the decree which clearly defines and guarantees the freedom of conscience and religion."

The assembly passed a resolution, which was also signed by Rev. Jelitko. The resolution says, in part: "When we came here in 1945 we exerted great efforts to liquidate the traces of the German spirit and to show the world that the Recovered Territories passed into the hands of their rightful owner, the Poles, not provisionally but forever. We have fully succeeded in this task, but a certain shadow and spectre has remained, similar to an infected wound on a healthy body. By this we mean the provisional state of the Church hierarchy. There are no permanent Rectors and Bishops but only administrators. This fact is used by German fascists in their revisionist claims concerning the frontiers on the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic Sea. The policy of German fascists is warmly supported by American bankers and industrialists. The Vatican is also participating in this work. We believe and trust in the People's Government that, thanks to the Decree concerning the freedom of conscience and religion, it will protect us against all kinds of trouble-makers. "We shall calmly pray for a lasting, eternal peace, which is ardently desired by people of good will. We shall pray and work for the happiness of our beloved Homeland."

Dziennik Zachodni, #257, Sept. 18 only, 76 lines-verbatim

SOURCE OF NATIONALISM.

Editorial

The recent illegal elections to the Western-German parliament and the opening of this parliament's session in the presence of Western Power representatives, are further evidence of activity which has been started by the American authorities and which is aimed at splitting Europe into two hostile parts.

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We were taught by German history that periods when the German nation was politically divided, were at the same time periods of great increase in nationalist feelings and tendencies. So it was during the Napoleonic wars and in Bismarck's times, when the German nation was divided between two competing German powers, Austria and Prussia. As a result of these tendencies, the new German Empire, dominated by the Prussians, was created in Versailles (in 1871). We are afraid that the present partition of Germany will result in an increase of nationalism in Western Germany and will give rise to attempts at Germany's unification. Still, it was through Potsdam that the shortest path led towards maintenance of German unity and democratization of Germany. Liquidation of the Prussian state, the cradle of chauvinist nationalism, would allow the Germans to return to the family of European nations.

Methods which lead to re-birth of German danger, through favouring reactionary and nationalist elements, should be most sharply condemned.

Gazeta Ludowa, #219, Sept. 15 and others, 138 lines-excerpts

WHERE DID DR. ADENAUER DISAPPEAR?

Article

"Our correspondent reports from Washington that in the course of their talks, the Ministers of the United States, Britain and France discussed the situation in Germany and expressed their SATISFACTION in connection with the creation of a federal Western German Republic. Dr. Adenauer, who was elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic, stated in a press interview that good, friendly relations were not possible between Russia and the newly created Western German Republic as long as the OLD GERMAN TERRITORIES ON THE Odra REMAINED IN POLISH HANDS."

All this was broadcast by the BBC at 6 a.m. on Sept. 16 in the GERMAN LANGUAGE.

I was enraptured and, thrilled with excitement, I tuned my set again to the BBC wavelength and addressed myself to listening to further programs of the same BBC on the same day of Sept. 16 (at 6.30 a.m.). The only change was that the program was broadcast in POLISH.

"Washington talks" were the first item. But, alas, not a single word about the SATISFACTION of the Governments of the U.S., Britain and France "in connection with the creation of a Federal Western German Republic"!

"That is all right", I said to myself, "the 'impartial' BBC will surely repeat Dr. Adenauer's statement".

The last item - "Germany" - at last! Here we are! "Some communist leaders in western Germany", says the BBC, "consider Yugoslavia a desirable model of democracy"(!)

Splendid! But where is Chancellor Adenauer's statement with which the governments of the U.S., Britain and France are so greatly satisfied? Where is Adenauer's statement on the subject of "old German

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territories on the Odra" which "are in Polish hands" - a statement certainly very interesting to Polish listeners?

Where, my dear, beloved, impartial BBC, did "Chancellor" Konrad Adenauer disappear in the course of a couple of minutes? He simply vanished, like a needle in a hay-stack.

Polish listeners cannot agree to the boycotting of "Chancellor" Adenauer by the BBC (in Polish programs). Polish listeners urgently, very urgently request the London broadcasting station to popularize the "Chancellor's" golden thoughts and the "Federal Western German Republic", the creation of which the Governments of the U.S., Britain and France are so glad, so very glad to see.
Zycie Warszawy, #256, Sept. 17 only, 70 lines-verbatim

POLISH AND SOVIET ARMY EXHIBITION IN MALBORK. Domestic despatch

An exhibition concerning the battles of the re-born Polish army and the Soviet Army has been opened in Malbork castle. The battles in the Pomerania district are described in great detail.

Representatives of the authorities, the party, the Polish and Soviet Army and the population were present at the opening. At the same time, a commemorative plaque, in honour of Soviet soldiers, was unveiled. The exhibition shows the course of military operations and political events from 1939 up to now. A special department is devoted to the Army's role in the re-construction of the country.
Dziennik Polski, #246, Sept. 8, only, 18 lines-verbatim

POLISH SCOUTS ASSOCIATION WILL IMPLEMENT PEACE SLOGANS. DOMESTIC DESPATCH

At the briefing of chief commanders of the scouting movement, the instructors in the Polish Scouts Association, after having discussed guiding principles for the new school year, accepted as their main task, in their everyday educational work, the fight for peace proclaimed by progressive youth of the world at the World Federation of Democratic Youth Festival in Budapest.

Aware that the fight against enemies of peace requires vigilance in all sectors, the instructors assured that they will create a compact front of progressive young builders against disruptive Vatican policy and against attacks on Poland's Western frontiers; they will unite all their efforts to build a structure of social justice in our country, jointly with the working classes.

In full realization of the responsibility for the contents and forms of children's education, the instructors in the Polish Scouts Association will endeavour to fulfil their tasks and will lead all girls and boys to the life for which the international worker's movement is fighting.
Dziennik Polski #247, Sept. 9 only (32 lines) Verbatim

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Monday, Sept. 19, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily accurate.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

RECEPTION AT MEXICAN LEGATION

Domestic Despatch

On Sept. 16, the 139th. anniversary of the proclamation of Mexico's independence, a reception was given by Ernest Hidalgo, Mexican Minister in Warsaw, in the reception rooms of the Legation. Present were: Dr. S. Leszczycki, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Józef Kutin, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, high officials of the above two ministries and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Warsaw.

Pianists Dr. Fernando Ruig, Orlan do Otey and Carlos Rivera, who arrived in Warsaw to participate in the Chopin contest, gave a concert at the reception.
 Rzeczpospolita #257 Sept. 18 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

BURIAL OF SOVIET PILOTS IN GDYNIA

Domestic Despatch

The bodies of two Soviet pilots, who had been killed during the battle for Gdynia's liberation, were solemnly transported from provisional graves to a cemetery on Saturday.

A funeral procession of 50,000 preceded by a Navy band and a guard of honour, marched from Navy Headquarters to the Redlwo cemetery.

At the cemetery, where bodies of over 2,000 Soviet soldiers are interred, funeral ceremonies took place. 200 wreaths were laid on the graves of the Soviet pilots.
 Zycie Warszawy #258, Sept. 19 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

SOLEMN OPENING OF FOURTH
 INTERNATIONAL FREDERIC CHOPIN CONTEST
 Warsaw, (PAP)

Domestic Despatch

Under the patronage of President Pierut, the solemn opening of the above mentioned Contest took place in the Roma Auditorium on September 18.

On the centenary of the death of Chopin, the Polish musical genius, forty pianists from thirteen countries began the noble competition for first prize for the best execution of Chopin's

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compositions. Chopin's music is a symbol of peace and brotherhood among nations.

Participants in the Contest represent the following countries: The Soviet Union (5 musicians), Czechoslovakia (1), Hungary (7), Bulgaria (2), Mexico (1), Rumania (1), Poland (11), France (1), England (2), Austria (4), Brazil (3), Italy (1), Germany (1). *Slowo Powszechne* #254 Sept. 19, 1949 and others (130 lines) Excerpts.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN ACTIVISTS
IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Domestic Despatch

On Sept. 17 a national conference of women activists in the textile industry began in Lodz and will last two days.

A specially strong protest was made by women, working in the textile industry against the Pope's utterances on the subject of alleged persecution of the Church in Poland. They also condemned Tito's clique of traitors.

Women working in the textile industry state that the people's government in Poland is putting into effect, step by step, its program for improving the living conditions of the broad masses. *Rzeczpospolita* #257 Sept. 18 and others (55 lines) Excerpts.

MASS DETENTION OF BEGGARS
AND TRAMPS BEGAN YESTERDAY.
HOMELESS, SICK AND OLD PEOPLE
WILL GO TO PUBLIC WELFARE HOMES.
PUNISHMENT AWAITS RECIDIVISTS.

Domestic Despatch

The appeal of "Kurjer Codzienny" for solving the problem of beggars in the capital has not remained without response. Yesterday the first large-scale campaign, aimed at mass detention of tramps and beggars, was started in Warsaw. The militia and municipal officials made a close inspection of streets, railway stations and other "operation" points and caught more than 300 professional beggars. All of them were sent to city baths.

If a beggar is able-bodied, he is given compulsory permanent work through the Employment Office. A relapse entails penalties. (75 lines) Excerpts
Kurjer Codzienny #257 Sept. 18 only

MANIFESTATIONS FOR DEFENCE OF PEACE

Domestic Despatch

In many localities all over the country manifestations for the defence of peace took place, assembling thousands of people from all classes. Workers, peasants, working-intelligentsia and youth.

In the resolutions passed by large crowds, an inflexible will for peace, for solidarity with working-masses of the whole world and for the strengthening of the peace front against Anglo-Saxon imperialists, was expressed. *Rzeczpospolita* 258, Sept. 19, 1949 and others (Verbatim - 13 lines)

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NATIONAL CONVENTION OF POST OFFICE
WORKERS, MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
IN POZNAN.

Domestic Despatch

The Convention was attended by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Democratic Party, Engineer Moskwa, a Sejm Deputy. In his speech he said, inter alia: "We must be vigilant, because the hostile camp of imperialists and capitalists is not particular in the means it uses: It is assisted by the Vatican, which moved against the creative work of nations struggling for progress. The conscience of Catholics in Poland and in the world cannot remain passive to the actions of Pius XII. Even the most politically retrogressive person cannot remain indifferent to the Pope's blessing and comforting words for those who murdered us. There were no consoling words for us then, just as now there is no appreciation of the creative work of the entire nation in reconstruction of the country and in establishing social justice."

Engineer Moskwa outlined the economic situation of Western Europe, which is in bondage of Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

"We maintain the stand that stabilization of peace in the world, for the establishment of full social justice, can be effected only during peace. Together with the Polish United Worker Party and other parties in the Democratic Bloc, we shall march along that path."

Kurjer Codzienny #258, Sept.19,1949 only (264 lines) Excerpts

COUNTY TEACHERS CONFERENCES ALL OVER COUNTRY Domestic Despatch

On September 17 and 18, the second series of teachers' conferences, including school administration workers, elementary and secondary school teachers, as well as representatives of political parties, social organizations and trade unions, took place all over the country.

The teachers assembled at the conference discussed results of their work in order to facilitate criticism and a mutual exchange of experience. It was also the aim of the conference to establish means and methods, leading to best results in teaching. Rzeczpospolita #258 Sept.19 and others verbatim - 15 lines

CONCERT OF FRENCH STUDENT CHOIR IN KRAKOW Domestic Despatch

The Choir of French university students from Lyon, who came to Poland at the invitation of the Federation of Polish Student Organizations, gave a concert in the Krakow Young People's Theatre on September 13. Their performance fully justified the award of a gold medal, which was bestowed on the Choir at the International Youth Festival in Budapest. The concert given by the French student choir contributed to strengthen the ties of friendship uniting the Polish and French nations.

Slowo Powszechne #254, Sept.19 only
(30 lines) - Excerpts.

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PEOPLE'S STATE MOBILISING BROAD MEASURES
TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

OPENING OF NINTH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS. Domestic Despatch

The Ninth Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Congress in Lodz, organized under the patronage of Dr. Tadeusz Michejda, the Minister of Health, assembled a great number of health workers from all parts of the country. At the meeting there were also present delegations from abroad, namely, from Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

"Our People's State," declared Comrade Vice-Minister Sztachelski, - "spares no funds on anti-tuberculosis action. While in 1938 Poland had 6,000 beds in sanatoriums and 9,000 beds in hospitals for people suffering from tuberculosis, at present we have 13,000 beds in sanatoriums and 17,000 beds in hospitals for such people. The number of anti-tuberculosis medical centres doubled in comparison with pre-war figures."

"The sums of money, spent on streptomycin purchase, increase from year to year. Two million anti-tuberculosis vaccinations with B.C.G. vaccine have been made. In 1950 every county anti-tuberculosis medical centre will have an X-ray apparatus of its own." (50 lines) Excerpts
Trybuna Ludu #258 Sept. 19 only

FOREIGN

LAZAR BRANKOV'S TESTIMONY REVEALS SECRETS
OF TITO'S ESPIONAGE IN HUNGARY.

Budapest (PAP) Foreign Despatch
(417 lines-excerpts)

During the trial of Rajk and his gang the examination of defendant Palffy was followed by that of Lazar Brankov. Asked by the Presiding Judge whether he admitted his guilt, he said: "In the main I do, but not to the extent suggested".

Brankov arrived in Hungary in 1945 as a member of the Yugoslav Military Mission in the Allied Control Commission. Since 1947 he was successively chief of the Military Mission, advisor to the Yugoslav Diplomatic Mission and finally Yugoslav charge d'affaire in Hungary. From July 1947 to September 1948 Brankov was officially in the service of the Yugoslav state security authorities. Brankov states that espionage activities in Hungary were carried since 1945 by: the Chief of the Yugoslav Military Mission, Col. Cicmil, Mjr. Jaworski, Mjr. Kowacz, the Yugoslav Envoy in Budapest, Mrazowicz, the Chief of the Consulate, Mjr. Smilianicz, Counselor Jovanovic, Commercial Attache, Gawrylowi and his deputies, Czaczinovic, Jidic and others. According to Brankov's further admissions, after the publication of the Information Bureau's resolution, the situation became more complex. The defendant was at that time in Belgrade, where he met Dzilas, who told him there were talks between Tito and the British and Americans and that Tito was promised political and military assistance on condition that he act against the USSR. From Brankov's further testimony, it appears that the Tito clique has, for a long time, collaborated with Anglo-American imperialists. According to Brankov, the treason of Tito, Kardel, Dzilas and Rankovic commenced during the war, at the end of 1943, when Tito admitted the Anglo-Americans into the Yugoslav General Staff. "All these American and British officers", - says Brankov "were experienced spies, as revealed by secret documents. Their aim was to submit the Yugoslav and neighboring nations to Anglo-American imperialists." Rzeczpospolita #258, Sept. 19 and others

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST ORGANIZATION
 CONDEMNS TITO'S REGIME.
 Prague (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

The Executive Committee of the International Journalist Organization unanimously decided to accept the journalist unions of China, Albania, democratic Greece and the Eastern zone of Germany as further members. Editor Kowalczyk, Poland's delegate, spoke on democratic German delegates' acceptance by the International Journalist Organization. Editor Kowalczyk expressed his belief that the above acceptance will strengthen the power of the German democratic peace defense press.

The speech of Mr. Hronek, general secretary of the International Journalist Organization, followed. Editor Hronek particularly condemned American efforts to disrupt the International Journalist Organization.

At the end of the three-day session, the Executive Committee of the International Journalist Organization passed a resolution excluding the American journalist union, because it had not paid its membership contribution for two years.

One of the resolutions, approved by the Executive Committee, condemns Tito's regime in Yugoslavia. Another resolution asks for help for anti-fascist Yugoslav journalists. A resolution asking the General Secretary to collect and publish material concerning warmongers was also approved. Trybuna Ludu #258, Sept. 19 and others (46 lines) Verbatim.

ARMED FASCIST COUP WAS TO TURN
 HUNGARY INTO TITO'S COLONY.
 PALFFY'S TESTIMONY ON SECOND DAY OF
 RAJK TRIAL.

Foreign Despatch

On the second day of the trial of Rajk and his co-defendants, testimony was given by Palffy, ex-Vice-Minister of Defense.

Palffy said that Zokal had transmitted to him Rankovic's instruction to arrange for Rakosi's, Farkas' and Geroc's "arrest", after which the coup was to take place.

He repeated that the conspirators were planning to arrest the three leaders of the Hungarian Government. To the presiding justice's question, whether this meant their assassination, Palffy replied "Yes".

Presiding Justice: What was the object of the coup?

Palffy: To separate Hungary from the Soviet Union and to unite her with Yugoslavia and Tito. Hungary was, of course, only a part of this plan. In the near future, the Yugoslavs intended, by means of a coup, to do the same in other democratic people's countries.

Prosecutor: What was the meaning of the plan to "arrest" three Hungarian leaders?

Palffy: I knew that it meant shooting them. The trial continues. Rzeczpospolita Sept. 18 and others (175 lines) Excerpt

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FACED WITH ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND DISSATISFACTION IN WESTERN GERMANY, AMERICANS ADVOCATE STRENGTHENING REVISIONISM. SECRET SESSION OF MCCLOY'S CABINET. Foreign despatch

Berlin (Telepress) - At a secret session of the "inner Cabinet" of the American High Commissioner in Germany, McCloy, the results of a Gallup poll, revealing that the majority of the Western German population opposes division of Germany, were discussed.

In view of the above fact, the Americans instructed German politicians to intensify their propaganda for revision of Germany's eastern border and to represent the economic crisis in Western Germany as the result of "the migration of population from Poland and Czechoslovakia". The "war of nerves", conducted against Eastern German politicians, will be continued and the campaign of slander will be intensified.

Zycie Warszawy, #257, Sept. 18, only, 21 lines-verbatim

POLISH AMERICANS DEMAND RECOGNITION OF ODRA AND NYSA BORDER. Foreign despatch

Chicago (PAP) - In connection with the tenth anniversary of Hitler's attack on Poland, a progressive group of Polish Americans in Chicago organized a meeting at which a resolution was passed, demanding that the American government renounce its present foreign policy, one of the results of which is the reconstruction of reactionary Western Germany. The resolution also demands recognition of Poland's western frontier by the United States.

Zycie Warszawy, #257, Sept. 18 only, 11 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

IN REPLY TO WARMONGERS' PLANS, WE SHALL ACCELERATE FULFILMENT OF THREE-YEAR PLAN. APPEAL OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL ON OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY. Domestic despatch

The Central Trade Union Council in Poland has published an appeal to trade union members and to all workers, in connection with International Peace Day on October 2. The appeal says, inter alia: "Imperialists are trying to break the peace front, which is being consolidated; they are trying to blackmail the world with their plans, pacts and blocs. Their attempts are in vain. The Marshall Plan has brought depression, misery and unemployment to the nations of Europe. Tens of millions of workers have responded to the Atlantic war plan with a powerful movement in defense of peace. At the head of the peace camp marches the invincible country of socialism, the Soviet Union, bastion of peace and freedom for nations. Together with the Soviet Union, the young countries of people's democracy are in the march. The peace camp, with its solitary, strong, peace-loving people's masses, growing like an avalanche, is to-day opposed by a handful of warmongers of the dollar and pound group.

"IN REPLY TO WARMONGERS' PLANS, WE SHALL ACCELERATE FULFILMENT OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN. We shall strengthen the peace front by strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union and by joining the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in masses. This will be our answer to imperialist warmongers."

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The Praesidium of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders will convoke a National Conference for September 25 in Warsaw of Provincial and Local Peace Defense Committees. The celebration of International Peace Day on October 2 will be discussed at the conference. Simultaneously, a plenary session of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders will take place.
Zycie Warszawy, #257, Sept. 18 and others, 166 lines-excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER OF ENGINEERING IN WARSAW. Domestic despatch

On September 18, the Czechoslovak Minister of Engineering, Dr. Engineer Emanuel Slechta, arrived in Warsaw. He is in the company of the plenipotentiary for technical affairs in Slovakia, Luhačovic, the plenipotentiary for planning, engineer Tejc, high officials of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Engineering and experts. The object of his visit is to deepen Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the field of construction.
Zycie Warszawy, #258, September 19 and others, 11 lines-verbatim

NEW ORGANISATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING. Domestic despatch

At the end of June the Central Bureau for Vocational Training, created by a special resolution of the Council of Ministers, commenced operations. The task of the Bureau is to train personnel for socialised national economy. The Bureau will deal with matters concerning training of personnel for industry, crafts and trade but not for agriculture. Matters of higher education are excluded from the Bureau's jurisdiction. 2,555 schools are subordinated to the Central Bureau for Vocational Training, including 1,109 schools for the needs of industry, 837 for trade, 478 for crafts and 131 schools training pupils for other professions.
Slowo Powszechne, #254, Sept. 19 only, 78 lines-excerpts

POUND, NORWEGIAN CROWN AND DANISH CROWN DEVALUATED. IT IS NOW THE TURN OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN. PARIS EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - After his return to London, Minister Cripps announced that the British Government had devaluated the pound sterling. The former rate of exchange of the pound amounted to \$4.03; it has been reduced to \$2.80.

According to the Government's decision, said Cripps, subsidies aimed at stabilising food prices, are not going to be increased. This will result in an immediate increase in bread, roll and flour prices. London economic circles do not conceal the fact that the pound's devaluation will cause not only an increase in bread and flour prices but in other essential commodities, especially fats and dairy-produce. Great Britain is importing these goods from abroad and now, after devaluation of the pound, she will be forced to pay more for them.

The South-African pound, the Norwegian crown, the Danish crown, the Indian rupee and the Australian pound were also devaluated. Minister Cripps said that also the New Zealand pound and the Ceylonese pound are to be devaluated. The devaluation of the Swedish crown has not yet been decided. France will soon announce whether there is a possibility of further devaluation of the franc.

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Press circles see in the devaluation of the pound and of other currencies the success of the policy of pressure, applied by the United States against dependent countries.

Paris (PAP) - Free trade in gold was suspended by the French Government until further notice. Also transactions in foreign currencies have been suspended and the Paris Exchange has been closed. At the same time Sweden suspended all foreign payments. Banks in Greece have been closed.

Dublin (PAP) - The Irish currency has been devaluated in the same proportion as the British pound.

Zycie Warszawy, #258, September 19 and others, 55 lines-verbatim

ALL-POLISH FISHING EXHIBITION IN WARSAW ZOO. Domestic despatch

The first all-Polish fishing exhibition has been organized by the Ministries of Agriculture, Domestic Trade and Forestry, the Peasant Self-Help Association, the Central Fish Agency and the Union of Anglers' Associations, in the precincts of the Warsaw Zoo. It is aimed at popularization of fishing on open and inland waters, the summing up of Polish achievements in the field of fishing, obtained during the period from 1945 to 1949 and familiarization of the nation with further plans, as foreseen in the six-year plan.

This year's deep sea fishing alone produced 62,000 tons of fish, thus exceeding the results of 1958 (18,200 tons) 3.5 times. Thanks to the development of fry stocking centers, which produced 150,000,000 high quality fish this year, also lake and river fish catches have increased. It is expected that they will amount to 14,000 tons.

The consumption of fish is also increasing. The Central Fish Agency operates 303 retail outlets and 12 restaurants.

Zycie Warszawy, #258, September 19 only, 42 lines-excerpts

WE ARE INCREASING PRODUCTION OF HERBS. Domestic despatch

The Central State Herb Organization in Bydgoszcz, through township cooperatives has started an herb purchasing campaign in areas cultivated under contract.

The total area of herb plantations in the Pomeranian province has increased more than threefold, when compared with last year and amounts to 71 hectares. This year, it is expected, more than 70 tons of various medical herbs will be harvested.

Rzeczpospolita, #258, Sept. 18 only, 12 lines-verbatim

BREAD AND POTATO RATIONING ENDED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Foreign despatch.

Prague (PAP) - As reported by the CTK agency, Premier Zapotocky announced abolition of ration cards for bread, flour and all flour products in Czechoslovakia effective October 1. The rationing of potatoes is also to be ended.

In his speech over the radio, the Premier stressed favorable results of this year's harvest.

Rzeczpospolita, #258, Sept. 19 only, 10 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

BRITONS AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Editorial

The chief trump card of the British point of view is the following thesis: further American claims on the British Empire must lead to economic catastrophe for the Empire. Considering the joint political aims of the U.S. and Great Britain and the services the latter renders to U.S. foreign policy, the breakdown of British economy would be a direct blow at U.S. world trade. It would also affect Anglo-Saxon policy in the Far East and would seriously diminish the value of Great Britain as a partner to the Atlantic Pact. Concessions on the part of America are inevitable. Great Britain and the Dominions are the only great importers of American goods. If their balance of payments suffers a breakdown, it will only hasten an economic crisis in the United States themselves.

Time will show how far the Americans agree with that point of view.
Rzeczpospolita #249, Sept. 10 and others (209 lines) Excerpts

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTION
WITH STATE ECONOMIC PLANNING.

Domestic Despatch

The method for transferring real estate, in connection with State economic planning, has been established.

If the real estate is state property or local government property or the property of a socialized establishment or the property of a private company, in which the State treasury has more than a 50% share, - the executor of the National Economic Plan, who is in need of the property, will forward an application to his superior authority.

The opinion of the Provincial Economic Planning Office, issued in agreement with the proper authority for planning development, should be enclosed. If the application is supported by adequate motivation, the executor's superior authority will request the owner's superior authority for consent to the transfer.

The transfer results in the following in relation to third parties: all contracts made by previous owners can be dissolved, while all persons occupying transferred property may be evicted by the administrative authorities.
Gazeta Handlowa, #13, Sept. 14, only (30 lines) Verbatim

WORKING PEASANT AS MANAGER OF RURAL COOPERATIVE Article

The rural cooperative movement has become a power greatly influencing the speedy economic development of Polish rural districts, the increase of class enlightenment in the village and the constant, consistent improvement of the living standard of peasant working masses.

While in the last year township cooperatives sold merchandise for an amount of 20,000,000,000 zlotys, the value of goods sold

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in the first six months of this year exceeded 100,000,000,000 zlotys. Purchases during the entire last year amounted to 39,000,000,000 zlotys, as compared with 58,000,000,000 zlotys for the first six months of this year. At the end of 1948, machinery centers had at their disposal 18,918 agricultural machines, as compared with the present number of 130,000 machines used by small and medium-size farmers.

The rural cooperative movement is developing and consolidating.

Not all its branches, however, are working and not all Leaderships and Members' Committees attached to township cooperatives are up to the mark.

Not all stores are provided with an appropriate assortment of goods, merchandise does not always reach the basic peasant masses and the machinery is not always used by those who are most needy.

In many Leaderships and Members' Committees nepotism, influence of village capitalists and bureaucracy are still wide spread.

In July, elections to leaderships took place. At present, elections to Members' Committees and Township Auditing Committees are beginning. They will last from September 15 to November 20.

In these elections, organized by the Peasant Self-Help Association in close collaboration with the Central Agricultural Agency, a fight will be waged for fulfilment of resolutions of the Third Congress of the Peasant Self-Help Association.

The fight will go on for complete liquidation of capitalist influence in township cooperatives and their enterprises and for supervision by working peasants over rural cooperative activity.

According to the by-laws of Township Peasant Self-Help Cooperatives, members of new Membership Committees will be elected from the ranks of those members of the Peasant Self-Help Association or Trade Unions who are also members of cooperatives. Township Auditing Committees will be elected at the General Meeting of Membership Committees.

It is especially important that our Party's local organizations, the Peasants' Parties, the Peasant Self-Help Association and the Central Agricultural Agency make sure that landless, small and medium-size peasants, as well as farm hands and forestry workers, be elected to new Membership Committees and Auditing Committees.

We also want to see more peasant women and young, enthusiastic, peasant activists there. Responsible posts of members in Auditing Committees and Membership Committees should be entrusted to non-party as well as party people. A genuine, sincere will to work and readiness to devote themselves to the

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cause of the people and to the fight against favoritism, bureaucracy and capitalistic influence, should decide in the elections.

Slogans for the forthcoming elections are as follows:
 "Rural cooperative movement in the service of landless, small and medium-size peasants!", "Peasant working masses should manage rural economy", "The Working Peasant will crush the influence of the village capitalist!"
 Trybuna Ludu #253, Sept. 14 only (87 lines) Verbatim

BELGIAN ASTRONOMER IN KRAKOW.

Domestic despatch

Professor Sylvius Arend, astronomer of the Brussels observatory, arrived in Krakow and is carrying on research work in the Krakow observatory. The object of Prof. Arend, who has already been in Krakow in 1932, is to get acquainted with the present state of "Krakow calculus", a new branch of applied mathematics invented by Professor T. Banachiewicz, director of the Krakow observatory. Prof. Arend is especially interested in the new chapter on algebra called: "Point Algebra" by Prof. T. Kochmanski. He was in Warsaw, and conferred with representatives of the Krakow school of practical mathematics in the Central Land Survey Office and in the Central Office for Industrial and Architectural Study.

Prof. Arend read a paper, on his research work, at a scientific meeting of the university observatory. It must be added that our Belgian guest discovered many small planets, which he gave Polish names: Sniadeckia, Warsavia, Banachiewiczza, Horcia, Bionislawa and Wawel. In his lectures and work: "New Methods in Scientific Calculations" he propagated the new mathematical idea - namely the "Cracovians".
 Dziennik Polski, #247, Sept. 8, and others, 36 lines-verbatim

AGAINST PRODUCTION OF ERRANT KNIGHTS.

Article

In the recent issue of "Nowe Drogi" (New Paths) Marian Rybicki, First Secretary of the PZPR Executive Council in Krakow, in an article entitled: "On progress in higher institutions of learning" discusses the peculiar situation in the Krakow University. He is right in stating that the implications of that situation have national importance.

The figures quoted by Rybicki are indeed alarming. They are a matter of concern to party members and non-party persons. Is it not alarming that, at the Yagiellonian (Krakow) University, 428 students are studying in the English Department, 180 in the Romance Department, 43 in the German Department and only 9 in the Russian Department?

We do not imply that we think the knowledge of English, French or Italian superfluous in Poland but surely, every student entering any Department of the humanistic faculty, does not do so by accident. It may be safely presumed that many secondary school graduates enter the English Department with the conviction that English will be "more useful" than Russian. Rybicki attributes this symptom to class pressure, applied on a section of our youth, which means that a section of our youth yields to instigation of reactionaries

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who, maintaining a hostile attitude toward socialism, refuse to admit that a thorough knowledge of rich Soviet literature and culture generally and of Russian particularly, becomes more and more indispensable in People's Poland.

Although lacking statistical figures at this moment, we may still say that surely the proportion of students in the Russian Department in London is much greater than that proportion in the Krakow University. The Russian language is not only one of the principal languages of the world but it is a world language, the knowledge of which is indispensable to anyone who does not want to fall behind the cultural and political development of the world. It is the language of the Soviet Union. It is studied now by thousands of students in the whole world - by the English and the Chinese, the French and the Hindu and at the Krakow University by only nine students.

In the Humanistic Department of the Krakow University, out of 2,768 students only 8% (22 students) belong to the Students' Association and four are Party members. This illustrates the specific atmosphere in the Krakow University, which exercises its influence on youth. Should that atmosphere continue to influence the students, they would be faced, after graduation, by the same difficulties as their elder colleagues who graduated in the period between the two wars. People's Poland does not underestimate the participation of persons with higher education in the cultural and political life of the country but values them highly. The objective of our cultural policy is not to lower but to raise the cultural level and, for the realization of this objective, the closest link between students and political life is indispensable.

The subject of studies of students in the Humanistic Faculty is not an indifferent matter. We learn from Rybicki's article that the history of the Soviet Union is not taught at the Krakow University. Should this remain unchanged, the future Master of History will have no idea about the history and problems of a State which now plays a decisive role in international life.

We cannot blame students for it, if history of the Soviet Union is not taught them. Just the opposite; it is the students who may justly blame the authors of the study program. We find in Rybicki's article more examples proving that, unfortunately, the work of the Krakow University is conducted in such a manner that, brutally speaking, the students, after finishing their studies will have to begin their studies afresh.

That is not right and it should be attended to by the public, which is interested in having our university graduates become enlightened fellow builders of a new socialist homeland, instead of becoming errant knights.

Rzeczpospolita, #254, Sept. 15 only, 194 lines-excerpts

WE INTRODUCE TO YOU "PRESIDENT" HEUSS, "THE GREAT DEMOCRAT".

Lead editorial

When characterizing the new "President" of Western Germany, Prof. Theodor Heuss, the BBC was good enough to mention with some embarrassment: "The only spot on his political career is the fact

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that in 1933 he voted in the Reichstag for the emergency law which helped Hitler and his party to seize power."

As usual, the BBC is over-considerate. Firstly, what is the use of such an intricate definition of the law approved by "der grosse Demokrat", Herr Professor Doktor Theodor Heuss", present "President" of Western Germany by the grace of the Washington-Vatican axis? In his capacity of a member of the Reichstag, Heuss voted in 1933 simply to CALL HITLER TO POWER!

Secondly, it is not the only spot on the President's elastic honor. Contrary to stories told by the BBC about a book by the "great democrat" Heuss, allegedly burned by the Hitlerites, Heuss cooperated with Goebbels's "Das Reich", in which he published, among other things enthusiastic reviews of Hitlerite books.

As to approbation for total war, Herr "Präsident" Professor Doktor Theodor Heuss expressed it in his gentle democratic voice in October 1939, of which fact the Polish Press Agency has already reminded us. Let us add a minor detail.

At that time Heuss wrote in an article, entitled: "Total War", which he signed with his full name, invested with professorial authority: "What was being put into practice only slowly and with much hesitation in the years 1914-1918 will now (i.e. after the Hitlerite invasion of Poland) be carried out at once in the name of COMMONLY recognized necessity. NO REASONABLE MAN WILL UTTER SO MUCH AS A MURMUR AGAINST THIS. Silly, naive but often dangerous mistakes, committed in 1914, will not be repeated."

"Silly, naive mistakes", i.e. the relative "humanitarianism" (as compared with Hitlerite methods) of the Kaiser's methods. "Silly, naive mistakes", i.e. the absence of concentration camps, gas chambers, crematories, etc. during the first world war, over which Prof. Heuss grieved deeply.

This is what was written after Poland's defeat, by Herr Professor Doktor Heuss, the present "President", whose "political wisdom" (a literal phrase taken from the Times) and "spotless past" (with the exception of one little spot, which can be easily erased with spot-remover) are being praised to the dollar skies by the capitalist press and the "western" radio.

Is it, therefore, surprising that "der grosse Demokrat" (the great democrat), feeling that his brown sails have caught a favorable wind, showed his fangs in his "inaugural" speech after taking his oath of office? How could Prof. Heuss have refused himself a little pleasure? There was a ringing of bells, ordered by Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne, papal flags were rustling in the streets of Bonn by the side of German flags. Was it possible for "Herr Präsident", appointed by the Washington-Vatican Axis, to refuse himself the pleasure of ATTACKING THE POLISH FRONTIER?

This is no surprise to us. It is difficult to ask a man, who collaborated with Goebbels, to change on such short notice. And after all.. Heuss is barking but the caravan is going forward.

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Our hearts bleed, however, when we think of the pitiable situation of the unlucky, very unlucky men of Anders', Cielkosz's and Mikolajczyk's type! And of those tried, fervent, zealous "friends" of Poland in the dollar west who, in the "Voice of America", BBC or Madrid Radio broadcasts swear "unshaken fidelity to Poland", "struggle for Poland" and mammon.

And what about such favorite proteges as Heuss, a votary of total war and Ceebbels's friend, as Adenauer, already bellowing about German Silesia and Pomerania, as Heinrich Koop, "Premier" of Lower Saxony and a war criminal? Is it possible that our magnanimous protectors in exile and their principals really believe that the Polish people are so stupid as not to notice these proteges?

Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14 and others, 115 lines-verbatim

AFTER TRIAL OF TRAITOROUS PRIESTS.

Article

Sentence has been pronounced in the trial of two priests, traitors to the nation, Fathers Gradolewski and Hoszycki. Traitors wearing cassocks, Gestapo agents responsible for the death of 20 patriots, including many clergymen, have received the punishment they deserved and have been sentenced to death.

Father Gradolewski was a traitor. This was known to Lodz parishioners. This was known to the episcopal curia in Lodz. This was known, beyond doubt, by the Polish episcopate. Nevertheless, after Poland's liberation, he was appointed administrator of a parish in Dzierzoniow in the Recovered Territories. The Polish Episcopate not only hid Gradolewski from the administration of justice but rewarded his treacherous work by affording him an opportunity to make money in a rich parish.

The attitude of the Episcopate is all the more surprising and expressive if we compare it with the well-known instances of persecution of clergymen holding democratic views. Innumerable cases are known to us when the Episcopate, wishing to punish democratic clergymen, sent them to the poorest parishes or locked them in monastic cells. Apparently, traitors are treated in a different manner.

Such is the meaning of the trial of traitors in cassocks, Fathers Gradolewski and Hoszycki. Their crimes fall heavily on the conscience of the Vatican and of the reactionary part of the Polish church hierarchy.

Polska Zbrojna, #253, Sept. 15 and others, 175 lines-excerpts

GESTAPO AGENTS.

Article

These very words arouse a feeling of disgust and indignation. Everybody shares the view that there cannot be any justification or pity for such villains.

The verdict announced on September 13 in Lodz Court of Appeal, sentencing two criminals: Rev. Roman Gradolewski and Rev. Alojzy Hoszycki to death and loss of civic rights, was approved by public opinion. Confession and the confessional facilitated vile Gestapo

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activity for the above mentioned criminals, to which many Poles fell victim. They conveyed to the Hitlerian secret police the secrets of believers, who made their confessions to them.

Hatred for progress, which was tantamount to sympathy for fascism, became a path to treason and crime. These are the political law of gravity and the successive stages of down-fall.

Intelligent and honest priests, who cherish Poland and Social Justice, have a tremendous field for good pastoral work, for sowing good seeds. The Polish people and history expect this from them. Dziennik Ludowy, #252, Sept. 15 and others, 100 lines-excerpts

SOVIET LITERATURE IN POLISH.

Domestic despatch

The Association of Soviet Writers in Moscow has started the publication of a monthly magazine under the title: "Soviet literature" in the Polish language.

In this new monthly the Polish reader will find a review of literature in the USSR and people's democratic countries, as well as information about cultural life in these countries. Translations from the most interesting fiction books, novels and poetry will be very useful to the Polish reader, who does not know Russian. This monthly will fill the gap existing in Polish publications in the field of cultural exchange. Subscription cost is as follows: quarterly 205 zl., annually 800 zl. to be paid in advance to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in Katowice. Dziennik Zachodni, #254, Sept. 15, only, 30 lines-verbatim

SILHOUETTE OF TRIZONIA "CHANCELLOR".

Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP)- Democratic Berlin papers, sketching the silhouette of Adenauer, underline that the evolution of his political career was always based on close dependence on circles of high finance and heavy industry, both German and foreign. Adenauer's political line, beginning with the pre-war period and up to now, was clear, straight and consistent.

In 1917, as mayor of Cologne and member of the Prussian House of Lords, he supported, in many speeches and press articles, the imperialist and war policy of William II. After defeat in 1918, Adenauer strenuously combatted German progressive forces and sought French help against the revolution. In 1929 Adenauer sent a message to Mussolini. After the war, in 1945, the present "Chancellor" of Western Germany held the opinion that the occupation of Germany should last for a long time. His opinion was gladly quoted by American circles, which were striving for mastery in Western Germany.

The policy of Adenauer, who is closely connected with big concerns, is primarily directed against the working masses. "The Adenauer Government", - writes Berliner Zeitung, "is a tool serving to deepen the division of Germany. It is a Government which can maintain itself in power solely due to military support of the occupants."

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In an article entitled: "A Chancellor made in the U.S.", Taegliche Rundschau (Daily Review) mentions the promptness with which the Americans sent their congratulations to both Heuss and Adenauer. The warm tone of the congratulations is further proof of the fact that the German Bonn authorities, above all, represent an American machine. The German nation does not recognize the foreign Government in Bonn and will, at the right moment, appoint its own Government.

Slowc Powszechna, #252, Sept. 17 and others, 56 lines-verbatim

WE TRAIN SPECIALISTS.

Domestic despatch

The intensively developing Polish leather industry is preparing a staff of experts for realisation of the six-year plan. In connection with the above, 11 schools for the training of qualified workers, foremen, sub-foremen and engineers have been established. Apart from 6 industrial schools, there are 2 industrial preparatory schools, 2 secondary schools and 1 leather industry lycee.

The number of pupils in all the leather industry schools is 1,316 persons. It increased by hundreds of new pupils in the new school year. 98% of the pupils in the leather industry schools are sons of workers and peasants.

Rzeczpospolita, #256, Sept. 17 only, 17 lines-verbatim

INDEMNITIES FOR FARMERS.

Domestic despatch

In the period from January to July 1949 pig breeding farmers, participating in the Breeding Campaign, registered 15,078 claims for losses, caused chiefly by pig ailments.

The Universal Mutual Insurance Institution settled the claims at once and paid indemnities aggregating 206,008,000 zlotys. Owing to pig insurance, the farmers will receive full repayment for the losses sustained.

Rzeczpospolita, #256, Sept. 17 and others, 14 lines-verbatim

CEMENT FOR TURKEY AND PALESTINE.

Domestic despatch

Large consignments of this year's cement exports were sent to South American countries, especially to Brazil.

The "Baltica" ship-brokerage firm recently chartered a number of ships, which will carry cement to Turkey and Palestine. The Finnish ship "Petsamo" will leave Gdansk with cement for Palestine, two smaller ships will carry cement for Turkey.

Oziennek Baltycki, #254, September 15 only, 12 lines-verbatim

ANNUAL PLAN FOR BEER SALES CARRIED OUT.

Domestic despatch

On September 13, the fermentation industry completed, ahead of schedule, the year's plan for beer sales of 1,684,327 hectolitres with a total value of 5,025,000,000 zlotys.

Rzeczpospolita, #256, Sept. 17, only, 20 lines-excerpts

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No. 50
Warsaw, September 3, 1949.

Contents:

International Agreement

Item 378 - Peace Treaty with Italy, signed in Paris on February 10, 1947.

Government Declaration

Item 379 - of November 26, 1948 concerning deposit by Poland of the ratification document, for the Peace Treaty with Italy signed in Paris on February 10, 1947.

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A"
No. A-61 of September 10,
1949 contains the following
items:

Part II. National economic affairs

Item 827 - Decision No. 9 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in agreement with the Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Planning, concerning transfer of enterprises to State ownership.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Saturday, Sept. 17, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

BENITO JUAREZ SCHOOL IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

The Mexican Minister in Warsaw, Hidalgo, on September 16 presented a portrait of the eminent Mexican progressive leader, Benito Juarez, to the 85th. elementary school in Warsaw, named after Juarez.

After the national anthems of both countries, the Vice-Minister of Education, Klimaszewski, spoke.

"In distant Mexico", said he. "a school has been named after Maria Curie-Sklodowska. Your school has been named after the great Mexican, Benito Juarez, in evidence of our friendship for the Mexican nation."

Minister Hidalgo recalled that Juarez was the foremost Mexican leader in the cruel and unequal fight against internal reaction and the powers of foreign imperialism. The time came when the work of Juarez was praised by the whole continent. This was expressed in a resolution of the Colombian Senate, which gave him the name of "America's benefactor".
 Zycie Warszawy #256, Sept. 17 and others (27 lines) Verbatim

LETTER OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO
 CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY
 IN TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY Domestic Despatch

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the Second Congress of your Party, we send you our heartiest greeting for successful discussions work. The Polish worker masses fully appreciate the prominent role played by your Party in the Trieste Free Territory, which Anglo-American imperialists, together with Tito's renegades and Italian neo-fascists, try to convert into a den of imperialist machinations against the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, against the cause of the working people.

Courageously fighting under the banner of proletarian internationalism and applying correct nationalistic policy, in

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accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles, your Party has accomplished great achievements, which found their expression in your election successes in the June elections. Your victory and the election defeat of the treacherous Trotskyist Tito clique have clearly manifested the real feelings of the people, who hate the fascist regime of imperialist Tito agents and who desire victory for the principles of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Your Congress will undoubtedly be an important milestone on the path of further development and strengthening of your Party which, in the exposed Trieste sector, is making an important contribution to the struggle of the entire anti-imperialist camp for peace and democracy.
(Signed) Roman Zambrowski, Secretary of PZPR Central Committee.
Trybuna Ludu #256 (269) Sept.17 and others
(58 lines) Verbatim

**SLAWNO COMMUNITY DEMANDS
REV.TALAREK'S REMOVAL**

Domestic Despatch

Recently, the Regional Military Court in Szczecin tried 9 boys who, influenced by whispered propaganda, had founded an organization striving to overthrow the present regime in People's Poland. This organization operated within the area of Slawno county. The trial revealed the harmful and hostile activities of Rev.Talarek of Slawno, who is the moral instigator of this trial and of the perversion of the young souls and characters of 9 boys.

The population of the town and county of Slawno gave proper expression to their indignation at the latest meeting of the county national council in demanding, through their representatives, that the Rev.Talarek be removed from the area under their jurisdiction....
Dziennik Baltycki #254, Sept.15, 1949 only (64 lines) Excerpts

**GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS NEEDS OF CHURCH
AND RELIGION.**

STATEMENT BY FATHER JERMY FROM KALINA Domestic Despatch

The Editor of "Słowo Polskie" received a statement by Father Jermy, who performs pastoral duties in Kalina Parish, Zabkowice County. The statement reads in part.

"In the declaration concerning the state's attitude towards the Church, the Government of People's Poland gave evidence of its deep understanding of Church needs and of complete religious tolerance. We will not be hindered in our prayers and in worship of what is sacred to us."

"I agree with statements made by other priests, who have sided with People's Poland. I deeply believe that the Government works for the benefit of the working people and that it guarantees peace and freedom for believers and priests performing their religious practices."
Zycie Warszawy #256, Sept.17 and others (52 lines)
Excerpts.

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RADIO UNIVERSITY STARTS
COURSE ON OCTOBER 1.

Domestic Despatch

On October 1, the beginning of the University year, the Polish Radio will resume courses of the Radio University, which is a new type of educational institution, conducting its courses through the radio and by correspondence. The educational program includes six series of lectures (broadcast daily with repetition on the next day) on natural science, political economy, Polish history, knowledge of contemporary Poland, geography and social development of mankind.

A second course will be conducted for secondary school graduates and for those who passed an examination after the first term of studies. The course will include lectures on materialistic world outlook, history of Polish culture and literature, history of the labor movement, economic geography and the theory of dialectic and historical materialism.
Kurjer Codzienny #256, Sept.17 only (47 lines) Excerpts

PROVISIONAL PROVINCIAL LEADERSHIPS OF
THE FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM ASSOCIATION

Domestic Despatch

Members' meetings of Veterans' organizations, united in the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, took place throughout Poland from September 11 to 15.

Their task was to choose candidates for provisional provincial leaderships, auditing committees and arbitration committees.

Zycie Warszawy #256, Sept.17 only (16 lines) Excerpts

LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMME BROADENED

Domestic Despatch

The Ministry of Justice has broadened the programme for law schools, in which new people's judges and public prosecutors will be educated. The courses for judges and public prosecutors will be enlarged by general educational subjects. (biology, chemistry, physics, history, literature, modern world science).

Apart from lectures, there are seminars in law schools, at which teaching is based on Marxist principles, so that the ideology of future judges and public prosecutors will be based on progressive science.

The new programme has already been introduced at the one-year courses for judges and public prosecutors in law schools in Łódź, Toruń and Wrocław.

Rzeczpospolita #256, Sept.17 and others (20 lines) Verbatim

HUNGARIAN VICE-MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATION VISITS POZNAN

Domestic Despatch

Hungarian Vice-Minister of Communication Karadi visited Poznań last Wednesday. He visited the railway station, now in the course of reconstruction, the newly reconstructed District State Railway Administration building and the Communication Pavilion at the Poznań International Fair.

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The Hungarian visitor was chiefly interested in the social achievements of railway workers and in installations in railway repair shops. Citizen Keradi also expressed interest in problems affecting the living conditions and work of our rail-
readers and informed himself in detail about the results of work competition, rationalization and savings.
Glos Wielkopolski #255, Sept.17, 1949 only
(20 lines) in full

NOTABLE SWEDISH GUESTS IN
THE CAPITAL.

Domestic Despatch

On September 16 members of the Swedish Society: "Art for the people", Mr. Trosten Billman, a prominent painter and designer, Mr. Sten Lindegren, a well-known urbanist and Mr. Egil Malmsten, a well-known painter, arrived in Warsaw.

The object of the visit of the Swedish guests is to familiarize themselves with cultural and artistic life of the capital, with the problem of rebuilding the capital as well as establishing contact and principles of collaboration in the sphere of art popularization.

The guests were welcomed at the air-field by representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Liaison Office, the Ministry of Construction and the Polish Architects' Society.
Rzeczpospolita #256, Sept.17 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

APPEAL TO ALL TEACHERS IN THE WORLD
ON THE EVE OF PEACE DAY.

The International Federation of Teachers' Associations (Section of the World Federation of Trade Unions) has appealed to all teachers' organizations in individual countries to organize a demonstration for the cause of peace on October 2.

The message expresses the conviction that teachers in all countries will take an active part in demonstrations for peace and against preparations for a new war, in which Anglo-American capitalists are trying to involve nations. Educators and professors in the entire world cannot refuse participation in the struggle between progressive and reactionary forces.

The appeal reiterates the resolutions of the Fourth International Conference of Teachers' Associations in Warsaw and contains directives for teachers' participation in the October 2 demonstrations.

Teachers should cooperate with organizations and committees of Peace Defenders and should organize committees wherever they do not yet exist.

The first schoolday after October 2 should be devoted to the cause of peace. Lectures concerning the brotherhood of nations and drawing contests for children on the subject of

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peace should be organized. Parents of schoolchildren should be drawn into this action.
Trybuna Ludu #256 Sept.11, 1949 and others (44 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN ZONE WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO
STATE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION.
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Frankfurt on the Main that on Sept.20 the administration of the American zone will be officially taken over by the U.S. State Department from the military authorities.

On September 15, the British and the American Governors announced that the bi-zonal Control Bureau was dissolved. They also determined to introduce changes into "Order No.75", concerning organization of the Ruhr industry and the iron and steel industries.

It is expected that facilities for foreign private capital investments will be increased and that those enterprises, in which foreign capital is engaged, will be exempt from provisions of the order. An anti-strike law is also being prepared. (21 lines)
Zycie Warszawy #256 Sept.17 only Verbatim

TRAITOR, SPY AND PROVOCATEUR RAJK
BEFORE HUNGARIAN COURT.

TITO'S AND RANKOVIC'S CONTACTS WITH AMERICAN
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE UNMASKED.

Domestic Despatch

On the premises of the Metal Industry Workers' Trade Union in Budapest, the trial of Rajk and his band has been commenced. The hall is filled with spectators. After the opening of the trial, the Presiding Judge read the indictment by the Hungarian State Public Prosecutor. Then, the defendant Laszlo Rajk, was examined, pleading guilty. After the liberation of Hungary, Rajk returned to his country. He succeeded in concealing his past and was very active in the Hungarian Communist Party as Secretary of the Budapest district. In the autumn of 1945, a member of the American Military Mission, Col. Kovacs, called on Rajk, bringing greetings from Schweinitzer. He also proposed cooperation with the American Intelligence Service and requested information on Hungarian policy and communist plans. Rajk's further admissions reveal that another American, Himler, arrived illegally in Hungary in the autumn of 1946 and that they both met. Himler recommended that Rajk fill leading posts in institutions subordinate to him with American sympathizers.

"I know for sure" - says Rajk - "that Tito has closely collaborated with the Americans. On the basis of my experience in internment camps in France, I can state that leading posts in Yugoslavia were filled with people serving the Gestapo and the Americans. I was convinced about Tito's and Rankovic's collaboration with the Americans in 1945 by the fact that American spies came to Hungary through Yugoslavia".

"I contacted the Yugoslavs in 1945, apart from my relations with the Americans", - says Rajk.

Rajk states he understood clearly that there was close collaboration between Rankovic, Tito and the Americans. The trial continues. Dziennik Ludowy #254, Sept.17 and others Excerpts (189 lines)

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CONFERENCE IN POLISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - A press conference, devoted to the tenth anniversary of the September (1939) disaster and to the five years of peaceful development in People's Poland, took place in the Polish Embassy on September 16. The conference was attended by Soviet journalists, by representatives of the Soviet Radio and of the Slav Committee and by press correspondents of people's democratic countries, accredited in Moscow. The Polish Charge d'Affaires, Counsellor Zambrowicz opened the conference with a speech emphasizing the decisive importance of the help rendered by the USSR, the great socialist Power, in the liberation of Poland from the Hitlerian yoke and in her present evolution toward socialism. The Press Attaché of the Embassy, Kerner delivered a lengthy speech concerning the struggle and work of Poland during the last decade. He referred to President Bierut's message and stated that the Polish nation considers the untiring struggle for peace, within the framework of the great camp of democracy and progress, headed by the Soviet Union, as its sublime duty. The participants in the conference manifested their great interest in the successes achieved by People's Poland.

Trybuha Ludu, #256, Sept. 17 and others, 42 lines-verbatim

POLICE PERSECUTION OF HOMELESS LONDONERS.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - Police persecution of three unemployed families which, unable to find other quarters, lived in empty apartments in the so-called Paddington transient home, caused general indignation in London worker circles. The police used every means to evict the unemployed from the rooms they occupied. They have been tried and sentenced. The unemployed, who barricaded themselves in their lodgings, were evicted by force.

Rzeczpospolita, #256, Sept. 17, and others, 15 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

NEW AGRICULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL.

Domestic despatch

The State Institute for Agricultural Publications has published the first issue of a new quarterly, entitled: "Progress in Agricultural Science". The issue contains articles concerning Darwinism, by Professor Dr. Marchlewski and Academician Lysenko and a work concerning biology, by Michurin and Stoletoff.

Zycie Warszawy, #256, September 17 only, 9 lines-verbatim

RATIONALISERS' CLUBS IN WORKSHOPS.

Domestic despatch

On the initiative of worker rationalisers and of technical managers in the State Textile Machinery Factory in Łódź, the first Work Rationalisers Club was established in Łódź. The object of the Club is to give expert technical aid to rationalisers of production and to give advice to individual talented rationalisers, to further their efforts. The Club will also foster exchange of experiences between individual rationalisers and will popularise the results obtained among workers. The Club helps in the preparation of technical drawings and of complicated mathematical calculations.

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The Rationalisers Club in the above factory appealed for cooperation of workers and for establishment of similar clubs in metal and textile factories. The first response came from textile rationalisers, who began to organise clubs in many large and medium-size textile factories.

Trybuna Ludu, #256, (269), Sept. 17 and others, 40 lines-verbatim

ANNUAL PRODUCTION PLAN TO BE FULFILLED IN 10 MONTHS.

Domestic despatch
The five most important branches of Warsaw industry, i.e. the metal, electrotechnical, chemical, tanning and food industries, have already fulfilled 76% of their annual production plan. It is forecast that annual production in the majority of Warsaw factories will be completed by November 1.

Zycie Warszawy, #256, September 17 only, 9 lines-verbatim

PUBLICATION ON METALS OMITTS WORLD'S LEADING METAL INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch
This is not for the first time that we must call attention to unpleasant partiality in certain popular scientific publication of "Wiedza Powszechna" (Universal knowledge) by the "Czytlenik" publishing cooperative. The booklet: "Metals and alloys", by Julian Kamecki, when speaking of bridges, mentions Pittsburgh, when dealing with motorcars, mentions Buick or Renault. This is not surprising because, on the basis of ten English and German books cited as sources of his work, the author arrives at the conclusion that the most durable alloys so far have been produced in France, England and in the United States. It is not worth while entering into polemics with such a peremptory opinion. Even important American specialists would hesitate to make such discrimination against Soviet metallurgy, the leading metal industry in the world.

Trybuna Ludu, #256 (269), Sept. 17 only, 27 lines-verbatim

FAVORABLE HARVEST AND BREEDING

RESULTS ON STATE FARMS.

Domestic Despatch

Notable contribution of labor competition.

The two-day plenary conference of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union, in which all regional trade unions participated, ended in Warsaw on September 16.

The tasks of the Trade Union, as explained in the resolutions of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the recent plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council, were discussed in a talk by Citizen Centkowski, chairman of the Central Administration.

The speaker laid particular stress on the importance of labor competition, which improves the results of farming. Milk production, for instance, has increased considerably and favorable results in hog breeding obtained, owing to competition, its effect being, however, most visible in the increase of land productiveness per hectare. The land workers exceeded their plan by 20%.

Many speakers took part in the animated discussion on efficiency, pointing out the reasons for the deficiencies existing heretofore. They also stressed the rural class struggle, which is now becoming

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more acute and called upon the agricultural workers to fight against the reactionary elements still existing in the State Farm Administration.

Dziennik Ludowy #254 September 17, 1949 only Excerpts (84 lines)

EXPLOITER TO BE ARRAIGNED IN COURT. Domestic Despatch

Although political parties and the Peasant Self-Help Union continually survey rural affairs closely, cases still occur of indigent peasants and farmhands being exploited by rich peasants.

A typical exploiter of this kind is Wladyslaw Wiorek, a farmer from Lubichow in Starogard county and owner of a 38-hectare farm. He employed two farmhands, Jan Sprunge and Kazimierz Debort, on his farm and forced them to perform hard and exhausting work for meager wages, out of all proportion to their work and paying no regard whatsoever to their living conditions. Wiorek failed to register his farmhands with the Social Insurance Service. Tractor-driver Kazimierz Debort worked for Wiorek from 1947 until lately. He worked every day from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M. earning 50 kgs. of rye plus 1000 to 2000 zlotys per month. Jan Sprunge was in a similar situation. His difficult situation is clearly illustrated by the fact that, being uninsured during his two weeks' illness, he had to undergo medical treatment at his own expense and that, when his wife gave birth to a child, he failed to receive social security benefits provided in such cases. Sprunge remained in Wiorek's employment from August 1948 to March 1, 1949.

Wladyslaw Wiorek is a typical exploiter. He owns a tractor and a threshing machine, which he rents to his neighbors for a high price: 10 kgs. of rye and 300 zlotys for one hour's use.

Wladyslaw Wiorek's case is being looked into by the public prosecutor of the District Court in Gdansk. Wiorek will shortly be arraigned in court. (45 lines) In full Dziennik Baltycki #254, Sept. 15, 1949 only

POWER INDUSTRY WORKERS' TRADE UNION TO BE CREATED. Domestic Despatch

According to a resolution of the National Congress of Local Government and Public Utility Workers' Trade Union, a trade union of workers employed in enterprises subordinated to the Central Administration of the Power industry and in related enterprises, is to be created.

The National Congress of Power Industry Workers, during which the new trade union will be created, is to take place on November 6 and 7. Zycie Warszawy #256, Sept. 17 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

POLISH PROPOSALS AT COAL CONFERENCE Geneva (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The international conference concerning accident prevention in coalmines is holding its session in Geneva. The object of the conference, convoked by the International Labor Bureau, is to draft regulations for accident prevention in underground work in coal-mines. The Polish delegation is submitting proposals, based on the rich experience of the Polish coal mining industry, concerning improvement in safety measures for work in coalmines. Kurier Codzienny #256 Sept. 17 only Verbatim (15 lines)

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SECTION B

ANOTHER THOUSAND AMERICANS

Article

About 1,000 Americans, belonging to 12 oligarchic families, are ruling the United States. They own 207 gigantic trusts. 99% of all newspapers, all broadcasting stations, the film industry, cinemas, theatres and book publishing agencies are their private property. Bankers have occupied ministerial seats, they parade in generals' uniforms and dictate laws to the American Congress.

But the capitalistic oligarchy does not constitute genuine America. This has been proved at the Congress of Peace Supporters in Mexico.

1,000 delegates of progressive circles and organizations from the United States as well as from all South American republics, participated in the Congress.

The capitalistic oligarchy, ruling the United States, is endeavouring to draw the world into another war. American capitalists, who have enriched themselves during the last two wars, are seeking new possibilities to distill human blood into dollars.

Throughout the whole world, a powerful protest of people's masses is raised, saying... no! Mankind craves for peace, it demands a peaceful solution to all international conflicts. Marshall countries are looking toward the excellent results of Soviet economy with respect and jealousy. The nations of Western Europe demand friendly relations with the democratic countries, headed by the USSR.

A few months ago, U.S. intellectualists declared their solidarity with the Paris Peace Congress. Presently, the powerful peace movement is being backed by the progressive forces of both Americas. They represent the interests of millions of American workers, whose wages are declining with the approach of the economic crisis. They are struggling for the cause of 14,000,000 negroes, deprived of all rights and they desire to improve the living standard of South American countries. They represent American youth which declared at the Festival in Budapest that it does not wish to die for the bankers of Wall Street. Thousands of delegates to the Peace Supporters' Congress in Mexico represent the genuine interests of the American nations.

The Congress did not only utter mere words of protest. It also clearly indicated the means by which the danger of war should be removed. It demands that all Potsdam decisions be observed and that the United Nations' Charter be respected by Western governments. It says that the liquidation of the aggressive Atlantic pact, as well as, the annulment of the Pan-American agreement, signed in Rio de Janeiro and the ban on use of atomic weapons are necessary in order to promote peace.

The Congress appointed a Pan-American organization for peace.

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At the same time, the Congress worked out methods of action for all countries of both Americas. Thus, the criminal intentions of 1,000 American imperialists will be frustrated by the powerful movement of millions of organized people, willing to fight for peace.
Trybuna Ludu #254, Sept.15, and others Verbatim (82 lines)

**BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
SOCIETY VISITS SILESIA.**

Domestic Despatch

A delegation of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society, consisting of several persons, came to Poland and visited Katowice on September 13 and 14. The Bulgarian guests were received by the Provincial Committee of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. The object of the visit is exchange of experience in the sphere of activity of both organizations.
Gazeta Ludowa #220 only Sept.16, (11 lines) Verbatim

THREE STAGES OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION

Lead Editorial

The indictment against Laszlo Rajk, ex-Minister of the Interior and later Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Republic, clearly reveals the unscrupulous reactionary attempts to destroy the main creative result of the second world war, for the nations of Eastern Europe, namely their liberation from German occupation, combined with internal social revolution.

The first stage of Hungarian counter-revolution ended with the flight of ex-Premier Nagy who, like Mokolajczyk, utilized the aid of his Anglo-Saxon patrons at the right moment, in order to desert from the battlefield.

In the second stage of the struggle of reactionaries against their native country, the main role was to be played, on Anglo-Saxon inspiration, by the Primate, Cardinal Mindszenty.

The joint forces of Anglo-American imperialism and of the ridiculous provincial great-power idea of Marshal Tito, found a willing tool within the Hungarian Government itself in the person of Minister Laszlo Rajk.

The gallery of his fellow defendants reveals clearly that, in fact, nothing has changed in the third stage of Hungarian counter-revolution. The intentions of Minister Rajk and of his companions were quite obvious and similar to the plan of ex-Premier Nagy and of Cardinal Mindszenty. The plan consisted of making Hungary a bastion of Anglo-American imperialism in Eastern Europe.

Now, in the third stage of Hungarian counter-revolution, ex-Minister Rajk placed his hopes on help from the Belgrade Chieftain, who, having sold the sovereignty of his country for American dollars, wanted to play, with the help of Rajk and similar people, the role of a Balkan Napoleon.

The experience, derived from three unsuccessful attempts to overthrow democracy in Hungary, has a much broader meaning.

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That experience clearly proves that neither the "Kulak" (rich peasant) pseudo-democracy nor clerical reaction and still less, the Anglo-Saxon agents, who are to be found even among members of people's democratic Governments, will be of no avail when the national state cause is vigilantly defended by the broadest working masses of the nation.
Kurjer Codzienny #253, Sept.15, 1949 and others
(153 lines) Excerpts

SMUGGLING GROUP ON TRIAL Domestic Despatch

At the end of last year and in the beginning of this year, the illegal smuggling of people abroad was going on on the Coast. It was organized by a large group, headed by a restaurateur from Nowy Port, Franciszek Reszke. Other active members of the group were, among others, Szkatulski, Tuczynski and Glówka. The group was well organized and the roles of individual members strictly defined. One part of them served as liaison between persons desiring to go abroad and Reszke, while the others hid stowaways on board ships.

After discovery of the group's activity, the agencies of Public Security arrested 36 persons, 7 of whom appeared before the District Court in Gdańsk on September 6. They were Kazimierz Szkatulski, Henryk Pilczek, Boleslaw Polak, Henryk Glówka, Wladyslaw Gryczka, Alojzy Bojarski and Jadwiga Ungluck.

The indictment, which was read at the beginning of the trial, accused Szkatulski and Pilczek of hiding illegal passengers on board ships and Polak, Glówka and Gryczka of contacting fugitives with the leaders of the group. Bojarski and Ungluck were accused of illegally crossing the Czechoslovak frontier near Karpacz.

After interrogation of defendants and witnesses, the Court sentenced Kazimierz Szkatulski to 18 months imprisonment, Boleslaw Polak to 6 months, Glówka to 2 years, Gryczka to 8 months, Bojarski to 1 year and Jadwiga Ungluck to 18 months, with suspension of sentence for 3 years. Henryk Pilczek was acquitted because of the lack of evidence.
Dziennik Baltycki #248, Sept.9 only (48 lines) Verbatim

GERMANY'S TWO PATHS Article

The nationalistic baiting against our Odra and Nysa border, spreading throughout the Western zones, is a continuation of Nazi war propaganda and is one of the elements which threaten peace. The new, reborn Germany opposes a programme of neighbourly cooperation and mutual work for peace, to these nationalistic tendencies. The anti-fascist bloc's manifesto, in the Soviet zone, states that one of its political principles is the acknowledgement of the present Polish-German border as the border of peace. The first party to formulate this statement officially was the Socialist Unity Party. A few months later, it was accepted by the Communist Party in the Western zones. Now, all political parties in the Soviet zone, together with the Communist Party in the Western zones, are marching along the path of the Socialist Unity Party. These masses constitute about 1/3 of the German nation.

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Thus, the border between the Germany of yesterday and the Germany of tomorrow does not only run between the Soviet zone and Western Germany. It also divides Western Germany itself, this being proved by the last elections, in which the Communist Party, despite all the terror, won 1,300,000 votes.

The Germany of tomorrow will rise in the Soviet zone, where the Socialist Unity Party is fighting against the subjugation of Germany by American imperialism; it is fighting for German union and the signing of a peace treaty. The Socialist Unity Party desires the German nation to join the anti-imperialistic front and to unite with the peace forces of the world, headed by the powerful Soviet Union.

The Germans of tomorrow will participate in the fight for peace, the political programme of the Socialist Unity Party conforming entirely to that of the peace camp. The democratic unity of Germany lies in the interest of all peace-loving nations.

This new role of Germany is strongly emphasized by Wilhelm Fieck's speech at the Congress of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy, in which he stressed the fact that the new Germany desires a democratic peace. There were also peace manifestations, organized by the democratic forces of Germany on September 1, the anniversary of Nazi aggression against Poland. Polska Zbrojna #245, Sept. 7. and others Excerpts (220 lines)

POPULARIZATION OF SOVIET SCIENCE.
TEACHERS' RESOLUTION IN SOSNOWIEC. Domestic Despatch

The elementary school Teachers' conference, which took place in Sosnowiec, discussed current school problems.

After lectures on topics concerning instruction problems had been delivered, the teachers decided that Soviet literature, with all its branches and especially pedagogical literature, should be popularized. This would enable teachers to familiarize themselves with the achievements of Soviet schools and to apply them in our school system.

The assembled teachers also decided to approach the authorities with a request to publish a popular encyclopaedia on the USSR, not only for teachers, but also for the use of school youth and the broad masses.

The teachers of Sosnowiec requested the school authorities to popularize Soviet literature in order to enable the Polish nation to benefit from its high educational value. Dziennik Zachodni #254, Sept. 15, 1949 only Excerpts (56 lines)

DOLLAR AGENTS Lead Editorial

When reading the indictment against Laszlo Rajek and his partners who, acting according to Tito's orders and postulates, aimed to abolish people's democracy in Hungary, we are first of all shocked by the greatness of the lies of the Belgrade renegates and by their consistent, traditionally hypocritical policy.

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Acting like democrats, wearing masks of peace defenders, of friends of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies, the Titoists were deliberate executors' of imperialistic plans; they were the proverbial "stooges" who, according to warmongers' aims, were to blow up the world's peace camp, depriving democratic nations of their hard-earned sovereignty.

The indictment against Laszlo Rajek, traitor and paid agent and his partners is, first of all, an indictment of his principals: Tito, Rankovic and the remaining Yugoslav Trotskyites who took over tried agents and passionate enemies of socialism from Horthy's intelligence service, from the Gestapo and from Anglo-Saxon espionage centres. The Rajeks have been tools in Tito's hands. But if any one expects treason to end here, he will be greatly mistaken, for Tito and his regime are also tools directed by American monopolists. Tito's regime, whose honour is glorified today by American imperialists, was and is a regime directed mainly against the independence of people's democratic states.

The imperialists do not restrict themselves to any one way, one method, or one system in their aim to destroy the people's democratic structure in Eastern European countries. The activity of Anglo-Saxon spies and diversionists has been revealed long ago. The vigilance of the people's masses in countries of people's democracy paralysed and still paralyzes the action of enemies operating directly in the name of American principals. The warmongers decided to utilize Tito and his men. By acting through agents, who were better able to hide their dependence on Wall-Street, they attempted to deceive the Hungarian people's vigilance. But vigilance of the people's masses frustrated this plan.

Democratic nations are well aware of the treacherous role which the Belgrade government played in the peace camp. The Information Bureau's Resolution revealed Yugoslav renegates and every occurrence, after the announcement of the resolution, unmasked further parts of the anti-democratic and pro-imperialistic activity of Tito's clique. According to the guiding principles of espionage centres in the United States, the traitors of socialism, now ruling Yugoslavia by means of violence and terror, desire, by all means, to overthrow people's democracy in Eastern European countries. They operate through paid Trotskyist spies, as the indictment against Rajek in Hungary revealed, they operate through paid spies occupying diplomatic posts, as was revealed by the latest note of the Polish government in connection with the Petrovic affair.

The Tito Trotskyist renegates would like to fulfill their obligations towards their imperialist principals. But everywhere, in Hungary and Albania, in Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia they meet opposition in the strong attitude of the working masses, who defend their independence and the sovereignty of their political, economic and social achievements. This time, every action of the Titoists ends in shameful defeat. Owing to vigilance of the people's masses, the cunning work of Tito's clique must fail and will be revealed everywhere.
Polska Zbrojna #252, Sept.14, and others (63 lines) Verbatim

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17,000 HEAD OF CATTLE FOR SMALL FARMERS. Domestic despatch

At a recent meeting, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers appropriated 1,000,000,000 zlotys for the purchase of draught cattle. Out of this fund, loans will be granted for this purpose to small farmers, workers on government estates. It also appropriated 300,000,000 zlotys for loans to farming centers operated by agricultural schools and to the State Institute for Scientific Farming, which are to be used for the same purpose.

In this connection the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms states that through the Central Meat Organization, small farmers will receive 17,000 head, agricultural workers 3,000 head and agricultural schools and the State Institute for Scientific Farming 6,000 head of draught cattle.
Rzeczpospolita, #255, Sept. 16 and others, 29 lines-excerpts

THEY CAUSED STATE TREASURY LOSSES RUNNING INTO MILLIONS.

Domestic despatch

The trial, according to summary procedure, of the former Director of the Krakow branch and later Central Office of the Bank of Commerce in Warsaw, Maksymilian Kessler, the proprietor of a wholesale iron goods store, Aleksander Stolarski, employees of this firm, Adolf Nyderek and Edward Rfyt, the manager of a Tax Collection Office, Franciszek Grzebien and employees of this office, Jozef Uberall and Wladyslaw Rachtan started on Monday in the Krakow Court of Appeals.

M.Kessler is accused of taking bribes from the following customers of the Bank of Commerce: from A.Stolarski, about 3,000,000 zlotys and from St.Zarnecki, proprietor of the "Salmo" firm, 250,000 zlotys. Moreover, he granted loans to the Krakow Wholesale Textile and Fancy Goods Store, although this enterprise did not furnish appropriate security for the loan. Its bankruptcy caused the State Treasury a loss of 5,000,000 zlotys. He also induced a certain T.Radlinski to withdraw money from the bank and to invest it in a private enterprise, for which he received a high commission.

Aleksander Stolarski is accused of offering bribes for successful settlement of his business. Two of his employees helped him to bribe officials while the Manager of the Tax Collection Office, Grzebien and the clerks of the Office, Uberall and Rachtan are accused of accepting bribes.

After reading of indictment, the defendants gave their testimony. Kessler pleaded not guilty, saying that money which he had received from Stolarski had no connection with loans granted to him by the bank. He regarded it as a loan, given to a man who had suffered by the occupation. He always intended to give the money back. Also in other matters, the defendant was certain that he was not in conflict with the law. It was only recently that he saw that his actions had been reprehensible.

Defendant Stolarski, on the contrary, pleaded guilty to a certain extent. He tried to justify his conduct by a weakening of his will power, due to a serious heart disease.

Dziennik Polski, #252, September 15 only, 68 lines-verbatim

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AT LEAST ONE MIDWIFE IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.

Domestic despatch

In accordance with the guiding principles for national councils established by the chancery of the State Council, the Ministry of Public Administration recommends that every effort should be made, when preparing local budgets for 1950, to increase the network of midwifery assistance centers by engaging at least one midwife for each rural township. In 615 townships the post of township midwife has already been created.

Rzeczpospolita, #255, September 16, only, 12 lines-verbatim

COURSE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS ORGANIZED BY STATE COUNCIL.

Domestic despatch

In the offices of the State Council's Chancery, the third training course for local government inspectors opened on September 15.

The opening lecture on the role and importance of national councils was read by Minister K.Mijal, Chief of the State Council's Chancery.

The course is attended by 50 inspectors including 2 women, attached to provincial and county national councils. Lectures and practical training will last three months.

Rzeczpospolita, #255, Sept. 16 only, 14 lines-verbatim

DIRECTORS - SABOTEURS BEFORE MILITARY COURT IN KATOWICE. VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIAL SOLD ON FREE MARKET. GREAT LOSSES OF STATE TREASURY.

Domestic despatch

On September 15 the important trial of directors of the Paint and Varnish Industry Association opened in the Regional Military Court in Katowice.

The defendants are accused of sabotage, crippling the activities of the Paint and Varnish Industry Association in Gliwice and of all its branches by selling considerable quantities of foreign raw materials, indispensable for the production of paint, varnish and enamel, on the free market, and the use of substitutes in their place inferior in value and reducing the quality and reliability of the produced paint, varnish and enamel.

The losses of the State Treasury, due to the activity of the defendants are estimated, according to the indictment, at 71,452,320 zl., without considering the losses caused in the state economy by reducing the quality of the produced paint, varnish and enamel.

The defendants admitted their guilt, sufficiently proved by witnesses.

During the trial, which will last about 3 weeks, 80 witnesses and several experts are expected to give their evidence. Data on this extremely interesting case is assembled in 5 volumes.

Dziennik Zachodni, #254, Sept. 15 only, 228 lines-excerpts

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INTERESTING FIGURES FROM THE U.S.

Foreign despatch

Statistics show the following facts about the U.S.: 40% of American flats are without bathrooms, 30% of flats have no running water, 35% of flats have no sanitary installations, 40% of examined men are unsuitable for military service, 14% of men in military service in 1943 proved to be illiterate, there was one divorcee for every three marriages in 1946.
Gazeta Handlowa, #13, Sept. 14 only, 13 lines-verbatim

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED GROWS IN CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES.

Foreign despatch

Discussion on unemployment and employment ended not long ago in the forum of the Economic-Social Council of the United Nations. It was placed on the agenda on the initiative of the World Federation of Trade Unions. No tricks of capitalistic states could prevent the existence of increasing unemployment from becoming public knowledge.

Even official reports state that the number of unemployed increased in Belgium from 89,000 in January 1948 to 211,000 in January 1949. In 1946 there were 1,350,000 unemployed in Italy; at present their number exceeds 2,000,000. In winter of last year the number of unemployed in England was 309,000; in the winter of 1949 it was 363,000, it reached 400,000, at the end of the first quarter of 1949. In Holland 70,000 persons are without work, even though 150,000 hired soldiers took part in the colonial war.

Between June 1948 and June 1949 the number of unemployed increased from 46,000 to 108,000 in Austria. In Western Germany, according to official statistics, the army of unemployed reached 1,350,000. The number of unemployed in the U.S. is already 5,000,000

The increase of unemployment in capitalistic countries is the immediate result of rapid deterioration of their economic situation. The capitalistic world at present lives under the impression of an approaching crisis.

While the working masses of capitalistic states become more and more pauperised and suffer unemployment, the standard of living constantly rises in socialist and people's democratic countries.

People's democratic countries have entered on the path of socialist building and have made themselves for ever free from unemployment, which is inevitable in capitalistic conditions.

Socialism alone brings the working masses freedom, wealth, an assured future, joyful and productive work for the happiness of the nation.

Gazeta Handlowa, #13, Sept. 14, only,
106 lines-excerpts

HUNGARIAN VICE-MINISTER OF

COMMUNICATION VISITS POZNAN

Domestic Despatch

The Hungarian Vice-Minister of Communication, Karadi, visited Poznan where he examined the workshops, buildings, etc. of the Poznan Administration of the Polish State Railways.
Rzeczpospolita #255 Sept.16 only (3 lines) Verbatim

Annex:

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
#43, Warsaw, July 29, 1949

Item 323.

Agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning legal relations along the Polish-Soviet frontier, signed, together with the final Protocol, in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

(Ratified under the Law of November 18, 1948, - Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No. 58, Item 458.)

In the name of the Polish Republic,
Boleslaw Bierut,
President of the Polish Republic, brings the following to general cognizance:

On July 8, 1948, an Agreement, together with a final Protocol, each respectively, of the literally following tenor, concerning legal relations along the Polish-Soviet international frontier, were signed in Moscow between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:

AGREEMENT

between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning legal relations along the Polish-Soviet international frontier.

In their desire to determine measures conducive to maintaining legal relations along the international frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, in a proper order, the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have to this end, decided to conclude the present Agreement and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the Polish Republic - Vice Minister Dr. Alexander Zaruk-Michalski, and

The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Counselor Alexander Alexandrov,

who, after exchanging their credentials, found in good and proper form, agreed upon the following provisions:

CHAPTER I

Course of frontier line, frontier signs and maintenance of the frontier,

Article 1. 1. The line of the international frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as established in the Agreement of August 16, 1949 between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the Polish-Soviet international frontier, in the field

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in the same way as delineated in the demarcation documents signed on April 30, 1947, in Warsaw by the Polish-Soviet Mixed Commission for demarcation of the international frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In the present Agreement this line is being defined by the words "frontier" or "frontier line."

2. The frontier line designated in the aforesaid documents, applies also as a vertical division line of aerial space and of the interior of the earth.

Article 2 1. On land sectors and wherever the frontier crosses still or running waters and reaches their opposite shore, the frontier line is stationary and runs in straight lines from one frontier sign to the next.

2. On water sectors extending along running frontier waters, the frontier line fluctuates along a straight, broken or curved line from one frontier sign to the next, as follows: on navigable rivers - along the middle of the main fairway (talweg) and on non-navigable rivers, streams and canals - along their middle course or the middle course of their main branch.

Article 3 1. On navigable rivers the position of the fluctuating frontier line changes in accordance with the natural deviations of the main fairway (talweg).

2. On non-navigable rivers, streams and canals, the course of the frontier line changes in accordance with deviations of the middle course of the said rivers, streams and canals, caused by natural changes in the configuration of their shores.

3. In laying out, in the field, the frontier line as it runs along a river, stream or canal, - bays shall not be taken into consideration, and, in such cases, a straightened line equidistant from appropriately straightened out lines of both shores shall be regarded as the middle of the aforesaid rivers, streams and canals. Wherever accurate marking out of such a shore line proves impossible, the middle line of the water's surface at mean water level shall be regarded as the middle line (thread) of the running frontier waters referred to in the present paragraph.

4. Changes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present articles shall, in case of need, be jointly ascertained by appropriate authorities of both Parties.

5. In case of natural phenomena shifting beds of frontier rivers, streams and canals in a way altering the territorial jurisdiction over productive land, settlements, valuable buildings, field installations, etc., the course of the boundary line shall not be readjusted unless a special agreement to that effect be reached by the Contracting Parties.

6. Shifts in the course of the frontier line, referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article, shall not alter the territorial jurisdiction over such islands on frontier rivers

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as were allotted to one or the other Party under the frontier delimitation, unless a special agreement to that effect be reached by the Contracting Parties.

7. In the event of shifts, referred to in paragraph of the present article, occurring under conditions precluding the possibility of resorting to measures referred to in article 14, paragraph 5, of the present Agreement, the frontier line, unless continuing along the course of a river, stream or canal, should be drawn up in the Mixed Commission's frontier records. In these drafts, a frontier line, previously running along a river, stream or canal in a broken line or curve, may be straightened out.

Article 4. 1. The frontier shall be marked out in the field by the following frontier signs:

(a) on land sectors of the frontier - by two wooden frontier posts, placed, as a rule each at a distance of 2.5 meters from the frontier line, and by a short round wooden marker or a short four-sided stone marker fixed in between the posts in the exact center of the frontier line;

(b) in basic turning points of the frontier and in its particular characteristic places - by two wooden frontier posts and by a concrete monolith placed in between the posts in the exact center of the frontier line;

(c) in places of the frontier line's transition from a land frontier to a water frontier or vice versa - by three wooden frontier posts and by a short round wooden marker or a concrete monolith, the two posts and the short marker or monolith in between them being placed, - as indicated in points "a" and "b", - on one shore of a river or lake, and the third post, viz. the one for pointing the direction along the prolongation of the frontier line - on the opposite shore;

(d) on water sectors of the frontier - by two wooden frontier posts placed on both shores of a river or lake, or on one of the shores and on an island.

2. Every frontier post's characteristic features and situation relative to the frontier line shall be defined in the appropriate delimitation records.

Article 5. The Contracting Parties undertake to maintain frontier signs, erected for the purpose of marking the frontier line, and frontier lanes cleared in forests, in such a condition as to make the location, appearance, shape, size and painted surface of frontier signs and the neatness of the lanes satisfy all requirements arising from the delimitation records.

Note: Frontier signs referred to hereinafter shall be understood to include wooden frontier posts, short wooden markers, short masonry markers, concrete monoliths and double signs.

Article 6. For purposes of upkeep of frontier signs, this upkeep shall be apportioned between the Contracting Parties as follows:

1. The upkeep of wooden posts and double signs shall be provided by the Party within whose territory the said frontier signs are located.

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2. The upkeep of small masonry and wooden markers and concrete monoliths located along the exact center of the international frontier line shall belong:
signs with odd number to the Polish Party;
signs with even numbers - to the Soviet Party.

Article 7. 1. The inspection of the condition and location of frontier signs and of the condition of frontier forest lanes shall, in accordance with article 6 of the present Agreement, be performed by the appropriate authorities of each Contracting Party at periods within their own discretion. In addition, however, to unilateral inspections, joint annual checkup inspections of frontier signs should be effected by representatives of appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties.

2. Joint checkup inspections of frontier signs shall take place every July. The starting date of a joint inspection of frontier signs shall, every time, be jointly agreed upon by the appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties.

3. Should need arise for an additional joint inspection of frontier signs to be effected during the same year, the appropriate authorities of one of the Contracting Parties shall give advance notice thereof to the appropriate authorities of the other Contracting Party. The additional joint inspection of frontier signs shall be effected not later than within ten days from the moment of due notice being received by the appropriate authorities of one of the Contracting Parties.

4. Should it be ascertained in the course of an inspection that survey data as specified in the delimitation documents fail to agree with the results of a joint survey in the field, the field survey data should be regarded as binding, provided it be ascertained that the location of frontier signs has not changed since the delimitation of the frontier.

5. Amendments of and supplements to frontier delimitation documents shall be made by mutual agreement between the Contracting Parties and shall be attached to the said documents.

6. The results of a checkup inspection effected by representatives of appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties shall be recorded in a document drawn up in four copies, two of which shall be couched in Polish and two in Russian.

Article 8 1. In case of loss, destruction or damaging of a frontier sign, its replacement or repair shall immediately be carried out by the appropriate authorities of the Party within whose territory the given frontier sign is located or which is taking care of its upkeep. The appropriate authorities of one of the Contracting Parties shall advise the appropriate authorities of the other Contracting Party that repairs or replacement of frontier signs are to be started; this shall be done in writing and not later than ten days before the work is started.

2. Replacement of lost, destroyed or damaged frontier posts shall be effected by the appropriate authorities of one

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Party in the presence of the appropriate authorities of the other Party. Representatives of the appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties shall record the result of replacing a frontier sign in a document drawn up in four copies, two of which in Polish and two in Russian. Newly replaced frontier signs should correspond to patterns established in the delimitation documents.

3) When a frontier sign is replaced or reconstructed, care should be taken that its location remain unchanged. To this end, delimitation documents should be used for guidance; data contained in them should be checked by survey in the field.

4) In replacing or restoring such frontier posts along water sectors of the frontier, as were damaged or destroyed by a flood or by floating ice, it shall be permissible to change their original location and to set them up in places ensuring their safety. The representatives of the Contracting Parties shall record the result of such a replacement by drawing up a protocol concerning the frontier sign with a sketch (croquis) attached to it; both should absolutely fit with the other delimitation documents and should be attached to the latter.

5) The letter repairs of frontier signs committed to the care of either Party shall, under article 6 of the present Agreement, be carried out by each Party independently, without the participation of appropriate authorities of the other Party.

6) The Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures for an adequate protection of frontier signs and shall prosecute the persons found guilty of shifting, damaging or destroying frontier signs. In such cases, frontier signs damaged or destroyed by inhabitants of the Second Party country shall be replaced at the expense of that Party.

Article 9 A frontier forest lane, ten metres broad (5 metres on each side of the frontier line), should be kept in perfect condition and, whenever necessary, cleared of bushes and thickets obstructing visibility, cultivating soil and/or erecting any buildings whatsoever on such lanes shall be prohibited

2. Each Party shall see to the clearing of lanes within its territory. The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall advise each other that the clearance of a lane is to be started; this shall be about the intended clearing of the clearing done not later than ten days before the work is started. Representatives of appropriate authorities of the other Contracting Party shall be entitled to attend those operations.

Article 10 On land sectors of the frontier no buildings should, be located within the 10-metre strip, (five meters on either side of the frontier line.) The Contracting Parties shall take the necessary measures for gradual removal of the now existing buildings from that strip and shall forbid the construction of new ones. The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties may make exceptions upon mutual agreement. The above provisions do not apply to buildings designed for frontier defense.

CHAPTER II

Method of using frontier waters, railway lines and highways, bisected by the frontier line.

Article 11 1. All rivers and lakes along which the frontier line is running, shall be regarded as frontier waters.

2. The Contracting Parties will take appropriate measures in order that, in using frontier waters, the provisions of the present agreement be complied with and the rights and interests of the other Contracting Party respected.

Article 12 (1) On frontier rivers where the frontier line is running along the middle of the main fairway, floating craft (ships, skiffs) of both Contracting Parties shall be entitled to sail without any impediment along the main fairway regardless of the fact that the frontier line passes along its course.

2. Sailing in vessels (skiffs) on lakes shall be permitted only as far as the frontier line.

3. Floating craft (ships, skiffs) of the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to land on either shore of a river (lake), but only in case of distress (storm, damage, etc.). In cases of this kind, the appropriate frontier authorities should extend necessary help to each other.

Article 13 1. Floating craft of the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to sail frontier waters only in daytime. At night, they should be moored to their shore or anchored within their waters.

2. All floating craft sailing frontier waters should be equipped with appropriate flags of their respective countries and marked with white or black numbers clearly visible from both shores.

3. Floating craft passing along the main fairway of frontier waters shall not be permitted to anchor in the middle of the fairway, except in cases of compulsory stoppage.

4. Floating craft of one of the Contracting Parties, when passing along the main fairway of a frontier river and conforming to the regulations specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article, may not be stopped by the authorities of the other Contracting Party or forced to anchor or to moor, to be searched or to have their documents examined.

Article 14 1. The Contracting Parties shall care for the maintenance of frontier waters in proper order. They shall also take suitable measures for preventing wilful destruction of the banks of frontier rivers and lakes.

2. In the event of material damage being sustained by one of the Contracting Parties through the fault of the other Contracting Party as a result of non-observance of the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article, the damage shall be compensated by the Party which caused the damage.

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3. The topographical situation and direction of running waters should, as far as possible, be kept unchanged. To this end, the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall jointly take the necessary measures for removing such obstructions as might cause the shifting of beds of frontier rivers, streams or canals or might impede the natural flow of water. In the event of appropriate joint activities being undertaken for the above purpose, the manner of effecting this work shall be established by the appropriate authorities of both Parties, the expenses connected therewith being equally divided between both Contracting Parties unless a separate agreement be reached in this respect.

4. In order to prevent changes in the location of beds of frontier rivers, streams or canals, their banks should be reinforced wherever the proper authorities of the Contracting Parties jointly deem this necessary. This work shall be carried out and its costs defrayed by the Party to whom the shore belongs.

5. In the event of a change in the location of beds of frontier rivers, streams or canals taking place by natural agency or in result of an elemental phenomenon, the Contracting Parties shall be obliged, jointly and on equal terms, to effect the repairs of the bed, provided they be deemed necessary by the appropriate authorities. This work shall be carried out by Mixed Commissions established by the Contracting Parties, which shall establish the method of work, of hiring the labor force, of purchasing the necessary material and of covering expenses.

Article 15 1. The natural flow of water in such running frontier waters and places adjacent to the latter as are overflowing during floods, may not be changed or impeded to the detriment of the other Party by erection or reconstruction of buildings both standing in water and on its shores.

2. The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall consult each other concerning ways and means to instal drainage discharging water into frontier waters and of drawing off water from the latter, as also concerning all other matters relating to frontier waters.

Article 16 1. Running frontier waters shall be subjected to cleaning out along those sectors where this will be deemed necessary by the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties. In such cases the costs of cleaning out shall be equally shared by both Contracting Parties.

2. The cleaning out of those sectors of frontier waters which are situated entirely within the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall be effected, as need arises, by that Party at its own expense.

3. In cleaning out running frontier waters, the extracted humus and stones should be deposited at such a distance from the shore line and spread in such a way, as to prevent the danger of bank slides, of fouling the beds and of impeding the flow of water during floods.

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Article 17 The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures for keeping frontier waters in a proper state of cleanliness so as not to let them be poisoned or polluted by acids and waste from factories and industrial establishments, by soaking flax or hemp in them or by any other means.

Article 18

1. Existing bridges, dams, water gates, locks, dikes and similar installations shall be preserved and may be operated, except for those, the removal of which will be deemed necessary by the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties.

2. In case of necessity, to rearrange or to remove such constructions referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, as produce changes in the water level within the territory of the other Contracting Party, the necessary work may be undertaken solely upon obtaining the other Party's consent.

3. Construction of new bridges, dams, water gates, locks, dikes and other hydrotechnical installations and in frontier waters, as well as the operation of such installations, may be effected solely upon agreement between the Contracting Parties.

Article 19 The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall inform each other about the level and volume of water and about ice conditions in frontier rivers, in so far as such information may be helpful in preventing danger caused by swollen rivers or by the flow of ice. In case of need, the said authorities shall also agree upon a regular signalling system to be operated during a flood or flow of ice. Delays in conveying such information, or failure to transmit it, shall not give cause for filing claims for compensation for damages caused by a flood or flow of ice.

Article 20 1. Floating of timber down the entire course of running frontier waters, including points at which both shores belong to one and the same of the Contracting Parties may be carried on unimpededly by both Parties.

2. The dates and sequence of launching and floating timber shall, in conformance with paragraph 1 of the present article, every year, be fixed in advance by the appropriate authorities of both contracting Parties and, at all events, not later than two months, prior to the beginning of navigation on running frontier waters. Each of the Contracting Parties shall advise the other Party of the starting date for floating timber, not later than five days before that date.

Article 21 1. In order to ensure a normal floating of timber, the appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties may, by mutual agreement and in conformance with paragraph "b" of Article 32 of the present Agreement, permit the landing of laborers on, and their passage along, the other Party's shore for the purpose of implementation of provisional arrangements for floating of timber and for clearing the said shore of timber.

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2. The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall make advance arrangements, not later than five days prior to the beginning of work, concerning the place, time and number of workers whose passage along the other Party's shore is indispensable for the execution of work referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article.

3. The timber of both Contracting Parties, floated down running frontier waters, should not be subjected to any customs duties or other imposts.

Article 22 1. All floated timber should be stamped. The Contracting Parties shall, to this end, agree in advance on the design of stamps and mutually exchange specimens.

2. In the event of the floated timber being barked by the Contracting Parties, the stripped bark should not be allowed to fall into basins of running frontier waters.

Article 23 1. Provision for traffic by railways, highways and waterways bisected by the frontier and for frontier crossing points along these trafficways shall be made by special agreements between the Contracting Parties.

2. At the points of intersection between the frontier line and railways, highways and waterways, the Contracting Parties shall erect and maintain in proper order, each upon its own territory, special signposts and frontier barriers.

3. The Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in order that railway lines, highways and waterways open to traffic and running across the frontier be kept in proper condition. Their repair up to the frontier line, shall be effected by each Contracting Party at its own expense.

Article 24 1. In default of a special agreement bridges open to traffic and bisected by the frontier shall be maintained in proper condition and repair by each of the Contracting Parties at its own expense up to the frontier line marked out on the bridge. The Contracting Parties shall make advance arrangements concerning the methods, dates and quality of repairs to be effected.

2. Each of the Contracting Parties may, in case of need, make technical surveys of such parts of frontier bridges, dams and water gates as are located within the territory of the other Party; the appropriate authorities of the other Party should be apprized, not later than 48 hours prior to the date of the intended inspection survey, of the date of its beginning, and after its termination - of its results. The inspection should be carried out in the presence of the appropriate authorities of the other Party.

3. Traffic on frontier bridges and on other crossings shall be established upon agreement between representatives of the appropriate authorities.

4. The provision of the present article shall not apply to railway bridges.

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5. Construction of new bridges, gangplanks or ferries shall be effected upon agreement between the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties. The latter shall previously agree between each other upon the site of construction, the type of bridge, gangplank or ferry and upon the division of costs, occasioned by their construction. Protocols recording such agreements shall be subject to approval by appropriate authorities.

CHAPTER III

Fishing, hunting, forest economy and mining.

Article 25 Residents of each of the Contracting Parties may engage in fishing in frontier waters as far as the frontier line in conformance with regulations obtaining in their territories, provided they be prohibited from:

- (a) using explosive, poisonous and/or benumbing agents capable of causing mass destruction and mutilation of fish;
- (b) catching fish in frontier waters at night.

2. Protection and breeding of fish in frontier waters and prohibition to catch special kinds of fish on certain sectors, open seasons for fishing and other measures of an economic character concerning fishing may be provided for by special agreements between the Contracting Parties.

Article 26 1. Each of the Contracting Parties shall see to it that regulations governing hunting within its territory be rigidly observed in the vicinity of the frontier line and that shooting and chasing of hunted animals and birds across the frontier line be prohibited.

2. Appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties shall, in case of need, consult each other on all matters relating to protection of animals and birds, as also concerning closed seasons for hunting on particular frontier sectors.

Article 27 1. On sectors adjacent to the frontier line, the Contracting Parties shall operate their forest economy in such a way as not to inflict damage upon the forest economy of the other party.

2. Should a forest fire break out in the neighborhood of the frontier, the Contracting Party within whose territory the fire has broken out, should take all available measures for localizing and extinguishing the fire and preventing its spreading across the frontier.

3. Should there threaten a danger of a forest fire spreading across the frontier, the Contracting Party within whose territory this danger has arisen, shall immediately warn the other Contracting Party with a view to its taking appropriate measures for localizing the fire at the frontier.

4. Should as a result of elemental phenomena or in the course of forest-cutting, trees fall beyond the frontier line, the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take

all available measures in order that the persons concerned from the other side of the frontier be enabled to roughhew the trees and transport them to their territory. The appropriate authorities of the Party to which the trees belong, should apprise the appropriate authorities of the other Party of such cases.

In such cases the transportation of the trees across the frontier shall be free of charges and dues.

Article 28 1. For carrying out mining activities and prospecting for mineral resources in the immediate proximity of the frontier, the regulations of that Party shall be binding, in whose territory the operation sites are located.

2. For the purpose of protecting the frontier line, strips of a width of 20 metres should be left intact; the activities specified in paragraph 1 of the present article shall, in principle, be prohibited within those strips and may be pursued only in exceptional cases and upon mutual agreement between appropriate authorities of the Contracting parties.

3. Should, in particular cases, the marking out of strips referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article be pointless, the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, after mutual consultation, devise other precautionary measures for protecting the frontier line.

CHAPTER XV

Frontier authorities and procedure for crossing the frontier.

Article 29 The following shall be the appropriate authorities referred to in the present agreement: Frontier Commissioners (Boundary Mandataries) of the Polish Republic and of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and their Deputies and Assistants, referred to in the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

Article 30 1. The official jurisdictional seats of the appropriate authorities referred to in article 29 of the present Agreement, and the sectors under their jurisdiction are established in the Protocol attached to the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

2. The Contracting Parties shall, in each particular case, advise each other concerning changes in the data specified in the aforesaid protocol, through diplomatic channels.

Article 31 The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties, charged with the implementation of the provisions of the present Agreement, shall deal directly with each other.

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Article 32 (1) The following persons shall be entitled to cross the frontier for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the present Agreement:

(a) Frontier Commissioners (Boundary Mandataries) of the Polish Republic and of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, and their Deputies, Assistants, Secretaries, experts, interpreters and technical personnel, on the strength of documents issued and viséd in conformance with the provisions of the Convention of July 8, 1948, between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents.

(b) workmen may cross the frontier only in the company of representatives of appropriate authorities, in daytime. No special certificates shall be issued to those workmen. Their given names and surnames shall be entered on a list which should be signed by the Frontier Commissioner (Boundary Mandatory) of one Party and viséd by the Frontier Commissioner (Boundary Mandatory) of the other Party.

Article 33 In matters pertaining to organizing and holding conferences, meetings, to mutual information on decisions reached, to referring unsettled and particularly important matters for decision through diplomatic channels, to establishing the procedure and places for crossing the frontier, to transmitting official correspondence, to ensuring personal immunity to representatives of appropriate authorities and to other persons crossing the frontier for the purpose of implementation of the present agreement, as well as in other matters of an organizational and technical character, - the appropriate authorities of both Contracting Parties shall be guided by Articles VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI of the Convention of July 8, 1948 between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents.

Article 34 (1) Persons who left the territory of one of the Contracting Parties in an officially approved manner but who have no appropriate documents authorizing their entry to the territory of the other Party, should, in case of their immediate return, be readmitted by the Party from whose territory they have arrived, even if all formalities connected with their departure have already been completed.

2. The validity and possession of the necessary documents for entry shall be determined by the frontier authorities of the Party whose territory has been entered.

Article 35 In case of closure of the frontier for traffic along its whole length or along certain sectors, the right of crossing the frontier for the purpose of implementation of the present Agreement and of the Convention of July 8, 1948 between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents - shall

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be, as need may arise, entirely or partially suspended. The appropriate authorities of the other Party should be given advance notice to this effect.

Article 36. The living expenses of the personnel with the implementation of the provisions of the present Agreement shall be defrayed by each Party independently.

CHAPTER V.

Final provisions.

Article 37. The present Agreement shall be operative for a period of five years. Unless either of the Contracting Parties file a denunciation of the present Agreement or demand that any amendments whatsoever be introduced in its text and unless this be done not later than six months prior to the expiry of the present Agreement, its validity shall be automatically prolonged for the next five years.

Article 38. The present Agreement is subject to ratification. The exchange of ratification documents shall take place in Warsaw within the shortest possible period. The Agreement shall come into force at the moment of its ratification by both Contracting Parties.

Article 39. The present Agreement has been drawn up in two copies, each of them in Polish and Russian, both texts being equally valid. In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have signed the present Agreement and affix thereto their seals.

Done in Moscow this 8th day of July 8, 1948.

By authorisation of the Government of the Polish Republic:

(signed:) Dr. A.Zaruk-Michalski, Vice-Minister

(seals)

By authorisation of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:

(signed:) A.Alexandrov, Counselor.

FINAL PROTOCOL

When concluding the Agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics concerning legal relations on the Polish-Soviet international frontier, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties adopted the following resolutions constituting an inseparable part of the present agreement:

Concerning article 1 of the Agreement.

1. Delimitation documents are the following:

(a) The officially recorded description of the course of the international frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic, extending from the frontier sign "Krzemieniec", erected at the point of convergence of the

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frontiers of Poland of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and of Czechoslovakia, to the frontier sign No.1987, erected at the point of convergence of the frontiers of the Polish Republic, of the Lithuanian Socialist Soviet Republic and of former East Prussia (the present Kaliningrad Province);

(b) The maps of the international frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics;

(c) Official descriptions of frontier signs with draft sketches and photographs of frontier signs on the reverse, and corresponding annexes and supplements.

Concerning articles 2 and 3 of the Agreement.

In the course of the 1946-1947, the navigable sector of the river Bug has not been marked out; in accordance with the delimitation documents signed on April 30, 1947 in Warsaw, the frontier line along the whole frontier sector of the river Bug was established along the middle course of the river.

Concerning article 3 of the Agreement.

1. Documents recording shift of frontier rivers, streams and/or canals or of the main fairways of navigable rivers, shall not be adjoined to the basic delimitation documents; but shall, instead be kept in the care of appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties, in charge of a given frontier sector.

2. In the event of territorial jurisdiction over islands being altered and of a new delimitation of water sectors of the frontier being effected in connection with consequence of a shift having occurred in the position of a bed of a frontier river, stream or canal, documents drawn up to this effect by the Mixed Commission shall be attached to the basic delimitation documents.

3. Islands situated on frontier rivers have been incorporated into the territory of one or the other Party in accordance with their location in respect to the frontier line and marked in the delimitation documents by ordinal numbers for each river separately.

Concerning article 4 of the Agreement.

Marking out the frontier line by a different method from the one adopted in the course of the delimitation, and substitution of the existing frontier signs with frontier signs of a new type, may take place only upon special agreement between both Contracting Parties.

Concerning article 10 of the Agreement.

The Contracting Parties shall take care that installations and buildings, both those already in existence and those newly erected in the immediate proximity of the frontier, should conform to the requirements of fire-prevention regulations. The appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties shall furnish each other with copies of these regulations.

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Concerning Article 11 of the Agreement.

Rivers, streams and canals shall be considered frontier rivers, streams and canals if situated within the limits of those sectors along which the frontier line is running.

Concerning Articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Agreement.

Special agreements shall be permissible concerning methods of utilization and maintenance of frontier waters.

Concerning articles 13, 25 and 32 of the Agreement.

Daytime shall be considered to last from the moment preceding sunrise by half an hour to the moment succeeding sunset by half an hour.

Concerning articles 14, 15, 16 and 18 of the Agreement.

Those sectors of rivers, streams and canals, along which the frontier line is running, shall be regarded as running frontier waters.

Concerning articles 14, 16 and 24 of the Agreement.

If, in the course of joint work being carried out, need should arise for deliveries of material from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Party, such material shall, in the course of its transfer across the frontier, be exempt from all charges and dues.

Concerning Articles 20, 21 and 22 of the Agreement.

In matters relating to floating of timber down running frontier waters, special agreements between both Contracting Parties shall be permissible.

Concerning articles 21 and 27 of the Agreement

Workmen going from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other party may not take along with them any objects except their working tools, means of transportation and food sufficient for the duration of their work.

Concerning Article 24 of the Agreement.

In the course of the frontier delimitation of 1946 - 1947, it was established that wherever the frontier line divides bridges, dykes, and water-gates, it shall run across the middle of the said constructions regardless of its course along the water.

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Concerning Article 29 of the Agreement.

Should the Convention of July 8, 1948 between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents become null and void or be amended, the Contracting Parties shall come to an agreement as to what persons are in future to carry out the duties entrusted by the present Agreement to Frontier Commissioners (Boundary Mandataries).

Concerning the Agreement in general:

The procedure for mutual accounting resulting from the present Agreement shall be established through diplomatic channels. The present Final Protocol has been drawn up in two copies, each in Polish and Russian, both texts being equally binding.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of Contracting Parties have signed the present Final Protocol.

Done in Moscow, on July 8, 1948,

By authorization of the Government
of the Polish Republic.

(Signed:) Dr. A. Zaruk-Michalski,
Vice-Minister.

By authorization of the Government of the
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(signed:) A. Alexandrov, Counselor.

After having acquainted ourselves with the above Instruments, we have recognized and do hereby recognize, them as right and proper in their entirety as well as each of the provisions contained therein; we declare that they have been accepted, ratified and approved, and pledge ourselves to observe them faithfully. In witness whereof we have issued the present Instrument to which the seal of the Republic has been affixed.

Done in Warsaw this 23rd day of December, 1948

Item 324

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
Warsaw, July 29, 1949 #43

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION of February 19, 1949
concerning the exchange of instruments of ratification of
the Agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the
Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning
legal relations on the Polish Soviet international frontier, signed
in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

It is hereby announced that, in conformance with Art. 38 of the
Agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the
Government of Socialist Soviet Republic concerning legal relations
on the Polish-Soviet international frontier, signed in Moscow on
July 8, 1948, - an exchange of instruments of ratification of the
aforesaid Agreement together with the final Protocol took place in
Warsaw on Febr. 15, 1949. The said Agreement has come into force on
Jan. 20, 1949. (Signed) Z. Mozzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Friday, Sept. 16, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION ADOMESTIC

MANY POLES RETURNING FROM THE WEST Domestic Despatch

A group of 350 Polish repatriates from Belgium arrived in Silesia. A second group is expected within a week. 500 repatriates returned from Berlin and 180 will return by special train from Leipzig. On September 28 a Polish repatriation train will leave for Western Germany and bring home approximately 500 Poles. In the beginning of October two additional parties of Poles from the Soviet Union will arrive. The transatlantic liner "Batory" will bring a group of repatriates from Canada.
 Zycie Warszawy #255, Sept. 16, 1949 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

34 PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEES IN SILESIA Domestic Despatch

The working class of Silesia expressed its inflexible will for permanent peace in the world by creating 34 committees of Peace Defenders, established in all towns and counties in Silesia province.

The number of committees is constantly increasing. Peasants have also joined the campaign. It is hoped that a dense network of village committees will soon cover the province of Silesia. Polska Zbrojna #254, Sept. 16, 1949 and others
 Verbatim, (18 lines)

DELEGATION FROM FEDERATION OF POLISH STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS LEFT FOR SOFIA. Domestic Despatch

A delegation of seven persons from the Federation of Polish Student Associations to the meeting of the International Council of Student Associations, headed by the Chairman of the Central Council of the Polish Students' Association, member of the International Student Association's Executive Committee, Deputy Z. Wroblewski, left Warsaw for Sofia.

Discussions will last from September 15 to 26. The report of the Executive Committee, discussions concerning the plan for a World Congress of Students, to take place in 1950 and appointment of a new presidium, are on the agenda. (14 lines) Verbatim
 Kurjer Godzienny #255, Sept. 16 only.

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40 ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES TO TAKE
PLACE DURING POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
MONTH.

Domestic Despatch

40 artistic performances, concerning the subject of Polish-Soviet friendship, will take place in October. They are being prepared by the Department of Culture and Art. They are entitled: "Mickiewicz and Pushkin", "Poland in Soviet Poetry and the USSR in Polish poetry", "Polish-Soviet friendship and cultural cooperation and exchange", etc.

Some performances will be illustrated with photos and statistical diagrams. They will be organized in worker settlements, schools and work establishments.

Artists of the Polish Theatre, Opera and radio will participate. The first performance will be given by Barbara Drapinska, on behalf of the Polish Film.
Kurjer Codzienny #255 Sept.16 and others (20 lines) Verbatim

THANKS TO PERSONAL INTERVENTION OF
POLISH PRESIDENT, PARISH RECOVERED
MONSTRANCE FROM GERMANY.

Domestic Despatch

President Bierut has received the following letter from Rev. Brodzinski, rector of Mokrsko parish near Wielun:

"Excellency! I have the honour, on behalf of my delighted parishioners and of myself, to thank Your Excellency for your kind intervention in the recovery of our monstrance from Germany.

"My faith in your friendly support, for which I asked at the audience on September 1, 1949, was realized at lightning speed and the recovered monstrance is already in the Mokrsko parish's possession. I feel happy to have the honor of advising you of the above and of expressing to you our gratitude for your benevolence and friendliness."

(Signed) J. Brodzinski, M.A. Rector.
Zycie Warszawy #255, Sept.16, 1949 and others (23 lines) Verbatim

ON OCTOBER 2 WE SET
CLOCKS BACK AN HOUR

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Public Administration issued an order introducing winter time on October 2. During the night of Saturday, October 1 to Sunday, October 2 clocks should be set back an hour.
Zycie Warszawy #255, Sept.16.49 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

STATE REBUILDS OLD CHURCHES
IN LOWER SILESIA.

Domestic Despatch

Intensive conservation work is being carried out on reconstruction of historical buildings in Lower Silesia, to cost about 50,000,000 zlotys, out of the capital investment appropriation of the Culture and Art Ministry.

Reconstruction work on the steeple and facade of St. Magdalen's Church and wall conservation work in St. Vincent's and the Holy

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Cross Churches in Wroclaw will be completed in the near future.

The damaged roof of the Renaissance Guildhall in Luban is being rebuilt; its interior, changed by alterations made by the Germans in the 19th. century, will be restored to its previous form. The Luban Guildhall will be one of the most beautiful Renaissance buildings in Poland.

The entrance wing of the Siedlisk (Glogow county) Renaissance castle and part of a historical post-monastic building in Lubiez (Wolow County) are being reconstructed.
Trybuna Ludu #255, Sept.16 only (31 lines) Verbatim

ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS TO
HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING Domestic Despatch

Admission examinations to institutions of higher learning are taking place throughout the country. Thanks to pre-examination courses, organized by the Polish Students' Association, thousands of worker and peasant youths will be able to attend higher institutions of learning.

During the period of preliminary examinations, candidates from throughout the country are under the solicitous care of the Polish Students' Association. Information centers are organized in Universities and Colleges, which also provide lodgings and food for needy youths.
Kurjer Codzienny #255, only Sept.16 (19 lines) Verbatim

POLISH PRESIDENT GRANTED 100,000 ZLOTYS
FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF CHURCH IN PROKOCIM Domestic Despatch

Rev. Bonifacy Wozny, Rector of Prokocim parish, Provincial of the St. August Friars in Poland, participated with other priests in the Merger Congress of Combatant organizations as a member of the Association of Former Political Prisoners. Our representative interviewed Rev. Wozny, asking him to outline his impressions of the Congress and of the audience with President Bierut.

Rev. Wozny is still under the impression of the reception in Belvedere Palace. The audience granted by the President greatly impressed all the priests, who were received by the President with cordiality and frank simplicity. Every priest told the President about his troubles and addressed requests to him. President Bierut listened to Rev. Wozny's troubles and instructed Chancery Chief Mijal to make a note of Rev. Wozny's name. That was on Thursday and already on Monday Rev. Wozny received a telegram advising that 100,000 zlotys had been allocated for the building of his church. Rev. Wozny said that, in his opinion, the action of certain priests, hostile to People's Poland, revealed in recent trials, deserves condemnation. On the whole, the clergy is patriotic and will never approve action of that kind. Rev. Wozny underlined, in conclusion, that neither in the Krakow St. August Monastery nor in his present

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parish in Prokocim has he ever encountered any restriction on the exercise of religious practices. Freedom of religion is fully respected by the public authorities.
Dziennik Polski #253, Sept.15,1949 only (141 lines) Excerpts

EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN
DRAWINGS IN WROCLAW

Domestic Despatch

A mobile exhibition of Mexican drawings, illustrating the achievements of prominent Mexican artists, members of the "People's Graphic Art Workshop", was opened in the Wroclaw State Museum. The same exhibition has already been displayed in Sopot, Poznan and Lodz. Drawings by Leopold Mendez, Luis Arenal and Alfred Zelc have aroused the greatest interest among the public. Slowo Powszechne #251, Sept.16,1949 only (12 lines) Verbatim

REFORM IN LEGAL STUDIES.
DIVISION INTO TWO PARTS.

Domestic Despatch

On order of the Minister of Education, a reform of studies in the Faculty of Law at Polish Universities has been effected. A two-part organization of studies was introduced in the 1949/50 school year. Completion of law studies in the first part, lasting three years, entitles the graduate to exercise the legal profession and the conclusion of studies in the second part, lasting a year, confers the degree of Master of Law. The order also changes the system of examinations, establishing three series of examinations and two terms instead of three terms in a year. Civil law instead of Roman law will be taught in the first term. New subjects: philosophy of Marxism and a foreign language are included in the program of studies.
Slowo Powszechne #251, Sept.16,1949 only (23 lines) Verbatim

NEW OUTPOSTS OF HEALTH SERVICE.
OPENING OF HOSPITAL NURSES' SCHOOL

Domestic Despatch

At the Lublin branch of the Polish Red Cross formal opening of a school for junior hospital nurses has taken place. 65 pupils, recruited from worker and peasant families, attend the school. After the conclusion of studies, they will be employed in urban and rural health centres. The course of studies includes, besides health service, general studies and studies about contemporary Poland.
Slowo Powszechne #251, Sept.16 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

CZECH FORCES ARE RELIABLE AND POWERFUL
TOOL OF WORKING CLASS.

Domestic Despatch

During his stay in Prague, the editor of "Polska Zbrojna" M.Bielicki, had an interview with General Drgac, Chief of the General Staff.

Question: How are the Czech Forces promoting peace and democracy?

Answer: We are creating a mighty people's army to guarantee our worker and farmer a better future and to secure a permanent and just peace in the whole world through our alliance with the brotherly Soviet forces and those of people's democratic countries.

Question: In what spirit are the Czech soldiers educated?

Answer: They are brought up in the spirit of national honor, socialist conscience and ideas of proletarian internationalism. The latter links us closely with the brotherly Soviet Union, the people's democratic countries and the working masses of the whole world. Proletarian internationalism is the basis of peace and democracy and in that spirit the soldiers of our Army are being brought up.

Question: How is political education combined with war training?

Answer: Marxism-Leninism is the basis of our political, military and professional education.

Question: How is the education of the staff organized?

Answer: We are completing our staff with workers' and farmers' sons, who will become better leaders of the army than the sons of the privileged classes. The whole staff of officers (commissioned and non-commissioned), is brought up in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and Soviet military science, which is the first in the world.

Polska Zbrojna #254, Sept.16, 1949 only Verbatim (178 lines)

FOREIGN

TODAY RAJEK AND HIS BAND WILL
FACE PEOPLE'S COURT.

Foreign Despatch

Hungary's People demand severe punishment for murderers.
Budapest (Polish Press Agency)

At 9 A.M. on Friday Sept.16 the trial of Rajek and 7 defendants will begin in the People's Court in the Metal Trade Union's premises in Budapest. (177 lines) Excerpts
Trybuna Ludu #255, Sept.16 and others.

CONTROL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BERLIN Foreign Despatch
Berlin, September 15, (Polish Press Agency)

"Vorwärts" announces that, at the end of September, the notorious commission for anti-American activity control of U.S. citizens living in Berlin, will begin its operations. The preparatory work of the commission is being carried out by a certain Rebecca Willington, who not long ago arrived in Berlin from Washington. (11 lines) Verbatim
Gazeta Ludowa #220, Sept.16 only

U.S. PIANIST EN ROUTE TO POLAND
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Participants in the Chopin Contest have left the U.S. for Poland. They are Marie Belagno Lindquist from Seattle on the Pacific Coast, Laura Lee Lukae (sic) from California and a young pianist, Orlando Otey from Mexico who has studied in the U.S. a long time. Glos Wielkopolski #254, Sept.16, only
(9 lines) Verbatim

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ADENAUER AS PUPPET "CHANCELLOR" OF TRIZONIA. ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE
HITLERIAN ORDER RESULTING FROM ANTI-POTS DAM POLICY OF WESTERN
POWERS. Foreign despatch

Berlin (Telepress) - By a minimum majority of votes, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was elected by the "Federal Parliament" to the post of "Chancellor" of Western Germany. He received 202 votes out of a total of 402. 142 Deputies voted against him, 44 abstained from voting and 13 were absent. Next Tuesday a session of the West German "Parliament" will take place and Dr. Adenauer will submit a list of his "Government".

The balloting was a farce because three improper ballots (invalid according to principles of parliamentary procedure) were accepted, with the consent of the Social-Democrats, as ballots cast for Adenauer. Had these three votes been invalidated, Adenauer would not have become "Chancellor".

Adenauer, a leading representative of the Vatican-Wall Street Axis in Western Germany, made a statement to the Associated Press after his election to the post of "Chancellor" of the puppet Western German State, that he "will never cease work for revision of Germany's eastern frontier".

Discussing his program further, Adenauer, a reactionary, stated that he will insist on admission of Western Germany to the "European Council."

Zycie Warszawy, #255, Sept. 16 and others, 135 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

INCREASED NUMBER OF ELECTRIC CURRENT CONSUMERS. COMPULSORY RESTRICTIONS IN WINTER. Domestic despatch

The number of consumers of electric current in the Warsaw district has increased this year to 213,000 in comparison with 170,000 in 1948. Most of the new consumers are in Warsaw. The increased output of the Warsaw power plant is less than required by the increase in the number of consumers of electric power. Restriction on the use of electric power will, therefore, be necessary in the Autumn and Winter, as in preceding years. Regulations in this matter will be published in the near future.

Zycie Warszawy, #255, Sept. 16, only, 43 lines-excerpts

MINISTER DAB-KOCIOL'S APPEAL TO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL PUPILS.

Domestic despatch

On September 15 the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, Dab-Kociol made a broadcast to youth in agricultural schools underlining the achievements of People's Poland in the last five years, particularly in the agricultural school system. He said that, before the war, we had only 169 agricultural schools, including only seven secondary schools, with less than 7,000 pupils.

Now we have 200 lycées and 500 secondary agricultural schools with 35,000 pupils. Besides, there are, 6,000 centres for agricultural training with 250,000 pupils. Discussing the tasks of youth in the new school year, the Minister emphasised the necessity for

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a scientific viewpoint toward all natural phenomena. "In that sphere you have the excellent scientific achievements of Michurin and Lysenko, whose scientific work and rich experience in the sphere of biology, explain many complicated mysteries of nature." The Minister appealed to youth to increase their efforts to master all subjects which are taught them. Polish villages need good specialists and await them. The six-year plan provides for employment of 100,000 tractor operators, mechanics, book-keepers, agricultural technicians, etc.
Zycie Warszawy, #255, Sept. 16 and others, 38 lines-verbatim

"SPEED-BUILT" HOUSES ARE NEW STAGE IN OUR RE-CONSTRUCTION. COMRADE MINISTER SPYCHALSKI AT CEREMONIAL COMMENCEMENT OF THIRD "SPEED-BUILT" STRUCTURE IN WARSAW. Domestic despatch

Punctually at 7 A.M. on September 15 in Warsaw-Muranow "B", the construction of the third "speed-built" house began. The Minister of Construction, Comrade Spychalski took part in the ceremonial corner-stone laying. He stated in his speech: "Speed-built houses are no longer an experiment. They are a new stage in our reconstruction."

According to the work schedule, the rough construction of this four-story, 11,000 cubic meter building will be finished in 14 days.

Trybuna Ludu, #255, Sept. 16 and others, 95 lines-excerpts

NEW STATE ENTERPRISE TO BE KNOWN AS: "ŻEGLUGA ŚRÓDLĄDOWA" (INLAND WATERWAY SHIPPING ENTERPRISE). Domestic despatch

Shortly a fusion will take place between two state enterprises Państwowa Żegluga na Wisle (State Shipping Enterprise on the Vistula) and Państwowa Żegluga na Odrze (State Shipping Enterprise on the Odra). After the fusion both enterprises will be known as Państwowa Żegluga Śródlądowa.

The Vistula shipping enterprise is operating on the following waters: Vistula, Noteć, Warta, the Gdańsk-Elbląg-Ostroda water routes, the Mazurian lakes, the gulf and the bay (sic).

The Odra shipping enterprise is operating on the Odra.

The Vistula shipping enterprise is handling passenger traffic, fast shipping of general cargo and shipping of bulk cargo by barge. Full use, in accordance with the plan, is made of passenger traffic facilities and special interests is shown by passengers in the Warsaw-Gdańsk, Elbląg-Krynica Morska and Gizycko-Ruciany lines. The shipping of bulk cargo by barge is not yet organized on an adequate scale.

Exports and imports, being principally bulk shipments on the Odra (coal and ore), are developing on that river while on the Vistula and Warta they are relatively negligible. Internal shipping of bulk cargo on the two latter rivers is organized on an adequate scale.

Passenger craft on the Vistula consist of 36 vessels, including

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12 vessels with individual cabins and bunks. The capacity of individual passenger vessels on the Vistula ranges from 200 to 500. Towing vessels consist of 62 tugs of 50 to 500 HP and 370 barges with a total capacity of 125,000 tons.

Shipping on the Vistula is greatly handicapped by shallowness of that river. At times when water is low the depth of the river between Krakow and Wloclawek is between 60 and 80 cm. Then delays occur in passenger traffic while barges are only loaded to 30% of capacity. When water is high, the obstacles are low bridges and telephone wires hanging over the river.

For instance, the wreckage of destroyed bridges, still lying on the river bottom, in spite of the fact that bridges have already been rebuilt, constitutes serious danger in shallow places.

It is worth emphasizing that in spite of various difficulties during the navigation period (not the full year) on the Vistula, more than half a million passengers, 15,000 tons of general cargo and 1,200,000 tons of bulk cargo are carried annually.

The forthcoming fusion of the two inland waterway shipping enterprises will undoubtedly make it possible to co-ordinate their operations and to make many new capital investments, with the result that, in the future, full use will be made of the Odra and Vistula for passenger traffic and the shipping of cargo.
Rzeczpospolita, #255, Sept. 16 only, 7 lines-verbatim

ENERGETIC GREEK SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

Domestic despatch

The trial of a Greek citizen, Panagiotis Kypreos, first officer of the Greek ship "Lyra", took place in the Gdynia Municipal Court on September 13. Kypreos is accused of assault and battery committed on the person of customs officer Michal Kazimierzak.

The indictment accused Kypreos of having beaten Kazimierzak, when the said official was on duty on board the ship on the night of September 11 and refused to allow Kypreos to smuggle a can of cocoa and some pieces of cloth ashore.

The Court sentenced Panagiotis Kypreos to 6 months imprisonment. Dziennik Baltycki, #253, Sept. 14, only, 48 lines-excerpts

LONDON KANGAROOS WILL COME TO WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

The Zoological Garden in Warsaw received a Kangaroo pair as a present from the London Zoo Management. The animals will arrive in Warsaw in September. Until a special cage is finished, the Kangaroos will be placed together with the antelopes.
Gazeta Ludowa, #220, Sept. 16 only, 8 lines-verbatim

NEW TUGS ON THE ODRA.

Domestic despatch

Two additional tugs, constructed in Holland on order of the Polish Government, "Mestwin" and "Msciwoj", arrived in Szczecin. The tugs are intended for service on the Odra river. They are the last of the series of 18 tugs received from Holland this year. "Msciwoj" and "Mestwin" commenced operations on September 9.
Slowo Powszechne, #251, Sept. 16 only, 11 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

STATEMENT BY TWO PRIESTS
AFTER VISIT WITH POLISH PRESIDENT Domestic Despatch

The brotherly "Trybuna "obotnicza" has published statements made by two patriotic priests, Silesian delegates to the Merger Congress of Veterans' Organizations, who were received by the Polish President together with a group of other priests.

Father Karol Masny said, in part:

"I perform my pastoral duties in the parish of Grodziec and substitute for the Dean in Skoczow. Never during my work have I met any obstacles on the part of the local authorities."

"I know the whole region well and I claim that religion is not persecuted. In all local schools children are taught religion, study the principles of our creed and are being educated in the spirit of the Catholic religion. Adults are also completely free to carry on their religious practices." "That it why the statement of the head of the Church, aimed at undermining people's confidence in the government, seems strange to me".

Father Emanuel Grim wrote in his declaration:

"In Istebna and in the neighbourhood, children are taught religion in schools. The clergy enjoys the protection of the authorities and believers, as previously, attend the church in large numbers and participate in all religious ceremonies. I don't make any distinctions among the people. Each citizen enjoys full religious freedom and has access to the Holy Sacraments. I never ask, during confession, whether a person is an active social worker, for there is no sin in it."

"There can be no offence in work for the benefit of the people's regime. We should aim at full settlement of relations between the Church and the Government."

"There is no power which can separate us, who think in a Polish and Catholic way, from this current which prevails among the Polish nation". Trybuna Ludu #253, Sept. 14 and others
(126 lines) Excerpts

RUMANIAN EMBASSY TO RECEIVE NEW BUILDING Domestic Despatch

The Social Building Enterprise is, at present, laying foundations under a new building, which is to become the seat of the Rumanian Embassy.

The front part on Chopin Street will have a colonnade, the building being shaped like a horse-shoe. The total cubage will amount to about 15,000 m. A special building (cubage 6,000 m) with residential apartments for the personnel, will also be erected on Piękna Street. The work will be completed next spring.

The Social Building Enterprise is also renovating the

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Radziwiłł Palace on the corner of Stalin Ave. and Piękna Street, according to the original architecture. This historical building will be the seat of the Swiss Legation. It will be ready in October. Renovation costs will amount to about 45,000,000 zł. Slowo Powszechne 250, Sept.15,1949 and others, Verbatim (30 lines)

FORESIGHT OF SOVIET UNION TEN YEARS
AGO AS DECISIVE FACTOR IN HITLER'S
DEFEAT AND IN RECOVERY OF POLAND'S
INDEPENDENCE.

Excerpts from Boleslaw Bierut's article entitled:
"Experiences of ten years", published in No.4
of "Nowe Drogi" (New Paths).

Appraising the international situation at the Eighteenth Party Convention on March 10,1939, Comrade Stalin described the tendencies in the policy of the principal imperialist States at that time as follows: (we quote excerpts) "A new division of the world and of spheres of influence is taking place now at the expense of non-aggressive States, without any attempts at resistance on their part and even with their consent, to a certain degree."

England and France have systematically pushed aggressive States onto the war path against the Soviet Union, hoping to check a further development of the socialist State by means of war and to ensure for themselves a possibility to intercede in the final stage of a new, tremendous world conflict which would simultaneously give them a chance to exercise a decisive influence on the final outcome of the war.

Poland could have averted the September disaster solely by an alliance with the Soviet Union and with countries interested in the preservation of peace. But the pre-war Polish Government persistently rejected reiterated proposals for alliance, offered in the form of a collective pact by the Soviet Union, France and Czechoslovakia in 1934 and 1935. It rejected them still more emphatically in 1938, because it was getting ready, together with Hitler, to attack Czechoslovakia. It rejected the proposal blindly, which was then tantamount to treason, on the eve of the German attack in 1939.

The working class party, leading the only socialist country in the world during the most acute tension in international relations, did not deviate from the policy of peace. But its only ally in striving for preservation of peace and friendship of nations were the international worker masses.

The success of the wise and deeply internationalistic Soviet policy brought defeat to German fascism and freedom to the nations enslaved by Hitlerism. Poland is indebted to that policy for the recovery of its independence.

This must be emphatically and clearly stated precisely now, when imperialist forgers of history and new warmongers, with cooperation of pre-war Polish rascals of Hitler from the pre-September (1939) era, try to distort, by mendacious propaganda, obvious experience and facts and to present in maliciously

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distorted light the consistent Soviet policy of peace and of sovereignty of nations. (7+6 lines) Excerpts
Trybuna Ludu #250 Sept.11, 1949 only

SMELTING INDUSTRY Domestic Despatch

In August the smelting industry exceeded the coke production plan by 10%, raw pitch by 11%, raw benzine by 4%, sulphite of ammonia by 13%, wrought and rolled products by 16%.
Gazeta Handlowa #13, Sept.14 only (7 lines) Verbatim

RELIGIOUS SOLACE IN HOSPITALS IS GUARANTEED, A PRIEST AND A NUN DECLARE Domestic Despatch

Father Jaworek, a chaplain of long standing in St. Lazarus Hospital in Krakow, has made the following statement:

"I must emphatically state that there is, in our hospital, permanent religious comfort available at any time of day and night. Three priests are on duty, each for eight hours. They are allowed to visit the sick at any time. There is a daily morning service in the hospital church, during which the sick can make confession and communicate."

Sydonia Magera, a nun from the order of Serving Sisters and Mother Superior over 20 nuns, working in a hospital in Chrzanow, said: "No one is denied religious comfort and there was not a single occurrence of this kind in our hospital. We are never hindered in the performance of our duties."

Jan Kreczmar, the eminent actor, stage-manager and professor at the Actors' College, said: "I cannot find these cases, which are mentioned in the Pope's letter; I see, instead, churches being rebuilt and full of believers as well as priests who, as formerly, carry on their religious duties."
Trybuna Ludu #253, September 14 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

JOURNALIST OF "DAS REICH". Article

On September 12, at a meeting of the so-called Bonn parliament, a certain Prof. Teodor Heuss was elected President of Trizonia, the candidacy being, of course, agreed with the occupying Anglo-Saxon authorities. The choice was of no special importance for the future of the German nation, since the only opposition candidate, who had a chance, was Mr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of German Social-Democracy in the service of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, as nationalistic as Prof. Heuss.

No wonder that all progressive people, members of the puppet parliament of Western Germany, including the communist members, abstained from voting, in order not to disgrace their names by participating in preparation of the future catastrophe of Germany.

The Weimar Republic, established after the first catastrophe of German imperialism, was more modest in the matter and more moderate in its reaction, for a longer time was required for the would-be German republicans to decide to suggest a decidedly

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reactionary candidate for President in the person of old Marshal Hindenburg. At present, in the rump Western German state, the march to the right, with the help of western imperialists, is much faster. For the first President is already a distinct reactionary. Sixty five years old, Prof.Heuss officially belongs to the so-called Free Democratic Party which, in fact, is neither free nor democratic. It aims to subordinate capitalistic Germany to capitalistic America. The past of Prof.Heuss is still more instructive. As member of the pre-war Reichstag, he voted for Hitler's appointment to the government. As a journalist of the disreputable Goebbels paper: "Das Reich" and in the equally reactionary "Die Hilfe", the organ of Mr.Neuman, one of the creators of the imperialistic conception of so-called Middle Europe (German: Mittel Europa), Prof.Heuss admired total war and wrote anti-Polish articles full of Hitlerian chauvinism.

No wonder that, as soon as he was elected President, he declared, with traditional German megalomania, that not only Germany but primarily Europe, need a strong Germany. It is not a long way from that address to the slogan: "Deutschland, über alles", the song which is again considered the national hymn of Western Germany, although its idea has twice brought Germany to defeat.

Kurjer Codzienny #253, and others (75 lines) Verbatim

SCOTLAND STILL THE SCENE OF EXPLOITATION Article
LUXURIOUS LIFE OF THE RICH AND MISERY OF
WORKING MASSES. London, August.

Even if we disregard political problems, which have caused Scotland's loss of independence and her union with England, we still see that five million inhabitants of that country live in conditions which are full of contradictions.

Misery, which has left such deep traces on Scotch life, is quite different in the Highlands than in industrial centers. In the Highlands one can meet extremely primitive forms of "crofter" life. Crofters are small Scotch farmers, living in deeply sunken cottages, surrounded by a grim landscape and barren fields. On the contrary, in industrial towns, in the midst of all the pleasures of modern life, the great majority of people spend their life in gloomy alleys, so called "slums".

Scotland, like all poor countries in the world, each year watches her sons and daughters emigrate in search of jobs and bread. At present, about 20,000,000 Scottish people live abroad, i.e. four times more than in the homeland.

Scotland's industry is rather large and it supports 80% of the population. Wool weaving mills are most important; heavy industry is based on Lanarkshire coal and iron ore, extracted also on the Eastern coast.

But it is especially for the ship-yards on the Clyde that Scottish industry is famous.

This industry also has its dark sides. Scottish industrial towns still remember the dreadful years of mass unemployment in the period between the two wars.

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The Scotch worker class, which has not forgotten these cruel sufferings and misery, is more radical than the population in other British industrial districts. Scotch workers are more class conscious and ready to fight for their rights than English workers.

Living conditions of the Scotch people are extremely poor but the London Government does not care for their improvement.

In order to combat this misery, one must first liquidate the feudal system, still prevailing in that country.

The housing shortage in Scotland is very acute. Not enough houses are constructed to satisfy current needs and the housing shortage is constantly increasing.

The London authorities have completely ignored Scotland in their economic plans. London still treats Scotland as a country where the population can be exploited, in order to increase the profits of Lords and English big businessmen. Kurjer Godzienny #245, September 6 only Excerpts (187 lines)

ATOMIC SYMPTOMS Article

Atomic energy production is a splendid business and brings enormous profit to American producers. Millions of bodies, about which the warmongers dream, are already capitalised in millions of dollars. The atomic machine is a complicated mechanism which emits coins on one side and the poisoned miasma of death on the other.

The machine must move unceasingly and be constantly oiled, for otherwise it would stop. No wonder that atomic producers take every care to popularise the atomic bomb by all means and to make it an indispensable item of every day life. It is a matter of producing an "atomic style", a kind of atomic manner, a new manner of thinking. We can already observe that state of affairs in America's everyday life. The following note in "Readers Digest" is very characteristic.

"The atomic bomb pattern is most popular in all lines of fashion. It is specially fashionable on men's ties. The latest fashion are hand painted ties, representing the atomic bomb explosion on Bikini Island. Similar patterns can be seen on ladies' evening gowns and even on ladies' underwear." Is it eccentricity? No, it is most probably something more. That gruesome fashion is a very gloomy symptom. (36 lines) Verbatim Kuznica, #37 (209) Sept.18 only

RE-POLONIZATION COURSES OF POLISH WESTERN ASSOCIATION REVIVED Domestic Despatch

Solemn inauguration of the second year of re-Polonization courses for repatriates and the autochthonous population, took place in the recreation center of the Polish Western Association in Szczecin. This year's courses will be attended by over 150 persons. Trybuna Ludu #253, Sept.14 only (7 lines) Verbatim

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REASONS FOR SENTENCE UPON TRAITOROUS PRIESTS. Domestic despatch

As we already reported yesterday, two priests, Roman Gradolewski and Alojzy Hoszycki, both former Gestapo agents, now under court trial in Lodz, were sentenced to death and forfeiture of honorary civic rights in perpetuity.

In its voluminous reasons for the sentence, the court stated that the course of the trial had fully disclosed that both defendants were guilty of the crime of treason against the nation, having acted as confidential agents for the Gestapo and revealed members of underground organizations and persons listening to foreign radio broadcasts - to the German authorities.

Heedless of national interest and actuated by their hostile attitude towards everything that is progressive or furthers the interest of broad people's masses, those reactionary priests associated themselves with humanity's most terrible foe in order to prevent the wrecking of fascism.

Passing on an appraisal of Rev. Roman Gradolewski's crimes, the court stated that the chief motive for his criminal activities was to be found in his craving for easy gain, a hostile attitude towards the Polish nation and towards everything progressive and his hatred of the Soviet Union.

The court found that the defendant's arguments in justification of his conduct, alleging that he had betrayed the Polish nation with the best intention of serving that nation in the "underground", were hypocritical and inconsistent with truth. Also, the defendant's other assertion to the effect that the Germans had forced him to enroll on the list of German nationals and to do business with the Gestapo were found by the court to be hypocritical.

It follows clearly from defendant Hoszycki's testimony that both indicted priests had, with full deliberation, performed the functions of Gestapo confidential agents and contributed to the imprisonment of more than 20 persons, two of whom had died as a result of tortures suffered in prisons and concentration camps.

In consideration of the above and in pursuance of the decree concerning penalties for Hitlerite war criminals, the court meted out the supreme penalty to both defendants. Polska Zbrojna, #253, September 15, and others, 58 lines-verbatim

PSYCHIC DEPRESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN. Foreign despatch

London, Sept. 14 - (PAP) - The British Press of to-day concentrates its attention on the results of the Washington conference. The entire press states that the Washington agreement does not solve the economic crisis of Great Britain. The rightist "Daily Mail" writes that the official announcement concerning the results of the Washington conference hides the truth from the nation. Namely, it tries to create the illusion that the crisis has been averted. The situation, in reality, is quite different. The crisis continues. The "Daily Mail" further states that Cripps and Bevin made a secret agreement in Washington, the contents of which

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signify complete capitulation to American demands. The agreement is of a secret character because the British government desires to keep secret the fact of its capitulation and the fact that it has sold the British Empire to the United States.

Other papers, such as the "Financial Times" and the "News Chronicle", stress that devaluation of the pound sterling must occur sooner or later as a result of the Washington conference. It is true that the American government did not directly demand the devaluation of the pound sterling but, in an indirect manner, it intends to force the British government to devaluation. The conferences of the International Monetary Fund are proof of this because, under the guise of "European currency revaluation in relation to the dollar", the devaluation of the pound sterling was there placed on the agenda.

Gazeta Handlowa, #219, Sept. 15 and others, 45 lines-verbatim

TRANSFER OF SOCIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND STATE. Domestic despatch

According to instructions from the chancery of the State Council, local governments have commenced the transfer to the State of those social welfare establishments which are to be operated by the Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare.

At the same time, local county governments will take over from the state 27 homes for adults, among others, the Adults' Home at Legi (province of Bialystok) with 160 places, at Rzepczyn (county of Bialogard) with 100 places, at Klodzko (115 places) and Swidwin (100 places).

During September and October, 11 Mother and Child's Homes and 41 Child's Homes, among others, the Boduen Home in Warsaw (200 places) and the Child's Home in Lodz (250 places), Bialystok (100 places), Klanpew (100 places) and Mienia (100 places) will be taken over by the Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare.

Rzeczpospolita, #253, Sept. 14, only, 25 lines-verbatim

SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENT IN U.S.

Article

There is great animation and movement in American universities in all branches of science. Not because of new discoveries and inventions but because of the purity of American science and defense against dangerous democratic influences. Schools are introducing a solemn oath for professors, which they must take if they do not want to lose their posts and teaching licenses. The texts of these oaths vary greatly. They usually depend upon the ingeniousness of manufacturers and rich merchants supporting the University with great endowments.

"Since I pay, I can make demands" is the slogan of university patrons. The Supervising Council of California University requires all lecturers to swear that "they never supported and never believed in the aims of organisations which desire a social revolution". The parliament of the State of Illinois went further; it requires dismissal of students who refuse to sign an "anti-communist declaration". The parliamentary commission asked for abolition of tax

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reduction in relation to those universities which tolerate any dangerous groups.

Mr. Frank B. Ober, patron of the famous Harvard University, threatened to stop subsidies if "drastic steps" are not taken to dismiss "disloyal" lecturers. The reason for this is Mr. Shapley, professor of astronomy who presided over the Peace Congress in New York. Ideological control over all university text-books has also been required. In this way, producers of tinned meat and chewing gum will control scientific work in the sphere of astronomy and Assyriology. In one word, the United States is enjoying a Golden Age of science.
Kuznica, #37 (209), Sept. 18, only, 45 lines-verbatim

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Article

One of the greatest American papers, closely connected with the State Department, "The New York Times", which likes to write on democracy, recently provided interesting evidence of freedom of speech. Not long ago the paper sent Mr. Alan Humbaracci as its special correspondent, to Turkey, which is under special care of the United States. Mr. Humbaracci was to submit news for the use of anti-communist propaganda, regardless of truth or facts. But the paper had no luck, for Mr. Humbaracci is a decent man and could lie.

The journalist's correspondence described stealing and cheating of the Turkish government, misery of the peasants and bribery in the state administration. "The pillar of democracy", as Mr. Truman used to call Turkey, was not at all attractive in the despatches of the American correspondent. No wonder, that none of Mr. Alan Humbaracci's articles appeared in the "New York Times". At the end, the journalist was dismissed by the paper and had to leave Turkey.

Kuznica, #37, Sept. 18 only, 27 lines-verbatim

MOTOR INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

In August the plants subordinate to the Central Management of the Motor Industry exceeded the plan for "Star" motor-truck production by 8%, "Ursus" heavy tractors by 28%, bicycles by 7%, electric-driven heavy sewing machines, destined for the garment industry, by 33% and internal combustion engines for agricultural purposes by 4%.

Gazeta Handlowa, #13, Sept. 14, only, 12 lines-verbatim

WHEAT AND BARLEY IN PAYMENT OF LAND TAXES.

Domestic despatch

According to an order by the Plenipotentiary for land tax affairs, farmers who have an insufficient quantity of rye, required for payment of the second instalment of the land tax, may pay with wheat or barley providing the grain is from this year's crop and complies with the standards, established by the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Rzeczpospolita, #253, Sept. 14, and others, 19 lines-excerpts

ANNEX: MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A" No. 60 of Sept. 7, 1949
contains the following items:-

Part I. General Matters

Item 810 - Instruction of the Minister of Finance amending the instruction of March 17, 1949 concerning per diem allowances and hotel expenses for officials travelling on official business, for delegates and for persons transferred for service abroad.

Announcements of the Chairman of the Central Warsaw Reconstruction Council concerning:-

- Item 811 - approval of local zoning plans.
- Item 812 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area occupied by the house at Ordynacka Street No. 12.
- Item 813 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area extending between Lomzynska and Lochowska Streets.
- Item 814 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area extending between Grojecka and Jasielska Streets.
- Item 815 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area covering Marszalkowska-East.
- Item 816 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area covering Dzialdowska and Wolska Streets.
- Item 817 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area covering Bema Street.
- Item 818 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area extending between Zygmuntowska - Ratuszowa and Jagiellonska Streets.
- Item 819 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area occupied by the "Faulinow" settlement.
- Item 820 - approval of the local zoning plan for the area occupied by the house at Feksal Street No. 17.

Part II. Matters of National Economy.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING:-

- Item 821 - amending instruction of June 11, 1948 concerning the creation of a State enterprise to be known as: "United Polish Shipyards".
- Item 822 - approving the charter of a State enterprise to be known as: "United Polish Shipyards".

Instructions of the Minister of Domestic Trade imposing compulsory State administration on the following enterprises:-

- Item 823 - Tin container factory owned by the "W.O.B. Tin

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container factory" Co.Ltd., at Owsiana 14, Warsaw.

Item 824 - Tinned food and food product factory at Owsiana 12, Warsaw, as well as wine, alcoholic beverages and colonial produce stores at Bracka 22 and Francuska 14 owned by the Company known as: "Bracia Pakulscy".

Item 825 - Tin container factory at Owsiana 14, Warsaw, owned by the "Korona Tin Container Co. Ltd."

Item 826 - Instruction of the Minister of the Agricultural and Food Industry concerning the formation of administrative combines in the sugar industry.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Thursday, Sept. 15, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

EXCOMMUNICATION AND REPRISALS ARE NOT COMPATIBLE WITH CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES. DECLARATION BY CHRISTIAN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL IN POLAND. Domestic despatch

The delegation in Poland of the above Council submitted the following declaration to the Premier: "In connection with the Vatican edict, threatening excommunication for social and political opinions, we unanimously declare that the application of excommunication and of similar reprisals is incompatible with the spirit of the Gospel and with Christian principles. The Holy Scriptures clearly and explicitly separate man's duties toward God and his duties toward the State.

"We do not find any directives in the Gospel which would forbid us to belong to a political party which implements the principle of social justice and of peace among nations. We greeted, with the greatest appreciation, the decree concerning protection for freedom of conscience and religion, ensuring to all, not only full religious freedom, but also effective defense against every discrimination.

"We are convinced that the decree, energetically and consistently enforced, will prevent the enemies of progress from misusing religion to undermine the foundations of the State, from poisoning the spirit of freedom and that it will contribute to unification of the Polish nation for the great feat of reconstructing the country and of building People's Poland."
 Zycie Warszawy, #254, Sept. 15, and others, 36 lines-verbatim

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT COMMUNICATION OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL. Domestic despatch

The Communication Officers' Training School was opened in 1944 at Zamosc. It developed from the 67th. Communication Reserve Battalion which had arrived in Lublin from Buturlinovka. Thanks to the Soviet Army's disinterested help, the School obtained instructors and - complete technical equipment. In spite of great difficulties, the School was set in operation within less than a month.

Every year, the school graduated many trained officers, highly qualified in radiotechnology, teletechnology and radiotelegraphy.

The latest graduation ceremony, the tenth one in succession - was celebrated in an unusually solemn strain, after full success in training at a summer camp.

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More than a hundred cadets stood at attention in expectation of the momentous instant....

After three years of work they reached the first step of military knowledge....

Brigadier General Malinowski, accompanied by Colonel Janiszewski, reviewed the school company....

After the distribution of certificates conferring officers' rank, Brigadier General Malinowski delivered a cordial address to the population and to the newly graduated officers.

The event ended with a parade, the opening of a training ground, a joint soldiers' dinner and artistic performances.
Polska Zbrojna #253, September 15, only (115 lines) Excerpts

POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WITHOUT
PERMIT IS FORBIDDEN.

Domestic Despatch

After every war a certain quantity of arms and ammunition passes into improper hands. It should be remembered that whoever carelessly keeps weapons and ammunition, found accidentally, is liable to severe penalties. It is forbidden to manufacture, collect and keep firearms, ammunition and explosives without permission of the appropriate authorities.

Whoever possesses weapons or ammunition, without permission of the appropriate public authorities, is liable to imprisonment for not less than five years and, in serious cases, the Court may impose a sentence of life imprisonment or even death. Except in cases when the culprit came into possession of weapons through carelessness or ignorance, the possession of weapons rouses a justified suspicion that the possessor of a weapon intended to use it in a manner contrary to penal law.

The argument that weapons are kept for personal safety, as defense against bandits, does not sound convincing. No one should, therefore, hesitate as to what to do when finding weapons or ammunition. He should immediately report to the nearest Citizens Militia station and surrender the objects which he found.
Dziennik Ludowy #252, Sept. 15, 1949 only (37 lines) Verbatim

CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE USSR

Domestic Despatch

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Association, attached to the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Worker Party (48 Mokotowska Street) announces that a general meeting of members is to take place on September 16 at 6 P.M.

A report entitled: "Cultural achievements of the USSR" will be delivered by Comrade Ignacy Henner at the meeting.

A Soviet film entitled "Music and Love", will be shown after the meeting.
Trybuna Ludu #254, September 15 only (15 lines) Verbatim

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RESULTS OF ISSUE OF PERMANENT
SL MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Domestic Despatch

The issuing of permanent membership cards has been almost concluded. It is now only necessary to assemble data for complete registration of permanent members of the Peasant Party (SL) in the Provinces and in the entire country. The initial task of County Branches was to distribute application forms among party cells for permanent membership cards. Not all Branches have adequately fulfilled that task. The cells should have held special meetings to recommend candidates for permanent party membership. But, as it happened, applications for membership passed into the wrong hands. The principle must be enforced that applications should be issued only to such members as are recommended by local party Councils and who will appreciate the receipt of applications as a privilege.

During the distribution of applications, we have noticed whispered hostile propaganda, aimed at intimidating applicants for permanent membership in the Peasant Party. There were even nonsensical rumours, aimed at spreading confusion, alleging that the signing of applications means renunciation of religious practices. It is superfluous to explain the stupidity and hostility of acts of this kind.

A permanent membership card should and must be held by all members who work for stabilisation of the accomplishments of People's Poland and who build the foundations of the system of complete social justice.

(By Jan Urban, Chief of the Personnel Section in the Executive of the Peasant Party in Poznan).
Dziennik Ludowy #252, Sept.15,1949 only (184 lines) Excerpts

TWO SS (GERMAN DEFENSE TROOPS) GENERALS
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR BEFORE POLISH COURT

Domestic Despatch

The Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland is now collecting evidence against the SS (Schutz-Staffel) general and the former SS and police commander in the Lublin District, Sporenberg, the former military commandant of Lublin, SS General Moser, both now in the Lublin prison and other war criminals.

The Commission's work embraces local investigations and examination of German documents, which are proof of the occupant's planned criminal activity in the Lublin region.
Trybuna Ludu #254, September 15 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

BANDIT SENTENCED TO DEATH

Domestic Despatch

A gang of robbers operated in Limanowa and Nowy Sacz counties for a long time. They committed attacks on Citizens' Militia Men and many robberies. The bandits have been arrested and tried by the Regional Military Court in Krakow. After examination of defendants and numerous witnesses, the Court sentenced Jan Fraczek to death, Mózef Kozuch to life imprisonment, Marian Pasiut and Stanislaw Jasica to 12 years and Jan Nawalaniec to 7 years. The court took into consideration that Pasiut was only 17 at the time of his criminal activity. J. Wierzycki, who accidentally cooperated with the gang, was sentenced to years of imprisonment.
Dziennik Polski #252, Sept.15 only (24 lines) Verbatim

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SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF LAND. Domestic Despatch

In the period from September 15 to October 15 social classification (appraisal of agricultural value) of land will be effected in all villages.

In connection with the development of planned agricultural economy, there is an urgent need for detailed data on the value of tilled land, meadows and pastures. The data may also be used in future for an equitable assessment of taxes and for all regional land improvement work, afforestation, etc. during the six-year plan.

Township, county and provincial commissions and a Chief Commission, composed of experts and of social organizations (representatives of political parties and of the Peasant Self-Help Association) have been appointed for the classification of land. The Commissions are working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform and its regional organs, which supervise the entire work. All Commissions include representatives of the Peasant Party (SL).

In villages, the classification teams are composed of two persons: an expert (for example, the township agronomist or township secretary) and a representative of the social factor (for example, an SL or PZPR Secretary, a representative of the Township National Council or a Peasant Self-Help representative, etc.)

Classification of land will be made at public village meetings. Every owner of a farm will declare:

- (a) the size of his land;
- (b) the size of his tilled land, pastures, afforested land, water area and fallow land;
- (c) the area of each type of land.

The members of the village meeting should make their observations, if they know that someone is making a false report about the size of his farm or class of land. The verification of declarations lies in the village's interest because, whoever willfully gives wrong information concerning the size or value of his landholding, thereby evades taxation, which then burdens other inhabitants of the village. This is the reason why classification will be made at public meetings, in order to prevent fraud. The Classification Commission will take into consideration the opinion of assembled neighbors. Classification teams will possess survey data and registers which will enable correction of false reports, made by landholders. Special attention must be given at meetings to prevent rich peasants, who as a rule own better land, from giving low estimates of their land and thereby avoiding taxation, which would then put an additional burden on small and middle-class peasants. No earth analyses or excavations will be made during the classification of land. There are no men, time and money available now for that purpose. But the classification must be carried out in a correct manner. For that reason, the classification team, prior to the village meeting, should make an inspection of the fields, together with village heads and experienced trustworthy farmers selected, in agreement with the local activists, from among small and middle-class peasants, both party and non-party members. Tilled land, meadows and pastures will be divided into six classes. Dziennik Ludowy #252, Sept.15 only (344 lines)

Excerpts

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FROM PEOPLES' DEMOCRACY TO
SOCIALISM.

Foreign Despatch

An article by F. Konstantinov appeared in the Soviet paper "Pravda". Owing to the character of the problems mentioned in it, we print it in Polish Press Agency condensation.

The Soviet Army not only liberated Eastern and Southern European countries but saved them from Anglo-American imperialist occupation and gave them full opportunity to decide their own fate. The political and economic help continuously given to people's democracies enable them to overcome external isolation and promotes further development.

"Pravda" writes that the state, in its class essence in people's democracies, is one of the forms of proletarian dictatorship. The necessity and inevitability of proletarian dictatorship in the transition from socialism to communism is an axiom for every Marxist. People's democracies have entered the path of socialism and it is impossible to follow that path without proletarian dictatorship. In order to maintain the power already gained - "Pravda" writes - in order to strengthen it and to make it unconquerable, the people's democratic structure must fulfill three main tasks, three basic functions of proletarian dictatorship, described by comrade Stalin: "a) to break resistance of landowners and capitalists by revolutionary overthrow and expropriation, to liquidate all their efforts to restore capitalist power, (b) to organize the state structure so as to bring the whole working class together with the proletariat and to lead that work in the direction of preparing for class liquidation and class destruction, (c) to arm the revolution, to organize a revolutionary army for the fight against external enemies, for the fight against imperialism.

The communist and worker parties in people's democracies - "Pravda" states - wage a consistent war for their ideology and to strengthen their organisation, expel all accidental, inimical and opportunistic elements from their ranks. These parties are leading a decisive fight against nationalism, the principal danger to socialist development of people's democracies - "Pravda" states.

Gazeta Ludowa #219, Sept. 15 and others (314 lines) Excerpts

TRUMAN'S GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ATMOSPHERE
OF HATRED AND SUPERSTITION IN U.S. Speech by Henry Wallace.
New York (PAP) Foreign Despatch

Three years ago, on September 12, Henry Wallace delivered a speech in which he condemned the cold war policy and stressed the necessity of cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. On the third anniversary, a reception was organized in honour of Wallace. Over 1,500 leaders and activists of the Progressive Party and trade unions, as well as representatives of intellectuals and liberal professions, attended the party. Henry Wallace called on the assembled to participate actively in the pre-election campaign, preceding municipal elections in New York. "It is Marcantonio", said Wallace, "who should be the Mayor of New York". Wallace emphatically stigmatized the fact that, in the U.S., civic rights are violated, citizens are illegally imprisoned, Negroes are living in a state of constant discrimination and fear and people are dismissed from their posts because of party membership, race or religion. Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #254, Sept. 15 and others (79 lines)

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BRITISH WORKERS ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS. Foreign despatch

London. Throughout Britain, numerous meetings of railwaymen are taking place. The decision of the State Arbitration Tribunal, rejecting demands for a wage increase for lower-paid railway workers, is being discussed. Speakers stress that British railwaymen are the first victims of the Washington agreement, which provides for lowering the living standard of the working people.

The London District Council of the NUR (National Union of Railwaymen), representing 50,000 workers, unanimously decided to adopt slow-down tactics, starting the middle of next week.

London - Representatives of 54,000 bus and tramway drivers and conductors in London and the environs demand a wage increase, in view of increased living costs.

London - As a result of rejection of demands for a wage increase, 3,000 Lanarkshire (Scotland) coal miners have gone on strike Trybuna Ludu, #254, September 15 and others, 36 lines-verbatim

SIGNING OF RADIOPHONY AGREEMENT BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY.

Foreign despatch

Budapest - A ceremonial signing of an agreement concerning mutual collaboration between Polish and Hungarian broadcasting organizations took place at the Embassy of the Polish Republic.

On behalf of Poland, the agreement was signed by Zygmunt Mlynarski, program director, and Roman Jasinski, musical director. On behalf of Hungary - by Bares, president of the Hungarian Radio, and Sirmal, general manager. In celebration of the signing of the agreement, Dr. Henry Minc, charge d'affaires of the Polish Republic, gave a reception at the Embassy.

Polska Zbrojna, #253, September 15 and others, 15 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

24,300,000 CUBIC METRES OF GAS.

Domestic despatch

175 gas producing plants, which are under the supervision of the Central Management of Power Supply, in August produced 24,341,730 cubic metres of gas, 35,452 tons of coke and 2,208,639 kgs. of tar.

As compared with July of this year, production of gas as well as of by-products (coke and tar) increased considerably. Gas production increased by more than 300,000 cubic metres, coke production by nearly 700 tons and tar production by nearly 120,000 kgs.

The best results were achieved by gas plants in the districts of the Warsaw, Bydgoszcz-Torun and Lower Silesian Associations. Rzeczpospolita, #254, Sept. 15 only, 21 lines-verbatim

FAT INDUSTRY EXCEEDED PLAN BY 9.5% IN AUGUST.

Domestic despatch

According to the latest statistics, the state fat industry employs 6,851 persons in 36 establishments. The August production plan was exceeded by 9.5% by establishments responsible to the Central Management of the Fat Industry.

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In individual sections, the production plan was exceeded considerably in respect of almost all kinds of goods. The most important articles were: processed seeds 6,786 tons (as compared with 6,240 tons in July, 1949), raw edible oil 3,266 tons (as compared with 3,350 tons in July, 1949), refined and condensed fat 2,861 tons (as compared with 2,570 tons in July, 1949), margarine 1700 tons (as compared with 1,640 tons in July, 1949), various kinds of soap 4,166 tons (as compared with 1,400 tons in July, 1949).

Besides the above goods, a large amount of glycerine, bone and hide glue, stearin and various cosmetics was produced.

The results of the production plan for August, added to figures for previous months, provide assurance that the commitment to execute the annual plan and the three-year plan ahead of schedule will be carried out.

Rzeczpospolita, #254, September 15 only, 35 lines-verbatim

STEADILY INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE FATS. Domestic despatch

Before the war, Poland was behind nearly all other European countries in consumption of edible fats. Annual consumption of edible fats per capita was between 8.5 and 9.5 kgs. Consumption for technical or economic purposes amounted to not more than about 1.4 kg. In other European countries the index of fat consumption was between 16 kgs. in Czechoslovakia and 30 kgs. in Scandinavian countries, while consumption for technical purposes was from 3 to 7 kgs.

This year, in spite of devastation caused by the war (a considerable reduction in the number of cattle and hogs) consumption of edible fats per capita is already approaching 7.5 kgs.

The six-year plan provides for an increase in consumption of edible fats to 12 kgs., made up of 9.9 kgs. of animal fats and 2.1 kgs. of vegetable fats.

Rzeczpospolita, #254, Sept. 15 only, 25 lines-verbatim

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES INCREASING STEADILY.

Domestic despatch

The agricultural machinery and implement industry in August of this year produced, among other things, more than 3,000 ploughs, more than 10,000 harrows, more than 1,200 ordinary and tractor cultivators, 520 weeding machines, 539 seeding machines (for grain and fertilizers), 155 horse-drawn raking machines, 125 potato digging machines, 539 threshing machines of various types, 954 winnowing machines, 1,142 chaff cutting machines, 316 steam potato boilers, 781 horse gins and 101 harvesters.

Apart from agricultural machines, 22,054 items of various agricultural equipment were produced with a total weight of 2,713 tons.

Besides the above, establishments operated by the motor industry, in August of this year produced 714 seeding machines and 70 spraying machines.

Rzeczpospolita, #254, Sept. 15 only, 23 lines-excerpts

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TAX ON WAR PROFITS IN CONNECTION WITH REFUND OF OLD DEBTS AT THEIR
NOMINAL VALUE. Domestic despatch

The decree concerning repayment of outstanding financial obligations (Journal of Laws No. 45), including "prewar debts", was based on the principle of nominal value of financial obligations, i.e. the same amount of zlotys, which appears on the bill of exchange, mortgage, deed, etc. should be refunded. The decree also stipulated that debts in gold currency should be refunded in current zlotys on the basis of one present zloty for a gold zloty. Debts contracted in foreign currencies should be converted into Polish currency, according to official rates of exchange.

In connection with the above decree, a change in the decree concerning the special tax on war profits has been announced. The object is to tax the profits derived by the debtor as the result of paying off his debts at their nominal value. The tax applies to profits derived by the debtor from the re-payment of financial obligations, contracted prior to August 31, 1944 and not paid off by June 30, 1945. The tax is a multiple of the nominal sum, contained in the obligation constituting the basis of assessment, calculated as follows:

1. for small craftsmen, a multiple of 10.
2. for health service, technical service and liberal profession workers, a multiple of 20.
3. for industry, trade, financial capital, estates, the sale of property and property rights, a multiple of 40.
4. for owners of agricultural farms (depending on basis of assessment) a multiple of 10 to 40.
5. for owners of real estate and other persons outside the above mentioned groups, a multiple of 30.

The tax is to be paid as follows: 40% when submitting returns, i.e. by October 15, 1949; the next 40% by December 1 and the balance, i.e. 20% within a month from the receipt of the decision establishing the amount of the financial obligation.

Persons liable to this tax are required to submit returns to the appropriate Treasury Bureau by October 15, 1949.
Zycie Warszawy, #254, Sept. 15, and others, 107 lines-excerpts

MORE FOODSTUFFS.

Domestic despatch

In August of this year, the food industry production plan was exceeded to a considerable degree in many cases. The fermentation industry produced 230,000 hectolitres of beer, i.e. 49% in excess of the amount planned, 2,755 hectolitres of wine, i.e. 11% in excess of the amount planned and 15,321 hectolitres of fruit must, i.e. 26% in excess of the amount planned. The confectionery industry produced 1,956 tons of various sweets, i.e. 13% in excess of the amount planned and 293 tons of chocolate, i.e. 26% in excess of the amount planned. In the coffee substitute branch, production amounted to 2,212 tons and the plan was exceeded by 10%. Production of baking powder and pudding powder amounted to 193 tons, i.e. 74% in excess of the plan.
Rzeczpospolita, #254, Sept. 15 only, 19 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

STRIKE CAMPAIGN ON
BRITISH RAILWAYS,
London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

Meetings continue to take place in England, at which railwaymen demand official support for the strike campaign on the part of trade union authorities. The administration of state railways stated on Monday that it will accept the decision of the arbitration court, which has uncompromisingly rejected the demand of the railwaymen's union for increased wages. The railway administration did not repeat its previous offer to slightly increase the wages of railway worker groups receiving the lowest pay. The section of the railwaymen's union in Oak, representing 800 members of the union, passed a resolution demanding proclamation of a general railway strike. Other sections demand that a "work slow-down" and "no overtime" campaign should be started immediately. Three or four hundred workers in various railway districts have already started a campaign on their own. 2,000 workers of the London underground railway have passed a resolution calling for an organized work slow-down on all railways throughout the country.

Tuesday night a meeting was held by delegates of 50,000 railwaymen of the London district.

The managers of the union are making an effort to temporize and to prevent railwaymen from taking unauthorized action before the central executive has taken an official stand.
Slowo Powszechna #249 Sept.14 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

GRADUATION EXERCISES IN ARTILLERY
OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.
GENERAL POPLAWSKI AMONG GRADUATES. Domestic Despatch

Graduation exercises in the Artillery Officers' Training School took place recently. They were attended by numerous representatives of military and civil authorities, headed by the Vice-Minister of National Defense, General Poplawski. Also town and village shockworkers witnessed the promotion of workers' and peasants' sons to the rank of officers in the re-born Polish Army.

When addressing the promoted officers, General Poplawski called upon them to never cease to study and to train soldiers to strengthen the defensive power of People's Poland. After his speech, General Poplawski presented valuable prizes to several newly promoted officers, whose work had been especially distinguished.
Trybuna Ludu #253, September 14 and others (24 lines) Verbatim

WE REDUCE DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN IMPORTS Domestic Despatch
Dzierżonów

On Oct.1 the first Polish lactose factory will be opened. Its production will release us from the need to import this product.
Zycie Warszawy #253, Sept.14 only (6 lines) Verbatim

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IN MRS. ZOFIA'S LITTLE GARDEN Article

I am raking my brain to discover what we have done, as a newspaper, to make the "Voice of America" feel so piqued and wounded. After all, we always take pains to emphasize its strength, the impressive degree of its deviation from truth and its remarkable ignorance of the mentality of Polish listeners. Why, then, this unabated wrath of the powerful "Voice of America" (annual budget about \$40,000,000) against an inconspicuous newspaper behind the "iron curtain"?

Has the "Voice of America" still a grudge against us for the publicity we gave to the American poet-laureate, Mr. Ezra Loomis Pound? We have impartially stated his irrefutable titles to fame: that he is a notorious fascist; that, during the war, he entered Mussolini's service; that he was sentenced by default by an American Court for high treason (this was overlooked by the "Voice of America" in its polemic fervour). We have loyally quoted the correction made by the "Voice of America" that: acknowledged as the greatest poet in the United States, Mr. Ezra Pound (1) is in a lunatic asylum and (2) that the jury awarding the highest American prize for poetry has bestowed that prize on a fascist lunatic solely by "objective appraisal of the value of his poems, from the standpoint of every civilised community." All this we repeated in due time after the "Voice of America."

Why, then, does the "Voice of America" persist in its anger? The old Roman poet, Horace, a poet obviously much inferior to the American poet-laureate, said carelessly once upon a time: "Ira furor brevis est" (Anger is madness of brief duration.) The silly man did not know the "Voice of America."

Will, what can we do? Since the "Voice of America" pitilessly crushes us so often, let us try to put up some defense.

Recently the "Voice of America" broadcast an interview with Mr. Francis Wazeter, "one of the prominent leaders of the Congress of Americans of Polish Descent, Chairman of the New York district of the Congress and of numerous Polish organizations."

During the interview, the manifold chairman repeatedly gave vent to his vehement feelings against "Zycie Warszawy" and to his unfavorable opinion of "Zycie Warszawy." "This wanton Warsaw daily", he said, "on orders from Moscow, of course, has written that discrimination is, allegedly, being applied in the United States against Americans of Slav descent". Mr. Francis Wazeter stated with authority that such "accusations are simply ridiculous in the face of American reality"....

One moment, please. Without presuming, we want to ask Mr. Francis Wazeter, as the manifold chairman of Polish organization in America, to do something for us: will he be good enough to announce statistics showing the percentage of Americans of Polish descent highly placed in the political and economic life of the United States, in liberal professions, in profitable trade, etc. as well as the percentage of such persons among WORKERS RECEIVING THE LOWEST WAGES AND DOING THE HARDEST WORK.

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Will he also be good enough to announce similar statistics in regard to Americans, for instance, of German or Irish descent?

We should be curious to know how he would account for the fact that Americans of Polish descent are among the most neglected and, unfortunately, the least influential groups of population in the United States.

This fact may be partially explained, without offending Mr. Wazeter, by the "talents" and wisdom of Mr. Rozmarek and Company.

For the time being, Mr. Franciszek Wazeter is willing to admit that certain organizations of Americans of Slav descent like, for example, the "Congress of American Slavs" are carefully "watched" by the American authorities. But, he says, that serves them right! (i.e. not the American authorities but those Slav organizations). They are communists, of course! As proof of "subversive" activity of progressive Slav organizations in the United States, Mr. Franciszek Wazeter mentions a "Source which, at least for 'Zycie Warszawy', should be highly authoritative." Verbatim.

This source is the "secret instruction" of the Polish Government, surrendered to the American authorities by General Modelski, Mikolajczyk's pupil, former Polish Military Attaché in Warsaw, an American provocateur and spy, author of inept forgeries.

Mr. Franciszek Wazeter has obviously forgotten that the disreputable General Modelski is... a slightly obsolete model, withdrawn from circulation by the American counter-espionage service itself.

In conclusion a couple of words about the invaluable Mrs. "Zofia Zielinska" whose sweet voice falls in such perfect harmony with the band of the "Voice of America". She was personally piqued by the fact that "Zycie" took the liberty of publishing a picture of a photographic exhibition in the waiting-room of the Warsaw Central Railway Station, displayed under the slogan: "USSR helps Poland". Mrs. "Zofia" who at one time was highly indignant because... maps of the USSR were published in Poland, has now remarked caustically that "as is well known, gratitude for the eastern neighbor is being cultivated with much zeal in the Warsaw garden" while the activity of such organizations as, for instance, UNRRA "is being carefully concealed from the Poles."

We regret very much that we feel compelled to point out to this exquisite lady that she has told an ordinary (not to say, imprudent) lie. If I were to enumerate here the headlines of articles, reports and pictures devoted to the activity of UNRRA, which appeared in our paper alone, if I were to recall even briefly the reception given to La Guardia in Poland, the medals with which UNRRA representatives were decorated in Poland and official words of appreciation spoken by representatives of the Polish Government, there would be too much material for... several programs of the "Voice of America."

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Let us mention, however, that the financial share of the United States in UNRRA - which we used to emphasize until it was withdrawn at a difficult period for Poland - was simply the duty of a country, which made money on the war, towards the country whose capital lost more men and women than the United States on all fronts together.

However, certain truths will never blossom in Mrs. "Zofia's" and the "Voice of America's" garden.
 Zycie Warszawy #250 Sept. 11 (210 lines) Verbatim
 (Note: Excerpts from the above article appeared in the Summary for Sept. 14, 1949).

TOUCHSTONE

Lead Editorial

The verbatim report of President Bierut's conversation with a large group of clergymen, which was published on Sunday, could have astonished only those who credulously believed hostile propaganda spread, for instance, by such authoritative "Catholic" sources as the "Voice of America" or the London BBC.

Hostile propaganda, characterized by animosity towards Poland's achievements and Poland's development, has been saying over and over again that, allegedly, a tragic dilemma exists in Poland: either loyalty to the state or "fidelity to religion".

To corroborate his words, President Bierut could have referred to numerous previous statements of the Polish Government and not only to words but also to legislative and administrative measures, guaranteeing all citizens of the Polish Republic full freedom of conscience and religious practices.

Some of the clergymen, received by President Bierut, complained about certain instructions and difficulties, arising in field work, between the clergy and local administrative authorities, about speeches by "village politicians" (as defined by Rev. Capecki) unjustly injurious to the whole of the clergymen.

President Bierut replied by pointing to the actual source of these difficulties, jarrings and speeches. It is clear that mistrust was engendered by the hostile attitude of a part of the church hierarchy and of the clergy towards People's Poland. "The pulpit should not be a place for anti-state propaganda", said the President.

In conclusion President Bierut made clear once again an essential condition for stabilization of relations between the state and church, i.e. the requirement that the church hierarchy and the clergy should abandon political fights in which they make unfair use of religious feelings.

Should this minimum, demanded by the state, be rejected, it would be evidence of a desire to bring about an artificially created internal struggle, not with the object of "defending religion", which is in no danger from anyone or anything, but

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with the object of carrying out the instructions of foreign elements, hostile to Poland, for the latter's benefit.

Therefore, the talks proceeding between the Government and the Episcopate are the touchstone of the actual intentions of the church hierarchy in Poland.
Zycie Warszawy #252 Sept.13 and others (180 lines) Excerpts

EPILOGUE OF S.S.ANNA'S TRAGIC
ACCIDENT WILL TAKE PLACE
BEFORE COURT IN GDYNIA.

Domestic Despatch

During its session in Gdynia on Sept.22, the Gdansk Court of Appeal, under summary procedure, will try the sensational case of Lt.Zygmunt Pocewicz, master of the S.S. Anna, owned by the State Coastal Steamship Service.

Pocewicz is charged with having neglected to take special precautions and with non-compliance with regulations governing Maritime Navigation when directing the excursion ship "Anna" on the waters of the Gdansk Bay and, consequently, with bringing about a collision between the above ship and the Turkish cargo ship "Odemis". The result of the collision was the sinking of the S.S. "ANNA" and the death of 11 persons among the passengers and crew.

In the extensive motives for the charges, contained in the indictment, it is emphasized that great losses have been caused by the sinking of the S.S."Anna". Besides the fact that 11 persons lost their lives, material losses amount to more than 32,500,000 zlotys, apart from compensation due to the families of the drowned persons. Moreover, it is emphasized that the accident in Gdansk Bay has greatly undermined the confidence of the people in the successfully developing coastal service, which is of great propaganda and economic importance.

The trial has aroused wide-spread interest.
Dziennik Baltycki #242 Sept.3 only (39 lines) Verbatim

AGRICULTURAL LYCEES START WORK

Domestic Despatch

On September 15th. 177 agricultural lycees will start work. The national conference of headmasters is coming to an end. Preparations for the new school year have already been concluded. As a result of the conference and preparatory work, the two types of lycees existing heretofore will be abolished and uniform agricultural lycees, training agricultural technicians, will be established in their place.

In the new programmes, great stress will be laid on the practical side of the studies, the period of professional apprenticeship being extended. For the first time in Poland, two veterinary lycees in Bydgoszcz and Pulawy have been opened. Their aim is to prepare qualified workers for the State Veterinary Service.

As compared to the previous year, enrollments have increased from 5,000 to 7,000.
Rzeczpospolita #253, Sept.14, 1949 only Verbatim (26 lines)

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MEETING OF SZCZECIN TEACHERS.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the beginning of a new school year a meeting of teachers from Szczecin Pomorze was held. Various spokesmen emphasized the destructive influence of the reactionary clergy. Teachers of religion in schools at Nowogard attracted children to their lessons by giving them sweets. One of the priests used to come to the school drunk. Priests mistreated children. The Secretary of the PZPR Committee, Comrade Loch spoke of proper defense of youths against clericalism; he emphasized the importance of a wider network of schools all over the province and raising the level of rural schools as compared with those of the towns. Kurier Szczecinski, September 4, 1949, precis

EXTRACTION TEAMS IN ALL MINES.

Domestic despatch

During the last session of the Central Trade Union Committee for Labor Competition, a thorough analysis of team efficiency was carried out. It was stressed that the team competition system, organized in the past few weeks in several mines, has become the basis form of competition, and has created new methods in team work, improving the organization of coal extraction and harmonizing the cooperation of competing teams.

The discussion on team efficiency resulted in a decision of the Central Miners' Trade Union Committee for Labor Competition to introduce this form of labor competition to all mines. Rzeczpospolita, #253, Sept. 14 only, 45 lines-excerpts

50,000 ATTENDED OLSZTYN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

Attendance at the Olsztyn Fair totalled 50,000,000 from the opening day to September 11, which shows the popularity of this enterprise. Large excursions from all over the country, among others, from Warsaw, Lodz, Gdansk, Torun and Poznan have visited the Fair. The transactions in the textile and leather industry stands reached the sum of 100,000,000 zl. Rzeczpospolita, #253, September 14 and others, 11 lines-verbatim

YOUTHFUL WORKERS ARE EXPLOITED BY VILLAGE CAPITALISTS AND ON CHURCH ESTATES. ZMP (UNION OF POLISH YOUTH) INSPECTION PANELS UNMASK EXPLOITERS. Domestic despatch (by "Trybuna Ludu's" own correspondent)

When talking with members of special ZMP Inspection Panels who, alarmed by reports from rural districts in Rzeszow province, are now inspecting the living and working conditions of youthful workers employed by private employers, one is under the impression for a moment that it is the year, say, 1930. There are people in Poland who do not understand, who have learned nothing or, strictly speaking, who do not want to understand or learn anything.

Teresa Frydrych, a village capitalist in Lezany, Krosno county, employs Rozalia Tomkiewicz. Citizensss Tomkiewicz has been employed since January, 1949. She told members of the Inspection Panel, with tears in her eyes, that even at night she has no peace and that her employer forces her to work without stopping. She is not insured, she sleeps on a heap of miserable bedding in the attic, in completely

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unhygienic conditions. For 8 months of hard work she has been paid only 2,000 zlotys. Not a single article of clothing has been bought for her.

Another "benefactress" in the same village, Julia Bogaczyk of Rowno, employs Stefania Wrobel, aged 16. She has not insured the girl, who is thus deprived of medical care.

"We have taken her in as a member of the family", stated Julia Bogaczyk to members of the panel, considering that in this manner she would be freed from all obligations established by law.

A similar state of affairs was found by the panel on the farm owned by Andrzej Lorenc, who employs Florianna Zydowska. The girl receives no fixed pay, is not insured and has no decent place for sleeping.

In the same county, Maria Turek employs a farm-hand who is under age. The boy looks after the horse and works in the fields. As a place for sleeping he has been given a corner in the attic packed with various odds and ends. He was promised 3,000 zlotys per month. Now Mrs. Turek wants to pay him only 2,000 zlotys per month and considers, in addition, that she is doing him a great favor.

An inspection at the rectory in Binarowa, Gorlice county, was made by delegates of the ZMP County Leadership, accompanied by the Binarowa village head, Franciszek Lech. It was discovered that Rev. Strzebka, the rector, owning 48 hectares of land, 10 cows and 2 horses, employs, besides adult workers, a farm-hand Kazimierz Wojcik, born in 1935. The boy works without stopping from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.

What are the living conditions that the Rev. Rector offers his minor worker? Wojcik has worked at the rectory for two years. He keeps his poor belongings in the stable, -on manure, and in general has no possibility of washing himself properly. He receives no pay whatsoever and is given only food for his toil. Nobody has taken the trouble to teach him to read and write (naturally, for should he become smarter, he would perhaps claim what is due him).

The most unusual state of affairs was discovered on the estate owned by the Order of Serving Sisters in Kroszowice Wyzne. Maria Niezgodzka has worked there for five years. She is now 28. In spite of so many years of work on the estate, she has not been insured in the Social Insurance Institution and receives no regular pay. No other place for sleeping has been found for her in the large farm buildings but a stuffy attic without any light. Neither have the Sisters thought it necessary to teach the women, who has worked for them for so many years, to read and write.

ZMP does not confine itself to discovering cases of exploitation. Young girls and boys exploited and ill-treated by exploiters are being sent to Young People's Production cooperatives, where they find proper conditions for becoming self-supporting and living a creative life. Thus Barbara Duplaga of Domadz township, aged 18, inhumanly exploited by Jozef Mez of Stara Wies, has been sent to a Young People's Production Cooperative in Szczecin province. Some other

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farm-hands, who have been mercilessly exploited and humiliated, have also been sent there.

Inspection Panels are continuing their work.
Trybuna Ludu, #252, Sept. 13 only, 150 lines-verbatim

INSTIGATORS' PLANS FRUSTRATED.

Article

The indictment against (ex-Minister) Rajek (in Budapest) and his band reveals the whole depth, the whole moral swamp of the imperialistic Tito agency in Hungary. ULTIMATELY HUNGARY WAS TO HAVE BECOME, LIKE YUGOSLAVIA, A WALL STREET COLONY UNDER TITO'S DIRECT SUPERVISION. THE WARMINGERS SAW, WITH POWERLESS ANGER, HOW THE PEACE CAMP, FROM DAY TO DAY GREW STRONGER ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY. THE DECAYING CAPITALISTIC WORLD HAS NO MORAL ASSETS, WHICH COULD BE OPPOSED TO THE GREAT SOCIALIST IDEA. ONLY ONE PATH IS LEFT TO THE IMPERIALISTS - THE PATH OF PROVOCATION, OF DIVERSION, OF TRIALS, OF TAKING CONTROL OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES BY MEANS OF TITO'S TROJAN HORSE. THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OF IMPERIALISTIC COUNTRIES KEPT AN EYE UPON THE WHOLE.

The international worker movement condemns with disgust, indignation, and abhorrence the Tito-imperialist instigators' gang. It has been once again proven that the attitude towards the USSR, that fortress of socialism is the touchstone of the attitude toward one's own nation; who ever hatches plots against the USSR, hatches plots against the USSR, hatches plots against his own nation.

The working class will increase its vigilance for attempts of hostile agencies to penetrate into their ranks. Since its beginning the worker movement has been attacked by bourgeois methods of provocation. Owing to the power of its ideology, owing to its class watchfulness, the last victory in the fight with these methods will always be the victory of the working class. The worker party, paralyzing the plots of class enemies by its watchfulness, the party directed by Marxist-Leninist principles is an unconquered power.
Trybuna Ludu, #252, Sept. 13, and others, 129 lines-excerpts

SERVICE TO POLAND YOUTH INSTALLED 476 KM. OF ELECTRIC WIRE.

Domestic despatch

According to statistics for three months' work of "Service to Poland" youth throughout the country, the youths installed 476.5 km of electric wire in villages and factories.
Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14, only, 7 lines-verbatim

PLAN EXCEEDED BY 19%.

Domestic despatch

The State Coira Shipping Agency exceeded its transportation plan for August by 19%. 84,600 tons of freight were transported, exceeding the plan by 7,000 tons.
Rzeczpospolita, #253, September 14, 1949 and others
5 lines-verbatim

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Part "A" No. A-59 of September 3
contains the following items:-

- Item 794 - Circular No. 20 of the President of the Council of Ministers concerning the promotion of State employees to higher salary groups.
- Item 795 - Instruction of the Minister of Public Administration restoring and approving names of localities.

Part II. Matters of National Economy

Decisions of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers:-

- Item 796 - concerning the purchase and regeneration of worn out rubber tires and the sale of repaired tires.
- Item 797 - concerning the method for training motor car drivers for the needs of the State.
- Item 799 - concerning sub-Committees and Committees created by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.
- Item 800 - concerning the principles governing the mutual exchange of machinery, technical equipment, transportation means and other material property between State offices, institutions and enterprises.
- Item 801 - Decision of the Minister of Finance confirming the final liquidation of banking enterprises in process of liquidation.
- Item 802 - Decision No. 6 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.
- Item 803 - Decision No. 7 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.
- Item 804 - Decision No. 8 of the Minister of Light Industry, issued in conjunction with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, concerning the taking over by the State of certain enterprises.

STAT

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

RECONSTRUCTION OF ANCIENT
 CHURCHES WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Domestic Despatch

Many old buildings were destroyed in Bialystok Province during the war. All of them are under the care of the Ministry of Culture and Art and are being systematically rebuilt. The repair of an 18th. century post-Camaldolite church in Wigry in the Suwalki district and of a beautiful post-Franciscan church of the 17th. century in Drohiczyn will shortly be finished.

The former Branicki palace in Bialystok, the Chodkiewicz Palace in Suprasl and an old custom-house at Wysoki Stoczek are also under reconstruction.

In Wizno, Lomza county, ruins of an old St. Ann's Church of 1500 have been discovered. The local population has convoked a special committee which, assisted by the Ministry of Culture and Art, is to handle rebuilding of the church.

Intensive work is being carried out on reconstruction of a magnificent monument of Romanesque architecture dating from 1161, the archicolligate church in Tum near Leczyca. The work is being financed by the Ministry of Culture and Art.
 Trybuna Ludu #253, September 14 only (53 lines) Excerpts

PARTY CHRONICLE

Domestic Despatch

The Propaganda Section in the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Worker Party announces that on Friday, September 16, in the meeting room of the Warsaw People's Council (7 Chmielna Street), a report will be rendered by comrade Jerzy Kowalewski concerning the present situation in Yugoslavia.

Attendance of all propaganda and agitation lectures and instructors at the lecture is compulsory.
 Trybuna Ludu #253, September 14 only (11 lines) Verbatim

DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION
 OF WAR CRIMINAL ERICH KOCH

Domestic Despatch

The Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland has sent a demand to the British occupation authorities

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in Germany for extradition of a Nazi criminal, the former "gauleiter" (Governor) of East Prussia and former President (Oberpräsident) of the Bialystok and Ciechanow districts, Erich Koch.

Koch is now in prison in the British occupation zone of Germany. Trybura Ludu #253, September 14 and others
(13 lines) Verbatim

TWO DEATH SENTENCES IN LODZ TRIAL.
PRIESTS GRADOLEWSKI AND HOSZYCKI,
GESTAPO AGENTS, BETRAYED NATION
AND OPPOSED POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

The trial of the priests, Gestapo agents, ended in Lodz on September 13. Both defendants were found guilty of all crimes listed in the indictment. Rev. Roman Gradolewski and Rev. Alojzy Hoszycki were sentenced to death and loss of civic rights.

Zycie Warszawy #253, September 14, 1949 and others (132 lines)
Excerpts.

AIRCRAFT MODELLING CENTRE
Poznan.

Domestic Despatch

The Management of the District Aircraft League in Poznan decided to open the first Polish modern aircraft modelling centre, where youth will gain aircraft knowledge. Among the youth are future pilots, mechanics, engineers and other specialists of re-born Polish aviation.

The centre is being built partly from funds obtained through popular collections.
Zycie Warszawy, #253, September 14, 1949 only (13 lines) Verbatim

COMMUNIQUE OF PEASANT PARTY (SL)
AND OF POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL)
CONCERNING JOINT SESSION OF CHIEF
COUNCILS.

Domestic Despatch

On basis of the Declaration concerning Cooperation, passed by the SL and PSL on May 10, 1948 and of the decision of their Chief Councils, the Chairmen of the Chief Councils have called a joint session of the Chief Councils for September 25, 1949, at 10 A.M. in the auditorium of the State Council, 3 Aleja Ujazdowska, with the following agenda:

- (1) Speech by Marshal Wladyslaw Kowalski,
- (2) Speech by Chairman Jozef Niecko,
- (3) Discussion
- (4) Passing of resolution concerning Unity of Peasant Movement,
- (5) Appointment of Central Committee for Unity of Peasant Movement.

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(6) Determination of the date for the Peasant Movement Unity Congress.

(7) Other proposed business.

(Signed) Czeslaw Wycech, Chairman of PSL. Chief Council

(Signed) Wladyslaw Kowalski, Chairman of SL Chief Council
Dziennik Ludowy #251, Sept. 14, 1949 and others (26 lines)
Excerpts

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN POLAND
DISCUSSES TRANSIT PROBLEMS

Domestic Despatch

A Hungarian Government delegation has visited the Coast to investigate transit conditions through Polish ports. The delegation was headed by the Hungarian Vice-Minister of Communication, Julius Karadi.

During their stay in Warsaw, members of the delegation discussed matters with representatives of our marine administration and economy in order to examine the handling capacity of our ports. During recesses between conferences the Hungarian guests visited warehouses, transportation installations and the free zone area in Gdansk and Gdynia. (19 lines) Verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #253, September 14, 1949 only Verbatim

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
OUTLINES YOUTH'S TASKS IN STRUGGLE
FOR PEACE.

Domestic Despatch

The delegation of Polish youth, which took part in the Second Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, (in Budapest) has returned to Poland. In conversation with a representative of the Polish Press Agency, J. Morawski, secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth of the Union of Polish Youth, spoke of his impressions from the Congress.

"The principal subject of discussion", said he, "was the struggle for peace and the enlistment of young people for this struggle. The Congress unanimously supported the decisions of the World Congress of Peace Supporters. Reports and speeches drew a picture of the situation of the young generation in various countries and made it possible for delegates from capitalist countries to familiarize themselves with the life and work of young people in the Soviet Union and in democratic people's countries. This will undoubtedly contribute to further revolutionize the young movement in countries still ruled by capitalist exploiters and to intensify youth's struggle for democracy and social justice."
Kurjer Codzienny #253 Sept. 14 and others (30 lines) Verbatim

CULTURAL STATISTICS
FOR 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Domestic Despatch

The Central Bureau of Statistics has published Book 14, Series D of Poland's Statistics, including "Cultural Statistics for 1945, 1946, 1947". Figures have been divided into 58 tables covering the following cultural statistics: libraries, archives,

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museums, publications (periodical and otherwise), theatres, professional orchestras, cinemas, films and radio. A preface to the statistical data has also been printed.
Kurjer Codzienny #253 Sept.14 only (12 lines) Verbatim

MINISTER GROSZ CONCERNING
REASONS FOR SEPTEMBER DISASTER

Domestic Despatch

Minister Grosz's lecture, organized by the Provincial Committee of Peace Defenders in the Krakow House of Culture, dealing with the sources of the September (1939) disaster, roused great interest among the Krakow public, which filled the House.

The leading idea in the lecture was that the real culprits of the September disaster were the exploiting classes, which were ruling Poland and which, in defense of their class interests, betrayed national interests by weakening the country, obeying Hitlerian Germany and rejecting the aid of the Soviet Union. The speaker confirmed this by a selection of exceedingly interesting statistical data, illustrating economic conditions in capitalist Poland and by quotations from documents (of which some have not yet been published) concerning Poland's pre-war foreign policy.

The attitude of Polish pre-September (1939) leaders is not unique in history. Every moribund exploiting class, defending its privileges against a growing revolutionary movement, is always willing to betray its nation. The history of Poland's downfall and of the Targowica Confederation (1791), the French Revolution, the Paris commune, the history of foreign intervention in Russia during the civil war, are sufficient examples of the fomenting of national disasters and of siding with the enemy by representatives of the exploiting classes, guided by the desire to preserve their profits. On the other hand, only the working classes, workmen and peasants, by uniting the program of independence with social liberation, are capable of assuring strength and a happy future to the nation. This applies also to Poland, where the people's regime, the regime of working classes, is a guarantee that September 1939 will never happen again.

Minister Grosz's lecture roused great interest and appreciation. It was presided over by the Chairman of the Provincial Peace Defenders Committee, Professor Dr.T.Marchlewski, Rector of Krakow University.
Dziennik Polski #251, Sept.13 only (56 lines) Verbatim

LECTURE BY COMRADE WIKTOR GROSZ

Domestic Despatch

A lecture, sponsored by the Polish Committee of Peace Supporters and entitled "At the source of the September (1939) defeat", was delivered by Comrade Wiktor Grosz in the auditorium of the Central Technical Organization in Warsaw, on September 13.

Numerous members of the public heard the deep political analysis of the period preceding the 1939 defeat with great interest. The entire income was destined for the reconstruction of Warsaw.
Trybuna Ludu #253, September 14 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

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BASED ON FORCES WHICH HELPED HITLER
TO ASSUME POWER, "GOVERNMENT" OF
PUPPET WESTERN GERMAN STATE WAS
CREATED.

F O R E I G N

FIRST ANTI-POLISH MOVE OF "PRESIDENT" HEUSS.
ANTI-POLISH ANNOUNCEMENT MADE UNDER PAPAL FLAGS.
Bonn. (From our own correspondent) Foreign Despatch

After taking the oath of office, Professor Heuss delivered a short speech, in which, after many commonplaces, he also stated that "Germans need Europe and Europe needs Germans." Thereupon, the newly elected "President" devoted a lengthy part of his speech to Eastern Germany, in which he also includes the territories of Western Poland!

"Berlin's fate is linked to the fate of Western Germany but we must not forget that the fate of entire Germany is linked to the fate of Berlin."

"Eastern Germany is, to us, not only a source of potatoes but also the homeland of many Germans. It is a German land which we cannot renounce," said the new President of the "West-deutschlandstaat." (135 lines) Excerpts
Zycie Warszawy #253, Sept. 14, 1949 and others.

WHO IS THEODOR HEUSS?
ADMIRER OF HITLER AND WALL
STREET DESERVES TO BE PRESIDENT
OF TRIZONIA.
Bonn (PAP)

Article

The parliamentary fraction of the Communist Party published a declaration, stating that the "President" of Trizonia is a representative of German and foreign monopolist capital. His election is a provocation of those Germans; who desire to promote peace and social progress. The election of Heuss is evidence that a reactionary government will be created, its policy being to subject workers to the interests of heavy industry.

The government will be backed by the same forces, which supported Hitler in gaining power. The Communist Party appeals to all genuine democrats, to social-democratic workers and members of trade unions to join the fight against the reactionaries. The enemy is on the right wing, so the leftist forces must unite.
Rzeczpospolita #253, September 14, 1949 and others (65 lines)
Excerpts

WINTER IN PRISON Foreign Despatch
New York (PAP)

Justice Medina had Carl Winter, one of the defendants in the U.S. Communist Party leaders' trial, put in prison for "insulting the court".
Rzeczpospolita #253, September 14, 1949 only
Verbatim (6 lines)

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CONFERENCE OF FOUR BERLIN COMMANDERS. RESUMPTION OF INTER-ZONAL
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - A conference of the four Commanders of Berlin took place on Monday. The proposal of the Soviet Commander, concerning participation of representatives of German organisations in the solution of problems pertaining to normalisation of life in Berlin, was accepted. German representatives from the Eastern sector and from the Western sectors of Berlin were convoked to discuss matters entrusted to them and to make a report to the Commanders.

Berlin (Telepress) - Talks concerning inter-zonal trade in Germany were resumed on September 13 and will be continued for ten days. Former negotiations were interrupted because of opposition of the Western occupation authorities.
Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14 and others, 24 lines-verbatim

NOTE.

"Wolnosc" (Freedom) in its issue No. 205 of Sept. 14, 1949 devotes two-thirds of page four to a series of despatches from various countries, describing conditions in those countries. The page is captioned: "Unemployment, hunger, poverty. That is the fate of working people in capitalist countries." A TASS despatch from London concerning Spain is captioned: "Extreme pauperization of the population". A Tass despatch from New York concerning the United States is captioned: "Criminal tactics of monopolists. Rightist Trade Union leaders sell out workers' interests." Two Tass despatches from Paris concerning France are captioned: "Increasing strikes". A Tass despatch from Teheran relating to Iran is captioned: "Hungry mob demolishes bakeries." Two Tass despatches from Rome pertaining to Italy carry the captions: "Fire under steamship boilers going out" and "Even pro-government circles cannot hid this..." The final caption refers to alleged insufficient incomes of Italian families.

ECONOMIC

MESSAGE FROM FINNISH TRANSPORT WORKERS TO POLISH COMRADES.

Domestic despatch
The Finnish Union of Transport Workers has sent a letter to the Central Leadership of the Polish Transport Workers' Trade Union, in which it reports on the strike and struggle of Finnish transport-workers against reduction of the living standard of the Finnish worker class and the disruptive activity of the Finnish Federation of Labour, acting in collusion with the government and capitalists.
Trybuna Ludu, #253, Sept. 14 only, 46 lines-excerpts

LEATHER INDUSTRY'S AUGUST PLAN EXCEEDED BY 1.4%.

Domestic despatch
Leather industry has exceeded its production plan for August by 1.4%, which represents an excess of 21% over production value in the same period of 1948. Production value of the whole leather industry for the last 8 months, amounts to 168,347,000 prewar zlotys, 39% more than production value in the same period of last year. Trybuna Ludu, #253, Sept. 14 only, 13 lines-verbatim

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FIRST PANTOGRAPH IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch

Gdansk. The State Printing Institution, "The Press House" in Gdańsk, is organizing the first Polish linotype matrix factory. The organiser of the above is Mr. Mieczysław Załuski, who received the "Labor Banner" decoration as reward for having constructed the first pantograph in Poland for reduction purposes on a scale of 1:500 and 1:1000.

Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14. only, 10 lines-verbatim

BUILDING OF WORKERS' FLATS ON LARGER SCALE THAN EVER BEFORE IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch

Under the 1949 capital investment plan 28,000,000,000 zlotys have been allocated for building dwelling houses (employees', local governments' and cooperatives'). Building plans have been concentrated in their entirety in the Association of Workers' Settlements, which is the sole direct investor in this field.

Out of the total sum allocated for building houses in 1949, about 18,000,000,000 zlotys have been allocated for the Association's own building activities and about 10,000,000,000 zlotys for building activities supervised by the Association. Within the framework of its own building activities, the Association is now building 677 tenement blocks aggregately measuring 3,828,000 cubic metres and 243 "Finnish" (pre-fabricated wooden) houses aggregately 63,000 cubic metres.

A considerable increase in allocations and the concentration of all tasks connected with the building of dwelling houses in the Association of Workers' Settlements have made it possible to start, in the course of this year, the building of new compact settlements and residential districts on a larger scale than ever before in Poland.

Previous achievements of the Association in the field of organizational and technical mastering of all questions connected with planning and putting into effect the construction of dwelling houses permit us to expect that this year's plan for building workers' flats will be carried out in full.

Kurier Codzienny, #253, Sept. 14 and others, 38 lines-verbatim

1,000,000,000 ZLOTYS FOR PURCHASE OF COWS BY POOR PEASANTS. REDUCTION OF FIREWOOD PRICE. RESOLUTIONS BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Domestic despatch

A resolution of the Economic Committee gives considerable help to farm laborers and the poorest peasants, who have no cows. On basis of a proposal by the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, the Economic Committee granted additional capital investment funds for the purchase of livestock by workers on Government estates and by small farmers.

The total sum of loans for that purpose amounts to 1,000,000,000 zlotys. Granting of a loan depends upon availability of livestock. Loans will be granted for five years at a low rate of interests, repayable in annual instalments. The first instalment will be due

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a year after receipt of the loan. The administration of Government estates and the Trade Union of Agricultural Laborers and Workers will select the persons to receive the loans. As regards small farmers, who have no cows, decisions concerning loans will be made by the State farm administration jointly with the Peasant Self-Help Association.

The Economic Committee has also approved supplementary non-refundable capital investment grants totalling 300,000,000 zlotys for the purchase of livestock for agricultural school centres and for the State Scientific Farming Institute.

State Telecommunication Council.

In order to establish policy in the sphere of telecommunication and to coordinate the plans of individual enterprises, the Economic Committee examined the draft of a decree concerning a State Telecommunication Council. At the same session, the Economic Committee, on basis of a proposal made by the State Economic Planning Commission, passed a resolution concerning the bearings industry. According to the resolution, all State enterprises and cooperatives will transfer to the "Polimex" Machinery and Tool Importing Agency all bearings in their possession which are not in actual use and have not been discarded as useless. Reconstructed bearings will be distributed within the framework of the supply plan.

Solicitude for winter fuel.

On basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Forestry, the Economic Committee decided to reduce the price of coniferous firewood in the Silesian, Wroclaw, Legnica, Lubusz, Baltic, Gdansk, Olstyn, Bialystok and Rzeszow Forestry districts. The object of this resolution is to facilitate the purchase of firewood by workers.

In order to coordinate the financial system resulting from requirements of planned economy, the Economic Committee approved organisational directives for enterprises of the Ministry of Construction.

Barley and wheat for land tax.

According to an order of the Government Commissioner for land tax affairs, farmers, who have an insufficient supply of rye for payment of the second instalment of the land tax, may pay the tax by supplying wheat or barley, according to a price calculation stated in the order.

Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14 and others, 94 lines-excerpts

WE PRODUCE ACCORDIONS.

Domestic despatch

Bydgoszcz. Among new factories opened by the local industry administration in Bydgoszcz, is the first Polish accordion factory. Heretofore accordions had to be imported from Germany. New factories of sailing and sport equipment will also be opened on the initiative of the above named administration.

Zycie Warszawy, #253, Sept. 14 only, 10 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

IN MRS.ZOFIA'S LITTLE GARDEN

Article

I am raking my brain to discover what we have done, as a newspaper, to make the "Voice of America" feel so piqued and wounded. After all, we always take pains to emphasize its strength, the impressive degree of its deviation from truth and its remarkable ignorance of the mentality of Polish listeners. Why, then, this unabated wrath of the powerful "Voice of America" (annual budget about \$40,000,000) against inconspicuous newspaper behind the "iron curtain"?

Recently the "Voice of America" broadcast an interview with Mr. Francis Wazeter, "one of the prominent leaders of the Congress of Americans of Polish Descent, Chairman of the New York district of the Congress and of numerous Polish organizations".

During the interview, the manifold chairman repeatedly gave vent to his vehement feelings against "Zycie W rszawy" and to his unfavorable opinion of "Zycie Warszawy".

"This wanton Warsaw daily", he said, "on orders from Moscow, of course, has written that discrimination is, allegedly, being applied in the United States against Americans of Slav descent". Mr. Francis Wazeter stated with authority that such "accusations are simply ridiculous in the face of American reality"....

One moment, please. Without presuming, we want to ask Mr. Francis Wazeter, as the manifold chairman of Polish organizations in America, to do something for us: will he be good enough to announce statistics showing the percentage of Americans of Polish descent highly placed in the political and economic life of the United States, in liberal professions, in profitable trade, etc. as well as the percentage of such persons among WORKERS RECEIVING THE LOWEST WAGES AND DOING THE HARDEST WORK. Will he also be good enough to announce similar statistics in regard to Americans, for instance, of German or Irish descent?

We should be curious to know how he would account for the fact that Americans of Polish descent are among the most neglected and, unfortunately, the least influential groups of population in the United States.

In conclusion a couple of words about the invaluable Mrs. "Zofia Zielinska" whose sweet voice falls in such perfect harmony with the band of the "Voice of America". She was personally piqued by the fact that "Zycie" took the liberty of publishing a picture of a photographic exhibition in the waiting-room of the Warsaw Central Railway Station, displayed under the slogan: "USSR helps Poland". Mrs. "Zofia", who at one time was highly indignant because... maps of the USSR were published in Poland, has now remarked caustically that "as is well known, gratitude for the eastern neighbor is being cultivated with much zeal in the Warsaw garden" while the activity of such organizations as, for instance, UERRA "is being carefully concealed from the Poles."

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We regret very much that we feel compelled to point out to this exquisite lady that she has told an ordinary (not to say, impudent) lie. If I were to enumerate here the headlines of articles, reports and pictures devoted to the activity of UNRRA, which appeared in our paper alone, if I were to recall even briefly the reception given to La Guardia in Poland, the medals with which UNRRA representatives were decorated in Poland and official words of appreciation spoken by representatives of the Polish Government, there would be too much material for... several programs of the "Voice of America".

Let us mention, however, that the financial share of the United States in UNRRA - which we used to emphasize until it was withdrawn at a difficult period for Poland - was simply the duty of a country, which made money on the war, towards the country whose capital lost more men and women than the United States on all fronts together.

However, certain truths will never blossom in Mrs. "Zofia's" and the "Voice of America's" garden.
Zycie Warszawy #250 Sept. 11 (210 lines) Excerpts

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE IN GDYNIA UNDER
THE SLOGAN OF CURRENT POLITICAL PROBLEMS Domestic Despatch

Citizen Swięcki, Director of a secondary school for adults, discussed the current problem of the State's attitude to the Church. He outlined the Vatican's attitude to Poland throughout history and proved that our people have been fed lies about the alleged affection of the Vatican for our nation. The Pope excommunicated all kings who defended the Polish state cause and faithful Catholic Poland, in her struggle for freedom, always met with a hostile attitude of the Vatican.

Outlining the material interests of the Vatican and its striving for reconstruction of aggressive Germany, the speaker stated that Polish teachers must take an objective stand, supported by irrefutable proof and historical data. The Vatican cannot and will not decide political matters of our nation.

Citizen Bodziński, Chairman of the Gdynia branch of the Polish Teachers' Association, outlined the new organizational principles of the Association, principles based on Trade Union factory organizations. The new organization has the objective of rousing the activity of all members of the Teachers' Association, to raise productiveness in school work and the ideological level of members, to ensure an adequate standard of living for members. Henceforth, not only a handful of activists but also teachers masses will be drawn into trade union work.

The delegate of the Ministry of Education, Inspector Bialecki, outlined the problems to which the teachers must devote their special attention. Those problems include: the struggle for peace, school attendance by absolutely all children in Poland, seven-grade education for the greatest possible number of children.

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New programs have entered into force and must be thoroughly studied. They are based on pure, untainted science, they express the materialist outlook. In connection with this, said the speaker, new bases of morality must be introduced into schools, a truly humane, socialist morality. Dziennik Baltycki #250, Sept.11, only (88 lines) Extracts

BRAZIL APPOINTS AN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

Reuter reports from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government has officially announced its intention to appoint an Ambassador to Franco Spain. This decision is a violation of a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly in 1946, recommending the recall of diplomatic representatives from Madrid. At the third session of the U.N. General Assembly in Paris, representatives of four South American States, including Brazil, acting on Anglo-Saxon inspiration, attempted to undermine the above resolution, demanding that each State itself should decide the matter of maintaining diplomatic relations with Franco Spain. These attempts failed.

Now Brazil evidently wants to place the U.N. General Assembly, which meets on September 20 in New York, before an accomplished fact. Dziennik Polski #250 Sept.12,1949 and others
Verbatim (27 lines)

JOINT PLATFORM Article

The visit of the Polish clergy in the Belvedere Palace, as well as the statements of the President and patriotic priests, who took an active part in fighting for freedom and democracy, are further evidence that there is no division of the Polish nation into believers and non-believers. There are, however, two camps in Poland; one, working for the benefit and future of the country, the other, endeavouring to hinder and interrupt this creative work.

All the priests present at Belvedere stated that, in fulfilling their pastoral tasks, they meet no obstacles, being offered assistance from government authorities in many cases.

It is not secret that the higher ecclesiastical hierarchy and the reactionary part of the clergy are inimically disposed towards People's Poland. We know that, in many cases, the Church is misused for political purposes and that anti-government propaganda is carried on by priests. No government would ever permit the spreading of hostile propaganda in Churches. The Government demands that the Episcopate state explicitly that the pulpit is no place for anti-government utterances. When granting complete freedom to religion, the Government demands a loyal attitude towards the State on the part of the clergy.

This standpoint of the people's government, backed by a preponderant majority of citizens, was made clear once more during the audience of the progressive clergy at Belvedere. Rzeczpospolita #251, Sept.12, 1949 and others (Excerpts)
(104 lines)

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TRUMAN SPOKE NONSENSE. Article
(Article by D.Zaslowski printed in "Prawda" on Sept.9)

Not long ago, at a press conference in Washington, the following event took place. In connection with the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of war, President Truman stated that he was extremely glad the real war has come to an end and he regretted that the war of nerves was still going on. And then, unexpectedly (one cannot express it otherwise), he said: "The war of nerves will be ended by capitulation (read: capitulation of the USSR!) and universal peace will be established."

One can only say: - Truman spoke nonsense. It appears that Truman imagines a moment when Soviet journalists will stick their pens into flower-pots in the White House and will state before the whole world: "We capitulate and admit that Truman's policy is an honest, sincere and noble policy of peace and Harry Truman is the wisest of all past and future Presidents of the U.S.A."

Subsequently, universal peace will prevail in the press. Soviet newspapers will maintain that economic crises, unemployment, misery and hunger of the working masses in capitalistic countries are more favorable phenomena than development, universal employment and economic security in socialist economy. They will praise lynching as the highest expression of law and racial discrimination as a symbol of social justice and equality. Soviet journalists will advocate the idea that usurers, subjugating individuals and whole nations are the most generous people in the world; that Wall Street, with its wingless angels, is a paradise on earth... And there is one god, Morgan, and Truman his prophet!

This is how Truman imagines Soviet capitulation in the cold war. He cannot imagine it otherwise.

We may be accused of not treating Truman's words seriously enough. But we think it is the only proper attitude.

To rescue the President's authority, American newspapers endeavour to find sense in his words. Their efforts are vain - there is no sense to be found.
Trybuna Ludu #249, Sept.10, 1949 only Excerpts (210 lines)

SIGNIFICANCE OF TRIALS Editorial

Many trials for sabotage and economic diversion took place recently in various Polish towns.

Court proceedings in all these trials have proved that the defendants were guilty of deliberate activity, detrimental to our economy. All of them have been severely punished, including the sentence of death.

We cite these trials for economic sabotage to arouse people's vigilance to sabotage, which was and is being carried out by various hostile elements.

AN OFFENCE WHICH RESULTS IN THE STOPPAGE, DECREASE OR QUALITATIVE DETERIORATION OF PRODUCTION IN A FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT, STRIKES EVERY ONE OF U.S.

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This is why the state and people should be particularly watchful and should staunchly oppose this activity.

There are people in this country who try to underestimate the significance of "economic sabotage" or who criticize the allegedly lavish and extensive use of this expression and the severe punishment in these cases. They are mistaken.

We should not under-estimate the significance of these deeds nor their results. We should not be indulgent toward the culprits. EVIL SHOULD BE UNMASKED AND BROUGHT TO LIGHT. It should be opposed. Its source and scope should be accurately determined. One should not under-estimate the meaning of economic sabotage by reducing it to the class of common criminal offences.

The present difficult period in our country's reconstruction and development requires that work, sacrifice and tolerance of the nation should not be wasted, exploited and destroyed by alien class elements, dregs of society or foreign agents. Zycie Warszawy #249 September 10 and others (126 lines) Excerpts

RATS DESERT SINKING SHIP Article

The Premier of Malta, Boffa, published the contents of an ultimatum handed to the British Colonial Secretary.

This ultimatum provides for two alternatives in the future relation of Malta to the British Isles. One of Boffa's proposals is to submit the problem to a people's referendum, in which the Italian speaking and, in most cases, pro-Italian subjects of His Majesty would express their wish as to whether they prefer to be bound with Great Britain or with another power, which could assure them a higher living standard. Naturally, this other power is the United States, to which Malta would like to sell her fictitious sovereignty of a British Empire member for greater financial assistance.

As Signor Boffa expects Great Britain to reject this ultimatum he also proposed another solution of the problem, still more radical. He suggested that the transfer from the British to the American principal be presented in the people's referendum as a conflict between Great Britain and Malta. In case the voting rejects British control, Malta will propose the U.S. take over the island as a military base in the Mediterranean in return for dollar assistance.

The rats are deserting the sinking ship of the British Empire. Not far back, a British statesman, asked whether dominions may withdraw from the British Commonwealth, said that this is always possible, just, as it is possible for anyone to cut his throat with his own razor.

There are situations, however, in which membership in the British Commonwealth ceases to be a supreme advantage. Kurjer Codzienny #252, Sept. 13, 1949 Verbatim only (71 lines)

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AMERICAN WAYS.

Article

This happened in the twentieth century, in the vicinity of the largest city in the world, in one of the largest countries in the world, in a country proud of possessing the highest houses, the most luxurious automobiles and the most up-to-date electric refrigerators. This country, however, also has the largest number of unemployed and the greatest social contrasts, where manifestations of the most dismal ignorance are under protection, where progressive movements are being persecuted, where the policy of racial discrimination is being practiced on a scale unknown anywhere else.

Records.... A recent incident in that country is just another "twentieth century record". We have in mind an assault by Ku-Klux-Klan bands and their attempt to assassinate Paul Robeson during a performance organized by the Civic Rights Congress.

It is unnecessary to mention who Paul Robeson is because a couple of months ago the Polish people had an opportunity to get to know him more closely and to admire his great talent. They also had an opportunity to listen to his words in defense of peace, directed against warmongers and against those who are oppressing Negroes in his country. Robeson has devoted the treasures of his talent and his life to the fight for social justice, man's freedom and man's rights.

This man and his audience were attacked by a band of several thousand Ku-Klux-Klan members and other dregs of society who set fire to the stage, devastated the auditorium and beat defenceless people. Such was the reply given by ignorant, backward and criminal elements of the American nation to what Robeson is doing, saying, struggling for.

It is especially characteristic of the atmosphere prevailing in present-day America that this atrocious, barbarian attack of unprecedented brutality not only failed to meet any counter-action on the part of the police, as is usual in a country ruled by law but, on the contrary, met with the most far-reaching forbearance on the part of the police, verging on silent consent.

In America the gloomy Ku-Klux-Klan mafia exists legally, the lynch law is rampant, racial discrimination is incessantly applied to Negroes and a large-scale anti-communist campaign is carried on. For a long time all this has been a sign indicating with whom the authorities of the U.S. have sided and who is behind these barbarian actions.

The attack on Paul Robeson's audience and the attempt on the life of this distinguished Negro artist have unmasked, finally and beyond any doubt, the means and methods which capitalist and reactionary circles in the United States are using openly and without restriction. The attempt on Paul Robeson's life is irrefutable proof of the fact that these circles support criminal manifestations of ignorance and backwardness, bringing shame and disgrace upon a civilized country, and make use of them solely for their own interests.

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Those who at this moment are in power in the United States are not in the least ashamed. An attempt on the life of a democrat and fighter for peace plays into their hands. In the secrecy of their hearts they applauded it and it was of no importance to them that it was to be effected by hands stained many times with the blood of persecuted Negroes.

In this brutal manner, reaction in the U.S. has shown the world that, in the battle against the camp of progress and social justice, there is no means that it would hesitate to use and no iniquity that it would not tolerate. These are American ways. Polska Zbrojna, #247, Sept. 9 and others, 115 lines-excerpts

EXPULSION FROM PARTY.

Domestic despatch

An article is devoted to the expulsion from the Party of the Manager of Robotnik in Szczecinek who, by his activities, showed his anti-State feelings. Although a worker himself, he gave orders to take pictures down from Robotnik shops; he did not hesitate to criticise the Party and discharge a conscientious woman worker in spite of recommendations made by the party. The Basic Party Organisation did its utmost to convince him of the falsity of his attitude but as he failed to follow advice given to him, the local cell was compelled to expel him from the Party. Glos Szczecinski, September 4, 1949, precis

DISCIPLINE IN FULFILMENT OF EXPORT PLANS.

Article

The punctual fulfilment of our economic plans, particularly of tremendous capital investments in all branches of our industry in the period from 1949 to 1955, depend on two essential factors: a general development of domestic industry and a well-organized import of the tools for production and of raw materials, which we are still unable to produce or which we do not possess in Poland.

The problem of imports is closely connected with the problem of exports because, in order to buy the necessary machinery and raw materials on foreign markets, we must have the necessary funds, which can be obtained solely from export. The exported goods provide us with the necessary foreign currencies and with a possibility to import complicated machinery, equipment and raw materials, lacking in Poland.

The problem of efficient organisation of export, the problem of discipline in fulfilment of export plans are, therefore, very important problems on our economy. Our foreign trade is chiefly based on transactions with the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. We also maintain extensive trade relations with capitalist countries on a platform of equal rights.

Besides exporting the planned quantity of goods, we must give appropriate attention to their quality and workmanship. A check on production of merchandise for export must be effected at every stage of technological processing. But, in practice, the discipline of execution of export plans is still deficient. This often causes losses to our national economy and diminishes our revenue in foreign currencies. Hence, the conclusion that the working system of certain

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of our export agencies must be changed.

There are methods conducive to a rise in discipline in export and those methods should be immediately applied. One of those methods is to inform factories that the goods, produced by them, are intended for export. It is very important to clearly define the responsibility of organisations and individuals in matters of execution of the plan and of planned delivery of goods. All the stages through which the goods pass from manufacturer to customer must be coordinated and that is only possible if orders given to factories are issued by a central agency and the execution of these orders is decentralised as far as production, processing and packing of the goods for export is concerned.

The compliance with all these conditions will raise discipline in fulfilment of export plans to an adequate level.
Trybuna Ludu, #249, Sept. 10 and others, 242 lines-excerpts

IN MIHAILOVITCH'S FOOTSTEPS.

Article

We all recollect Colonel Mihailovitch, originally one of the Yugoslav resistance movement leaders who, as the movement began to transform into a social revolution, betrayed his nation and did not hesitate to ally himself with Italy and even to join the Nazis in order to frustrate the creation of a really democratic Yugoslavia

Another leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement, the present Marshal Tito, is following the path of Mihailovitch, although Tito previously condemned Mihailovitch's treason. Marshal Tito is now openly cooperating with the aggressive Anglo-Saxon campaign, directed against the USSR and the democratic countries. We have recently heard much in Soviet notes about the reprehensible behaviour of the Yugoslav government toward USSR citizens. The present note of the Polish government (to Yugoslavia) clearly shows that the Tito clique's offensive against all peace-loving countries is in full swing.

Yugoslav government did not hesitate to use some of its diplomatic representatives for espionage in Poland and to sow discord between Poland and the Soviet Union by means of mendacious propaganda.

The explicit reply given to the Yugoslav authorities by the Polish government in its last note is supported by the whole Polish nation. The fact that the Yugoslav-Polish agreement of 1946, has now been broken by the Yugoslav government does not, in any way, affect the ardent friendship between the Polish and Yugoslav nations, for which Marshal Tito's treason is only a painful but transient episode, as was once the case with the treason of Colonel Mihailovitch.

Kurier Codzienny, #249, September 10, 1949 and others,
58 lines-verbatim

NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR OF GDYNIA-AMERICA LINE Domestic Despatch
M. Piinius, Chairman of the Board of the Gdynia-America Line has resigned. By decision of the Ministry of Shipping on August 22, Dr. Stanislaw Darski was appointed Managing Director of the Gdynia-America Line. Citizen H. Sarnecki retains the post of Assistant Managing Director. Dziennik Baltycki #249, Sept. 10 only
(9 lines) Verbatim

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, of July
29, 1949, No. 43, item 325.

Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, signed, together with the Protocol, in Moscow on July 8, 1948, ratified under the law of November 18, 1948, Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 58, item 459.

In the name of the Polish Republic, Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic, brings the following to general cognizance:

On July 8, 1948, a convention of the following literal tenor signed in Moscow between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents:

Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents.

The Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, both actuated by a desire to prevent conflicts and incidents from arising along the boundary established in the Agreement of August 16, 1945 between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the Polish-Soviet frontier and in case of such conflicts and incidents arising, to secure their swift investigation and settlement, have, to this end, decided to conclude the present convention and have appointed the undersigned as their Plenipotentiaries, who, after presentation of their Full Powers found in good and proper form, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article I. The Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics shall, each, appoint their respective Boundary Mandataries, whose duties under article 5 of the present Convention, will include taking appropriate measures for preventing boundary conflicts and incidents as well as examining and settling the latter in appropriate cases. Each Boundary Mandatary should, in collaboration with the Boundary Mandatary of the other Party, fulfil the duties incumbent upon him under the provisions of the present Convention, within the confines of his respective frontier section.

Article II. The number of Boundary Mandataries, the sectors subject to their activities and the official residence of these persons are established in the Protocol attached to the present Convention. The surnames and first names of the Boundary Mandataries and of their Deputies shall be mutually notified through diplomatic channels.

-2-

Article III. Each Mandatory shall be entitled to appoint the requisite number of Assistants and to call experts.

Boundary Mandatories shall appraise each other of the surnames, first names and official residence of their Assistants.

Deputies shall enjoy all rights accorded to Boundary Mandatories. The jurisdiction of Assistants shall be defined in the authorizations issued to them by Boundary Mandatories.

Article IV. Persons referred to in Article III. of the present Convention shall be issued commissions drawn up in the languages of both Parties, as follows.

Boundary Mandatories of the Polish Republic and their Deputies shall be issued commissions by the Chief Inspector for Frontier Defence.

Boundary Mandatories of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and their Deputies - by the Commander of Frontier Troops of the Ministry of the Interior of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; Assistants - by their respective Boundary Mandatories.

Article V. Boundary mandatories of both Contracting Parties shall be required:

a) to take indispensable measures for preventing such conflicts and incidents, as are capable of arising along the frontier;

b) to investigate and, in appropriate cases, to settle all frontier conflicts and incidents, including such cases as:

1. firing across the frontier at persons or at the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. killing, or wounding of persons mutually acquainted within the territory of one of the Parties, resultant from firing at those persons across the frontier, violation of the bodily immunity and other harm inflicted to their health, as well as acts of violence directed against those persons.

3. illicit crossing of the frontier by official persons in course of, or in connection with their official activities. In such cases Boundary Mandatories should immediately set up investigation, and, should it be ascertained that the crossing of the frontier was unintentional, the persons who have crossed the frontier shall be turned back to the territory of the state they came from.

4. Unintentional crossing of the frontier by civilians; in such cases, the Boundary Mandatories should determine the way to restore these persons to the territory of the state they came from.

5. Illicit settlement of persons within the territory of the other Party.

6. Crossing the boundary by river - or sea-vessels and skiffs, as well as flights over the frontier outside of entry points

-3-

established by appropriate agreements.

7. Detection of fishing boats and fishing tackle which, as a result of elemental causes, have found their way into the territory of the other Party.

8. Shifting, damaging or destruction of frontier signs or of water signs marking the main fairway.

9. Taking photographs of the frontier zone of the other Party.

10. Appropriations, destruction or damaging of state-owned property within the frontier zone of the other Party.

11. Drifting of household animals or birds across the frontier.

12. Expansion of fixes across the frontier into the territory of the other Party.

13. Conversation across the border, unless held between official persons, authorized to hold such conversations.

14. Other boundary conflicts and incidents, in so far as they do not require settlement through diplomatic channels.

C. To carry out investigations and pass decisions on claims for all kinds of compensations resulting from a frontier conflict or incident and submitted by one of the Parties.

Simultaneously with the settlement of boundary conflict or incident, the Boundary Mandataries, shall, in conformance with paragraphs 6, 7, 10 and 11 of the present article, also determine problems relating to the procedure for restoration of property left within the territory of the other Party.

Article VI. The Boundary Mandataries shall take all measures available to them in order to settle such conflicts and incidents as may have arisen along the frontier. Every Boundary Mandatary shall be entitled according to his own judgement to refer every case of specially great importance for settlement through diplomatic channels, upon having accordingly notified the respective Boundary Mandatary of the other Party.

Boundary conflicts or incidents of particular gravity as, e.g. homicide and grave bodily injuries, should invariably be submitted for settlement through diplomatic channels.

Nevertheless, in all such cases the Boundary Mandataries should carry out a proper investigation of the conflict or incident in question and to state the results of their investigation in a protocol of the conference. Conflicts and incidents upon the settlement of which the Boundary Mandataries failed to reach an agreement, shall be turned over for settlement through diplomatic channels.

Article VII. Decisions taken by the joint Boundary Mandataries and exhausting the whole subject of a given frontier conflict or incident shall be final.

-4-

Decisions concerning compensation for damages whenever the value of the latter should exceed 500 American dollars, shall be subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Computations of sums due to each Party under agreements reached concerning compensation for damages, shall be effected by Boundary Mandataries on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

Cases upon which Boundary Mandataries fail to reach an agreement, shall be referred for settlement through diplomatic channels. Cases upon which Assistants fail to reach an agreement shall be turned over to the Boundary Mandataries for decision.

Article VIII. Boundary Mandataries and their Assistants shall perform their joint work at conferences or meetings. A Protocol shall be drawn up of every conference held by Boundary Mandataries or their Assistants. Each Protocol should briefly summarize proceedings of the conference and the decisions reached. Simultaneously with decisions being reached, the date of their implementation shall be fixed.

From the moment of the signing of the protocol the decisions of the Boundary Mandataries and/or their Deputies shall be regarded as binding and final to both Parties.

Minor cases may be decided by correspondence between Boundary Mandataries unless at least one of them insist upon the case in question being examined in conference.

A record of every meeting of Assistants shall be drawn up, containing a detailed description of their activities and, whenever necessary, their recommendations and suggestions.

Protocols and records of the conferences of Boundary Mandataries and of the meetings of their Assistants shall be drawn up in two identical copies, each in the state language of both Parties. Decisions taken by Assistants shall become effective upon their confirmation by the Boundary Mandataries.

Article IX. Conferences or meetings of the Boundary Mandataries shall be convened on the recommendation of one of their number and, so far as possible, on the date indicated in the respective recommendations. Recommendations should, whenever possible, be answered immediately and, at all events, not later than within 48 hours from receipt of the recommendation should it prove impossible to accept the date suggested for a conference or meeting, another date should immediately be proposed in the reply. A conference or meeting summoned by one of the Boundary Mandataries should be personally attended by the respective Boundary Mandatary of the other Party unless his absence be justified by weighty reasons (illness, official business, trip, leave). In such a case, the duties of the Boundary Mandatary shall be performed by his Deputy who should give due advance notice to this effect to the Boundary Mandatary of the other Party. Subject to the Boundary Mandataries' consent, conferences and meetings of their Deputies may be also held.

-5-

Meetings of Assistants shall be held only on instructions from Boundary Mandataries. Conferences or meetings of Boundary Mandataries or their Assistants may besides these persons, be attended by secretaries and interpreters as also, if necessary, by each Party's experts.

Article X. Sessions and meetings referred to in article IX of the present Convention, should, as a rule, be held within the territory of the Party whose Boundary Mandatary had sponsored the conference or meeting.

Boundary Mandataries may, however, waive this rule for some certain definite purpose.

Conferences and /or meetings shall be presided by the Boundary Mandatary or Assistant of the Party within whose territory the deliberations are taking place. The agenda of a conference should be submitted, simultaneously with the recommendation and will be set up by preliminary negotiations or by exchange of letters. In extraordinary cases, other items than those placed on the agenda may, upon mutual consent, be taken under consideration.

Article XI. In order to elucidate the essentials of a case, Boundary Mandataries and their Assistants may, upon preliminary agreement, investigate border conflicts and incidents in loco.

Such investigations shall be directed by the Party within whose territory they are being conducted.

Investigation proceedings must be duly recorded in appropriate instruments or other documents, to be attached to the protocol of the conference.

The aforesaid instruments and/or other documents shall be drawn up in conformance with the rules established in article VIII of the present Convention.

Article XII. Boundary Mandataries shall be required to notify each other concerning measures taken in pursuance of decisions reached at a conference or meeting.

Article XIII. Boundary Mandataries shall, upon mutual agreement, establish meeting points along the frontier, at which their official correspondence is to be mutually delivered and persons and property to be handed over under paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 of article 5. Animals shall be handed over within the district when they have crossed the frontier. The place and time of each transfer shall be mutually agreed upon between Mandataries or their Assistants.

Delivery of official correspondence should be taken at all time of day and night, including holidays and other days free from work.

The handing over of persons should be attended to by Boundary Mandataries or their Assistants personally.

Other official activities specified in the present article may

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be performed by commanders of frontier guard units on instructions from Boundary Mandataries and during their absence.

Boundary Mandataries shall, upon mutual agreement, establish the texts of receipts to be issued when taking delivery of correspondence, of animals or of other property. Boundary Mandataries shall agree upon signals to be used for summoning the frontier guard of the other Party.

Article XIV. Boundary Mandataries, their Deputies, Assistants, interpreters and experts shall be entitled to cross the frontier in the performance of their official duties prescribed by the provisions of the present Convention.

Boundary Mandataries, their Deputies and Assistants shall be authorized to cross the frontier on the strength of commissions drawn up in writing and referred to in article IV of the present Convention. These commissions should contain each, a photograph and signature of their holders and a vise by the Boundary Mandatary of the other Party. (for specimen commissions see annexes 1 and 2).

Secretaries and interpreters shall be authorized to cross the frontier on the strength of certificates issued by Boundary Mandatary of one of the Parties. The certificate should be furnished with the photograph and signature of the Holder and with a vise by the Boundary Commissioner of the other Party (for specimen certificate see annex 3).

The aforesaid vises shall be issued for repeated crossings of the frontier and shall be valid for a period of 6 months.

In addition, persons whose presence is indispensable for the elucidation of a given case, shall be entitled to cross the frontier on the strength of a permit for a single crossing of the frontier there and back, valid for 24 hours.

Such permit shall be issued by a Boundary Mandatary of one Party and vised by the Boundary Mandatary of the other Party (for specimen permit see annex 4).

Article XV. Crossings of the frontier shall take place only at points referred to in Article XIII of the present Convention unless the Boundary Mandataries or their Assistants should agree upon another place for crossing the frontier.

The day and hour of each crossing of the frontier should be notified beforehand, and in no case later than 12 hours in advance, to the nearest of the frontier guard unit of the other Party, which shall then be required to send guide of its own to the meeting point.

Boundary Mandataries and other persons referred to in paragraph 1 of article XIV of the present Convention shall be entitled to wear uniform and carry arms when crossing the frontier.

Article XVI. Boundary Mandataries as well as other persons referred to in paragraph 1 of article XIV of the present Convention shall enjoy, and are guaranteed, personal immunity and inviolability of official papers in their possession.

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The above-mentioned persons shall be entitled to bring along with them, free of any charges, to the territory of the other Party, all such belongings and means of transportation as are indispensable for their work, each of these things subject to being taken back across the frontier as well as a supply of food and tobacco necessary for their own personal use.

Persons referred to in paragraph 5 of article XIV of the present Convention may not be arrested while staying within the territory of the other Party.

Article XVII. Each Party shall cover all expenses connected with the implementation of the present Convention within its own territory

Article XVIII. Each Party shall extend necessary assistance to persons of the other Party during their presence within its (the first Party's) territory in connection with the performance of their duties arising from the present Convention, by providing these persons with means of transportation, with billets and with means of communication with their authorities.

Article XIX. The present Convention shall come into force on the day of exchange of notifications announcing its ratification by the Governments of both Contracting Parties, with validity for a period of five years. Unless, not later than six months prior to the expiration of this Convention's validity, one or both of the contracting Parties denounce this Convention or demand that amendments be introduced in it, the Convention shall remain in force on the same terms for another period of five years.

Article XX.

The present Convention has been drawn up in two original copies, each couched in Polish and in Russian, both texts having equal validity.

Signed in Moscow this 8th day of July, 1948.

By authorisation of the Government of the Polish Republic:
(Signed) Dr. A. Zaruk-Michalski, Vice-Minister

By authorisation of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:
(Signed) A. Alexandrov, Counselor.

Annex No. 1
Specimen

Page 1.
(size 15 by 10 centimeters)

COMMISSION

Photograph

Seal

.....
Holder's signature

Page 2.

In pursuance of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, the Government of the Polish Republic has appointed

.....(title, given name and surname) as Boundary Mandatary (Deputy Boundary Mandatary) of the Polish Republic for the....

..... (name of the sector) sector of the Polish-Soviet boundary extending from frontier sign No. to frontier sign No.....

..... (title and surname)

is authorized to fulfil the duties prescribed in the aforesaid Convention and is, accordingly, entitled to cross the Polish-Soviet frontier within the above-named sector and to circulate within the frontier zone of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

.....
Chief Inspector for Frontier Defence

Seal

Warsaw, 19..

Page 3.

(Russian counterpart of text on page 2).

Page 4.

(Space for vise by Boundary Mandatary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Annex No. 2
Specimen

Page 1.
(size 15 by 10 centimeters)

COMMISSION

Photograph

Seal

.....
Holder's signature

Page 2

Under Article III of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948, (title, given name and surname), residing at....., born.... (day, month and year of birth), has been appointed Assistant to the Boundary Mandatary for the....(name of the sector) sector of the Polish-Soviet boundary..... (title and surname) is authorized to fulfil the duties prescribed in the aforesaid Convention and is, accordingly, entitled to cross the Polish-Soviet frontier within the above-named sector, extending from frontier sign No..... to frontier sign No....., and to circulate within the frontier zone of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

.....
(Title and surname)

Boundary Mandatary of the Polish Republic.

Seal

.....,19..

Page 3.

(Russian counterpart of text on page 2)

Page 4.

(Space for vise by Boundary Mandatary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Annex No. 3
Specimen

Page 1.
(size 15 by 10 centimeters)

CERTIFICATE

Photograph

Seal

.....
Holder's signature

Page 2.

Under article XIV of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948, (title, given name and surname), residing at....., born.....(date, month and year of birth)..... is.....(position) to the Boundary Mandatary for the.....(name of sector) sector of the Polish-Soviet boundary and is entitled to cross the Polish-Soviet frontier in both directions within the sector extending from frontier sign No..... to frontier sign No..... and to circulate within the frontier zone of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

.....
Boundary Mandatary of the Polish Republic

Seal

.....,19..

Page 3.

(Russian counterpart of text on page 2).

Page 4.

(Space for vise by Brundary Mandatary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Annex No. 4
Specimen

Page 1.

(size 15 by 10 centimeters)

PERMIT
for single crossing of Polish-Soviet
frontier in both directions

Page 2.

Under Article XIV, paragraph 5, of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

..... (surname and given name), residing at.....
..... born.....(date, month and year of birth) is
entitled to cross the Polish-Soviet frontier there and back.....
..... (name of crossing points) and to circulate
within the frontier zone of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Valid from.....hours of..... 19..
to.....hours of..... 19..

..... (title and surname)
Boundary Mandatary of the Polish Republic

Seal

.....
(place and date of issuance)

Page 3

(Russian counterpart of text on page 2)

Page 4.

(Space for vise by the Boundary Mandatary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

PROTOCOL

to the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents:

In pursuance of article II of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of

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Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties hereby declare that the following Boundary Mandataries shall, respectively, be in charge of the following sectors:

On the part of the Polish Republic:

1. The Boundary Mandatary for the Rzeszow sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Przemysl. His jurisdiction extends from the point of convergence with the Czechoslovak boundary (frontier sign "Krzemieniec") to the Jaroslaw-Rawa Ruska railway line (frontier sign No. 672).

2. The Boundary Mandatary for the Chelm sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Chelm. His jurisdiction extends from the Jaroslaw-Rawa Ruska railway line (frontier sign 673) to the town of Orchowo, south of the town of Wlodawa (frontier sign 1122).

3. The Boundary Mandatary for the Terespol sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Terespol. His jurisdiction extends from the town of Orchowo, south of the town of Wlodawa (frontier sign 1123) to the town of Niemirow (frontier sign 1345).

4. The Boundary Mandatary for the Bialystok sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Bialystok. His jurisdiction extends from the town of Niemirow (frontier sign 1346) to the river Marycha (frontier sign 1783).

5. The Boundary Mandatary for the Sejny sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Sejny. His jurisdiction extends from the river Marycha (frontier sign 1789) to the locality Gromadczyzna (frontier sign 1987).

On the part of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:

1. The Boundary Mandatary for the Lwow sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Mosciska. His jurisdiction extends from the point of convergence with the Czechoslovak boundary (frontier sign "Krzemieniec") to the Jaroslaw-Rawa Ruska railway line (frontier sign 672).

2. The Boundary Mandatary for the Luboml sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Luboml. His jurisdiction extends from the Jaroslaw-Rawa Ruska railway line (frontier sign 673) to the town of Orchowo, south of the town Wlodawa (frontier sign 1122).

3. The Boundary Mandatary for the Brzesz sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Brzesz on the Bug. His jurisdiction extends from the town of Orchowo, south of the town of Wlodawa, (frontier sign 1123) to the town of Niemirow (frontier sign 1345).

4. The Boundary Mandatary for the Grodno sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Grodno. His jurisdiction extends from the town of Niemirow (frontier sign 1346) to the river Marycha (frontier sign 1788).

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5. The Boundary Mandatary for the Mariampol sector, whose permanent seat is in the town of Mariampol. His jurisdiction extends from the river Marycha (frontier sign 1789) to the locality Gromdcyzna (frontier sign 1987).

The present protocol has been drawn up in two original copies, each couched in Polish and in Russian, both texts having equal validity.

Signed in Moscow this 8th day of July 1948.

By authorization of the Government of the Polish Republic
(Signed) Dr. A. Zaruk-Michalski, Vice-Minister

Seal

By authorisation of the Government of the Union of
Socialist Soviet Republics.

(Signed) A. Alexandrov, Counselor.

FINAL PROTOCOL

When consummating the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of boundary conflicts and incidents, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have agreed on the following provisions, constituting an inseparable part of the Convention.

Concerning the Convention in general:

Matters, to be provided for in the Agreement concerning juridical relations on the Polish-Soviet international frontier are not being dealt with in the present Convention.

Concerning Article I of the Convention:

The first meeting of Boundary Mandataries for the purpose of organizing their work on their respective sectors should take place not later than within 14 days from this Convention coming into force.

Concerning Article II of the Convention:

Should need arise to alter the number of Boundary Mandataries as set down in the protocol, or of their official position, or sectors under their jurisdiction, or of their official seats, both Parties shall coordinate such changes through diplomatic channels.

Concerning Article III. of the Convention:

Information concerning appointment of Assistants to Boundary Mandataries and allocation of their official seats and areas under their jurisdiction shall be given out at their first meeting following the coming of the present Convention into force.

The number of Assistants to Boundary Mandataries, the boundaries of areas under their jurisdiction and their official seats may be

-14-

changed by the actual Boundary Mandataries throughout the period of validity of the present Convention.

Concerning article V of the Convention:

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to refuse readmitting persons with regard to whom it will be established, that they had crossed the frontier unintentionally.

In cases relating to shifting, damaging or destruction of the frontier signs or water signs marking main fairways, Boundary Mandataries should elucidate material points and the question of guilt and to issue instructions for repair and replacement of the said signs.

The Contracting Parties shall, through the intermediary of Boundary Mandataries restore to each other all such state-owned property as may have been carried off or transferred to their respective territories in consequence of a boundary conflict or incident.

Concerning article VI of the Convention:

In cases referred to in this article, matters may be referred back to Boundary Mandataries for settlement.

Concerning article VII of the Convention:

The method of additional accounting based on agreements reached concerning compensation for damages and, if necessary, a change of this method, shall be established through diplomatic channels.

Concerning article XI of the Convention:

Joint investigations in loco shall not be regarded as performance of activities of a detective character, the latter activities belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of court or administrative authorities of each Party.

Concerning article XIII of the Convention:

The establishment of meeting points along the frontier shall be effected by Boundary Mandataries at their first conference following the coming of the present convention into force.

The number and location of meeting points may be effected by Boundary Mandataries upon mutual agreement.

This final protocol has been drawn up in two original copies, each couched in Polish and in Russian, both texts being equally binding.

Signed in Moscow, this 8th day of July 1948.

By authorization of the Government of the Polish Republic:

(Signed) Dr. A. Zaruk-Michalski, Vice-Minister

Seal

By authorization of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:

(Signed) A. Alexandrov, Counselor.

After having acquainted ourselves with the above Instruments, we have recognized, and do hereby recognize them as right and proper in their entirety as well as each of the provisions contained therein; we declare that they have been accepted, ratified and approved and pledge ourselves to observe them faithfully.

In witness whereof we have issued the present Act, to which the Seal of the Republic has been affixed.

Done in Warsaw this 23rd day of December 1948.

(Signed) Boleslaw Bierut

(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz,
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Zygmunt Modzelewski
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic.
Warsaw, July 29, 1949, No. 43, item 326.

Government Declaration
of March 23, 1949,

concerning the exchange of notes ratifying the Convention between Poland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents.
signed in Moscow on July 8, 1948.

It is hereby announced that, in conformance with article XIX of the Convention between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the procedure for settlement of frontier conflicts and incidents, signed, together with the Protocol, in Moscow on July 8, 1948, - an exchange of notes ratifying the aforesaid Convention has taken place in Warsaw on March 15, 1949.

Minister of Foreign Affairs:
(Signed) Z. Modzelewski

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY
 Warsaw, Poland
 Tuesday, September 13, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski,
 Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

WE WANT PEACE TO PREVAIL IN
 THE WORLD AND SHALL DEFEND
 RIGHT TO BUILD BETTER LIFE.
 PRESIDENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC
 PERSONALLY PROMOTES OFFICERS.

Domestic Despatch

A ceremonial promotion of graduates of the Infantry Officers' Training School took place last Sunday. The ceremony was attended by President of the Polish Republic Bierut, Minister of National Defense Marshal Zymierski, Generals Popławski, Romeyko and Strazewski, Secretary of the Warsaw PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Witaszewski, Chairman of the (Warsaw) Provincial National Council Kolodziejczyk and (Warsaw) Provincial Governor Szlapczyński...

For the first time in Poland's history the President of the Republic personally promoted military cadets to officer's rank....

The President of the Polish Republic ascended the rostrum in order to deliver an address....

"We are a peaceful country. We want peace to prevail in the world, all nations to develop their economy and culture, science and technology to rise to a higher level and the prosperity of people's masses to grow. We shall attack nobody, but shall defend our independence, our sovereignty, our right to develop and to build a better life - to our last breath."

A reply on behalf of the graduates was delivered by Mieczysław Poczety, who tendered thanks for social advancement to the President....

Said he: "I am the son of a workman. We, sons of workmen and peasants, had no opportunities for social advancement under capitalist Poland. We have been granted these opportunities by People's Poland. We shall faithfully serve the people's homeland. Conscious of our tasks, we shall raise soldiers in a spirit of ardent love for the Homeland, in a spirit of internationalism and of sincere friendship for the Soviet Union...."

Zycie Warszawy #252, September 13, 1949 and others (125 lines)
 Excerpts.

-2-

COUNTY TEACHERS' CONFERENCES
THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

Domestic Despatch

Reports are coming in from all parts of the country concerning county teachers' conferences in which school inspectors, headmasters, teachers, tutors and representatives of political parties, trade unions and social organizations take part. The object of these conferences is to discuss the results of education in past years and future work on democratization of education and upbringing, Trybuna Ludu #252 September 13 and others (55 lines) Excerpts

FILMS, SLIDES, LECTURES AND
EXHIBITIONS DURING POLISH-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATION
MONTH.

Domestic Despatch

Many organizations and social institutions have declared their participation in the Polish-Soviet Friendship Consolidation Month" which begins on October 7.

"Film Polski" will organize 163 mobile motion-picture tours, which will give 5,000 performances with short lectures in 3,290 localities. Popular educational films and films for juveniles will be shown. In 40 towns Soviet film festivals will be organized in 63 cinemas. In many towns special showings of the film: "Meeting on the Elbe" will be given with lectures on: "USSR as a vanguard in the struggle for peace". In educational centres and universities, evening discussion meetings concerning the film: "Court of Honor" will be organized with participation of professors and social workers.

Besides exhibitions organized by various institutions, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is organizing mobile exhibitions. A photo chronicle about the Soviet Union will be prepared.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is also preparing several lectures, illustrated by slides, with a special selection of subjects for youth, the rural population and urban recreation centres. (57 lines) Excerpts
Rzeczpospolita #252, September 13, 1949 and others.

COLLISION OF VESSELS
IN SZCZECIN HARBOR

Domestic Despatch

At 2.50 P.M. on September 8 the S.S. "Vilno" of the Gdynia-America Line collided with the vessel "Korsun Szewczenkowski" entering the port of Szczecin. The accident occurred due to failure of the electric steering mechanism on the S.S. "Korsun Szewczenkowski". Both vessels sustained minor damage and entered the central port under their own power. After technical inspection, the S.S. "Vilno" proceeded on her voyage to French ports. Zycie Warszawy #252, Sept. 13, 1949 only (Verbatim - 12 lines)

CONFERENCE AT FOOD INDUSTRY
WORKERS' TRADE UNION.

Domestic Despatch

An extended plenary meeting of the Central Leadership of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union was held in Lodz, attended

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also by trade union activists and shockworkers.

After a long discussion, the conference passed a resolution stating that the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union undertakes to struggle for peace by setting up, in all food industry establishments, permanent committees for defense of peace and for strengthening the spirit of international workers' solidarity among the trade union rank and file. The Union undertakes to couple every campaign in defense of peace with an effort to further strengthen friendship and fraternity between our nation and the Soviet Union, the leader in world struggle for peace, freedom and progress. The decree of the Council of Ministers concerning protection for freedom of conscience and religion was welcomed with appreciation by the conference. Trybuna Ludu #252 September 13 only (41 lines) Excerpts

5 MILLION BRICKS RECOVERED AT MURANOW (IN WARSAW).
7,000 PEOPLE WORK ON RUBBLE DAILY. Domestic Despatch

It is reported that on September first 5,180 people recovered 401,372 bricks from the rubble and on September 2, 4,235 workers extracted 232,338 bricks. On subsequent days results were as follows: September 4: 5,000 people, 578,254 bricks - September 5: 3,089 people, 319,254 bricks - September 7 6223 people, 498,574 bricks and September 8: 5,751 people, 488,964 bricks. The average daily recovery is about 400,000 bricks, the output per man being 84.

We have learned that on September 10 and 11 the efficiency of the accomplished work was improved. On Sunday, 7,000 people worked at Muranow, the output amounting to 500,000 bricks. The number of bricks recovered from September 1 to September 11 totalled 5,000,000. (144 lines) Excerpts. Gazeta Ludowa #217 Sept.13,1949, and others.

GREETINGS FROM POLISH ARMY Domestic Despatch

On the Holiday of the Soviet Tank Troops, the Vice-Minister of National Defence General Stanislaw Poplawski sent the following telegram to the Marshal of Tank Troops Bogdanow:

"On the Holiday of the Soviet Tank Troops I am sending warm and hearty greetings to the heroic Soviet tank troopers and their leader, in the name of the Polish Army and in my own name.

"The re-born Polish Army and especially the tank troopers have gained much valuable experience in joint battles and from brotherly instructions of Soviet soldiers. We undertake to do our best to put this experience and knowledge at the service of People's Poland and the joint cause of People's Democracy and Socialism.

"At the same time I am sending best wishes for the development of the brotherly Soviet Tank Troops, standing on guard of world peace."

Gazeta Ludowa #217, Sept.13, 1949, Verbatim and others
(27 lines)

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POLISH TRADE DELEGATION
LEFT FOR MOSCOW.

Domestic Despatch

On September 12 a thirteen-member trade delegation, headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Engineer Gede, left for Moscow by plane. The delegation will compile a list of goods and sign a protocol for 1950 to the five-year agreement concerning the mutual supply of goods by Poland and the Soviet Union. The delegation is composed of the Director of the Export Section in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Drozdowski, the Assistant Director of the Treaty Section, Dodziuk and of experts. Zycie Warszawy #252, Sept. 13, 1949 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

MESSAGE FROM MATHEMATICIANS'
CONVENTION TO POLISH PRESIDENT.

Domestic Despatch

The Polish President has received the following message:

"Polish and Czechoslovak mathematicians have jointly held the Seventh Polish Mathematicians' Convention and the Third Czechoslovak Mathematicians' Convention in Prague. This is the first Polish scientists' convention held abroad, in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

"In the speeches and communiques of mathematicians of both countries, theoretical and applied mathematics were harmoniously combined. Simultaneously, cooperation between the State Mathematical Institute in Poland and the Mathematical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, has been consolidated. Contacts with mathematicians of the Hungarian People's Republic have been strengthened.

The Polish and Czechoslovak mathematicians, assembled at the last plenary session of the joint Convention, submit to you, Mr. President, an expression of their homage with the assurance that they will continue to devote their efforts to development of mathematic science in their countries, in service of the people marching toward socialism.

(Signed) Wacław Sierpinski, Chairman of the Seventh Convention of Polish Mathematicians.

(Signed) Bohumil Bydzowsky, Chairman of the Third Convention of Czechoslovak Mathematicians."

Rzeczpospolita #252, Sept. 13, 1949 and others (37 lines)

Verbatim

FOREIGN

"UNDERSTANDING" REACHED IN WASHINGTON
"LABOUR GOVERNMENT SOLD EMPIRE TO AMERICA"
- SAYS LONDON PRESS.
Washington (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A communique published here on Monday night states that the Ministers of Finance of the U.S., Great Britain and Canada have reached "an understanding concerning measures which should be undertaken in order to remedy the shortage of dollars in Great Britain".

According to the communique, the understanding refers only to "certain immediate steps". The ministers state, however, that "a number of problems call for closer examination" and that those problems "will be the subject of permanent studies and consultations on the part of the three governments".

The communique specifies, under 10 items, the program for overcoming the dollar crisis in Great Britain. This program comprises the problem of overseas investments, exchange and storage of goods, customs tariff affairs, liberalization of Trade within the area of Marshall plan countries, balances in sterling, oil, navigation, etc...

London (PAP) - In a leading article, the "Daily Worker" writes, inter alia:

"The Washington understanding is tantamount to a victory of American capital, to betrayal of British national interests and to sale of England and the Empire to American usurers on an instalment basis. "The terms governing American investments provide extensive privileges for investors, convertibility of profits into dollars and abandonment of the nationalization plans. For the working class, this spells a tightening of capitalism's fist. A voice will be given to American employers, who are noted for their irreconcilably hostile attitude towards trade unions.

"The Washington decision provides no solution for England's problem. It will merely increase (Britain's) subjection to America. The only way out of the trouble is to annul the Atlantic pact and to develop trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China." The British capitalist press tries to soften the impression produced by realization of the British government's capitulation to the U.S. Nevertheless, the "Daily Express" states outright that the Labour Government has sold the British Empire to America.

Says the "Daily Express": "The sterling zone has been turned into a dollar zone." Zycie Warszawy #252, Sept. 13 and others (60 lines) in full

PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO ENDED Foreign Despatch Verbatim
Mexico City (PAP)

On Sunday morning, the six-day all-American Congress of Peace Supporters, attended by about 1,000 delegates from all American countries, ended in Mexico City. On the last day of discussions, speeches were delivered by Juan Marinello, Gonzalez Martinez and Lombardo Toledano. The speakers condemned warmongers' plots and appealed to American nations to unite their forces in the struggle for peace. Henry Wallace, the Chairman of the U.S. Progressive party, sent a telegram in which he complained of being unable to participate in the Congress but he stated that he will "continue his fight for peace until Fascist terrorism and its abuses disappear from the globe". A resolution and manifesto were approved on Saturday evening. The resolution calls on Latin American nations to thwart the activity of monopolists who, pointing to the necessity of fighting for independent industry and free world trade, endeavor to subordinate these nations to themselves. The resolution stresses that the unity of factory workers and farm hands in the fight for their rights should be maintained by all means. The manifesto, after enumeration of factors which are threatening peace, calls on American nations to fight for peace. Dziennik Ludowy September 13 and others (37 lines)

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"PRESIDENT" OF WESTERN GERMANY FAVORED HITLERITE WAR OF AGGRESSION. Foreign despatch

Bonn (PAP) - At a meeting of the so-called Parliament, held at Bonn on September 12, Professor Theodor Heuss, chairman of the FDP ("Free Democratic Party") was elected President of the puppet "Federal Republic" comprising the area of the three western zones.

The "President" of Trizonia was a contributor to Goebbels's press organ: "Das Reich". In an article under the heading "Der Totale Krieg" (Total War) published in the periodical: "Die Hilfe" (Aid) on October 10, 1939, he pled in defense of the Hitlerite principle of a total war and urged the German nation to give full support to the Hitlerite armed forces.

At about the same time, Heuss also published an article on the subject of German aggression against Poland. He welcomed the Hitlerite victory over Poland and stated that the German army had created a new "unalterable" state of affairs.

An advocate of German aggression, who furthered the Hitlerite plan of domination, has now, thanks to American support, become President of Trizonia.

Zycie Warszawy, #252, September 13, and others, 23 lines-verbatim

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK TO BECOME VATICAN SECRETARY OF STATE?

Foreign despatch

Brussels (PAP) - The daily "Front" reports rumors to the effect that the well-known reactionary leader Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, is to be appointed Vatican Secretary of State. Zycie Warszawy, #252, September 13 and others, 6 lines-verbatim

ECONOMIC

INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRADE UNIONS. Domestic despatch

The national educational conference of the Central Trade Union Council on September 9 and 10 passed a resolution establishing methods for intensification and broadening of trade union educational and training work. The resolution emphasizes the task of mobilizing trained trade unionists for active struggle for peace. "It is necessary to emphasize the heroic struggle for peace of the working class in capitalist and colonial countries. It is essential to popularise the peaceful work of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries and to unmask the war machinations of foreign and native reactionaries and the anti-Polish moves of the Vatican."

"As educators and tutors in trade union schools, we shall help the masses to understand the possibilities of People's Poland, which is building socialism, by imbuing educational work with Marxist-Leninist ideology, by deepening popular patriotism. We must teach socialist methods of labor competition and discipline, respect for social property, propagate contempt for saboteurs and wastrels, popularise, respect and love the builders of Socialist Poland."

In conclusion, the resolution states that the trade union educational and training centers should strengthen their cooperation

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with the educational centers of the Polish United Worker Party and widely use the experiences and educational achievements of the country of victorious socialism, the Soviet Union.
Rzeczpospolita, #252, Sept. 13 and others, 58 lines-excerpts

EXCHANGE OF THOUGHTS AND EXPERIENCE BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTIVE WORKERS.
Domestic despatch

At the first joint meeting of professors in the Silesian Polytechnic and workers, leading rationalizers in industry, which took place on September 11 in Katowice, a resolution was approved reading in part:

"Enormous tasks are facing the Polish worker class and the nation, while building the foundations of Socialism. They require new revolutionary methods of work, which will facilitate proper utilization of the people's creative powers."

"These tasks require close coordination of theory and practice, according to the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism. They also demand that the newest scientific achievements be applied to daily work on construction of our Socialist Homeland."

The professors pledged:

1. To patronize worker inventors' clubs, to participate in club meetings, to classify inventions and to facilitate their implementation.
 2. To organize lectures in work establishments for leading industrial workers, inventors and rationalizers.
 3. To invite leading industrial workers to the Polytechnic to familiarize them with scientific and research activities.
 4. To assist worker inventors in developing their projects, if there are not adequate technical facilities in their establishments.
- Zycie Warszawy, #252, September 13 and others, 57 lines-excerpts

ALL TECHNICAL BRAINS WILL PARTICIPATE IN FULFILLMENT OF SIX-YEAR PLAN
SPEECH BY VICE-MINISTER GOLANSKI AT ELECTRO-TECHNICIANS' CONGRESS.
Domestic despatch

At the 15th Jubilee Congress of the Polish Electro-technicians Association, the Vice-Minister of Light Industry, engineer Henryk Golanski submitted a report, entitled: "Tasks of technical brains in the Six-Year Plan."

He said in part: "When working and struggling for fulfillment of these tasks, which are imposed upon us by the Six-Year Plan, we should utilize the scientific and technical experience of the Soviet Union. Soviet science and technology are far ahead of those in capitalistic countries and their achievements are worthy of esteem and admiration. Thanks to the help of Soviet experts on preparation and implementation of capital investments, as foreseen in the agreement between Poland and the USSR, we already now have many occasions to exchange ideas and to profit from the immense experience of the constructors of Socialism. Our economic and technical-scientific cooperation will be further deepened within the Six-Year Plan. We will enrich our science with the achievements of wonderful, conquering and leading Soviet science."
Zycie Warszawy, #252, Sept. 13 and others, 108 lines-excerpts

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ELECTIONS TO SUPERVISORY COMMITTEES.

Domestic despatch

Elections to membership in township supervisory committees will be held throughout the country in the period from September 18 to November 6. The election campaign will be conducted by the Peasant Self-Help Association in close cooperation with the Peasant Self-Help Central Agricultural Cooperative.

Members of Committees, organized in stores, machine centers and production workshops, and Township Supervisory Councils, created in township cooperatives have, as their main objective, the defense of the interests of small and middle class peasants against exploitation by village capitalists and speculators and restriction of their detrimental influence on the activities and development of agricultural cooperatives. The Committees will assure appropriate distribution of commodities and the service of machinery centers and of industrial enterprises.

Rzeczpospolita, #252, Sept. 13, only, 40 lines-excerpts

STATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDS ITS PLAN.

Domestic despatch

In August the Foundry Industry fulfilled its plan with a considerable surplus. Production of coke exceeded the plan by 10%, the production of crude tar by 11%, the production of crude benzol by 4%, production of sulphate of ammonium by 13%, production of wrought and pressed articles by 16%.

The electrotechnical industry exceeded its production plan in August by 11%. The largest surplus was attained by the electrical machinery branch, which exceeded the plan by 18%. The production of electric bulbs exceeded the plan by 6% and amounted to 2,230,000 electric bulbs.

Rzeczpospolita, #252, Sept. 13 and others, 18 lines-verbatim

THIS YEAR'S HARVEST CELEBRATIONS WERE HELD UNDER SLOGAN OF WORKER-PEASANT ALLIANCE.

Domestic despatch

Harvest festivities began last week and took place throughout the country under the slogan of the steadily tightening worker-peasant alliance, uncompromising struggle for peace and struggle for progress in rural districts. On September 11 workers' delegations from towns, shockworkers from government estates and youthful workers from the Union of Polish Youth and Service to Poland arrived in villages, at the invitation of the peasants. Representatives of the state authorities, political parties, social organizations and youth organizations also took part in the festivities.

Trybuna Ludu, #252, Sept. 13 and others, 65 lines-excerpts

TRAINING GRAIN PURCHASING AGENTS.

Domestic despatch

Before starting grain purchases, the Central Agricultural Cooperatives trained about 3600 store-keepers and managers of grain purchasing centers in township cooperatives. Further instruction will be given to the personnel by 240 instructors, visiting all purchasing centers, especially those which are not well-organized. The inspectors will demonstrate proper organization during their stay at the cooperatives.

Gazeta Ludowa, #217, Sept. 13 only, 19 lines-verbatim

SECTION B

FIVE YEARS OF NEW BULGARIA.

Editorial

The motto of the new People's Bulgaria is solicitude for the human being. Protection for the worker, mother and child has developed and is continuing to develop.

The new Bulgaria can boast of great achievements in the field of science, culture and art. Progressive scientific and cultural leaders are creating a new and socialist substance in proletarian creative production.

One of the principal factors responsible for Bulgaria's magnificent successes is the friendship and assistance of the Soviet Union in all fields of life. Without the importation of Soviet cotton, Bulgaria would not have been able to develop her most important industry, namely, the textile industry. Without Soviet ferrous and light metals and without importation of building materials and machinery, Bulgaria would not have been able to expand her economic potential. Without crude oil products, technical oils, transportation equipment and tractors she would not have been able to introduce collective farming. The Soviet Union twice saved Bulgaria from famine by supplying large quantities of grain during the acute drought in 1946 and 1947. Many Soviet specialists are making an extremely valuable contribution to the development of Bulgarian economy.

The new Bulgaria has found her place among the countries fighting for peace and opposing imperialist plans. On September 9 all progressive humanity wishes Bulgaria further magnificent successes on her path toward reconstruction and socialism. Rzeczpospolita, Sept. 9, #248 and others, 54 lines-excerpts

CHURCH AUTHORITIES ON "ALLEGED REVELATION" IN PAST AND NOW.

Article

We quote a curious document, namely, the explanation of the Archbishop's Curia in Poznan concerning an alleged "miracle" in Slupia, near Sroda, in 1927, i.e. 22 years ago. The Poznan church authorities then took a sensible attitude, calling things by their right name and appealing to "pilgrims" to control themselves and to return to honest work. Below is the full text of an announcement in "Przeglad Katolicki" of February 13, 1927, No. 7, page 35:

The Archbishop's Curia in Poznan announces: "Investigations made by Church authorities in the matter of the well-known incidents in Slupia(Sroda parish) have not revealed a supernatural character of the alleged apparitions, which were the subject of the incidents. Church authorities have also established that the Slupia incidents have, on one hand, reused the piety of many persons but, on the other hand, they have, in several cases, resulted in morbid excitement, detrimental to faith and to dignity of the Church. The Church authorities, therefore, appeal to the faithful to discontinue excursions to Slupia and, instead, to increase their worship for the Blessed Virgin Mary by steadfastness in faith, virtuous life and conscientious performance of their religious duties in their local churches.

We are inclined to make a significant comparison between the attitude of Church authorities in the past, in the National

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Democratic and pre-war era, and now when power is exercised by the People's Government. It suffices to compare the above mentioned attitude toward the "apparition" in Slupia with the hypocritical attitude to the Lublin or any other "miracle".

In the first case, it was said that "the Slupia incidents... resulted in morbid excitement, detrimental to faith and to the Church." This was well said.

Any recent explanation given by a Bishop's or Archbishop's Curia should have been issued in the same style and spirit. That would have put an end to "morbid excitement".

But the Bishops did not do this. Bishop Kalwa's letter did not explain anything and was calculated to sow spiritual discord. This is the best proof of a partial, unfriendly attitude of the Princes of the Church toward everything that is being built in Poland.

It is high time to cease intrigues and perturbations and to start honest work together with workmen and peasants. That would be an eloquent answer to Anglo-Saxon-Vatican incitement to German nationalism and retaliation.

Dziennik Ludowy, #244, Sept. 7 only, 72 lines-verbatim

77 BRICKS IN FOUR HOURS

RECOVERED BY ONE WARSAW RESIDENT. Domestic Despatch

This year's collective campaign, aimed at extraction of bricks still fit for use from the ruins of the former ghetto, is bringing increasingly better results.

51,000 Warsaw residents worked at Muranow during the last nine days. They were factory and office employees, soldiers from the Warsaw garrison, Citizens' Militia men and SP (Service to Poland) youths.

So far, 3,910,000 bricks have been extracted. The average number of bricks, recovered by one working person, amounted to 77 bricks in four hours. This is a rather large amount, considering the complete destruction of buildings and the unfavourable influence of the weather over several years. The best results were reached on September 6, when 6,995 persons extracted 558,000 bricks.

Rzeczpospolita #250, September 11 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

UNCAPTIONED EDITORIAL COMMENT ON

POLAND'S NOTE OF SEPT. 8, 1949 TO YUGOSLAVIA.

Editorial

The facts revealed in the Polish note are proof that the Tito clique has its secret agents in Poland. Similar facts have also been noted in other countries of people's democracy.

On whose initiative and for what purposes are Titoists endeavouring to spread their intelligence network over people's democratic countries?

It is not difficult to answer the question. The policy of

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Belgrade during recent months results from the abominable treason of cynical Yugoslav leaders. They have sold their nations to Anglo-Saxon imperialists and they govern the country on their orders. They desire to please their principals as much as they can and that is the reason for anti-Soviet baiting in their press, the imprisonment of Soviet citizens and their Nazi methods in persecuting communists. That is why they endeavoured to weaken the Greek democratic forces by a stab in the back and that is also the reason for their intelligence work in people's democratic countries.

Imperialists have always used traitors and deserters for their base purposes. Thus, it is not surprising that they are cooperating with the Tito clique, which is serving war instigators for dollars.

It is significant that Petrovic, who is mentioned in the Polish note, commenced his secret work as far back as March, 1948, that is, before the well-known resolution of the Information Bureau, which revealed the true character of the present Yugoslav leaders.

Yugoslav foreign and domestic policy, as well as the methods applied by the Tito clique, prove the fascist character of the Yugoslav leaders. As we know, fascists have never observed international pacts and agreements, which is clearly proven by the Belgrade fascists, who violated the Polish-Yugoslav agreement of 1946. (54 lines) Verbatim Zycie Warszawy #248 Sept. 9, 1949 and others.

GRAFTERS IN THE WHITE HOUSE Editorial

Major-General Vaughan, Aide-de-Camp of President Truman, has now become the best known person in the United States: his name, together with the names of prominent politicians and generals, ministers and industrialists, appeared on the first pages of the sensational press. His feats were investigated by a special Senate Commission.

What was the deed that brought fame to the President's Aide-de-Camp? It was graft. Threads of a widespread network of corruption among high officials, bribed by industrialists desiring to enrich themselves on military orders, lead to General Vaughan in the White House. Thus, for example, Vaughan received costly refrigerators as a "gift".

But it is not only Vaughan who is concerned in this. The "New York World Telegraph" announced that also other persons of high standing, whose names are kept secret for the time being, are involved in bribery. The paper left a blank space on the first page for the names of those persons. But the space did not remain blank for long because, on the very next day, the press announced that Chicago industrialists made similar gifts of costly refrigerators to the Minister of Finance, Snyder, to Chief Justice Vinson and the President's Secretary, Connely.

Among the already revealed grafters the following are also mentioned: the Chief of the American Army Supply Service, General Feldman; the Chief of the Chemical Service, General Waitt and

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several other army officers and civilians who have received donations from industrialists in the form of various articles or simply in dollars.

Simultaneously with the Senate Commission, a similar investigation was carried on by a Commission of the House of Representatives, whose attention was centered on the Minister of Defence, Lewis Johnson, who gave Government orders, running into millions of dollars, for the supply of B-36 bombers to the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, whose director was... Johnson himself.

A hideous nest of grafters and bribery - that is the picture revealed to the public opinion of America and of other countries. (62 lines) Verbatim
Wolnosc #201, September 9, 1949 and others.

CIGARETTE FACTORY IN SLUZEWIEC
AND LARGE GARAGES IN SIELCE.
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS COME
INTO EXISTENCE IN MOKOTOW (WARSAW) Domestic Despatch

In the next six years two industrial districts will come into existence in Mokotow (Warsaw): one in Sluzewiec and the other in Sielce. The industrial district in Sluzewiec will measure 200 hectares and will occupy the stretch of land between the race course and the Mokotow fort. This will be a supply district including the already existing building of the State Planticulture Establishment, the Central Combine of Gardening Co-operatives, warehouses, refrigerating plants, processing plants, "Paged" (State Timber Agency) warehouses, etc.

The only factory in the strict sense of this word will be a factory producing tools and employing 2,000 workers. At the next stage a cigarette factory of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly, warehouses of the Central Management of the Coal Industry and later a central heating station will be built in this district.

Industry of a different type will come into existence in Sielce between Czerniakowska, Chełmska and Podchorążych Streets. Here large garages for motor-cars belonging to government institutions, the building of the Central Establishment for Assistance to Schools, news film and short film producing establishments will be built. The Film House is already in course of construction. (31 lines) Verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #249 Sept. 11 only

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN OF HYPOCRISY.
WHY WERE 150 POLISH CHILDREN KIDNAPPED
AND BY WHOM? Article

When the children were removed to the German port of Bremen (an American enclave), the IRO (International Refugee Organization) in Geneva alarmed by the indignation of Polish public pretended to agree to "negotiations". But when the Polish Red Cross delegate in Germany applied to the local Iro authorities, he was refused any information concerning Polish children.

On August 23 the Polish Government sent an urgent note to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

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As the children were on the territory of the American occupation zone, the Polish Foreign Office requested, according to international law, that the American authorities prevent the kidnaping of Polish children and that they allow the Polish authorities to bring them home.

On August 29 the Polish children left for Canada on board the S.S. "HEINZELMAN".

This shameful affair, organized by international kidnapers supplying "merchandise" to modern slave traders, is characterized by monstrous capitalistic hypocrisy!

But "the Poles love their children" and neither the people nor the Government of People's Poland will forget and relinquish the 150 Polish children, kidnaped with the approval of Washington and the IRO and on the order of Canadian "manufacturers", like the notorious Mr. Dionne.

Not only Canada but also Washington and Geneva (IRO headquarters) should now blush with shame!
Zycie Warszawy #249 September 10 and others (202 lines) Excerpts

CONTRACT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Domestic Despatch

In the presence of Director Jastrzebowski of the Navigation Ministry and Mr. Kania, Consul General of Czechoslovakia, a written legal contract was executed in Szczecin. The contract constitutes implementation of the Polish-Czech agreement concerning leased land in Szczecin port.

The contract was made between the Szczecin Marine Office, represented by Dr. Bonarski and the Czechoslovak firm: "Metrans", represented by its Managers, Mrs. Pokorna and Mr. Beck.

After the contract was signed, formal transfer took place of the leased land in the Czechoslovak portion of the free customs zone in Szczecin. Subsequently, an inspection of advanced reconstruction work was made. (20 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #251 Sept. 12 only

TRAINING CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL

TRADE UNION COUNCIL CONCLUDED

Domestic Despatch

September 10 was the second day of the training conference, organized by the Training Section of the Central Trade Union Council.

During the sessions, it was decided to take into greater account than heretofore, trade union affairs and Marxist ideology in the teaching programme of Popular Universities. (36 lines) Trybuna Ludu #250 Sept. 11, 1949 and others Excerpts

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

Domestic Despatch

A Szczecin-North America Line will be opened in the next few days. Swedish ship will operate on this route. The first vessel, the "Mathilda Thorden", will take a mixed cargo of 110 tons from Szczecin. Rzeczpospolita #251 Sept. 12, only (6 lines) Verbatim

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FRONTIER ON NYSA ND ODRA IS FRONTIER
OF PEACE.

DECLARATION BY COMRADE WILHELM PIECK AND
OTHER MEMBERS OF GERMAN DELEGATION TO
CONGRESS OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY Domestic Despatch

In connection with the Merger Congress of Fighters for freedom and democracy, a delegation of the German People's Council was in Warsaw. It consisted of Wilhelm Pieck (German Socialist Unity Party), Robert Sievert (German Socialist Unity Party), Dr. Karl Hamann (Liberal-democratic Party) and Hans Ganter-Gilmans (Christian-democratic Union).

In his conversation with a representative of our Editorial staff, Comrade Pieck declared, on the behalf of the German People's Council, that the Council sees in the frontier on the Odra and Nysa a frontier of peace and a basis for friendly Polish-German relations.

When asked about the present tasks of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade Pieck said:

"Our Party is facing serious political, economic and cultural tasks. From the political point of view, our Party's efforts are directed toward organization of the broad front of struggle for Germany's unity and for conclusion of a peace treaty. For this purpose, we have proposed the organization of People's Congresses and the creation of the National Front. This front will also unite those groups of the German people which, so far, have declined to participate in People's Congresses for the struggle against American imperialists. These are, especially, the commercial middle classes and peasants, whose position is threatened by American imperialism. The German Socialist Unity Party is interested in cooperation with the anti-Fascist, democratic bourgeois parties, which it helps to divest themselves of still remaining reactionary elements. The German Socialist Unity Party consistently combats every evidence of chauvinism and nationalism in Germany.

"As regards economy, our Party, assisted by the People's Council and the Economic Commission, has prepared a Two-Year Plan. We can already perceive some achievements in this field. They are due to the work competition movement in industry and agriculture. Thanks to this, work efficiency has increased and costs of production decreased.

"As regards culture, the social composition of secondary and high schools has been changed, thanks to reforms carried out with cooperation of the People's Council. Learning is made accessible to worker and peasant youth. School programs have been changed in accord with the spirit of progress. Reactionary elements have been removed from the teaching staff and we have trained many thousands of new teachers, thus creating a pedagogical base for the new type of the school.

"I also want to discuss, said Comrade Pieck, the tasks of intra-party work. We want to transform the German Socialist Unity Party into a modern, Leninist-Stalinist party. The program approved at the January party conference, is the basis of our party

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"The party is growing and developing but there are still serious obstacles and deficiencies. We are working on their liquidation. Our party desires to contribute towards friendly relations with all nations, especially with the Soviet Union and new democratic Poland."

Mr. Ganter-Gilmans, the Director of the Supply Section in the German People's Council, on behalf of the Christian Democratic Union, described his party's attitude towards Polish-German relations and revisionist elements in Germany:

"Our party considers the frontier on the Odra and Nysa as a frontier of peace and cooperation between both our countries. Friendly economic cooperation has a great role in our mutual relations. As a result of our Christian ideology, we condemn every attempt aimed at spreading discord in this matter. Our point of view is one of the principal sources of disagreement between the Christian Democratic Union in the Soviet zone and its Western counterpart."

Dr. Karl Hamann spoke in the same way as the other German representatives. He expressed his admiration for the reconstruction of the capital and wished further successes in the peaceful creative work of the Polish nation.

Trybuna Ludu #247 Sept. 8 and others (143 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES PERSECUTE
UNITED NATIONS STAFF.

Article

"De Waarheid" unmask's State Department intentions

Not long ago, a member of the staff, a citizen of an European country, who occupies an important post in the U.N. secretariat, complained in talks with intimate friends that the Lake Success atmosphere has become unpleasant.

United Nations secretariat employees' work is often disturbed by attacks of the American Senate's Legal Committee and by open persecution by the American police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In spite of the fact that U.N. secretariat employees enjoy all diplomatic privileges, such abuses continue. The staff member, mentioned above, stated that the State Department is most dissatisfied with the work of the U.N. secretariat. The State Department ordered the F.B.I. to compile lists of United Nations employee, undesirable to the American Authorities. The position of undesirable persons in the United Nations secretariat will, according to Acheson's plan, be occupied by candidates recommended by the F.B.I.

The F.B.I. began special investigation of the United Nations staff in Lake Success for the purpose of implementing the above plan. The F.B.I. endeavours to collect incriminating information concerning inconvenient persons in order to later announce that they are undesirable. Many United Nations secretariat employees complain that they are under surveillance. The paper writes that the attitude of American members of the staff, employed in the secretariat, towards employees of other nationalities, is very arrogant and boastful. They threaten non-American employees who desire to remain neutral. Excerpts Wolnosc #202, Sept 10 only (56 lines)

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DULLESIAN METHODS OF DICTATOR TITO

The note of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Yugoslav Embassy, published yesterday throws a bright light on unknown details of Yugoslav policy up to the present moment. The nations of democratic countries remember well the frequent calls of the principal warmonger, John Foster Dulles, to organize a great network of espionage and diversion in which all the people's democracies would be included. From these hints the American imperialists have even made a complete plan, the so-called "plan X". The note of the Polish government and the facts disclosed in it prove that one of the means for realization of imperialistic plans of diversion, sabotage and espionage in Poland were the various agencies of Tito's government.

We see the merciless and co-ordinated policy of the Washington commanders and of the Belgrade servants in all spheres. The clink of the dollar is the accompaniment to which the Tito regime dances, possessed of a dreadful hatred for the Soviet Union and for people's democracies because they have unmasked before the whole world and before Yugoslav public opinion, the treacherous role played by Belgrade renegades. American rulers and their Yugoslav lackeys act against Poland and other people's democracies by means of the same methods, trying to weaken our defenses and to interrupt the development of our industry. (130 lines) Excerpts Polska Zbrojna #248 Sept.10, and others.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THEATRES AND PHILHARMONICS.
INTERVIEW WITH COMRADE VICE-MINISTER SOKORSKI. Domestic Despatch

In connection with the new theatrical and musical season, in which all theaters, operas and philharmonics will be directed by the state, a representative of the Polish Press Agency interviewed the Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, Comrade Włodzimierz Sokorski. What was the reason for nationalizing all artistic enterprises in Poland? Nationalization aims to improve the ideological and artistic level of the theaters. It also enables central repertoire planning and solves economic difficulties of individual artistic enterprises.

In the nationalization plan, we have not only taken under consideration our own failures, but we have also benefited from the valuable experiences of USSR theatres. The creation of a General Management for Artistic Enterprise in the Ministry of Culture and Art helps the theatres, operas and philharmonics out of the artistic and economic chaos, in which they have hitherto been, and enables creative work, despite cash deficits. At the same time, a change has been achieved in appointing managers and actors. They will no longer be engaged under contract; they have become normal, state employees. All these changes, which may be considered an organizational revolution in the theatrical and musical world will, doubtlessly, improve cultural life in People's Poland. The new season will open with a country-wide competition from October 15 to December 15 in producing Russian and Soviet plans. Warsaw theaters will perform plays of Russian classics and contemporary dramatists. The new musical season will begin with the International Chopin Contest and Polish compositions, with special emphasis on contemporary music. In October, Russian and Soviet music will be on the programme. (103 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #247 Sept.8.1949 only.

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC
#49 Warsaw, September 1, 1949

Contents:

Decree

Item 369 - of September 18, 1949 concerning change of certain provisions pertaining to associations.

Orders

Item 370 of the Minister of Education of July 27, 1949 concerning division of school districts into school sub-districts.

Item 371 - of the Minister of Public Administration of August 9, 1949 concerning creation of the town of Żarki in Zawiercie County, Silesia Province.

Item 372 - of the Minister of Health of August 17, 1949 concerning the obligation to report cases of disease or death due to swamp fever and cases of disease or death of children due to acute inflammation of the bowels.

Government declarations:

Item 373 - of June 25, 1949 concerning ratification of the United Nation Charter signed on June 26, 1945 and concerning the accession of a number of countries to the United Nations Charter.

Item 374 - of August 6, 1949 concerning the accession of Siam to the Agreement on creation of the International Monetary Fund and to the Agreement pertaining to creation of the International Reconstruction and Economic Development Bank, signed in Bretton Woods on July 22, 1944.

Item 375 - of August 6, 1949 concerning the accession of Cuba to the Agreement on preservation or restoration of title to ownership of industrial assets which sustained damage through the Second World War, signed in Neuchatel on Febr. 8, 1947.

Item 376 - of August 6, 1949 concerning the adoption of the symbol P.A.K. for Pakistan in the International convention of April 24, 1926 concerning motor traffic.

Announcement

Item 377 by the Minister of Finance of August 23, 1949 concerning rectification of an error in the Order of the Minister of Finance of March 8, 1949 concerning execution of the decree of October 25, 1948 pertaining to turnover tax.

