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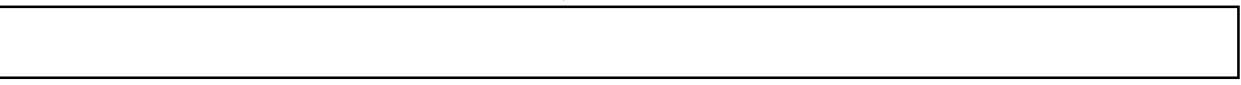
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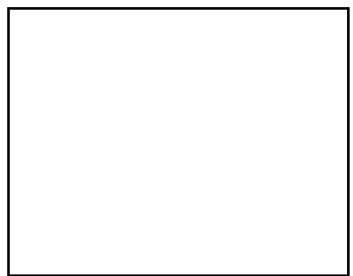
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.

October 21, 1949

GENERAL PRAWIN PRESENTS WISHES OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO PRESIDENT PIECK, PREMIER GROTEWOHL AND MINISTER DERTINGER

General Prawin, Chief of the Polish Military Mission in Berlin addressed to Wilhelm Pieck, President of the Democratic German Republic, a letter in which, on behalf of the Polish Government and his own, he presents wishes on the occasion of the election of W. Pieck to the presidency of the Republic.

Among other things, General Prawin states in this letter that the Polish Nation sees in the election of President Pieck the expression of the will of all Germany's progressive forces desirous to fight, together with other peace-loving nations, for the cause of peace and to foster peaceful mutual relationships among nations.

General Prawin addressed letters with similar contents to Premier Grotewohl and Minister Dertinger.

In his reply President Wilhelm Pieck stated among other things:

"The foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic is based on friendly relationships with the Soviet Union, People's Democracies and all peace-loving nations. Our Republic's government will do all in their power to oppose the chauvinist campaign led by the imperialistic states among the German nation, a campaign directed against the Soviet Union and the new progressive Poland. The frontier on the Odra and Nyssa is the frontier of peace between the German and the Polish nations".

Premier Grotewohl expressed in his reply the determined will of the German Democratic Republic's Government to stabilize peace and to secure the bases of good neighbourly relationships with the Polish Nation.

Minister Dertinger, thanking General Prawin for his wishes, declared that the matter of the German-Polish frontier on the Odra and Nyssa was finally and unanimously settled by the German nation in the resolution passed by the People's Chamber. Therefore, there are no problems which could divide the two neighbouring nations - the Germans and the Poles.

Source: PAP

LETTER OF MINISTER DERTINGER TO VICE-MINISTER LESZCZYCKI

Prof. Dr. Stanisław Leszczycki, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, received a letter from Mr. Dertinger, Foreign Minister of the Democratic German Republic. In this letter Minister Dertinger communicates that the writer Friedrich Wolf has been appointed Chief of the Democratic German Republic's diplomatic representation. At the same time the letter reads:

"I beg to thank you in the name of the Provisional Government of the Democratic German Republic for the decision of October, 18, 1949, by which the Polish Government has recognized the Provisional Government of the Democratic German Republic and appointed a diplomatic representation with it. I take the liberty to underline, on behalf of my Government, that the German nation is aware of this decision's importance, which will, in the highest degree contribute to stabilize and intensify friendly relations and cooperation between our two nations.

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Source: PAP

BIOGRAPHY OF FRIEDRICH WOLF, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN WARSAW

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Wolf, the newly appointed head of the Democratic German Republic's diplomatic representation with the Polish Government was born in 1899 in the Rhineland. A physician by profession, he won world fame as a novelist and playwright.

Dr. Friedrich Wolf spent the years of the Hitlerite regime in emigration. In 1945 he returned to Germany where he devoted all his energies to literary work. Dr. Friedrich Wolf is, nowadays, one of the leaders of the Kulturbund.

Dr. Friedrich Wolf is a member of SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany).

Source: PAP

BIOGRAPHY OF KAROL TKOCZ, POLAND'S DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN

Mr. Karol Tkocz, the newly appointed diplomatic representative of the Polish Government to the Government of the German Democratic Republic, was born on February 16, 1908, in Szarlociniec, Silesia, into a miner's family. As a 14-year-old lad, he began working in the "Slask" mine, Chropiczów, but, after 2 years, was dismissed for participation in a strike. In this period, he began his political activities among the miners and, a year later, enlisted in the ranks of the Polish Communist Youth's Union.

In the period of crises and mass unemployment in Silesia, Karol Tkocz organized the semi-legal Miners' Union. In 1933 as an active working class leader was enlisted in the Polish Communist Party.

He was sent to prison for his activities directed against the Sanacja regime of that time. On his release from jail, in November 1939, he found an employment as a worker in a saw-mill in Bytom where he organized groups of saboteurs to fight the Hitlerite occupant in Silesia.

Enlisted forcibly, in 1942, in the German army he deserted after 3 days and enrolled in a guerilla detachment. As a member of a guerilla parachutist party he organized a militant group in Podhale and perpetrated, together with his fellow-parachutists, many acts of sabotage.

After the liberation of Silesia by the Soviet Army he returned, in 1945, to Katowice where in February in the same year was appointed Vice-president of the city. In May 8, 1945, became Chairman of the Provincial National Council of Katowice and later of the city. In 1946 he was elected to the Sejm of the Polish Republic.

Source: PAP

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 237

October 19, 1949

POLAND RECOGNIZES THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC

The Polish Government has decided to recognize the Government of the German Democratic Republic and to accredit a diplomatic representation with it.

Mr. Karol Tkocz has been nominated diplomatic representative to the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Source: PIP

POLISH RESOLUTION AT THE SOCIAL COMMISSION
OF THE UNO ASSEMBLY

The Social Commission of the UNO Assembly has considered the draft resolution submitted by the Polish delegation on discrimination applied by some countries to immigrant workers and D.P.s.

In many countries and among them, in the United States, France, England and Canada, immigrant workers receive 30% or even 50% lower wages than the local workers. As a rule, in Canada, the immigrant workers have to work longer hours than the local ones.

The Polish draft resolution states that discrimination applied by many States to immigrant workers, and particularly to workers recruited among the Refugees and D.P.s, is inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations.

Therefore, the Polish delegation moves that the Assembly instruct the countries belonging to the United Nations Organization:

1. To promulgate a ban on the discrimination of immigrant workers and to treat them on an equal footing with their own citizens.
2. To guarantee to immigrant workers possibilities of sending their savings to the countries of their origin.
3. To secure for the immigrant workers, the right to return to their homes at the expense of the State to which they have emigrated.
4. To settle the terms on which the immigrant workers are employed and enlisted, exclusively on the basis of bi-lateral agreements between the countries of immigration and emigration and concluded with the co-operation of the two countries' Trade Unions.

During the debates, Dr. Altman, the Polish delegate, delivered a speech in which he stated that the very persons who apply discriminatory practices deny most clamorously the concrete facts cited by the Polish delegation.

Quoting facts and names, the Polish delegate stated that in France foreign workers are punished for participation in strikes, and that France puts difficulties in the way of the Polish workers' repatriation and uses chicanery in connection with Polish children going home for their holidays.

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS'
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers passed several important resolutions at its recent session.

In their concern about the betterment of the working class material and cultural conditions, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers have decided to assign 4 milliard zł. of the 8.5 milliard zł. collective premium, awarded in 1948 to the personnel of State-owned enterprises, for investments in social services and 3,8 milliard zł. in house-building for workers, while a part of this sum will be spent on the building of individual cottages for workers.

The remaining sum of 700 million zł will be handed over to the Central Council of Trade Unions to be invested in the cultural-educational department.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

RUBBER INDUSTRY IMPLEMENTS THREE-YEAR PLAN

The Central Board of Rubber and Plastics Industry reported to Mr. Stawiński, Minister of Light Industry, on the completion of the implementation of the 3-Year Plan of production on October 13.

The rubber industry produced, in the period between January 1, 1947, and October 13, 1949, 40,916 tons of goods surpassing the average standard of pre-war production by 65%.

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

MESSAGE OF POLISH WOMEN TO PROGRESSIVE
GERMAN WOMEN

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The Presidium of the Central Executive of the Women's League addressed to the Democratic Union of German Women the following message:

"The Polish women, associated in the one and a half million strong League of Women, send, through the Democratic Union of German Women, cordial greetings and wishes on the occasion of the creation of the German Democratic Republic.

We are filled with sincere joy at the thought that there are progressive German women in the peace camp who, together with all the forces of progress, led by the great Soviet Union and following the example of heroic Soviet women, will fight for the stabilization of peace throughout the world. The frontier on the Odra and Nyssa, both for us and you, is the frontier of peace.

Fascism has crumbled down. We shall hoist, on its crumbling ruins, the flag of liberty and such strong fraternity that nothing will prevail against it.

We are standing by you in the struggle against the injurious imperialistic policy to the Anglo-American States, in the struggle for the unification of your Democratic Motherland, for your independent, peace-loving Germany.

We believe that co-operation between our organizations will contribute to reinforce the international front of peace.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 237

October, 20, 1949

PREMIER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC INTERVIEWED BY POLISH JOURNALISTS

Premier Otto Grotewohl received a delegation of Polish journalists paying a visit to Berlin.

The Polish journalists asked Premier Grotewohl how public opinion in Germany had received the creation of the German Democratic Republic's Government.

Answer: In the whole Soviet Occupation Zone as well as in Western Germany the progressive and democratic forces welcomed the creation of our German Democratic Republic in a most warm and friendly manner, taking it that, in this way, the front of peace and democracy has been reinforced by one more State. Twenty four hours after the creation of the Government, on the Activists' Day, representatives of the Government addressed many thousands of workers in factories and mines. It was a manifestation of close harmony between the Government and the German nation. All the ministers stated unanimously that the clause of the Governmental declaration referring explicitly to the recognition of the Odra-Nyssa frontier as the frontier of peace, met, at all these meetings, with unanimous applause (mit ungeteiltem Beifall) on the part of the working population.

Reactionary elements, especially in Western Germany, as well as their Anglo-American protectors are, naturally, against our government. But we do not govern in the interest of reactionaries but against it. Neither do we govern to support the Anglo-Americans' aims and their war policy, but in the name of independent Germany's unity and for the sake of peace.

Question: What are the plans of the German Democratic Government for the near future?

Answer: We have expounded clearly our plans in the Government's Declaration in the field of internal policy - the raising of the living standard of the population by carrying out and surpassing the Two-Year Plan, which will be accompanied by many moves intended to raise our economic life and our standard of living to the pre-war level and even higher.

In doing so, the Government will base itself on the active co-operation of the working population without which the German Democratic Republic could not progress. Whether we shall succeed in rebuilding Germany, by our own efforts depends on the working people.

Therefore, the Government will not be isolated, they will not confine their activities to their desks, they will be a government of action, co-operating most closely with the People's masses.

We rely on our own forces and on international solidarity, on co-operation, with the Soviet Union with the People's Democratic Poland and other countries of People's Democracy and not on Anglo-American tips. In order to show the successes we have already achieved on the road of a peace policy, I should like, above all, to point out our youth. During the greatest, in recent years, manifestation organized in Berlin, on the day of Wilhelm Pieck's election to the presidency, several hundreds of thousands of youth greeted the newly elected President with enthusiasm and swore loyalty to the policy represented by him.

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Thanks to the school reform, and to the gigantic educational work among young people, the youth who grow up in the German Democratic Republic are getting rid of national pride and chauvinism, to which they paid homage in the past, of Hitlerite brutality, of hostile feelings towards other nations, especially towards the Slav nations. The Free German Youth Association, numbering 1 million members, between 14 and 20 years of age, the 700,000 Pioneers (Children's Organization) are being brought up in the spirit of friendship among nations and in the spirit of peace. This is a valuable contribution to the building of international peace, it is the corner stone of our work for peace. We have won a considerable part of German youth and we are going to win for this idea the whole German youth.

Question: How does the Government intend realizing their principles with regard to the German-Polish relations?

Answer: I should like to declare in an unequivocal manner that the Government of the German Democratic Republic has nothing in common nor does it wish ever to have anything in common with the anti-Polish policy of former German governments, no matter whether it was a Monarchy, the Weimar Republic or the Hitlerite government.

An imperialistic aggressive Germany must never again attack Poland, the Soviet Union or any other nation in the world. One for ever we want to put an end to the "Drang nach Osten" policy, so that the Polish Nation need no longer live in the age-old fear of German militarists and imperialists' expansion, whose dire result was the massacre of 1/4 of the Polish Nation.

That is why we think, as I have already clearly formulated in my Government Declaration, that the Odra and Nyssa frontier is the frontier of peace and we consider everyone, who calls for the revision of this frontier, to be an enemy to the German and the Polish nations and a warmonger. We fully support the peace policy led by the great Stalin, the peace policy of the Socialist world power, the Soviet Union, on whose mighty shoulders rests the task of saving humanity from war.

Stalin's cable to the democratic Government of Germany has made it quite clear to us Germans, what rôle Germany can play in the struggle for peace.

The German-Polish agreement is one of the decisive elements of this world peace policy.

The People's Poland taking part in the resolutions passed by the Warsaw Conference, together with the Soviet Union and other People's Democracies, has assumed an active stand towards German's unity, based on the Potsdam resolutions.

We hope that we shall soon establish close relations. There is already in Berlin a Polish Military Mission and a commercial representation of the Polish Government. We maintain most friendly relations with these representations. At present, when truly democratic and peace-loving forces have taken over power, I should like to express my hopes that the relations between the Polish and the German Governments will become closer.

We also ardently wish to extend steadily our mutual exchange of goods, i.e. to follow a trade policy flowing not from the principles of imperialistic trade, but from the needs of our two nations.

On your return to your country, please, greet all our friends, and particularly those with whom I am personally acquainted. I have not had, as yet, the pleasure of visiting Poland since 1945. However, I think I shall be able one day to see for myself with what enthusiasm the Polish Nation had set about to overcome the dreadful consequences of the war. I have been told many things about the magnificent rebuilding of Warsaw. They are still many ruins in our country, but we shall manage to get rid of them. We are very hopeful and we know we can rely on our workers.

Source: PAP

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FRIEDRICH WOLF - REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN POLAND

Mr. Friedrich Wolf, the well-known anti-fascist German writer, has been appointed diplomatic representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Government of the Polish Republic. The Polish Government has agreed to the nomination of Mr. Friedrich Wolf.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 236

October 18, 1949

COMMUNIQUE OF THE STATE ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1949

The State Economic Planning Commission has published the following communique on the implementation of the National Economic Plan in the third quarter of 1949.

1. As far as industrial production is concerned, the plan for the third quarter of 1949 has been surpassed. According to provisional data, the plan of production, as regards its value, was implemented in 117%. In the course of these three quarters, the plan for 1949 has been carried out in 81%. The value of the production surpassed the standard of production of the third quarter of 1948 by 22%.

By the end of the third quarter, the following branches of State industry had carried out the Three-Year Plan of Economic Rebuilding, ahead of schedule, as to the value of the goods: the smelting, electrotechnical, oil, salt, timber, (under the Ministry of Light Industry) alcohol and tobacco industries.

In the same period, the Three-Year Plan was carried out as far as the amount of goods is concerned, in the department of the following basic commodities: raw steel, rolled goods, mineral superphosphate, dyestuffs, silk goods and leather footwear.

Individual Ministries implemented their plans of production, as regards its value, in the third quarter of 1949, in the following way:

	% of the implementation of the Plan in the third quarter	% of the implemen- tation of the yearly plan
Ministry of Mining and Power	102	75
Ministry of Heavy Industry	120	81
Ministry of Light Industry	116	82
Ministry of Agricul. & Food Industries	133	85

The implementation of the plan for the production of basic commodities of State industry appeared as follows:

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	% of the imp. of the Plan in III quarter	% of the impl. of the yearly plan	Relation to 1948 in %
Electric current	108	78	110
Pit coal	98	74	103
Coke	107	80	115
Petroleum	104	78	104
Pig iron	112	79	120
Raw steel	111	83	118
Rolled goods	111	90	112
Zinc	106	80	109
Iron ore	101	78	106
Cyanamide of lime	129	88	103
Mineral superphosphate	110	80	135
Dyestuffs	134	82	119
All kinds of soap	156	100	239
Machine tools for metal & wood	97	60	142
Passenger cars	98	69	123
Coaltrucks	118	85	108
Tractors	129	88	341
Bicycles	111	90	117
Electric bulbs	185	83	143
Portland cement	116	91	118
Lime	104	86	107
Window glass	91	78	90
Household and techn. china	129	88	132
Cotton textiles	111	78	117
Woollen goods	106	75	121
Flax & oakum goods	123	89	121
Silk goods	120	84	130
Knitted goods	137	91	144
Artificial silk	128	91	135
Paper	108	80	109
Sole leather	112	83	127
Leather footwear	126	98	131
Unrefined oil	116	83	110

2. According to the estimate supplied by the Main Statistical Office, the crops, in the whole country appeared as follows:

	% of realization of expectations	relation to 1948 in %
wheat	106	112
rye	121	108

According to preliminary data the potato crop in 1949 will be 22% better than in 1948.

On the State-owned farms, according to preliminary data, the plan for the harvest of the more important farm produce was carried out in the following way.

The three cereals (rye, wheat and barley) in 103 %
Sugar beet in 110 %

In comparison with 1948, the yield on the State-owned farms has increased in the 3 cereals by 31 %
 in sugar beet by 37 %

According to preliminary data on the State-owned estates the potato crop will be about 45 % better than in 1948.

The situation in cattle breeding, according to estimation based on the figures supplied by the Main Statistical Office in June, appeared as follows:

	Relation to 1948 in %
Cattle	111
Sheep	115
Horses	111
Hogs	120

The plan for the extension of stock breeding on State-owned farms was carried out as follows:

	% of the impl. of the Plan	Relation to 1948 in %
Cattle	142	177
Hogs	131	342
Horses	105	124

The plan of contracts for industrial plants in 1949 (according to the area) was carried out as follows:

	% of the yearly plan	Relation to 1948 in %
Sugar beet	112	117
Potato	109	171
Colza	112	325
Flax - (fibre)	124	176
Hemp	96	203
Tobacco	103	96

3. In railway transportation the transport of goods reached in tons, 102% of the quarterly plan, surpassing by 18% the transport of goods in the third quarter of 1948. The quarterly plan of passenger traffic was carried out in 108%. Passenger traffic has increased by 12% in comparison with the third quarter of 1948. In the course of these three quarters, the plan for 1949 was implemented 72 % in the transport of goods and 80% in the transport of passengers.

The State Transportation by Road carried out its quarterly plan 151% in the transport of goods and 125% in the transport of passengers.

In the home trade sector there is a further increase in the turnover. The whole retail turnover (State, co-operative and private) increased, in the course of the third quarter of 1949, by about 26% in comparison with the third quarter of 1948.

The turnover of the socialized trade apparatus, in the retail trade, surpassed by about 80% the level of the third quarter of 1948. At the end of the third quarter there were, throughout the country, 59% more socialized retail shops in operation than in the same period of 1948.

The purchase of farm produce by the socialized trade apparatus showed the following increase in comparison with the third quarter of 1948 : hogs - by 240%, cattle - by 381%, eggs - by 40%, milk - by 28%, fish - by 113%

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A considerable increase in the purchasing power of the working class, resulting from the increase in employment and productivity of labour, has caused a considerable growth of demand and consumption as well as the shifting of consumption onto goods of a better class. The keeping up with the increase in the demand met with some temporary difficulties in the sector of meat and fat, owing to which the supply of the market with these goods was not quite satisfactory, as yet.

5. In the course of the recent 9 months the utilization of the financial means of the Investment Plan for 1949 was 36% higher than in the same period of 1948.

The sector of the realization of the Investment Plan was submitted in the third quarter to careful revision which permitted to take into consideration new needs in the domain of investments and to cross out the items which, for various reasons, particularly in view of shortcomings in technical documentation could not be realized in 1949.

The revision of the investment plan has considerably contributed to speed up and make more effective its realization.

State Economic Planning
Commission.

Source: PAP

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OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No.

October 14, 1949

POLISH INDUSTRY CARRIES OUT PRODUCTION PLANS

The Tanning Industry - the basic branch of the leather industry, carried out its Three-Year Plan. The output of the Polish tanning industry reached the value of 216,093,000 zł (at the prices of 1937).

The "Bobrek" Foundry carried out its Three-Year Plan, for the production of pig iron, by October 13. As far as the value of the output is concerned, the Plan was carried out already on September 27.

The Klimontow Mine Katowice, reported, on October 13, on the carrying out of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This achievement has crowned the systematic efforts of the whole personnel among whose members such labour Champions as Kazimierz Miś (212 % of the norm); Bolesław Musialik (167 % of the norm); Jozef Wilk (162 % of the norm) and Antoni Krecisz (223 % of the norm) deserve to be mentioned.

The Wrocław Gasworks carried out its Three-Year Plan by producing 120,000,000 m³ of gas. The rebuilding and setting in operation of over 200,000 m. of network, the installation of 2,500 gas lamps and the enrolment of 27,000 new subscribers, provided for by the Three-Year Plan, were finished as early as 1948.

The No 6 Rubber Industry Works in Łódź finished the implementation of its yearly plan of production on October 8.

The Social Building Enterprise in the Silesia-Dąbrowa province finished the carrying out of its yearly plan as early as September 30, 1949. This enterprise is chiefly concerned with the building of homes in Silesia and, by the end of 1949, it will hand over 1,200 homes to the workers employed in the coal and smelting industries.

The following plants in the Poznań province have implemented their production plans

The "Herkules" Machine Works, under the Board of the Local Industry.

The Lignite Mine in Smogory.

The No 3 Mechanical Equipment Factory (former Erge-Motor) in Poznań.

The Wire Goods Works in Nowy Tomysł.

The "Ultramaryna" Chemical Works in Kalisz.

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The workers of the Railway Car Works in Leszno finished the implementation of their yearly plan, at the same time saving 4,334 manhours, totalling the value of nearly 500,000 zł.

The Board of the Local Industries in Gdańsk includes, together with their branches, 27 industrial plants of various kinds. The value of their production in 1949 will total in all these plants about 1.5 milliards zł. Several industrial plants under the Gdańsk Board have already carried out their yearly plans ahead of schedule.

The Ambre Goods Factory in Wrzeszcz completed the implementation of its yearly plan of production on October 1. On October 5, the Electromechanical Works realised its yearly plan in 124 %. On October 12, the Metal Goods Works in Rumia-Zagorze reported on the carrying out of its yearly plan.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

PRODUCTION OF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY UNDER
THE 6-YEAR PLAN

In 1955 the plants under the Central Board of the Motor Industry will achieve a 4-times larger output than this year's production. The existing assortment of production will be considerably extended by starting to turn out never produced before new motors, parts of motors and cars, stated Mr. D Jung, Technical Director of the Central Board of the Motor Industry when interviewed by a PAP correspondent on the plans for this branch of industry.

We shall produce: lorries to be used in agriculture and two kinds of tractors on caterpillar wheels, some on rubber tyres and others with solid wheels for use in agriculture, industry and transportation.

The assembly-line production of tractors will total, in the period of the 6-Year Plan, 11,000.

We shall also start producing motorbuses of the Polish A-50 type with 50 comfortable seats. These motorbuses will be specially adapted to our roads.

In 1955 we shall produce 25,000 motorcycles of a new type. This mass production will permit to lower the retail price and thus make them available for the working people.

In the course of the next 6 years we shall produce about 40,000 of various kinds of trailers such as tilting cars, fast running trailers equipped with brakes, etc.

The output of the fire-brigade equipment will increase fourfold, while the cars used by firemen will be entirely produced in Poland.

Internal combustion engines for industry and agriculture will be produced in 5 varieties, including also the internal combustion engines used in shipping.

In 1955 the yearly output of various types of bicycles will reach the figure of 200,000 articles. After having completely satisfied the demand of the local market we shall be able to export some of our output in this branch.

Apart from that we shall considerably extend the production of spare parts. The motor industry will also produce machine tools specially adapted to the shaping of parts of engines as well as saving machine of a heavy type for the clothing industry.

The number of workers, employed in the motor industry, will increase twofold.

The steadily developing competition movement and the rationalization of production are the factors which will substantially contribute to the realization of the 6 Year Plan's targets in the motor industry.

We shall endeavour to introduce assembly-line production and to apply modern methods of shaping. Transport, above all on the premises of plants will be mechanized. Also the processes in foundries will be mechanized.

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WORLD OF MUSIC ON THE FOURTH FRYDERYK CHOPIN
COMPETITION

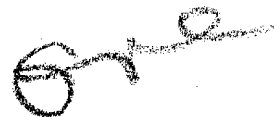
A press conference, called by the Executive Committee of Chopin Year and dedicated to the Fourth International Fr. Chopin Competition, was held on October 13, with the participation of representatives of the foreign press. Also Polish and foreign member so the Competition's Jury took part in the Conference.

After the opening speech of Dr. J. Starzyński, Chairman of the Executive Committee's Foreign Commission, Prof. Z. Drzewiecki Chairman of the Jury, dealt in detail with the origin and organization of the Fourth International Chopin Competition, this great international artistic manifestation, concluding the Chopin Year, celebrated throughout the world.

Next spoke individual members of the jury, imparting to those present their observations on the events of the competition.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WARSAW



BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 231

October 12, 1949

WORKSHOPS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Cement Industry Carries out Three-Year Plan

On October 10, all the cement works in Poland carried out their Three-Year Plan by producing, from the beginning of 1947 until the present time, 5,150,000 tons of cement.

BRICK - kilns in Poznań Carried out their Three-Year Plan

The Poznań Brick-kilns had committed themselves by the resolution passed on May 1, 1949, to fulfil the Three-Year Plan by September 30. The commitment was implemented ahead of schedule by producing 314,391 million bricks.

Successes Achieved by the Railways

The Railway Workshops in Poznań carried out the Three-Year Plan, in the repairs to the rolling stock, 20 days before the date, fixed by their commitments. On the whole, 774 locomotive engines have been renovated and 4,567 freight cars have been overhauled.

Also the Gniezno railway junction reports on the implementation of the Three-Year Plan. The electrotechnical service may boast of the greatest successes, as it has attained 127.7% of the Plan and the railway track service by achieving 119.5% of the Plan. In the realization of the savings assumptions, individual departments saved the sum of about 51 m.zł. on material.

On October 10, the Rzeszów locomotive round-house completed the renovation of the last locomotive engine provided for by the Three-Year Plan.

The Rzeszów locomotive round-house, the first in the Cracow directorate and one of the first in the country, finished the implementation of the Three-Year Plan on October 10, 82 days ahead of schedule.

Successes of the "Dagoma" Works

The personnel of the Gdańsk Fruit and - Vegetable Processing Works carried out its Three-Year Plan by September 20, 1949. The yearly plan of production was carried out by October 1, 14 days ahead of the date fixed, at a time, by the commitment made by the personnel.

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Successes of the "Orkan" Works

The Kalish "Orkan" Machine Works, has completed the implementation of the Three-Year Plan. The total value of the output achieved in 1949 comes to 657 m.zł. surpassing, by 17 m.zł., the value of the planned output.

Successes of the "Rigawar" Works

The State Factory of Rubber Goods, "Rigawar" carried out its Three-Year Plan by October 3. The personnel of the Factory committed itself to produce goods totalling 2,662,000 zł. at the prices of 1937. In comparison with 1948 the value of the production has increased by 31%. At the same time, the consumption of coal and power has substantially decreased.

Achievements of Warsaw Plants

Among the Warsaw plants those which have already fulfilled their plan for 1949 are: The K. Swierczewski Works, The "Mann" Medical Instrument Factory, the State Optical Works, the Electric Light Appliances Factory A-51 and A-52. The former "Dobrolin" Chemical Works, the No 3 Motor Works. The "Fuchs" Chocolate and Sweetmeat Works. The No 8 Associated Dyestuff and Vanish Works. The "Jarkowski" Cast Iron Works and the Telephonic Appliances Works.

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Apart from that, the following plants in the provinces have also carried out their yearly plan. The No 1 Department of the State Building Enterprises in Tarnów, Kraków. The China Factory in Wałbrzych. The No 3 Industrial Equipment Works in Łódź. The Myszków Metal Works, The Sandpaper Disk Works in Sosnowiec and the "Bonarka" Potteries in Craków.

Power in the Western Territories

The power stations in the Nyssa-Opole district have carried out their Three-Year plan for the production of electric current.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

PRODUCTION OF THE MACHINE INDUSTRY UNDER THE SIX - YEAR PLAN

Mr. Eugenjusz Misiewicz, chief director of the Machine Industry Central Board, interviewed by the economic editor of PAF on the subject of the increase of production in the establishments under the Central Board of the Machine Industry during the period of the Six-Year Plan, stated that the total production of the machine industry will increase three-fold in comparison with last year's level.

The 6-Year Plan provides for a threefold global increase of production in the establishments under the Central Board of the Machine Industry in comparison with this year's output. In this way we shall achieve twice greater production than that of the pre-war period.

These plans will be realized by the building of several new plants in all branches. The plans for the individual branches of the machine industry appear as follows:

The machine-tool and tool industry will produce modern types of machine tools among others complex machine tools of a self-acting or semi-self-acting type. This developing industry will be equipped with great numbers of highly efficient and modern tools.

The Precision and Optical Instrument Industry which supplies our power economy will increase its production fourfold under the 6-Year Plan.

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We shall produce dentistry and surgical instruments, special lamps for operating theatres and hundreds of other instruments and medical apparatuses which at present must be imported.

The Agricultural Machine and Tool Industry will increase its production three-fold. In our concern for the greatest mechanization of labour in agriculture

we shall produce, on the assembly - line system, modern, tractor-driven harvest machines, sheaf binding machines and mowing machines. Also a new type of machine will be constructed for the cultivation of sugar beet and potatoes.

The Textile Machinery Industry will increase threefold its production and will turn out a number of new machines for the cotton, flax, wool and artificial fibre industries.

In the cast iron Industry we shall reach a 2.5 times larger production. We shall build several new casting works and we shall modernize the methods of work in the existing plants.

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 226.

October 6, 1949.

Speech of Ambassador Wierbłowski at the Session of the Political Committee of the U N General Assembly.

In the discussion carried on at the Political Committee of the U N General Assembly on the subject of former Italian colonies, Ambassador Wierbłowski, the Polish delegate, made a speech in which he presented the viewpoint of the Polish Government on this matter.

Ambassador Wierbłowski expressed himself for the immediate granting of independence to Lybia and for the 5-year international trusteeship over the Italian part of Somaliland and Eritrea except Assab port. This port should be given to Ethiopia in order to ensure free access to the sea for this country.

The speaker proposed that the administration of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea be carried on by an administration appointed by the UN Trusteeship Council with the assistance of the Advisory Commission composed of 10 persons. This Commission would be composed of representatives of the 5 Great Powers, Italy, Ethiopia and three representatives of the local population.

Ambassador Wierbłowski demanded also that all foreign troops be immediately withdrawn from Lybia, and that all military bases existing in this country be liquidated. The speaker called upon the UNO to support such a solution of the problem of former Italian colonies, which will put an end to the expansive policy of the governments practising colonial oppression and will originate the free development of colonial nations.

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Speech of Dr. Suchy at the Economic Commission.

For several days a discussion over the so-called "UNO's program of technical assistance for the economically backward countries" has been carried on at the Economic Commission of the UNO's General Assembly.

Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate showed that this program had become an object of the manoeuvres of capitalistic countries which obviously want to make it an instrument for further penetration of private capital into colonies and semi-colonial countries.

In view of the fact that the International Bank has completely disappointed the United Nations as it has become an instrument of American policy, Dr. Suchy put forward the conception of calling into being a special organ of UNO which would finance the program of UN technical assistance for economically backward countries.

Source: Trybuna Ludu

Resolutions of the Central Co-operative Council.

The Plenum of the Central Cooperative Council, which ended its debates on October 4, took up a number of resolutions of primary importance for the further development of the Polish co-operative movement.

The Central Co-operative Council stated the necessity to intensify the efforts of the co-operative organizations, employees and masses of members in the struggle for the implementation of this year's plan and the adequate preparation of the Six-Year Plan.

This calls, above all, for the extension and greater efficiency of the network and of the manner in which the purchase and distribution of goods are carried on. The extension of the technical base by full implementation of investment plans, is indispensable.

The Council confronts the co-operative movement with the target of intensified struggle against wastefulness and lack of profitability, with the struggle for the raising of the class of trade, production and services. The realization of the targets, confronting the co-operative movement, calls for the development of labour competition, and the adaptation of a new attitude towards labour, a socialist one. Vigilance before the class enemy must be increased - the resolution of the Council goes on to proclaim - We must unmask the subversive agents, saboteurs and traitors of the People's Poland's cause.

Next, the Council expressed its stand to the reorganization and mapping out of the basic line for the development of labour and handicraft co-operation, supporting the idea of one organizational and disposal centre for the two sections.

The Central Co-operative Council stated the necessity for further intensification of co-operation and greater utilization of the Soviet and People's Democracies countries co-operative movements' experiences.

The Council ratified the decision of the Executive the C.Z.S. (Central Co-operative Organization) on the handing over to the Peasant Self-Aid Unions the sum of 150 m.^{zł} for cultural and educational activities in rural areas.

The Central Cooperative Council decided to commit all the co-operative units to combat illiteracy and assigned for this aim 1 m. zł.

The Central Co-operative Council, by a special resolution, called upon all the co-operative units to participate, to as great an extent as possible, in the Month for the Intensification of Polish-Soviet Friendship.

Source: Zycie Warszawy

Polish Women Protest against the Death

Sentence on Ketty Zevgos.

Ketty Zevgos, the meritorious leader of the democratic women's movement in Greece has been once more sentenced to death by the fascist Greek Government. The first death sentence was quashed as a result of vigorous protest on the part of the working masses. The death sentence on Ketty Zevgos evoked great indignation among the democratic women throughout the world. The one and a half million of Polish women united in the Women's League also added their voices to this protest.

The Central Executive of the Women's League, in the name of all its members, sent to the United Nations Organization, to the Government in Athens and to the International Committee of Aid to Fighting Greece in Paris letters^{with} the following contents :

" We, Polish women, organized in the Women's League, express our most vehement indignation and protest against the sentence condemning to death Ketty Zevgos, the heroine of the Greek resistance movement and the meritorious leader of the women's movement in Greece.

Ketty Zevgos, who organized the Greek women to fight the Hitlerite invader, has been sentenced to death by the Greek

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monarchist - fascists, who used to collaborate with the occupant.

The world cannot permit such a crime to be committed. We, Polish women, who sustained such great losses in fighting against Hitlerism, demand that Ketty Zevkos, the heroic defender of Greece's liberty and independence, be released.

We demand that the United Nations Organization take up adequate steps in order to save the life of Ketty Zevkos and to set her free.

Source: Trybuna Ludu

Health Week in Poland.

The chief slogan of "Health Week" is the intensification and popularisation of care for mother and child. Clinics dispensing medical assistance to mothers and children, free of charge are opened in many towns of the provinces and districts. Among other things model clinics equipped with modern medical and sanitary facilities have been opened in Warszawa, Katowice and Bydgoszcz. In all these clinics the best specialists for children's diseases may be consulted free of charge.

"Health Week" takes into particular consideration the care of peasant mother and child. Special ambulances have been sent to distant communes and villages. These ambulances are equipped with tonics, preparations containing vitamins and medicines which will be distributed among the rural population free of charge. Special centres demonstrating the correct nursing and rearing of babies will be organized in larger towns.

The training colleges for nurses have organized special shows of correct baby nursing. Special courses of hygiene and baby nursing as well courses of hygiene in schools have been set afoot in Katowice.

In Kielce the Polish Red Cross has organized special curative trips by Red Cross airplanes for children sick with hooping cough.

Source: Trybuna Ludu

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 220

September 29, 1949

DONATION OF PRESIDENT BIERUT TOWARDS REBUILDING OF WROCLAW CHURCH

Mr. B. Bierut, President of the Polish Republic, received a message from Fr. Wladyslaw Nachtman, who expresses his thanks for the sum of 500,000 zł. handed over by President Bierut towards the rebuilding of Fr. Nachtman's parish church in Wroclaw.

"I cordially thank you, on behalf of our working-class congregation and on my own, for the sum obtained from you which will enable us to continue our work with the building of the church. We assure you, Mr. President, that we shall fortify the Polish character of the Western Countries by contributing to their full rehabilitation."

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG DEFENDERS OF PEACE

The National Conference of Young Patriots - Defenders of Peace - will hold its debates in Warsaw, on October 1, under the slogan: "The whole Polish Youth unites in the struggle for peace and in the work for their Motherland."

Youth delegates from all parts of Poland will attend the debates.

Also non-organized and Catholic youth will be represented at the Conference, as well as young scientists and labour champions.

Moreover, Executive Members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and many delegations of foreign youth will attend the Conference.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

POLES RETURN HOME FROM GERMANY

On September 28, a special train arrived in Szczecin, bringing 200 Polish repatriates from Leipzig. A transport of 660 repatriates from Western Germany zones is on its way to Poland.

Recently a special train left Szczecin for Berlin, in order to bring, in the first days of October a transport of repatriates from Westphalia.

Source: PAF

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NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE DUNAJEC

On September 25, the newly built railway bridge on the Dunajec, near Tarnow, was handed over for traffic,

The works connected with the rebuilding of the bridge were started in the spring of 1949. At first it was planned to finish the building by November 15, however, the workers have decided to shorten this period by 6 weeks, and, next, they shortened it by another week.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

AFFORESTATION OF POLAND

The south-east areas of Poland will be afforested in the correct way. About 105,000 ha have been assigned for this purpose owing to which afforestation in the country will reach 40%.

Afforestation will include both the highlands and lowlands.

To begin with, various kinds of trees, which grow rapidly and create favourable conditions for other ones whose cultivation is the chief object of afforestation, will be planted in the first year.

The total demand for seedlings comes to: 300 million pieces i.e. 71.5 mil. of oak trees, 50 mil. of fir trees and 45 mil. of beech trees.

The shortage of local manpower has made it necessary to organize planting brigades, to mobilize the students of the upper forms of forestry high schools and, next, to motorize and mechanize the whole of the afforestation action.

The cost of this contemplated great afforestation scheme will total 1.5 milliard zł.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

SOCIAL ACTION IN THE SIX-YEAR PLAN

As far as social action is concerned, the six-year plan for the heavy industry provides for the introduction of very substantial investments having as their aim to extend the care of mother and child to create facilities for the workers to spend their leisure in a cultural way, etc.

Among other things, under the 6-Year Plan, over 100 new crèches connected with individual heavy industry plants will be set in operation.

The number of stations for the care of mother and child will increase almost three-fold in the last year of the plan. Apart from that, about 1,000 new summer camps and half-time ones will be organized, so that all children of the heavy industry workers will spend their summer holidays in camps and 50 new playgrounds, whose organization is provided for in the 6-Year Plan, enabling them to spend their leisure time after school, in the open air, supervised by specially trained guardians.

In some health resorts, 5 preventoria, will be set in operation, from the Social Action Fund. Workers who, in view of the nature of their work, are in need of a special climatic treatment, will be sent to these preventoria whose number, in 1955, will total 22.

Source: PAF

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OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

September 27, 1949

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SPEECH OF PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ
DELIVERED IN LODZ

The newly built school building, assigned to the working class youth of Lodz, was ceremoniously handed over for service on September 25. Premier J. Cyrankiewicz arrived from Warsaw to attend the ceremony.

Premier Cyrankiewicz addressed those present in a speech in which he said among other things:

"..... Poland, crushed 10 years ago by the Hitlerite tanks, devastated by the war and occupation, betrayed by her Sanacia rulers, was liberated only thanks to the power of the first Socialist State and, for the last 5 years, she has been not only healing her wounds, but growing, building and developing - a different country than for-merly. The difference between to-day's Poland and the pro-war Poland is expressed, among other things, also by the fact that such edifices as the newly inaugurated one, are being built not in the quarters inhabited by the bourgeoisie, but in the working class ones, - for the workers, and for their children".

The Premier went on to point out, in his speech, that we were building schools, factories and increasing production in order to reinforce Poland's power, to speed up social reforms, to stabilize peace. The peace which we are stabilizing to-day has not been bestowed on us as a gift, but it has been won by heavy fighting on the part of millions of people whose number and forces are steadily growing and becoming more potent.

All the warmongers should remember this, and particularly, those assembled in Bonn, who are continuing Hitler's work. They should remember not only how Hitler began but also how he ended his career.

We must watch with great vigilance lest the unity of the Polish Nation in the struggle for peace and the stabilization of independence, be in the least degree imperilled by attempts at penetration on the part of foreign agencies, hostile to Poland and Peace, and friendly towards Germany and the imperialists.

On this matter, the Polish Nation and the People's rule will maintain a firm and relentless attitude. The Polish working masses will maintain this attitude while working at the reinforcement of the bases of Poland's power, at the contribution of our forces to the camp of progress and peace, at the stabilization of our independence, at the tightening of the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's democracies.

Source: PAP

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INVESTMENTS IN THE VILLAGES OF LOWER SILESIA

The Peasant Self-Aid Unions are carrying on considerable investment works in Lower Silesia.

Among other things, repairs and reconstruction are being carried on in 14 economic complexes, in some agricultural co-operatives, and in 37 schools in various districts of the Lower Silesia province, moreover, 7 grain store-houses and a number of farm buildings and houses will be rebuilt or renovated on the state-owned estates.

Also works connected with the new building investments and the electrification of the villages are in progress.

The most important investments in this line will be the construction of 4 new storehouses for grain and that of a modern settlement for the workers employed in the Gniewkow quarry. The settlement will consist of 24 blocks.

Works connected with the electrification of rural areas will include 50 villages.

All the works connected with building, renovation and electrification will be completed by the end of 1949.

Source: TAP

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 215

September 23, 1949

POWERFUL MANIFESTATIONS BEFORE
INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY

The approaching date of "International Peace Day" mobilizes ever wider masses of Poland's population to fight for the securing of a lasting peace in the world and for the unmasking of the warmongers endeavouring to disturb the magnificent development of the countries of progress and peace.

Meetings, held until now, in towns, rural areas and agricultural settlements in Silesia were attended by over 500,000 workers and peasants, women and youth. Particularly powerful manifestations, assembling scores of thousands of participants, were held in Katowice, Gliwice and Sosnowiec where those gathered were addressed by representatives of the Union of Defenders of Freedom and Democracy and of the militant organizations of the USSR, France, Czechoslovakia and anti-Tito Yugoslavia.

In various plants, the workers commit themselves to increase the productivity of work. At the same time, in workshops and factories workers hold conferences on the calling of factory committees of Defenders of Peace. Analogical committees are created in rural areas.

In all larger plants in Lodz and in Lodz province, factory committees of Defenders of Peace have been called into being and have started on a wide range, propaganda and enlightening action. The chief slogan of these committees is "The Polish working class strengthens the forces of world peace through the realization of economic targets ahead of schedule."

Also in all district towns of the Rzeszow province, great manifestations, on behalf of peace, were recently organized on the initiative of the local committee of Defenders of Peace and with the co-operation of the Union of Combatants for Independence and Democracy.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

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On the occasion of the approaching International Peace Day, which is to be celebrated on October 2, the Women's League promulgated the following appeal to the Polish women:

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"Women! Poles! Mothers! Wives and Sisters! - runs the appeal - The fascist criminals inflicted wounds and sufferings upon millions of families throughout the world. The tears we shed for our dearest ones have not dried up yet. For our sons, husbands, brothers, whom we had awaited during the long months and years of the war only to hear in the end: he fell in battle or was murdered by the fascists! The criminals left our country in ruins and cinders. We are rebuilding it in hard but sublime toil."

The appeal of the Women's League goes on to point out the imitators of the Hitlerite criminals - American imperialists, endeavouring to unleash another war, and states that the Polish woman must take her place "in the struggle of world democracy for peace".

"Our forces, the forces of peace, are growing - reads the appeal - the People's Poland is united by an indissoluble alliance with the whole camp of progress and peace which is led by the invincible Soviet Union.

Millions of our sisters throughout the world feel and think the same way as you, Polish Women. The Soviet, Czech, Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian women, laying the foundations for their free and just Motherlands, unite in the battle for Peace, the women of France, Italy, G,Britain, United States and many other countries are fighting against their capitalist governments for a lasting peace and social justice."

The appeal winds up by calling upon the women of the cities and villages to unite in the ranks of the Women's League so as to rebuild our Motherland all the more effectively, to fight ignorance, reaction, fascism and war and, along with the Soviet Union, together with the World Democratic Women's Federation, to defend peace and build a happy People's Poland.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

200 MILLION ZL. FOR THE PURCHASE OF FARMING
EQUIPMENT.

In order to enable poor and middle peasants to purchase agricultural machinery and implements, the State Agrarian Bank has recently set afoot special short term credits totalling 200 m.zł.

The credits are granted for the purchase of machines and implements indispensable on small peasant farms.

Loans granted to peasants, for periods not exceeding 9 months, may reach the figure of 40,000 zł.

In paying back the borrowed sums, social workers, widows of members of the Voluntary Civic Militia (CZMO), murdered in skirmishes with underground gangs, and peasants, who have sustained losses resulting from natural disasters, are granted reductions.

Source: PAP

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REPATRIATES FROM BELGIUM

Recently a transport of Poles, repatriated from Belgium, composed of 24 persons, has arrived in Swiebodzice. They are miners of Charleroi. The repatriates have settled in the homes which have been prepared and renovated for them.

Among the miners there is a Frenchman René Carpentier who has decided to seek in Poland shelter against the persecutions threatening him for his participation in the recent strikes. Carpentier will be ^{the} second French miner to work in the Walbrzych mines, next to René Bartremieux who has worked in the "Victoria" mine for nearly a year.

Source: PAF

EXHIBITS BROUGHT FROM FRANCE TO THE CHOPIN EXHIBITION

On September 21, Mr. Philip Rebeyrol, member of the French Committee of "Chopin Year", arrived in Warsaw, bringing exhibits from French collections, to the Chopin Exhibition in Warsaw.

These collections containing pictures, documents and M.S.s. connected with Chopin's life, have as their aim to manifest France's participation in the exhibition dedicated to the Polish musical genius.

Source: PAF

POLISH DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LAWYERS' CONVENTION

The first, since the war, National Convention of Czechoslovakian lawyers, with the participation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers will be held in Prague, between September 23 and 25. The arrival of numerous delegations from the USSR and the People's Democracies has been provided for.

The Polish lawyers will be represented at the Convention by Deputy Jodłowski and Col. Muszkat, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. The Polish delegates have already left Warsaw on their way to Prague.

Source: PAF

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MINISTER OF TECHNIQUE IN WROCLAW

Dr. Emanuel Slechta, Czechoslovakian Minister of Technique, visited Wrocław on September 21. He was accompanied by Mr. Jozef Lechaczowic, plenipotentiary for matters connected with technique in Slovakia, Mr. Miroslav Teje, plenipotentiary for planning, and some high ranking officials of the Ministry of Technique.

During his stay in Wrocław Minister Slechta met the outstanding Wrocław architects and the executives of various building institutions.

RESTRICTED Source: PAF

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CHAIR OF SANITARY ENGINEERING AT THE
WROCLAW POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

In the 1949/50 academic year a chair of sanitary engineering will be instituted at the Wroclaw Polytechnic College. Sanitary engineering is a branch of knowledge dealing with the utilization of various scientific and technical attainments for the needs of the health service.

Source: PAP

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 213

September 21, 1949

DECLARATION OF AMBASSADOR WIERBLOWSKI
IN NEW YORK

Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, Head of the Polish delegation to the UN General Assembly, on his arrival in New York, made a declaration for the Polish press through a PAP correspondent.

Ambassador Wierblowski declared that the Polish delegation has arrived to the Assembly with the basic task of positive and constructive participation in the Assembly's works - both in the political and in the social and economic field.

Similarly as at the proceeding sessions, the Polish delegation will come out in this international forum laying great stress on the problem of the preservation of peace and reinforcement of the United Nations Organization by defending its foundation - the UN Charter - against the warmongers and those who call for the revision of the Charter.

Ambassador Wierblowski declared that, in the existing international situation, the battle for peace and democratic principles in relations among the member nations of the United Nations Organization was a matter of basic weight.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

CELEBRATION OF " PEACE DAY "

In connection with the resolution of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of the Champions of Peace on establishing October 2 as "International Peace Day" - the Central Council of Trade Unions issued the appropriate organizational instructions. The instructions provide that, in the period between September 27 and October 1, meetings, dedicated to the cause of peace, will be held in factories, offices and institutions.

In the course of September and October in various plants and offices meetings will be held during which representatives of directorates will report on the course of the implementation of production plans with regard to the value and savings and the realization of commitments taken up by crews.

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On October 1, the district and municipal Organizational Commissions will organize tattoos, and, on October 2, mass sports entertainments and performances will be organized in Culture Houses and clubs.

On October 2, a collection on behalf of the International Workers' Solidarity Fund will be organized in aid of the persecuted trade unions in capitalistic and colonial countries.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

LETTER OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party addressed the following letter to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party:

"Dear Comrades !

Being unable to participate in your National Convention of the "Friends of Unita" and the "Unita" Day, we want to convey hereby our most cordial wishes to the whole editorial staff, to all the readers and distributing agents of "Unita".

By enlightening and organizing Italy's working masses "Unita", under the guidance of comrade Togliatti, the great leader of the Italian people, has become a strong weapon in the battle against the warmongers, clerical reaction and neo-fascism for the national independence of Italy, for Democracy and Peace.

By unmasking perseveringly the manoeuvres and provocations of Anglo-American imperialists and their Vatican and Tito agents, "Unita" renders great services to the cause of Peace and Democracy and its scope extends far beyond the frontiers of Italy. The voice of "Unita" is the true voice of the Italian people and finds a powerful echo with all democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

We wish to the central organ of the brotherly Party further magnificent development for the good of the Italian people and the whole progressive humanity fighting for peace under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

Secretary
of the Central Committee of PZPR
Roman Zambrowski

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

CELEBRATIONS IN ARRAS IN HONOUR OF
THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HEROES

In connection with the anniversary of the execution of 217 heroes of the French Resistance Movement, by the Germans, celebrations were organized in Arras. Among the victims there were 15 Polish miners of Pas de Calais.

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Mr. Jerzy Putranent, Polish Ambassador in France, Col. Bukowski, Military Attaché to the Embassy, and numerous crowds of Poles from the vicinity of Arras and the neighbouring districts attended the ceremonies.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

NEW MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUUM OF THE
POLISH COMMITTEE OF CHAMPIONS OF PEACE

The Presidium of the Polish Committee of Champions Peace co-opted of
Minister Adam Rapański, as vice-chairman, Mr. Stanisław Kulczyński, Rector of Wrocław University and Mr. Władysław Matwin, Chairman of the Polish Youth Association, as members of the Presidium.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

SECOND POST-WAR CONGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY

The Second Post-war Congress of the Democratic Party will be held on September 30, October 1 and 2, 1949.

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

EXPORT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The Central Organization of Gardening Co-operatives has started carrying out trade agreements concluded for the supply of vegetables, fruit and preserves.

About 29,000 kg of tomatoes, 2,149 barrels of fruit pulp and the first transport of pears were exported in August, 1949.

In September, 1949, we shall send 500 more tons of pulp and 100 tins of green peas to G. Britain, and the first shipment of 6,000 tins of this year's preserved cucumbers for the United States.

Apart from that, we contemplate exporting considerable amounts of tinned asparagus and cucumbers. We shall send abroad 800 tons of autumn apples.

Source: PAP

CARE OF MOTHER AND CHILD IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

We note in the chemical industry plants a considerable development of social action for which grants, amounting to about 501 m. zł, have been assigned this year.

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There are at present in operation 26 stations for the care of mother and child, 28 nursery schools, 9 crèches and 17 children's clubs.

In the second quarter of 1949, 6,335 children benefited by stations for the care of mother and child connected with the chemical industry plants, while 3,440 children were placed in stations belonging to other institutions.

About 12,313 children of workers, employed in the chemical industry, spent their holidays in the 48 summer camps and part-time summer camps organized by this industry.

The chemical industry continues extending social investments.

Source: PAP

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TEXTILE ENGINEERS IN POLAND

A delegation of Czechoslovakian Textile engineers and technicians with Mr. Jozef Tomek, Director of the Czechoslovakian cotton industry, and Mr. Władysław Marsalek, Secretary of the Textile Technicians' Association, at the head, arrived in Poland on September 19.

On "September 19, the Czechoslovakian guests visited the "Stradom" State Establishments of the Flax Industry in Częstochowa and, in the evening, they arrived in Łódź.

Source: PAP

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH SERVICE

On September 20, a conference was held at the Ministry of Health, during which Dr. T. Michojda, Minister of Health and Dr. J. Sztachelski, Vice-minister of Health, informed the representatives of the press on the results of the 12-day visit of the delegation of the Ministry of Health to the Czechoslovakian Republic.

Source: PAP

ALL-POLISH CONVENTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION

The Extraordinary General Convention of Delegates of the Association of Chemical, Mineral and Building Materials Industries Engineers and Technicians held its debates on September 20.

The debates dealt with the problem of the organization of the Association's factory clubs in all plants.

Source: PAP

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 208 ----- September 14, 1949 -----

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATIONS OF GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND
DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF WAR CRIMINAL KOCH

The Central Commission for the Investigation of German crimes in Poland has lodged with the occupational British authorities in Germany an application for the extradition of the Hitlerite criminal Erich Koch, former Gauleiter of East Prussia and former President of the districts of Białystok and Ciechanow.

Material, motivating the application, contains evidence that Koch is liable for crimes perpetrated in territories under his administration. Among other evidence, the Central Commission deposited photocopies of several posters announcing that 19 villages had been burnt, and their inhabitants had been shot.

Koch, who, until the end of hostilities, had remained in hiding, in Hamburg, under an assumed name, was accidentally discovered, in the end of May, 1949, by the British occupation security officers and is at present in prison, in the British occupational zone of Germany.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

PRIESTS-CONFIDENTS OF THE GESTAPO SENTENCED TO DEATH

In the trial, before the Court of Appeal in Łódź against two priests, Roman Gradolewski and Alojzy Hoszycki, agents of the Gestapo, the two defendants were sentenced to death on September 13.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

NEW HOUSES FOR MINERS

House-building for workers is making very rapid progress in Silesia.

Within the framework of the six-billion credits for 1949, 3,518 homes are being built, of which 882 will be handed over for use before the end of 1949. The remaining apartments will be finished in the early part of 1950. All the apartments will contain 2-3 rooms, equipped with all modern gadgets and conveniences.

Apart from that, a number of settlements for miners are being built which are, gradually, handed over for use.

Among other items Boguszowice, a little city, planned for a 10,000 population is being speedily built. The city will have an administrative apparatus of its own, a network of retail trade centres, social centres, cinemas etc. In the early part of 1950, 200 miner families will move into their new 3-4 room homes.

A great modern settlement will be built in Stroszek, which has been planned for 10-15 thousands inhabitants. At the beginning of 1950, 132 two or three-room flats will be handed over for use to the miners.

Source: P. A. P.

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OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 209

September 14, 1949

DECLARATION OF THE CHRISTIAN OECUMENICAL COUNCIL IN POLAND

A delegation of the Christian Oecumenical Council in Poland was recently received by Premier Cymankiewicz. The delegation presented the Premier a declaration which reads:

"Three important events have recently taken place in the political-ecclesiastical field, namely the proclamation of the Vatican Decision, the Decree of the Polish Government guaranteeing freedom of conscience and religion and the Pope's letter to Polish bishops.

"These events, for the sake of truth and in the interest of religion and the State call for elucidation and appraisal on the part of the Christian Oecumenical Council in Poland uniting the non-Roman-Catholic Christian denominations.

"In connection with the decree, passed by the Vatican involving the threat of excommunication for social and political opinions, we declare unanimously that the application of excommunication and other similar reprisals, which have been used before by Popes in their ruthless campaign against secular power for the supremacy of Church over State, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel and the principles of Christianity.

"For, the Scripture clearly and explicitly separates the duties of man towards God from his duties towards the State.

"Therefore, we do not find any indications in the Gospel which would ban affiliation with any political party realizing the principle of social justice and peace among nations.

"The Pope is fundamentally wrong when he asserts in his letter that the Roman-Catholic Church in Poland does not enjoy liberty, that religious instruction is banned, that the Roman-Catholic religion, as such, is an object of attacks and persecution, that the sick in hospitals and prisons are denied religious ministrations etc.

"We must state emphatically, proclaims the declaration, that the Roman hierarchy in the People's Poland not only has retained its material possessions, but has considerably added to them."

"The Declaration concludes by stating: "We have welcomed the Decree on Freedom of Conscience and Religion with highest appreciation as it guarantees to all citizens and all denominations not only full religious freedom, but also effective protection against all discrimination. We are convinced that the Decree enforced vigorously and persistently, will make it impossible for the enemies of progress to misuse religion for the aims of undermining the bases of the State and poisoning the spirit of freedom, it will also contribute to unite the Polish Nation in the great work of the rebuilding of the country and the building of the People's Poland.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINE CENTERS

Autumn sowing has been started in all provinces.

The co-operative machine centres, whose network is systematically increasing every year, play an ever more important role in these activities. About 1,700 co-operative machine centres participated in this year's sowing campaign.

Together with the extension of the network of co-operative machine centres and their supply with an ever increasing number of agricultural machines, also the extent of work performed by them increases every year.

In the autumn of 1948 there were, on the whole, 4,350 sowing machines which were used to sow 73,000 ha, whereas, this year there are already 23,000 sowing machines. According to plan they are to sow an area of 420,000 ha.

Source: P. A. P.

DELEGATION OF HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN SZCZECIN

On September 14, a delegation of the Hungarian Government with dr. Koloman Kovacs, director of a ministerial department, at the head. After having discussed with the Polish representatives the most important transport problems, relating to the transit of Hungarian goods through Szczecin, the members of the delegation visited the port.

In the evening, the delegation left for Warsaw, where further talks with the Ministries concerned will be conducted.

Source: P. A. P.

TWO GENERALS OF SS TO BE TRIED BY POLISH COURT

The Central Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes is carrying on inquiry in connection with the case of SS General Sporenberg, at present in Lublin prison, former commander of SS and police in the so-called Lublin district, and General Moser, former commandant of the city of Lublin. The two Germans will be shortly in the dock.

Source: "Zycie Warszawy"

NEW TUGS

Two more tugs, built on the order of the Polish Government in Holland, have arrived in Szczecin.

The tugs have been assigned to service the shipping on the Odra. The new acquisition completes the series of 18 tugs which the State shipping on the Odra has obtained from Holland in the course of 1949.

Source: P. A. P.

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 216 ----- September 12, 1949

RELATION BETWEEN CHURCH & STATE

On September 1, Bolesław Bierut, President of Poland, received representatives of the Catholic clergy, who had participated in the Fusion Congress of Combatants for Freedom and Democracy. Premier J. Cyrankiewicz was present at the audience.

Mgr. Grim, who spoke on behalf of the delegation, said inter alia:

"The good of the Republic is a supreme law, and we want to serve this law. We want to show that the Poles know not only how to die, but how to live and work for their country.

Our pastoral work is hard, especially at present, when we are irresolute in our hearts. Our hierarchy has taken certain steps, and we come to-day and request you, Most Honorable President, to help us, so that we may work with gladness in our hearts, and then our work will be twofold. We shall work for the Independent People's Poland which we love with all our hearts."

In answer to this speech, President Bolesław Bierut said:

"We should serve Poland to the best of our ability - with all our hearts, with all our might. This is the duty of all men who have survived and experienced many wrongs during the past war and who are building Poland at present, building her in the conviction that all the generations will appreciate their work, and that this work will make their lives better. We should do everything to help Poland's working people, who have always enriched this Poland with their toil. We all profit by the age-old toil of the Polish People. Therefore, we should do all in our power to help the People, to animate its will, to enhearten it, to stir in it the joy of creative work.

I think it is a task which does not clash with faith, or with the duties of the clergy. Unfortunately, frequently voices are heard threatening the wretched People, which has lived through the most dire of wars, with other horrors, ever overwhelm the hearts and minds of the People with terror, doubts, and unrest. I do not think this either fair or right.

I should like to appeal to you, countrymen, who have constant possibilities to address the People, to rouse in it faith, ardour and the conviction that, by working for Poland, it does good and that its work will become the basis for a better, more cultural and, therefore, more fruitful way of life for future generations. Talks are carried on between the State and representatives of the Episcopate, which have as their aim the regulation of relations between the Church and the State. The whole Nation has an interest in the mutual normal relations between the Church and the State. The People's rule and the Polish Republic's Government which have equal interest in this problem, are doing and will continue doing all in their power to normalize and create relations between the Church and the State based on mutual understanding.

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The majority of our population is religious. The People's rule, in view of its character, does not want to oppose the feelings of the majority of the population. That is why, the People's rule which I represent as well as the Premier, who is present here, has not opposed, is not opposing and will do nothing to shock or check religious feelings.

The problem of the normalization of relations between the State and the Church may be reduced to mutual confidence, to a sincere relationship, to a wise adjustment of various mutual duties, the duties of the State and those of the clergy.

Practical work for Poland is not, in the least degree, at variance with faith, religion and tasks of the clergy.

I think that those of the Polish clergy who love Poland and wish for her development and prosperity are following the same course as we, the leaders of the State are. We are working in another domain, but our hearts are turned in the same direction as the hearts of patriotic priests, who in their spiritual activity, rouse in the Nation devotion to its country, appreciation for men of work and not parasites.

We shall work in this trend, so as to find a common idiom and reach understanding with the Polish clergy. We are convinced that we shall meet with understanding for these trends and desiderata among a considerable part of the Polish clergy."

After President Bierut's speech, a lively discussion ensued, in which the priests-delegates dealt with many matters of national importance and also discussed the local needs of their parishes and parishioners.

To conclude the interview, the President addressed those present once more. He said among other things:

"I should like to thank all the present priests for having imparted their troubles to me and to the Premier, for having spoken about their difficulties, which are, undoubtedly, very numerous and which, sometimes, are unknown to us. We shall try to assist the clergy whenever they are in need of such assistance.

What is, however, the cause of these difficulties and vexations which often create moods of mutual distrust between the representatives of the Government, on one hand, and those of the clergy, on the other? I think the cause lies in the fact that actually only a part of the clergy has adopted the stand that all which is going on in Poland, since the liberation, that this serious social upheaval through which Poland is living is consistent with the interest of a great majority of our Nation. The Government's stand is that we must serve the interests of those who are lifting Poland, the interests of the working people. The whole policy of the Government consists in this.

I think that this democratic, popular trend of the Government's policy is in accordance with the spirit of the age and in accordance with social justice, and, I think, that it is also consonant with the idea of justice underlying the basis of Christianity.

The People's Government has been in power since the liberation for 5 years. There has been no case of a Government's ~~interfering~~ interfering with religious practices. And if there have been offences in this respect, they were severely punished.

What is it then that makes so difficult our relations with the clergy? It is the existing relation to the People's State which is evident and clear. It is the fact that to another rule the Catholic hierarchy and a part of the clergy adopted a different stand than to the People's rule. The clergy ~~is~~ the popular

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rule with disfavour and, in many cases, in churches from the pulpit, instead of words of encouragement, enheartening to the work, words helpful in the carrying out of a Polish citizen's duties towards this Nation and State, frequently voices are heard which are very shocking, often even criminal and anti-State. And this is quite without precedent, even with regard to governments most hostile to the Polish Nation. Some members of the clergy want to use their churches for political propaganda, they begin converting their pulpits into a kind of political tribunes.

As a People's Government we do not demand that priests deliver propaganda speeches if the People's rule. But can the Government tolerate such a state of things when churches are converted to battlefields against the Government? This cannot and will not be tolerated by the Government. Churches have their use and should not be utilized by fanatical infatuated people people, who do not like the new trend of social development, to fight this trend. The only thing, the Government demands from the clergy is not to carry on in church an action inimical to the Government, to the State and to the People's democracy.

Many believers are surprised and indignant at the campaign against the People's rule conducted from the pulpit.

What should we, democrats, laymen and clergymen do in such cases? In my opinion we should instruct the people that their conduct is wrong, improper, harmful to the country, harmful to the Nation, that offences to human feelings are also wrong. We should intervene, whenever we can, in our sector of work. We are aware that sooner or later an end will be put to these harmful practices. Responsible factors of the Church could hasten the clearing of the matter if they stated clearly and decisively that the pulpit should not be made a place for anti-State propaganda.

We demanded in the course of our talks with the Episcopate all that. So far, without any results. This is, on our part an essential part of our understanding. I hope, this will be understood.

Obviously there is no mutual trust, there are mutual vexations, there exist mutual hindrances. It seems to me that we laymen as well as you, representatives of the clergy should together exercise influence in this direction so as to remove all that causes moods of distrust, moods of mutual disfavour, distrust towards the State, towards Rome and, invertely, moods of disfavour towards the clergy.

Wherever the factor of distrust does not come into play we extend far reaching support to clergymen about whom we are convinced that they are devoted to their spiritual duties and not enemies to the People's Poland. I think that your co-operation in this direction may do very much good and change matters for the better. Obviously, you should persuade your colleagues that even if they do not like the present reality in Poland, the church is not a fit place for the expression of such views. These priests should be convinced that by acting otherwise they are making a mistake not only with regard to their spiritual tasks. I think we can do very much if we act together in this direction."

Source: J. P. P.

POLISH DELEGATION TO UNO SESSION

The Council of Ministers ratified the following composition of the Polish delegation to the Fourth Session of UNO.

Delegates: Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Jozef Winiewicz, Minister Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy and

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Minister Jan Drohojowski.

Deputies to the delegates are: Dir. Tadeusz Zebrowski, Min. L. Krajewski,
Dir. Henryk Altman and Dir. Dr. M. Lachs.

On September 11, Ambassador St. Wierblowski, head of the Polish delegation,
left Warsaw to attend the session of UNO.

Source: P. A. P.

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BULLETIN

OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 206

Sept. 6, 1949

REPLY TO THE POPE'S LETTER TO POLISH BISHOPS

On September 6, "Trybuna Ludu" inserted an editorial in reply to the Pope's letter to the Polish bishops; published in the "Osservatore Romano" on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

"Before we begin drawing conclusions let us try and consider each particular assertion of the Pope → begins "Trybuna Ludu"

"The Catholic Church cannot state as yet that she enjoys liberty" - this is untrue - the Catholic Church enjoys full rights and liberties in her religious activities.

"Nearly all Catholic associations have been closed in Poland" - untrue - there are very many Catholic associations, which may be simply testified by their members.

"Religious instruction in schools has been prohibited" - untrue, every child in Poland can inform the Pope that nobody interferes with religious instruction in schools.

"The Catholic religion is an object of attacks and persecution" - untrue, neither in any of the pronouncements of the representative of the Government, nor those of political parties, nor in ^{the} press can one find any attacks on Catholic religion.

"Censorship creates obstacles to all pronouncements in Catholic publications" - untrue, Catholic publications are expanding in Poland; they are more numerous than in western countries; and they enjoy full liberty in their pronouncements on religious subjects.

"Prisoners and the sick in hospitals are refused all religious ministrations". This is simply a lie.

"An exchange of correspondence between the Holy See, on the one hand, and the Polish bishops and the faithful, on the other, has been made impossible" - untrue. The Polish post office does not register the "believers" and "unbelievers", it serves all the citizens in the same way.

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"Religious practice meets with ever increasing difficulties" - untrue, nobody in Poland can cite cases of interference with religious practice.

v Finally, we find in the letter the assertion that the Pope had made personal efforts, through his representatives, to avert the war in 1939.

This time there is a fragment of truth in this assertion. For we recollect such an intervention on Poland's behalf, but we recollect also what it was like: on June 13, 1939, Mgr. Cortesi, the Pope's Nuncio, handed to President Mościcki a message in which the Pope demanded neither more nor less, that 1) attacks on Hitlerite Germany be desisted from 2) compliance with Hitler's claim in connection with Gdańsk and 3) negotiations with Germany. Such was the Pope's intervention tending to help Hitler in the "peaceable" seizure of Europe.

We are also struck by the fact that in his letter to Polish bishops on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the Pope did not think it fit to mention who had attacked Poland. Such words as "Hitler", "Fascism", "Majdanek", "Oswiecim" simply will not pass the Pope's lips, as if there had never been any dreadful Hitlerite crimes in Poland. We recall that those words had never been used in all the Pope's pronouncements since the beginning of the war.

What was the purpose of this move by the Pope, just on the anniversary of the Hitlerite crime, on the very day when the Polish combatants for freedom and democracy, workers and peasants, professors and even priests - patriots received in an audience by the President of Poland, ^{assembled} at the Congress? What was the purpose of this move at the time when, on the anniversary of the war, the unity and uniformity of all patriotic and progressive forces in Poland asserted themselves? At the time when the believers express themselves for the necessity of regulating the relationship with the State on the part of the Church.

The purpose is obvious enough, it was an attempt at splitting the unity of the Polish Nation and sowing dissension in our ranks. We have often come up against such attempts on the part of the Anglo-American imperialistic bloc, on the part of German revisionists, on the part of the new Poland's foes. Those attempts have failed.

The falschood of the assertions contained in the Pope's letter is so obvious that everyone wonders whether the Episcopate will at last consider it fit to correct these obvious and harmful lies".

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

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OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

No. 194

August 29, 1949

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY IMPLEMENTS THREE-YEAR PLAN

The plants under the Central Board of Electrotechnical Industry implemented their three-year production plan by August 24. Various electrotechnical articles, produced by this branch of industry, total 732.5 mil. zł. at the prices of 1937

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

HARVEST CONCLUDED

According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture this summer's harvest is over. On the whole, wheat has been harvested from 1,450,000 ha, rye - from 5,025,000 ha, barley - from 1,040,000 ha, oats - from 1,750,000 ha, winter colza and spring colza - from 333,000 ha.

During the harvest, peasant farms obtained aid from 2,599 co-operative machine centers and their 3,187 branches. About 1,824 tractors, 286 sheaf-binders and 125 tractor harvest machines were placed at the peasants' disposal. Moreover, the peasants availed themselves of 6,124 horse-sheaf-binders and 5,000 of horse harvest machines.

The machine centers were of great help also in the threshing. The peasants were able to avail themselves of 5,194 threshing machines with winnowers and 460 winnowing machines. To drive those machines, the machine centers have 706 petrol motors and 2,933 electric motors available.

The combines, sent from the Soviet-Union, were used for the first time in Poland in this year's harvest. Some state-owned farms in the voievodies of Lublin, Wrocław, Szczecin and Pomorze availed themselves of these combines.

The average yield on the state-owned farms is much higher than that on the peasant farms throughout the country.

Source: "Rzeczpospolita"

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THE VATICAN DECREE WRONGS POLES

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"Głos Wielkopolski" of August 27, 1949 inserts a pronouncement by Rev. Florian Dereziński, vicar of the Żabno parish in the district Sren, in connection with the Decree of the Polish Government and the threat of the Vatican.

Rev. Dereziński was arrested by the Gestapo in 1940, next he was deported to Dachau, from there to Hattausen-Gusen, then back to Dachau where he stayed until the moment of the liberation. Afterwards Rev. Dereziński lived in Paris. Asked what had induced him to return to Poland, Rev. Dereziński declared:

"Above all, my sense of duty as a Pole and a Catholic priest. Although I had a passport to go to American, I decided to return home and I did well."

Asked whether, in the period of carrying on his pastoral duties he had been ever hindered by anyone in fulfilling these duties, Rev. Dereziński answered:

"No, never! I met with benevolence on the part of the authorities and that of my parishioners, a considerable part of whom are members of the PZPR or SL. This ^{fact} is shown by the building of a new tower to the church in my parish. The authorities extended considerable help to me and the Communal National Council granted 120,000 zł towards this aim.

I gladly welcome the Decree guaranteeing freedom of conscience and creed and I appreciate the mores of the Government. This Decree should become a step towards the normalization of relations between the State and the Church.

I consider the Vatican Decree to be wrongful for the Poles."

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

INHABITANTS OF OPOLE SILISIA CALL FOR POLISH CHURCH AUTHORITIES

Letters from the Polish Catholics continue arriving. They demand that the Church authorities nominate permanent Polish Church authorities in the Western Territories.

Members of the Catholic Party in Ozinek, Opole district, addressed to Mgr. Władysław Primate of Poland, a letter which reads:

"As faithful sons of the Catholic Church and true believers in Christian faith we are disturbed by the ~~present~~ provisional character of our Church. We are surprised at having no Polish vicars permanently appointed, because their posts are ~~occupied~~ by German priests at present staying in Germany. We have no

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bishops of our own but only apostolic administrators. We think that the refusal to confirm permanent Church authorities in age-old Polish territories is equivalent to the refusal of recognizing our just frontiers on the Odra and Nysa.

We love our popular State which supplies us with work and bread. We love the Church and her priests. And that is why we appeal to your Excellency with the request to submit to the Holy Father our troubles and petitions asking for the confirmation of permanent Church authorities in the territories inhabited by us."

Also members of the Catholic Party in Radyniowice (Opole) appealed to the Primate in the following way:

"We love our Church and our popular State thanks to which we have obtained national and social unity. We are true believers in Christ's doctrine and, in accordance with this doctrine, we want peace to prevail in the world. We shall beseech our Lord to frustrate the designs of warmongers who want to put our Nation in fetters with the help of reactionary German circles.

We are perplexed having no permanent Church authority only administration. Therefore, we appeal hereby that ^{an} episcopal curia be constituted in the Opole district."

Source: "Życie Warszawy"

PRODUCTION RATIONALIZERS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO
3,473,500 IN PREMIUMS

In the course of 15 months, in the textile industry, several hundreds of various inventions and new suggestions were sent to the invention and efficiency commission, of which 220 were recognized by the commissions of individual central boards of the textile industry as deserving particular rewards. Of the 220 inventors and authors of suggestions 179 are workers, foremen and technicians, while 42 are engineers. All these persons have jointly obtained 3,473,500 zł as single premiums.

Source: "Trybuna Ludu"

MARSHAL ŻYMERSKI AND GENERAL JOZWIAK-WITOLD LAY WREATHS ON THE GRAVE OF AL STAFF

On August 27, the fifth anniversary of the heroic death of members of the Warsaw staff of the People's Army, who fell in the Old City during the Warsaw Rising, Marshal Michał Żymierski, Minister of National Defence, and Major-General Józwiak-Witold,

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Chairman of the Association of Combatants of Fascism and Hitlerite Invasion, attended by high ranking officers, laid wreaths on the tombs of Popular Poland heroes.

After paying military honours and doing homage to the memory of the heroic members of the People's Army, Marshal Żynierski and General Józwiak-Witold expressed their condolence to the families of the deceased.

Source: PAP

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