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W A R S A W



B U L L E T I N

O F T H E P R E S S A N D I N F O R M A T I O N D E P A R T M E N T

EDITORS OF THE BULLETINS HITHERTO
PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE RUSSIAN, FRENCH
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES BY THE PRESS
AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAVE THE
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POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Thursday, April 27, 1950

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive
the Summary in May 1950 are reminded to send
in their subscription fee not later than
noon of Tuesday, May 2.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POLITICAL NEWS

Receptions at the Belvedere.

On the 26th April the President of the Polish Republic
received, for a farewell audience, the Ambassador of Great
Britain until now, Sir Donald St. Clair Gainer.

On the 26th the President also received the Polish Ambassador
in Pekin - Julian Burgin.

Rzeczpospolita No. 115 April 27, 1950 and others Verbatim

SEJM APPROVES LAW MAKING MAY FIRST
A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Domestic Despatch

On April 26 the Sejm assembled at its eightieth session.
Marshall Barcikowski informed the Chamber that he had received
from the Premier the President's order concerning convocation of the
Legislative Sejm for an ordinary 1950 Spring session. After a
report, submitted by Comrade Kubiak, Sejm Deputy, concerning the
draft law, according to which May First is to be considered as a
National Holiday, the Sejm unanimously approved the law after a
second and third reading. Comrade Albrecht submitted a report
concerning the establishment of the Ministry of Higher Schools and
of Instruction. In his speech, Deputy Kubiak recalled that sixty
years ago the Polish workers, on the "Proletariat" group's appeal,
made their first demonstration against exploitation by bloodthirsty
capitalist and against their oppression of Polish workers.

After the incidents in Lodz on May 1, 1892, the Central
Committee of St. Petersburg workers wrote to the Lodz workers that:
"when Czarism collapses, we shall convince you that there is no
hatred between the Russian and the Polish nations."

Our inexorable, difficult struggle caused many victims, but
ended with our victory. The rule of capitalist and big landowners
was abolished in our country. Thanks to Poland's liberation by
the heroic Soviet Army and the Polish Army, fighting at its side,
power has passed into the hands of the working class and the
people's masses. Trybuna Ludu #115 April 27, 1950 and others

(175 lines) Excerpts

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EVERY POLE IS GREATLY CONCERNED WITH THE MATTER
OF THE RECOVERED TERRITORIES AND OF PEACE. Domestic Despatch
DECLARATION BY FATHER JEREMIASZ, PRIOR OF
ORDER OF ST. BERNARD.

The sixty five year old Prior has published a letter in the
"Rzeszow News", stating in part:

"The agreement between the Church and the Government constitutes a modus vivendi in the present relations between the two parties. The agreement proves that, in spite of persistent statements, nothing hampers the work of the clergy in religious education of the people in the new socio-political system. Agreement was indispensable to both parties, for otherwise relations would become unnecessarily strained. I consider the third paragraph of the agreement as completely just. Within the boundaries of our country, Polish dioceses should be established, and no foreign elements should rule them. Ignoring the needs of our country and people, foreign elements could impose their will on us, contrary to the needs of our people. Therefore, the paragraph concerning the change of residential bishoprics into permanent bishoprics is quite right. In connection with this, we should energetically combat all anti-Polish and revisionist moves by a section of the German clergy".

Prior Jeremiasz also states that the Government plans for transformation of rural areas, that the principle of cooperatives, are fully compatible with ethical principles of the Church.

Speaking of the necessity to mobilise the Polish people for the fight for peace, the Prior states that every honest person, who cares for the reconstruction of Poland, should become imbued with the ideas of the Stockholm session of the World Peace Defenders' Congress and of the Manifesto of the Polish Peace Defenders' Committee.

"We expect a letter from the Bishop, in accordance with which we shall implement the agreement in our daily work. It would be desirable for that letter to reach the clergy as soon as possible, because the matter of our Recovered Territories and the cause of peace are dear to the heart of every Pole, believer and unbeliever", concludes the Prior.
Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others, April 7, 1950 (65 lines) Verbatim

CONTINUATION OF REPORT ON APRIL 26
SEJM SESSION.

Domestic Despatch

As the next item on the agenda, Deputy Albrecht (PZPR), on behalf of the Education and Instruction Committee, submitted the draft of a law concerning the establishment of a Ministry of Higher Schools and Instruction.

According to the draft, the sphere of activity of the Minister of Higher Schools and Instruction would include:

1. Organisation of study, fostering of scientific research and propagation of scientific achievements.
2. Planning a network and organization of Higher Schools, matters of programs for instruction and matters of scientific cadres

- and of teachers in Higher Schools.
3. Matters of supervision and administration of Higher Schools and of scientific-research centers.
 4. Matters of selection and preparation of youth for higher study, and problems of care for studying youth.

The Sejm unanimously approved the Government draft of the law after the second and third reading.

As the next items on the agenda, the Sejm approved five Government bills with amendments by the appropriate Committees.

Deputy Kisiel (United Peasant Party) submitted draft of a law concerning the registration of obligations toward foreign countries and concerning the property of foreigners in Poland.

Deputy Jodlowski (Democratic Party) submitted a Government draft concerning jurisdiction of Polish Courts in certain divorce cases. This law applies to approximately fifty thousand persons, mostly women, residing in the Western Territories and in Silesia, whose husbands (wives) have not obtained Polish citizenship and are living abroad. Implementation of the new law will enable settlement of divorce cases for mixed (sic) married couples.

Deputy Gorny (PZPR) submitted a report of the Finance, Treasury and Communication-Liaison Committee concerning the Government draft of a law pertaining to liquidation of the Highway Loan Fund. Deputy Jensk (Democratic Party) submitted a report concerning the Government draft of a law providing for annulment of criminal proceedings in cases of certain currency and treasury offences.

The law provides for cessation of all steps within the framework of penal procedure against persons who, having made a declaration concerning foreign currencies or precious metals in their possession, have found themselves in a situation conflicting with currency regulations.

This concluded the eightieth Sejm session. The date of the next Sejm session will be announced later.

Zycie Warszawy # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (187 lines) Excerpts

COMRADE BOLESŁAW BIERUT'S MESSAGE TO COMRADE MAURICE THOREZ.

Domestic Despatch

Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee has addressed a message to Comrade Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party. The message reads in part:-

"On Your 50th birthday we send you the heartiest wishes for many years of good health and successful work for the welfare of the French people, the international worker movement and the cause of peace.

"Your name is closely linked to the magnificent development of the French Communist Party.

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"Your memorable words, spoken on behalf of the Party, and the French people, that the 'French nation will never fight against the Soviet Union', have become a formidable warning to imperialistic warmongers, and have done a good service to the cause of peace.

"The Polish worker class greets you, as a faithful pupil of the Great Stalin, the leader of the working masses throughout the world. The Polish worker class appreciates your persistent fight against traitors, and renegades in the worker movement, and against the Trotskyist-Titoist agents of imperialism.

"The Polish people trust the French people's indomitable will to defend peace. We are convinced that the French Communist Party will honourably fulfil its historical duty in the fight for the welfare of France, and of all peace-loving nations.

(Signed) Boleslaw Bierut
Chairman of the Polish United Worker Party's Central Committee."
Trybuna Ludu # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (35 lines) Excerpts

PREPARATIONS BY TRADE UNIONS FOR MAY FIRST
HOLIDAY.

Domestic Despatch

Intensive preparations to appropriately honour the working class' holiday are taking place in all Trade Union units. Mass meetings of workers will be held in all factories, mines, foundries, at building sites and in institutions during the last days of April, where Trade Union activists will report on the international solidarity of the working masses in the fight for preservation of peace. In many establishments, Factory Committees of Peace Defenders are being appointed. Trade Unions are helping the workers to prepare the parades, are collaborating in making posters, illustrating the achievements of the workers, supplying banners, flags, etc.

Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (32 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

UNMASKING OF SPIES, CORRESPONDENTS OF WESTERN AGENCIES
IN BUCHAREST.

Foreign Despatch

Bucharest. (PAP). As we have already reported, the trial of a group of spies and traitors who, while employed in the American and British Information Services in Bucharest, conducted espionage activity directed against the Rumanian People's Republic, was begun in the Military Court in Bucharest on April 25th. After the indictment was read, the Court proceeded to examine the accused who, admitting their guilt, affirmed the evidence submitted during the investigation. The evidence submitted by the accused unmasked the correspondent of the Associated Press in the Rumanian People's Republic, Kirschen, and the correspondent of the Israeli Press Agency, Pon, as agents and spies employed by British and American Intelligence. In connection with the above, the Prosecutor ordered arrest of the two correspondents. At the Tuesday session of the Court, it was also ascertained that the Swiss Legation and the former Swedish Minister in Bucharest were involved in illegal export of foreign exchange and valuables from Rumania.
Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (32 lines) Verbatim

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AMERICAN ARMS HAVE REMAINED UNLOADED.
 ANTWERP DOCKERS' RESOLUTE ATTITUDE Foreign Despatch
 Brussels (PAP)

Despite police and gendarmerie reprisals and the presence of motorized army detachments, work has completely stopped in the Antwerp Port. The authorities arrested thirteen leaders of the dockers' strike committee, including van den Branden, a Communist Deputy.

The strike is directed by a committee composed of representatives of Communist, Socialist and Christian trade unionists. The committee is receiving messages from all Belgian provinces, expressing solidarity with the strikers.

A MASS MEETING OF DOCKERS IS TAKING PLACE IN THE RUBENS PALACE IN ANTWERP. THE PALACE IS SURROUNDED BY GENDARMERIE DETACHMENTS AND TANKS. THE ASSEMBLY HAS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

Vienna (PAP) The newspaper: "Der Abend" reports from Hamburg:-
 "In view of the fact that dockers and transport workers in Italy, France, Belgium and Holland refuse to unload and transport American war equipment, the Americans have decided to convert occupied Western Germany into an unloading place for their death-dealing weapons. However, now dockers in Bremen and in other West-European ports are also refusing to unload American military equipment.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ARE, THEREFORE, RECRUITING STRIKE-BREAKERS THROUGHOUT WESTERN GERMANY. THE AMERICAN HIRELINGS WEAR BLACK UNIFORMS; SIMILAR TO THOSE WORN BY THE SO-CALLED "INDUSTRIAL POLICE". SOME OF THE STRIKE-BREAKERS ARE ARMED WITH AMERICAN RIFLES AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES.
 Zycie Warszawy April 27, 1950 #115 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

ARPAD SZAKASITS, PRESIDENT OF PRESIDUM OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS RESIGNED
 Budapest (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency reports that Arpad Szakasits, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the National Assembly, tendering his resignation because of ill health.

The Presidium of the National Council of the Hungarian People's Independence Front discussed the question of Arpad Szakasits' resignation and decided to submit a proposal to the National Assembly for the appointment of Sandor Ronai, the present Minister for Foreign Trade, to the post of the President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Sandor Ronai is a member of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Worker Party. He is a builder by profession and since 1911 has taken part in the worker movement. After Hungary's liberation, as a member of the social-democratic party, he became a Minister and, since that time, has continued in the Government. Zycie Warszawy, April 27, 1950 #115 and others (24 lines) Verbatim

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CORRECTION.

The Czech employees who, in a Prague despatch contained in the Summary for April 24, 1950, were reported to have resigned from the British Council, actually resigned from the British Information Center in Prague.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO MAY FIRST CELEBRATIONS
IN SOVIET UNION

Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (PAP). On April 25th a delegation of the "France-USSR Society" arrived in Moscow from Paris to attend the May first celebrations.

Camille Paillet, head of the delegation, made the following statement to a TASS Agency correspondent:-

"We have come as messengers of peace to tell the Soviet people that the French nation does not want a new massacre, which would be a crime against humanity. The French working masses will never fight against their friends, the nations of the Soviet Union".

On April 25th. a Danish-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, headed by Deputy Professor Fog, arrived in Leningrad. Zycie Warszawy # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (17 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I CBRITISH PORT WORKERS REJECTED AUTHORITIES'
COMPROMISE PROPOSALS.

Foreign Despatch

London. (Polish Press Agency). An official communique issued by the port authorities declares that on Wednesday afternoon the total number of dockers on strike was 14,441 persons or more than half of the total number of workers employed in the docks. Work was suspended on 81 ships and 23 ships were being loaded and unloaded by 3,446 troops. The strike situation has deteriorated. If the strike continues, the number of troops employed in the port will be increased at the rate of one thousand a day. The port authorities are threatening to discharge all the strikers.

At a mass meeting attended by strikers belonging to various Trade Union, all compromise proposals put forward by the Trade Union authorities were rejected. In the evening, a mass meeting of lorry (truck) drivers was held and the drivers decided that they will not allow the lorries to be used by troops, acting

as strike breakers. One hundred workers from the port cold-storage plant joined the strike. A dockers' protest mass meeting took place in the presence of strong police detachments. Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. (31 lines) April 27, 1950. Verbatim

ARRIVAL IN WARSAW OF TRADE UNIONISTS FROM GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC.

Domestic Despatch

A group of shock workers and Trade Unionists from the German Democratic Republic, invited by the Central Trade Union Council,

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arrived in Warsaw on April 26th. The delegates: Guenther Erxleben, Erich Mueller, Franz Haeker, Erika Thieme, Willi Goerden, Erhard Schmeisse, Max Geier and Abel Sink were met by representatives of the Central Trade Union Council. The representatives of the German Trade Unions will participate in celebration of the May 1st. holiday.

Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. April 27, 1950 (16 lines) Verbatim

22,000 ROOMS ARE TO BE BUILT IN SILESIA THIS YEAR. Domestic Despatch

The Worker Settlements Establishment plans to build 22,620 residential rooms during this year's building season.

Of this, 14,666 rooms will be completely finished already this year, while 7,954 rooms will be built in an incomplete state. Building will be conducted in 43 Silesian settlements.

In addition to strictly residential construction, the Worker Settlements Establishment will construct 37 youth hostels in Silesia to house about 6,000 persons. The Establishment will also build 12 houses with sleeping accommodation for workers living far from their places of work.

Zycie Warszawy # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (16 lines) Verbatim

MARITIME NEWS.

Domestic Despatch

During 1949 the SS "Lublin" made twenty five voyages to England and effected substantial savings. The vessel dispensed with the services of a pilot on thirty one occasions, thereby saving \$186, and on 46 occasions dispensed with the service of canal pilots, thereby saving \$552. In the port of Gdansk the vessel operated without a pilot on twenty two occasions, thereby saving approximately 30,000 zlotys.

Rzeczpospolita # 115 only. April 27, 1950 (10 lines) Verbatim

POLISH NOTE CONCERNING WITHDRAWAL FROM

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Domestic Despatch

The Ambassador of the Polish Republic in Washington, Jozef Winiewicz, delivered the following note to the Director General of the Food and Agricultural Organization:

"When joining the Food and Agricultural Organization, the government of the Polish Republic entertained the hope that, in accordance with the statute, this organization would develop activities to improve the living standard in member countries and to render production and distribution of agricultural and consumer products more efficient.

"The government of the Polish Republic expected the FAO to contribute to the recovery of agriculture in Poland, which had been terribly devastated by the Nazi occupant and to help overcome difficulties in food supply, so acute during the first post-war years.

"The Government of the Polish Republic regrets to state, however, that the FAO has failed to fulfil its tasks. Since the very beginning, the U.S. Government has frustrated all attempts to create a World Food Council, which could contribute to fulfilment of FAO tasks, based on sincere international cooperation.

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"The past activities of this organization revealed that it was not able to resist U.S. policy, opposing every initiative whatsoever to develop the FAO into a center of genuine international cooperation in the field of agriculture and food supply. The objective of the FAO is to capitalize on its position in world agricultural markets to further its own imperialistic ends.

"The government of the Polish Republic is also compelled to assert that the FAO failed to assist Poland sufficiently in the recovery of her agriculture and her difficulties with food supplies, during the first post-war years.

"The Polish Government complied with the recommendations of the FAO mission visiting Poland in 1947, with due courtesy. Thus we were utterly disappointed that the FAO failed to influence other international organizations, such as the International Bank and the IEFC, on which implementation of FAO instructions depended.

"It is an universally known fact that the IEFC, an institution connected with the FAO, has pursued a policy of discrimination against Poland and other Eastern European countries. This is proved by the fact that Poland was refused an allocation of grain from the world market in 1947. It is solely due to the brotherly and disinterested cooperation of the USSR, which sent substantial amounts of grain to Poland, that we were able to endure this difficult period.

"Under these circumstances, the government of the Polish Republic considers further membership in the FAO as purposeless and in accordance with art. 19 of the FAO constitution, it hereby declares its withdrawal."

Zycie Warszawy #115 April 27 and others Verbatim (82 lines)

PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES LEAD IN
THE SOWING CAMPAIGN. Domestic Despatch

In all counties production cooperatives have distinguished themselves in implementation of the spring sowing campaign, in many cases surpassing Government Estates.

Although it was their first collective sowing campaign, members of production cooperatives completed their work efficiently, thoroughly and rapidly. They were first in completing the seeding and, working with enthusiasm, completed the sowing campaign much earlier than private farmers. Rapid execution of seeding and its completion ahead of schedule were primarily due to labor competition within the framework of long-term commitments and to pledges taken by all production cooperative members for celebration of the May First Holiday. Polska Zbrojna No.115 April 27, and others (53 lines)

Excerpts:
FIRST NICOTINE PREPARATIONS FACTORY. Domestic Despatch

This year the first nicotine preparations factory in Poland was put into operation in Gora Blaska. Nicotine preparations are used in combatting vegetable pests. Workers in this factory, while exceeding their monthly production quotas by nearly 100%, undertook to fulfil their annual production plan by October of this year, thereby saving 580,000 z1.

Trybuna Ludu April 27, 1950 #115 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

SECTION BFRONT OF PEACE IS GROWING
AND CONSOLIDATING

Foreign Despatch

London, TASS. The "Daily Worker" reports that the Dorsetshire committee of the National Association of Agricultural Laborers has brought forward the following four demands: (1) Ban on all weapons of mass destruction, including atomic and hydrogen bombs; (2) Reduction of military expenditure; (3) Resumption of direct negotiations between the leaders of the five great powers for the purpose of stopping the "cold war" and settling differences by means of peaceful negotiations; (4) Support of the United Nations Charter.

"Moreover", says the newspaper, "the committee approved the text of a special statement on the fight for an increase in wages. The statement will be circulated among all basic organizations in Dorsetshire."

Oslo, TASS. On April 20 the s.s. "Normakdail" entered the port of Oslo, carrying the first consignment of American war equipment. The fact that war equipment was on board was not announced. It was discovered by stevedores in the course of unloading and many of them refused to continue their work. Soon afterwards the area of the port was cordoned off by reinforced police detachments. No one was allowed to enter the port. Numerous leaflets were scattered in the port, calling upon workers to refuse to unload American war equipment. 7 persons were arrested.

Melbourne, TASS. The Australian Congress of Peace Supporters ended on April 19. To conclude it a public meeting was held, attended by more than 10,000 persons. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Australian Committee of Peace Supporters, the Rev. Deakey, the Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the U.S. Progressive Party, Stover, a lecturer at the diocesan theological school in Cambridge (U.S.), Prof. Fletcher, and the Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson. The speakers emphasized the success of the Australian Congress of Peace Supporters which showed that the delegates representing the various classes of the Australian population were united in supporting the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Standing Committee of the Congress of Peace Supporters. Complete unity was also manifested by the delegates during the discussion of all other problems in the course of the congress and in passing resolutions. All speakers pointed out that the success of the congress was largely due to immense interest and support on the part of the Australian nation.

The following statement was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by all participants in the meeting:

"In the name of humanitarianism we declare that no country has the right to use the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb is not a war weapon, but a means for destroying mankind. We demand an unconditional ban on, and international control of that weapon. We condemn in advance, as war criminals, any government which is the first to use atomic weapons. We appeal to all Australians to sign this statement."

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In the course of the meeting it was decided to call^a conference in support of peace in all the states of Australia, within the next three or four months. At these conferences the final results of a campaign in favor of peace, carried out throughout the country, are to be announced. The Committee of Peace Supporters has already circulated about 350,000 declarations in defence of peace, of which some forty or fifty thousand have already been signed and returned. Wolnosc #91 April 23, 1950 (200 lines) Excerpts

SENTENCE ON AMERICAN SPIES Foreign Despatch
Praga (PAP)

The trial of several Czech spies and traitors who, with the cooperation of the U.S. Embassy members, organized a network of espionage centers equipped with arms and secret radio transmitters in Czechoslovakia, ended on April 22nd before a State Court in Prague.

After a four-day trial the Court announced the verdict, sentencing ex-Major Mehansky and V.Wahl, a student, to death. M.Sprysl, an ex-official to life imprisonment, K.Loric, a former glass factory director, to twenty five years' imprisonment, J.Dohmalk, a former official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to twenty years' imprisonment and Z.Vackova, a former official, to eighteen years' imprisonment.

While motivating the verdict, the Chief Justice emphasized the substantial participation of the U.S. Embassy officials accredited to the Czechoslovak Government in the activities of espionage and subversive organizations in Czechoslovakia, and stated that the espionage network created by the defendants was to play the role of a fifth column in Czechoslovakia. Dziennik Baltycki April 23rd, 1950 #111 (32 lines) Verbatim

PHYSICIANS' TEAMS VISIT
PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES. Domestic Despatch

The medical care campaign embracing the rural population, and especially members of production co-operatives and laborers on government estates, initiated by the Ministry of Health is developing on an increasing scale.

Physicians' teams, composed of specialists in every branch of medicine, visit farming districts every Sunday and inspect the state of the peasants' health. In many cases minor surgical operations are made. In more serious cases sick people are sent to county hospitals where they are assured of excellent medical care and full board.

On April 23 a team of physicians from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Defence visited a production co-operative in Dzierzazna village in Plonsk county, where medical advice or treatment was given in about 100 cases. In more serious cases patients were sent to the county hospital or were ordered to be X-rayed. Dentists were specially busy because they treated more than 140 patients. A boy suffering from general debility qualified for a rest house on the coast. Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25 (32 lines) Verbatim

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NEW OFFICIALS AND CHARTER FOR RAILWAY
WORKERS' TRADE UNION.
END OF RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING. Domestic Despatch

Over forty speakers took the floor on the last day of the General Meeting of the Railway Workers' Trade Union, when a report of the resigning officials, submitted by Popielas, the Secretary-General, was discussed. It has been ascertained that the majority of the present shortcomings are due to the inadequate level of production conferences, and to lack of coordination between trade union activities and the railway administration's work.

Planning problems were discussed at length. The Trade Union is to see that railway units' plans penetrate to all teams in the form of definite production objectives.

THE SPEAKERS ASSERTED THAT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TASKS CONFRONTING THE TRADE UNION IS TO DEVELOP THE MASS IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING OF TRADE UNION LEADERS.

Kratko, the Central Trade Union Council's Secretary, summed up the discussion by stating that the meeting was conducted under the slogan of rallying the masses of railwaymen for new production successes, for completion of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and for strengthening cooperation with Soviet railwaymen.

At the conclusion of the meeting a new charter was approved for the Railway Workers' Trade Union and new Union officers were elected. The new charter provides, among other things, for the formation of trade union organizations in work places, which will bring about a closer contact between senior trade union organizations and the broad masses of railwaymen.
Zycie Warszawy April 25th #113 (35 lines) Verbatim

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION RAISED Domestic Despatch

In the 1949 sugar-production campaign the sugar industry exceeded the average annual production of the three last pre-war years by 50%

The three-year plan for sugar production was exceeded by 18%. In the current year, we shall produce over 800,000 tons of sugar, and by the end of the six-year plan over 1,000,000 tons.

Simultaneously with increased production, consumption of sugar has also been going up. In 1949 it was 19 kilograms per head per annum, and in 1950 it will be 21 kilograms. Compared to pre-war consumption, which was about 12 kilograms this is a substantial increase.

In the current year the campaign for signing contracts for sugar-beet planting is producing particularly favourable results. Up to the present moment 95% of the plan has already been fulfilled. Trybuna Ludu #23 April 25 Verbatim (27 lines)

AUBREY PANKEY IN SZCZECIN AND SLUPSK Domestic Despatch

A concert by the Negro singer, Aubrey Pankey took place in Szczecin. The artist was ardently applauded by the public.

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He had a large repertoire: Handel, Schumann, Schubert, Alvarez, Rachmaninov and Negro songs. He also sang Moniuszko's "Kozak" in Polish, which evoked the enthusiasm of the public. The Negro singer also appeared in Slupsk where he was also met with a hearty reception. Trybuna Ludu #111 April 23, Verbatim (15 lines)

ATTLEE'S GOVERNMENT MOBILISES LABORITE MPs
BEFORE THE VOTING ON THE BUDGET Foreign Despatch
London

The Labor Government will again pass through critical time during the detailed debates day after tomorrow concerning the budget.

The Conservative press openly announces an attempt to overthrow the Government during the voting on the new budget.

Faced by the Conservative threats, Attlee is mobilising all his forces in the Parliament but the fate of the pro-Government's majority hangs by a thread, because several Labor MPs are sick, and will not attend the Wednesday session in Parliament. In those circumstances the vote of the MP, who will be elected in the by-election in Scotland on April 25, may be decisive. The Conservatives have hired a special plane in order to bring their candidate to London, should he win the by-election, as quickly as possible. Express Wieczorny No.112, April 24, 1950 (24 lines) Verbatim

DEAN OF CANTERBURY SPEAKS IN SYDNEY Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

It is announced from Sydney that the Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson, spoke at the public meeting organized by the Australian Committee of Defenders of Peace. He said among other things:

"The nations of the Soviet Union, and Eastern European countries, the 450,000,000 Chinese nation and other nations want peace. If the nations of the whole world unite and declare: 'we want peace!', they will certainly assure peace".

The speaker emphasized the consistent Soviet policy of peace, declaring, that the Soviet nation wants to see its country flourishing, and that there is nobody in the Soviet Union who could derive profits from war.

Those present at the meeting have unanimously adopted the declaration of the Australian Congress for the Defence of Peace, demanding a ban on atomic weapons. Trybuna Ludu #113 April 25
(28 lines - verbatim)

EXCELLENT QUALITY OF POLISH SEEDS Domestic Despatch

The Swedish Firm "Eans Roth", in Serna has recently published a market report in which it stated that beet root seeds, purchased in Poland, turned out far better than was stipulated in the guarantee.

The firm expressed full satisfaction with the transactions concluded with Poland.
Gazeta "andlowa #31 April 22, 1950 only

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GESTAPO METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDITORIAL

American reaction is striving to establish an internal situation in the country, which would make free, independent thinking impossible. In order that this statement should not be considered demagogic, let us quote the following facts, characterising the methods of terror applied in the United States. Telephone tapping is widely practised in the United States. The American secret service - the FBI, which has been headed for many years by the famous old sleuth and ardent enemy of American workers, Edgar Hoover, has now become an immense organization with a yearly budget of sixty million dollars. The files of the FBI include complete sets of finger-prints of 113 million people, of whom, as admitted by Hoover himself, over 93 millions belong to people innocent of any crime.

In the last four years 830,000 people of foreign extraction were deported from the United States, many of whom had lived in the United States for 25 to 50 years. The "Hobbes Bill" proposing establishment of a concentration camp network in the United States, is on the agenda of the U.S. Congress.

The activity of various reactionary organizations boiling down to carrying out the functions of the "auxiliary machinery" of the Governmental intelligence, is intensifying. The American progressive press recently published numerous data about activities of the private intelligence of the American monopolies, engaged in espionage against the Trade Unions. These private espionage agencies are mainly headed by former FBI sleuths and apostates of the American Trade Union movement. Mundt, who enjoys a sinister notoriety, appealed recently for creation of "phalanxes of freedom" throughout the United States. These are to be espionage groups, voluntary helping the FBI, and other intelligence organs.

A "unification" assembly of the Ku-Klux-Klan organizations operating in three States, was held recently. A slogan of "liquidation of 1,100 pro-Communist and similar organizations" was put forward at the meeting.

In this way then, American reactionaries are preparing conditions for fascist terror in the U.S. But American progressive organizations uniting representatives of the American working masses are on their part waging a stubborn fight, welding together all honest men of America and mobilizing them to oppose reaction. Wola Ludu # 112. April 24, 1950. (73 lines) Verbatim

BEHIND THE SCENES OF IMPUDENT PROVOCATION.

Lead Editorial

As could have been foreseen, the American reply to the Soviet Union note protesting in a decisive manner against the violation of the Soviet frontier by an armed American plane, which moreover, instead of obeying the orders of the Soviet fliers opened fire, is a heap of lies and falsehoods. The American perpetrators of the anti-Soviet provocation, regardless of facts, are endeavouring at all costs to shed the responsibility, and in conformity with the traditional policy of diplomatic prevarication transfer the entire blame to the Soviet Union.

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American public opinion, in spite of the hysterical propagandist campaign of the monopolists, refuses to fall a victim to the atomic or hydrogen scarecrows.

But the desire to fool public opinion is only one cause of the American provocation. By means of this impudent provocation the American generals are endeavouring to obtain further millions of dollars for development of their Air Force.

The American warmongers are afraid of the growing strength of the world front of peace, and are afraid of the powerful strength of the Soviet Union, serving and guarding the cause of peace.

The Soviet reply to the impudent American note has totally unmasked the warmongers. At the same time the Soviet reply reminds the enemies of peace of the standing orders of the Soviet fliers. The Soviet note recalls once again, that the frontiers of the USSR and world peace are protected by the invincible Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

Polska Zbrojna # 111. April 23, 1950. (90 lines) Excerpts.

THE SWEDISH PROBLEM.

Sweden is a small country, richly endowed by nature, possessing valuable raw materials, an excellent geographic situation, a large merchant fleet, and good ports. Under 7,000,000 people live on a territory, fifth in Europe in respect of size. There is no fear of over-population. There is an average of 16.7 inhabitants per sq. klm. in Sweden (77 per sq. klm. in Poland). In such circumstances people are separated by natural distances and are not so crowded, so that mutual relations automatically become more friendly.

Perhaps it was more than an insignificant comparison to have described Stockholm as the Venice of the North. This may have been due not only to the city's picturesque situation on the sea, but also to the specific role, which this "Venice of the North" was called to play in the first half of the present century.

The Swedes have their own State Protestant Church, as the English have the Anglican Church. The influence of the Protestant Church on life in Sweden is very strong, and is primarily reflected in the puritanization of morals, which gives the community an appearance of living under a very strict moral discipline. Alcohol is rationed to safeguard the Swede against the danger of alcoholism, to which he is allegedly inclined, amusements are also restricted and the object of the various restrictions concerning amusement premises, as well as the high tax on consumption in restaurants and on public amusements, is to keep the Swede at home, away from the danger of demoralization.

Sweden is a capitalist country, with an economy based on private initiative, and free competition. There are at present 22,000 industrial enterprises, including 1,600 socialized, or cooperative enterprises in Sweden. The rest constitutes the domain of private capital, and the bastion of its power over the country.

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Three large Swedish banks directly control 459 key industrial establishments, including 169 large factories, employing 26% of all workmen. This control is effected by means of participation in the works' boards.

This concentration of power automatically effects the whole aspect of social life. According to recent statistics, representatives of the following social classes attend the medical faculty in Sweden, the country famous for the democratic system of its institutions:-

the rich classes -	68%
the middle classes -	31%
the worker class -	1%(1)

the corresponding percentage at the legal faculty is as follows:

the rich classes -	75%
the middle classes -	22%
the worker class -	3%

In Swedish humanistic lycees, i.e. those which educate the Swedish intellectual elite, the teaching personnel consists of only 8% of people of the working class origin. Finally, 81% of the key posts in State Administration are held by people from the great-capitalistic circles, 17% by people originating from the middle classes, and only 2% by people from the working class. This is happening in a "democratic" country, enjoying all the facilities connected with an excellent financial situation, and nominally governed by "socialists". Despite all this, social promotion is not an easy thing in Sweden. Apart from a few exceptions, under the Swedish system, workmen must remain workmen, living in tolerable conditions; it appears that social equality is quite a different matter.

Swedish communism is still a very weak movement. The party has about 50,000 members and won 244,800 votes during the recent elections.

The Swedish problem, however, remains unchanged. The nation must free itself from the atmosphere of indifference, and indolence in which it suffocates. The Swedes are pervaded by idealistic yearnings.

Only after Sweden breaks away from its "splendid isolation", and after the nation becomes conscious of the tasks confronting it outside its own country, will it be possible to remedy the faults of the Swedish system, and to extricate society from the state of depression characteristic of a patient suffering from aimless prosperity.

Dzis i Jutro (To-day and To-morrow) # 16. April 23, 1950 (495 lines) Excerpts.

DANISH DOCKERS WILL NOT UNLOAD AMERICAN WAR EQUIPMENT. Foreign Despatch

Copenhagen. (Polish Press Agency). The newspaper "Land og Folk" announces that the first ship carrying American war equipment, sent over under the aggressive Atlantic Pact, will arrive in Denmark in the next few days. In connection with this, the newspaper stresses that public meetings are being held in Danish ports, where the workers declare that they will refuse to unload the American arm

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The Danish longshoremen - writes "Land og Folk" - and all Danish people are firmly against inclusion of Denmark into the aggressive plans of the warmongers. Following the example of their French, Italian, Dutch and Norwegian comrades, the Danish port workers refuse to unload the war equipment.

Trybuna Ludu # 112 April 24, 1950. (27 lines) Verbatim

Copenhagen. (Polish Press Agency). The Danish Section of the International Democratic Federation of Women has adopted a resolution protesting against the occupation of the Danish "Kastrup" aerodrome by the American Air Force, and demanding withdrawal of Denmark from the aggressive Atlantic Pact.

Trybuna Ludu # 112. April 24, 1950. (9 lines) Verbatim

UNCAPTIONED.

Foreign Despatch

London. (Polish Press Agency). The newspaper "Daily Worker" announces that the jury of the British Committee for Defence of Peace recommended that the International Peace Prizes should be awarded for the following works produced in the course of 1950: the book by Professor Blackett "Military and political consequences of the discovery of atomic energy" the book by James Oldrige, entitled "The Diplomat" and the picture of the famous "Dove of Peace" by Picasso.

Trybuna Ludu # 113. April 25, 1950. (14 lines) Verbatim

AMBASSADOR OF POLISH REPUBLIC IN MOSCOW PLACED
WREATHS IN LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM.

Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (Polish Press Agency). On April 22nd, the 80th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, creator of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, and great leader of the working masses throughout the world, the Polish Ambassador in Moscow, M. Naszkowski, accompanied by the Embassy staff, placed two wreaths in Lenin's Mausoleum, one on behalf of the Polish United Worker Party, the second on behalf of the employees of the Polish Embassy in Moscow. At the same time, wreaths were placed in the Mausoleum by representatives of all other people's democracies accredited in the capital of the USSR.

Trybuna Ludu # 111 and others. April 23, 1950. (18 lines) Verbatim

POLISH FILM IN NEW YORK.

Foreign Despatch

New York. (Polish Press Agency). The Polish film "Ulica Graniczna (Boundary Street) will be shown this week in a New York cinema. The film will carry English captions. Two special private showings of the film will be organized by the Polish Delegation to the U.N. and the Polish Information Centre on April 25th. The newspaper "Daily Compass" devoted an entire column of its Sunday edition to photographs from "Ulica Graniczna" and the weekly "cue", reporting on all artistic, theatrical and motion picture events, has published a very favourable report on "Ulica Graniczna".

Trybuna Ludu # 112 and others. April 24, 1950
(22 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No. 14
Warsaw, April 13, 1950

ITEM 130

Law of March 20, 1950 concerning
regional organs of unified state
authority.

In order to consolidate further the democratization of People's Poland by a fuller participation of the working masses in governing the State and by concentration of the full regional authority of the people in people's councils -

In order to strengthen our People's State and speed the building of socialism in Poland - the following has been decided:

CHAPTER I
General Rules

Article 1 People's councils are the regional organs of unified state authority in townships, towns, and portions of large towns, counties and provinces.

Article 2.

1. People's councils are chosen by the population.
2. A special enactment will define active and passive electoral rights, the procedure for election, the number of members of the people's councils, and the time they are to serve.

Article 3

1. Members of people's councils may be dismissed by their electors.
2. The enactment described in article 2 paragraph 2 will define the procedure by which the electors may recall the members of people's councils.

Article 4

People's Councils will maintain constant contact with the working masses and will take advantage of their initiative in every way, particularly by examining the proposals, wishes and complaints of the population, by encouraging citizens to take part in committees and to participate in social campaigns, by organizing public meetings and by making public reports on the activities of the people's councils.

Article 5. People's Councils act on the basis of legal authorization and in accordance with the directives and instructions of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and of the respective ministers.

CHAPTER II

Sphere and method of Activity of People's Councils

Article 6 As regional organs of unified state authority the people's councils:

- (1) direct economic, social and cultural activity in their area,
- (2) assure the preservation of public order and watch over the observance of democratic legal processes.

-2-

- (3) protect social property and civil rights.
- (4) collaborate in strengthening the defenses of the State.
- (5) issue regulations with force of law in the framework of their competence defined by law.
- (6) elect and recall the presidiums of the people's councils and nominate people's council committees.
- (7) direct the activity of their organs and examine their reports.
- (8) adopt regional economic plans within the framework of the National Economic Plan and supervise their execution.
- (9) adopt regional budgets within the framework of the unified state budget and supervise their execution.
- (10) decide on regional grants, charges and payments within the framework of their competence under law.
- (11) conduct social supervision of the activities of bureaus, enterprises, places of work and institutions.

Article 7.

1. The procedure for preparing regional budgetary projects as material for the unified state budget project will be defined by the Council of Ministers.

2. Provincial (Wojewodship) people's councils adopt their budgets after the unified state budget has been adopted, and within the framework of that budget; other people's councils adopt their own budgets after the adoption of the regional budget of the next higher grade and within the framework of that budget.

3. The Council of State will decide the manner of review of the regional budgets from the point of view of their conformity with the budgets of higher levels, with the provisions of law and with the basic policy of the State.

Article 8

1. The sphere of matters included in regional economic plans and the procedure for preparing those plans within the framework of the national economic plan will be defined by the Council of ministers.

2. The provisions of article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3, are respectively applicable to regional economic plans.

Article 9.

1. People's councils meet in regular sessions.

2. Sessions take place:

- (1) for the provincial people's councils - at least one in each quarter,
- (2) for county (powiat) people's councils - at least once in two months.
- (3) for other people's councils - at least once a month.

3. People's councils choose a chairman and a secretary at each session.

Article 10

1. People's councils shall conduct their discussions in accordance with rules which they themselves make.

2. The Council of State will establish the general principles for the discussion in the people's councils.

Article 11

1. People's councils shall appoint permanent committees for the various spheres of their activity which, on behalf of the people's council, will supervise the activities of its organs, prepare projects on the most important decisions of the council, perform a social control, maintain a steady and close union with the working masses.

2. In executing their tasks, the committees collaborate with the presidium and with its organs and mobilize the initiative of the working masses to participate in the activities of the council and of its organs.

3. The presidium of the people's council and its organs is obliged to give broad help to committees in the execution of their tasks.

4. People's councils can appoint in addition temporary committees for specifically defined tasks.

5. The Council of State will issue directives for appointing these committees, specify the permanent committees which should be appointed by each people's council, and will establish the regulations for the activity of all committees.

CHAPTER III

The Executive Organs of the People's Councils

Article 12

1. The Presidium of a people's council is its executive and managing organ.

2. The Presidium of people's council acts as a body.

Article 13

1. A people's council elects a Chairman of its Presidium, his deputies and the secretary and the members of the presidium.

2. In smaller townships (Gminy) the presidium of the township people's council consists of a chairman, his alternate and a secretary.

3. The Council of Ministers, in agreement with the Council of State shall issue detailed provisions concerning the number of members of the presidium of people's councils.

4. A people's council can recall its presidium, or separate persons on it, and make new appointments.

Article 14

1. The meetings of the presidium of a council take place at least once in a week.

2. The Council of Ministers shall establish the principles for the division of the work of the presidium and the procedure for passing resolutions.

Article 15

1. The presidium of a people's council acts according to the resolutions of its council and in accordance with the directives and instructions of the presidium of the people's council of the next higher grade.

2. The Presidium of the provincial people's council acts according to the resolutions of the provincial people's council in accordance with the directives and instructions of the Council of Ministers and of the respective ministers.

Article 16

1. The presidium of a people's council conducts, in the area of its jurisdiction, all the executive functions of state authority in the framework of appropriate regulations.
2. In particular, the presidium of a people's council:
 - (1) executes the resolutions of the council and the orders and recommendations of superior authorities.
 - (2) supervises economic, social and cultural activity and other functions of the council, defined in article 6, items 2 - 5.
 - (3) directs the activity of establishments, places of work and institutions subordinate to the people's council.
 - (4) prepared for and calls sessions of the council and drafts the agenda of its sessions.
 - (5) collaborates with the committees of the council and presents specified matters to them for consideration.
 - (6) prepares the draft of the local budget and the projected local economic plan.
 - (7) issues directives for the work of the sections of the presidium.
 - (8) examines the reports of the chairman and other members of the praesidium.
 - (9) examines the reports of bureaus, establishments, places of work and institutions.
 - (10) makes a report on its activity at each meeting of the council, and presents periodical reports on its activity to the praesidium of the council of the next higher grade.

Article 17 The Chairman of the praesidium of a people's council:

- (1) supervises the proper execution of the resolutions of the council and of the directives of supervisory authorities.
- (2) directs the work of the praesidium and is responsible for the execution of the resolutions of the praesidium.
- (3) prepares and calls the meetings of the praesidium and prepares the agenda of its sessions.
- (4) directs the activity of the sections of the praesidium and controls their work.

Article 18 The various activities of each people's council are supervised by sections of the praesidium.Article 19

1. The sections of the praesidium of a people's council are subordinated in their activity to the people's council and to its praesidium and to the corresponding sections of the praesidium of the people's council of the next higher grade.

2. The sections of the praesidiums of the provincial people's councils are subordinate in their activity to the provincial people's councils and to their praesidiums and to the Council of Ministers and respective ministers.

Article 20

1. The Council of Ministers shall decide which sections of the praesidiums of the provincial, county, municipal, district and township people's councils shall be or ~~right~~ be established.

2. The internal organization and the detailed spheres of activity of the sections are defined by the praesidium of the

people's council in accordance with the directives and instructions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 21 The Council of Ministers shall define the directives and will issue instructions concerning the work of the sections of the praesidiums.

Article 22 The provisions of the present law concerning the sections of the praesidium also relate to the provincial and county commissions for economic planning attached to the praesidiums of people's councils.

Article 23

The Council of Ministers may decide to establish bureaus, branches or offices, instead of sections of the praesidiums of people's councils, for the purpose of managing various of their affairs. The Council of Ministers may also determine the extent to which the provisions of the present law concerning sections are applicable to the above mentioned bureaus, branches and offices.

Article 24

1. The Council of Ministers in agreement with the Council of State will define the rights and duties of the chairman, of the deputy chairman, of secretaries and of the members of the praesidiums of councils, in connection with the work done by them.

2. The Council of Ministers shall define the procedures for appointing and dismissing the employees of the organs of people's councils.

CHAPTER IV

Supervision of People's Councils and their Organs

Article 25. The State Council supervises the people's councils,

Article 26 Within the sphere of its supervision of the people's councils the Council of State:

- 1) orders elections for the people's councils,
- 2) examines the reports of provincial people's councils,
- 3) gives directives and instructions to the people's councils,
- 4) indicates to the people's councils the manner in which their activity in the sphere of social control should be directed.
- 5) supervises the business involved in the functioning of people's councils and of their organs,
- 6) makes decisions in other instances covered by the present law.

Article 27 The Council of State can dissolve a people's council and order new elections, if the people's council does not act in accordance with the provisions of law or basic State policy, or if it does not fulfil its tasks.

Article 28 The Council of State can cancel a decision of a people's council or of its praesidium if that decision is not in accordance with law or with basic State policy.

Article 29 A people's council of higher grade can cancel a decision of a people's council of lower grade or that of its praesidium under conditions described in Article 28.

Article 30

1. The Praesidium of a people's council of higher grade can suspend the execution of a decision of a people's council of lower grade and present the matter for decision at the next meeting of its people's council.

2. The Council of Ministers can suspend the execution of a decision of a Provincial people's council and present the matter to the Council of State for decision.

Article 31

1. The Praesidium of a people's council of higher grade can cancel a decision of the Praesidium of a people's council of lower grade for reasons specified in article 28.

2. The Council of Ministers can for the same reasons cancel a decision of the presidium of a provincial People's Council.

CHAPTER V

Temporary and Final Provisions:Article 32

1. Units of regional self-government are abolished.

2. The property of the former units of regional self-governments becomes by law State property.

Article 33 The posts of: wojewoda (provincial governor), vice-wojewoda, starosta (powiat or county governor), vice-starosta, president (prezydent) and vice-president of towns, burmistrz (mayor) and vice-burmistrz, and wojt (township or gmina president) and sub-wojt are abolished.

Article 34 Provincial (województwo) and county (powiat), as well as municipal and township administrations are abolished.

Article 35 Wojewodship and starostwo offices are abolished.

Article 36

1. All the regional authorities of the first and second instances which up to the present have been subordinate to the Ministers of Finance, Education and Labor and Social Welfare and those subordinate to the State Economic Planning Commission are abolished.

2. The provisions of Article 1, do not apply to the customs administration or the administration for the protection of the State Treasury.

3. The Council of Ministers may also abolish by order other local authorities besides the ones mentioned above in Paragraph 1.

Article 37 The jurisdiction hitherto exercised by abolished organs shall be assumed by the people's councils and their organs of equivalent grade.

Article 38

1. The provisions of this Act which concern powiat people's councils and their organs apply correspondingly to the people's councils and their organs in towns which constitute municipal counties.

2. The provisions of this Act, which concern the provincial people's councils and their organs apply correspondingly to the people's councils and their organs in the cities of Warsaw and Lodz.

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3. The Council of Ministers in concurrence with the Council of State shall establish principles for division of the larger towns into districts (article 1) and the sphere of activity of the district people's councils and of their organs.

Article 39 State and local government workers, employed in abolished organs, are transferred to service in corresponding departments of the praesidiums of people's councils.

Article 40

1. In the transition period before people's councils have an established income sufficient to cover all their needs, sums necessary for balancing local budgets will be provided for by the state budget.

2. The distribution of sums mentioned in paragraph 1. will be made by an Equalization Fund which will be established by law for regional budgets. The fund will be subordinate to the President of the Council of Ministers.

3. The rules for distribution of sums mentioned in paragraph 1. will be established by the Council of Ministers in concurrence with the Council of State.

4. The Self-Government Equalization Fund will go into liquidation upon establishment of the Equalization Fund for local budgets. The manner of its liquidation will be established by the Council of Ministers in agreement with the Council of State.

Article 41

1. The Council of Ministers in agreement with the Council of State will issue such detailed temporary and implementing orders as are necessary for establishing the new organization of regional organs of unified State authority which are provided for in this Act.

2. These regulations in particular will apply to:

- (1) the manner and time for transfer of the sphere of activity of the abolished organs to the Praesidiums of People's Councils of corresponding level,
- (2) the rights and duties resulting from the labor contracts of the workers of the abolished organs,
- (3) the affairs of inter-municipal unions in existence on the day when this Act enters into effect,
- (4) matters connected with the transfer of the property of the local self-government unions to the State,
- (5) the manner for issuing and announcing legal regulations (article 6, paragraph 5).

3. Matters connected with the functioning of the Praesidiums of People's Councils and their departments, belonging to the sphere of activity of the Council of Ministers, are to be dealt with by the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers.

Article 42 The Council of Ministers shall determine the rules and procedure for transferring to the people's councils certain enterprises, establishments and institutions which to the present have been subordinate to the various ministers and other central bureaus.

Article 43 Until the law mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2 comes into effect, the present regulations concerning the creation, membership and changes in the membership of people's councils are valid.

Article 44

1. Existing regulations concerning groups of villages (gromadas) and village organizations remain in effect until separately dealt with by law.

2. The Council of Ministers can issue temporary and implementing rules for the purpose of adapting the regulations mentioned in Paragraph 1 to the new organization of unified State authority in the township (gmin).

Article 45 The Council of State, the President of the Council of Ministers and all ministers are entrusted with the execution of this Act.

Article 46

1. This act enters into force on the day of its publication.

2. The time of entering into force of Article 36, Paragraph 1, in relation to the various categories of authorities mentioned will be defined by regulations issued in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 2, Item 1.

(Signed) B. Bierut, President of the Polish Republic,
Chairman of the State Council.

J. Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers

H. Minc, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
and Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission.

A. Korzycki, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
W. Rzymowski, Minister
W. Baranowski, Minister
W. Korczyc, for the Minister of National Defense
S. Wierblowski, for the Minister of Foreign Affairs
W. Wolski, Minister of Public Administration
S. Radkiewicz, Minister of Public Administration
K. Dabrowski, Minister of the Treasury
H. Swiatkowski, Minister of Justice
H. Jablonski, for the Minister of Education
M. Lesz, for the Minister of Mining and Electric Power
K. Zemajtis, Head of the Ministry of Heavy Industry
E. Stawinski, Minister of Light Industry
B. Ruminski, Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry
T. Dietrich, Minister of Domestic Trade
T. Gede, Minister of Foreign Trade
J. Dab-Kociol, Minister of Agriculture and
Agricultural Reform
K. Rusinek, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare
S. Dybowski, Minister of Culture and Art
A. Rapacki, Minister of Shipping
B. Podedworny, Minister of Forestry
J. Rahanowski, Minister of Communication
W. Szymanowski, Minister of Post and Telegraph
T. Michajda, Minister of Health
R. Piotrowski, Head of the Ministry of Construction

A N N E X :

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, No.14
WARSAW, APRIL 13, 1950

- Item 129 - Constitutional Law of March 20, 1950 changing the Constitutional Law concerning the structure and scope of activity of the supreme organs of the Polish Republic
- ****
- Article 1 - In the Constitutional Law of February 19, 1947, concerning the structure and scope of activity of the Supreme organs of the Polish Republic (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic of 1947, No.18, item 71 and of 1949, No.57, item 447) the following changes are introduced:
- 1) in Article 4 item 1 the words "of the local government structure" and the comma preceding these words, are deleted,
 - 2) Article 16 point a should read as follows:
Article 16 a) the exercise of supreme supervision over National (People's) Councils as regional organs of uniform State administration,"
 - 3) in Article 20 item 2 the words "local government units and" are deleted.
- Article 2 - The execution of the law is entrusted to the President of the Council of Ministers and to all Ministers.
- Article 3 - The law enters into force on the day of its publication.
- (Signed) B. Bierut, President of the Polish Republic
J. Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers
H. Minc, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee
A. Korzycki, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.
W. Rzymowski, Minister, W. Baranowski, Minister
W. Korczyc, Acting Minister of National Defense
S. Wierblowski, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs
W. Wolski, Minister of Public Administration
S. Radkiewicz, Minister of Public Security
K. Dabrowski, Minister of the Treasury
H. Swiatkowski, Minister of Justice
H. Jablonski, Acting Minister of Education
M. Lesz, Acting Minister of Mining and Electric Power
K. Zemanjts, Director of the Ministry of Heavy Industry
E. Stawinski, Minister of Light Industry
B. Ruminski, Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry
T. Dietrich, Minister of Domestic Trade
T. Gede, Minister of Foreign Trade
J. Dab-Kociol, Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform
K. Rusinek, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare
S. Dybowski, Minister of Culture and Art
A. Rapaeki, Minister of Shipping
B. Podedworny, Minister of Forestry

J. Rabanowski, Minister of Communication
W. Szymanowski, Minister of Post and Telegraph
T. Michejda, Minister of Health
P. Piotrowski, Director of the Ministry of Construction,

STAT

ENGLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Friday, March 17, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hingle, Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTICSECTION ADECORATION OF HEROIC CREW FOR
RESCUING 16 FISHERMEN

Domestic Despatch

At Elblag the ceremony of decorating members of the crew of
 the life-boat Pilot 24 with the silver "Cross of Merit", who
 at the danger of their lives - in spite of a raging storm - rescued
 16 fishermen in the Vistula Bay on the night of the 3/4th of
 December last year.

The following received the Silver Crosses of Merit: Antoni
 Kalwasinski, Stanislaw Dowolnia and Janusz Patera. They were also
 paid high monetary rewards.
 Rzeczpospolita March 17, 1950 Verbatim only

DIPLOMATIC NEWS

Domestic Despatch

In the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on the 16th of March
 the Premier, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, received the Polish Ambassador in
 Rome - A. Ostrowski.

Reception at the Hungarian Legation

On the occasion of the national holiday of Hungary, the
 Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Bela Szanto, held a
 reception on the 15th March, at which the members of the State
 Council, Vice-Marshals of the Sejm, Roman Zambrowski and Wacław
 Barcikowski, the President of CRZZ (Central Trade Union Council)
 Alexander Zawadzki, members of the Government, headed by the
 Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and members of the diplomatic missions ac-
 credited in Warsaw were present.
 Rzeczpospolita March 17, 1950 No. 76 and others Verbatim

THANKS OF A DANISH IMPORTER
FOR THE WORKERS OF SZCZECIN PORT

Domestic Despatch

The Port authorities in Szczecin have received from the
 Danish firm of coal importers "Kulimport" a letter expressing
 thanks for the extraordinary rapid and efficient loading of the
 S.S. Concordia, thanks to which the ship left before schedule.
 Rzeczpospolita March 17 #76 only Verbatim

END OF CONVENTION OF "PRZWIJACIOLKA"
RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

Domestic Despatch

On the second day of discussions at the First Convention of
 Rural Correspondents of the weekly periodical "Przyjaciolka" (Friend)

the editor of the paper, citizen Janota, delivered an expose, formulating the role and tasks of the correspondents.

Each participant in the Convention undertook to recruit three new correspondents from the surrounding villages, to establish in her village a wall newspaper before May 1st and to correspond regularly with the weekly.

At the end of the meeting, the assembled approved the wording of messages to be sent to the "World Democratic Federation of Women" and to the Editor of the "Soviet Woman".
(17 lines) Zycie Warszawy March 17 #76 and others Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS Domestic Despatch

A national congress of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union was recently held in Warsaw. It passed a resolution stating, among other things: "The Polish worker class is now confronted with the task of carrying out the six-year plan, which constitutes the groundwork in building socialism in Poland.

To accomplish this task we must increase efficiency and work discipline, introduce and popularize new forms of labor competition and foster a socialist attitude towards work in every trade union member."

Further, the delegates undertake to change the style of work, to apply Leninist-Stalinist methods of criticism and self-criticism on all levels of their trade union and to raise organizational discipline with the object of establishing closer bonds between the work of the union and its rank-and-file members.

In accordance with the resolution, all trade union units will see to it that funds allocated for social welfare and for improvement of safety and labor hygiene are used in full and in an appropriate manner. Local leaderships throughout the country will inspect workers' flats and workers' settlements. It is necessary to induce housing commissions to be more active in their work. Housing commissions will allocate flats primarily to workers and innovators who have distinguished themselves.

The trade union will take action on a large scale to popularize organized vacations and treatment in health resorts, in particular among manual workers who have so far taken advantage of these facilities to an insufficient degree.

It was also decided to organize unaffiliated workers, employed in the private sector and to induce them to join the trade union, first of all in order to defend them against exploitation and to raise their ideological enlightenment.

In conclusion the delegates elected a new leadership.
Wojnosz #62 March 17, 1950 only
(50 lines)
Verbatim

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FOR OUT-DATED AMERICAN ARMS, THE GOVERNMENT
OFFERS BLOOD OF FRENCH SOLDIERS, STATES DEPUTY
VILLON. PARLIAMENT APPROVED AGREEMENT WITH U.S.
Geneva (PAP) Foreign Despatch

* F O R E I G N *

As reported from Paris, the French National Assembly on Wednesday night approved the bilateral agreement concerning American military aid by 416 to 181 votes.

Communist deputy Pierre Villon stated that the proposed agreement will degrade France to the role of an American dominion and the French army will be transformed into colonial troops of minor value or rather into a sort of American gendarmerie, directed against the people and peace adherents. For out-dated American arms, the Government is ready to offer French blood. Rzeczpospolita #76 March 17 and others Excerpts (111 lines)

AMERICAN MANOEUVERS ON GREEK COAST Foreign Despatch
Rome (PAP)

As reported by the "Elefteri Ellada" Agency from Athens, the American navy has commenced great manoeuvres near Crete. The radio of Free Greece stresses in its commentary that this constitutes a typical provocation of war-mongers. The "Neos Dimokratis" has published a protest of the most progressive and strongest political party in Cyprus, against these manoeuvres. Zycie Warszawy No.76 March 17 and others Verbatim (15 lines)

HOLLAND RATIFIES AGREEMENT
CONCERNING DELIVERY OF ARMS Foreign Despatch
The Hague (PAP)

After a stormy discussion, the Lower House in the Dutch Parliament ratified the bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Holland, concerning the supply of American arms, under the Atlantic Pact.

This fact has caused great indignation in broad circles of the Dutch population. Rzeczpospolita #76 March 17 and others Verbatim (9 lines)

U.S. REACTION IS AFRAID OF TRUTH Foreign Despatch
New York, PAP

American reaction is intensifying its anti-democratic campaign in all spheres of American life. Under the pressure of reactionary circles, the National Broadcasting Co. has cancelled, "for an indefinite period of time", a television program in which Paul Robeson was to take part and to speak on the subject of the situation of Negroes in the United States. (15 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #76 March 17 and others

OFFENSIVE OF AMERICAN REACTION Foreign Despatch
New York (PAP)

The American reactionaries are intensifying the anti-democratic offensive. The appeal section of the Supreme Court in New York State, has recently declared in favour of the so-called "Feinberg Law," on the strength of which teachers, professing democratic views, will be expelled from New York school. Zycie Warszawy #76 March 17 and others Verbatim

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AID FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS
CANNOT SAVE TITO'S CLIQUE OF TRAITORS AND SPIES Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

The "Novoye Vremia" carries a review of the Yugoslav emigre press published in Moscow, Prague, Sofia, Bucharest and Warsaw. It gives an illustration of the actual situation in Yugoslavia, overpowered by Tito's fascist clique, which is exerting ruthless terror. It also quotes facts testifying that the ruling gang in Belgrade has sold out the entire country, with all its natural resources, to Anglo-American monopolists.

Yugoslav economic problems, says "Novoye Vremia", are now being settled in Washington and London. That is the source of directives concerning the spoliative exploitation of minerals and forests. In 1949 Yugoslavia has already exported her quota of timber for 1950. Anglo-American imperialists dictate prices for exported articles, forcing Belgrade to sell some of them at prices 40% lower than those on the home market.

The Yugoslav emigre press also gives details concerning the methods by which Tito and his gang are used for espionage, terroristic and diversionist purposes against the people's democratic countries by the Anglo-American Intelligence Service. The American Government has assigned \$10,000,000 for this purpose.

Warmongers, says the newspaper "For a socialist Yugoslavia", published in Moscow, are attempting, by means of their Yugoslav lackeys, to use the nations of Yugoslavia as cannon fodder and to transform Yugoslavia into a sallying-base of American imperialism in the Balkans, similar to fascist Greece. Recently large consignments of American arms were sent to Yugoslavia.

In recent weeks, increased movement of trains loaded with military trucks, machine guns and other equipment, formerly belonging to the Nazi Forces, has been observed in Salzburg on the way from Western Germany to Yugoslavia. Two ships, carrying military equipment, have called at Dubrownik. Parallel to this, American officers and Nazi "specialists" are being sent to Yugoslavia as army instructors. The Yugoslav Military Mission in Berlin has commenced recruitment of German airmen for the Yugoslav air force. About 50 Germans have been directed to Yugoslavia to train young pilots.

It is significant that leading positions in the present Yugoslav army are occupied mostly by Anglo-American spies, such as, Gen. Oreshchanin, known for his anti-Soviet attitude, Gen. Treacitch, a former close collaborator of Mihailovitch and Col. Djuritch, the former chief of staff of one of the divisions of Pavelitch, the Croatian traitor. "Novoye Vremia" also reports partisan activities on Yugoslav territory. They are headed by a hero of the Slovak liberation struggle, Mrj. Miolyevitch. Partisans are also operating in Bosnia, Hercegovina and Serbia.

The Yugoslav nation, concludes "Novoye Vremia" will not be cannon fodder for Anglo-American monopolies. It is fighting for Yugoslavia to again become a member of the free nations building socialism and its best sons are among the partisans. The help of English and American imperialists will not save the Belgrade gang of spies and murderers.
Zycie Warszawy #76 March 17 and others Verbatim (111 lines)

"OUR FRONT IS A POWER NOW. OUR ACTIVITIES PREVENT NEW AGGRESSION",
SAYS PROFESSOR JOLIO-CURIE. Foreign despatch

Stockholm (PAP) - The solemn opening of the session of the Peace Defenders' Standing Committee took place in the People's House in Stockholm on Wednesday evening.

The Praesidium, headed by Professor Joliot-Curie, Alexander Fadleyev, Pietro Nenni and Louis Saillant, took their seats in the Auditorium, decorated with flags of all represented countries and with posters appealing for disarmament and a ban on production of atomic weapons.

Mrs. Eva Palmer, Chairman of the Swedish Peace Defenders' Committee, delivered a speech of welcome. She read the list of delegates. Among others, the Polish delegation was greeted with applause.

Professor Joliot-Curie delivered a speech, stating in part: "The Committee, which is assembled today, was elected in April, 1949 at the Paris and Prague sessions of the World Peace Defenders Congress. The task of the Committee is to continue activities for stabilisation of a just peace. Important events have strengthened our peace front: People's China has achieved complete victory. The entire world has learned that the American atomic bomb monopoly does not exist. A democratic Germany has been established. Our movement has broadened and increased in strength. It now constitutes a power, with which the Governments, preparing a new war, have to reckon seriously.

"The peace front has undoubtedly been strengthened but the imperialists, who want war, are also increasing their pressure. The so-called 'cold war' has become much more intense. Large sums in the budgets of imperialist states are assigned for armaments or for bribing corrupt governments. It seems that warmongers are not able to increase their expenditure without avoiding serious dangers in their domestic policy. The agitation of warmongers, who try to imply that war is unavoidable, is opposed by millions of citizens in various countries, by millions of fighters for peace. "Dockers and transport workers stand in the foremost ranks in the struggle against aggressive war. All fighters for peace give their moral and material support to these workers.

"Our delegations to Parliaments of various countries have presented their appeal. Our delegation was expelled from Holland. In Italy, France and the Soviet Union our delegations were unhindered in their tasks. Our delegation was not permitted to enter the United States but the debates in the U.S. Congress proved that our objective was partly achieved, although our delegation was not received.

"Our two proposals: for reduction of armaments and a ban on atomic weapons, have been called 'deceitful appeals'. We are convinced that millions of American citizens share our views. Unfortunately, the State Department has based its policy for the last four years on threats to use weapons of mass destruction, allegedly for defense. The plan of the Soviet Union provides for conclusion of a convention, banning atomic weapons and demanding international supervisions of atomic energy.

"Any agreement for stabilisation of peace requires restoration of mutual confidence, based on the inflexible conviction that socialist and communist States may co-exist and cooperate. This theory has been confirmed by leading statesmen in socialist countries.

"The real rulers of the United States, i.e. bankers and speculators, claim that there is danger of armed aggression. They say this in order to mask their endeavours for world domination and for preserving their privileges.

"Our principal task consists in convincing the American nation and all people in other countries that co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries is possible and indispensable. Restoration of mutual confidence would terminate the 'cold war' and would enable the U.N. to act in accordance with its essential objectives.

"I expected that the release of atomic energy would be effected only after long research and experimentation. Yet it took only ten years to achieve this. The wonderful discoveries, initiated by Henri Becquerel and Pierre and Marie Curie, may lead to the construction of the hydrogen bomb. The latter has not yet been constructed but if the United States should construct it, other states would do the same. We demand a ban on atomic weapons, which are aggressive weapons, intended for mass destruction.

Professor Joliot Curie's speech met with stormy applause. The assembly gave a special ovation to Professor Joliot Curie and Alexander Faddeyev.

The delegate of South African negroes, Guye Abbast, stated that he represents "black Africa". This was greeted with stormy applause.

On March 16 the Committee began its session in the Auditorium of the Citizens Hall (Medborgarhuset). In spite of baiting by a reactionary section of the Swedish press, the Chairman of the Stockholm Municipal Council, Karl Alber Anderson, supported by the majority of the Council, welcomed the delegation. Rzeczpospolita and others, March 17, No. 76, 385 lines-excerpts

ECONOMIC

SPRING SOWING BEGINS. FIRST REPORTS FROM RZESZOW PROVINCE AND LOWER SILESIA. Domestic despatch

First reports are already arriving from the provinces about the beginning of spring work in the fields. So far the largest number of reports has been received from Rzeszow province and from Lower Silesia. All workshops of the Technical Agricultural Service are finishing the repair of the last groups of tractors and agricultural machines. 542 production cooperatives have prepared plans for the spring campaign. Members of the Union of Polish Youth are undertaking commitments concerning the sowing campaign. Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 76. March 17, 120 lines-excerpts

POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS FAMILIARISE THEMSELVES WITH ACHIEVEMENTS OF
SOVIET TRADE UNIONS. Domestic despatch

After their visit to the Soviet Union, Polish trade union leaders are familiarising trade unionists throughout Poland with the magnificent achievements and socialist work methods of Soviet trade unions.

Recently, speeches on the above subject were delivered by: the Vice-Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, A. Burski in Wroclaw; the Secretary of the above Council, L. Kratko in Rzeszow; Sejm Deputy J. Rustecki in Warsaw at a meeting of the Metal Workers' Trade Union; Assistant Manager of the Economic Section in the Central Trade Union Council, Jozef Kulesza in Bydgoszcz; Chairman of the Miners' Trade Union, Czerwinski, in Krakow.

Many questions, addressed to the lecturers by the audience proved their tremendous interest in the experiences of Soviet trade unionists.

In their resolutions and messages, addressed to the Central Soviet Trade Union Council, Polish unionists conveyed to their Soviet comrades their warm greetings and gratitude for the information about their experiences given by them to the Polish delegation Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 76, March 17, 34 lines-verbatim

CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL, COMRADE, A. ZAWADZKI, TELLS
SILESIA ACTIVISTS OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION. Domestic despatch

On March 16 Comrade A. Zawadzki delivered a speech to trade unionists in Katowice.

Enthusiastically greeted by the audience, he described in detail the way of life and the work of Soviet trade unionists. He emphasised the special protection given to trade unions by the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). Thanks to that protection, Soviet unionists are enjoying social and cultural privileges to a degree unknown by trade unionists in capitalist countries. Any difference between physical workers and the technical intelligentsia is being steadily obliterated. This is clear evidence of the progress and development of the Soviet nations.

Zawadzki emphasised the necessity for popularizing the achievements of Soviet trade unions among the Polish worker masses, and of appropriate utilisation of the experiences of Soviet comrades.

In an atmosphere of general enthusiasm, a resolution was passed in which the assembled trade union and party activists expressed their inflexible will to fight, together with Soviet unionists, for stabilisation of international solidarity and for peace. Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 76, March 17, 117 lines-excerpts

SCIENTISTS CONFER ON MARINE LAW. Domestic despatch

On the initiative of the Polish Institute for International Affairs, a national conference was organized for the purpose of discussing the problems of marine law. In the course of the conference, lectures were delivered by Prof. Muszkat and Prof. Falenciak

on the subject of socialist systematization of the marine law, the necessity for amending the Polish marine law and bringing it up to date as soon as possible and the necessity for eliminating the influence of bourgeois law and economics from the didactics dealing with the marine law in Polish schools.

At the close of the conference a committee was set up, which will continue to work, initiated by the conference.

The conference was guided in its discussions by the tasks set for scientists by the Congress of Polish Science. It constituted the first step in the direction of ideological reforms in the sector which so far has apparently been totally neglected.
Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 76, March 17, 22 lines-verbatim

SPOILATIVE ECONOMY AND EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN ESTATES OPERATED BY NUNS. HOW ASSOCIATION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHARITY SISTERS MANAGED "LIPOWA" ESTATE. Domestic despatch

The "Lipowa" estate, belonging to the Association of St. Vincent de Paul Charity Sisters, is situated near Opatow.

Before the war, the yield per hectare averaged 18 to 20 quintals of rye, 200 quintals of beets, 60 quintals of potatoes. Now one hectare yields only 5 to 6 quintals of rye or 50 quintals of sugar beet. The sisters are not applying modern agricultural methods, never use artificial fertilizers and there is only enough manure to cover 25 hectares. The reason for the insufficient quantity of manure is the catastrophically low number of cattle and pigs in comparison with the pre-1945 period. The sisters neglect barn roofs and in consequence the rain floods the crops, lying there untrashed. Both the crops and the buildings are rotting.

The sisters have still not signed a collective agreement, applying chicaneries to those labourers who fought for their rights. Living conditions of the workers are shocking. The spoliative economy of the sisters in the "Lipowa" estate is detrimental not only to the workers employed there, but also to the convent which they represent.

Only the taking over of mortmain estates by the State and establishment of the Church Fund will further the interests of the clergy, of the charitable and parochial institutions and of the whole country. The men working in the "Lipowa" estate understand this very well.

Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 76, March 17, 130 lines-excerpts

INCREASED TRANSIT THROUGH SZCZECIN. Domestic despatch

The loading of lumber on Czechoslovak barges in the Odra river port in Kozle, has recently begun. Czechoslovakia has decided to greatly increase the size of her river fleet on the Odra this year. Countries in the Danubian Basin are preparing a plan for shipments via the Port of Szczecin.

Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 76, March 17, 10 lines-verbatim

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SECTION B

"SOCIALISM" OF THE DOLLAR
BREED, ALIAS TYRANNY.

Article

Many a time we have heard solemn protestations coming from renegade Tito's lips, to the effect that he had remained faithful to socialism, nay, even to "communism"....

Well then, let us take a look - not on the basis of documents published by the Cominform or some suchlike, but on the basis of documents published by Tito himself, - let us see what this "communism" and connection with the people looks like at close range and in actual practise.

The document in question is strictly official and most authentically Titoist. It is simply the Journal of Laws, published in Belgrade anno dollari 1950. Let us find out, in this most official journal, the most official list of candidates for membership in both houses of the Titoistic parliament; let us compute the definitions of the occupation, listed beside their names.

The total of 620 members of both houses will be made up of the following items:

(1) ministers, vice-Ministers and premiers of the several federal republics - 117 members; ambassadors and diplomatic dignitaries of various degrees - 24. Altogether 141 individuals. This means that members of the government and diplomats, all of whom are officially nominated by Tito himself, will make up 23 percent of the entire membership of both houses of parliament.

2) 36 candidates are members of presidiums of parliaments of the regional republics.

3) 110 candidates are mayors of towns and cities, and similar representatives of the administrative machinery (18 percent).

4) 90 - are, for a change, higher government officials.

5) 69 are higher officials of the federal machinery.

6) 37 are generals and 23 are colonels (forming 10 percent of the membership of both "houses of parliament").

7) 48 approximately 7 percent* are, after all (long live the New York - "Import-Export Bank"!), workmen, even though three fourths of these workmen have as much in common with labor as Tito has - with socialism.

8) 38 (approximately 6 percent* are, after all (long live the new U.S. ambassador to Tito's tyranny), peasants, even though very, very few.

9) lastly, the 38 remaining candidates for membership of Mr. Tito's houses of parliament consist of various functionaries of miscellaneous organizations, a sprinkling of writers, artists, and, of course, (last but not least, journalists who specialize in presenting Tito as a "great revolutionist".

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We have cited the official social composition of Tito's future parliament. It is, indeed, hard to find a more glaring proof of his cutting himself asunder from the people's masses.....

It is sufficient to compare the social composition of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, or of the Sejm of People's Poland, with the social-vocational character of candidates for the Tito parliament, in order to realize how greatly Tito the fascist is afraid of the Yugoslav people's masses, and how increasingly difficult it is becoming for him to deceive these masses.

The cat is being let out of the bag, and piercing through the bloated Goering-like figure of the traitor to socialism and to his own country.

Zycie Warszawy, No. 73, March 14, 103 lines-excerpts

THE PAINFUL GAME.

Editorial

A regular conflict, with an indispensable exchange of Notes between the Quai d'Orsay and the Bonn "Government", the publication of a "White Book" by the latter and with a deceitful press campaign, arose since the visit of Minister Schuman to the capital of the rump West German State.

Although Minister Schuman's official visit to Western Germany was to constitute a mission "of goodwill", that visit brought disgrace and ridicule on the French Minister.

Of course Washington is pleased with the duel between Adenauer and Schuman.

A war fought with declarations and White Books is continuing. The loss of common sense and of a sense of humor by the Quai d'Orsay is evidenced by its opinion that the matter of the Saar basin could be compared with the problems of Polish frontiers, and of the Potsdam agreement.

We might suggest to the present French Government, particularly to Minister Schuman and his spokesmen, that they should interest themselves in French affairs instead of Polish frontiers. The question of Polish frontiers has already been settled for all time, and Minister Schuman probably knows it best.

Rzeczpospolita No. 74, March 15, 129 lines-excerpts

WORKERS FOR TRADE AND ADMINISTRATION NEEDED. CONVENTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS ON MARCH 17TH. Domestic Despatch

The Implementation of the six-year-plan requires amongst other things, the training of approximately 250,000 trade and administrative office workers. They will be employed in economic administration, trade, industrial and insurance enterprises, and in establishments of public utility, cooperatives, etc.

The training of such a large number of trade and administrative office workers, preparing them for work in the planned economy, entails the reorganization of appropriate schools and the introduction of new programmes.

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In connection with the above, the Central Bureau of Vocational Training is organizing a convention of directors of commercial administrative schools. The convention will take place on March 17 and 18, on the premises of the Polish Teachers Union in Warsaw. The Convention agenda includes problems of socialist pedagogy, questions of training programmes and the supplementary training of teachers.

In Poland there are now 518 commercial administration schools training 83,000 pupils, 233 commercial administration secondary schools of first grade are training 55,750 pupils; 245 commercial administration secondary schools of the second grade are training 24,250 pupils; and 40 branch secondary schools of second grade (i.e. schools of economic planning, foreign trade schools etc) are training 3,000 pupils.
Zycie Warszawy, No. 75 March 16 . 20 lines-verbatim

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS. Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - A three-day conference of trade union representatives of chemical industry workers was concluded on Tuesday night. The conference decided to establish an International Association of Trade Unions of Chemical Industry Workers, with headquarters in Budapest.

B. Gebert, Secretary of World Federation of Trade Unions, announced that the Council of this new section of the Federation is composed of: Eugenio Guidi, (Italy) Chairman; Nicholas Kovaliev (Soviet Union); First Deputy Chairman; Paul Pigelet (France), Second Deputy Chairman; Feren Boroky (Hungary) Secretary. Members of the Council: Polish delegate Brodz, Czechoslovak delegate, Spic, and delegates of the German Democratic Republic, China and South America, whose names will be published later.

The conference, on behalf of 1,500,000 chemical industry workers, sent messages to the World Federations of Trade Unions and to Soviet, British and American chemical industry workers.
Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 75, March 16, 34 lines-verbatim

WE SHALL PRODUCE LINOTYPE MATRICES. Domestic despatch

In the "Dom Prasy" State Graphic Industry Establishments in Gdansk, a prominent worker and rationalizer, Mieczyslaw Zaluski was decorated with the "Banner of Work" order. Zaluski has been working in the graphic industry for twenty five years. He spent most of his time in working out a new type of pantograph, which produces linotype matrices and thereby makes our printing industry independent of foreign supplies.

Having been exploited by prewar employers, Zaluski found suitable conditions for his skill after the liberation of the country. He enthusiastically resumed his work on a new type of pantograph. After many tests he constructed a machine with which we shall begin domestic production of linotype matrices.
Rzeczpospolita only, No. 75, March 16, 28 lines-verbatim

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FASCIST "THEORIST" ON A UNIVERSITY CHAIR. Article

The Austrian ruling circles, acting in accordance with the intentions of their American masters and rulers, are systematically expelling the anti-fascists from the State machinery and from the higher schools, and filling their posts with avowed reactionaries.

The progressive Austrian circles have recently learned with great indignation, that the Minister of Education, Hurdes, expelled the eminent professor, Edward Kastle from his chair in the Vienna University.

What was professor Kastle's crime? The whole sin of this eminent theorist of literature consisted of holding....democratic views. That was enough for him to become persona ingrata for the rulers of Marshallized Austria.

The post of the "rebellious" professor Edward Kastle has now been filled by the new "bright star" in the person of one Heinz Kindermann. He can count on the wholehearted support of the Austrian reactionaries..... At any rate this protege of fascist circles is the author of several revolting pamphlets, cynically adulating Hitlerite "theories". Despite the fact that these writings are now officially banned, this does not cause any embarrassment to the Austrian Education Ministry's dignitaries. They however, decided to give this fascist "theorist" a chair in the university, in order - following the expression used by Vienna circles - "to regenerate the spirit of democracy in the system of Austrian education".

In contemporary Austria, professing progressive views becomes more and more dangerous. There, it pays better, in compliance with the demands of the Austrian Government's Western "friends", to profess the "ideology" of bankrupt genocides.

Polska Zbrojna, No. 73, March 14, 60 lines-verbatim

AGITATORS' ACTIVITIES.

Domestic despatch

A. Nietresta, of the Saturn mine, writes as follows: "Agitators report to the Party authorities twice a month. At these meetings their work is criticised and their notes controlled. The chief of a group of agitators prepares lectures on various current subjects of an economical and political nature. The following subjects have been studied so far: "Competition and its purpose in People's Poland", "The attitude of the State towards the Church", "What does coal mean to People's Poland", "What is the 3-year plan and its aims", "The appointment of Marshal Rokossowski to the position of Marshal of Poland", "What do you gain by our friendly relations with People's Democracies", "The fight against absenteeism and increasing the output of a mine", and "The 3-year and 6-year plans". Trybuna Robotnicza, March 8, 1940, precis

TEXTILE SHORTAGE IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

A conference on the problem of combatting criminal blackmarketeering, which has resulted in a noticeable shortage of textiles in Szczecin, was held in Szczecin on the 2nd. inst. The conference was attended by Kutin, a representative of the Ministry of Internal

Trade, who spoke of the destructive role of blackmarketeers during the last 3 years. He urged severe preventive measures to be taken against these people, who deprive the working class of their just allotment of goods and he forecast the working out of new practical methods to be used in the shops of socialised trade.
Kurier Szczeciński, March 3, 1950, precis

NEW PERFORMANCE OF WASHINGTON PUPPET SHOW. Article

The fatuous declaration of the French Foreign Ministry's spokesman concerning the Saar Basin and... Polish western frontiers constitutes the best evidence of the complete fiasco of the suicidal policy of two successive Foreign Ministers of France, Bidault and Schuman, towards Germany.

Premier Bidault, when he was still Foreign Minister, Garreau, former French Ambassador in Poland and even M. Schuman himself has confirmed, as recently as on March 8, that the French Government recognises the Odra and Nysa frontier. And now, only a week later, M. Schuman has forgotten his own words.

M. Schuman finds it convenient to pretend that he has forgotten the Potsdam agreement.

The caprice of the French Foreign Ministry's spokesman merely derides that Ministry and its administration.

M. Schuman's fatuous sallies cannot repair his former and recent failures. They will merely increase their number. What will M. Schuman invent next, we cannot tell. Neither he nor any spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs could explain it. There is not much variety in the Washington political puppet show's program in which M. Schuman was playing an unfavorable part for a long time. A part in which he has frequently to change his political slogans, convictions, argumentation and even... his dress, briefly speaking, every feature of man and politician. And such persons always look partly pitiful, partly ludicrous but always inept.
Trybuna Ludu No. 74, March 15, 117 lines-excerpts

GRAIN PURCHASING CAMPAIGN. Domestic despatch

"GLOS" writes that Party organs severely punish all those rich peasants who do their utmost to avoid the sale of grain to collective grain purchasing centres. Their evil activities are being disclosed by the so-called trojki (groups consisting of three). A number of cases were disclosed when peasants denied having any grain at all and over 50 cubic metres were found hidden by them. The names of such rich peasants are cited, who deliberately mixed grain, supplied to these purchasing centres, to avoid its purchase and acceptance. These criminal activities were condemned in public at the meetings of members of the community. Much stress was laid on the necessity for deepening the peasants' understanding and knowledge of the purposes for which the Government will utilise the taxes paid by them.

Kurier Szczeciński, February 18, 1950, precis

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BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL WAR.

Article

One of the glaring evidences of economic antagonism existing between Great Britain and the United States is the oil war, which is assuming steadily sharpening forms.

By the end of December the British Government has withheld the American import of liquid fuel with the exception of gasoline (petrol) the latter being limited to 1/3.

For fear of a strong reaction on the part of the U.S. the ban on importation of American liquid fuel was modified and a "substitution" plan was announced, with a view to officially restricting dollar expenses connected with the import of liquid fuel to the sterling area.

The British oil concerns encounter ever growing difficulties in finding buyers for their products, which fact is due to a shrinkage of import in the capitalist countries, and to drastic restrictions of liquid fuel consumption in Great Britain. The Britishers apply three kinds of measures

- by means of direct pressure on sterling areas,
- by conclusion of bilateral trade agreements,
- by currency restrictions.

In the U.S. they are afraid most of all to lose foreign markets.

The U.S. concerns have always used their government to serve them in their fight against European competition.

Almost from the moment of the outbreak of the oil conflict, the prolonged negotiations have been carried on with a view to liquidating this dispute.

At the same time in order to "encourage" the Britishers to further concessions the Americans ordered the withholding of oil supplies to the refineries in Haifa.

It is apparent, by now, that losses resulting from the U.S. moves, will considerably outgrow the profits derived from the very problematic savings of 50 to 60 million dollars. Great Britain will most likely capitulate this time as often used to be the case hitherto and on the more serious questions.

Rzeczpospolita, March 14, No. 73, 216 lines-excerpts

CARITAS IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

A front page article in heavy type is devoted to the disclosure of scandalous activities by Caritas in Szczecin. Facts are quoted about various sums being allotted to sisters of Caritas, when the requests of other people, needing this money and far more entitled to it, were rejected. Food articles supposed to be the private property of a sister were found in her room. Cash shortages were disclosed.

Glos Szczecinski, February 17, 1950,

precis

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IRO (INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION)
 BUSINESS-MEN DISRUPT FAMILIES Article

The International Refugee Organization was created for repatriation of citizens from occupied countries who had been deported by the Germans during the war.

The I.R.O. has fulfilled its tasks only to a slight extent, as shortly after its creation it was transformed into an office recruiting workers for underpopulated countries and instead of encouraging D.P.s to return to their countries, and providing them with the necessary facilities a campaign was launched against their returning home. The funds destined for repatriation purposes were used to counter-act them.

We recall the shamefully concealed details of this recruiting campaign. We have quoted in our press letters from Poles who were sent to Canada for clearing wild forests. The affair of a hundred Polish girls employed by a Canadian landowner, Mr. Dionne, on conditions placing them at his mercy was also given due publicity. Many Polish, Czech and other citizens deluded by recruiting slogans are still being ordered about by foreign agents instead of working for their own country.

In spite of its efforts the I.R.O. has not been able to resettle all refugees. In Western German camps there are still many D.P.s with families for whom no place has yet been found. It is quite natural. The countries which agree to accept refugees put forth their requirements. They do not need brain workers as these could be competition to the local intelligentsia. They willingly recruit unqualified labour hands after carrying out drastic selections among them. Older and weaker people or those with large families are not needed. Single workers, who may be put into barracks and single young girls can find work.

For this reason the I.R.O. has set forth a proposal which tends to disrupt refugee families. The healthy and the strong will be exposed for sale. The old and sick will stay in camps placed at the mercy of fate. This new initiative is officially known as: "Welfare letter of instruction No.2", a fragment of it running as follows:

"It is our duty to make clear to some persons and their families that there exist possibilities for individual persons for resettlement, whereas whole families cannot be afforded this opportunity. It is desirable that such families should take a sober view of the situation and that individual persons should consider the advantage of being able to leave their families instead of remaining with them in such territories as Germany, Austria, Greece, Lebanon, etc. To avoid misunderstanding the said instruction goes on to explain: "Such persons (selected refugees) can understand that by settling abroad they will be able to obtain better means for helping the families they leave behind. It is possible that later on their families will be offered the opportunity of joining them though the I.R.O. does not give any promise to this effect." (editor's remark).

This is what I.R.O. humanitarianism looks like. Up to now IRO authorities made attempts to conceal their business machinations

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under pedagogical propaganda. Now they have abandoned all pretenses. Why shouldn't they? It appears to them that they are masters of the fate of the deceived D.P.s and that they can dictate any conditions.

But the countries to which these refugees belong will not forego their right to take care of them. The said countries have demanded the liquidation of I.R.D. to abolish this shameful trafficking in labour.

Bzeczpospolita #71 March 12, Verbatim (12th lines)

OUR TENNIS PLAYERS LEAVING FOR
A MONTH'S TRAINING IN MOSCOW Domestic Despatch

A team of Polish tennis players is to leave for Moscow within the next few days on the invitation of the All-Union Committee for Physical Culture and Athletics, attached to the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers....

The team will stay in Moscow for a month. The players will play a series of training matches with leading Soviet tennis players, on covered courts in Moscow....

We are convinced that a month's stay of our tennis players in the Soviet Union, the home of leading world athletics, will largely contribute to finally polishing up their form, and will put future representatives of Poland in prime condition, so important in representative international contests.

The invitation of our athletes to the Soviet Union provides an additional proof of brotherly cooperation between athletes of the homeland of socialism and athletes from people's-democratic countries. This cooperation brings ever new and splendid achievements in the field of athletic feats and in producing a new type of athlete, excelling in physical and moral strength.
Kurjer Godzienny No.75, March 10, 1950 excerpts (42 lines)

HE EMBEZZLED 2,700,000 ZLOTYS BY
SELLING UNRRA HORSES Domestic Despatch

The County Council of Peasant Self Help Association in Poznan had been instructed to distribute UNRRA and Danish horses among Poznan county farmers in the period from June 1946 to June 1947. The distribution was entrusted to a member of the Poznan Peasant Self-Help Council, Jan Janakowski, a farmer in Goleczew. As various abuses in that distribution were discovered, Janakowski was arraigned before the Court of Appeal in Poznan. The indictment accuses Janakowski of having charged the purchasers of horses excessive prices for the transportation of horses, and for the horses themselves. He also substituted UNRRA horses with horses demobilized from the army. He gained by those machinations a surplus of 2,731,379 zlotys which he appropriated to himself, causing thereby losses to the State Treasury, Peasant Self-Help Association and to farmers. The trial, to which more than fifty witnesses have been summoned, is expected to last ten days. The defendant admitted that of the appropriated sum he lent or gave a total of 938,000 zlotys to various persons.
Glos Wielkopolski No.74, March 16, 1950 (45 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX

Excerpts from book entitled:
"Poland and the modern world;
a book for school use", -

published by the "State Schoolbook
Publishing Establishments", -

approved for school use by
circular of the Ministry of Education,
No. VI Oc - 2476 - 49, of
September 2, 1949, - and

printed in 300,000 copies.

PART TWO

Poland between the two wars

Chapter three

Offensive on Kiev

The young bourgeois Polish state manifested, from the outset, annexationist tendencies. In the course of an offensive launched in April 1919, Vilno was conquered, the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet republics attacked, and Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, seized. The Soviet government's peace proposals were rejected by the Polish government. In April 1920, Pilsudski advanced on Kiev, and occupied that city in May....

The Soviet army repulsed Pilsudski's attacking army, driving it back: on the northern front, from Minsk to Warsaw, and, on the southern front, from Kiev to Lwow, Lublin and Zamosc. A revolutionary Polish government, was set up at Bialystok, - headed by Feliks Dzierzynski and Julian Marchlewski. These two were outstanding Polish labor leaders, founders and foremost fighters of the heroic SDKP i L (Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania), precursor of the Polish Communist Party.

The victories of the Soviet Army alarmed the imperialist powers,...

Supported by the western powers, and particularly by France, Pilsudski's counteroffensive shifted the line of the front again, till finally the truce of autumn 1920, and the peace of Riga of 1921 stabilized the Polish-Soviet frontier. The peace treaty bisected the Ukraine and Byelorussia, leaving 7,000,000 Ukrainians and 3,000,000 Byelorussians within the boundaries of the Polish state....

(A further instalment will be attached to
a future issue of the Summary.)

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Saturday, March 18, 1950.

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

LETTER FROM CHRISTIAN ECUMENIC COUNCIL TO MINISTER OF PUBLIC
 ADMINISTRATION. Domestic despatch

The Minister of Public Administration, Wolski has received a
 letter from the Christian Ecumenic Council, reading as follows:

"The Christian Ecumenic Council, assembled on March 16 at
 an annual session with 35 members representing 9 different faiths,
 enjoying full freedom in their religious activities, hereby sub-
 mits its thanks to you, Mr. Minister and assures you of its loyal
 participation in the public life of People's Poland through honest
 work, within the scope of its activities, for the sake of Democracy,
 Freedom and Peace."

The letter was signed by: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Szeruda, the
 Rev. Superintendent Ostachiewicz, the Rev. Presbiter Karcun, Rev.
 J. Naumiuk, the Rt. Rev. bp. Przywiski, Rev. L. Jesakoy, the Rt. Rev. bp.
 Padewski, Rev. A. Kurzawa, Rev. Z. Michelis, the Chairman of the
 Ecumenic Council and Rev. E. Narbattowicz, the Secretary.
 Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 77, March 18, 22 lines-verbatim

DEPARTURE OF POLISH DELEGATION TO THE CONGRESS OF RUMANIAN
 COOPERATIVES. Domestic despatch

On the 16th of March a Polish Cooperative Delegation left
 for Bucharest, composed of: Jozef Niemiec - chairman of the Union
 of Labor Cooperatives and Zofia Dembinska, chief director of the
 Cooperative Publishing House "Czytelnik", to attend the Rumanian
 Cooperative Congress, which will take place on the 19-22 March
 inclusive. Besides the Polish delegation, there will also be Soviet,
 Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Hungarian and German Democratic Republic
 delegation taking part.
 Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 77, March 18, verbatim

GIFT FROM ARTISTS AND EMPLOYEES IN POLISH THEATER FOR GENERALISSIMO
 STALIN. Domestic despatch

On March 17 a delegation of artists and employees in the Polish
 State Theater, headed by the Director Leon Schiller, delivered a
 gift to Ambassador Lebediev for Generalissimo Stalin. It was a
 beautiful album with photographs of plays performed in the Polish
 and Chamber Theatres during the Festival of Soviet Theatrical Plays.

When delivering the gift to Ambassador Lebediev, Schiller
 said: "By conveying to Generalissimo Stalin this document of our
 festival achievements, we wish to express the profound respect and

love which Polish artists feel for the leader of progressive mankind."

Thinking the celebration for the gift, amb. Lebediev stressed the continually improving character of theatrical achievements between Polish and Soviet artists and wished the artists and employees in the Polish State further successes.
Zwoliczarszewski and others, No. 77, March 18, 29 lines-verbatim

GDANSK HARBOUR WORKERS SENT WAR FILMS COMRADES, FIGHTING FOR PEACE. Domestic despatch

The firm attitude of the Marseilles port workers, who categorically refused to unload American arms intended for the reactionary French government, has been strongly approved by all workers in Gdynia and Gdansk, as one more proof of strength in the peace camp.

In a great public demonstration worker teams in the coal harbour in Gdansk expressed their solidarity with the fighting port workers in Marseilles.

After the representative of the Provincial Peace Defended Committee, Comrade Kwasnowski, delivered his address, the coal harbour board, amidst shouts in honour of Comrade Stalin, President of the Polish Republic Comrade Bierut and Comrade Maurice Thorez, approved the wording of a telegram to be sent to portworkers in Marseilles. The telegram reads in part: "We, coal harbour workers in Gdansk, are sending our warm worker greetings to the port workers in Marseilles who, by refusing to unload arms intended for criminal purposes of war aggression, have greatly contributed to intensification of the struggle for peace. We, free workers, masters of harbours which, thanks to the historic defeat of Hitlerism by the Soviet Army, thanks to the alliance of our Fatherland with the USSR, serve the cause of peace and socialism, know how difficult is the struggle you are waging and we are with you."
Frykunt Luba and others, No. 77, March 18, 48 lines-verbatim

SHOWING OF A HUNGARIAN FILM. Domestic despatch

In connection with the national holiday of the Democratic Hungarian Republic, a showing of a new Hungarian film, "A strip of land", was organized by the Polish-Hungarian Friendship Society in the "Palladium" cinema in Warsaw.

The film showing was attended by Senior Vice-Marshals Zembrowski and Jurekowski, Minister Bojski, Ambassador Vierblowski, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ambassador, Lebediev, the Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Szanto and members of the diplomatic corps, representing democratic people's countries.

Zdзецзеспелна and others, No. 77, March 18, 20 lines-verbatim

INTERESTING LECTURE BY POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN GDANSK Domestic despatch

The Gdansk branch of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society brings to the notice of all members and sympathizers that today, i.e.

love which Polish artists feel for the Leader of progressive mankind."

Thanking the delegation for the gift, Amb. Lebediev stressed the continually improving exchange of theatrical achievements between Polish and Soviet artists and wished the artists and employees in the Polish State Theater further successes.
Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 77, March 18, 24 lines-verbatim

GDANSK HARBOUR WORKERS GREET MARSEILLES COMRADES, FIGHTING FOR PEACE. Domestic despatch

The firm attitude of the Marseilles port workers, who categorically refused to unload American arms intended for the reactionary French government, has been strongly approved by all workers in Gdynia and Gdansk, as one more proof of strength in the peace camp.

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Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 77, March 18, 48 lines-verbatim

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In connection with the national holiday of the Democratic Hungarian Republic, a showing of a new Hungarian film, "A strip of land", was organized by the Polish-Hungarian Friendship Society in the "Palladium" cinema in Warsaw.

The film showing was attended by Sejm Vice-Marshals Zambrowski and Barcikowski, Minister Wolski, Ambassador Wierblowski, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ambassador, Lebediev, the Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Szanto and members of the diplomatic corps, representing democratic people's countries.
Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 77, March 18, 20 lines-verbatim

INTERESTING LECTURE IN POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN GDANSK. Domestic despatch

The Gdansk branch of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society brings to the notice of all members and sympathizers that today, i.e.

March 16, at 6 p.m. a lecture entitled: "Peaceful utilisation of atomic energy" will be delivered at the Society's club in Wrzeszcz by Dr. Dorosz, Professor of the Głansk Polytechnic. Owing to great interest aroused by the lecture, punctual arrival is requested. Admission free.

Odzioennik Bałtycki only, #75, March 16, 24 lines-excerpts

RESOLUTIONS OF SEJM COMMITTEES.

Domestic despatch

On March 17 at a joint session of the Government and local government administration, Legal and Rules Committees, which held their discussions under the chairmanship of Vice-Marshal W. Barcikowski, the following matters were examined:

1. draft of the law, changing the Constitutional law concerning the structure and scope of activities of the supreme organs of the Polish Republic. Deputy W. Klosiewicz was rapporteur. The Committee decided to recommend that the Sejm approve the Government text of the draft;

2. draft of the law concerning uniform regional State organs. Rapporteur: Deputy W. Klosiewicz. The Committee decided to approve the draft with amendments;

Three decrees:

a) of August 18, 1949 concerning change of certain provisions pertaining to public meetings,

b) of August 5, 1949 concerning protection of freedom of conscience and creed,

c) of August 5, 1949 concerning change of certain provisions in the law pertaining to associations.

Deputy J. Morawski (PZPR) was rapporteur. The Committee recommended the approval of these decrees by the Sejm.

On the same day at a session of a Sejm Committee, presided over by Vice-Marshal W. Barcikowski, deputy J. Ozga-Michalski (United Peasant Party) submitted a report concerning the Government draft of the law pertaining to the transfer of mortmain estates to the State, to ensuring the possession of farms by parish rectors, and to the establishment of the Church Fund.

The Committee decided to recommend that the Sejm approve the draft of the law, with amendments proposed by the Sub-Committee and the Committee.

On March 17 the Sejm Labor and Social Welfare Committee held a session under the chairmanship of Deputy Al. Burski (PZPR). The Committee examined drafts of three laws:

1) concerning the law pertaining to vacations for workers employed in industry and trade. This draft, prepared by Deputy Al. Zawadzki and other comrades, was proposed by Deputy Burski. This draft constitutes a step forward in improvement of the living standard of the working class. Physical workers will receive twelve days vacation with pay after the first year of work, fifteen days after three years and a month after ten years of work. Workers, employed

on particularly heavy or dangerous work may receive longer vacations.

2. A report on the Government draft of a law concerning extension of general provisions of labor legislation to embrace dockers, was submitted by Deputy J. Piwowarska (PZPR)

3. A report concerning the Government draft of a law, pertaining to changes in the law concerning working hours in industry and trade, was submitted by deputy J. Beluch-Belonski (PZPR).

After discussion, the Committee decided to recommend that the Sejm approve the drafts, with amendments made by the Committee. Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 77, March 18, 85 lines-verbatim

F O R E I G N

MEMBER OF VATICAN INTERNUNCIATURE IN PRAGUE EXPELLED FOR ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AGAINST REPUBLIC. Foreign despatch

Prague (PAP) - The Czechoslovak government has decided to expel Mgr. Ottavio de Liva, member of the Vatican Internunciature in Prague, charged with having engaged in activities directed against the Czechoslovak Republic.

The note, addressed on this subject to the Internunciature, reads as follows:

"The higher Church hierarchy in Czechoslovakia has, for some time past, been misusing the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia for subversive anti-state activities. It even went so far as to organize fraudulent "miracles". The Czechoslovak authorities have established that, since the departure of charge d'affaires Mgr. Verolino, the Church hierarchy engaged in these activities under instructions and with the direct support of the Internunciature's official, Mgr. Ottavio de Liva, who shielded these activities, directed against the Czechoslovak Republic, with his authority as chief of the Internunciature, although the Czechoslovak government had not recognized him in this capacity.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers that Mgr. Ottavio de Liva's activities constitute direct interference in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic. Such activities are an abuse of his official status and, as a result, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands that he abandon the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic within three days".

Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 77, March 18, 37 lines-in full

BELGIAN WORKERS DO NOT WANT RETURN OF COLLABORATIONIST KING. WAVE OF PROTEST STRIKES IN VALOONES. Foreign despatch

Brussels (PAP) - A wave of mass strikes, expressing protest against the proposed restoration of King Leopold III has spread over the Walloon part of Belgium. The strikes broke out in the industrial centres of Liege, Mons and Charleroi. In the Mons Basin worker teams in 40 mines went on strike. In the Borinage district the strike has become general. In Mons and Charleroi tram workers and students have joined in the strike. At the same time there has been news of a possible government crisis.

Trybuna Ludu, and others, No. 77, March 18, 19 lines-verbatim

DEMOCRATIC CHANGES IN PEOPLE'S POLAND DICTATE HER PEACE DEFENSE
POLICY. SPEECH BY LEON KRUCZKOWSKI AT PEACE DEFENDERS CONGRESS
IN STOCKHOLM. Foreign despatch

Stockholm (PAP) - The Chairman of the Polish delegation, Leon Kruczkowski, the British delegate Platts-Mills, the Mexican delegate General Hara, the Secretary-General of the World Trade Union Delegation, L.Saillant, and Father Boulier delivered speeches at the session of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Defenders Congress. The Secretary-General of the Committee, Laffille, submitted his report. Activities in defense of peace are proceeding throughout the world. The Czechoslovak Government has established peace prizes. In Rumania local Committees for defense of peace are being formed.

Leon Kruczkowski stated in his speech that the essence of the people's regime, the reconstruction work and the social and economic changes initiated by the Polish working class, the leading force in the nation, led to the logical conclusion that Polish foreign policy must consist solely in defense of peace. All actions of our Government are inspired by that policy.

Kruczkowski stated that in Poland, just as in other countries, the peace movement is closely connected with the social and national life of our country. The movement embraces the broad masses of religious and non-religious people, party members and the unaffiliated. Although peace forces have become much stronger throughout the world, it would be dangerous to consider the struggle for peace as terminated. We must act energetically, in order to nip the provocations of warmongers in the bud. We are supporters of the Stalinist thesis that co-existence of two systems is possible in practice. We desire peace but we carefully watch preparations in the enemy camp. Polish peace supporters believe in their duty to unmask imperialist machinations. Kruczkowski proposed instructing the National Peace Committees to continue their action for mobilising public opinion and for exercising pressure on Parliaments, which have not yet taken a stand concerning the appeal for peace. He suggested convocation of another session of the World Peace Defenders' Congress this year.

Secretary-General Laffitte stated that the World Peace Defenders' Committee maintains contacts with 81 countries. Thirty national Congresses have already taken place and eleven are being prepared. The cooperation, established during the war between the Soviet Union and the United States, should be maintained in peace time also.

The problem is not to impose an alien ideology on anyone but to coordinate viewpoints and methods for achieving a common objective.

Platts-Mills, Hara and Boulier emphasised the necessity for the struggle for peace and branded imperialist machinations. Saillant proposed that the fighters for peace should establish contacts with workers' trade unions.

Geneva (PAP) - It is reported from Paris that Ives Farge was reelected Chairman of the French Fighters for Freedom and Peace

Organisation.

Prague. (PAP) - Telepress reports that the movement for unification of Germany, world peace and friendship with the Soviet Union is steadily increasing in Germany. In Munich the Fight for the German Unity Association was established. In Bamberg a Fight for a Peace Committee was formed. In Hanover a Society for Studying Soviet Culture was established.

Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 77, March 18, 196 lines-excerpts

RUMORS ABOUT ACHESON'S RESIGNATION. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - For some time rumors about the possibility of Acheson's resignation from the office of U.S. Secretary of State have been occasionally mentioned by certain American newspapers. Harriman, Ambassador at large, in charge of the Marshall Plan, has been mentioned as Acheson's possible successor.

Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 77, March 18, 9 lines-verbatim

AMBASSADOR IZYDORCZYK VISITS LORD MAYOR EBERT.

Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - The Chief of the Polish diplomatic mission, Ambassador Jan Izydorczyk, paid a visit on Thursday to the Lord Mayor of democratic Berlin, Friedrich Ebert.

Rzeczpospolita and others, No. 77, March 18, verbatim

ECONOMIC

POLISH-BELGIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

Domestic despatch

On March 17 a Polish-Belgian trade and payment agreement, for a period of one year, was initialled in Warsaw.

The value of bilateral transactions will amount to about 1,300,000,000 Belgian francs.

The agreement provides for the following shipments from Belgium: machinery, copper, nickel, rolled metal products, flax, wool, artificial fertilizers and other articles.

Poland will export: timber, various agricultural-consumer products, metallurgical products, textiles, chemicals, etc.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Poland by Dr. Gall, the Director of the Import Department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and for Belgium by Meers, director of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Zycie Warszawy, and others, No. 77, March 18, 22 lines-verbatim

CZECH TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

Representatives of the Central Trade Union Council in Czechoslovakia (URO): Secretary of the URO, J.Kolski and Secretary of the Metal Workers' Central Trade Union Council, W.Havelka, arrived in Warsaw in the morning of March 17th.

The Czechoslovak guests were met at the Central Station by the Head of the Foreign Relations Department in the Chief Trade Union Council, Comrade Lucjan Marek.

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The representatives of the Czechoslovak Trade Unionists and of the Chief Trade Union Council will discuss the basis for cooperation between the Polish and Czechoslovak Trade Unions in 1950. Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 77, March 18, 18 lines-verbatim

ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY AUTHORITIES AGAINST SPECULATORS IN TEXTILES. SEVERE PENALTIES FOR ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Domestic despatch

Prosecuting authorities are conducting an energetic fight against speculation in the field of supplying the working population with textiles. Many speculators have already been convicted and sentenced. Others are awaiting trial in arrest.

The arrested include criminal careerist elements, which have succeeded in infiltrating into the state-owned and socialized trade network machinery.

T.Kurasz, manager of the distribution and delivery storehouse of the Central Textile Agency at Poznan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for abuses in distribution of textile goods...

Z.Chmielewski, manager of a wholesale store of the Central Textile Agency at Zamosc, drew three years in prison for sale of goods on fictitious requisitions.

In Warsaw, public prosecution authorities have arrested Gratis, manager of the wholesale wool store of the Central Textile Agency, and Sikorski, commercial manager of the same store, for abuses in distribution of textile goods...

Neuman, delegate of the Central Textile Agency for Warsaw has been arrested in Warsaw for accepting bribes from private concerns, amounting to more than 3,000,000 zlotys....

According to incoming reports, control officials continue to detect concealed stocks of textile goods.

In Wroclaw, thanks to increased vigilance on the part of PSS (Universal Consumers' Cooperative) and PDT (General Department Stores) employees, a number of persons engaged in speculative trade have been arrested...

Zycie Warszawy and others, No. 77, March 18, 105 lines-excerpts

WRITERS BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH WORK OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Domestic despatch

The national conference of Polish writers, which was convened by the Polish Writers' Union and the Ministry of Culture and Art and held on March 18th, was devoted to discussions on the role and tasks of writers, in building foundations for socialism. This conference has shown the necessity for strong influence of writers on our contemporary life, in all its aspects of daily development and transformation.

The Polish Writers' Union has organized travel facilities for writers to enable them to become acquainted with the progress achieved in implementation of the six-year plan, both in municipal and rural centres. The following branches of economy have been

-2-

included in the itinerary: light industry, heavy industry, shipping, fishing, agriculture, the co-operative movement, mining and foundries.

Trybuna Ludu and others, No. 77, March 18, 26 lines-verbatim

COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS IN 1950. Domestic despatch

Just as in preceding years, substantial capital investments in the transportation system are planned for this year. A sum exceeding 70,500,000,000 zlotys has been allocated for capital investments, of which the Ministry of Communication will receive 54,600,000,000 zlotys, the Ministry of Shipping 10,300,000,000 zlotys and the Ministry of Post and Telegraph 5,500,000,000 zlotys.

In 1949 the railway freight transportation plan was exceeded by 1%. The annual volume of freight was 33,000,000,000 ton-kilometres. The passenger transportation plan was exceeded by 12% and the volume was 20,000,000,000 passenger-kilometres.

This year, railways must increase their freight carryings by 8.6% and passenger carryings by 10.3% in comparison with 1949.

A rational utilisation of rolling stock will reduce the excessive reserve of railway cars and obviate the difficulties of transportation at peak periods.

Utilisation of rolling stock will be adapted to the requirements of the six-year plan by: modernisation of railway equipment, increased capacity of the principal junctions, construction of new railway lines (approximately 944 kilometres), expansion of the Warsaw railway junction, completion of its electrification, electrification of the Gdynia-Glansk and Upper Silesian centres, reconstruction of all provisional bridges and damaged tracks and buildings.

The State Motor Communication Enterprise has exceeded its 1949 plan by 24% with a volume of 1,000,000,000 passenger-kilometres and has exceeded its 1948 traffic by 64% with a 53% increase in the length of its lines. The freight transportation plan was exceeded by 49%. This year transportation by motor vehicles (of State enterprises) will increase by 63.6% in freight transportation and by 47.3% in passenger transportation.

Rzeczpospolita, March 18, No. 77, 192 lines-excerpts

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL DIRECTORS. Domestic despatch

On March 17 a session of the first national conference of administrative and commercial school directors commenced in Warsaw.

After having greeted the delegates, Com. Dr. T. Dietrich, among other problems discussed the vast program of socialized commerce under the six-year plan.

The network of socialized retail stores will increase three-fold and funds assigned for the purchase of agricultural products will increase by about 150%. Technical facilities will also be improved, as the area of store-houses will be enlarged by 40%. Trybuna Ludu, and others, No. 77, March 18, 108 lines-verbatim

SECTION B

POPULARIZATION OF MODERN WORKING
METHODS BY FILMS

Article

The popularization of new production methods and rationalizers' inventions, increasingly utilized in our industry, is an interesting problem for leading workers and the whole Polish technical and scientific world.

In order to acquaint the broad masses of workers with new working methods, the Ministry of Heavy Industry in joint and effective cooperation with engineers and technicians in the "Polish Film", is preparing several popular instruction films, which are to be exhibited in working establishments, at rationalizing conferences etc.

In the current year 6 films on topics connected with the work of the Polish technician and factory worker will be shown. They will include films illustrating accelerated smelting and metal cutting, steel rolling and the servicing of big furnaces.

The scripts for the first two films are almost ready. Work on the remaining ones is nearing its end. They will be shown in the third quarter of this year.
Wola Ludu #76 March 17, 1950 only Verbatim (21 lines)

WHAT THE BASING OF THE ROUBLE ON THE GOLD STANDARD MEANS. Article

According to the resolution of the Soviet Government the USSR ceased to base the rate of exchange of the rouble on the dollar, as they decided as from March 1, 1950 to base it on a more stable foundation of gold, in accordance with the gold content of the rouble. At the same time the content of gold in the rouble was established at 0.222168 grams of pure gold.

The above resolution is one more proof of the great advantages of the Socialist regime, and new evidence of the economic power of the Soviet Union, and strengthening of the Soviet rouble.

In accordance with the gold content in the rouble, effective as from March 1, 1950 a new rate of exchange of the rouble in relation to the dollar, pound sterling and other foreign currencies was fixed. While formerly (at the rate of 5 roubles 30 kopecks for one American dollar) one rouble was equal to 18,867 American cents, at present (according to the rate of 4 roubles for one American dollar) one has to pay for one rouble 25 cents i.e. 32.5 percent more than previously.

The above change in the rate of exchange depicts two different roads of two extremely different worlds', two economic systems - that of Socialism and Capitalism.

While in the Soviet Union owing to a steadily increasing economic development the standard of living of the working masses is being raised, the Soviet rouble grows stronger and its purchasing power becomes higher, in the Capitalist countries where economic depression is growing deplorably, the depreciation of currencies occurs, causing devaluation, and the people's masses

are destined to hunger and poverty. That is why the Soviet Nation has hailed this historic resolution of the Soviet Government and of the bolshevik party, to lower retail prices, and to base the rouble on the gold standard, and to increase its value in relation to foreign currencies, with a feeling of patriotic pride for their Socialist homeland, and with deep gratitude to their leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

The working masses of the Soviet Union are right in considering these new resolutions as another victory of the Socialist regime, as a new expression of the great superiority of the socialist community, and as a magnificent confirmation of Comrade Stalin's teaching that the Soviet Social regime is a better form of organization than any other non-Soviet social regime.
(384 lines) Excerpts Woinosc March 16, 1950 #61

AMERICAN "PERSUASION
WITH REGARD TO ENGLAND Article

On February 15, British-West German trade negotiations have started in Frankfurt on Main, concerning trade exchange and clearing between both countries. Last Saturday it was publicly announced that negotiations were suspended, in order to give time to the delegations to submit their reports to their Governments.

The secrecy of this rapid move was revealed in the confidential report in the "Economist". It says that the Americans have opposed the signing of the agreement which was ready last week. However, certain clauses therein have evoked objections on the part of the U.S. resulting in suspension of the negotiations.

On the other hand, the U.S. are pressingly persistent. Paul G. Hoffman, the Administrator of the "Marshall Plan" has already ordered \$600,000,000 to be set aside out of this year's Marshall Fund till the Western European clearing union is created by the Western European countries. "It is only then" declared Hoffman "that the Marshall countries will receive their loans, into their own hands.

The Americans are of the opinion that the trade negotiations between Great Britain and Western Germany undermine the basic principles of the union as their eventual clearing was to be based on the Pound Sterling. This is contrary to the foundations of the clearing union which is to provide for the covering of the deficit in dollars or gold. Great Britain will have to yield this time as she used to do on many previous occasions.

It is expected that the treaty between Great Britain and Western Germany will be worded in compliance with American wishes. The confidential report in the "Economist" states that one should have no illusions about that.

The author of the article goes on to say: It is quite obvious by now, that the United States intend to apply every means of persuasion (read pressure) to lead to an understanding (read:dictate) as regards the European Clearing Union."
(124 lines) Excerpts
Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1950 #75

THE VOICE OF BERLIN

Editorial

An article entitled "The basis of the Odra-Nysa frontier" was published in "Einheit", (issue No. 1/1950) by Paul Wandel, the Minister of Education of the German Democratic Republic. A translation of that article was published in the March issue (49) of the periodical "Panstwa i Prawa" (States and Laws). We think it necessary to familiarize our readers with the summary of that extremely interesting article.

To begin with, Paul Wandel recalls Karl Marx's opinion about the restoration of independent Poland. In "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" of August 20, 1848 Marx wrote inter alia: "The restoration of democratic Poland constitutes the foremost condition for the restoration of a democratic Germany... The German-Polish frontier could be delineated only when Poland is reestablished."

Chauvinist warmongers in Western Germany, servile agents of American imperialism, are daily advocating the necessity of the establishment of a German-Polish frontier which in its structure would never again constitute a temptation to an aggressive war against the East.

After a thorough consideration we have honestly and frankly approved the Potsdam resolutions, because we are convinced that they enable Germany to preserve her existence, independence and gradual development.

American imperialism has lost Poland as a base for an attack against the Soviet Union. It therefore urgently needs a substitute for that lost reactionary Poland. Americans consider Germany as that substitute. They are now following a path which would lead millions of Germans to a hostile attitude toward Poland and the Soviet Union.

The essential condition of our existence - writes Wandel - is the possibility of receiving a sufficient volume of agricultural products and raw materials, particularly from Poland, in exchange for German products. The experience of recent years has proved that it is easier to us to maintain trade relations with the new Poland than even with Western Germany.

Germany can not only exist within the frontiers delineated by the Potsdam Pact, but can also develop and achieve prosperity.

The new Poland is willing to maintain trade relations with us on a basis of mutual advantage. We need peace and friendship. A truly democratic Germany, which recognizes the Odra-Nysa frontier, could preserve an eternal friendship and peace with Poland and with Eastern countries.

Such is the viewpoint of a Minister of the German Democratic Republic concerning our western frontier. We have quoted his viewpoint in order that Polish public opinion, which remembers all the wrong done to us by German imperialism, should be informed about all the changes for the better which are occurring among our western neighbours.

Slowo Powszechno No.75, March 16, 1950 (292 lines) Excerpts

DIFFERENT ELECTIONS

Lead Editorial

During the Sunday elections in the Soviet Union, over 111 million electors, or practically ALL, entitled to vote, supported the Stalin Communist and Non-party Bloc. In this way, the people of the USSR manifested their allegiance to the Party and to their government, both headed by Joseph Stalin. In this manner, the Soviet nations have manifested their gratitude for all the post war achievements of the Bolshevik Party and of the USSR Government.

The significance of the elections in the Soviet Union transcends the frontiers of the country of socialism. We are not surprised, therefore, that the propoganda of capitalist countries and especially of Anglo-Saxon countries, has paid so much attention to those elections. This propaganda, launched by the American press and its Western European echoes, by the Voice of America and its London echo, has been limited, apart from common invectives about the USSR, to the main argument, that elections in the USSR differ in every respect from those in the capitalist countries. We can endorse this thesis, if we reject the thick layer of slanders and anti-Soviet libels. The USSR elections are indeed fundamentally different from elections in the U.S.A. Britain and other countries ruled by the capitalists. In the Soviet Union the people have been ruling since 1917. This people is represented by the Bolshevik Party. When there are no class differences, when there is a socialist society, there is not, and could not be a struggle, between several parties representing conflicting class interests.

Let us now look on those so much extolled elections in the U.S.A. and in Britain. In the United States, a sham election is staged every two years, during which the Republicans and the Democrats outdo themselves in cheating the electorate with a view to forgering the election pledges, as soon as the election is over. And who in reality is ruling the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries? The answer to this question was provided a few days ago by the authoritative expert, General MacArthur, the "Governor" of Japan, on behalf of American capital.

MacArthur stated, that in Britain the 8 biggest banks control 80% of British economy, that in Canada 3 banks control 70% of the economy and in Australia 5 banks control 75% of the economy.

That is why in the last ten years the net profits of American monopolists increased ten times, and in Britain (after the bogus nationalisation) the profits of monopolies in the same period increased doubly.

The elections in the capitalist countries are yet another occasion for cheating the electors, through the pressure of the ruling classes. Elections in the USSR have indeed nothing in common with that. All comparisons and all analogies here miserably fail.

The USSR election procedure, fills all Soviet people, and the leaders of the Bolshevik Party, with pride. The People's Democracies and several hundred millions of working people in the capitalist countries welcomed the election results as a proof of the invincible strength of the Soviet Union, and therefore, of the whole world camp of peace.

Zycie Warszawy #75 March 16, 1950 (130 lines) Excerpts

698 PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES BEGIN
COLLECTIVE SPRING SOWING.

Domestic Despatch

The rapidly increasing number of production cooperatives (since New Year their number has increased from 243 to 698) has emphasized the need for permanent technical, skilled agricultural, organizational, training and financial care.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms is in charge of coordinating various types of protection and aid.

The cooperatives have already prepared all their necessary stock of seeding grain and fertilizer.

Traction and appropriate agricultural machinery will be supplied to the cooperatives by government and cooperative machine centers and by State Agricultural Estates. Spring seeding will be serviced by 76 government machine centers, equipped with 956 tractors, 1571 two and three-furrow plows, 1050 harrows of various types, 297 drills and 518 cultivators. Zycie Warszawy No.76 March 17, 1950 and others in full (22 lines)

IN RESPONSE TO COMRADE MARKIEWKA'S APPEAL,
SILESIA KEEPS ITS PROMISE TO EXCEED COMMITMENTS.
7,000 ELECTRO-TECHNICIANS AND MANY PEASANTS
PARTICIPATE IN LONG-TERM LABOR COMPETITION

Domestic Despatch

The working class which, in response to Comrade Markiewka's appeal, has initiated long-term labor competition, realises its tremendous importance for national economy. This is proved by the implementation of commitments which are as a rule being exceeded. Silesian miners, shipyard and railway workers hold the foremost place in this action, simultaneously an extensive wave of long-term competition is now noticeable in the rural area. To the appeal of "Prasa" Publishers Cooperative, the workers of "Ksiazka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge) Printing Establishment have recently organized labor competition. Among others, 7,000 electric power plant workers have joined the long-term labor competition movement. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 17, 1950 (143 lines) Excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAK ZONE IN SZCZECIN
DISCUSSED IN PRAGUE

Foreign Despatch

"Rude Pravo" reports that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Prof. Emanuel Schlecht, Minister of Engineering, submitted a report on the progress of work in the Czechoslovak zone, which is in course of construction in the port of Szczecin.

The Minister pointed out among other things that the construction of adequate port facilities will be completed in October of this year. This will open for Czechoslovakia a direct route for cheap import and export of goods by sea.

This fact is of great importance to Czechoslovak national economy, and is further proof of friendly co-operation between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Dziennik Baltycki #74 March 15, 1950 (19 lines) Verbatim

WHO WANTS THIS FIGHT?

Article

There exists a country in the world, in which the Church is completely separated from the State, where a Catholic cannot become a president, where schools teaching religion do not receive a cent of state subsidies and where, to mention them merely, provokes a storm in Congress and the press. This country is the United States of America.

There is also a country in the world, whose monarch (it was a big affair at one time) ostentatiously broke off all relations with the Church and, after having been very impudent to the Pope unceremoniously seized all church estates, scattered four convents to the winds and established a national church, having even called it by this name. In this country anti-catholic and anti-papal feelings are even now very much alive and Catholics constitute only 4% of the population. This country is Great Britain, the king is Henry the Eighth (1491-1547) and the religion is officially called "Anglican".

There is a country in the world, the present ruler of which (this story is still dripping with blood) has gained power through the military assistance of a man, who had officially propagated heathenism; he came to power over the corpses of pious Catholics also having, among other things dropped bombs on a defenceless and super-Catholic town, of which he thus murdered half of the population. This country is Spain, the ruling hangman of the Spanish nation is Franco; the pagan, who helped him in this massacre was Hitler and the defenceless town is called Guernica.

The whole affair is that the official broadcasting stations of the two afore-mentioned countries and the above-described assassin are making ever-noisier attempts at convincing the world that the "Church is being persecuted in Poland", that, because the government is demanding the establishment of relations with the Church and recognition of the Polish people's *raison d'etat* by the episcopal hierarchy "the regime is attacking religion".

The noble BBC has recently been shedding tears over this alleged "attack of the regime" raising such a lamentation that it has certainly made Henry the Eighth turn in his grave.

But let us be serious. We in Poland know well what the Gentlemen want. We have no doubt that it is their fervent desire, after the failure of Mikolajczyk's bucking steed to have another political horse in Poland to kick. And as to the question as to who wants a fight between the Church and the State, an unnecessary fight, infallibly lost for its home and foreign initiators, will the Gentlemen please let us quote the "Economist", an organ of the big British capitalists, who are in no way obedient to the instructions of the "Warsaw regime".

"The Economist" of February 25 carries an article under a most characteristic title: "Challenge by Polish Primate". In this article discussing developments between the church hierarchy and the government we read as follows: "The pastoral letter was a direct and deliberate challenge to the regime and accepted as such".

Then, having stressed that the letter "places the conflict at the point of the sword" the "Economist" states with obvious satisfaction that the Polish government has found an efficient opponent in Primate Wyszyński.

It is worth stressing that the word "efficient" has two meanings. One implies resoluteness, the other productivity. While our Anglo-Saxon "friends" are terribly upset about the improving productivity of our bricklayers, miners and foundry-workers on the other hand they have absolutely nothing against the increased efficiency of the enemies of People's Poland. Quite the contrary - with disarming sincerity the "Economist" expresses its hope that the reactionary part of the church hierarchy so deliberately opposed to People's Poland will become the center for mobilizing all the political and social enemies still remaining in this country against the state.

Indeed, it would be difficult to indicate more clearly, who it was that initiated this fight, which has nothing in common with religion and in whose interest it is being conducted!
 Zycie Warszawy , No. 75, March 16, 120 lines-verbatim

CARITAS IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

The Kurier Szczeciński reports on the front page the disclosure of numerous abuses within the Szczecin branch of the Caritas organization. These abuses were discovered by a Social Committee controlling the activities of this organization. Food stocks were found in the room of sister Wolska and the local Caritas authorities are accused of mismanaging the funds collected from public contributions by this institution. It was also stated that financial assistance was given by the priests to the staff of this organization whereas poor people applying for help received nothing in spite of their desperate situation.

Kurier Szczeciński, Febr. 17, 1950 precis

IRVING HELLER'S PIANO RECITAL IN KATOWICE.

Domestic despatch

After concerts given in Czechoslovakia and, subsequently, in Lodz, Zgierz and Krakow, the young American pianist, Irving Heller, gave a short piano recital in Katowice.

His concert was organized by the Military Culture Club in conjunction with the Bureau of Cultural Collaboration with Foreign Countries, and with the "Artos" State Organization for Furtherance of Artistic Performances. This concert was announced too late, namely on the very date of the performance. As a result, the audience consisted of a mere handful of people in spite of the fact that admittance was free of charge.

Probably in response to this, the pianist curtailed the intended program of his recital by omitting the announced compositions of Mozart, Schubert and Schumann. The performance part of the program consisted of Chopin's Waltz in C sharp minor, Fantasia Impromptu in C sharp minor and Etude in G flat major, Bethoven's Sonata Appassionata, three preludes by Gerswin and a pianoforte transcription of one of the Negro Spirituals.

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Chopin is, undubitably, the most popular composer in all countries throughout the world. His compositions are played by all professional musicians as well as by the more proficient amateurs. Not all performers, however, are careful to render Chopin correctly, - even to the extent of abiding by the text of the music. Irving Heller, though a concert performer, played Chopin according to his own interpretation departing far from the style which, e.g., the judges of the Fourth International Chopin Contest considered the most consistent with the original. Irving Heller's mannerisms included very free articulation of the compositions and mawkish sentimentality. The most correctly executed among Chopin's compositions was the fantasia-impromptu.

The above-mentioned traits of Heller's style manifested themselves, though to a smaller degree, in his rendering of Beethoven's Appassionata. As regards technique, the American pianist has attained a fairly high level. At many points in his performance, the sincerity of his deep artistic feeling was captivating. For a European audience, the most interesting were the preludes by the American composer Gershwin, and even more so the Negro Spirituals, marked by their amazingly beautiful and profound melody.

Concluding his artistic tour, the American pianist left for Warsaw, whence he is going to Bulgaria.
Dziennik Zachodni, No. 74, March 15, 64 lines-in full

CARITAS ACADEMICA IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

A front page report, describing the criminal activities of the Caritas Academica in Szczecin, accuses Catholic priests, caretakers of this organisation, of mismanagement of the funds and food reserves of the Caritas Academica.

Names of priests are mentioned. No account was kept of the distribution of clothing, footwear and underwear. Father Zarnowiecki is accused by the Glos of having misappropriated funds, apparently for his personal use. It is said that, instead of giving money to the poor, a reception was organised on the occasion of the arrival of the bishop in Szczecin in March, 1948. The Glos expresses deep indignation at the evil done by these priests and their mischievous activities.

Glos Szczecinski, February 18, 1950, precis

PLANS FOR GDYNIA.

Domestic despatch

The authorities are drawing up plans for various undertakings in the port of Gdynia during the coming summer. First under consideration is a thorough investigation of the problems connected with the raising of the cruiser "Gneisenau", as well as the cost of the project. The second task is the taking over of the work of the Danish firm of Hojgaard and Schulz, which is winding up its activities in Poland. Another question is that of deepening the fishing port of Darlowo.

Glos Wybrzeza, March 10, 1950, precis

Annex

Excerpts from book entitled: "POLAND AND THE MODERN WORLD; A BOOK FOR SCHOOL USE", - published by the "State Schoolbook Publishing Establishments", - approved for school use by circular of the Ministry of Education, No. VI Oc-2476-49, of September 2, 1949, - and printed in 300,000 copies.

Part Two.

Poland between the two wars.

Chapter Four.

The Krakow insurrection.

Defeats in the international field coincided with an inordinate recrudescence of internal conflicts. The economic situation was deteriorating, and prices were soaring sky-high..... Workmen were starving. They went on strike more and more often and more and more stubbornly. In the course of 1923, 850,000 workmen went on strike. Thanks to the KPP (Polish Communist Party) leadership, three fourths of all strikes ended in a victory for the workmen.....

A strike of railway engine drivers broke out in October 1923. The first to go on strike were railwaymen from Krakow. They were joined by post and telegraph employees... The Krakow labor element supported the railwaymen by a general strike. On November 6, the Krakow workmen rose against the police and the army. The insurgents captured an armored car, seized the offices of the municipal administration, and gained control of the city. The soldiers fraternized with the workmen.

The Polish Communist Party urged a general strike in support of the Krakow fighters. This course was opposed by the leadership of the Polish Socialist Party. The rightist PPS (Polish Socialist Party) leaders persuaded the Krakow workers to lay down arms. The workers were promised that their demands would be satisfied, and that nobody would be prosecuted for taking part in the uprising. But after laying down arms, the workers found that they had been deceived.....

(A further instalment will be attached to a future issue of the Summary.)

STAT

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Monday, March 20, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTICSECTION A

WE SHALL GREATLY BENEFIT FROM TRAINING
 WITH SOVIET TENNIS PLAYERS, SAY
 POLISH PLAYERS

Domestic Despatch

A farewell meeting with the tennis players, departing for
 a month's training in the Soviet Union, took place in the Central
 Physical Culture Committee on Saturday.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, many times champion of Poland, who is
 still our best tennis players, says: "The trip to the USSR is the
 greatest and most valued prize in my whole athletic career."

"Jadyslaw Skonecki, champion of Poland, says:
 "I can hardly express my joy on going to Moscow."

Jozef Hebda says: "Soviet tennis has achieved great progress
 in the last few years. We shall endeavour to benefit as much
 as possible, in our training, from the valuable experience and
 training methods of our hosts."
 Trybuna Ludu #78 March 19, 1950 and others (82 lines) Excerpts

COASTAL SHIPPING SEASON BEGINNING Domestic Despatch

Coastal shipping vessels are already commencing operation.
 This year's plan for passenger and cargo traffic has been increased
 by 50%, compared to 1949. The accomplishment of these tasks, which
 is to be carried out with the same tonnage, will be achieved by
 better organization of work.

At present, intensive work on modernization of coastal
 vessels is being carried on. In addition to major repairs, most
 of the vessels are being re-equipped to improve safety standards
 and create the best working conditions for crews.

In connection with this, cabins for passengers and crews
 are being rebuilt and life-saving equipment is being renewed.
 Rzeczpospolita #79 March 20, and others Verbatim (24 lines)

F. JOLICOT CURIE'S 50TH BIRTHDAY Domestic Despatch

Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie, a world renowned scientist,
 a distinguished fighter for peace and a great friend of Poland, will
 celebrate his 50th birthday on March 19. On this occasion, the
 Polish Committee of Peace supporters sent a letter to Prof. Joliot-
 Curie with birthday wishes. Zycie Warszawy #78 March 19 and others
 (130 lines) Excerpts

PRELIMINARY ABETTERS OF POLITICAL
ASSASSINATIONS, BEFORE MILITARY
COURT IN RZESZOW

Domestic Despatch

At a session in Przemyśl, the Rzeszow District Military Court began the trial of Father Henryk Uchman, rector in Sieniawa, Jaroslaw county; Father Mieczysław Wos, formerly curate in Sieniawa and of late teacher of religion in the State Industrial School at Bytom, and Franciszek Dozek, agricultural education inspector for Bytom county, accused of affiliation and co-operation with NSZ (National Armed Forces).

Father Uchman was a member of the NSZ from February 1945 to the end of May, 1945 and gave active help to the "Mewa" gang. During the occupation, Father Uchman took an active part in the so-called: "Anti-Communist Section 3". After the liberation, Father Uchman became one of the leaders of the "Mewa" gang of terrorists, subverters and brigands, who had not used their weapons during the occupation but directed them against the people's system of government, when it was coming into existence. The NSZ staff used to hold conferences at Father Uchman's rectory.

In the course of one of these conferences it was reported that a PPR (Polish Worker Party) cell had been formed in Sieniawa. Then Father Uchman stated that all PPR members should be assassinated and a decision to this effect was taken by the conference.

Shortly after, PPR members: Mateusz Wilk, Jozef Drozdziak, Jan Nobacz, Aleksander Wikier, Stanislaw Biblek, Jan Kowal and others were assassinated.

In December 1944, after liberation, Defendant Dozek took part in an organizational conference of the NSZ. Acting on instructions from a certain "Tadeusz", he organized secret transit shelters for those who, fearing punishment for their crimes, wanted to flee abroad. Dozek knew that the central shelter for fugitives was directed by representatives of a foreign embassy, but he did not hesitate to serve a foreign power.

Father Uchman wrote, in one of his current reports to the Episcopal Curia: "Communism is rearing its head and it is necessary to combat it."

At the request of defense counsel, the trial was adjourned until March 23. Zycie Warszawy #78 March 19 and others (150 lines) Excerpt

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF SUPREME COURT
CONCERNING SPECULATION.

Domestic Despatch

On March 14th the Supreme Court, at a session of its Penal Section, issued a decision in reply to a question, addressed by the Minister of Justice,

After listening to an address by the Supreme Court Prosecutor, the Supreme Court declared that purchase, accumulation or hoarding goods in quantities greatly exceeding normal requirements, constitute an illegal act and an offence covered by article 1 of

-3-

the law of June 2, 1947 concerning the fight against the high cost of living and excessive profits in trade transactions (Journal of Laws No. 43, item 218).

In the motivation for its verdict, the Supreme Court emphasized that, whereas in a capitalist State the only purpose of trade is the quickest and greatest profit, without regard to whether the goods reach the broad consumer masses, the situation is different in a socialist State or in one which marches toward socialism. In such a State, the object of trade is distribution of goods among the broad masses and the supply of workers' needs.

Hence, every citizen should provide himself with the amount of goods needed by him and his family. Those who purchase, accumulate or hoard goods in quantities greatly exceeding their needs, are damaging the interests of their fellow citizens and are acting harmfully and dishonestly.

The Supreme Court's declaration has great importance in the fight against every evidence of speculative activities, detrimental to the interests of the broad worker masses. Trybuna Ludu No. 78 March 19, 1950 and others (58 lines) Verbatim

POLITICAL CHRONICLE Domestic Despatch

A delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Domestic Trade is on a visit to Poland. It is composed of J. Kies and L. Vagvolgyi, heads of departments, and E. Salgo and H. Fay, general managers of socialized trade enterprises. The guests will acquaint themselves with the progress of Polish socialized trade. They will be received by Minister Dietrich and Vice-Minister Kutin. Zycie Warszawy #78 March 19 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

PROTEST OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION
COUNCIL AGAINST PERSECUTION OF
TRADE UNIONISTS IN IRAN Foreign Despatch

The Central Trade Union Council in Poland has sent a sharp protest to the Prime Minister of Iran against unprecedented repressions and persecutions of Iranian Trade Union movement leaders. (6 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #78 March 19, 1950 and others

F O R E I G N

RESIGNATION OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT
Brussels, PAP Foreign Despatch

Premier D'yskens tendered the Cabinet's resignation to the Regent, who accepted it. The resignation of the cabinet was caused by differences of opinion in connection with the possible return of Leopold III to the throne.

The official communique states that members of the Government have been unable to reach agreement concerning a joint session of the two houses of Parliament, for the purpose of voting on the question of abolition of the regency law.

The previous Belgian Government resigned seven months ago, also in connection with the "royal issue". Zycie Warszawy #78 March 19, 1950 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

CREATION OF NEW YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST
PARTY INDISPENSABLE CONDITION FOR
OVERTHROW OF TITO-BANKOVIC CLIQUE Foreign Despatch
Sofia (PAP)

"Napred", organ of Yugoslav political emigres in Bulgaria, published an editorial under the above heading.

After an analysis of the situation in Yugoslavia, "Napred" writes: the already existing illegal communist parties are organising a united Party.

Thus, the organisation of a new Yugoslav Communist Party has already begun. The arm of the new revolutionary party is the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin science which must bring victory to that party. Trybuna Ludu No.78 March 19, 1950 and others (68 lines) Excc

ACHESON'S TOTALITARIAN DIPLOMACY
IN SERVICE OF AGGRESSIVE POLICY Foreign Despatch
Moscow (Polish Press Agency)

An article entitled: "Acheson's Totalitarian Diplomacy", written by Viktorov, has appeared in the paper: "Pravda". All Acheson's moves prove only one thing: a total lack of any concrete proposals conducive to consolidation and preservation of peace. That is why Acheson is expatiating about "totalitarian diplomacy" which, in reality, does not differ from "atomic diplomacy", implying diplomacy based on brutal strength and methods of pressure, intimidation and threats. It is known however, that the policy of pressure and threats can not be applied to the Soviet Union, just as it can not be applied to many other countries, capable of defending themselves and of preserving their national sovereignty and independence. In contrast to this foreign policy, the Soviet Union is conducting its own policy of peace. Rzeczpospolita #79 March 20, 1950 and others (310 lines) Excerpts

REACTIONARY MAJORITY OF FRENCH
COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC RATIFIED BILATERAL
AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES Foreign Despatch
Geneva.

It is reported from Paris that by 292 votes to 20 (communists and their sympathisers), the Council of the Republic has approved the law concerning ratification of the Franco-American agreement pertaining to "military aid."

Communist member Chainton branded the anti-Soviet character of the above agreement, and stated that the French people will not feel bound by this agreement. Trybuna Ludu No.79 March 20, 1950 and others (30 lines) Excerpts

COMPOSITION OF NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT Foreign Despatch
Helsinki (PAP)

Paasikivi, the President of Finland, approved the composition of the new government on March 18th. Kekkonen, from the Agrarian Union, became Prime Minister; Harto, of the Swedish People's Party, became the Foreign Minister. Apart from that, the new government includes nine representatives of the Agrarian Union, two representatives of the Progressive Party and two representatives of the Swedish People's Party. Rzeczpospolita #78 March 19 and others Veri

PEACE CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED
ATOMIC AGGRESSION AS CRIME AGAINST
HUMANITY.

CONCLUSION OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.
POLAND RECEIVED ADDITIONAL SEAT IN PEACE
DEFENDERS' STANDING COMMITTEE
Stockholm (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

In the afternoon on March 18 a press conference took place, devoted to elucidation of Professor Joliot-Curie's proposal to consider as criminal any Government which first uses the atomic bomb. The conference was attended by many representatives of the Swedish and international press. In reply to a question about the consequences of Acheson's recent speech, Polish delegate Dluski stated, inter alia, that Acheson will now have an opportunity of giving a clear answer to the question, whether he is willing to consider as criminal any Government that first uses the atomic bomb. The significance of Professor Joliot-Curie's declaration consists in the fact that he is clearly and explicitly asking whether Governments will renounce the use of atomic bombs for all time? The answer to the question, thus formulated, should be: "yes" or "no". That answer is awaited by hundreds of thousands and hundreds of millions of people, mothers and children throughout the world.

American delegates emphasized the great difference existing between the broad masses of the American nation and those who now determine American policy. The delegates spoke of the tremendous profits of great American concerns, profits reaped by them by fomenting an atmosphere of terror and uncertainty.
Trybuna Ludu No.79 March 20 and others (190 lines) Excerpts

GREAT SUCCESS OF POLISH PIANIST IN HOLLAND
The Hague

Foreign Despatch

In the famous Concertgebouw Hall in Amsterdam the Polish pianist, Halina Czerny-Stefanska, gave a concert on March 17.

The concert was organized by the Dutch Trade Unions. It was one of the greatest musical events in Amsterdam and one of the greatest successes of our pianist in a foreign country.

Tickets for the concert were sold out already on Monday.
Zycie Warszawy #79, March 20, 1950 and others Verbatim (14 lines)

END OF DISCUSSIONS IN WORLD
COMMITTEE OF PEACE DEFENCE CONGRESS
Stockholm (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

The discussions of the extended Permanent Committee of the Peace Defence Congress, in which 150 delegates from 34 countries participated in Stockholm, ended on Sunday afternoon with an ovation by the delegates in honour of the chairman, Professor Joliot Curie.

At the end of the session, an appeal prohibiting use of the atomic bomb was unanimously adopted, stating that the government which first uses the atomic bomb would commit a crime against humanity and would be treated as war criminals.
Rzeczpospolita #79 March 20, 1950 and others (130 lines) Excerpts

PROVOCATIVE DEMONSTRATION BY
AMERICAN AIRFORCE
Geneva (Polish Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

According to the Paris paper: "L'Humanite", the "demonstration of strength" of the American Navy and Airforce, begun in Vietnam two days ago, has now become a sheer provocation. Seventy one U.S. Airforce planes recently took part in low altitude flights over the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

This, the paper declares, constitutes violation of the air space over the independent Vietnam Republic.
Rzeczpospolita No.70 March 20, 1950 and others Verbatim (15 lines)

EYSKENS FORMS GOVERNMENT AGAIN Foreign Despatch
Brussels (Polish Press Agency)

The Catholic Eyskens who, together with his Cabinet, submitted his resignation in connection with the "royal problem", was invited on Sunday to start negotiations concerning formation of a new government. Rzeczpospolita #79 March 20, 1950 and others Verbatim (7 lines)

E C C N O M I C

SECRETARY OF WORLD FEDERATION OF
TRADE UNIONS, COMRADE BOLESZAW GEBERT,
DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT Domestic Despatch

On his way from Budapest to Paris, Comrade Gebert, who is also a member of the Polish Central Trade Union Council, in an interview with the Warsaw press discussed, the significance of the recently concluded International Conference of the Chemical Workers' Trade Union Association (a section of the World Federation of Trade Unions), the activities of the previously organized eleven workers' associations in various industries and the present situation of the international trade union movement.

Comrade Gebert stated that the Organisational Conference of the Chemical Workers' Trade Union Association was held under the slogan of further intensification of the struggle for peace. This is of special importance, because the chemical industry may play a great role in the criminal plans of imperialist warmongers.

The conference revealed the exceptionally severe working conditions of chemical workers in capitalist countries. At the conference, many economic demands for improvement of working conditions and wages were addressed to capitalist countries.

In 1945 the World Federation of Trade Unions had 64,000,000 members, in June 1949: 71,500,000 members and at present more than 75,000,000 members.

The rightist trade union organisation, which was created in London on Wall Street orders, and which is headed by leaders who are sold to imperialists, is not supported by the lower trade unionist ranks. Trybuna Ludu No.79 March 20, 1950 and others (153 lines)
Excerpts

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WASTEFUL MANAGEMENT ON ESTATE OF
CARMELITE ORDER

Domestic Despatch

One of the many instances of wasteful management in mortmain estates is offered by the 253 hectare estate, belonging to the Carmelite Order of Lipiny, Debica county.

Beginning in 1946, the Carmelites systematically decreased the area of their estate by leasing it, piece by piece, to richer peasants.

The monks did not pay their land tax and the arrears amount to 3,000,000 zls. Citizens Jowa, "Ladyslaw Straczek and Karolina Czerwiec were paid only half of their wages. At the present moment the monks owe them almost half of the annual amount of agricultural products, due to farm hands.

Under these circumstances, the workers in this estate greeted the news about the forthcoming transfer to the State with great joy. Citizen Jowa, one of the employees said:

"The State was right in proposing to transfer Church and monastic estates to the State. I believe that this will improve their management as well as our standard of living." Zycie Warszawy No.79 March 20, and others Excerpts (91 lines)

SUCCESSSES OF MINERS, BUILDERS AND TEXTILE
WORKERS; FULFILLING LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS

Domestic Despatch

Reports about the above successes are arriving from many factories in Poland. Among others, in the Konopiska 29 iron ore region 92% of the workers have assumed long-term production commitments. In Silesia, building trade workers have greatly exceeded their long-term pledges.

Among textile workers, workers in the Bielawa State Cotton Enterprises Nos.1 and 2 are holding first place.

Miner Markiewka's appeal for long-term production pledges is being emulated en masse. Due to this, many Lower Silesian coal mines have greatly exceeded their production plans. Trybuna Ludu No.79 March 20, 1950 and other (68 lines)

RESOLUTION OF ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Domestic Despatch

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has approved a resolution concerning the improvement of sheep breeding, as well as the qualitative and quantitative improvement of wool production on peasant and state farms.

The essential element necessary for realization of this plan will be the importation of breeding and consumption stock.

The number of sheep in state farms is to amount to 400,000 under the six-year plan, with merino sheep prevailing.

The resolution also establishes the methods for improving mass sheep breeding in peasant farms, stressing, among others, the

-5-

necessity for proper distribution of rams and ewes, produced in state farms, among groups of wool producers, on condition that they sign contracts to deliver wool. After three years, the ewes are to become the property of the breeder.

The improvement of sheep breeding and wool production is to be carried out under the direction of specialists,
Zycie Warszawy No.79, March 20, and others Verbatim (31 lines)

1,126,000 CHILDREN AND JUVENILES WILL
GO ON VACATION THIS YEAR Domestic Despatch

A conference of the Central Summer Vacation Commission took place in the Ministry of Education. 1,126,000 children and juveniles will spend their vacation in summer colonies, camps and children's homes.

In the preparations for the vacation campaign in 1950, great emphasis is being placed on ideological and educational activities and on physical training of youth.
(44 lines) Trybuna Ludu No.79, March 20, 1950 and others Excerpts

POLISH-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1950 Domestic Despatch

As a result of negotiations, which took place in London between the commercial delegations of Poland and Great Britain, an agreement for 1950 was signed on March 17, 1950 within the framework of the Polish-British five-year commercial treaty of January 14, 1949.

This agreement fixes the amount of food articles to be exported from Poland to Britain and the quota for mutual shipments of industrial products for 1950.

The coordinated lists provide for increased trade, as against last year. They comprise the following articles to be exported from Poland: bacon, eggs, poultry and other articles for a total sum of approximately 16,000,000 pounds sterling, textiles, chemicals, furniture, porcelain, glass articles and other goods for a total sum of 2,200,000 pounds. They comprise the following articles to be imported from Great Britain: automobiles, machinery, insulating, pharmaceutical and other materials for approximately 1,300,000 pounds.

Supply of investment goods and rawstuffs, such as wool, India rubber, iron alloys, tin, cocoa, etc., from Great Britain to Poland will be continued under the provisions of the five-year treaty.
Rzeczpospolita No.78, March 19, 1950 and others (in full (33 lines)

DOCKERS' STRIKE IN GLASGOW Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

A strike of workers in a Glasgow dock has interrupted the unloading of many vessels. The strikers demand increased wages.
Trybuna Ludu No.78 March 19, 1950 and others (3 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

FROM THE CATHOLIC PRESS.
THE RIGHT ATTITUDE.

Article

The recent issue No.12 of the Catholic weekly "Dzis i Jutro" (Today and Tomorrow) publishes an article entitled "An open letter" by Dominik Horodyski. It is addressed to "all sons of the bourgeoisie who like myself were twenty years old at the outbreak of the second world war and who have not rid themselves of the moral atmosphere of the past, who still propagate that atmosphere in certain intelligentsia circles of certain towns."

The author writes that the last war brought disaster to those people, who mistakenly identified their own disaster with that of the entire nation. People of that social stratum had the choice of either struggling against the new order or of emigrating, i.e. detaching themselves completely from Polish reality.

"There was also a third choice, the most difficult but the only right ones to try to understand the revolution and sincerely to join the current of building a new world."

The major part of the bourgeoisie did not take that course. They "felt themselves under an obligation to the London emigre Government."

"Today it is not necessary to be a politician but merely to have common sense in order to understand that the withdrawal of allegiance, given five years ago to the emigre Government, is not only a demand of good sense but also of the feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country. Events have proved that the Polish revolution was not, as you thought, a passing result of the chasing of the Germans from Poland by the Red Army, but an irrefutable change of the social system leading to socialism in Poland."

Counter-revolutionary attempts have been frustrated. The bourgeoisie is no longer capable of any action of historical importance.

"The example of Poland shows clearly that in the middle of the twentieth century the bourgeois class interests are incompatible with the national interests and with the national raison d'etat. Those are implemented and represented by the worker class which is building socialism."

"Are you shocked by revolutionary methods? I emphatically state that the Polish revolution was exceptionally mild. The proletariat had no other way except to use force. May be you are shocked by the very idea of a working class hegemony? For example your younger brothers are not easily admitted to universities. Surely this is not right, but remember that in the liberal democratic system, created by and for our class, theoretically all people had equal chances. But in practice not only universities but also secondary schools were because of high fees accessible only to our class with only a small percentage of workers' and peasants' sons."

"Are you shocked by the class struggle? So am I. But it is a social fact and, like all facts, it has its deep reasons."

What chances have the persons to whom the author speaks?

"As a class, nothing can save you. History has condemned your class but it has not condemned its individual members. It depends only on you whether the fate of individuals should be the same as the fate of your class."

"You should honestly reflect on the objective of our resolution. If you admit that the history of mankind is a march forward, that secular and social aims, for which humanity is struggling, are gradually more noble and beautiful, you would have to admit that an attempt to build socialism is something better than the hopeless defense of the diseased bourgeois system. If you are not indifferent to Poland's fate, could you disagree with Gasienica's words: There is only one Poland, that which is situated between the Odra and Bug rivers with Warsaw as the capital. This State is called People's Poland in the present historical phase. This has to be recognized."

It is therefore necessary to join the current of Polish reality and to assume joint responsibility for the Fatherland's fate - writes Herodynski.

"We must realize that we are not passing through an idyllic stage, but through a period requiring the highest social discipline in the construction of a new system and implementation of the Polish raison d'etat in our attitude to the existing national leadership which has taken upon itself the responsibility for guiding Poland through the present historical stage."
Zycie Warszawy No.76, March 17, 1950 (148 lines) Excerpts

CATHOLICISM IN WALES Article

A new Year Book 1950 was published in the Menevia Diocese in Wales. It contains a sermon of the Bishop of the diocese addressed to teachers in a Rhosnessney institution, and an article concerning education, which constitutes at present the most vital problem for the Catholic Church in Great Britain. Data concerning that Church in Wales is also published in the Year Book. Of that total population of 932,000 in Wales there are only 21,350 Catholics. But for those few faithful there are 212 priests, 29 convents and 111 churches. There are 35 Catholic schools with 5,097 pupils. 141 persons were converted to Catholicism in 1948.

Plowo Powszechno No.73, March 14, 1950 (21 lines) Verbatim

FIASCO OF "HYDROGEN DIPLOMACY" Article by Jan Gorski (Our own correspondence from New York)

Along with the announcement of President Truman's decision on production of the Hydrogen bomb, the whole American propaganda apparatus was set into motion, with a view to intensifying war hysteria. Painting the picture of devastation made by the still non-existent "Infernal bomb" the warmongers intend to bring American society to believe, that the production of the new "Super weapon" will give to the United States a guarantee of strength and will place in their hands a new monopoly. They also aim at intimidating the peace camp. However quite a reverse effect

was achieved in both cases. It produced not the slightest impression on the nations of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democratic countries, who are aware of the daily increasing power of the peace camp, but on the other hand they unleashed a hysteria of fear among the broad masses of the American society.

Deep anxiety permeated the sphere of the most prominent scientists, and a protest of twelve foremost scientists in the field of atomic energy was published.

At the same time 159 prominent leading personalities of American life addressed an open letter to Truman, demanding a decidedly peaceful political line.

The wave of protests among the American masses is growing.

In reply to the increasingly frequent voices of protest and in reply to the decided will of the American Society, demanding a peace policy, Minister Acheson has made a statement, outlining the guiding principles of the "Hydrogen Diplomacy" of American warmongers. He did not even take the pains to conceal the truth, and he did not exert himself in giving any promises, he simply announced the continuation of the cold war and armament race.

But broad masses of the American society, have no illusion as to the alleged monopoly of the Hydrogen Bomb, and distrust the crooked ways of the "Hydrogen diplomacy". Their voice, demanding disarmament, peace and fraternal and friendly relations between nations, becomes ever stronger and more resonant.
(210 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu No.76 March 17, 1950

DELIBERATELY DESTRUCTIVE ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTATES BELONGING
TO THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

FARMHANDS TENDER THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC Domestic Despatch

The officially announced taking over of mortmain estates by the State and creation of a Church Fund will serve the interest of the clergy and public charity institutions as well as the economic interest of the whole country.

The compiling of the inventory of these estates, now under way, makes it possible to estimate the magnitude of the detriment inflicted upon national economy as a result of inept and, in some cases, deliberately harmful management of mortmain estates.

The consequences of this management reacted most drastically on the farmhands on those estates, who were treated like serfs by the diocesan estate agents. This is why farmhands on church estates are foremost in expressing their profound joy and gratitude to the Government of the Polish Republic for the fact that, under the new law concerning the taking over of mortmain estates, they will be liberated from exploitation and will gain the possibility of fully availing themselves of social achievements.

At a meeting held on the estate of the Norbertan Sisters at Zwierzyniec near Krakow, the farm laborers passed the following resolution:

"We express gratitude to the Government of People's Poland for drafting a law concerning the taking over of mortmain estates. We realize that, after these estates are taken over, we shall not be exploited, that our living conditions will be improved, and that the social achievements of the working class will be thrown open to us."

Zycie Warszawy No. 76 March 17, 1950
Excerpts (89 lines)

TENENBAUM WANTED IT, TOO... Article

Reactionary Polish emigres are denying "with indignation" reports about their secret dealings with German chauvinists to whom they would gladly give our frontier on the Odra and Nysa in exchange for the recognition of the "London government." Mikolajczyk (who of late has been at loggerheads with the Sanacja (pre-war regime), National Democrats, PPS (Polish Socialist Party) and all others over such important matters as ministerial portfolios, positions, etc.) allows, however, certain facts to penetrate from time to time into the columns of his newspaper, "Narodowiec" (Nationalist), appearing in Paris, which clash with the harmonious chorus of indignation. For instance, in the issue of February 24, we find the views expressed by the late Prof. Tenenbaum to the author of the article entitled "Those who wanted to rule in Poland in exchange for giving up the Recovered Territories".

"We must stabilize Polish-German relations. This will not be possible without making concessions as to the Odra-Nysa frontier. It would be easier for us to talk things over and come to an understanding with the Germans directly and it would be more to our advantage... It was precisely on this subject that I had a talk yesterday with Mr. Lukasiwicz, Mr. Filipowicz and Mr. Zaleski (this happened in the spring of 1947) and all three were of the same opinion."

The author of the article mentions further a conversation between Tenenbaum and Studnicki, a well known Germanophile and collaborator, who went so far in his treason that even reactionary emigres are afraid to have any official relations with him, I say official, because unofficially he was, for instance, very active in the headquarters of the 2nd, Anders' corps in Italy. In the course of the above conversation Studnicki mentioned with regret that he had tried to come to an understanding with the German occupant concerning the formation of a government but "to my regret the Germans did not want it and did not allow me to do anything". Prof. Tenenbaum expounded his views on the western frontier, Studnicki exclaimed: "I am so glad you are of the same opinion as I..."

The Sanacja does not disclaim all connections with Prof. Tenenbaum as it does with regard to Studnicki. Is it because to give up our frontiers is, in its opinion, less discreditable than open collaboration or is it because Prof. Tenenbaum was a less notorious figure?

Zycie Warszawy #76 March 17, 1950
(55 lines)
Verbatim

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON CIVIL SERVICE
POSITIONS

Domestic Despatch

A state commission on Civil Service Posts has been created pursuant to an order of the Council of Ministers of January 20, 1950. Its duties include: counteracting the excessive increase of the civil service posts, establishing standard norms of work, drawing up specimen employment plans for administrative offices, agencies, institutions, establishments and organizations, approving civil service posts and quotas of civil service posts, and supervision of the carrying out of legal provisions governing civil service posts.

A quorum of the Commission shall approve, annually, within the limits of the (state) budgetary estimate:

(a) civil service posts of central authorities, offices and institutions, with the exception of the Civil Chancery of the President of the Polish Republic, of the Chancery of the State Council, of the Chancery of the Sejm, of the Supreme Chamber of Audits, of the Ministry of National Defence, and of the Ministry of Public Security;

b) civil service posts in central agencies of social organizations and institutions;

c) quotas of civil service posts for employees of public administration and of social organizations and institutions subordinate to agencies specified under a) and b).

The President of the Council of Ministers may order the establishment of regional agencies of the Commission or delegate part of its powers to other public administration organs. Public administration organs and social organizations and institutions are obliged to render it possible for the Commission and/or its agencies to check up on local civil service posts.
Gazeta Handlowa No.21, March 15, 1950
(in full) 40 lines)

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION
VISITS THE COAST

Domestic Despatch

A group of high officials of the Hungarian Ministry of Trade is visiting the Coast. The Hungarian guests accompanied by high Polish officials visited the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk where they were interested first of all in free customs zones.

Besides their visit to the ports they acquainted themselves with the network of municipal retail shops and department stores.
Dziennik Bałtycki #74 March 15 (14 lines) Verbatim

LECTURE ON HYDROGEN BOMB

Domestic Despatch

A second lecture in the series of specific scientific lectures was given yesterday in Szczecin by Dr. Kotecki. Its subject was the hydrogen bomb. He pointed out that due to the lack of certain physical characteristics prevailing on our globe the hydrogen bomb was nothing more than a threat invented by Anglo-Saxon propaganda. Precipitous
Kurjer Szczeciński March 6th, 1950

FOR POPULARISATION OF LABOUR COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURE.

Article

Not a single day passes without some reference being made in the press to the achievements of labour competition in mining and industry. We hear of the new pledges to reach targets and to fulfill the plans undertaken by working establishments, and by the individual shockworkers. Only in agriculture, comparatively little attention is paid in this respect.

While in the Soviet Union, the leading newspapers carry portraits of the heroes of work in agriculture, and publish detailed account of their work and of their achievements, in our country we know little of the leading shockworkers in agriculture. But in agriculture labour competition exists, on the State estates as well as in the small and medium peasant land holdings, associated in the Peasant Self Help Union.

Let the names of the State estates leading in agricultural production, of the production cooperatives, of the rural settlements and townships, be equally familiar as the name "Zabrze-Wschod".

If the labour competition movement in agriculture is still more popularised and is given more momentum, we shall soon find, that the names of shock workers and the names of leading agricultural establishments and their achievements, will be as popular as these are now in industry and mining.

Popularisation of labour competition in agriculture is worthy of notice during the approaching spring sowing campaign. We are waiting for reports of competition between State estates, rural communities, townships, production cooperatives, in accomplishing the spring tasks within the scheduled time.

Glos Wielkopolski, No. 75, March 17, 56 lines-verbatim

TRIAL OF AN AMERICAN POLE.

Domestic despatch

The Gdynia District Court has just dealt with the case of an American Pole who came to Poland for a holiday, with \$700 in his possession. When about to leave to return on the "Batory" he declared \$600, but was found to have an additional \$34,000. He was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment for the currency offence, and a further 10 months for attempting to bribe an official. The \$34,000 were confiscated.

Kurier Polski, March 13, 1950, precis

CARITAS IN DRAWSKO.

Domestic despatch

"Glos" writes that further news is flowing in on the treacherous activities of Caritas in Drawsko, in Szczecin province, which was headed by Father Lis. It is said that he cheated the poor by spending the money which was collected from public funds for their assistance. Appreciation is expressed for the work done by the new Caritas in Wroclaw.

Glos Szczecinski, Feb. 20, 1950, precis

IMPROVEMENT OF SZCZECIN PORT SERVICES.

Domestic despatch

As from January 1st. the Port Management (Section for Research in Activities in the Port) have introduced a new form for the working out of statistics, called a "tasma czasu" (time-table). These statistics will illustrate all the activities connected with a ship's stay in port. All circumstances which may influence an increase in productivity or decrease in the tempo of work, causing unnecessary prolongation of a ship's stay in the port, will be noted in these statistics. They will doubtlessly improve and speed up the services rendered by port undertakings, will allow proper utilisation of labour within a given time limit and will assist in analysing various matters in respect of port charges.

Kurier Szczecinski, Febr. 19, 1950, precis

LUXURY AND POVERTY.

Article

Poverty and hunger have always been inevitable tenants in the mud huts of the Iranian (Persian) people. Poverty increased particularly in the periods of bad crops, which often occur in that country.

It seemed that nothing could deteriorate the deplorable situation of the Iranian people. This surmise however turned out to be false. The poverty increased when the so-called seven-year-plan ordered by Wall Street, being an Iranian form of the bankrupt Marshall Plan was first put into effect.

The country became flooded with American merchandise, which undermined the feeble local industry causing a growth of unemployment and consequently increasing the misery of the Iranian workers. In the rural areas, feudal exploitation was intensified, which increased the poverty of the peasants; in several provinces famine revolts occurred.

Only the local propertied classes benefited from the "cooperation" with the Americans. Probably in no other place in the Middle East, can one encounter such striking contrasts as in Teheran: exquisite villas, latest models of luxurious limousines, magnificent banquets and receptions, revels for which tens of thousands of reals are wasted, and close by - in the southern suburbs - thousands of workers nesting in miserable huts. Shop windows overcrowded with good things in the elegant shops in the centre of the town and - thousands of hungry beggars.

The Iranian nation is seething with revolt, manifesting its dissatisfaction with the regime in numerous ways. The Iranian nation is alive to the fact, that only radical social changes can restore independence of the country, to free it from thieves and robbers, from unemployment and misery and to assure bread and work for the masses.

Wola Ludu, No. 71, March 12, 52 lines-verbatim

RETURN OF POLES FROM GERMANY.

Domestic despatch

A further 274 Poles arrived yesterday from the Soviet Zone in Germany. These are mostly miners and 14 children.

Kurier Szczecinski, Febr. 23, 1950, precis

BUSINESS-MEN AMERICANIZING VENICE. COWBOYS AND GANGSTERS RUIN
TREASURES OF WORLD CULTURE. IN PLACE OF HISTORICAL PALACES UGLY
HOTELS FOR AMERICAN GUESTS. Article

It was a lucky coincidence that the historical monuments of Venice were left untouched by the war. Only one palace, the so-called Palazzo Bauer was rather seriously damaged owing to a bomb attempt effected by members of the Italian Resistance Movement on fascist dignitaries. And actually owing to this palace the "Venice scandal" commenced.

It stands on Piazza San Moise next to a beautiful baroque church. After the end of the war the palace was surrounded with a wooden fence.

The reconstruction lasted a long time. After it had been completed, the first scandal broke out. An ugly building in American, so-called functional style was erected, which is absolutely unsuitable to its surroundings. It is to be a hotel for American guests. The Venetians are indignant, the municipal council received many protests, but the "Hotel Bauer" has remained.

The "American guests" (Chicago gangsters and Texas cowboys) are not used to ancient buildings and they require modern houses, wrote "Il Popolo", a Christian-democratic newspaper, the defender of the "functionalizing" of Venice.

Next was the case of Peggy Guggenheim, a daughter of American multi-millionaires, who bought from an impoverished aristocrat one of the most beautiful palaces in Venice, the gothic Palazzo Corner dei Leoni. In a press interview she stated that it had long been her intention to rebuild the palace according to the plans of American architects, particularly the facade so that a glass and iron-concrete gallery could house a collection of American painters of the abstract school.

This was too much for the Venetians. Progressive public opinion made resolute attempts to defend the city against American barbarians and their native associates. The scandal in Venice has attracted the interest of the central newspapers.

At the present moment it is difficult to foresee the result of this campaign of protest for Italy is ruled by the Americans and they have the money.

A comparison between conditions in Italy and Poland with regard to historical monuments imposes itself upon us. In Poland which is ruled by the people, the only criterion in rebuilding cities is the conservation of their historical aspect. In Warsaw we are rebuilding the Old Town and historical palaces, the same refers to Gdansk and many other cities.

In Italy, which is ruled by worthy successors of fascists and the representatives of international big capital, the Christian-democrats the highest criterion is money and the taste of American business-men, who have dollars.

Express Wieczorny, No. 73, March 14, 117 lines-verbatim

ANNEX:

Excerpts from book entitled:
"Poland and the modern world;
a book for school use", -

published by the "State Schoolbook
Publishing Establishments", -

approved for school use by circular
of the Ministry of Education, No. VI
Oe-2476 - 49, of September 2, 1949, - and

printed in 300,000 copies.

PART TWO

Poland between the two wars:

Chapter Five

The May (1926) coup d'etat

....The situation of the working population was deteriorating, and unemployment was growing. Unrest was increasing among the masses. They engaged in street fights....

The influence of the communist party was growing. Communists headed the general strike in Upper Silesia (in 1924), and organized the Warsaw general strike of metal workers (in 1925)....

Echoes of the fights waged by workmen were reaching the countryside... Under the influence of revolutionary ferment, the Sejm in 1925 passed a new agrarian law. This law, just like the preceding ones, was not in the least directed against big landed property. Holdings comprising hundreds of hectares were exempt from compulsory parcellation. Practically, parcellation was taking place by voluntary agreement. As a result, land barons were getting rid of their worst land at exorbitant prices, thus securing funds for the improvement of their estates.... Workmen and peasants were becoming increasingly convinced that the government was furthering the interests of capitalists and rural plutocrats.

The Polish bourgeoisie was ready to follow the fascist pattern..

There were several candidates for the role of Polish fascist leader....

Pilsudski, also, was preparing for this role....

On May 12, 1926, at the head of troops assembled at Rembertow for the ostensible purpose of field exercises, Pilsudski made a surprise entry into Praga (Eastern section of Warsaw - translator's note). After three days' fighting against military units loyal to the government, he captured Warsaw.

The president and the Government resigned....

On the day following his seizure of power, Pilsudski brutally dispelled all hopes for any social reforms. He stated that he had effected "something in the way of a revolution without revolutionary consequences."....

(A further instalment will be attached to a future issue of the Summary.)

STAT

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Tuesday, March 21, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindie, - Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTICSECTION A

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL PRISONER'S DAY

Domestic Despatch

The fifth anniversary of the liberation of anti-fascist fighters, the political prisoners of the Hitlerite concentration camp at Buchenwald, falls in April of this year. By decision of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners (FIAPP), the day of liberation from Buchenwald will be celebrated throughout the world as a symbolic anniversary of liberation from fascist and Hitlerite concentration camps, as International Political Prisoner's Day.

This year's celebrations will be held everywhere under the slogan of the struggle against warmongers, threatening humanity with new slaughter and new horrors.

In Poland, this year's celebrations will be held on Sunday, April 16th. In Warsaw and in all provincial cities, demonstrations in defence of peace will be organized. The area of the former Hitlerite extermination camp in Oswiecim, where the participation of approximately 15,000 former prisoners is anticipated, will be the center of the celebrations.

Zycie Warszawy No.80 March 21, 1950 and others (26 lines) Verbatim

EXHIBITION OF PLASTIC ARTS
OPENED IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

A national exhibition of plastic arts was opened in the National Museum in Warsaw on March 20.

The opening ceremony was attended by members of the Government, headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz, under whose patronage the exhibition has been organized, and by representatives of the PZPR Central Committee, social organizations, etc. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the foreign (primarily Soviet) press were also present.

The opening speech was made by the Minister of Culture and Art, Dybcowski. Zycie Warszawy #80 March 21, and others (40 lines) Excer

NEW MANAGEMENT OF WALBRZYCH "CARITAS"

Domestic Despatch

The new Caritas management in Walbrzych has obtained a grant of 400,000 zlotys and has commenced distribution of money subsidies.

The Municipal authorities have assigned the new organization suitable premises in the center of the town and support Caritas activities. After taking over the former Caritas ware-houses, the new Caritas management found that large amounts of cod-liver oil and condensed milk had become spoiled, due to negligent management and that 300 pairs of underwear have been destroyed by mice.
Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22 and others Verbatim (15 lines)

SEJM SESSION OF MARCH 20TH Domestic Despatch

At the beginning of the session, Marshal Kowalski informed the Chamber that, by resolution of the State Election Committee, Deputies Marian Borowiec and Franciszek Pelczarski, whose mandates have expired, have been replaced by Tadeusz Nawrocki (United Peasant Party) and by Comrade Jan Sawik (PZPR).

The Sejm resolved to refer to appropriate Committees the Government drafts of laws concerning: the jurisdiction of Polish Courts in certain divorce suits; the Family Code; regulations for promulgation of the Family Code; general provisions of civil law; regulations for introduction of general provisions of civil law; uncontroversial procedure in family matters and in matters of guardianship; structure of the bar; establishment of a Central Labor Protection Institute; conditions of employment for teachers in vocational schools and institutions subordinate to the Central Bureau for Vocational Training; rights of pharmaceutical assistants; the ban on slaughter of stockbreeding animals; state supervision of zoological gardens.

The Chamber heard the joint report of the Government and Local Government Administration Committee and of the Legal and Rules Committee concerning the draft of a Constitutional amendment, approved by the State Council on March 2 and by the Council of Ministers on March 3, changing the Constitutional Law concerning the structure and scope of activity of Supreme State organs and the draft of a law concerning uniform regional State organs.

After discussion, Marshal Kowalski ordered voting. The draft of the law, concerning the structure and scope of activity of supreme State organs, was approved after the third reading by 335 votes, i.e. a qualified majority. The draft of the law concerning uniform regional State organs was approved unanimously by the Chamber.

Deputy Czga-Michalski (United Peasant Party) submitted a report by the State and Local Government Administration Committee, by the Rules Committee and by the Agriculture and Agricultural Reform Committee concerning the Government draft of a law pertaining to transfer of mortmain estates to the State, guaranteeing parish rectors the possession of their farms and pertaining to the establishment of the Church Fund.

The above draft law was unanimously approved by the Chamber after second and third readings, amidst stormy applause.

Deputy Piwowarska (PZPR) submitted a report by the Labor and Social Welfare Committee on a Government bill providing for extension of general social welfare regulations to dockers and for abrogation of the special regulations applying to dockers.

The above draft was unanimously approved by the Chamber.

Deputy Comrade Beluch-Belonski submitted the Government draft of a bill concerning a change in work hours in industry and trade. The bill was unanimously approved.

Deputy ⁴urski submitted a report by the Labor and Social Welfare Committee concerning changes in the law pertaining to vacations for workers employed in industry and trade. The draft of that law, proposed by Deputy A. Zawadzki and other Comrades, tends to liquidate the long-standing incorrect and unjust discrimination against manual workers, in the length of their vacations. The draft, with amendments, was unanimously approved after the second and third readings.

Deputy Jerzy Morawski submitted a report by the Government and Local Government Administration Committee and by the Legal and Rules Committee concerning the Presidential decree of August 5, 1949, pertaining to freedom of conscience and creed.

As the last item on the agenda, Deputy Morawski submitted a report by the above Committees concerning the Presidential decree of August 18, 1948, pertaining to change of certain regulations concerning public meetings. Both decrees were unanimously approved by the Sejm. After the conclusion of discussion on all items of the agenda and after the reading of a proposal for changes in the membership of certain standing Sejm Committees, the session was closed. Trybuna Ludu No. 80 March 21, 1950 (1012 lines) Excerpts

PROTEST OF POLISH JOURNALISTS AGAINST
PERSECUTION OF GLESOS Domestic Despatch

The Chief Council of the Polish Journalists' Trade Union has sent a sharp protest to the Minister of Internal Affairs in the Athens government against persecution of the former chief editor of the paper: "Rizospastis", Manolis Glesos.

Manolis Glesos, an invincible fighter against fascism, was the man who, in 1941, pulled down the swastika hung on the Acropolis by Hitlerite troops.
Zycie Warszawy #80 March 21, 1950 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

WORLD YOUTH WEEK BEGINS TODAY Domestic Despatch

World Youth Week begins today. In the course of the week, Polish youth will manifest solidarity with democratic youth's fight for consolidation of peace throughout the world. On the eve of the week, meetings and parades took place in many towns.
Zycie Warszawy No. 80 March 21 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

CHURCH FUND REAL BENEFIT FOR CLERGY,
SAYS RECTOR GLISZCZYNSKI Domestic Despatch

Reverend Pawel Gliszczynski is rector of Tychnowy parish in Kwidzyn County. When asked to express his opinions on the law concerning the transfer of mortmain estates to the State, he did not hesitate in answering: "For our poor village parishes, the law is a real benefit".

"Did you not receive grants from the Bishop's Curia?"
 "We ask, "No!" Reverend P. Głuszczyński replied. - "The parish had to be self sufficient. That is why the news concerning establishment of the church fund was a cause of great joy for us, country priests. It is still further proof of the State's solicitude for the church."

The prolonged misunderstanding between the Episcopate and the Polish Government, is a cause of great sorrow and grief for us, the simple clergy. We received the news that Reverend Bishop Kowalski adopted a favorable attitude toward our People's Government, with great joy." (92 lines) Dziennik Baltycki March 19 #78 and others
 Excerpts

F O R E I G N

DISCLOSURES BY A BELGIAN NEWSPAPER
 CONCERNING ANGLO-SAXON INTELLIGENCE
 SERVICE. MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT ON
 ESPIONAGE IN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S COUNTRIES Foreign Despatch
 Brussels, (From our own correspondent)

A bourgeois newspaper in Belgium, "Le Soir", which is certainly not in sympathy with leftist movements, carries interesting particulars about the United States' and Great Britain's intelligence network.

The newspaper states that Great Britain has seven basic espionage organizations, directed by a special committee which is responsible to the Council of Ministers. The largest among these is the Department of Political Information (DIP).

Moreover, the British have organized a special espionage network, directing sabotage movements in democratic people's countries and an intelligence center for the Near East, with headquarters in Cairo.

"Le Soir" points out that "the cost of British espionage organizations, which employ more than 4,000 agents, amounts to \$ 56,000,000 per annum. \$10,000,000 have been allocated for espionage in the British budget, and this is only a part of the sums allocated for this purpose and concealed in other items of the budget."

According to "Le Soir", the Americans spend \$80,000,000 per annum on espionage, of which 10% is used to pay American agents in eastern European countries.

Apart from intelligence sections in the army and navy, the State Department is also engaged in espionage work and controls 21 information sections, whose range of activity embraces the whole world.

In addition, the Department of Justice, controlling the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Post Office Department, the Atomic Committee and special intelligence sections of the ECA (Economic Cooperation Administration) are engaged in espionage work. Zycie Warszawy #80 March 21 and others
 (45 lines) Verbatim

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PEOPLE'S MASSES WILL
PREVENT A NEW WAR
Stockholm (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

As already reported, Wojciech Ketrzynski, editor-in-chief of "Dzis i Jutro", delivered a speech at the plenary session of the Standing Committee of the World Congress of Peace Supporters in Stockholm.

He said, in part: "There are forces in the world which want a war. These forces would like to take advantage of existing differences of opinion for the purpose of unleashing a war. The forces I have in mind are imperialistic American circles which are exercising pressure on public opinion and making an attempt to yoke other nations under the pretext of the need for a war to defend "civilization". This is ignominious war blackmail. Should mankind pay with a war for every attempt to carry out reforms required by social justice or for colonial people's aspirations to become free?"

"All patriots in Poland, disregarding ideological differences between the Catholics and the Marxists, are united in their work with the object of reaching one and the same goal: peace for mankind and a better future. Believers and unbelievers are united in their constructive work for the happiness of our fatherland."

In conclusion Ketrzynski emphasized that, for the sake of the defense of mankind against total extermination, the entire Polish nation demands a ban on all atomic weapons and control of atomic energy production. "We strongly support", he said, "the resolution of Prof. Joliot-Curie. We demand an absolute ban on atomic weapons and on all weapons of mass destruction and we demand the establishment of thorough international control to assure that the ban is implemented. We shall regard as criminal every government which will use atomic weapons against any country."
Rzeczpospolita #80 March 21 (95 lines) Excerpts

SPECIAL POLISH DELEGATION
ARRIVES IN BERLIN.
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On March 20 a special Polish delegation arrived in Berlin for the purpose of taking the urn with the ashes of Julian Marchlewski to Poland.

The delegation was met at the Silesian Station by the Mayor of Democratic Berlin and member of the SED Political Bureau, Ebert, the Secretary of the Berlin Committee of SED, Jendretzky, members of the SED Political Bureau, Achsen and Olsner, and the Secretary General of the Helmuth von Gerlach Society, Bloch.

Representatives of Polish missions in Berlin headed by Ambassador Izydorczyk, chief of the Polish diplomatic missions, were also present at the station.
Zycie Warszawy #80 March 21 and others
(16 lines) Verbatim

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PISS XII ORDERS CARDINALS AND
NUNCIOS TO SUPPORT U.S. POLICY Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

The "Berliner Zeitung" has published a report from the German Press Agency in Rome that the Pope's message of March 17 contains a demand that all Cardinals, Nuncios and Vatican residents in European countries unreservedly support U.S. policy and that they influence governments and particularly Catholic party leaders in this direction.

The Pope's message suggests that the Catholic press be widely utilized for the propagation of U.S. policy. In view of this recommendation, a congress of Catholic journalists is to be held in Rome. A conference of European Catholic party leaders is also to take place there.

Quoting from reliable sources, the "Berliner Zeitung" states that the Pope's message is based on a secret agreement between the U.S. Government and the Vatican. Under this agreement, countries influenced by the U.S. are to be economically exploited by American monopolies; the Vatican being responsible for "spiritual leadership."

The Vatican is to participate in training American diplomats. On the other hand, priests are to undergo special courses to train them for espionage in Eastern Europe.
Rzeczpospolita #80 March 21 and others Verbatim (41 lines)

SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN HOLLAND
PRESENTS HIS LETTERS OF CREDENCE Foreign Despatch
The Hague (PAP)

The Soviet Ambassador in Holland, Zajcev has presented his letters of credence to Queen Juliana. Trybuna Ludu No.80 March 21
only

E C O N O M I C

PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT ON THE MARCH Domestic Despatch

Almost a year ago, on April 1st 1949, there were altogether only 40 agricultural production co-operatives. The succeeding months, till the end of 1949, brought steady, but rather slow progress in the numbers of co-operatives. On January 1st, 1950 there were 243 production co-operatives. From this date onward, the rate of progress increases almost daily. In January of this year 104 new co-operatives were established, in February 176 and in the first ten days of March, 126 new co-operatives were added; on March 10th 1950 the total number of production co-operatives was 694. These several hundred production co-operatives, existing in our country, fulfil a pioneering task, they constitute an example and encouragement for others. Two-month courses have recently been completed for 180 managers of production co-operatives and for 70 directors of State machinery centres.

We aim to reach a figure of 2,000 production co-operatives by the end of 1950; efficiently organised, prosperous and vigorous co-operatives. Zycie Warszawy No.80 March 21 and others Excerpts
(150 lines)

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GENERAL BREEDING STOCK AGENCY
ALDS POOR PEASANTS

Domestic Despatch

Trade in meat and in slaughter animals has been completely regulated but trade in stock-breeding animals has not been organized so far.

In order to ensure adequate prices to peasants for their stockbreeding animals, and to eliminate speculation and illicit trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform in February established a Central Agency for transactions in stockbreeding animals. The Agency will organize sales markets and act as intermediary in sale and purchase of those animals.

The Agency guarantees to peasants adequate prices for breeding stock. The Agency will sell thoroughbred animals, supplied by Government Estates, to production cooperatives, stockbreeding centers and to individual peasants. The Agency will also purchase surplus breeding animals in various provinces and will place them on Government estates, in order to improve the quality of livestock.
Rzeczpospolita No.80 March 21, 1950 only (63 lines) Excerpts

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS COMMENCED IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

In order to sum up the results of building work effected last year and to carry out a critical analysis of that work and outline its new forms for 1950, ~ 600 leading shockworkers, rationalizers and innovators, headed by Beliga, Trzcinski and Jaworski, and a number of construction foremen and managers of construction contracting concerns met at the Second National Conference of Construction Workers in Warsaw on March 20...

The assembled conferees resolved to address telegrams: to Daleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic, to the Central Committee of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party), to Jozef Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers, to Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the ZRZZ (Central Trade Union Council), to Konstanty Rokossowski, Marshal of Poland, and to Vice-Premier Hilary Minc, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

In these telegrams, the construction workers give assurances that they will make every effort to fulfil the six-year plan in their respective province.

"By increasing work efficiency", they state, "we wish to manifest our devotion to the great idea of Marxism-Leninism in the fight for a better future for the working class."

A program report was delivered by Citizen Kozlowski, member of the presidium of the Central Board of the Construction Workers' Trade Union.

Next to speak was Michal Krajewski, Construction Efficiency Inspector. He described in detail the development of competition in construction work.

Polska Zbrojna No.80 March 21, 1950 and others (64 lines) Excerpts

TRAINING ACTIVISTS IN TRADE UNION OF HEALTH
SERVICE EMPLOYEES Domestic Despatch

Being clearly aware of the tasks facing it under the six-year plan, the Health Service has not only fulfilled its duties in the past but it is continually endeavouring to render work more efficient and to exceed its norm to the largest extent possible.

In view of this, the Central Board of the Trade Union of Health Service Employees convoked a conference of instructors from entire Poland.

While discussing the building of socialism in Poland the Chairman, Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, pointed to the experiences of the Soviet Union and appealed to instructors to carry out their tasks.

In order to improve work methods, criticism and self-criticism should be applied broadly and a search for preventive methods should be carried on simultaneously.

It is also important to popularize mass participation among Health Service employees in solving economic problems in health establishments, by conducting economic conferences and mobilizing all workers for the fight against absenteeism and idleness. Rzeczpospolita No.80 March 21 and others (68 lines)

NEW CADRES OF INSTRUCTORS
FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND HYGIENE Domestic Despatch

A three-month training course for accident prevention and hygiene was recently concluded in Michalowice, near Jelenia Gora. Approximately one hundred fifty future work leaders and specialists in electric installations have graduated from the course, in which, besides general instruction, the following subjects were taught: accident prevention in construction of high tension lines, safety installation in workshops, first aid for electric current shocks. Lectures were given by electrotechnical engineers, physicians and accident prevention specialists, delegates by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Rzeczpospolita No.80 March 21 only (22 lines)

SOWING BEGINS Domestic Despatch

Owing to a rise in the temperature, which took place during the past few days, peasants in some parts of the country have already begun spring sowing.

The sowing of oats has been started in Wroclaw, Silesia, Krakow, Rzeszow and Lublin provinces and in some countries of Szczecin province.

The first to begin the sowing campaign were government estate combines, which were followed by production co-operatives and individual peasant farms.

Zycie Warszawy #80 March 21 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

STRIKE IN MELBOURNE Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

As reported from Sydney, the strike of 4,800 Melbourne tram workers is still continuing. It commenced more than three weeks ago. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 21 and others Verbatim (5 lines)

SECTION BRESOLUTION PASSED BY
LABORERS ON CHURCH ESTATES

Domestic despatch

After making an inventory of the "Polko" and "Maclejcw" church estates in Tczew county, in connection with their intended nationalization, the laborers employed on these estates passed a resolution, in which they express their deep gratitude to the Government for having submitted to the Sejm a bill for nationalization of mortmain estates.

"The People's Government", say the laborers, "has created opportunities for new life and creative work for us. We fully appreciate the importance of labor competition and, in response to Miner Markiewka's appeal, we have undertaken long term commitments and have decided to carry out the spring sowing this year within the established time limit and to cultivate all idle land. Moreover, we undertake to start preparing agricultural machines and implements for the harvesting campaign, immediately after having carried out the ploughing campaign. We shall also repair and renovate the laborers' club and make it ready for use by laborers, working on the Polko and Maciejow estates." Dziennik Baltycki #75 and others. March 16, 1950 Verbatim (30 lines)

THE "INTERNATIONAL" ARM OF WALL STREET. Lead Editorial

Poland has withdrawn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from International Monetary Fund because these institutions, operating as UN agencies, have become manifest and open-faced agencies of American imperialism.

Under the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the International Bank was to serve the purpose of reconstruction of the countries ravaged by fascism and of development of economically backward countries. It was to foster pacific reconstruction, pacific development and pacific international collaboration.

Instead, the activities of this bank boiled down to supplementing the Marshall plan, to promoting the expansion of American capital and to financing international reaction and colonial wars. The loans extended by the Bank helped in armaments and in the reconstruction of Western Germany's war potential. Tito drew funds from that Bank for keeping up the fascist regime in Yugoslavia, Holland - for fighting the people of Indonesia, France - for her "sordid war" in Vietnam. Other loans to Marshall countries amounted to mere consumption credits, having nothing in common with rehabilitation. As far as "economically backward countries" are concerned, the International Bank did its level best to thwart the development of its industries, indispensable for the consolidation of their independence. It is going out of its way to facilitate the economic and political subordination of these countries to the United States.

Poland acceded to this international institution in the belief that it would serve its proper purposes. It has turned out, however, that the International Bank neither did nor does act in the interest of reconstruction or development of countries which have fallen victim to Hitlerism. It has likewise turned out that far from being

an international institution, the Bank is a branch of Wall Street and of the Marshall plan, pure and simple, - a subsidiary depository of American imperialism, - a cold war instrument against countries it was to benefit.

This character of the Bank has been proved by its policy of discrimination against people's-democratic countries, including Poland, which, though fully entitled to aid, failed to receive any.

This did not in the slightest degree prevent the splendid reconstruction and development of our country by our own efforts and thanks to brotherly aid from the USSR and to friendly mutual cooperation with people's-democratic countries.

Poland cannot remain a member of an organization which not only fails to fulfil the task for which it had been created, but which also has become a tool of aggression of American imperialism, directed against the camp of peace.
Trybuna Ludu, #76 March 17, 1959. In full. (85 lines)

TEN RIALS - PRICE FOR A VOTE

Article

The second elections of the twelve delegates to Mejliss (Parliament) were held last month in Teheran. The abuses committed during these elections have surpassed even those committed during the first - nullified elections.

According to the papers "Dad", "Keszvar", "Setare", "Safir" and others, in many regional election committees, no identity cards were demanded of the voters and their names were not registered on casting the vote. Large groups of hired men, transported to the polling stations in the State and private buses and lorries, cast their votes several times, in the same or different constituencies, according to the directives of the masters. Voting was also done on the strength of false documents, identity cards of deceased people or else on the authority of any scrap of paper, devoid of all meaning.

In the suburbs of Teheran, according to Mosaddyk, the leader of the National Front, "election committees remained in the hands of the same people who organized the former cancelled elections."

Of the atmosphere prevailing during the election campaign, most significant was the sorrowful appeal of the same Mosaddyk, that the police should not allow bandits and adventurers inside polling stations, trying to interfere with the citizens' free exercise of their constitutional right to vote" (!)

Entreaties and appeals brought no results. The bandits and the adventurers showed up on a grand scale, and the voters remained mostly at home, refusing to be dragged into such "liberal" elections.

It must further be added, that the voters were mostly not authentic, since in the polling stations, (especially in the southern part of the town) a lively market of votes was in progress. Selling and buying, according to papers "Bachtare Emruz" and "Safir" fetched from 20 to 30 rials a vote. The buyers also paid in opium, charging one pinch of opium a vote.

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As a result of those "tricks", hundreds of ballot papers were found in constituencies, where only 10 to 15 votes were cast. In many constituencies the work was "mechanised", and not only ballot papers but whole ballot boxes were replaced.

The American influence has obviously penetrated deep into Iran. The electoral practice recalls in an unmistakable way the methods used by the overseas "bosses" and their "machines for voting". The only difference consisted in the fact that in Teheran, contrary to Kansas City, Chicago and Washington, the votes are bought not for dollars but for rials.

Wolnosc, # 57, March 12, 1950 (77 lines) Verbatim.

WE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH NEW ALBANIA. Domestic Despatch

The delegation, which took part in the recent Congress for Defence of Peace in Albania, has returned to Warsaw. General Wagróski described to press representatives his impressions of the delegates' sojourn in Albania:

"The Congress for Defence of Peace in Albania", he said, "was marked by mass participation by citizens and by a determined and militant atmosphere. Reports concerning achievements in the Soviet Union, the main support of the world peace camp, were greeted with great enthusiasm and were given an exceedingly warm reception. Following the Congress, which lasted two days, our delegates took part in mass meetings organised in Tiran, Durazzo and in the oil field of Kucowa. These meetings were characterized by a determined stand against the Greek monarch-fascists and the Tito clique.

"We were received", General Wagróski said, "with unusually sincere and natural hospitality. We had an opportunity to see that nation, brave and diligent, enthusiastically building its socialist industry and developing new co-operative forms of agricultural economy. We have become acquainted with the new Albania, a country which, owing to its geographical situation and the attitude of the people, constitutes a strong element in the camp of peace."

Wolnosc # 63 March 18, 1950 (36 lines) Verbatim
and others

STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISER ADMITS THE PEACEFUL CHARACTER OF SOVIET POLICY. Foreign

Moscow (PAP) "Novoye Vremia" published Leonidov's article, commenting on the recently published provocative article by George F. Kennan, former Director of the Political Planning Section of the US State Department.

Leonidov states that in his article Kennan had, contrary to his previous assertions, to admit the peaceful character of the Soviet Policy. To a question: "Do the Russians intend to start a war against us", Kennan gave a negative answer. He admitted that the Soviet Government was not interested in war and that the Soviet nation was engaged in strenuous peace work.

Kennan's assertion sounds interesting in view of the fact that during all the postwar years the aggressive policy of the United States was conducted by the

States, conducted by the State Department in accordance with Kennan's program, was based on a deceitful propaganda concerning the alleged danger threatening from the Soviet Union. That lie constitutes the only "basis" for the tremendous military budget approved by US Congress. Kennan declares now that the rumours about an intended Soviet aggression have nothing in common with the real state of affairs. In other words the former leading "planning specialist" for the American Foreign policy indirectly confirms the fact, that his patrons were and still are deceiving the American nation and world public opinion.
 Zycie Warszawy # 77, March 18, 1950 (40 lines) Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Domestic Despatch

A conference of a group of our scientists working on the history of international relations and diplomacy was held in the Polish Institute for International Affairs.

The following speakers participated in the discussion: Dean Piwarski, Lukasiewicz, Doruga, Maszkat, Reychman, Wereszycki, Lewak, Geiber and others. They submitted past studies in this field to sharp criticism and found it necessary to revise the formalist method applied in these studies so far, by overcoming the influence of bourgeois science, especially nationalistic ideology and its cosmopolitan principles. They stressed the necessity for a thorough change in the attitude towards Polish-German relations, especially advocated by Prof. Wereszycki.

A plan for joint study of the history of Polish foreign policy during the inter-war period and the history of relations between the Polish progressive camp and the progressive camps of other nations, treated as a sort of prehistorical study of the Polish people's democratic diplomacy was approved at the conference. It has been decided to lay special stress in the latter study on the revelation of Polish progressive and internationalistic traditions in international relations, and to bind research work in this field with actual needs in the political and educational sector.

As a result of the discussion it was decided to convoke a session in April with lectures providing a basis for long-range studies under the six-year plan for scientific work.
 Kurier Codzienny # 78, March 19, 1950 (53 lines) Verbatim

FIFTY SEVEN BUSES FOR WARSAW BEFORE END OF 1950. Domestic Despatch

As we announced recently, the Ministry of Administration, having revised the number of vehicles serving under the Municipal Communication Establishment, decided to allocate forty additional "Mavag" buses to Warsaw. Some of them are already running in Praga, in place of withdrawn vehicles. The capital has now 32 "Mavag" buses; another eight are on their way to Warsaw, and their arrival is expected in the next few days. At the same time, Hungarian factories have signalled completion of seven new buses. By the end of March, there will be forty seven buses, of which forty will operate. The remainder, on completion of all formalities and technical examination will go into service in April. Till the end of the year, the Municipal Communication Establishment will receive a further ten buses. Altogether then, Warsaw will have fifty seven "Mavag" buses in 1950.
 Rzeczpospolita # 78, March 19, 1950, (24 lines) Verbatim

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MADE IN ENGLAND
(verses)

I often see a lady who goes crazy as soon as she finds herself by chance in the company of an Englishman.

His company means "society" and, naturally, the lady shows off her "accomplishments" as best she can.

The little darling speaks "nglish, only English, at the top of her voice, of course; and what awful English, and with what loud laughter, to boot.

She is enraptured, she casts glances round the room, she wants to be charming, she is coquettish and she smokes no other cigarettes but Pall Mall.

But God forbid that the lady should not be in "society" but among ordinary Poles - what tantrums then, what attacks on everything. She finds rightaway that everything is bad. Excuse me, Madam, isn't it so?

It is enough for him to be "made in England", it is enough for him to be "made in America", in a word to come from the "West", and the lady goes crazy.

He does not notice her own countrymen, she does not want to know them. For her - the Corps Diplomatique, the night club every night, the garconniere, the silliest possible mug and a Buick.

And may I venture a timid question: how long will all this go on?

We have men "made in Poland" and they are already known in the world. For us my dear lady, it is not an Englishman, not a Yankee that is a model.

Kurjer Codzienny #73 March 14, 1950 (32 lines) Verbatim

IMPRISONMENT FOR DISHONEST EMPLOYEES FOR
ABUSES IN SELLING TEXTILES Domestic Despatch

Severe prison sentences continue to be given for abuses in textile trade.

The Appeal Court in Rzeszow, has sentenced the manager of the wholesale store branch of the Central Textile Agency in Gorlice, Adam Janik, to six years' imprisonment, and the employee of the same store, Stanislaw Rabczak, to four years' imprisonment, both charged with abuses connected with distribution of textiles. A sentence of three years imprisonment and 50,000 zlotys fine, was passed on Jan Kantor the manager of Central Textile Agency shop in Debica.

The Regional Court in Siedlce has passed a prison sentence on Jadwiga Stankiewicz, a shop assistant in the co-operative "Lesnik Poleski", who issuing suit lengths to clothing coupon bearers, instead of three metres, used to give them from ten to sixty centimetres less, intending to appropriate the resulting "surplus" of 75 metres.

Kazimierz Danielak, the manager, and Euzebiusz Getler, the store keeper of the Flax Selling Bureau in Chlmno, received sentences of two years and half and eighteen months respectively, for selling merchandise at a higher price. Marian Fortura, the manager of the Central Textile Agency wholesale store in Dochnia, was given one year's imprisonment for the same offence.

The workers of the Warsaw Consumers Co-operative: Maksymilian Truszczyński,yszard Wysocki, Stefan Pszczolkowski, Stanisław Buszyński and Bronisław Klimaczak, were sentenced to four years' imprisonment for selling merchandise intended for working people to private merchants.
Rzeczpospolita #78 March 19, 1950 (44 lines) Verbatim

U.S. RADIO A POISONED SOURCE
OF PROPAGANDA Article

Like every other branch of capitalist industry, the radio in the United States is concentrated in the hands of a few multimillionaires.

Out of 1,000 existing broadcasting stations, 800 are a monopolistic domain controlled by four powerful broadcasting companies.

Out of these four, however, two are almost entirely dominating the air. On the eve of the war, the National Broadcasting system had 1,110,000 Watts at its disposal, and the "Columbia" concern 462,000 Watts, while the combined power of all the other broadcasting stations amounted to a mere 400,000 Watts....

In America, the radio belongs to capitalists, and the latter wield political control over it....

A group of big broadcasting and advertizing monopolies fixes the programs of broadcasts, employs a team of people for their montage, buys and bribes artists, writers and journalists, and decides as to whom broadcasting stations should refuse the microphone.

In the hands of American millionaires, the radio is a megaphone for casting calumnies against the progressive democratic movement of people's masses, - an instrument for furthering imperialist policy, - a medium for spiritual stultification of the broad workers' masses.....

As attested by Americans themselves, 95 percent of broadcasts for American audiences have advertizing or religious topics for their subject, besides all kinds of criminal gangster stories....

Thus, it should not be wondered at that the American population reveals an appalling ignorance of the United State's domestic and foreign policy....

Turning the nation into a submissive tool of imperialist policy and hiding from it carefully the predatory aggression plans and the reactionary internal and foreign policy, - are among the chief tasks of the entire propaganda machine set up by American monopolies....

Such is the true aspect of freedom of thought in a country ruled by the bourgeoisie, - a class doomed to perdition. Nevertheless, in spite of reactionary terrorism and persecution, the democratic forces in the United States are growing and consoli-

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ating in conjunction with the forces of progress and democracy in other countries. And there is no power capable, in these days, of holding back the great emancipation movement of the labor world, fighting against imperialism for freedom, true democracy and socialism.

Wola Ludu No.78 March 19, 1950 162 lines - excerpts

SEVERANCE OF THE SAAR Article

The recently concluded negotiations between the French government and the Saar "Government" resulted in the severance of the Saar from Germany, the establishment of a colonial order under the pretext of granting political "autonomy" and the integration of this "autonomous" body into the sphere of Marshallized French economy.

This move was effected with the approval of the United States and Great Britain, which have thus committed brutal violation of the quadri-partite agreement between the big powers concerning the German problem.

Under the impact of the indignation, which swept through Germany on news of the annexation of the Saar, even the Western German "Government" felt compelled to announce a protest. What is particularly comic is that the chief of this "government", Adenauer referred to the Potsdam resolutions, as if forgetful that the partition of Germany and the creation of the western German state constitute an obvious violation of these resolutions.

Adenauer's move met with the approval of his bosses, who are pursuing a dirty and hypocritical policy with regard to the Saar. On the one hand they approve the integration of the Saar, passing into France, while on the other they are instigating the puppet Bonn government, in order to stalemate France and render her submissive to their demands.

The government of the German Democratic Republic has vigorously condemned this new act of violence infringing the Potsdam resolutions, which should have been decisive in determining the future of Germany.

At a pre-election meeting on March 10 Vice-Premier Molotov said:

"The separatist moves of the U.S. England and France have led first to the splitting of Germany and then to further partition of the western state by severance of the Saar and the separation of the industrial Ruhr Basin. Such policy can end only in a scandalous fiasco."

Wola Ludu #76 March 17, 1950 Verbatim (60 lines)

PROGRESS

One of the facts illustrating the advances made by "American culture" in Marshallized France is the proposal of the French Ministry of Finance to close down the comic Opera and the French Comedy in Paris, which are amongst the most famous theaters in the world.

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In the way of compensation the reactionary French press has promised to import more gramophone records and transmit more American broadcasts.

The conclusion is that the progress of American "culture" is tantamount to the progressive paralysis of the ancient French culture.

Express "Wieczorny" #78 March 19, Verbatim (20 lines)

VOICES OF AMERICA AGAINST POLISH PRIESTS Article

The broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and of its Madrid and Vatican echoes are simply choking with insults and slanders directed against the people's regime in Poland. Of course "Caritas" is now on the agenda and also the law concerning the nationalisation of mortmain estates and the establishment of the Church Fund.

Certain high-ranking dignitaries of the Church hierarchy in Poland and their closest associates have always manifested a special sensitiveness for earthly goods and prosperous living. They cannot become easily reconciled to the fact that "Caritas" will no longer replenish Bishop's larders and cellars, and no longer support impoverished Counts and speculators but will serve the needy; they cannot easily reconcile themselves to the fact that extensive Church estates will no longer fatten Bishop's palaces but will serve the needs of parish rectors and of the Church. The abuses, discovered in "Caritas" administration aroused the universal indignation of the broad circles of the Polish clergy, especially amongst parish priests and deans. Possibly Primate Wyszyński did not want a State supervision of "Caritas" and Cardinal Sapieha, the Chairman of the "Caritas" National Council manifested his indignation at such supervision, yet the fact remains that the priests, who were working in "Caritas" administration, who know their parishioners' needs, and who honestly desire their welfare, have received with a feeling of relief and satisfaction the news concerning the clearing of the Augean stable in the "Caritas" Association. Parish priests know better than anyone else that the administration of Bishops' estates was very wasteful and chaotic.

No wonder that the patrons of the "Voice of America" are shocked. They realise that the foundations of their fraudulent spiritual rule are being undermined because the lower, honest and patriotic Catholic clergy in Poland have joined the people. The "Voices of America" in New York, Madrid and in the Vatican are therefore raging and pouring forth venomous slanders and invectives against patriotic Polish priests. We know these voices well. To them, to the New York bankers, to Madrid murderers of Basque priests, to the Vatican protector of German imperialists - the following persons were good and noble: Father Lorek, who headed an underground band in its murderous action; Father Samulski, a Gestapo agent; Father Sapota, a spy of a foreign Intelligence Service; Father Szetela, who assaulted young girls, and persons of that type. In the opinion of the reactionary section of the Catholic hierarchy in Poland and in the opinion of its foreign instigators, patriotic priests deserve condemnation because they are devoted to the people. And the people are feared and hated by reactionaries, just as the devil hates holy water. Those endeavours and that fraud are miserable. No one will be deluded by them in Poland. The faithful know their shepherds and know how to segregate grain from the husk. Polska Zbrojna March 18 Excerpts (193 lines)

ANNEX:

Excerpts from book entitled:
"Poland and the modern world;
a book for school use", -

published by the "State Schoolbook
Publishing Establishments", -

approved for school use by circular of the
Ministry of Education, No. VI Oc - 2476 - 49,
of September 2, 1949, - and

printed in 300,000 copies.

PART TWO

Poland between the two wars.

Chapter Six

Who ruled Poland?

Poland before September 1939 was ruled by factory owners, bankers and land barons, all mutually bound by ties of common interests. Industrials founded banks, while bankers, reciprocally, subordinated industrial establishments to themselves, and, moreover, not only individual factories, but, oftentimes, whole cartels and syndicates. Coal barons held rights over hunting areas while counts and princes, - owners of scores of farmsteads, - were joint owners of banks and industrial establishments. A handful of men dominating the country's entire economic and political life made up the Polish financial oligarchy.

The industrials were organized. Mines, foundries and sugar mills combined into powerful industrial associations: cartels and syndicates. Under the Sanacja (Pilsudski's followers' regime), their number increased from 40 to 274. Cartels and syndicates were the determining factor in the country's economic life, seized the control of entire branches of industry, dictated wages to workmen and sales terms to purchasers of commodities, and raised prices. In order to force prices up artificially, they sought to reduce the amount of commodities, and limited production.

Poverty was growing among factory workers. Proletarians built mansions for capitalists, whilst dwelling themselves in squalid rented lodgings, unrenovated for years...

In England, Polish sugar was fed to hogs, while in Poland it was stinted to children, because the sugar cartel sold it on the home market for five times the price it fetched abroad. Profits secured owing to high prices on the home market enabled producers to sell Polish goods cheaply on foreign markets....

Hundreds of thousands of unemployed wandered about in hopeless search of work. The cartels' economic policy was based on drawing profits from the penury of fellow-citizens.

Conditions were no better in rural areas. The peasants were soon to feel upon their own skins the consequences of Pilsudski's bargaining with factory owners and land barons....

The peasant tilled his soil with the help of an emancipated nag, he mowed his grain with a sickle or scythe and threshed it with flails. The most rudimentary agricultural machines, such as horse-driven mowers and threshers, were to be met with on the farmsteads of wealthy peasants (kulaks) or on agricultural estates owned by the gentry....

At the same time, in order to secure funds for living in a big way, the majority of large estate owners felled forests, exhausted the soil and employed spoliatory methods of agricultural economy, incompatible with the interests of the nation. Big landowners squandered their enormous incomes in their Warsaw palaces or abroad....

(A further instalment will be attached to a future issue of the Summary.)

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Wednesday, March 22, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

"PEASANT AFFAIRS, SOCIAL-POLITICAL ORGAN
OF UNITED PEASANT PARTY. Domestic Despatch

The first issue of a new periodical: "Peasant Affairs",
a bi-monthly magazine, the chief social-political organ of the
United Peasant Party, has appeared recently.

The objective of "Peasant Affairs" is "to aid the broad masses
of peasant activists, principally United Peasant Party activists,
in their struggle for a better future for poor and middle-class
peasants."

Zycie Warszawy No. 81 March 22, 1950 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

THE Odra AND Nysa BORDER IS A BORDER
OF PEACE FOR GERMAN WORKERS Domestic Despatch

On March 21 the Chairman of the Polish Trade Union of
Clothing Industry Workers, Kowalski, left for Berlin to
participate in the third conference of the German Clothing Workers'
Trade Union of the German Democratic Republic.

The German trade unionists wrote in their invitation: "We take
this occasion to declare that, for us, the Odra and Nysa border is
a border of peace and a bridge for understanding, leading to the
maintenance of peace.

"If Anglo-American imperialists ever dare to touch this
border then, together with the whole working class, we shall
stand in their way, we shall defend our friendly relations and
world peace with our blood and our life."

Rzeczpospolita #81 March 22 and others Verbatim (19 lines)

RETURN OF POLISH DELEGATION FROM STOCKHOLM Domestic Despatch

The Polish delegation, which participated in the conference
of the extended plenum of the Standing Committee of the World
Congress for Defence of Peace, returned from Stockholm to Warsaw
on March 21st. Polska Zbrojna #81 March 22, 1950 and others
(29 lines) Excerpts

RESULTS OF WORK COMPETITION UNDERTAKEN IN
CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH WEEK Domestic Despatch

On the first day of International Youth Week, multitudes of
Warsaw youth attended film showings and numerous festive parties

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held in ZMP (Polish Youth Association) recreation centers, schools, SP (Service for Poland) centers and factories.

Reports continue to come in from all over the country concerning pledges undertaken by labor, college and school youth in honor of Youth Week. By acceding to the nation-wide long-range competition and by results achieved in production and schoolwork, youth wishes to manifest its contribution to the world-wide fight for peace consolidation and for the young generation's happy future....

Recently, ZMP members from among students of the Administrative and Commercial Junior College at Suwalki pledged themselves to improve their progress in schoolwork and extend ideological training, based on Marxist-Leninist doctrines.

Kurjer Codzienny No.81 March 22, 1950 only Excerpts (56 lines)

INFORMATION CENTRES OF THE USSR Domestic Despatch

Information centres of the USSR exist in the Silesia Dabrowa Province area, in the towns of Gliwice, Morzow, Swietochlowice, Tarnowskie Gory, Kluczbork and Bedzin. There are libraries and reading rooms, where daily and periodical Soviet papers, dealing with Soviet literature, art and science are available. The information centres are there to supply the people with universal and exhaustive information about the Soviet Union and to make Soviet literature available to rationalizers, scientists and students. The Information Centres inform the people of the progressive role of the USSR's international policy. Courses in the Russian language have been organized in the Centres, also lectures, talks etc. are taking place there regularly. The Information Centre in Gliwice conducts three and six-month courses in the Russian language.

Wolnosc #65 March 22, 1950 only (84 lines) Excerpts

"CARITAS" APPEAL TO KRAKOW RESIDENTS Domestic Despatch

In connection with the changes, which have occurred in the "Caritas" organisation, the population does not always realise the fact that all "Caritas" agencies and institutions are continuing their existence and work, and, what is most important, still have great needs.

The following establishments are under "Caritas" care in the Krakow Archdiocese:

34 educational institutions (children's homes, hostels, children's boarding houses) for more than 2,000 children, including 700 orphans;

19 charitable establishments (old people's homes and shelters) with 1,400 inmates;

2 special institutions for 168 mentally deficient and neglected children.

2 anti-tubercular sanatoria for 423 patients per annum;

3 preventoria for juveniles;

A Mother and Child Home, in which 35 children and 20 mothers and expectant mothers are living at present;

127 kindergartens with more than 7,000 pupils;

6 recreation centres for 600 children;

17 popular kitchens (canteens);

"Caritas Academica."

The above list illustrates current needs. The public should realise this and prove its generosity for objectives which are dear to all of us. Contributions may be sent to "Caritas" bureaus in Krakow, or by PKO (Postal Savings Bank) cheque, account No.IV-862.

On March 26 "Caritas" will organize a collection throughout Poland. The collected funds will be fully used for Easter gift parcels for the most needy. Everyone should donate even the smallest sum for this purpose.

Dziennik Polski #80 March 22, 1950 only (49 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

POLISH PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IS CONSISTENTLY PURSUING A POLICY OF PEACE.
STATEMENT BY VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL, CWIK, AT MEETING IN SWEDEN.
Stockholm (PAP)

At the invitation of the Swedish Committee of Peace Defenders, the Vice Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Tadeusz Cwik, made a speech at a great meeting in Avesta, center of the Swedish metallurgical industry.

He said, inter alia: "Our people's government is consistently pursuing a foreign policy based on perpetuation of peace and it does not and will not approve of any other policy, for the very reason that it is a people's government."

"On this matter, as well as on many others, there is no controversy between the working class and the government, as occurs in increasingly sharper form in capitalistic countries, particularly, in France and in Italy.

"For American imperialists, incapable of foregoing class egotism for parasites, any weapon is suitable to fight the progressive forces of mankind. They hold slander and the policeman's club, mercenary press and expeditionary corps, economic pressure and atomic hydrogen blackmail in equal esteem."

Rzeczpospolita #81 March 22 and others Excerpts (60 lines)

RESIGNATION OF IRANIAN GOVERNMENT Foreign Despatch
London, March 19 (TASS)

The Reuter Agency Correspondent reports from Teheran that the Iranian Government, headed by Mohamed Sajed, has submitted its resignation today.

The Shah has approached Sajeda with the request to continue in office until a new government is formed.
Wolnosc March 22, 1950 #65 only
Verbatim
(8 lines)

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PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE FOR HELSINKI. Foreign Despatch

Stockholm. (PAP). - A delegation of the World Congress of Peace Defenders left for Helsinki on Monday, March 20. The delegation, which includes L. Kruczkowski, will submit an appeal from the Congress of Peace Defenders to the Finnish parliament.
Kurier Codzienny No. 81 and others, March 22, 1950 (8 lines) In full

Prof. Bernal's Lecture.

Foreign Despatch

London. (PAP). The well known savant prof. Bernal gave a lecture on "Marx and Science". Prof. Bernal spoke amongst other things about the role of science in the USSR, and he emphasised the complete support of the Soviet Government for Science, and the close link of science with the people in the Soviet Union.

The speaker branded at the same time, the limitation of the freedom of science in capitalist countries.

Trybuna Ludu, # 81 only March 22, 1950 Verbatim

FOURTEEN SPIES AND TERRORISTS ON TRIAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Foreign Despatch

Prague. (PAP). The trial of a group of fourteen spies of Foreign Intelligence Services, terrorists, traitors and murderers, has begun in Kodomin. Several dependants, including Vetaiska and Becka, were conducting espionage and terrorism in Czechoslovakia on orders of the American intelligence service and of French and Vatican espionage organs.

The defendants conducted diversionist, espionage and terroristic activities, directed against people's democratic Czechoslovakia, in close contact with reactionary representatives of the Catholic clergy. The spies and terrorists were actively aided by the Catholic priest, Porizek, who is a dependant in the trial.
Zycie Warszawy # 81 and others. March 22, 1950 (19 lines) Verbatim

JOURNEYS OF AN AMERICAN GENERAL
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The TASS Agency reports from Teheran: In local circles the arrival of the American army Chief of Staff, Gen. Collins, is expected. According to the daily "Ettelaat" he is now touring in Near East and Middle East countries, and has already visited Greece and Egypt.

The periodical Ettelaate "Heftegi" emphasizes that the arrival of Collins is connected with the problem of increasing military "Aid" for Iran. The periodical "Tehrane Mosavvar" reports that Collins will stay in Teheran about a week and will discuss "different military problems" with Iranian Generals. The "Ettelaate Heftegi" also writes that the arrival in Teheran of a U.S. Official from the Department of State, McDermott, at present staying in Cairo, is expected.
Glos Wielkopolski # 83, March 22, 1950. (26 lines) Verbatim

PEACE CONFERENCE IN MARYLAND.

Foreign Despatch

New York (PAP). - As reported by the "Daily Worker", a conference in defence of peace, held in the State of Maryland, passed a resolution urging an immediate ban on atomic weapons and commencement of direct

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negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, with a view to settling existing divergences. The chief speaker at the conference was Dr. Philip Morrison, the well-known physicist. He stated that the American nation should compel its political leaders to seek an agreement with the Soviet Union.
Kurier Codzienny # 81, and others March 22, 1950 (15 lines) In full.

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM HAS DECIDED TO REASCEND THE THRONE.
Foreign Despatch

Brussels. (PAP). Despite the results of the referendum, King Leopold has decided to reascend the throne, after reassuring himself by a telephone conversation with the Catholic Minister of the Interior, De Vleeschauwer, that strong detachments of military police will watch over his safety.

In a declaration sent to Premier Eyskens and to the speaker of Parliament, the King has demanded convocation of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate in joint session for abolishment of the law establishing the regency.

The Communist Party issued an appeal for a general strike in order to prevent the King's return. Strikes of a warning character have begun in factories, mines, banks, etc. The situation in Belgium is tense. Zycie Warszawy # 81 and others, March 22, 1950 (22 lines) Verbatim.

SECRET CONFERENCE IN CANADA.
Ottawa, March 19. (TASS). Foreign Despatch

Reporting on the secret conference, now proceeding in Ottawa, the local paper, "Journal", emphasizes that American English and Canadian "Experts" in bacteriology, chemistry, radar equipment as well as persons especially acquainted with Arctic problems, are participating.
Wolnosc # 65 and others. March 22, 1950 (8 lines) Verbatim.

ALLIANCE WITH USSR AND DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S COUNTRIES IS A BASIS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN POLICY. VICE PREMIER SIROKY'S STATEMENT.
Prague, PAP Foreign Despatch

In his speech at a meeting of the Budgetary Committee in the National Assembly, Vice-Premier Siroky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, analyzed the international situation and outlined the guiding principles for Czechoslovak foreign policy.

He said, in part: "The object of our foreign policy and of our people is to frustrate the imperialists' war plans by consolidating and strengthening our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, which heads and directs the peace camp. The object of our policy is to strengthen and tighten the bonds of friendship and alliance with all people's democratic countries. We also propose to support, with equal energy, all forces of progress and peace in the international arena, to thwart all efforts of imperialistic aggressors and to unmask their plans levelled against peace.

"The Vatican and the high church hierarchy in Czechoslovakia are making attempts to take advantage of the religious feelings of our people, in order to serve the vile ends of capitalist reaction. It is understandable that the Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak nation are determined to prevent such interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs."

Trybuna Ludu # 81 and others, March 22, 1950. (70 lines) Excerpts

APPEAL FOR BAN ON ATOMIC WEAPONS.
CONVOCAATION OF SECOND WORLD PEACE DEFENDERS'
CONGRESS. RESOLUTIONS OF STOCKHOLM SESSION. Foreign Despatch

Stockholm. (PAP). Two appeals have been issued by the Standing Committee of the World Peace Defenders' Congress. We publish their text in full:
Appeal for ban on atomic weapons:

We demand an unconditional ban on atomic weapons, as a weapon of aggression and of mass destruction, and we demand establishment of close international supervision over fulfilment of this ban.

We shall consider as war criminals any Government, which will first use atomic weapon against any country.

We call upon all people of good will in the world to sign this appeal.

Appeal for convocation of a second World Peace Defenders' Congress

We propose that all persons of good will appoint representatives to the Second World Peace Defenders' Congress, to take place in the fourth quarter of 1950 in Italy.

We appeal to all social and religion groups, to cultural leaders and to all honest persons, irrespective of their opinion concerning the present tension in international relations, who are alarmed by it and desire to restore peaceful relations among nations.

As a basis for reaching an agreement, we propose a ban on atomic weapon and a condemnation of the Government which will first use atomic weapons.

Zycie Warszawy No.81 and others, March 22, 1950. Verbatim (41 lines)

E C O N O M I C

SUMMARY TRIALS FOR SPECULATION IN TEXTILES.
SHARP MEASURES AGAINST BLACK MARKET OPERATORS. Domestic Despatch

A systematic campaign by regional delegations of the Special Commission against speculators, hoarding textiles and selling them on the black market, is being conducted throughout the country. Serious cases of speculation are referred to Courts of Appeal for trial according to summary procedure.

Several cases of large scale speculation, which are now being investigated by regional delegations of the Special Commission, will shortly be tried in the Courts according to summary procedure. Minor cases are being examined by the Special Commission, which punishes violators by placing them in labor camps and by heavy fines. Zycie Warszawy No.81, and others. March 22, 1950 (160 lines) Excerpts.

MARINE TERMINAL IN SZCZECIN NEARING COMPLETION. Domestic Despatch

Szczecin. (From our own correspondent). Construction of the marine terminal in Szczecin on Boleslaw Chrobry Boulevard is proceeding rapidly. The large building of the marine terminal for coastal services will have a modern waiting room, a room for mothers and children, a dispensary, a snack bar and booking offices.

-/-

The high speed of construction work is a direct outcome of workers' commitments in response to miner Markiewka's appeal. It is expected that the new terminal will be available for passenger traffic by May 1st, 1950.
Zycie Warszawy #81. March 22, 1950 only (16 lines) Verbatim

BENELUX FAILS.

Foreign Despatch

The Hague. (PAP). As reported by the press, the most recent conference of Benelux countries failed to solve even one controversial problem. Even ruling circles admit that Benelux, which was created on orders from American monopolists, has failed completely. The Dutch Minister of Agriculture Mansholt, stated that "Benelux has brought nothing but trouble". He also asserted that Dutch agriculture is now in a critical period.
Rzeczpospolita # 81 only, March 22, 1950. (15 lines) Verbatim

FILM FUND.

Domestic Despatch

A new institution, the "Film Fund", is to be created shortly under the direction of the General Management of Film Polski (Polish Film).

The fund is intended to support Polish educational, documentary and entertainment film production, with a view to popularizing culture and art. It will also be used for developing the network of cinemas in villages and worker settlements.

The money for the fund is to come from a part of the price of cinema tickets. It will amount to 40% of the price.
Rzeczpospolita # 81 and others. March 22, 1950 (15 lines) Verbatim

END OF SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF BUILDING INDUSTRY

Domestic Despatch

The Second National Conference of the Building Industry ended yesterday.

All speakers were unanimously in favor of popularization of new socialist work methods and their application on a mass scale. The Second National Conference of the Building Industry showed clearly that our building industry is mature for mechanization, the assembly line system and conversion into modern, socialist building production.

"The turning point in the building industry, which came into view last year as a result of development of social labor competition and the innovation movement, revolutionized our building technique", said Comrade Kozlowski, representative of the Central Leadership of the Builders' Trade Union.

When discussing individual forms of labor competition, the representative of the Building Industry Workers' Trade Union pointed out that, in organizing labor competition, we should draw on the source of Soviet experience more than heretofore.

Turning to methods of work, which will be used this year, the speaker stated that it was necessary to introduce a Soviet method

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into our building industry, consisting of finishing a building inside simultaneously with the construction of walls and ceilings. This method of construction may shorten by one third the time needed for making a building ready for use, as compared with the period of time needed heretofore.
Trybuna Ludu #81 March 22 and others (450 lines) Excerpts

NEGATIVE RESULTS OF DEVALUATION
OF AUSTRIAN SHILLING

Domestic Despatch

As a result of devaluation of the Austrian shilling last November, prices of food and industrial articles have risen in Austria.

Prices have risen 21% on the average but, in certain cases, the rise amounts to almost 100%. Unemployment has also increased. According to official figures, the number of unemployed increased by 70,000 since December.
Slowo Powszechne No. 81 March 22 only (13 lines) Verbatim

726 PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES INCLUDES
17,433 FARMSTEADS WITH AN AREA OF
152,5000 HECTARES.
204 FARMS JOINED IN MARCH

Domestic Despatch

During the first decade in March, the "Peasant Self-Help" Central Agricultural Cooperative Agency registered 126 and during the second decade 78 new collective farms. The total number of production cooperatives increased by March 20 to 726, embracing 17,433 peasant farmsteads with a total area of 152,000 hectares.

The newly established production cooperatives are prosperous farms. They are beginning collective farming in conditions guaranteeing successful development. Many farmsteads in various villages are joining production cooperatives, contributing, besides land, machinery, horses, livestock, quantities of sowing seed and fodder.

Of a total membership in production cooperatives, amounting to approximately 21,600 persons, 3,700 are women.
Zycie Warszawy No. 81 March 22, 1950 and others
(54 lines) Excerpts

SEA AND COAST

Domestic Despatch

The Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade has commenced the organization of a marine department, with its seat in Gdynia. An organizational meeting was held in Gdynia with participation of the Chairman of the Chamber, Dr. Ludwik Grossfeld.

Under the six-year plan, freight traffic on the Odra will increase annually simultaneously with the growing number of barges and tug-boats.

Plans provide for movement of 1,500,000 tons of coal, ores, and agricultural products in the last year of the six-year plan.
Rzeczpospolita #81 March 22, Verbatim (15 lines) only

~~SECRET~~**"NON-FLYING SAUCERS"**

Article

Truman and Acheson are indefatigable in describing their splendid plans for what is supposed to be "aid" to poor Europe and "backward" colonial countries while at the same time the American press publishes gloomy reports about the fate of American citizens.

For instance, the railway police in the state of Washington recently found in an empty coach an unemployed man with frozen feet and completely exhausted for lack of food.

The New York Herald Tribune reports about horrible conditions prevailing in a camp for unemployed farm laborers in Phoenix, Arizona. These laborers and their families are starving. The United Press Agency quotes the report of a police officer, John Thomson, who found more than 100 starving children lying with swollen bellies in dingy, lice-infested barracks. At the time of his inspection some of the children had gone without food for 10 days.

And at the same time 1,360,000 tons of potatoes were destroyed in American at the behest of the Minister of Agriculture as a surplus which the Government was unable to sell. Potatoes were sprinkled with a special poisonous and smelly preparation to make them unedible, and were then sent back to farmers who had supplied them. The cost of poisoning and forwarding potatoes amounted to \$2 per sack and to be sure this operation brought a handsome profit to some enterprising capitalist firm.

The number of unemployed or partly employed in the United States already approaches the figure of 18,000,000. The facts revealed by the American press lift only a small corner of the "curtain of lies" used by the U.S. Government to conceal the tragedy of the American working masses.

The American nation pays dearly for billions of dollars thrown away by American imperialists on armaments and mad ravings about the "super-bomb". Reactionary propaganda is doing its best to stun American masses with nonsense about "flying saucers" while at the same time a steadily increasing number of American citizens find on their tables.. ordinary, but empty saucers.

Trybuna Ludu & 77 March 18, 1950 (75 lines) Verbatim.

"REEDUCATION" A L'AMERICAINE.

Article

As follows from American press reports, the American State Department has set itself the task of turning Trizonian Germans into people "reasoning according to western ways". For the realization of this lofty task, special funds have been assigned to Mc Cloy, the American high commissioner in Germany. Additional funds amounting to no less than 50,000,000 dollars, were allocated for the reeducation of Germans out of funds appropriated under the Marshall plan.

In what spirit the Germans are to be "reeducated", has become perfectly clear after the first practical step had been taken by their "educators". Out of the special fund, Mc Cloy promptly forked out a cool 5,000,000 dollars for the use of... an espionage organization established in Western Germany with the approval of Adenauer and other "ministers" of the Western-German state.

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Thus Mc Cloy demonstrated unequivocally, what American reactionaries have in mind when they refer to "people reasoning according to western methods".

Wolnosz No.64, March 20, 1950 (27 Lines) In full

UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRIA.

Foreign Despatch

Vienna (Polish Press Agency) At yesterday's meeting of the Allied Control Commission, the Soviet High Commissioner, General Swiridov discussed the problem of the constantly growing unemployment in Austria. According to the official data, the number of unemployed in Austria increased from 62,575 in October 1949 to 195,000 on February 15th 1950. The present state of unemployment in Austria is four times greater than in the same period in 1948.

The USSR representative declared that the unemployment in Austria is not seasonal in character, because it is also increasing in such departments as the metal industry, the textile or leather industry. The building works planned by the State can not guarantee full employment. The Soviet representative put forward a proposal, that the Control Council should demand a plan for the liquidation of the unemployment by the Austrian Government. The representatives of the Western Powers rejected the Soviet proposal.

General Swiridov declared, that the Soviet occupation authorities could not on any account agree to such indifference to the fate of hundreds of thousands of the unemployed working people, exhibited by the representatives of Western Powers.

Slowo Powszechna, #79, March 20, 1950 (35 lines) Verbatim

RIVALRY OF HENCHMEN IN ATHENS.

Article

In Greece, that Majdanek and Oswiecim type State, parliamentary elections were held on March 5th, This date had been fixed by the American ambassador in Athens, Grady.

The entire preparations for the "elections" are best qualified by the word "comedy". But this word can not be applied to the country, where people's blood is flowing in torrents, where people are tortured, where a whole island - Makronisos has been transformed into a human shambles.

The monarcho-fascists transformed Greece into a great camp of misery and lawlessness. The bony fingers of famine are encircling the throat of the nation. Crops are not growing on thousands of hectares of arable land - they were not sown. The Ministry of National Economy and Supplies announces: price increase of bread is envisaged...

The whole "election campaign" was reminiscent of a fight of venomous spiders in a pot. A hundred and ten "parties" sprung up in the country, bickering among themselves for governmental posts. Each little group of traitors, former nazis, collaborationists of all size and shapes, called themselves "parties". The progressive parties representing the working masses did not participate in the elections. The Communist Agrarian, Radical-Republican Parties and the Democratic Union, have been declared illegal.

It is known that nothing will change the situation, if as a result of the elections the power is assumed by Tsaldaris, Gronatas, Venizelos or yet another man.

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All of them are servants of the same master.

In the concentration camps in Makrinosos, 19,000 Greeks are now at the point of death. Other islands compete with Makrinosos: Trikkeri, where 15,000 women are suffering, and Leros and Ikaria where the hangmen are torturing 12,000 people.

The Americans are not concealing their delight with what is happening in Greece. The much vaunted Marshall Aid administrator, Paul Hoffman, on visiting Makrinosos remarked: "that is a product worthy of administration, an example which should be followed by other nations."

"Makrinosos could not exist for a single minute, were not the English and the Americans active supporters, inspirers and co-partners in crime" wrote prisoners of this ghastly island in an open letter addressed to the democrats of the world. It can be added, that the whole rotten, monstrous fascist regime could not last a single minute, but for the American bayonets. It would be swept away by the nation.

In the last few years, the propagators of American imperialism are constantly blaring about some "American way of life". It is enough to look on Greece, to see the synonyms of this "way of life".

Greek "elections" are in reality American "elections" with their "bosses" gangsters and "dead souls". Greek concentration camps and the trials of democrats are an exact copy of the American anti communist trials and American Ku Klux Klan pogroms; the Greek "government" is to massacre and strangle the nation.

Wolnosc, #57 March 12, 1950 (80 lines) Verbatim

"WESTERN DEMOCRACY" IN PRACTICE. Article

The task of Communists is to struggle against war... I express my solidarity with Thorez's Declaration... The Australian Workers class will not fight against the Soviet Union..." For having said this, the Secretary-General of the Australian Communist Party, Comrade Sharkey was arrested by the Labor Government, and sentenced to three years in prison. He was sentenced by the Government whose Foreign Minister, Evatt flooded the UN with a torrent of phraseology about the "Freedom of Conscience" which is allegedly enjoyed by citizens of Anglo-Saxon "Western Democracy". Due to protests of the Australian people's masses and progressive circles, the present reactionary Australian Government has reduced by a half the term of Sharkey's imprisonment. Comrade Sharkey, chained to several criminal offenders, was heartily cheered by the Sydney population on his way from the Court of Justice, On March 19 Sydney workers made a demonstration and sent a Delegation to the Minister of Justice asking for Sharkey's release.

Trybuna Ludu #78, March 19, 1950 (36 lines) Verbatim

WORKERS GREETED WITH SATISFACTION THE
GOVERNMENT DECISION CONCERNING MORTMAIN ESTATES. Domestic
(FROM THE SEJM SESSION ON MARCH 20)

Deputy Ozga-Michalski declared that the working people have received with satisfaction the news that a law, which puts an end

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to feudal obsolescence and which liquidates the last traces of the maltreatment and degradation of peasants was submitted to the Sejm. The rapporteur gave a brief summary of the history of mortmain estates, emphasising that it is a history of the exploitation of peasants by Church dignitaries. The cited examples of negligent farming on Church estates, large parts of which were uncultivated in many cases. Those estates constituted in many instances points of support for the activities of enemies of People's Poland.

Deputy Ozga-Michalski emphatically stated that the people's regime recognises the authority of the Church as a religious institution but that all attempts of the reactionary church hierarchy, tending to political opposition against our State in the interests of a foreign party, will be categorically opposed.

The lower clergy was living in humiliating subordination to the Bishop's Curia, due to material dependency. The establishment of the Church Fund will give health insurance and old age pensions to the clergy, and will enable them to carry on their pastoral duties. The establishment of the Church Fund is an additional proof of a positive attitude of the People's State towards the needs of the Church.

The enlightened section of the clergy maintains a favorable attitude toward Government measures; the masses of the clergy of peasant descent favour cooperation with the Government.

The law, guaranteeing to parish rectors their farms within the limit stipulated by Agrarian Reform, safeguards, by the establishment of the Church Fund, the satisfaction of the Church's needs.
Trybuna Ludu #80, March 21, 1953 (61 lines) Verbatim.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN COOPERATION. Chronicle

Abuses and embezzlement of public property have brought six members of the Universal Consumers' Cooperative Board to court. They are: Marian Gajdowicz, Marian Kuskowski, Lukasz Dzik, Piotr Siwek, Henryk Grabowski and Zdzislaw Deperasinski.

As appears from the accusation the members of the Board treated public property as their own. For Christmas and Easter they and members of the Supervisory Council received special packages worth 240,000 Zlotys. When one of the cooperative stores was robbed the defendant Grabowski listed 20 kilograms of non-existent tea in the protocol and the General Mutual Insurance Company paid indemnity for it.

An item of 30,000 Zlotys was entered in the cash-book, for which a fictitious account was drawn up the money being spent on the purchase of a gold watch as a wedding gift for a member of the board, Grabowski. After increased prices for spirit had been introduced it appeared that 135 litres were not shown in the statement of the stock in hand. It was sold to members of the board at former prices. The same was the case with 20,000 American cigarettes.

In addition to this the defendants took for themselves food articles and cigarettes and in accounts reported them as stolen or used for office needs.

The trial will last four days,
Zycie Warszawy #80, March 21, 1950 (39 lines) Verbatim

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SEJM COMMITTEE'S REPORT CONCERNING
THE LAW ON UNIFORM REGIONAL STATE ORGANS
(From the Sejm session on March 20) Domestic Despatch

The rapporteur, Sejm Deputy Comrade Klosiewicz stated that the above law will be greatly conducive to a further democratisation of the system of People's Poland. He quoted President Bierut's words uttered at the Merger Congress: "The system of the People's democratic regime is not immutable, and the tendency of its development consists in a steadily increasing drawing of the worker masses to the government of the country, and in a steadily increasing bond between the people's democratic State and the needs of those masses."

The rapporteur said that the draft of the law transforms the present National Councils into uniform regional State organs conducted by the working class and by worker masses.

Comrade Klosiewicz emphasized the great achievements of National Councils, and recalled that the Councils, created during the German occupation, became a center for progressive elements who fought for national and social liberation.

The rapporteur drew a comparison between the present and the prewar situation of the people's masses who in the past were completely deprived of any influence on the government of the country.

He next discussed the scope of activities of National Councils in their new form, and the method of appointing the Councils and their Praesidiums.

Comrade Klosiewicz stated finally that the new organization of regional State organs liquidates the dualism of Government and local Government administration, and establishes new uniform regional State organs. This is a big step forward in building socialist foundations in Poland.

Trybuna Ludu No.80 March 21, 1950 (64 lines) Verbatim

UNITY OF ALL HONEST PEOPLE IN DEFENCE OF WORLD
PEACE CAN, IN PRACTICE, SAVE PEACE, -- SAYS
SOVIET WRITER AL. FADEYEV. Foreign Despatch
Stockholm (Polish Press Agency)

A powerful demonstration for defence of peace took place in Stockholm, at which, among other people, the eminent Soviet writer, - Al. Fadeyev, spoke. Excerpts from his speech are given below:

"Groups of people, craving profits, groups of people in Europe and in America, instigated from beyond the ocean by the strongest and most inhuman group, - are quite openly preparing to improve their situation by a new war. From the first moment, when new Russia was created, we have only wanted peace. The Soviet people do not intend and will not force their regime and their way of thinking on nations in other countries. But the Soviet people will never allow themselves to be put in a situation similar to that of many European peoples, which are compelled by overpowering force to accept the so-called "American way of life" and the "American way of thinking."

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"On the subject of peace, we are ready to co-operate, as we are co-operating with people, who disagree with our way of thinking but sincerely desire peace, value their national honour and refuse to sell it for a mess of American pottage, for scraps from the American table.

"We have entered into an epoch-making period, when unity of all honest people in defence of peace can, in practice, save peace. The efforts at incitement to a new war, nations can react by severe and painful punishment of warmongers. Warmongers should remember that. Long live the friendship of nations, in the name of peace in all the world!"

(130 lines) Kurjer Godzienny #80 March 21, 1950 excerpts

SPEECH BY DEPUTY SOBOL (DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
AT YESTERDAY'S SEJM SESSION. Domestic Despatch

During yesterday's debate in the Sejm on the Bill concerning the regional organs of State authority, Deputy Wacław Sobol spoke on behalf of the Democratic Party Deputies' Club. This speech is quoted below:

The existence of the local government in pre-war Poland, was caused by the existence of conflicting interests of the people and the Government. The pre-war local government was a fig leaf to cover the self-will of the capitalist land barons, and when this safety valve failed, administration by commissions was resorted to. In the People's Poland, when the differences between the government and the people disappeared, when the government became the real representative of the people's masses, the necessity for dualism in administrative authority became redundant.

The law, is giving effect to the genuine people's regime, in the true meaning of the word. By implementing the principle of the people's regime, the proposed law disestablishes the difference between the passive and the active implementation of the electoral law, abolishes the division between the electors and the elected. The common man, under this important law, is released from the confines of purely communal matters and the equally narrow sphere of his prerogatives in a single vote - into the wide field of rule over the entire ground, by the National Council appointed by himself, in the National Council itself and at the side of this Council.

The Legislative Sejm of the Polish Republic, in adopting this law will open a new chapter in the history of citizen's rights in Poland, the rights which will be forged into further achievements, in the sphere of progress and prosperity of our country. (180 lines) Excerpts Kurjer Godzienny March 21 1950 #80

TRIAL OF CENTRAL IRON AND STEEL
AGENCY'S WORKERS FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES
AND BRIBES. Domestic Despatch

On an indictment presented by the office of the Special Commission, the Poznań Court of Appeal recently heard, under summary procedure, the case of officials of the Central Iron Store of the Central Iron and Steel Agency in Poznań, - charged with malpractice in sales of rationed foundry products, namely tin plate, black sheet iron and galvanized sheet iron.

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In the course of the trial the defendants were found guilty of selling the above mentioned articles to private contractors unprovided with purchasing licenses. In recompence for facilitating these illicit purchases, the defendants accepted bribes, running in each case into scores of thousands of zlotys.

The court sentenced: Marian Borowicz, former manager of the Central Iron Store of the Central Iron and Steel Agency in Poznan, to 6 years' imprisonment, Wacław Cerbe, former assistant manager of the same store, to 9 years, and Roman Zalisza, head of the sales section, to 12 years.

The defendants included also private dealers who had engaged in illicit sales of foundry articles. Czesław Pyzik was sentenced to 4 years in prison, Władysław Ostas to 5 years, and Edmund Steinborn to 4 years.
Polska Zbrojna No.80 March 21, 1950 in full (37 lines)

W-V AXIS AND LEOPOLD III Leading Editorial

For the last few days, spontaneous strikes of miners, metal workers, gas and electric plant workers are continuously breaking out at Liege, Charleroi and other considerable industrial centers in Belgium. The workmen affirm they will not tolerate the return of a king who betrayed the country during the war and collaborated with Hitlerites.

Who, in Belgium, is so interested in the return of this traitor? Chiefly two powers that be, whose seat is outside tiny Belgium. These are: the State Department in Washington and the Secretariat of State in the Vatican. This "W-V axis" also well-known for other reasons does not cease in its efforts to enable Leopold III to return to his throne.

For the last few years, the State Department has been pouring the blessings of its Marshall plan upon Belgium, and has brought about conditions wherein every sixth workman in that industrialized country is unemployed. But American imperialists are anxious to subordinate Belgium to an even greater extent. Their greatest interest is aroused by the Belgian Congo colony, whence American Atomic plants derive their supply of precious uranium. The U.S. rulers realize that a collaborationist king would make an ideal tool for carrying out their instructions, and so they spare no effort to bring about his return.

Likewise, Vatican circles manifest unconcealed sympathy for Leopold, obedient to the Vatican (and to Washington), the reactionary Belgian so-called Catholic Party has, ever since the termination of the war, been clamoring for the compromised king's return....

The role of organizers of a resistance movement against the collaborationist king's return fell upon the shoulders of the forces of progress and of the Belgian Communist Party, heading these forces. Belgian communists alone proved themselves true patriots. Three hundred thousand striking workmen supported the Communist party's demands, and are preparing for a fight to prevent the return of a traitor and the growth of "W-V axis" influence in Belgium. Zycie Warszawy No.78 March 19 Excerpts (94 lines)

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CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Domestic Despatch

Under the heading: "Correspondence from the deck of the M.S. "BATORY", the "Glos Wybrzeza (Voice of the Coast) publishes an account of a talk that took place on the quayside at Southampton between a member of the "Batory" crew and a port-worker, "one of a group in rags". The talk concerned the merits and demerits of workers in Britain and Poland. The dock-worker is said to have complained of his low pay, i.e. £ 4 a week, with a family of 3 to support, whereas to live modestly, he should be getting £ 8. Since the war, rents had gone up 200%, - and now there is talk of a new war. He has to work hard, since he doesn't want to lose his job. There are many unemployed ready to take his place - etc. etc.

Dziennik Baltycki March 14, 1950 Precis

WESTERN NEWS

Reprinted from "Dikobraz"

Why are so many American films shown in the West?

Because garbage collection has not been organized in these countries.

It is said that Americans wish to buy the birthplace of Hitler. Do these fools hope to raise another servant of the devil there?

In the BBC studio: - What? Nothing about the USSR in the daily news? Don't worry. We'll put on the record with invectives and the effect will be the same.

Great Britain is sending its boldest diplomats to the Near East - who will fight to the last drop of oil.
Express Wiaczerony #78 March 19 only Verbatim (18 lines)

NUNS AND CRIMINALS

Foreign Despatch

"La Croix", appearing in Paris, draws an interesting picture: Just before the election, the Mother superior of a Carmelite Sisters' convent at Penn Fields (near Wolverhampton) received a letter from the election committee advising her that the application, filed by her and 16 nuns, requesting permission to vote by mail, as provided by the election law in certain cases, had been rejected owing to the fact that the nuns "have voluntarily placed themselves outside the law" (by shutting themselves within the walls of a convent). On the other hand, the chief warden of a prison in Manchester approached the Home Secretary directly with the request to allow convicts to vote by mail and received the Secretary's consent. "Therefore", says the Paris newspaper in conclusion, "the convicts have apparently not placed themselves outside the law".

Tygodnik Powszechny #12 March 19, 1950 only

(24 lines)

Verbatim

ANNEX:

Monitor Polski
Official Journal of the Polish Republic No.A-15
Warsaw, February 11, 1950

ITEM 158

Resolution by the Council of Ministers of December 22, 1949

concerning the results of the implementation of the Council of Ministers' resolution dated February 19, 1949 pertaining to introduction of a planned savings system in national economy and pertaining to savings tasks in 1949.

I

On February 19, 1949 the Council of Ministers found it necessary to introduce a planned savings system in the national economy, fixed the target for savings in 1949 at the sum of at least 115,000,000,000 zlotys, and determined the methods of implementation of the savings plan.

The National Savings Conference, held in March 1949, demonstrated the creative enthusiasm with which the working class and the Intelligentsia received the Savings slogan, as an iron law of national economy. This augured that the above tasks would not only be fulfilled but also substantially exceeded.

The report, submitted by the Minister of the Treasury to the Council of Ministers, concerning the financial results of the fulfilment of savings tasks in the first half of 1949, and the figures for the third quarter of that year have fully justified that expectation.

Now when the tasks of the Three Year Plan for Economic Reconstruction have been fulfilled, in accordance with the appeal made by the First Congress of the Polish United Worker Party, two months ahead of schedule; when the production of our national economy is exceeding the tasks imposed by that plan;

when the successful fulfilment of the plan has given additional evidence that socialist labor competition constitutes an essential method of socialist construction work;

when problems of systematic supervision of the implementation of task require a thorough, permanent and close vigilance, as a condition for the effectiveness of resolutions and directives; it becomes necessary to make an appraisal of the results, achieved hitherto, in the fulfilment of tasks outlined by the resolution of the Council of Ministers on February 19, 1949, to reveal the existing shortcomings and deficiencies, and to clearly indicate, on the basis of past experience, the methods which will make it possible to expand achievements, to remove deficiencies and to exceed savings tasks.

II

The achievements in the field of savings tasks in 1949, both in socialized economy and in public administration are very substantial.

On the strength of the Treasury Minister's report concerning

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results of a planned system of thrift in the first half of 1949 and on the strength of the still incomplete data for the third quarter of 1949, the Council of Ministers states the following:

Financial results of implementation of the savings plan amounted to 120,400,000,000 zlotys in the first nine months of 1949. That sum exceeds by 10% the total sum of planned yearly savings (in the first six months 81,500,000,000 was saved, i.e. 74,5% of the total yearly savings).

The above sums do not include the savings effected in the capital investment plan.

Savings effected in various branches of national economy amounted to:

1. in State and cooperative enterprises subordinated to:
 - (a) the Ministries of: Mining and Electric Power, Light Industry, Heavy Industry, Agricultural and Food Industry in the first six months of 1949 - 49,300,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 97% of the year's target, and in the first nine months of 1949 - 49,300,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 97% of the year's target, and in the first nine months of 1949 - 70,900,000,000 zlotys i.e. 139% of the year's target;
 - (b) the Ministries of Domestic and of Foreign Trade in the first six months of 1949 - 6,500,000,000 zlotys i.e. 67% of the year's target, and in the first nine months - 9,300,000,000 zlotys i.e. 96% of the year's target;
 - (c) the Ministries of Communication of Shipping and of Post and Telegraphs in the first six months of 1949 - 7,800,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 53% of the year's target, and in the first nine months - 12,100,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 81% of the year's target
 - (d) the Ministries of Agriculture and Agricultural Reforms and of Forestry in the first six months of 1949 - 3,200,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 47% of the year's target, and in the first nine months - 12,100,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 81% of the year's target;
 - (e) in all other Government institutions in the first six months - 940,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 44% of the year's target and in the first nine months of 1949 - 1,800,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 84% of the year's target.
2. In cooperatives and central cooperatives in the first six months - 4,300,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 64% of the year's target and in the first nine months of 1949 - 5,600,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 83% of the year's target;
3. in Government administration and local Government institutions in the first six months - 7,400,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 50% of the year's target, and in the first nine months of 1949 - 11,200,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 75,7% of the year's target;
4. in social insurance of persons and of property, in banks and in social institutions in the first six months 2,100,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 62% of the year's target, and in the first nine months of 1949 - 2,600,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 76% of the year's target.

III

The fulfilment and excess of savings tasks in the first nine months was due to the same factor on which was based the victorious fulfilment of the Three Year Reconstruction Plan, i.e. to the steadily increasing socialist attitude of the working class toward their work. That attitude has released the creative energy and initiative of that class. The appeal of the National Thrift Conference met with a warm response of the worker masses, headed by the working class. The labor competition movement became more intensive and dealt also with the problems of savings and of the struggle against wastefulness. The struggle for thrift, included in socialist labor competition, has created, besides quantity and quality champions, a new category of shockworkers, champions of thrift.

In recent weeks the creative energy of the Polish working class has manifested itself in new spheres, constituting a valuable and important initiative in the field of a planned savings system, and new and higher forms of thrift.

A turner in State Optical Establishment in Warsaw, Citizen Jan Walaszczyk proposed an issue of individual booklets in which the sum of savings, effected by a worker through his work, inventiveness and initiative, would be inscribed. This, according to Citizen Walaszczak's just opinion expressed in his letter to the Factory Council, would permit a calculation of "how much we have saved our workshop daily or monthly, that is to say, for People's Poland."

Workers of six Silesian smelting plants ("Batory", "Florian", "Balldon", "Jednosc", "Malapanew" and "Ferrum"), belonging to Hajduki Group, have, on the basis of the rich experience of Soviet smelters, advanced the slogan of the struggle for thrift by a premature refund of bank loans and of other obligations, and by acceleration of the circulation of money. The Hajduki establishment pledged themselves to refund in 1949 their obligations ahead of schedule.

Jan Walaszczyk's initiative and the commitments undertaken by the Hajduki establishments deserve universal support, promotion into a system and application in other workshops.

It should be mentioned that the Government has undertaken to implement the system of thrift by: reorganisation of economic institutions in order to improve their management; reorganisation of many branches of national economy in order to extend the principle of clearing; reorganisation of the supply system; increase of supervision of quality of production; organisation of utilisation of scrap; organisation of utilisation of reserve stocks; safeguard of economical utilisation of wood, iron and electric power; extension of a new uniform plan for bank accounts; budgetary and currency savings; rationalisation of the utilisation of mechanical vehicles; improvement of plans for capital investments; establishment of a uniform system for capital investment service; reorganisation of the system of norms and standards; improvement of the forms of promotion and development of inventiveness and work rationalisation.

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IV

An analysis of the implementation of savings tasks during the first nine months of 1949 still reveals considerable shortcomings and deficiencies in the fulfilment of savings tasks.

In certain cases the relatively great financial savings resulted not so much from efforts to liquidate extravagance as from efforts to liquidate extravagance as from insufficiently elaborated plans, allowing accumulation of inordinately large reserves.

The appraisal of real financial results is often hampered by a complete or partial absence of economic and technological indexes.

The financial methods for the prevention of wastefulness and extravagant management are not sufficiently strong and effective, especially as regards the prevention of the accumulation of excessive stocks. No sufficient stress was placed on those problems in the first six months of 1949.

Moreover, a check of the fulfilment of savings tasks has revealed that in the methods of implementation of a planned system of thrift and in the methods of effective supervision of that implementation, there are substantial divergencies in various branches of economic life and of public administration.

In the majority of state industrial enterprises and services, and in forestry, the planned savings system was based on economical and technological indexes, and positive results, which could be appraised, were obtained thanks to the system of conferences, concerning production, and to a mobilisation of the workers for the execution of precisely defined tasks. On the other hand, in State agricultural estates only certain worker teams have adequately fulfilled the savings tasks, while the majority of those estates were unable to plan and to fulfil adequately those tasks. The results of saving in the Government trade and in cooperative enterprises are inadequate. In the majority of those enterprises, savings tasks were not imposed on their entire economic activity, were not sufficiently defined and were not based on indexes which could be checked.

The financial savings results in State administration do not clearly indicate progress in administration activities and in collective consumption, but were partially due to a mechanical budget reduction, effected by the central financial and budgetary organs. In the local governments the low percentage of budget implementation in the first six months of 1949 is rather a proof of an incomplete fulfilment of the plan than a proof of any savings achievements. The directive to reduce superfluous personnel was not properly carried out. Many social institutions did not introduce a planned thrift system in the first six months of 1949.

Symptoms of an improper bureaucratic and of a frequently culpable attitude to problems of inventiveness and rationalisation of work have not been radically liquidated.

There was a lenient toleration of cases of extravagant and wasteful utilisation of socialist property.

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Symptoms of a bureaucratic and formalistic attitude to savings tasks have not been entirely eradicated. The administration was often unable properly to direct the savings campaign nor to utilise sufficiently the experience of worker teams and of individual workers.

In many cases the savings tasks were not sufficiently defined in a manner understandable to a working man, who was expected to fulfil those tasks.

The previously announced system of prizes for workers, who distinguished themselves in the organisation and execution of savings tasks by their exceptionally efficient work, has not been introduced so far.

All the above proves that in the implementation of savings tasks many opportunities have been neglected in various branches of our economic life.

V

It ensues from an appraisal of achievements and deficiencies in the implementation of a planned savings system, that the working class, worker masses and managers of institutions, organisations and workshops should devote their attention to the eradication of these deficiencies, and also should undertake new measures in order to extend and consolidate a planned system of thrift.

For that objective it becomes necessary:

1) To steadily increase the tempo of cash circulation in socialised enterprises. Through liquidation of excessive and superfluous reserve stocks of raw materials and goods, through an improvement in the organisation of supplies, a revision of norms of reserve stocks of materials, through shortening of the cycle of production and turnover of goods - to decrease the amount of working capital and, on the example of the Hajduki establishments, to repay loans and obligations ahead of schedule;

2) The efforts of teams and individual workers for rationalization, innovations and thrift should be thoroughly encouraged and aided by technical administrative directors. All attempts to hamper that movement, a bureaucratic and soulless, and frequently willfully negative attitude toward the initiative of the working class and of technological Intelligentsia will be punished with all the severity of the law.

3) To liquidate all symptoms of wastefulness in the utilisation of raw and other materials by a revision of norms of their consumption and of methods of production. To immediately begin the implementation of the resolution of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee concerning thrift in the utilisation of timber and iron, especially in construction work; to accelerate the utilisation of substitutes and of scrap; to apply thrift in the packing system; to enforce standardization and normalisation.

4) To expand the system of economic-technological indexing, not only in enterprises but also in administrative functions.

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5) To stabilize and expand the economic clearing system in all branches of national economy and in all, even the lowest organisational units of production and transactions.

6) To combat ruthlessly all attempts at cheating by preparation of underestimated plans which do not utilise the full potentiality of a workshop.

7) To inform systematically and explicitly the personnel of the workshop or office, about the progress in the implementation of savings tasks and commitments, and about the measures which were taken, and difficulties which were encountered.

8) To reconstruct the auditing system in appraising thrift in order to fully estimate the fulfilment of tasks with a simultaneous elimination of mechanical, vague and meaningless social-economic calculations and statements.

VI

In reference to the present course of the implementation of planned savings tasks, and in order to ensure an efficient execution of the provisions of the present resolution, the Council of Ministers requests:

1) the directors of enterprises, bureaux, institutions and organisations, which have fulfilled the savings tasks undertaken in the first nine months of 1949 in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of February 19, 1949, and which have effectively applied the methods of work, an efficient system of supervision and auditing, or have initiated an adequate implementation of savings tasks, should submit by January 5, 1950 to the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee proposals for an honorable mention of those enterprises, bureaux, institutions and organisations, and for the granting of prizes to persons who have particularly contributed to those achievements by their work.

2) The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission to submit by January 5, 1950, to the Council of Ministers Economic Committee for approval, the project for a system of rewarding the achievements, mentioned in item 1.

3) The Supreme Organs of enterprises, bureaux, institutions and organisations which groundlessly refrained from introducing and implementing the planned savings system or did not fulfil their commitments are required to investigate and to take the necessary measures against the persons responsible for that state of affairs, and to advise by January 5, 1950 the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee about the measures taken in this matter.

4) The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, should, after consulting the Trade Union Central Council, submit by January 15, 1950 to the Council of Ministers Economic Committee a draft of the resolution concerning the utilisation of Jan Walaszczyk's initiative concerning the personal savings booklets for shockworkers and savings champions.

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5) The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, should by January 15, 1950 issue orders and instructions concerning the acceleration, on the basis of present experience, of a planned circulation of cash assets.

6) The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission and the Minister of Justice should by January 15, 1950 submit the draft of a law concerning inventions and workers' efficiency; the draft should contain severe penalties for bureaucratic and soulless hindering and suppression of inventiveness and rationalisation.

7) The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission and all Ministers should take all other measures indispensable for the fulfilment and exceeding of tasks, stipulated in the resolution of the Council of Ministers of February 19, 1949, particularly the tasks concerning the implementation of Chapter V of the present resolution and concerning the system of thrift to be introduced in all plans and budgets in 1950 and in the following years.

VII

The Council of Ministers is convinced that an effective implementation and exceeding of savings tasks in 1949 will constitute a lasting achievement of Polish national economy. This will convince the working class and worker masses that the struggle for thrift is one of the most effective methods for protection of social property which constitutes a basis of socialist economy.

An effective fulfilment and surpassing of savings tasks in 1949 constitute a favorable condition for the fulfilment of the Six Year Plan. The savings system, initiated in 1949, will become a lasting system of socialist economy, an iron law of that economy which will be specially important in the period of the gigantic tasks of the Six Year Plan for the Development and Economic Transformation of Poland.

(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz,
President of the Council of Ministers

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Thursday, April 4, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POLISH TEXTILE WORKERS' LETTER TO
 ITALIAN TEXTILE WORKERS.

Domestic Despatch

Workers in the State Cotton Industry Establishments No. 4 in Lodz have sent a letter to a textile factory in Italy. In their letter, Lodz textile workers expressed their great admiration for Italian workers, who are conducting a devoted fight in the defense of peace, who refuse to produce materials designed for war purposes and who oppose the chicaneries of the Italian reactionary Government.

The Lodz textile workers assured their foreign comrades of their full solidarity with them in the Italian workers' fight.

The Lodz workers also described the wide network of peace partisans' committees, organized in all work places.

The letter ended with the following slogans: "Long live international solidarity of the proletariat", "Long live the Soviet Union, the bastion of peace",
 Wola Ludu May 4th, 1950 #122 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

ALEKSANDER ZAWADZKI DEPUTY PREMIER
 OF POLISH GOVERNMENT

Domestic Despatch

On proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the President of the Polish Republic has appointed Aleksander Zawadzki to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Council of Ministers.

In connection with the appointment of Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, to the post of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, a new Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council will be elected at a plenary meeting, to be held in the near future. Zycie Warszawy #122 May 4, 1950 and others Verbatim (11 lines)

WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI'S FUNERAL

Communique

Minister Wincenty Rzymowski's funeral will take place on May 4th at State expense.

The funeral procession will start at 4 P.M. outside the headquarters of the Democratic Party's Central Committee at Zgoda Street 11 and will proceed to the Powazki cemetery. Rzeczpospolita May 4, #122 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

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ORGANISATION OF PEACE COMMITTEES
THROUGHOUT POLAND Domestic Despatch

The appeal of the Stockholm session has met with response by the broadest masses of Polish people. Hundreds of new Peace Defense Committees are being organized in cities, small towns and villages. At mass meetings, resolutions are being passed, condemning the criminal plans of warmongers and expressing the conviction that the peaceful and progressive forces, grouped round the Soviet Union, will frustrate criminal imperialist plans.

On May 5 the Warsaw Peace Defenders' Committee will be elected at a conference of representatives of social, trade union and political organizations. The conference will take place in the Auditorium of the Warsaw Trade Union Council.

Two thousand Peace Defenders' Committees have already been organized in Krakow Province in towns, townships and schools. Several hundred factory Committees have also been established. At a special session, the Senate of Krakow University has passed a resolution, protesting against the use of atomic energy for criminal war purposes and against war.

1,165 township and village Committees and 926 School Committees have already been established in Rzeszow Province.

Priests are also taking an active part in the work for peace, including Fathers Kisiel, Szpytma and Wilkowski. Sixty Polish writers have signed the Stockholm appeal.

Workers in the Chief Council of the Polish Red Cross, in a resolution, expressed their solidarity with the Stockholm appeal. Rzeczpospolita No. 122, May 4, 1950 and others (109 lines) Excerpts

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY WILL BE
CELEBRATED ON JUNE 1ST OF THIS YEAR Domestic Despatch

On June 1st of this year the entire world will celebrate International Children's Day under the slogan of protection of children against the threat of a new war and defense of their rights to happiness and education.

The International Preparation Committee will be responsible for organization of International Children's Day on a world-wide scale. The International Preparation Committee embraces the World Federation of Democratic Women, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Federation of Teachers' Trade Unions, which will represent the World Federation of Trade Unions. The International Federation of Democratic Jurists, the International Journalists' Organization, as well as other international democratic federations, will also cooperate in preparations for International Children's Day.

The Polish Preparation Committee, which embraces the Women's League, the Polish Youth Association, the Polish Teachers' Association and all associations, organizations and institutions concerned with children's welfare, have already begun preparations for celebration of "Children's Day".

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School children will celebrate their Day under the slogan of closer friendship with children throughout the world. Polish children are writing letters to children in foreign countries and are preparing "friendship parcels" containing gifts made by children. Urban children will visit children in the most remote villages, while peasant children will attend joyful celebrations of their Day in cities.

Wola Ludu May 4th #122 and others (42 lines) Verbatim

EXHIBITIONS, KIOSKS, CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IN CONNECTION WITH
"EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS WEEK" Domestic Despatch

Thousands of exhibitions in towns and villages illustrate the magnificent development of education and culture during the five years of People's rule in Poland. A great demand for books, which are being sold during the "Week" by bookstores, many kiosks and travelling salesmen, proves a steadily increasing interest by the population in reading. In factories and recreation centers writers meet their readers. Many former illiterates are now completing their primary courses and new courses are being started.

On May 2 at noon, Vice Minister E. Krassowska opened an exhibition entitled: "Education and the building of Socialist Poland". The exhibition will last until May 7. It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. in the University Library, Krakowska Przedmiescie 26/28.

Trybuna Ludu #122, May 4, 1950 and others (159 lines) Excerpts

F o r e i g n

AMNESTY AND LEGALIZATION OF COMMUNIST
PARTY IN GREECE DEMANDED BY DEMOCRATIC
DEPUTIES Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

TASS reports from Athens that the leader of left-wing liberals, Grigoriadis, criticized the opinion expressed by the Government that the "natural place" for Greece was on the side of the western powers.

He expressed himself against continuation of anti-Soviet policy and said: "The Greek people are grateful to the northern power for having defended Hellenism throughout centuries, for the fact that Greece's liberation from the Turkish yoke was sealed with the blood of Russian soldiers near Adrianople and for the fact that in 1944 Greece was liberated from the German occupation by Tolbukhin's army." Further Grigoriadis strongly criticized the internal atmosphere in Greece, demanded a general amnesty and restoration of the communist party to the status of a legal party. Rzeczpospolita #122 May 4 (30 lines) Excerpts and others

BANDID ATTACK ISRAELI COMMUNIST YOUTH CLUB Foreign Despatch
Tel Aviv (PAP)

A group of hoodlums, composed of 100 men, armed with clubs, metal rods and knives, attacked the Israeli Communist youth club. Eight young communists were seriously injured. As reported by the "Ker Haam", the assault was organized by members of the ruling "Mapai" party. Rzeczpospolita #112 May 4 and others
Verbatim (14 lines)

DAILY WORKER'S COMMENT ON LONDON CONFERENCE
OF THREE MINISTERS. Foreign Despatch.

London. (PAP). In its comment on the U.S., British and French Foreign Ministers' conference in London, the Daily Worker states, among other things: "Plans are being worked out in Washington for increasing pressure on Great Britain and western European countries with the object of compelling these countries to comply strictly with the guiding principles of American military and economic policy. These plans are being publicly discussed in Washington in cynical form and representatives of the State Department are doing their best to intensify an anti-British campaign in the press. The American Embassy in London is also supplying London correspondent of American newspapers with material for the anti-British campaign. Embassy employees urge Churchill's return to power."

"Ten days ago the representatives of Great Britain asserted that the main subject of the London talks would be the 'fight against communism'. Now it has turned out that, in Acheson's opinion, Britain's complete subordination to the United States is equally important. The anti-British campaign on the economic front is directed by the Administrator of the Marshall Plan, Hoffman, who wants Britain to show 'more enthusiasm' for the European payment union, which will mean the end of the sterling bloc. In the military sphere, Gen. Bradley suggests that Britain should abandon her 'nationalism' and accept the so-called 'planning for co-ordinated defense'; in other words, he wants Britain to accept his aggressive plans in their entirety. Siewo Powszechno # 121 only, May 4, 1950. (44 lines) Verbatim

INSTEAD OF DOLLARS, EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA
PROPOSED TO BRITISHERS BY SENATOR CONNALLY. Foreign Despatch

New York. Senator Connally, a well-known American politician, in an interview with a representative of "News and World Reporter", made a statement which is very disappointing to the few remaining supporters of the Marshall Plan in Europe.

Connally warned Great Britain and other Western European countries that they should not count on liquidation of their deficits with the help of American dollars.

"It seems to me", stated Connally, "that the British would have to remove a substantial part of their population to Australia, Canada and other countries". He added that pondering on and spreading rumors about further American aid to Europe, after termination of the Marshall Plan, would constitute "moral disarmament" of Europeans. Express Wieczorny # 121 only, May 3, 1950 (21 lines) Verbatim

POLISH ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHILD WELFARE. Foreign Despatch

Amsterdam. (PAP). In the presence of the Polish Minister Pruszyński, of many representatives of foreign countries and the Dutch population, the opening of an exhibition devoted to "Het Kind in Polen" and representing Polish achievements in child welfare, has taken place in Amsterdam. Rzeczpospolita # 122 and others, April 4, 1950 (8 lines) Verbatim

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BRUTAL MASSACRE DURING MAY FIRST
 DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, Foreign Despatch
 COLONIAL PEOPLE DEMONSTRATED UNDER
 SLOGAN OF FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST OPPRESSION.

Reports on May first celebrations are pouring in from all over the world. May first demonstrations in the Union of South Africa ended in bloodshed. In several localities the police brutally attacked helpless Negroes, taking part in demonstrations. Twenty five persons were killed and many more were seriously injured. This atrocious murder is further proof of the fascist and racial policy pursued by Malan's Government.

The Hague (PAP)

It is reported from Jakarta that the working masses in Indonesia celebrated the May first Holiday in a solemn manner.

The powerful demonstration in Jakarta was conducted under the slogan of struggle for Indonesia's independence, for driving imperialists out of the country and for friendship with the Soviet Union and with People's China. Over 80,000 Indonesians took part in the demonstration.

New York (PAP)

75,000 persons took part in the May first demonstration in New York, lasting 6 hours. The demonstrators carried posters bearing inscriptions demanding peace, the outlawing of atomic weapons and commencement of conversations with the Soviet Union, concerning peaceful solution of all problems.

The demonstrators adopted a resolution, reading in part:-

"The working masses in our city and in the entire country, by taking part in this great May first demonstration, expressed their firm will to resist fascism. In the name of solidarity we stretch our hand out to the nations of the Soviet Union, China and to the entire world. Faithful to the interests of our country, we solemnly pledge ourselves to fight, without respite, for peace, democracy and security."

Dublin.

On May first the Irish Workers' League published a message on behalf of the Irish working masses, condemning imperialist plans to involve Ireland in a war.
 Trybuna Ludu May 4th, 1950 #122 and others (142 lines) Excerpts

BRITISH AIRFORCE MURDERS

MALAYAN POPULATION

Foreign Despatch

London (PAP)

The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" correspondent reports that in the Malayan war, the British Airforce made 511 air raids on Malayan towns and villages. The correspondent emphasized that British planes dropped bombs and rockets and fired at the population from aircraft guns.
 Rzeczpospolita May 4th, 1950 #122 and others
 (9 lines) Verbatim

U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS PRONOUNCED
ILLEGAL VERDICT. Washington (PAP) Foreign Despatch

On May first the U.S. Supreme Court approved the sentence against Dennis, Secretary-General of the U.S. Communist Party, accused of "disrespect" for the Commission to Investigate Un-American Activities.

While commenting on the Supreme Court's decision, Patterson, Secretary of the Civic Rights Congress, made a statement to press correspondents: "The American nation should know that the Court's decision, by approving the charges against Dennis, has destroyed citizens' rights and has paved the way for fascism and war."
Wola Luda May 4th, 1950 #122 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

SCANDALOUS SENTENCE IN GRAZIANI'S TRIAL Foreign Despatch
Rome (PAP)

The Military Tribunal has announced the verdict in the trial of the former fascist Marshal Graziani. He was sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment. After the time spent in prison, during investigation, has been taken into account, and the amnesty of 13 years applied to his case, one of the greatest war criminals will be released from prison in a year.

Graziani's case, says "Unita", reveals how far the government has been overpowered by forces seeking to restore fascism.
Rzeczpospolita #122 April 4, Verbatim - 18 lines and others

E C & N O M I C

PREFABRICATING INDUSTRY WILL ENABLE
COMPLETE MECHANISATION OF CONSTRUCTION Domestic Despatch

In connection with the tremendous development of construction and the transition to new and higher forms of building technique, the six-year plan provides for a substantial increase in the prefabricating industry, which will enable further and greater changes in our building methods.

Extensive information about the development of the prefabricating industry was given to the Economic Editor of the Polish Press Agency by the Economic Director of the Central Prefabricating Plant, Bronislaw Nietyksza. At the present moment, the Central Prefabricating Plants consist of several dozen factories producing about 300 various building elements.

In the current year, owing to the enlargement of the existing plants, production will be doubled. The construction of new, great prefabrication combines has also been commenced. Following Soviet examples, these combines will produce entirely new types of prefabricated elements.

Among other things, the plan provides for the production of improved ferro-concrete.

Prefabricated houses will constitute a separate department in this industry.

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During the forthcoming six years, several factories producing prefabricated houses, will be built. Rzeczpospolita #112 April 4, 1950 and others Excerpts (100 lines)

MERCHANT FLEET WILL BE INCREASED BY TWO MODERN SHIPS
Domestic Despatch

A ship of "LEWANT" type was launched in the Gdansk shipyard on May 1st. The ship will be named: "LÓDZ" in honour of the biggest Polish textile industry centre. On the same day, one month ahead of schedule, a trial run was carried out of the new Polish coal and ore carrier, the S/S MAY FIRST. While at sea, the ship went through speed, machinery and navigation instrument trials. The trials proved successful and constituted a new triumph for our shipbuilder. "Głos Ludu" #122 May 4, 1950 and others (16 lines)
Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH MINERS' TRADE UNION Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

The annual conference of the British Miners' Trade Union commenced at Pothcawl (South Wales) on May 1. The opening speech was made by the Chairman, Alfred Davies, who is a communist.

Davies ardently appealed to British workers to thwart the plots of war-mongers. The fight for peace, said he, is the central task of nations all over the world. Rzeczpospolita #122 May 4, Verbatim (16 lines) and others

POLISH PRESIDENT HAS AWARDED DECORATIONS
TO LOWER SILESIAN MINE DIRECTORS Domestic Despatch

Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, the President of Poland, has awarded Crosses of Merit to mine directors of the Lower Silesian Coal Industry Combine, in appreciation of the mines' achievements.

Gold Crosses of Merit were awarded to: Engineer Ryszard Pawlowicz, director of the "Boleslaw Chrobry" coal mine; Engineer Artur Swoboda, director of the Maurice Thorz coal mine; Engineer Marian Milek, director of the "Mieszko" coal mine, and to Engineer Klodnicki for his services in development of the chemical coal processing section. Trybuna Ludu May 4th, 1950 #122 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

PRODUCTION OF MATCHES GROWING Domestic Despatch

In the first quarter of the current year, the production of matches exceeded the plan by 1%, constituting 94% of 1938 annual production.

The post-war output of the State Match Monopoly not only covers domestic demands but also enables export.

In addition to Europe, our matches are purchased by Asiatic and African countries. Rzeczpospolita #122 April 4 and others Verbatim (13 lines)

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POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLICY Domestic Despatch

The Polish-Czechoslovak Mixed Commission for co-operation in the field of social policy and social administration held a conference in Prague a few days ago.

The Polish delegation was headed by Dr. Modlinski, representing the Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare; Polish trade unions were represented by Fejenc.

The problem of mutual exchange of experience and experts and a number of insurance problems were discussed at the conference.

Among other things, it was decided that this year about 1,000 Polish workers would spend their vacations in Czechoslovakia under the program of exchange of vacationists and that the same number of Czechoslovak trade unionists will spend their leaves in vacation centers in Poland, operated by the Workers' Vacation Fund. The program for exchange of children in summer rest houses will embrace about 600 children this year in Poland and an equal number in Czechoslovakia.

The procedure for making payments to workers, who have acquired the right to an allowance, etc. while working in the other state, was also discussed at the conference.
Rzeczpospolita # 122 and others, May 4, 1950 (28 lines) Verbatim.

KAZIMIERZ MIJAL MINISTER OF COMMUNAL ECONOMY. Domestic Despatch

On proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the President of the Polish Republic has appointed Kazimierz Mijal, until now Head of the Civil Chancery and of the State Council Chancery, to the post of Minister of Communal Economy.
Zycie Warszawy # 122 and others, May 4, 1950 (5 lines) Verbatim.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN IN USSR.
ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT DECISION. Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (Polish Press Agency). The Tass Agency announces: "In order to admit the financial assets to the people to further development of the national economy in the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided to issue the Fifth USSR State Reconstruction and National Economic Development Loan of 20,000,000,000 rubles for a period of twenty years. The loan bonds and premiums are free of State and local taxes and fees,
Zycie Warszawy # 122 and others, May 4, 1950 (45 lines) Excerpts

COAL INDUSTRY EXCEEDED PLAN FOR APRIL 1950 Domestic Despatch

The plan for coal extraction in April 1950 was exceeded by 2% by the coal industry, while all Coal Industry combines exceeded their production targets. The greatest output was achieved by the Zabrze combine miners who exceeded their production target for April by 7.3%. The greatest increase in output in comparison with March 1950 was achieved by Lower Silesian combine miners (3.4%) and the Katowice combine miners (2.2%). The greatest production per man per day was attained in April by the Katowice Combine miners.
Zycie Warszawy # 122 and others, May 4, 1950 (21 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

FINNISH VESSEL "BORE III" HANDLED
BY ACCELERATED SYSTEM

Domestic Despatch

The number of vessels handled by Szczecin dockers, by an accelerated method, is steadily increasing, and the results achieved are increasingly good, and testifying to an efficient organization of work in the harbour.

The Finnish vessel SS "Bore III", which brought 925 tons of cargo, was unloaded in 15 hours, instead of 58 hours, as set in the original long-term commitment. Thus, the dockers exceeded their quota by 35%.

The vessel was then hauled to the Gliwice quay, where 1,596 tons of coal and 54 tons of bunker coal were loaded in 26 hours and five minutes. The time allowed by the charter agreement was 86 hours.
Dziennik Baltycki April 27th, 1950 #115 (19 lines) Verbatim

HOW WE ORGANIZE PARTY TRAINING AT SEA Domestic Despatch

The cultural and educational section of the Gdynia-America Shipping Lines has sent us two articles on party training.

Comrade J. Rzczkowski describes the difficulties which arose in connection with the organization of systematic ideological training on the M.S. "Warynski" and tells how these difficulties were overcome:

"Systematic party training of Polish merchantmen is a new kind of work among seamen, which has not been done previously. Party training has been only casual and this has been the trouble with all crews. The greatest difficulty was the absence of contact with the home country, because every voyage usually lasts from 3 to 4 months, while the stay in Gdynia is a matter of a few days. Another difficulty was lack of material for training. To overcome it, a cultural and educational section has been attached to the Gdynia-America Line and cultural and educational officers have been appointed. Now the ship is regularly supplied with necessary booklets. We have induced primarily the most active comrades in our party organization to deliver lectures, especially those who have completed a party course or have attended a party school.

"Owing to the fact that work at sea is of a specific nature, it was not easy to establish appropriate training methods. At sea the working day lasts 24 hours. Therefore, it does not meet our purpose to have only one lecture on days marked down for training. Consequently every lecture is delivered twice: after dinner and after supper. Thus all watches are able to attend lectures. A cultural and educational officer and the party organization see to the organization of training and choose the subjects and the lecturers.

"At first the party training course met with a degree of reluctance but, little by little, increasing interest has been aroused. Although lectures take place in a stuffy, small recreation room, attendance is satisfactory and now not only party members but also many non-party men are receiving training." Trybuna Ludu #121
May 3 only. (90 lines) Excerpts

"KEEP AWAY FROM BLACK MARKET DEALINGS" Article

The twelve thousand American soldiers operating the U.S. air bases in Great Britain are not too popular among the British population. Of late controversies and misunderstandings have been occurring in the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and they are reflected in the increasingly reluctant attitude of the British population towards their burdensome and costly guests. The Yankees' behaviour can but increase the dislike and antipathy felt by the British.

Best evidence of this is an instruction issued by the U.S. Third Air Division controlling the crews of the heavy bombers stationed in Britain. It has been quoted by the New York Herald Tribune and it draws their attention to the fact that "the British cannot stand Yankee boasting".

We know that the British are not at all pleased with many other features of their allies' character.

"Noisy behaviour in public places, carelessness in wearing uniform, driving motor cars at break-neck speed and unnecessary flaunting of rations are not only evidence of the rudeness of those who are doing so, but damage the good relations existing between the two countries", say the American military authorities to their subordinates. These warnings are tabulated, and are given in detail. Here are a few items:

"Do not sneer at the English pronunciation and the English accent. You seem as ridiculous to them as they seem to you.

"Do not criticize the British Royal Family, and never discuss politics with the British.

"Do not make jokes as to who won the war, and who paid for it.

"Avoid criticizing the ration system, the cost of living, clothes, alcoholic drinks, cigarettes and other similar articles.

"Keep away from black market dealings."

General Leon W. Johnson, Commander of the Air Division, added some personal remarks to the above instruction:

"The British nation", he added, "recently went through the most difficult period in its history.... Its normal standard of living has dropped considerably, and it is unnecessary for the Americans to boast of their food rations. This would be in bad taste."

As can be judged from these recommendations, American soldiers are behaving in foreign countries as rich upstarts, living the life of wealthy people among an impoverished population. Their behaviour is well known to the population of all countries which were "visited" by American troops.

The Air Division arrived in Great Britain in 1948. Its appearance made British public opinion so uneasy, that the British Air Ministry was compelled to issue a communique stating that "American bombers are guests of the RAF", and that the bases

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where they are stationed continue to be "airports of H.B.M. Air Forces" (sic!).

It is doubtful whether such a communique will set the minds of the British public at ease. The British population realizes well enough that this is only the beginning of an invasion, sanctioned by a bi-lateral agreement on "military aid". Soon further teams of American experts and instructors will appear and, who knows, perhaps a new communique will be issued allowing the British population to stay where it has lived until now.
Glos Wielkopolski #115 April 27 (120 lines) Verbatim

PEACE RACE BEGAN IN PRESENCE OF 30,000 Domestic Despatch

In the presence of 30,000 observers assembled at the Polish Army sport-field in Warsaw the Third International Peace Race organized by the editors of the "Trybuna Ludu" and the "Rude Pravo" on the route from Warsaw to Prague began on April 30.

The ceremony was attended by: the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party; Premier Comrade J.Cyrankiewicz; the Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, Comrade A.Zawadzki; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, the Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, Comrade Fr.Jozwiak-Witold, the Under-Secretary of State, Comrade J.Berman; the Ministers, Comrades Wolski and Stawinski, the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and Vice Minister of National Defence, Comrade General Korczyk, the member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party and the Head of the Foreign Department, Comrade O.Dluski; the member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, the Chief Editor of the "Trybuna Ludu", Comrade Kasman and the Assistant Editor of the "Rude Pravo", Comrade Dolejszi; the Chairman of the Central Leadership of the Polish Youth Association, Comrade Wl.Matwin and members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Physical Culture headed by Comrade Deputy L.Motyka.

Present also was the Ambassador of the Czechoslovakian Republic, Comrade Pr.Piszek.

During the athletic performances organized on the occasion of the opening of the race the Minister of National Defence, Marshal of Poland, Comrade K.Rokossowski arrived at the sport-field.

Delegations of foreign trade unions were also present to manifest the international solidarity of the working class in the fight for maintaining peace.

The first stage of the Peace Race, which took place in the environs of Warsaw brought individual victory to the best Czechoslovak cyclist, Vesely and to the worker team of Denmark in group achievements. Trybuna Ludu #119 May 1 Verbatim (66 lines)

YOUTH DELEGATION CALLS ON PRESIDENT Domestic Despatch

On the eve of the First of May the President of the Polish Republic, members of the State Council and of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party received

delegations of school youth at the Belvedere Palace, and on the premises of the State Council.

The courtyard was filled with peasant and worker children from Warsaw, Katowice, Lodz, Krakow, Wroclaw and Poznan.

When greeting the children the President said, inter alia:

"The members of the State Council, the representatives of the government, the Premier, the Marshal and the Minister of Education all rejoice at being able to have you here as our guests. We rejoice all the more because we know that you belong to the youth which is studying hard, because we know that you are shock-workers in school. Shock-workers in schools will one day become shock-workers in other fields. People's Poland grants the highest respect to work. You, dear children, by studying at school are preparing for future work. There is much to do in Poland. Poland is waiting for you. You are our hope. We should like you to become our pride. I greet you heartily and wish you to be successful at school." Trybuna Ludu #119 May 1. Excerpts (62 lines)

PILOT CHART FOR OUR COAST HAS
APPEARED IN PRINT. Domestic Despatch

A valuable publication of the Naval Hydrographic Bureau, entitled "Baltic Sea Pilot Guide", appeared in print a few days ago. This survey embraces the whole Polish seacoast, together with the Vistula Bay and the inland Elblag-Gdansk inland waterway.

In his foreword to this work, Lieutenant Commander K. Zagrodzki, head of the Naval Hydrographic Bureau, stated that our navigation had felt acutely the lack of a pilot guide for the Polish seacoast. His preface reads, in part:

"The present book is intended to fill the above-mentioned gap and to portray the present aspect of our seacoast, and of navigational conditions in our territorial and inland waters. In amplifying the data and guidance contained in maritime charts, the pilot guide is intended to serve as an additional aid to navigation".

In addition to a description of the Polish seacoast and of parts situated thereon, the book contains ample exhaustive sections providing general information (about maritime charts, time zones, time signals, lighthouses, tariffs, etc.) and information on climatic and meteorological conditions.

The guide contains maps, diagrams and tables. It presents the data as of December 15, 1949. The book is on sale at the State Hydrometeorological Institute in Gdynia.

It should be mentioned that this is the first full Polish publication of its kind, embracing the whole extent of the Polish seacoast. It will render extremely valuable service to Polish sailing crews, the numbers of which are constantly growing in proportion to the growth of the Polish merchant marine and fishing fleets, and to young people undergoing a course of education in maritime and fishing schools. Next, the Hydrographical Bureau will publish, successively, further sectional charts of the Baltic coast. Dziennik Baltyski.

IN TRIBUTE TO SOVIET SOLDIERS KILLED
IN FIGHTS FOR WARSAW LIBERATION. Local News

On April 29th the completion of building work was celebrated at the Soviet Soldiers' Cemetery at Al. Zwirki and Wigury.

The building of this cemetery and planting of the park surrounding it, and covering an area of 16.5 ha., was started in January of this year.

The work was conducted with great speed. During less than four months 135,000 sq. meters of ground was levelled, about 52,000 cub.m. of soil and rubble were brought, and 20,600 trees and plants were planted over that area.

The principal item in this construction was a large, 35-meter high obelisk, as well as granite pedestals and sculptures forming an alley from the cemetery's entry gate towards the obelisk.

A solemn opening of the cemetery and park will take place on May 9th, the Victory Day.
Trybuna Ludu April 30th #118 (68 lines) Excerpts

"PEACE WEEK" AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY Foreign Despatch
New York (FAP)

On the initiative of students' organizations at Chicago University, several lectures and meetings were held during Peace Week. The committee of students' organizations approved a resolution stating that peace is possible, that the armament race is contradictory to the interests of peace, and that it is the duty of American university youth to work for peace. One of the speakers was Dr. Thomas Mann who appealed to the U.S. Government to agree to an international peace conference to halt the armament race. Slowo Powszechno #118 May 1 Verbatim (16 lines)

ALBANIAN CYCLISTS START ON THE
STRETCH WROCLAW-CHORZOW Domestic Despatch

Shortly before the termination of the third stage of the race, the team of Albanian cyclists arrived in Wroclaw. Cordially greeted by the local Organisational Committee of the Peace Race, the Albanian team watched the exciting termination of the third stage of the Warsaw-Prague Race. The Wroclaw Polish Youth Association is taking care of the Albanian team.

On May 3 the Albanian cyclists, together with other participants of the Third International Race, organised by "Trybuna Ludu" and "Rude Prava", will race on the Wroclaw-Chorzow stretch. Trybuna Ludu No.121, May 3, 1950 (22 lines) Verbatim

AVERAGE SPEED PER HOUR First stage, Warsaw - Warsaw-Vesely 37 km.
- 350 metres

Second Stage, Warsaw-Lodz B.Klabinski 37 km.

Third stage, Lodz-Wroclaw - Ruzicka 37 km 750 m

WITHDREW FROM THE RACE: in the first stage - Kertesz (Hungary)

in the second stage - Hrevatin (Trieste and Nyilasi (Hungary)

in the third stage - Holubec (Czechoslovakia), Ammentorp

(Denmark), Saunders (England), Russell (England), and Jones (England)
Trybuna Ludu #121, May 3, 1950 (18 lines) Verbatim

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CHURCH-STATE AGREEMENT

Article

"Die Neue Zeitung", the organ of the American occupation authorities in Germany, published an article on the subject of the Polish State-Church Agreement. The article was signed by a certain Marian Sonicki. Judging by his name (or pseudonym), he must be of Polish origin. Washington warmongers are talking to their Hitlerite favorites through the mouth of a Polish renegade, licking the boots of the former as well as of the latter.

What was it that hurt the Polish renegade and his American employers most? Naturally, the question of the Western Territories. The renegade writes:- "The Polish Episcopate is to demand that the Church law recognize the German (1) Eastern territories, now under Polish administration, as an integral part of the Polish Republic. The occupied (2) parts of Brandenburg (3) and Pomerania are still subordinated to the Berlin Episcopate. Also, since the death of Cardinal Betram, the office of the Archbishop of Wroclaw remains vacant".

Never mind this scoundrel, and renegade describing the Polish Western Territories as the "German East", and "Brandenburg". Never mind him doing it in a newspaper designed to flatter German nationalists, and breathing hatred of Poland. The scoundrel must do what his American employers tell him.

And the Americans in the first place attacked that item of the State-Church agreement, which concerned the frontier on the Odra and Nysa. Why? Because they are using the slogan of the revision of Polish frontiers as a bait for German nationalism, and as a means of stirring up the German spirit of revenge.

It is clear that neither the American warmongers, nor the German revisionists, nor the yellow rag renegades from the midst of the Polish reactionary emigres are incapable, each of them separately, or all of them together, of undermining even one frontier pillar on the Odra, and Nysa. The most the American-Hitlerite-Anders company can do is to bark from the columns of neo-hitlerite rags, published by the American Military Administration in Germany.

It is, however, significant that all reactionary barrel-organs play the same tune. From the Vatican to Frankfurt on Main, and from

Washington to Madrid all America's voices, irrespective of the language they speak, cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the Polish Episcopate undertook to guide itself by Polish *raison d'etat*. Obviously, somebody expected it to be different. And somebody is greatly concerned that it should be different.

Trybuna Ludu # 116 April 28, 1950. (88 lines) Verbatim

OPENING OF TWENTY THIRD INTERNATIONAL POZNAŃ FAIR. Domestic Despatch

The opening ceremony of the Twenty Third International Poznań Fair on April 29, 1950, which was held in the Fair Management building, was attended by: the Prime Minister of the Polish Government, comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz; the Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning, comrade Minister Szyr; the Minister of Foreign Trade

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comrade Gede; the Minister of Domestic Trade, Dietrich; the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform, Dab-Kociol; the Minister of Culture and Art, Dybowski; the Minister of Health, Michejda; the Minister of Light Industry, Stawinski; the Minister of Forestry, Podedworny; the Minister of Post and Telegraph, Szymanowski; the Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Grosfeld and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw. Trybuna Ludu # 118 and others. April 30, 1950. (90 lines) Excerpts

NEW RECORD-THREE VESSELS

Domestic Despatch

(From our special correspondent). The launching of the vessels "Pilica" and "Odra" took place on the coast on April 30 and the launching of the "Lodz" on May 1. For technical reasons, three vessels could not be launched on one day. Just the same, the launching of three vessels within twenty-four hours constitutes a historical event, even in the largest shipyards.

The launching of the three vessels was planned for June 1. The acceleration of the date by a month is due to one of the many commitments taken by shipyards workers for celebration of the May First Holiday.

The launching of the "Odra" and "Pilica" was performed in a different manner than used hitherto. It was not the vessel which moved from the launching site to the sea but water was admitted to the lock through opened gates, flooding the dock and launching sledges.

On May 6 another vessel, the M.S. "Dunajec", of the same deadweight as the previous ships, will be launched from the same site. Zycie Warszawy # 121 and others. May 3, 1950. (137 lines) Excerpts

NEW STAMPS

Domestic Despatch

All Post Offices have recently begun the sale of new 10 and 15 Zl. stamps issued in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Labor Holiday.

The stamps are perforated. The ten zl. stamp is violet and the fifteen zl. stamp plum coloured. Rzeczpospolita # 121 and others. May 3, 1950 (8 lines) Verbatim

INEFFECTIVE MAGIC.

Article

Some of the various organizations of an international character destined for the prevention of misery and hunger among mankind, particularly amongst the European population, which have already been planned by President Roosevelt, came into existence partly before the end of the war. The aim of the initiators was to avoid the sad experiences of the first world war. Practically speaking the activities of these organizations were to commence immediately after the conclusion of hostilities.

Among these organizations was one bearing the magic name of the "Food and Agricultural Organization", which denotes an

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organization for nourishment and agricultural affairs. Its principle was to help in the nourishment of the population of war-stricken areas, and in the improvement of agriculture to encourage its self-sufficiency in providing food for the population of the given country in the shortest time possible.

Immediately after the liberation and the stabilization of the political situation Poland joined the FAO, contributing modest funds, which at that time were quite large considering Poland's financial situation. We then justly expected to be granted wide assistance by the FAO as the most devastated country, deprived of everything that was necessary for the rapid recovery of agriculture. But during the first period when the UNRRA was active in war-stricken countries, the FAO was not operating yet, as this was an allegedly preparatory period for future activities. Finally in 1947 the first FAO delegation came to Poland. They made tours of the country investigating problems, and making notes and then they left. After some time we learned to our surprise about the report of this delegation revealing that Poland does not need any assistance—neither in agricultural machinery in fertilizers nor in sowing grain. Whereas the fact was that Poland did not have the necessary number of horses to plough the fields, let alone machinery. The Polish peasants were short of grain for bread, not to mention high-quality sowing grain. And if not for the help extended to us by our eastern neighbour, who supplied us with several hundreds tons of grain, the post-war period would have been very difficult for the Polish people to endure. And then the Polish worker got to work with all his enthusiasm to supply the peasant with the necessary implements and machinery. Factories undertook mass commitments to produce fertilizers, scientists provided us with new discoveries tending to intensify agricultural production, and the experiences of the Soviet Union guided the Polish peasants on the road toward progress.

And the FAO? The FAO became an organization applying political discrimination similarly to the International Bank, for Recovery and Reconstruction, and the International Monetary Fund from which Poland had withdrawn before. Similarly to those institutions the FAO became subordinate to the dollar. The US acknowledged various institutions and international organizations as tools of its own politics. For instance, Tito's Yugoslavia was granted a loan from the International Bank as a reward for her treason. She also obtained assistance from the FAO and other sources also. This state of affairs was unacceptable for us. Withdrawal from this international organization was the only alternative. Kurier Golzienny # 117. April 28, 1950 (100 lines) Verbatim

NEW MASSACRE BY FASCISTS AND ITALIAN POLICE. Foreign Despatch

Rome. (PaP). On Tuesday a twenty-four hour general strike was proclaimed in the abruzzese district in connection with a new massacre by Italian fascists and police in Celano. As a result of a brutal attack on unemployed peasants by fascist police and armed gangs, two persons were killed and twelve seriously injured. Rzeczpospolita # 121 and others. May 3, 1950 (36 lines) Excerpts

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Official Journal of the
Polish Republic, No. A-18
Warsaw, February 17, 1950

ITEM 186

Order by the President of the Council of Ministers
dated February 8, 1950
concerning the granting of a Charter to Physical Culture Committees.

On the strength of Article 10 of the law of December 30, 1949,
concerning the organization of matters of physical culture and of
athletics (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No. 65, item 526)
the following order is issued:

Paragraph 1 A Charter, annexed to the present order, is granted
to Physical Culture Committees.

Paragraph 2 The order enters into force on the day of its
publication in "Monitor Polski"

(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz,
President of the Council of Ministers

CHARTER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEES.

I. Organization of the Central Physical Culture Committee

Paragraph 1 The Central Physical Culture Committee is the
State organ for planning, directing and supervising
all matters of physical culture and athletics.

Paragraph 2 The plenary session of the Central Physical Culture
Committee passes resolutions concerning all problems
within the Committee's scope, particularly:
1) the budget and work plan in the field of physical
culture and athletics on a national scale,
2) directives for the Praesidium of the Central
Physical Culture Committee for periods of interval,
between plenary sessions.

Paragraph 3 The organs of the Central Physical Culture Committee
are: the Chairman, the Praesidium and the Secretariat.

Paragraph 4 The scope of activity of the Chairman of the Central
Physical Culture Committee includes the management of
the work of the Committee and of all its organs.

Paragraph 5 The Praesidium of the Central Physical Culture Committee
is composed of: the Chairman, four Deputy Chairmen,
three Secretaries and four members of the Committee
(Article 6 of this Law).

Paragraph 6 The Praesidium of the Central Physical Culture
Committee is endowed with the powers of the Central
Physical Culture Committee during the periods of
interval between plenary sessions of the Committee.

Paragraph 5. The Secretariat of the Central Physical Culture Committee is composed of a Chairman and Secretaries of the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 8 1) The Secretariat of the Central Physical Culture Committee conducts the current work of the Committee.
2) The activities of executive organs of the Central Physical Culture Committee are directed by the Chairman of the Committee.

II Executive organs of the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 9 The Executive organs of the Central Physical Culture Committee are:

1. The Central Supervisory Inspectorate,
2. an Organisational Bureau,
3. a Membership Bureau
4. a Propaganda Bureau
5. a Physical Training and Athletics Bureau,
6. a Budget Economic Bureau
7. an Autonomous Capital Investment Bureau

Paragraph 10 1. The Central Supervisory Inspectorate is an organ of internal control and acts in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of April 26, 1948 ("Monitor Polski", No. 51, item 292)

2. Activities of the Central Supervisory Inspectorate include supervision over activities of bureaus and institutions, organisations and establishments, subordinate to the Central Physical Culture Committee. The Inspectorate's supervision concerns the propriety, legality, planning, integrity and correct organisation of bureaus.

Paragraph 11. 1. Activities of the Organisational Bureau include preparation and application of legislative documents and resolutions and orders of the Central Physical Culture Committee; the structure of and positions in the Central Physical Culture Committees and in institutions and organisations subordinate to them; the planning of all activities in the sphere of physical culture and athletics, the method of reporting, examining and preparing statistics; cooperation and exchange with foreign countries in the field of physical culture and athletics.

2. The Organisational Bureau is subdivided into:
1. the Presidium Section, with the Central Chancery,
2. an Organisational Section,
3. a Planning and Statistical Section.

Paragraph 12. 1. Activities of the Cadres Bureau embrace the policy and training of cadres, matters of physical education and athletics, administration and supervision of the physical education system on all levels.

2. The Membership Bureau is subdivided into:
1. a Personnel Section,
2. an Educational Section.

Paragraph 13 1. Activities of the Propaganda Bureau include matters of propaganda and publications for all types of physical culture and athletics, and cultural-educational work

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in organisations and institutions subordinate to the Central Physical Culture Committee.

2. The Propaganda Bureau is subdivided into:
 1. a Press and Publications Section,
 2. a Mass Propaganda Section.

Paragraph 14 1. The activities of the Physical Training and Athletics Bureau include matters of management and supervision of physical training and of athletics in Poland, program, and method directives for the activities of State bureaus and social organisations in the sphere of physical education and athletics, management and supervision of activities in athletic associations, and cooperation with the Ministry of Health and competent institutions to ensure proper medical care for persons engaged in physical training and athletics.

2. The Physical Training and Athletics Bureau is subdivided into:
 - 1) a Section for awarding Physical Efficiency Badges and for organising mass athletic performances.
 - 2) a Program and Method Section,
 - 3) an Athletic Associations Section.

Paragraph 15 1. Activities of the Budget and Economics Bureau include matters of financial and budgetary management of the Central Physical Culture Committee, accountancy, financial and administrative matters, administration of all assets of the Central Physical Culture Committee, its supply and subordinate enterprises.

2. 1. The Budget and Economic Bureau is subdivided into:
 - 1) a Financial Section,
 - 2) an Administrative-Economic Section,
 - 3) an Autonomous Enterprise Section.

Paragraph 16 Activities of the Autonomous Capital Investment Section include investigation and planning of capital investments, supervision of implementation of capital investments to build installations for athletics in towns and villages.

III. PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEES

Paragraph 17 A Provincial Physical Culture Committee is headed by a Chairman, appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers on proposal of the Chairman of the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 18 The Provincial Physical Culture Committee also includes:

- 1) two representatives of the Provincial Council of the Polish Youth Association, of the District Trade Union Council and of the Provincial Administration of the Peasant Self-Help Association,
- 2) a representative of the District Army Commander, of the Provincial Public Security Bureau, of the District School Inspectorate, of the Provincial Administration (Health Section), of the Provincial

"Service to Poland" organisation, of the District Board for Vocational Training, of the Polish Scout Organisation, and of Provincial athletic associations;

3) three specialists in the sphere of physical training and athletics.

Paragraph 19

The Representatives, mentioned in Paragraph 18, are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Central Physical Culture Committee on proposal of the appropriate authorities and organisations.

Paragraph 20

The Praesidium of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee is composed of a Chairman and of not more than ten members of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee, namely:

- 1) two to four Deputy Chairmen of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee, including representatives of: the Provincial Council of the Polish Youth Association, the District Trade Union Council and the Peasant Self-Help Association,
- 2) one of two Secretaries of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee,
- 3) four members, each of whom is appointed from among representatives of: the District Army Command, the Provincial Public Security Bureau, the District School Inspectorate and the Provincial Health Service Bureau.

Paragraph 21

The Central Physical Culture Committee, in accordance with needs of various provinces, will determine the composition of Provincial Physical Culture Committees.

Paragraph 22

Provincial Physical Culture Committees officiate in accordance with principles and directives established by the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 23

1. The Chairman of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee directs the current work of the Committee, and directs its executive organs in accordance with resolutions and directives of the plenary session and of the Praesidium of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee.
2. Provisions of Paragraphs 1,2,4,5 and 6 are appropriately applicable.

IV EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEES.

Paragraph 25 The Provincial Physical Culture Committee is headed by a Chairman, appointed by the Chairman of the Central Physical Culture Committee on proposal of the Chairman of the appropriate Provincial Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 26 The County Physical Culture Committee besides a Chairman, includes:

1. a representative of each of the following organisations: the Provincial Council of the Polish Youth Association, the County Trade Union Council, the County Council of the

Polish Youth Association, the County Trade Union Council, the County Council of the Peasant Self-Help Association, the Polish Army, the County "Service to Poland" Council, the Vocational School System, the School Inspectorate, the Polish Scouts and the athletic associations existing in the county,

2) two experts on physical culture and athletics.

Paragraph 27 The representatives, mentioned in Paragraph 26, are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Provincial Physical Culture Committee on the proposal of appropriate authorities and organisations

Paragraph 28 The Praesidium of the County Physical Culture Committee is composed of a chairman and five members, appointed from among representatives of the Polish Youth Association, the County Trade Union Council, the "Peasant Self-Help Association, the "Service to Poland" Organisation, the School Inspectorate and of a Secretary, appointed from among members of the County Physical Culture Committee,

Paragraph 29 1. The Chairman of the County Physical Culture Committee directs the current work of the Committee in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the plenary session and of the Praesidium of the County Physical Culture Committee.

2. The provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 are appropriately applicable.

Paragraph 30 The Chairman executes his tasks through the County Physical Culture Committee.

Provisions applying to Committees on all levels

Paragraph 31

1. Physical Culture Committees on higher levels direct and supervise the activities of Committees on lower levels.
2. The Central Physical Culture Committee may suspend a resolution of a Physical Culture Committee on a lower level, if the resolution is incompatible with the resolutions and directives of the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 32 1. The budget of the Central Physical Culture Committee is administrated by the Chairman of the Committee

2. The budgets of Provincial Physical Culture Committees are administrated by the Chairmen of the Committees, in accordance with the plan for activities, approved by the Central Physical Culture Committee.

Paragraph 33 The Central Physical Culture Committee prepares the regulations governing sessions of Committees on all levels and for their organs.

Paragraph 34 The Chairman of the Central Physical Culture Committee will establish the detailed scope of activities and the division of activities among executive organs of Physical Cultural Committees on all levels.



POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Tuesday, April 25, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTIC

SECTION A

MAY 3rd AND 9th ARE TO BE WORKING DAYS. Communiqué
CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

The Central Trade Union Council's Secretariat adopted the
following resolution:-

"Bearing in mind the great and responsible tasks confronting
the working masses in Poland this year, i.e. the first year of
the Six-Year Plan, the Central Trade Union Council's Secretariat
considers it necessary to use all our strength and to utilize all
available working time for implementation of this plan.

"In accordance with the attitude of the working class' trade
unionists, the Central Trade Union Council's Secretariat requests
the Government to issue an order to the effect that, as in previous
years, work should continue normally in all industrial establish-
ments and in institutions on May 3rd and 9th."
Zycie Warszawy, May 25th, 1950 #113 and others (115 lines) Verbatim

SOVIET YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES LEFT WARSAW Domestic Despatch

On April 24 the delegation of the Soviet Anti-fascist Youth
Committee, headed by Komsomol Secretary Tamara Yerzhova, which
participated in the Polish Student Congress, left for Moscow.

On the eve of its departure, the delegation made a tour of
Warsaw and met with Warsaw University students and members of the
Polish Youth Association.
Zycie Warszawy No. 113 April 25, 1950 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED SOVIET SINGER IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

Veronika Borysenko, distinguished Soviet singer, laureate of
the Stalin Prize and soloist of the Grand Theatre in Moscow, arrived
in Warsaw on April 24th. The artist will give several concerts,
organized in Poland in connection with celebration of the fifth
anniversary of the Polish Soviet Friendship Aid and Collaboration
Treaty.

The famous singer was met at the station by the Vice-Director
of the Bureau for Co-Operation with Foreign Countries in the
Ministry of Culture and Art, J. Bystrycki. The Second Secretary of
the Soviet Embassy, Kuzniecov, was also present.
Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25, 1950 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

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INCREASING MEMBERSHIP IN POLISH-SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY.
RESULTS OF ONE YEAR OF ACTIVITY BY
REGIONAL CIRCLES Domestic Despatch

Annual plenary meetings of urban branches of the above Society are taking place in provincial towns. The meetings are devoted to appraisal of present activities, a program for the future and elections of new Councils.

On April 23 the fourth urban conference of the Society took place in Gdansk and was attended by approximately five hundred delegates and the Soviet Consul in Gdansk, Krasienkov. The Gdansk branch of the Society has more than forty seven thousand members.

In the course of a year the Society has organized the showing of Soviet films to more than a hundred thousand persons. Five hundred and two other performances were attended by more than one hundred twenty thousand persons. Fifty eight youth circles of the Society, embracing approximately seven thousand members, are functioning in Gdansk.

The newly elected Council of the Society in Gdansk resolved to recruit more members and to increase cooperation with village circles. Courses in the Russian language will be organized in all large institutions and factories. Every member of the Society will subscribe to the periodical: "Friendship".

The meeting of the Krakow branch of the Society was attended by the Soviet Consul in Krakow, Bukanov and by the Rector of the Mining Academy, Professor Coetel, who delivered an ideological speech.

It appears from reports that in 1949 the Society expanded greatly in Krakow workshops and schools. Within the last four months approximately thirty thousand workmen and school pupils have joined the Society. The number of regional circles has doubled. The Society's lectures delivered more than five thousand lectures. Zycie Warszawy No.113, April 25 and others
(46 lines) Verbatim

PEACE MEETINGS IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

On April 24 numerous meetings took place in Warsaw factories and offices for the purpose of discussing the resolutions of the Stockholm session of the Standing Committee of the World Congress of Peace Supporters.

In the ZWAOA-52 plant a permanent plant committee of peace supporters, composed of 9 persons, was set up with the object of steadily promoting workers' and employees' enlightenment in the fight for peace.

The meeting of Polish Radio employees was attended by more than 500 persons. Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25 and others Verbatim

NEW MUSICAL WORKS TO BE COMPOSED BY MAY FIRST Domestic Despatch

Numerous Polish composers, wishing to honour the forthcoming

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Work Holiday, have undertaken to create or to complete several new songs, cantatas, symphonic works etc. by May 1st.
Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25, 1950 and others (27 lines) Excerpts

POLISH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TO
TAKE PART IN CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL
STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. Domestic Despatch

A delegation of Polish students left for Moscow on April 23 to take part in a session of the Executive Committee of the International Students' Association. The delegation includes Zenon Wroblewski, Chairman of the Central Leadership of the Association of Polish University Youth and Jaroslaw Ladosz, a member of the Presidium of the Central Leadership of that Association. Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25 and others (10 lines)
Verbatim

PEOPLE'S CADRES FIGHT FOR TRANSFORMATION
OF VILLAGES. TERMINATION OF COURSE FOR
COUNTY SECRETARIES OF UNITED PEASANT PARTY. Domestic Despatch

A ceremony attending termination of a one-week training course for secretaries of all county executive committees of the United Peasant Party (ZSL), took place in Warsaw on April 22. The celebration was attended, among others, by the Vice-Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Executive Committee, Ignar and by the Committee's Secretary, Ozga-Michalski. During the training course the following matters were discussed: the tasks of agriculture in the six-year plan, production cooperatives, work of village circles and ZSL's participation in promoting culture and education in villages, in the work of People's Councils, etc.

On behalf of the training course students, Citizen Perzuczek, Secretary of the ZSL County Executive Committee in Bystrzyca, delivered a speech stating in part:

"The course has armed us with many new arguments, which will facilitate the fight for a better future in Polish villages; we can achieve that better future only by complete transformation of the agricultural structure, by production cooperatives.

"Armed with the knowledge obtained at the training course, we shall fulfil the tasks of the six-year plan more efficiently, together with the entire working class and its Polish United Worker Party, which was the first to wage an energetic fight against the system of oppression and social injustice."

Vice-Chairman Ignar delivered a concluding speech, after which the assembly approved the text of a message to the Chairman of the ZSL, W. Kowalski, Marshal of the Sejm. Verbatim
Zycie Warszawy No. 113, April 25, 1950 and others (29 lines)

POLITICAL CHRONICLE Local News

In the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on April 22nd Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the President of the Council of Ministers, received Julian Burgin, the Polish Ambassador in Peking. Zycie Warszawy April 25th, 1950 #113 and others (3 lines) Verbatim

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FURTHER DECLARATIONS BY CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND
PROFESSORS CONCERNING AGREEMENT BETWEEN
GOVERNMENT AND EPISCOPATE. Domestic Despatch

Dr. Jan Dabrowski, Professor of the Krakow University, Secretary-General of the Polish Academy of Science, stated in part: "The above agreement was received with general satisfaction by the Polish people".

Father Witold Banczer of Osiek, Olawa county, stated inter alia: "The signing of the agreement aroused lively satisfaction among all people and among my parishioners."

Father Stanislaw Dabrowski, Rector of Budzow, Zabkowice County: "I am filled with joy because of the signing of the agreement between representatives of the Government and of the Polish Episcopate." Polska Zbrojna No. 113, April 25, 1950 and others (113 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

NEW PARTY OF POLISH REPATRIATES FROM
FRANCE. GENEVA (PAP) Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Paris that a new party of 102 repatriates has left for Poland. The party includes miners from Northern France and their families, as well as many Polish workers from the Paris district.

In conversation with a "Gazeta Polska" (Polish Gazette) representative before their departure, the repatriates expressed their joy at their return to the fatherland after many years of wandering. Zycie Warszawy, April 25th #113 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

MANCHESTER RAILWAYMEN DEMAND BAN ON ATOMIC WEAPONS Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

The District Council of the Railwaymen's Trade Union in Manchester, representing 27,000 members, has adopted a resolution demanding an immediate ban on atomic weapons and destruction of the existing stock of atomic bombs. The resolution, which is to be sent to Prime Minister Attlee and Minister Bevin, also demands that Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China sign a Peace Treaty. Trybuna Ludu #113 April 25 and others Verbatim

LONDON DOCKERS' STRIKE SPREADING Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

The strike of London workers, proclaimed last week, is spreading continually. On Monday it embraced 12,500 workers. The strike was called to protest against removal, by the rightist leadership, of three trade unionists who had joined the strike proclaimed in solidarity with Canadian seamen last year.

At Monday's session the British cabinet decided to send soldiers to the London port to unload ships. Wola Ludu #113 April 25 and others Verbatim (18 lines)

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AMBASSADOR BOGOMOLOV HAS BEEN
APPOINTED TO POST OF SOVIET
DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER.
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Council has appointed Alexander Bogomolov, the present Soviet Ambassador in Paris, to the post of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

At the same time Aleksii Pavlov, the present Soviet Ambassador to Belgium, has been appointed to the post of Soviet Ambassador to France. Zycie Warszawy April 25th, 1950 #113 and others Verbatim

VIOLATION OF SOVIET FRONTIER BY AMERICAN
AIRPLANE UNMASKS CYNICAL, AGGRESSIVE
IMPERIALIST PLANS. WORLD PRESS ON EXCHANGE
OF NOTES BETWEEN USSR AND USA. Foreign Despatch
Moscow.

The Tass Agency quotes the opinion of the world press concerning the exchange of Notes between the Governments of the Soviet Union and of the United States.

New York. The United Press has published a statement by Senator Keyne (Republican from the State of Washington) who wrote a letter to Acheson, asking for reply to several questions, connected with the recent American Note.

Keyne asked the following questions: What was the destination of the American 'plane which started from Wiesbaden in Germany; was permission obtained for flight over foreign territory; what steps have been taken in order to avoid similar incidents in the future; does Acheson completely reject the possibility that the 'plane crashed due to technical defects; are American 'planes, not belonging to the military air force, making flights in the region of the Baltic Sea?

Until precise answers are given to the above question, writes Keyne, the State Department cannot count on the confidence which it should enjoy among the American people... Your Note of protest supplied no answer to many sensible and just questions, which are undoubtedly perplexing many Americans.
Polska Zbrojna #113 April 25, 1950 and others (139 lines) Excerpts

CZECHOSLOVAKIA LEAVES INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Prague, PAP Foreign Despatch

The CTK Press agency reports that, in accordance with a decision of the Czechoslovak Council of Ministers, Czechoslovakia has left the World Health Organization, protesting in this manner against the policy of discrimination applied by that institution against member-countries. Rzeczpospolita #113 April 25 (9 lines) Verbatim

ACHESON'S STATEMENT Foreign Despatch
Washington (PAP)

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson has made a statement at a press conference in connection with the new Soviet note about the incident over Libau. Acheson repeated the mendacious assertions included in the American note of April 17th. Slowe Powszechne #112 April 25, 1950 and others Verbatim (8 lines)

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SESSION OF FIAPP SUPREME COUNCIL
ON APRIL 26 - 30 IN PRAGUE.

Foreign Despatch

A session of the Executive Committee and of the Supreme Council of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners (FIAPP) will take place in Prague on April 26 - 30.

It was intended to hold the session in Florence but the majority of delegates could not obtain Italian entry visas.

The Supreme Council will sum up the present activities of the Federation and will determine the tasks of former anti-fascist fighters in the present struggle for peace and against the revival of fascism.

The Council will also discuss coordination of the activities of FIAPP and its national branches with kindred organisations, on a national and international scale. In connection with this the Council will examine the matter of changing the FIAPP Charter, adapting it to new conditions and to new tasks, emanating from the changed conditions, Zycie Warszawy # 113 and others. April 25, 1950. (23 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

"BOOK HOUSE" WILL DISTRIBUTE 90,000,000
BOOKS THIS YEAR.

Domestic Despatch

The "Book House" ("Dom Ksiazki") Central Book Distributing Agency is making preparations for the supply of good and cheap books to the working masses and to school youth. A two-day meeting of provincial directors of the "Book House", held on April 22nd and 23rd in Warsaw was devoted to problems connected with preparation of a plan for book distribution.

The organization's principal objective for this year is to organize efficient distribution of about 90,000,000 Polish and imported books, which are to be placed on the market within the framework of the State publishing plan.

It was emphasized during the meeting that imported Soviet books are increasingly popular in Poland. They include Marxist-Leninist classics, books on social, political, scientific, technical and agricultural subjects, as well as novels and poetry and children's literature.

The organization's most important and immediate activity will consist in distributing over 19,000,000 text books for secondary and vocational schools for the 1950/51 school year. These text books will be distributed in May, June and July of this year. At the same time, "Book House" centers will distribute text books for illiterates.

Efficient distribution of books in towns and villages will remove the present shortcomings in the supply of text books to school youth, principally to village schools, which are particularly neglected in this respect.

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Despite difficulties connected with the organizational period, the "Book House" Central Agency completed its distribution plan for the first quarter of this year, i.e. the first quarter of its activity.

Zycie Warszawy # 113 and others. April 25, 1950. (43 lines) Verbatim

INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic Despatch

5,000,000 boxes of matches in special packing will be on sale in the Polish Tobacco Monopoly's Pavilion at the Fair.

Polish Radiophony will exhibit various models in the Culture and Art Pavilion illustrating the achievements of "Polskie Radio" in the field of technology and programs. Loudspeakers will be installed throughout the Fair grounds.

Zycie Warszawy # 110 and others. April 25, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

NEW FOUNDRY, TO BE BUILT WITH USSR ASSISTANCE, WILL ASSURE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN POLISH METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the growing needs of our national economy, we have commenced the construction of a great metallurgical plant near Krakow to be known as the New Foundry (Nowa Huta). It will be a huge industrial establishment, combined with a modern worker town. In building this major undertaking under the six-year plan, we are aided by the Soviet Union, which will furnish us with technical documents and production equipment. As a result of reconstruction and enlargement of the Polish metallurgical industry, we achieved a 60% increase in our 1949 steel production, compared to the pre-war period.

Under the six-year plan, existing metallurgical plants will be substantially enlarged, owing to which production will double.

In addition to this, work is already under way on building the so-called New Foundry near Krakow. In this task we shall be aided by the Soviet Union, which will supply us with industrial and production equipment, as well as complete technical documents on credit.

The production capacity of the New Foundry will exceed total pre-war production and, in basic articles, it will approximate present total iron production.

Owing to Soviet equipment, the New Foundry will be a modern industrial plant, built according to the latest achievements of leading Soviet technology. With regard to modernity and technical advancement, it will be second to none of the leading metallurgical plants in the world.

The technical documents are being prepared by outstanding Soviet specialists, embracing several hundred engineers and technicians. We have already received the preliminary plan. Further documents will be sent by the end of this year.

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None of our planning bureaus, including the Bureau for Metallurgical Projects, with 500 engineers and technicians, was able to undertake this responsible task.

In addition to the New Foundry, a large socialist town for workers, planned to house 100,000 people, will be built near the plant, according to modern architectural designs. It will be the first completely new worker town in Poland.

A special bureau in the Worker Settlement Establishment is preparing plans for this town. Preliminary work in building the New Foundry will be carried out by building establishments, such as: "Betostal" and "Mostostal", known for their work on the East-West Highway.

The New Foundry will be erected by many thousands of Polish engineers, workers, and technicians. Its production will further serve peaceful development of this country.

The New Foundry will produce millions of tons of steel and iron, which will be transformed by other establishments into building elements, tractors, locomotives, agricultural machinery and tools, to be used for further improvement of production and the living standard of the Polish working masses.

Taybuna # 113 and others. April 28, 1950. (112 lines) Verbatim

TRADE DELEGATION OF GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ARRIVES IN WARSAW. Domestic Despatch

On April 21 a trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Mr. George Handke, Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Warsaw. The delegation was greeted at the railway station by Tadeusz Gede, Minister of Foreign Trade, high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of the German Diplomatic Mission in Warsaw.

Rzeczpospolita # 113 and others. April 25, 1950. Verbatim

IMPORTED GOODS IN GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORES' PAVILIONS. Domestic Despatch

In the bazaar section of the Twenty Third International Poznan Fair, fifteen pavilions have been constructed by the General Department Stores, where goods imported from six foreign countries will be on sale. The General Department Stores will offer goods from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and the German Democratic Republic. From the USSR: Caviar, canned fish, ham, cheese, chocolates, vodkas, liqueurs, brandies and wines. From Czechoslovakia: Radio sets, tennis jackets, umbrellas, cosmetic articles, sport articles, leather goods, ping-pong sets, leather fancy goods, office equipment, albums, combs, tennis rackets, toys, pipes. From Rumania: needles, locks, fountain pens, pencils, gloves, costume jewelry, onyx fancy goods, wax necklaces, decorative glass, chocolate, beer. From Hungary: Furs, women's dress material, underwear material, blouses, dressing gowns, children's clothes, women's scarves, bed jackets, ties, alarm clocks, thermos flasks, soaps, vodkas, wines, salami. From Rumania: Wine, cognac, cheese, salami, nuts, candy. From Bulgaria: Blouses, handkerchiefs, slippers, dinner sets, bowls, cups, tea pots, attar of rose, wine, vodkas, cognacs, vermouth, cigarettes. From the German Democratic Republic: Hosiery and underwear, camera, radio sets, microscope, Zeiss lenses, electric shaving machines, hair clippers, thermos flasks.

Rzeczpospolita # 113 and others. April 25, 1950 (50 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT THE POZNAN FAIR, BY THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

Domestic Despatch

The German Democratic Republic will officially participate in the Twenty Third International Poznan Fair, by exhibiting the products of her socialised industry.

The German exhibits will include printing machines, agricultural machinery, pumps, engines, motor trucks, installation apparatus, and electric kitchen equipment. Chemical products, porcelain, optical precision instruments, sanitary installations, XRay apparatus radio instruments, textbooks, sport articles, textiles and musical instruments will be also exhibited by the German Democratic Republic. The variety of articles constitutes an eloquent proof that in democratic conditions, when the German factories were taken over by the people after the capitulation, German industry was switched to peace time production.

Trybuna Ludu # 111. April 23, 1950. (28 lines) Verbatim

LABOR COMPETITION IN HONOR OF MAY FIRST
IN POLAND, THE SOVIET UNION AND RUMANIA.

Domestic Despatch

Intensive preparations for the celebration of the Worker's Holiday are proceeding throughout the country. In order to celebrate May First, Polish workers are registering for mass participation in peace watches in the period from April 24 to 29. The workers resolved to intensify their work during the above period, realising that their intensified work will contribute to a further strengthening of peace forces.

Communiques, arriving from all parts of the Soviet Union, concerning labor competition prior to May First, illustrate the imposing vigour, exceptional activity of the immense number of Soviet workers, their magnificent creative initiative and achievements in production, with which the Soviet worker masses are greeting the approaching May Holiday.

Trybuna Ludu # 111. April 23, 1950. (96 lines) Excerpts

MINISTER RABANOWSKI'S SPEECH AT CONGRESS OF
RAILWAYMEN'S TRADE UNION.

Domestic Despatch

A national congress of the Railwaymen's Trade Union is taking place in Warsaw.

The problem of development of the Polish state railways under the six-year plan was discussed by J. Rabanowski, Minister of Communications. He said, in part:

"The great six-year plan of Poland's economic development sets extremely important tasks for the railways. In order to carry them out further mechanization and electrification of railways will be introduced".

When on the subject of the necessity for increasing efficiency, Minister Rabanowski described the advantages which railwaymen will

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be offered under the six-year plan. This year the expenditure on social welfare will increase by about 70% as compared with last year. Funds allocated for the care for mother and child will increase substantially. This year the number of children in day nurseries, rest houses and day camps will increase by 7½% as compared with last year. The number of railwaymen taking part in organized vacations will increase this year by 45% as compared with last year.

Minister Babanowski concluded his report with an appeal for raising work discipline. He said that the fight for raising work discipline was, among other things, a fight for security of the passengers' and railwaymen's lives, and for adequate protection of national property carried by the railways. *Zycie Warszawy* # 112. April 24, 1950. (55 lines) Excerpts

FIVE YEARS OF POLISH-SOVIET BROTHERLY ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

Domestic Despatch

Five years ago, on April 21, 1945 a pact of friendship, mutual aid and post-war cooperation was signed between People's Poland and the great country of victorious socialism, the Soviet Union.

Polish-Soviet economic relations are of a new type. The most characteristic feature about them is that they are based on the Stalinist principle of equal rights for great and small, stronger and weaker, richer and poorer nations. This type of economic relations is unknown in the capitalist world where economic exchange is the means for the exploitation of the weaker by the stronger, where an industrialized country would never help another country to develop its industry. This type of economic relations can exist only among countries of the socialist camp. Owing to the help of the USSR as well as to economic exchange with that country and the people's democracies, we are independent of imperialist blackmail and our economy is free from the influence of inflation and crisis in capitalist countries.

When comparing Polish-Soviet economic relations with those of the Marshall countries, the difference is at once visible between the socialist and the imperialist camps.

In 1945 Polish-Soviet transactions reached the sum of more than 260,000,000 roubles (according to present value). In 1947 they were 2.2% larger than in 1945. In 1948 two basic agreements were signed. The first one provided for transactions amounting to 4,000,000,000 roubles (present value) under the five-year plan. The second concerning investment supplies provided for Russian delivery of machinery and industrial equipment at the value of 1,800,000,000 roubles.

These supplies were granted under a long-range credit, payable with our goods exported to Russia. These two agreements are the basis of present economic relations between Poland and the USSR.

The agreement concerning investments not only supplies us with machinery and equipment for many foundries, chemical factories and

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electric plants, but it also provides us with complete projects drawn by Soviet specialists introducing world-leading Soviet technology into the building of new factories. We have already received several valuable articles under this agreement. The construction of the New Foundry which is a metallurgical combine planned to produce more than all pre-war metallurgical factories, is based on this agreement. The oil industry has already received drilling equipment reaching 3000 m. below the surface, and many bulldozers, excavating machines, scrapers as well as other heavy building equipment which will enable substantial mechanization of building, have been received. Agricultural and electric power machinery, scientific instruments and apparatus are also arriving here from Russia. In the current year, we shall be supplied with equipment for cotton-spinning-mills, and for one electrical rectifying sub-station.

Since the agreement of January, 1948 trade exchange between our two countries has been steadily increasing. The 1949 transactions were 39% larger than provided by the agreement and 58% larger than those in 1947. The 1950 agreement signed in Moscow this January provides for a 34% increase, as compared to the previous year.

The supply of raw materials indispensable for our industry has rendered us independent of the machinations of capitalist monopolies. In 1950 the Soviet Union will cover about 85% of our demand for cotton and about 65% of our demand for iron-ore; 100% of all the manganese ore, over 50% of ferro-alloys and 70% of all the fats we need will come from the Soviet Union. The greatest part of imported raw materials is sent from the USSR. They are used for production of articles not only covering domestic demand, but also for export to various countries except the Soviet Union. Thus, hardly 10% of the cotton raw material imported from the USSR is used for the production of textiles exported to the Soviet Union, whereas 90% covers the domestic demand, and our export to other countries.

Our export to the Soviet Union is developing on a large scale, and it is changing its character. In the initial period coal constituted 50% of the total export, and in 1948 it was less than 20%, whereas the percentage of textiles increased from 17% in 1945 to 31% in 1949. The export of locomotives, railway cars and other transportation equipments is also developing. The same refers to some types of machinery. The USSR has bought Polish mechanical lathes, which were found excellent by Soviet specialists at the Exhibition of Light Industry in Moscow. Wide prospects are being opened up for the most valuable of exports, the export of industrial articles.

A mutually beneficial exchange of articles is becoming the basic principle in the realization of our economic plans, and the principal source of our achievements. The ever-tightening alliance with the USSR and the ever-developing trade relations with our great ally and friend, have become the warrant for the further development of our economy and for the successful completion of the Six-Year Plan.

Trybuna # 108, April 20, 1950. (377 lines) Excerpts.

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SHADOWS ON THE STARRY FLAG. Article by Maksymilian Sierpinski

The old buccaneering song tells, that the slave trading ship can be very easily identified by a starry flag flying from its mast. In this way the flag which was to serve the ideals of Franklin and Lincoln was reduced to a pirate banner. When a ship bearing this flag enters the foreign ports of Cuba or Venezuela - the women hide in houses, and the men shake their fists. One of those manifestations of the American Navy has taken place recently off the shores of Vietnam. It had no effect whatever on the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Vietnam. These soldiers know that a short time ago the American ships demonstrated outside the harbours of Tsing Tan and Shanghai. None the less the time came when they disappeared from China together with their infamous flag.

John P. Jones fought in 1779 against the English colonists, for the freedom of the American nation. The word "freedom" was at the time however so often repeated, that when victory was celebrated under the starry flag, the men had already forgotten the meaning of the word.

The next period in the economic development of the United States is filled by the organization of the immense plantations, where millions of African slaves were employed, by the development of industry and trade. The American fighting forces, and especially the Navy, were transformed in order to carry out tasks in the name of the big planters, merchants and industrialists. The sinister shadow of the American stock exchange was cast over the starspangled banner. The interests of big capital were from that time on the real flag of the American ships.

In December 1895 the American President Cleveland surprised Europe by resting to the Monroe doctrine in interference with the internal affairs of Venezuela. In consequence of the uprising in Cuba, so called Pan-Americanism was directed against the Spaniards, who tried to suppress this uprising. Then, "in defence of American interests" the cruiser Maine was directed to Cuban waters, and to be more exact into the main Cuban port. In Havana an explosion occurred in the ship, and the cruiser sank. On April 21st 1898 Congress was obliged "under the pressure of public opinion" to declare war on Spain. Only many years afterwards when the wreck of the "Maine" was recovered - it transpired that the ship went down in consequence of an internal explosion, and that there was no question of any torpedo attack. By that time the war was already finished, and thousands of soldiers had given their lives in defence of the interests of other people, while the shares of the big capitalist enterprises went up once more.

The American shipping industry is today striving to eliminate and destroy all non-American shipbuilding. In the shipbuilding concerns ignominious scandals in the management of public money are almost unceasingly revealed. This happened before the first world war: the American Navy applied for home produced armoured plates and steel. The order was placed with "Carnegie Co". Only a few weeks afterwards the Government learned that in making the plates the "Carnegie Co" had committed scandalous fraudulence. Do not think, dear readers, that the American Government punished

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anybody. President Cleveland himself, after a talk with the manager of the concern called the fraudulence "a slight inexactitude

A real scandal in the construction of the "Liberty" ships appeared from the report of the Marine Architects Institute, which proved the total irresponsibility of the builders of these ships.

Several instances cited above, and concerning the adventurous development of the American Navy shows its class essence, as one of the factors of the imperialist machinery of violence, weakened by the internal decay of mutual contradictions. In this article we have mainly discussed the past of the US Navy, but it is also worth while analyzing its contemporary role in the service of the Wall Street bankrupts.

Morze Marynarz Polski # 4. April 24, 1950 (310 lines) Excerpts

ABOMINABLE SPECULATIONS BY US MONOPOLISTS. Foreign Despatch
WORLD PRESS ABOUT VIOLATION OF USSR FRONTIER
BY AMERICAN BOMBER.

Moscow. (PAP). The TASS agency continues to quote foreign press opinion on the brutal violation of the Soviet frontier over Libau (Libawa) by an American bomber.

The New York "Daily Worker" points out that the great capitalistic press expressed the conviction that "incidents" are liable to take place on the Soviet frontiers this spring. The American monopolies desire new and larger orders for military equipment.

Stating that the Chairman of the Committee for Military Affairs in the House of Representatives endeavoured to utilize the so-called Baltic incident as an argument for increasing appropriations for military purposes, the newspaper writes:

"We are now witnesses of an abominable arithmetical calculation the lives of ten American air-men have been sacrificed to obtain additional appropriations, amounting to \$583,000,000."

The "Daily Worker" stresses that, according to press opinion, "new incidents" will probably occur at the time Congress votes on the new military appropriations. The spreading of rumours concerning possibilities of "new incidents" plays into the hands of reactionaries, who desire to liquidate US civic rights and to put a ban on the communist party and the peace movement.

"The country has become the victim of a clique, preoccupied with the wildest and most provocative adventures", - states the newspaper, appealing to the American nation to protest against the policy of this clique, which is ready to sacrifice not only the lives of 10 American air-men but the lives of hundreds of millions, to obtain new orders for military equipment."
Zycie Warszawy # 112. April 23, 1950. (125 lines) Excerpts

WOMEN IN EGYPT

Article

The life of women in countries of the Near East is the subject of frequent reports and investigations.

Mrs. Inju Efflatoun recently published in Cairo a small book entitled, "We Egyptian women". This book sheds new light on one of the most important social problems in Egypt.

Egyptian women belonging to the privileged class, brought up according to European customs, enjoying great freedom and living the life of well-to-do people have no reason to envy European women.

But besides these women there are also women belonging to the people. The latter women have to work as hard as Egyptian working men, but their life is even more difficult because they earn only one third of the wages paid to men.

The Egyptian peasant woman does the same work as the fellah, i.e. she is compelled to work 14 hours in the fields, and, like the fellah, she lives in a mud hut. There is no law guaranteeing any aid to the working woman during the period of pregnancy and even to maternity benefits. One can frequently see an Egyptian woman giving birth to a child in the fields. The Government has "solved" this problem in a peculiar manner: a government employee has no right to marry.

In so far as the education of women is concerned, figures are sufficiently eloquent. According to official statistics quoted by Mrs. Efflatoun the percentage of illiterate women amounts to nearly 90% (the percentage of illiterates among men is about 64%).

This has contributed to the preservation of the existing social status of the woman. A man can simply abandon his wife while polygamy, although much less wide-spread than in the past, continues to exist.

Women take a very active part in the worker movement.

Mrs. Efflatoun's book draws a very realistic picture of the situation of women in Egypt. She has made an effort to go to the root of the existing state of affairs. Her reflections have led her to bring the role of foreign occupants into relief, and to seek new methods for the realization of true emancipation of Egyptian women.

Slawo Fawszechne #106 April 19 (90 lines) Excerpts

STATEMENT BY STIKKER IN DUTCH PARLIAMENT

The Hague April 18th (TASS)

Foreign Despatch

According to the newspapers, the Foreign Minister Stikker made a statement on foreign policy in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament. Replying to some reactionary Members of Parliament, Stikker declared, that the Dutch Government had acted wisely, recognising the Chinese People's Republic. The Dutch Government based their decision on the fact, that the central government of that Republic represented the Chinese nation. Speaking of the Soviet Union, Stikker considered it necessary to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Wolnosc April 21 Verbatim (15 lines)

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WHOSE POINT OF VIEW?

Lead Editorial

As was to be expected, the agreement concerning the position of the Church in Poland has aroused great interest amongst not only European, but even world public opinion.

All honest Poles, even those who find political problems tiresome and boring, will be glad that, for instance, the Polish Episcopate has again, with the whole might of its authority, supported our right to the Recovered Territories before the world.

The first nine points in the agreement concern the obligations accepted by the Polish Episcopate.

Point ten comes with specification of those provisions, which form the State basis for pastoral and educational activities of the Church in Poland.

Thus, at the beginning we find that teaching of religion in schools has been guaranteed. We also find the Government's undertaking to the effect that those parents who wish to send their children to schools where religion is being taught, "WILL HAVE THE RIGHT AND POSSIBILITY TO DO SO" (and, let us add, every bishop will have the possibility to intervene with the authorities for the fulfilment of this condition). Further, we find guarantees for the Lublin Catholic University, the press and publications, religious congregations, religious orders, and for educational and charitable activities. The agreement also contains provisions guaranteeing the freedom of religious cult, and of traditional pilgrimages and processions. It stipulates that chaplains will be active in hospitals and criminal prisons.

The subject dealt with by us is so serious, that it is high time to stop "beating about the bush", and to tell the truth in plain words. It is a common secret that since the war the fate of the Church in Poland became a matter of interest to people, who previously were neither regarded as true Catholics, nor even Christians, because of their complete lack of interest in matters of faith. I do not point to anyone in particular, but everybody knows that such persons exist. To them, the guarantee of the freedom of pilgrimages to Jasna Gora, or pastoral work in criminal prisons are matters of little importance. This, however, is not the case with regard to Roman Catholic bishops, whose principal concern is that the Gospel is preached in Poland, and that the Sacraments are administered.

Whoever wants to understand the motives of bishops' actions correctly, should take the trouble to understand their point of view in this matter. It is, really, not worth while imitating Napoleon, who expressed astonishment at the fact that Pius VII did in fact believe in God. For, such a way of free-thinking is very obsolete and old-fashioned. Napoleon thus demonstrated his spiritual vulgarity, so we had better leave this tradition alone.

The agreement signed by the Episcopate gives Poland two great things, namely: internal peace, and consolidation of the freedom of faith.

Slowo Powszechnie April 20th, 1950 #107 (86 lines) Excerpts

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WORLD REVIEW

London (PAP) The Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Hugh Gaitskell answering the question put by one of the deputies at the session of the House of Commons as to the real extent of the Pound's depreciation, declared that taking the purchasing power of the Pound Sterling of 1938 to be 100, in February it would hardly amount to 52.

In local economic circles even Gaitskell's declaration is considered too optimistic and not corresponding to the actual drop of the Pound Sterling's purchasing power.
(16 lines) Verbatim

London (PAP)
DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASE assume a mass character in Great Britain Representatives of the trade unions of workers in the ready made clothes industry, demanded the minimum earning rate to be increased by threepence per hour. The increase would embrace 300,000 man and woman workers in this branch of industry.
Verbatim (12 lines)
Wola Luau April 21, 1950 #109

STATE-CHURCH AGREEMENT STRENGTHENS
NATIONAL UNITY AND FORCES OF PEACE.
STATEMENTS BY PRIESTS, PROFESSORS AND
CATHOLIC WRITERS. Domestic Despatch

We publish below further statements by priests, professors and Catholic writers on the subject of the agreement between the Polish Government and the Episcopate.

Jan Dobraczynski, a well-known Catholic writer stated inter alia:-

"Catholicism has never supported social injustice and if this had been done by its representatives, it was always a sign of their departure from Evangelical ideas. Catholicism was also consistently on the side of peace. To-day, when certain groups intend to provoke a new war, the agreement between the Polish Episcopate, and the Government of People's Poland appears to me to constitute a valuable contribution to the edifice of peace.

"The fact that the Polish Episcopate undertook to strive to incorporate the Recovered Territories into a permanent Polish Church administration, adds to the importance of the above agreement."

Andrzej Wojtkowski, Professor of the Lublin Catholic University, said inter alia:-

"It is a real agreement and not a unilateral dictation imposed by one part on the other. The Church, while receiving all State guarantees with regard to the implementation of its Catholic ideals, was able to adopt fully the raison d'etat of People's Poland, expressed in the desire to preserve world peace, to ensure our frontiers on the Odra and Nysa, to carry out social reconstruction of the country, and to build up national prosperity by peaceful means. The agreement was a painful blow to warmongers and to the Neo-hitlerite chauvinists' revisionist movement." Excerpts
Zycie Warszawy April 22nd #110 (142 lines)

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI Official Journal of
the Polish Republic, No.A-34
Warsaw, April 4, 1950

Contains:

- Item 397 Resolution by the Praesidium of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers concerning statistical work in 1950.
- Item 398 Order by the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission concerning the system of capital investment statistics.

Orders by the Minister of Domestic Trade:

- Item 399 concerning the liquidation of the "Fish Center, a Government Cooperative Central Agency".
- Item 40 concerning the establishment of a State enterprise, to be known as the: "Central Fish Agency."

MONITOR POLSKI, Official Journal of the
Polish Republic, No.A-38
Warsaw, April 13, 1950

Contains:

- Item 446 Announcement by the Chairman of the Supreme Warsaw Reconstruction Council concerning the approval of a local zoning plan for development of the Sejm area.
- Item 447 Decision by the Finance Minister concerning the completion of liquidation of the Land Bank in Katowice.

PART II. Matters of National Economy

Orders by the Minister of Heavy Industry:

- Item 448 concerning the merger of the Central Metal Articles Industry Administration with a State enterprise, known as. "United Tin Articles Industry."
- Item 449 concerning the change of an order pertaining to the establishment of a Central Metal Articles Industry Administration.
- Item 450 concerning the establishment of State enterprises.
- Items 451 and 452 concerning change in the order by the Minister of Industry and Trade pertaining to the establishment of State enterprises.
- Item 453 concerning change of an order by the Minister of Industry

and Trade pertaining to the establishment of an United Smelting Industry Association.

- Item 454 concerning the transfer of State enterprises.
- Item 455 Order by the Minister of Foreign Trade concerning the establishment of a State enterprise, to be known as: "Central Maritime Import and Export Agency, an autonomous State enterprise."
- Item 456 Order by the Minister of Construction concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for an enterprise known as: "A.Szafranek - Construction of Heating and Sanitary Installations in Poznan".
- Item 457 Announcement by the Minister of Light Industry concerning rectification of an order dated November 8, 1949, pertaining to establishment of compulsory State Administration for enterprises.

MONITOR POLSKI, Official Journal of the Polish Republic,
 No.A - 39 Warsaw, April 14, 1950

Contains:

PART I. GENERAL MATTERS

- Item 458 Order by the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission concerning implementation of the law of March 7, 1950, pertaining to planned employment of graduates from secondary vocational schools and from high schools.

MONITOR POLSKI, Official Journal of the Polish Republic
 No.A - 40 Warsaw, April 15, 1950

Contains:

PART I. General Matters

- Item 459 Circular letter No.9 of the President of the Council of Ministers concerning a fund for cash prizes to be awarded for proposals to improve public administration.
- Item 460 Order by the Minister of Education concerning supervision over an institution known as the: "Girl Students' Home", founded by T. and M.Woydyga.
- Item 461 Order by the Minister of Communication concerning a change in the organisation of the General State Railway Administration.

PART II Matters of National Economy

- Item 462 and 463 orders by the Minister of Heavy Industry concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for enterprises.

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Orders by the Ministry of Light Industry:

- Item 464 concerning the establishment of a State enterprise to be known as: "Blast-furnace and furnace slag utilisation enterprise."
- Item 465 concerning supplementation of an order concerning establishment of compulsory State administration of an enterprise, known as "H.Zielezinski, Iron products, construction and ornamentation factory in Warsaw."
- Items 466 and 467. Declarations No.36 and No.37 by the Minister of Light Industry, issued in agreement with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, concerning the transfer of enterprise to State ownership.

MONITOR POLSKI No.A ~ 41 of April 18, 1950

Contents:

SECTION I. General Subjects.
Decisions of the Council of Ministers

- Item 468 - concerning the internal organization and rules of procedure for the Chief Council for Reconstruction of the Capital City of Warsaw.
- Item 469 - establishing a Program Council for Exhibitions and Fairs.
- Item 470 - concerning a change in the composition of the first Chief Cooperative Council (Citizen Edward Ochab's recall).
- Item 471 - concerning state-granted scholarships for students of art colleges.
- Item 472 - establishing a state scholarship plan for students of art colleges for the period from January 1, 1950 to July 31, 1950.
- Item 473 - establishing special allowances for state employees working in meteorological observatories and high mountain stations.
- Item 474 - Announcement of the Ministry of Finance concerning bonds of the National Reconstruction Premium Loan of 1946, drawn by lot for redemption and allocation of premiums, scheduled for April 15, 1950.

SECTION II. Subjects relating to National Economy

- Item 475 - Ruling No.49 by the Foreign Exchange Commission concerning purchase and sale of gold.

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw STAT
 Wednesday, April 26, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in May 1950 are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, May 2.

SECTION I ADOMESTIC

PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE.
 MEETINGS OF SEJM COMMITTEES

Domestic Despatch

The Labor and Social Welfare Committee has reported on a Member's Bill concerning establishment of May 1st. as a National Holiday, included in the proposals of the Polish United Worker Party Member's Club. The Committee decided to request the Sejm to pass the Bill, together with the amendments.

The Sejm Education and Science Committee has considered Deputy J. Albrecht's (Polish United Worker Party) report on the Government Bill establishing an office of Minister of Higher Schools and Instruction. The Committee decided to request the Sejm to pass the Bill, together with amendments.

The latter part of the session was devoted to discussion of a report by a representative of the Ministry of Education on organization of elementary training in rural areas and plans for the future, submitted at one of the former sessions of the Committees. The Committee adopted a resolution concerning organization and development of elementary training in rural areas under the six-year-plan.

Rzeczpospolita # 114 and others. April 26, 1950. (30 lines) Verbatim

POLITICAL CHRONICLE.

Domestic Despatch

On April 24th, Minister Georg Handke, Head of the Trade Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, paid a visit to Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, Secretary-General of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Trybuna Ludu # 114 and others. April 26, 1950. (7 lines) Verbatim

COMRADE PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ RECEIVES
 BOS (WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION BUREAU) DIRECTORS. Domestic Despatch

Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers has received Engineers Plapis, Sigalin, and Lachert, directors in the Warsaw Reconstruction Bureau, in the presence of Engineer Piotrowski, Head of the Ministry of Construction.

Trybuna Ludu # 114. April 26, 1950. (7 lines) Verbatim

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MARSHAL, K. ROKOSSOWSKI - HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF
POLISH HUNTING ASSOCIATION. Domestic Despatch

On April 22nd Konstanty Rokossowski, the Marshal of Poland and Minister of National Defence, received a delegation of the Polish Hunting Association, headed by General Professor Dr. Boleslaw Szarecki.

The delegation asked the Marshal to accept the honorary chairmanship of the Polish Hunting Association. At the same time the delegation reported on the Association's organization in the provinces, and submitted the Six-Year Reconstruction Plan for hunting in Poland.

The Marshal accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Polish Hunting Association offered to him.
Trybuna Ludu # 114. and others. April 26, 1950. (19 lines) Verbatim

FAREWELL VISIT OF AMBASSADOR GAINER TO
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Domestic Despatch

The Ambassador of Great Britain in Warsaw until now, Sir Donald St. Clair Gainer paid a farewell visit on the 24th April to the General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski.
Rzeczpospolita # 114 and others. April 26, 1950 Verbatim

SIX DEATH SENTENCES FOR MEMBERS OF "MURAT"
GANG OF ROBBERS. Domestic Despatch

The trial of members of a gang of robbers, known as "Murat", has ended before the Lodz Regional Military Court at a session in Wielun.

The trial established extremely bad faith and sadism in respect of each of the six defendants, who unscrupulously murdered Militia and ORMO (Citizen's Militia Voluntary Reserve) officials, as well as helpless citizens, for purposes of robbery. Very small sums of money were often involved in these murders. The Court heard the testimony of many witnesses, whose fathers and brothers were murdered by the defendants with unprecedented cruelty.

The Regional Military Court sentenced to death defendants: Kazimierz Szczepanski, known as "Rydwan" and "Wicher"; Zenon Grzegorski, known as "Wisla"; Jozef Colinski, known as "Zarycz"; Michal Wajtczak, known as "Zbigniew"; Czeslaw Gorecki, known as "Rzedzian" and Stanislaw Marczak, known as "Tomek".
Zycie Warszawy # 114 and others. April 26, 1950. (24 lines) Verbatim

RESOLUTIONS BY THE CHIEF COUNCIL OF "CARITAS"
CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT
AND THE CHURCH. Domestic Despatch

The Chief Council of the "Caritas" Association has passed the following resolutions:

The agreement, concluded on April 14 between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Polish Episcopate is a fact of historical importance. The agreement specifies clearly and precisely

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the legal basis for Church activities in Poland, and strengthens our State on its path toward a further increase in general prosperity.

Greeting the agreement with satisfaction, and in order to commemorate the conclusion of that agreement, the Chief Council resolves to intensify its charitable activity, and to rebuild the Establishment for Blind Children in Grzybow in the Tarnow Diocese.

The Chief Council of "Caritas" resolves to join the international campaign for world peace, feeling that a Catholic organization, created for implementation of Christian charitable tasks, cannot remain indifferent to dissemination of imperialist war propaganda and to danger of a new war, the only result of which would be misfortune and suffering for all mankind.

Announcing that the public collection on March 26, 1950 carried out under the slogan: "Easter approaches, remember the poor", brought a sum exceeding 19,403,000 zlotys according to present calculations, which will greatly help the Council in its charitable activity, the "Caritas" Council expresses its warm thanks to the donors and to all persons who took part on the collection.

Rzeczpospolita # 114 and others. April 26, 1950. (42 lines) Verbatim

INTERNATIONAL PRESS AND BOOK CLUB OPENED
IN SOPOT.

Domestic Despatch

The first International Press and Book Club on the Coast, organized by the "Prasa" Workers' Publishing Cooperative, was opened in Sopot on April 25th.
Trybuna Ludu # 114 only. April 26, 1950. (7 lines) Verbatim

APPEAL OF MANAGEMENT OF POLISH ARMY MUSEUM

Domestic Despatch

The management of the Polish Army Museum addresses an appeal to all persons, possessing military and historical souvenirs, to turn them over to the Polish Army Museum. The request primarily concerns military souvenirs connected with Poland from the earliest times, through the liberation wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and revolutionary wars at the end of the nineteenth century, up to the present time. All souvenirs of persons and events, photographs, identity cards, printed matter, manuscripts, arms and uniforms are welcome. The above objects will be accepted by the Polish Army Museum as gifts or deposits or they will be purchased.

The Management of the Polish Army Museum appeals especially to former soldiers of the First and Second Armies and to the units of Poland's People's Army to submit military and historical material connected with the Second World War. The Polish Army Museum is situated at 3 Al. Jerzozelinskie in Warsaw.
Trybuna Ludu #114 April 26, 1950 only (30 lines) Verbatim

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SWEDISH COACH TRAINS POLISH TENNIS PLAYERS FOR
DAVIS CUP CHAMPIONSHIP.

Domestic Despatch

The excellent professional Swedish tennis player, Schroeder, who has been engaged as coach by the Polish Tennis Association, arrived in Warsaw on Tuesday morning. Schroeder will start his work today: in the morning he will coach Clejniszyn and Beldowski, at 4 p.m. Wl. Skonecki, and afterwards the young players, Radz and Kudlinski. During his stay in Warsaw, Schroeder, apart from coaching leading Polish players, will give instruction to coaches and instructors and will train cadres of young players.
Trybuna Ludu # 114 only. April 26, 1950. (18 lines) Verbatim

POLISH NATION PREPARES FOR LABOR HOLIDAY.

Domestic Despatch

Workers, small and medium size farmers, white collar workers, educators, scholars and artists are preparing for a memorable celebration of the labor holiday- the 1st of May. The labor world is sending in reports about carrying out production commitments ahead of schedule. Workers are undertaking new commitments and are establishing "Peace Watches". In clubs, cultural centers and schools in towns and villages, meetings devoted to the May 1st holiday are taking place. Workers' and peasants' teams and artists are preparing extensive programs for performances as well as slogans, placards and drawings. They are also adorning factories, public buildings and dwelling houses in order that their holiday have a magnificent decoration in order to show, at meetings and parades, their joy at the successes they have achieved and their will to continue to fight and work for peace and socialism in Poland.
Wola Ludu # 114 and others. April 26, 1950 (60 lines) Excerpts.

CZECHOSLOVAK MONASTERIES WERE CENTERS OF ESPIONAGE FOREIGN
AND SUBVERSION. Prague (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Czechoslovak authorities have announced that ample evidence, furnished during many trials of Catholic friars, has revealed that they harbored foreign agents, diversionists and even murderers. Stores of munitions and clandestine broadcasting stations have been discovered in the monasteries, which appear to have been tools in the hands of enemies of the Czechoslovak Republic and centers of subversive and espionage activities. It was revealed that in many monasteries there were only a few friars who were not in the least devoted to religious activities and conducted subversive work.

Under these circumstances, the Czechoslovak authorities have decided to concentrate all monks in a few monasteries, in which they would be able to devote themselves to religious practices, according to the rules governing individual orders. The emptied monastery buildings will house "Caritas" and they will serve social and sanitary purposes. Some of them will be used for housing purposes. Zycie Warszawy #114 April 26 and others Verbatim (34 lines)

BESTIAL AIR-RAID BY BRITISH BOMBERS.

Foreign Despatch

London (PAP) According to a BBC broadcast, British bombers made a bestial air-raid on the regions conquered by Malayan fighters for national liberation. At the end of last week, announces the BBC, approximately two hundred bombs were dropped on air-raid shelters located in the jungle. Kurjer Codzienny No. 115 April 26, 1950 only
(10 lines) Verbatim

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MAY FIRST SLOGANS OF CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF ALL-UNION COMMUNIST
PARTY (BOLSHEVIK).

Domestic Despatch

Hail May the First, the day of solidarity of the world's
worker masses, the day of brotherhood of workers in all countries!

Fraternal greetings to all nations, fighting for peace,
democracy and socialism!

Long live the great Chinese nation, which has achieved a
historic victory in the fight against imperialism and its
Kuomintang lackeys!

We greet the Yugoslav nations which are carrying on a
liberation fight against the fascist regime of the Tito clique,
against the lackeys of imperialism.

Long live united, independent, democratic peace-loving Germany!
Worker masses of the world! Unmask the criminal plans of warmongers!
Extend and strengthen the powerful front of peace partisans!
The defense of peace is the cause of all nations in the world!

Long live friendship between the United States and the
Soviet Union's nations in their fight for world peace!

Fraternal greetings to people of colonial and dependent coun-
tries, fighting for freedom and independence!

Glory to the Heroes of the Soviet Union and to the Heroes of
Socialist Labor, the best sons and daughters of the Fatherland!

Workers in all branches of industry, agriculture and science!
Accelerate the tempo of production, develop socialist labor
competition and exceed production plans!

Long live our great Soviet Fatherland, the bulwark of
friendship and glory of the nations of our country!

Under Lenin's banner, under Stalin's leadership, forward to
the victory of Communism!
Trybuna Ludu #114 April 26, 1950 and others (492 lines) Excerpts

VERDICT IN TRIAL OF TITOIST AGENTS IN BULGARIA

Sofia, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The court in Gorna Dzhumaya, the capital of Pirin Province,
pronounced its verdict in the trial of a group of Titoist agents
and saboteurs. All defendants pleaded guilty and asked for a
lenient sentence. The court sentenced Stambuliyski and
Kaladzhiyski to life imprisonment and a fine of 600,000 levs.
The remaining 12 defendants were sentenced to various terms of
imprisonment from one to fifteen years.
Trybuna Ludu #114 April 26 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

TRIAL OF TRAITORS AND ANGLO-SAXON SPIES IN RUMANIA

Bucharest, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The trial of a group of traitors and spies, who were engaged

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in subversive activities directed against the Rumanian People's Republic, began in the Bucharest Military Court on April 25. "Agerpress", the Rumanian press agency emphasizes that the so-called information departments of the U.S. Legation and the British Legation were a center for their work. Trybuna Ludu #114 April 26 only (14 lines) Verbatim

CHANGES IN CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT
GENERAL SVOBODA - VICE PREMIER;
DR. CEPICKA - MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE Foreign Despatch
Prague (PAP)

The Czech Press Agency reports that at the instance of Premier Zatoecky, President Gottwald released General Ludwik Svoboda from his post as Minister of National Defence, appointing him Vice Premier and entrusting him with the leadership of the State Bureau for Physical Education and Athletics. The Minister of Information, Kopecky was released from his position. Dr. Aleksy Cepicka was appointed Minister of National Defence and released as Minister of Justice and Head of the State Bureau for Church Affairs.

Vice Premier Zdenek Fierlinger was entrusted with the leadership of the State Bureau for Church Affairs and the Head of the President's Chancery, Dr. Stefan Reis, was appointed Minister of Justice. Zycie Warszawy #114 April 26 and others
Excerpts (48 lines)

E C C N O M I C

DELEGATION OF FRENCH TRADE
UNIONS ARRIVED IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

At the invitation of the Franco-Polish Friendship Society and the Central Trade Union Council, a delegation of French Trade Unions and progressive activists arrived in Warsaw on April 25.

The members of the delegation are: Anne Gacon, a representative of French women; Jeanne Berlioz, a representative of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party; Francois Custos, a correspondent of "Chretiens Progressistes;" Rene Balester, a representative of the Franco-Polish Friendship Society; Rene Briou, a "Humanite" correspondent; Helene Chartier; William Grossin, an economist of "France Nouvelle"; Ceurtois, a representative of the French Resistance Movement, as well as the following representatives of the French General Confederation of Labour; Andre Langlois; Pierre Maze, a building worker and the brother of the Maze, who was shot in the workers' manifestation at Brest; Georges Abril, Pierre Feltz, Lucien Pouville, Joseph Gaca, Andrea Clerica and Serge Degeneve.

They were greeted at the air-field by representatives of the Polish Trade Unions, the "Women's League and the Committee of Peace Defenders. The Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, Adam Golinski said to them inter alia:

"We admire your struggle for independence and your fight against the war in Vietnam. We are happy to have you among us and we rejoice at being able to assure you of our true friendship

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for the noble French nation and their heroic working class. Long live Franco-Polish friendship! Long live the unity of nations striving for peace!"

In the name of the Franco-Polish Friendship Society, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz greeted the guests, and Jerzy Borejsza spoke to them on behalf of the Polish Committee of Peace Defenders.

Anne Gacon, a representative of French women, expressed thanks for the greeting saying in part:

"Your fight is a stimulus for us. We have arrive here to admire your splendid achievements and to gain courage among you for further work for the cause of peace. Long live Poland! Long live peace! Long live Franco-Polish friendship!"

Then followed a speech by André Langlois, a Marseilles dockworker and representative of the French general Confederation of Labour. He assured that French dockers and port workers will make all possible efforts to counteract the dirty war in Vietnam and that they will not unload American arms, arriving in France.

"In the fight for peace we are united with all workers. We shall strive to create a government in our country, such as you have. Our desire is to tighten trade and cultural relations with Poland. Long live Franco-Polish friendship! Long live peace!"
Zycie Warszawy # 114 and others, April 26, 1950. (80 lines) Verbatim

INTERNATIONAL POZNAŃ FAIR CHRONICLE. Domestic Despatch

The share of Swiss firms in the International Poznan Fair will be impressive. They will display the latest types and models of watches and many other industrial products, in which the Swiss Federation's industry specializes.

Products of such world-famous firms as Usines Tornes, Brown-Boveri, Mayer and Stadel, Naegli Ernst and Trüb Täuber and Co., will be displayed in the Swiss Pavilion. The exhibits will include automatic machine tools, various metal articles and automatic machines, oscillographs, microscopes, miscellaneous laboratory instruments and motors.

*

Film Chronicle operators will arrive in Poznan to film the most interesting features of this year's Fair, which will be included in the Weekly News Chronicle. They will also make a short film of the Fair.

A short film of last year's Fair familiarized millions of cinema goers with our achievements and, when shown abroad, evoked admiration amidst foreigners.

The documentary value of the film of this year's Fair will be even greater, because of the Fair's particular economic and political importance in connection with the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

*

The Polish Tobacco Monopoly has prepared 30,000,000 special brand "Gornik" cigarettes for smokers. The cigarettes will be sold

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in a green wrapping and labelled: XXIII Miedzynrodowe Targi Poznanskie 29.IV - 14.V.1950 (Twenty third international Poznan Fair, April 29 to May 14, 1950).
Rzeczpospolita # 114 and others. April 26, 1950. (39 lines) Verbatim

10.6 LITERS OF BEER PER CAPITA. Article

The demand for beer is increasing in connection with the forthcoming summer season. The production level of the pre-war fermentation industry was very low and production was insufficient. The average per capita beer consumption before the war was 4.5 liters per annum and wine consumption only 0.03 liter.

After liberation, the fermentation industry, over 65% of which was destroyed by the occupants, increased its production steadily. Already in 1949, the per capita beer consumption was 9.4 liters and wine consumption 0.69 liter. This year, owing to further reconstruction of the fermentation industry, beer production will increase by 21%, as compared with the previous year. The per capita beer consumption will reach 10.6 liters and wine consumption one liter.

Rzeczpospolita # 114 only. April 26, 1950. (40 lines) Excerpts

BRITISH AGENTS SABOTAGE NATIONAL ECONOMY
OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). In the trial in Dessau of economic saboteurs in the Deutsche Kontinentale Gasgesellschaft (Gas Works), the Court interrogated the former Director of a section in the Ministry of Economy in Sachsen-Anhalt province, Professor W. Brundert. It was found that, through his influence, he managed to appoint imperialist agents to all important posts in national economy, in order to prevent the nationalisation of enterprises and their efficient functioning.

Brundert belongs to a family of social-democrats and, in his youth, belonged to the socialist camp but, on Hitler's assumption of power, he immediately entered his service and became an army officer. During the war Brundert was taken prisoner by the British and was sent to the notorious school for agents in Wilton Park, where he received appropriate training. As British agent, he tried to obtain an influential post in the economy of East Germany, in which he succeeded.

During the interrogation, Brundert described the attitude of right-wing social-democrats toward the British Intelligence Service. Brundert stated that the Chairman of the German Socialist Party in Bavaria, Waldemar von Knoeringen, had also been a student at the British espionage school under the name of: "Mr. King". According to Brundert, the Wilton Park School was managed by a former German social-democrat, Koepf, who passed under the name of: "Professor King".

Kurier Codzienny # 115 and others. April 26, 1950
(48 lines) Verbatim.

SECTION B

A SITUATION NOT TO BE ENVIED

Editorial

A week has already elapsed since the signing of the State-Church agreement, which has been accepted with deep satisfaction by all honest Poles. However, the West-European and American radio stations, and press are still unable to shake off their confusion and embarrassment. The "BBC", the "Voice of America", the Radio Paris, and Franco Madrid station just do not know how to act in this new, and unfortunate (to them) situation. Some of them "refrain from comments because of lack of information" (!) some await "confirmation", while others, like Radio Paris, sound ridiculous in the ears of their own listeners, by stating that the "information is unfounded". Madrid, of course, plays first violin in this cacophony. In the absence of a better argument, the broadcasting station of Spain's hangman resorted to a ridiculous trick, by stating that the agreement signed, on behalf of the Episcopate, by Bishop Choromanski, the Secretary of the Episcopate, was.... a draft, or a "preliminary agreement". In short, the reactionary press and radio in Western Europe and the United States have been dealt a blow from which they have not yet recovered.

The reason for this embarrassment is completely clear. The foundations on which the anti-Polish propaganda experts in the BBC, the "Voice of America", in Paris, and in Madrid, were building up their lies about the alleged religious discord in Poland, and their hopes for the creation of such discord, broke down resoundingly. The political game, counting on an artificial division of Poles into believers and non-believers, has been utterly lost. For, it is clear that Western elements hostile to Poland expected great things from the consequences of this much desired division. They are grieved by Poland's success in reconstruction, by the increase in our economic potential, by our improved standard of living, by the development of agriculture and industry, and by the increased Polish contribution to the world camp of peace. These centres expected that their efforts, and lies, their Dollars, and their Pounds would weaken our country, and the scene of religious disputes, which would weaken our country, and would facilitate their war game. It is, therefore, no wonder that the news about the signature of this agreement must have driven these people into a rage, which they are trying to conceal by the "lack of information" and "confirmation".

The Vatican circles have also found themselves in an extremely embarrassing situation. The support of German revisionism, the fostering of hopes for the return of Germans to Polish Western Territories, the German cardinals' letters protesting against the expulsion of Germans from Poland, and the refusal to accept Polish bishops in Western Territories are too well known facts to be described in detail. Preysing from Berlin and Frings from Cologne, two leading West-German cardinals, have recently visited the Vatican, and discussed the further strengthening of the Vatican-Bonn axis. It is, therefore, easy to understand the Vatican circles' confusion and embarrassment, when the Polish Episcopate, by adopting the solely right, the solely honest, and the solely patriotic attitude, proclaimed the Western Territories to be an integral part of Poland, undertook to ask the Apostolic See for a change in Church Administration in these territories, and decided

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to oppose the revisionist plans of a part of the German Clergy. This was such an obvious and serious blow to the anti-Polish policy of the Vatican, that its broadcasting station had to put on a good face to deal with a losing game, and to shelter itself behind the "lack of information".

It is sufficient to describe the so-called West' reaction to the agreement between the Government and Episcopate in Poland by a single word: "disappointment". Disappointment, because, owing to the consistent attitude of the People's Government, representing the Polish raison d'etat, and owing to the realization by the Episcopate of the necessity of settling the relationship with the People's State, for the sake of the same raison d'etat, the hopes and the wishes (not in the least pious) of the enemies of Poland have been thwarted. They have failed in this field, as in other fields, to weaken the creative work of the Polish nation. The agreement between the Church and Episcopate puts an end to the attempts to spread confusion, and is a valuable contribution to the consolidation of the entire nation.
Rzeczpospolita April 21st 1950 #109 (119 lines) Verbatim

MINISTER RUMINSKI'S SPEECH Domestic Despatch

The Association of Technicians in the Sugar Industry and the Association of Technicians in the Food industry convened a merger congress on April 23, in the Technicians' House in Warsaw. The congress approved the statutes, elected the leadership of the unified Association and discussed the program of work for the period covered by the six-year plan.

Minister B. Ruminski, Chairman of the Central Technical Organization, addressed the meeting on behalf of that Organization. He said, in part:

"It is expected that as a result of the carrying out of the technical tasks set for the food industry under the six-year plan, this industry will be transformed beyond recognition. Along with flour mills, grits mills, distilleries, dairies, breweries and oil mills, scores of new factories and combines will be constructed. We shall have large fat combines, which will make us independent of the import of copra. New branches of the food industry will come into existence, which will increase consumption and prosperity of the country.

"The technique of processing milk products will be changed and improved. The vegetable and fruit processing industry and the wine industry will be transformed. New grain elevators and new refrigerating plants will be constructed, which today are "bottle-necks" in the food industry.

"The members of the new Association will have to introduce new technical methods into food industry factories and establishments, to establish new production methods and to change existing home methods of processing food".

After describing the existing outdated methods of work in food industry establishments, Minister Rabanowski discussed the question of skilled workers and the tasks and aims of the newly formed Association.

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When discussing production tasks of the food industry, Minister Ruminski stated that it was of decisive importance for the food industry to base the carrying out of the six-year plan on new, increased technical norms.

The next problem was the problem of quality. It must be always remembered that greater variety will satisfy consumers only if coupled with improved quality of newly produced articles. Zycie Warszawy # 112 and others. April 24, 1950. (85 lines) Excerpts

PATRIOTISM OF POLISH PEOPLE HAS PREVAILED.

Editorial

The fury with which the "Voice of America", "Radio Madrid" and the accompanying Paris and London broadcasting stations reacted to the agreement between the Polish Episcopate and the Government, is an indication of the defeat suffered by international reaction in consequence of this agreement.

Throughout the whole time when the negotiations between the authorities of People's Poland and the Episcopate were taking place, the "Voice of America" and "Radio Madrid" conducted a propaganda campaign aimed at thwarting the agreement. Also international reaction has, till the very last moment, entertained the hope that the agreement will never be reached, and that the higher Polish Church hierarchy, contrary to the obvious interests of the nation, religion and the believers, will blindly take orders from the Vatican and will conform to the wishes of reaction. When this did not happen, when the patriotism of the Catholic clergy, wisdom, and the real interests of religion and believers decided on the agreement, consternation and anger were aroused in the camp of the alleged defenders of faith. Especially, as with regard to the Episcopate it will be difficult for the slanderers to apply the same policy of calumny hitherto applied towards the patriotic priests, who many months before the agreement, understood what the attitude of Polish Catholics should be.

Here of course a question could be asked, why have the alleged ^{the} defenders of Catholic faith of the "Voice of America" and "Radio Madrid" become so angry, when the agreement guaranteeing the interests of religion in Poland was achieved, since apparently their concern was that the People's State should guarantee the rights and interests of the Catholic Church. But let us not expect an answer to this question. International reaction is obviously not concerned with the interests of religion. On the contrary, it was willing to sacrifice the interests of the Church and of believers, if only the pretext of the fight for the allegedly threatened position of the Catholic religion in Poland, might still serve as a tool in the fight against the regime of People's Poland, and as an instrument of Anglosaxon-Vatican policy. Therefore let us rather consider the attitude adopted towards the agreement by the prominent representatives of the Catholic community in Poland - men who were able to reconcile their allegiance to the Church with the duties towards the nation and the State.

Yesterday's press included statements on this subject by four prominent representatives of the Catholic community, (there will

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undoubtedly be more statements of this kind) illustrating in full the attitude of the great majority of Polish people in this matter.

All issues hitherto considered controversial do not in fact infringe upon the principles of the Catholic faith. They are as compatible with them as the duties of a citizen of People's Poland are compatible with the duties of an honest Catholic. Therefore it is clear that the agreement, to attain which, the Government has not been lacking in patience and effort, is in full conformity with the wishes of the Catholic masses, allowing the totally unified community to concentrate all their efforts for the benefit of the country.

Rzeczpospolita # 110. April 22, 1950. (124 lines) Excerpts.

SEVEN DAYS OF TROUBLESOME CONFUSION.

Lead Editorial

If one cannot give an answer to a troublesome question or find an argument the usual thing is to say simply: "I don't know", or to say nothing at all. To recall this principle appears very a propos in view of several western information agencies known for their surprising talkativeness. When there was no agreement between the Polish government and the Episcopate the "Voice of America", the "B.B.C.", "Radio Madrid" and "Radio Citta del Vaticano" expatiated upon the situation of the Church and religion in our country and they were worried about how things were going to turn out.

And finally it happened. The text of the agreement was published on April 14. Indefatigable in their anti-Polish campaign the broadcasting stations suddenly lost their tongues and they kept bashfully silent for two full days. To use radio language the agreement vanished into the ether, and could not find its way to Polish speakers in these broadcasting stations. How unusual, indeed!

This astonishing fact attracted the attention of one of my acquaintances, who is an ardent but nevertheless progressive Catholic. He said: "If Madrid and the Vatican are silent about it, this means the agreement is of outstanding importance." In other words, to use the language so sympathetic to both stations it was a classic "Volltreffer" (Bull's eye) shot at Western propaganda.

But on the third day a miraculous awakening of the sleeping knights occurred and they fired their guns. "Radio Citta del Vaticano" announced modestly that it knew nothing about the agreement, and the BBC referred to the... German Catholics as the highest church authority in Poland and Radio Madrid gave a resumé of an article in the Easter copy of the "Osservatore Romano" concerning religious problems in Poland! In other words, to put it shortly, all the broadcasting stations taken together were unable to come to their senses. Thus, my interlocutor appeared to be perfectly right.

And then what happened next? The Western propaganda became silent again, probably to take a long breath. In the general confusion all eyes and ears were directed towards the Vatican. Under such circumstances the Vatican felt finally obliged to react.

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Anti-Polish propaganda was biding its time and diligent listeners were eager to learn something about the fact. Good or bad news but always true as the motto of the "Voice of America" says.

Following the "Osservatore Romano" the "Citta del Vaticano Radio" plunged into intricate deliberations on the "actuality" of Polish reports. Five days after the agreement had been signed in Warsaw! This extremely original and valuable news was immediately taken up by the Madrid Radio, which stated in its broadcasting of April 20 that "there is no official confirmation by reliable sources". "Thus", says Madrid, "we must comment on an agreement, the existence of which is not yet certain".

We in Poland understand very well the reasons for such confusion in the Western broadcasting stations. On the international scale the whole affair boils down to the following: "How can an agreement dealing with the problem of our Recovered Territories, and the liquidation of the revisionist movement among the reactionary circles of German Catholics be discussed simultaneously with the incitement of Adenauer & Co. to anti-Polish baiting? It certainly is better to pretend that one knows nothing, and to give vent to one's feelings in other ways. Indeed, it is very difficult to cherish love for Catholic Poland, and to fondle neo-Hitlerite Western Germany at the same time. We understand the situation very well.
Kurier Codzienny # 111, April 22, 1950. (114 lines) Vesbatin

"ALL AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL SHOULD LEAVE
DENMARK!! DANES PROTEST AGAINST INFRINGEMENT
OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Foreign Despatch

Copenhagen, April 18th (TASS). A mass meeting was held in Copenhagen on April 17th in protest against the transformation of the Danish air-field "Kastrup" into an American reconnaissance base for the Baltic area. The speakers emphasized that the infringement of the national sovereignty of the country, was only possible in consequence of Denmark's participation in the aggressive Atlantic Treaty. They demanded Denmark's withdrawal from the Atlantic bloc, and expulsion of all American military personnel from the country.

The resolution adopted at the meeting reads:

"We are apprehensive about the events which have taken place in "Kastrup" aerodrome. The appearance of armed American aircraft on Danish territory with the approval of our authorities, and the news about the violation of the Soviet frontier by an American "Flying Fortress" which began shooting at Soviet fighters, indicate what can happen when the Americans utilize Copenhagen for similar war provocations.

In the interests of the inhabitants of Copenhagen, in the interests of our children we demand that the Danish Government should take steps to separate Denmark from the deadly dangerous adventure. Denmark should leave the Atlantic Pact. All American military personnel should leave Denmark!"
Wolnosc # 89, April 21, 1950. (38 lines).

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SPEECH BY COMRADE ALEXANDER ZAWADZKI
AT THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION
OF THE RAILWAYMEN'S TRADE UNION.

Domestic Despatch

The Convention began on April 21 in Warsaw with participation of six hundred and sixty delegates and many delegations of foreign railway workers.

The inaugurating speech was delivered by Comrade A. Zawadzki, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

He described "the world of economic depressions, unemployment, demonstrations of hungry people, bending under the burden of the Marshall Plan," and the capitalist world.

Speaking of the present situation in Poland and in people's democratic countries, Zawadzki emphasised the increase of prosperity and culture of the broad worker masses, and the tremendous intensification of their activity and political enlightenment.

"You should intensify your political and organisational efforts in order to accelerate the tempo of the implementation of the six year plan, the plan for building socialist foundations in our country, the plan for further increase of material and cultural prosperity" - said the Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

Trybuna Ludu # 110. April 22, 1950 (195 lines) Excerpts

TRADE UNIONISTS AND DOCTORS CONFER.

Domestic Despatch

The greater efficiency of socialized medicine and the doctors' fight against absenteeism, was discussed at a conference in the Central Trade Union Council. It was attended by factory doctors, representatives of Trade Unions and the Central Council and by representatives of the Social Insurance Society.

The problem of issuing sick-leave certificates by doctors was widely discussed. Superficial control has revealed that in most cases notorious idlers are those who request such certificates. Doctors should therefore be very careful, and examine their patients thoroughly. In order to facilitate the work of factory doctors, production councils will be held with factory teams and doctors participating. During these meetings workers will be able to expose notorious speculators and discuss the activities of factory doctors who are sometime late for work too.

Zycie Warszawy # 110. April 22, 1950. (68 lines) Excerpts.

TELEGRAM FROM USSR SLAV COMMITTEE TO SLAV COMMITTEE
IN POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

The following telegram was received by the Polish Slav Committee:

"The USSR Slav Committee sends you good wishes on the occasion of the Soviet-Polish pact, which has commenced a beautiful page in the history of brotherly relations between the Poland and Soviet nations. We shall continue to strengthen our alliance and friendship in the name of peace, democracy and socialism".

Rzeczpospolita # 111. April 23, 1950. (11 lines) Verbatim

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LONG LIVE LASTING POLISH-SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP! Domestic Despatch

A new period in the history of Poland began five years ago. The pact of friendship, mutual aid and post-war cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union was the turning point.

Since the Soviet Union came into existence, it continued to hold out its hand in friendship to Poland. But this was ignored by the bourgeois governments of former Poland.

The Polish-Soviet agreement has cancelled old scores of wrong done to both nations by the proprietary classes, and it has created splendid prospects for the future.

Our alliance with the USSR is a warrant of our independence, and of the victory of socialism in Poland.

The pact with the Soviet Union has established a new form of international relations based on equal rights to all nations, great or small, powerful or weak. Contrary to the agreements between capitalist countries the Polish-Soviet alliance is not only beneficial to both parties, but it favours the weaker country. Everyone of us knows that owing to the power of the USSR, the filthy hands of peace incendiaries are unable to reach us, and that owing to the Soviet Union and its peace policy the army of fighters striving to tie the hands of war-mongers is steadily growing by millions.

And today, on the fifth anniversary of the pact, People's Poland is expressing her gratitude to the Country of Socialism and its Leader, the great friend of Poland, the genius and leader of the world camp of democracy and socialism, the first among the billion peace partisans, Joseph Stalin.
Trybuna Ludu #109 April 21 excerpts (108 lines).

THIS HAPPENED IN THE WEST Domestic Despatch

Here are three reports from three countries, which seem to have nothing in common. This is however a false impression.

(1) The American periodical "Toy" advertises a toy in a series of colored pictures. The first represents a boy with a plane in his hands. The plane is equipped with four atomic bombs; underneath we see a city with houses, gardens, etc. In the second picture the boy puts the mechanism into operation and the bombs drop on houses one after the other. The third picture represents a destroyed city.

(2) In Tempelhof (western sector of Berlin) a competition of gluttons was organized. The winner ate 1 kg. of needles with sauce, in four and a half minutes without using fork or spoon.

(3) The Canadian association of writers has cancelled a commemorative meeting for the hundredth anniversary of Balzac's death. This was due to pressure on the part of Canadian bishops, who are at war with Balzac because the greater part of his works are included in the Index (expurgatorius.)

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Playing with atomic bombs, 1 kg. of noodles and Balzac? What is the connection? There is a close connection between the three events: all of them are products of the decaying "culture" of imperialism. Nowa Kultura #12 April 23 (30 lines) Verbatim

CHINESE-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT
Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

Following negotiations between the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade and a delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, which were held in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, an agreement on trade for 1950 was signed in Moscow on April 19.

Under this agreement the Soviet Union will furnish China with technical equipment and the Chinese Republic will send raw materials to the USSR.

A protocol was also signed concerning the delivery of technical equipment and articles on account of the credit granted by the Soviet Union to the Chinese People's Republic, under the agreement of February 14.

Kurjer Codzienny #111 April 22 and others excerpts 21 lines

GROUP OF POLISH MUSICIANS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

On April 22 a group of Polish musicians arrived in Moscow. Its composition was as follows: the pianists, Halina Stefanska-Czerny and Stanislaw Szpinalski; Professor of Singing in the Poznan Conservatory, Stanislaw Siwik-Raj; the violinist, Tadeusz Wronski and the accompanist, Prof. Jerzy Lefeld.

The Polish guests were greeted at the air-field by the representative of the Committee for Art attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and by representatives of the Moscow and Leningrad Philharmonic.

On April 24 and 27 the first two concerts by the Polish guests will be performed in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory

In addition to this Polish musicians together with Soviet artists will participate in concerts in honour of the First of May. Trybuna Ludu #112 April 24 Verbatim (24 lines)

RECITAL BY CARLOS RIVERO Domestic Despatch

The talented Mexican pianist, Carlos Rivero Morales attracted general attention during the Chopin Contest. The outstanding pianist in his homeland, he was awarded an honorary diploma in Warsaw. After having undergone virtuoso studies with Prof. Jan Ekier he is now going to Italy to continue his musical education. Before leaving he will give a recital on April 26, at 7 p.m. at the Fireside Club. The program includes: Bach, Chopin, Mussorgski, Spanish and Mexican music (de Falla, Albeniz, Turina.)

Tickets available at Impet, 48 Krucza Street.
Slowo Powszechne #110 April 23, Verbatim (17 lines)

MONITOR POLSKI

ANNEX:No. A-35,
of April 6, 1950

CONTENTS:

SECTION II. SUBJECTS RELATING TO NATIONAL
ECONOMYRulings of the Minister of Construction:

- Item 401 - amending the ruling by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, establishing a Central Administration for Construction of Industrial Buildings.
- Items 402, 403, 404, and 405 - amending the rulings of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, establishing Enterprises for Construction of Industrial Buildings.
- Items 406 and 407 - establishing Enterprises for Construction of Industrial Buildings.
- Item 408 - amending the ruling by the Minister of Reconstruction, establishing a state-owned enterprise, known as: "Centralny Zarząd Państwowych Przedsiębiorstw Budowlanych" ("Central Administration of State-owned Building Enterprises").
- Item 409 and 410 - amending the rulings by the Minister of Reconstruction, establishing State-owned Building Enterprises.
- Item 411 - amending the ruling by the Minister of Reconstruction, establishing the "Beton-Stal" state-owned building enterprise.
- Item 412 - transforming a state-owned enterprise, known as: "Spoleczne Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane" ("Social Building Enterprise") into the: "Centralny Zarząd Społecznych Przedsiębiorstw Budowlanych" ("Central Social Building Enterprises' Administration").
- Items 413, 414 and 415 - establishing Social Building Enterprises.
- Item 416 - Ruling by the Minister of Heavy Industry, establishing a compulsory state management for the firm: Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych "Podkowiak", wł. inż. Kindler i S-ka w Szydłowcu (The "Podkowiak" Metal Articles Factory at Szydłowiec, Kindler and Co., owners).
- Items 417, 418 and 419 - Rulings of the Minister of Light Industry establishing compulsory state management for certain business concerns.
- Item 420 - Ruling by the Minister of Communication, promulgating the fourteenth list of transportation enterprises subject to transfer to state ownership.

A N N E X :

MONITOR POLSKI
NO A-36
of April 7, 1950

CONTENTS (in part):

SECTION I. GENERAL SUBJECTS.

- Item 432 - Rulings by the Minister of Finance, concerning the liquidation of certain credit cooperatives.
- Item 433 - Decision of the Minister of Finance, declaring the Bank Handlowy w Lodzi Sp. Akc. (Lodz Commercial Bank, Ltd.), at present in liquidation, - as liquidated.
- Item 434 - Circular of the Minister of Finance concerning the filling in of payment and transfer orders.

SECTION II. SUBJECTS RELATING TO NATIONAL ECONOMY.Rulings by the Minister of Heavy Industry:

- Item 435 - concerning the fusion of the state-owned enterprise: "Zakłady Budowy Urządzeń Kotłarsko-Mechanicznych" ("Boiler and Mechanical Equipment Construction Establishments"), with the state-owned enterprise: Zakłady Mechaniczne "Zory" ("Zory" Mechanical Works)
- Item 436 - concerning the fusion of the state-owned enterprise: "Dolnoslaskie Zakłady Budowy Urządzeń Przemysłowych" ("Lower-Silesian Industrial Installations Construction Establishments"), with the state-owned enterprise: "Fabryka Armatur Glucholazy" ("The Glucholazy Fittings Factory").
- Item 437 - amending the ruling by the Minister of Industry and Commerce of September 15, 1948, establishing a state-owned enterprise, to be known as: "Mostostal, Budowa Mostow i Konstrukcyj Stalowych" ("The Mostostal Bridge and Steel Skeleton Construction Establishment").
- Item 438 - establishing a compulsory state management for business concerns.
- Item 439 - Ruling by the Minister of Light Industry, amending the ruling of September 30, 1949, establishing a compulsory state management for certain business concerns.
- Item 440 - Ruling by the Minister of Agricultural and Food Industry, establishing a compulsory state management for the business concern: "Luba" w Ł. Dobry w Luboniu k/Poznania ("Luba" - Dobry at Lubon near Poznan, owner).

A N N E X :

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, No.15
Warsaw, April 17, 1950.

CONTAINS:

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS:

- Item 134 - Convention between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic, concerning privileged railway transit from Czechoslovakia to Czechoslovakia via Glucholazy, signed in Warsaw on November 12, 1948.
- Item 135 - Convention between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic, concerning the protection of plant crops against pests and diseases, signed in Prague on January 22, 1949.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATIONS:

- Item 136 - of August 25, 1949, concerning the exchange of ratification documents of the Convention between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning privileged railway traffic from Czechoslovakia to Czechoslovakia via Glucholazy, which was signed together with the Protocol of Signature, in Warsaw on November 12, 1948.
- Item 137 - of September 13, 1948, concerning the exchange of ratification documents of the Convention, concluded between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the protection of plant crops against pests and diseases, signed in Prague on January 22, 1949.



POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Friday, April 28, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

Note: Subscribers desiring to Continue to receive the Summary in May 1950 are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, May 2.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Effective Saturday, April 29, 1950 the address of the Polish Press Summary is ulica Piusa (Piekna) 3 on the second floor of the building containing the American Embassy's Consular Section. The Summary's new telephone extension, connected with the Embassy's telephone exchange (86300 to 86309) is number 40.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

"WORLD YOUTH" IN POLISH LANGUAGE Domestic Despatch

"World Youth", a monthly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, published in Russian, French, English, German, Chinese, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish and Swedish, will appear in Polish on May First.

The periodical discussed interesting events from the life of youth all over the world, particularly in its fight for peace, national independence and for a better future. It unmaskes the enemies of peace and international cooperation.

The periodical carries articles by outstanding youth activists in various countries. Trybuna Ludu #116 April 28, 1950 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

ANTONI BIDA - DIRECTOR OF OFFICE FOR RELIGIOUS CULTS. Domestic Despatch

The President of the Council of Ministers has appointed Antoni Bida to the post of Director of the Office for Religious Cults. Zycie Warszawy April 28th, 1950 #116 and others (3 lines) Verbatim

ONE MORE PROVOCATION BY TITO'S CLIQUE Domestic Despatch

The committee of the Bicycle "Peace Race" from Warsaw to Prague, organized by "Trybuna Ludu" and "Rude Pravo", received a telegram from the Albanian Committee of Physical Culture, reporting that the Albanian cyclist team, which could not obtain transit visas from Tito's fascist legation, will not be able to participate in the "Peace Race".

This new "feat" of Tito's fascist clique is entirely in line with the character of that villainous gang. How could the Titoist agents of American imperialists and warmongers tolerate an athletic event, organized under slogans of peace and friendship between nations?

Tito's and Rankovitch's lackeys have maliciously barred the Albanians from their friends. This malicious provocation has aroused the contempt of all honest people. It cannot separate the friendly democratic nations from each other. Trybuna Ludu #116 April 28, 1950 and others Verbatim (34 lines)

INSTRUCTIONS (FOR AFFIXING SIGNATURES) UNDER STOCKHOLM APPEAL Domestic Despatch

A session of the Executive Committee of the Polish Peace Defenders' Committee took place on April 26. The Committee resolved that the campaign for affixing signatures under the Stockholm appeal will be carried out not in places of employment but in homes.

For this purpose, block, street and township committees should be organized throughout the country. The committees will explain the importance of the Stockholm resolutions and of the ensuing campaign for affixing signatures to every person. The Committees will collect signatures themselves. The action will begin in May throughout the country.

The Executive Committee resolved to prepare detailed instructions, which will be shortly communicated to all Peace Defenders' Committees and mass organizations. Rzeczpospolita #116, April 28, 1950 and others (24 lines) Verbatim

RYSZARD STRZELECKI - VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION Domestic Despatch

By a decree of April 25th the President of Poland appointed Ryszard Strzelecki to post of Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Communication. Zycie Warszawy, April 28th, 1950 #116 (3 lines) Verbatim

DEPARTURE OF TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES TO HUNGARY AND RUMANIA Domestic Despatch

On invitation of the Trade Union Councils in Hungary and Rumania, representatives of Polish trade unions left on April 27 for the above countries to participate in the May First Holiday.

Boleslaw Jankowski, Secretary of the Chief Council of the Forestry and Timber Industry Workers Union, went to Hungary and Jozef Kleszczynski, Chairman of the Trade Union Council in Poznan, left for Rumania. Rzeczpospolita #116 April 28 and others Verbatim

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RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR CULTURAL
AFFAIRS.

Domestic Despatch

At a recent session, the Committee of Ministers for Cultural Affairs approved a resolution establishing State Artistic Prizes for outstanding achievements in developing culture in People's Poland.

State Artistic Prizes will be awarded annually by the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on July 22 in the following fields: literature, music, plastic arts, theater, architecture and cinematography.

There will be three grades of prizes. The Committee will submit proposals, concerning awarding of State Artistic Prizes, together with detailed motivation of the proposed selection. Trybuna # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (84 lines) Excerpts.

NEW "CARITAS" UNITES IN WARMIA DIOCESE.

Domestic Despatch

The "Caritas" Association's network is being constantly extended in the Warmia diocese. Parish units were recently established in Bartag, Butryny, Szczytno and Ketrzyn. Parallel to organizational development, the charitable activity of the Association is widening its scope. In the last three months, "Caritas" units distributed clothes, underwear and foot-wear valued at 1.5 million zlotys among the needy.

Large quantities of medicine, medical equipment and surgical instruments were transferred to hospitals and the Polish Red Cross. Trybuna Ludu # 116. and others. April 28, 1950. (18 lines) Verbatim

"TRUMANILLO CIRCUS"

WARSAW STUDENTS IN MAY FIRST PROCESSION.

Domestic Despatch

Warsaw residents will see the "Trumanillo Circus" taking part in May first parades. Students of the Electrical Section of the Warsaw Polytechnic will perform in this circus. At the head of the circus group we shall see puppets representing Miss America, surrounded by her admirers: Bęcwalski (symbol of a Polish reactionary, Franco, Scelba and others).

They will be followed by a group representing "brilliant lion tamers". The next group will be named: "Churchilliade" and will represent Churchill shooting at a dove of peace. He will be followed by a group representing "de Gaulle driving for power" (he will be riding on a real donkey from the Warsaw Zoo). We shall see a bomb of laughter, i.e. the hydrogen bomb and finally "the last trump cards" (Tito, Adenauer and others) and the "end of the performance".

Forty Polytechnic students will perform in the "Trumanillo Circus". Puppets and other circus equipment will be made by students of the State High School for Plastic Art.

Students of this school have, for many days, been preparing these puppets. In this they are being helped by Polytechnic students.

The preparation of one puppet involves much work and, as there will be sixteen puppets in the parade, the students are very busy.

In addition to the work on preparation of the "Trumanillo Circus", the students of the State High School for Plastic Art made standards and posters, which will be carried by students of this school. They are also preparing fancy dresses for women students taking part in the parade, who will represent various sections in the above school, such as: painting, sculpture, ceramics and the like.

Zycie Warszawy # 116 only, April 28, 1950. (41 lines) Verbatim

BICYCLE PEACE RACE ORGANIZED BY "TRYBUNA LUDU"
AND "RUDE PRAWO".

Domestic Despatch

On April 27 further teams, which are to participate in the Third International Bicycle Race, organized by the "Trybuna Ludu" and the Prague "Rude Pravo", arrived in Warsaw.

Representatives of Bulgaria, of Poles in France and of F.S.G.T. landed at the (Kecie airfield and Polish and Czechoslovak cyclists arrived by train from Polana, where they had been in a training and rest camp.

Trybuna # 116 and others, April 28, 1950. (138 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

PERSECUTION OF PROGRESSIVE PRESS IN
VENEZUELA.

Foreign Despatch

New York. (PAP). Increased persecution of the democratic press is reported from Venezuela. The Venezuelan government has not hesitated to close down the liberal-bourgeois daily "El Nacional". The owners and editors of this newspaper have been arrested. Venezuelan journalistic circles ascribe this move to the U.S. Legation's dissatisfaction with the paper's activities, and particularly with its having published material attesting the development of the peace defenders' movement.

Wola Ludu # 116 only, April 28, 1950. (17 lines) Verbatim

MOROCCO TURNED INTO US MILITARY BASE.

Foreign Despatch

Geneva. The Paris daily "L'Humanité" reports that an American vessel has arrived in Casablanca, carrying 500 American soldiers, an airplane and 200 military trucks. The newspaper draws attention to a number of similar facts, indicating that the United States is transforming Morocco into an American military base.

Wola Ludu # 116 only, April 23, 1950. (10 lines) Verbatim

ENERGETIC ACTION OF MEXICAN PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE.

Foreign Despatch

New York. (PAP). Mexican ex-President Cardenas has signed the Stockholm appeal of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Defenders' Congress. The appeal was also signed by the greatest Mexican poet and Chairman of the Mexican Peace Defenders Committee, Enriquez Gonzales Martinez, by the great painter Diego Rivera, by Lombardo Toledano, two former Mexican Ministers and by many prominent Mexican scholars, writers and artists. The Mexican Peace Defenders' Committee joined the campaign to demonstrate the strong desire for peace felt by the majority of the Mexican nation. Rzeczpospolita # 116 only

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AMERICAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO SURRENDER
CZECH CRIMINALS.

Foreign Despatch

Prague. (PAP). On March 30th, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry delivered a Note to the US Embassy in Prague demanding extradition of a group of criminals who, on March 24th, by using violence and arms, altered the course of three Czech planes, directing them towards the American occupation zone in Germany.

The American Government refused to surrender the criminals, to permit them to be brought before a Czech court.

The Czech Foreign Ministry has delivered a new Note to the American Embassy in Prague, in which it refuted the arguments brought forward by the United States in reply to the Czech Government's Note.

"The American Government, reads the Note, "by shielding criminals, has violated existing international law, as well as the agreement concerning mutual surrender of criminals, signed between Czechoslovakia and the United States on July 2nd, 1925."

"The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry considers that the American Government's assertion that the members of the crew, who committed the villainous crime, are political emigres, is devoid of foundation.

"The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry categorically demands surrender of the criminals to Czech authorities."
Zycie Warszawy # 116 and others, April 28, 1950. (32 lines) Verbatim

WILFULNESS OF YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES IN BELGRADE
AIRPORT.

Foreign Despatch

Tirana. (PAP). The Albanian Telegraph Agency reports that the Albanian Foreign Ministry has delivered a Note to the Yugoslav Legation in Tirana, stating that on April 22 the Yugoslav authorities at the Belgrade airport detained and, on pretext of lack of Yugoslav transit visas, attempted to remove three Albanian citizens from an airplane. The persons concerned were holdres of diplomatic passports and were en route to Budapest.

On April 23, after arbitrary detention of the plane for twenty four hours, the Yugoslav authorities compelled the Albanian citizens to return to Tirana.

In its Note, the Albanian Foreign Ministry expressed an energetic protest against the new fascist act of the Yugoslav authorities, which increases the list of provocations, committed by the Yugoslav Government against the Albanian nation and the Albanian People's Republic.
Rzeczpospolita # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (58 lines) Excerpts

ON US ORDERS, TITO ESTABLISHES RELATIONS
WITH CRUEL ATHENS REGIME.

Foreign Despatch

Belgrade.(PAP). At a recent session of the Yugoslav "National Assembly", Tito made a declaration concerning the establishment of closer relations with the bloodthirsty Athens regime. It appears that Tito has promptly carried out the instructions of his American patrons. He announced that his envoy has already been sent to Athens.

Bucharest.(PAP). According to the Free Greece radio, the new Plastiras Government in Athens, in accordance with instructions from the American Ambassador in Athens, has approved an agreement with Titoist Yugoslavia.

Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. April 28, 1950. (31 lines) Excerpts

US STATE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY OF DIVERSION.

Foreign Despatch

Washington.(PAP). The US State Department has sent a Circular-Note to the governments of all Latin American countries, in which it "recommended" they should not be too eager to recognize the Government of People's China,

Journalistic circles regard this move as the State Department's intention to further paralyze the work of the UN Security Council and to prevent the government of People's China from taking part in conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

Zycie Warszawy # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (10 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

POZNAN PREPARING FOR FAIR OPENING.

Domestic Despatch

Poznan has made all necessary preparations to receive approximately a million and a half expected visitors to the Fair. Among the pavilions of foreign countries, the largest is that of the Soviet Union, occupying an area of three thousand square meters.

All people's democratic countries, i.e., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, are taking part in the Fair. The exhibit of products from the German Democratic Republic covers an area of one thousand square metres.

British, Austrian, Belgian, Danish, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Swiss, Swedish, Italian and West German firms are also exhibiting their products.

The Fair will be opened to the public on April 29 at 4 P.M.
Rzeczpospolita # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (23 lines) Verbatim

NEW VESSELS FOR PORT AND MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE. Domestic Despatch

On April 5 five vessels for port service were launched in Gdynia. The vessels were repaired locally from old wrecks salvaged from the bottom of the sea. One of those units, a pilot boat, is destined for the port of Szczecin. Two other vessels, reconstructed

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from old military landing barges, will be placed in service in the port of Gdansk.

The new Polish general cargo vessel, the S.S. "Julian Marchlewski", is almost completed. This vessel is the first Polish-built unit in our merchant marine, equipped with a turbine engine. Rzeczpospolita # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (23 lines) Verbatim

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL WATERS IN OZORKOW. Domestic Despatch

(From our own correspondent). The drilling of a well, 200 metres deep, was started in Ozorkow near Lodz, in order to carry out scientific research on the properties of the warm mineral waters which are to be found there. The problem of the warm springs in Ozorkow goes back about sixty years, when it was first discovered that the water from deep wells in the town has a high temperature and a mineral content. Nevertheless, no investigations of any sort were carried out until 1947, when the Provincial Governor's Office approached scientific institutions to undertake research, which later revealed that at a depth of 110 metres, water had a temperature of 24 degrees Centigrade and a high sulphur content. Recently, the State Economic Planning Commission requested a sum of ten millions zlotys to execute additional work and analyses. Trybuna Ludu # 116 only, April 28, 1950. (30 lines) Verbatim

SPECIAL TRAINS TO TWENTY THIRD INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR. Domestic Despatch

Approximately one hundred and thirty special tourist trains will arrive in Poznan during the Fair from all parts of the country, or twelve special trains per day. Trybuna Ludu # 116 only. April 28, 1950. (36 lines) Excerpts

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION. Domestic Despatch

On invitation of the Polish Central Trade Union Council, a delegation from Italian trade unions has arrived in Warsaw in order to participate in the Labor Holiday. The delegation is composed of Onorato Malaguty, member of the Italian Labor Federation and Secretary-General of the Chamber of Labor in Bologna; Lucia Scarpone, Secretary of the Textile Workers Trade Union in Bardano, and Michele Scaths, a farmer in Cosenza Province, and activist in the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union. Rzeczpospolita # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

MAGNIFICENT DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET NATIONAL ECONOMY. Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (PAP). The Central Statistical Bureau, attached to the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, has published the results of implementation of the State National Economic Development Plan of the Soviet Union in the first quarter of 1950.

The total production of Soviet industry has increased in the first quarter of 1950 by 22% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949. Kurier Codzienny # 117 and others. April 28, 1950 (153 lines) Excerpts

BRITISH METAL INDUSTRY WORKERS SEND
MAY FIRST GREETINGS TO POLISH TRADE
UNIONISTS.

Domestic Despatch

The British Factory Delegates' Council of the metal and affiliated industries has sent May first greetings to Polish metal industry workers.

The message reads in part:-

"We advocate a broad development of trade between our countries, which will ensure many thousands of British workers full employment and will contribute to consolidation of world peace.

"Reactionaries in Britain, in fear of socialism and of loss of profits, are spreading slanderous lies about those countries in which the worker class has liberated itself from capitalist oppression. We, on our part, will do everything possible to spread the truth about Poland in our country.

"We believe that the day will soon come, when factories in Great Britain become the property of the worker class and that we shall then be able to start labor competition with you with a view to raising the living standard!"

The message was signed by Les Smith, Secretary.

The British-Polish Friendship Society has sent the following message with May first greetings to the Polish Central Trade Union Council and to the Bureau for Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries:-

"Progressive people in Great Britain are watching the magnificent progress in Poland's reconstruction with joy and interest. We recall our alliance in the great fight of free nations against fascism.

"WE UNDERTAKE TO WORK WITH YOU FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THOSE IDEALS, WHICH WERE GUIDING US IN THAT FIGHT AND TO DEFEND WORLD PEACE AGAINST ANYONE ATTEMPTING TO DISTURB IT."

The message was signed by Gordon Schaffer, Chairman.
Zycie Warszawy April 28th, 1950 #116 and others (49 lines) Verbatim

WARSAW CITY AND PROVINCIAL YOUTH WILL
TAKE PART IN CONSTRUCTION OF GIGANTIC FOUNDRY Domestic Despatch

Four groups of volunteers, boys and girls from Warsaw and Warsaw Province, left Warsaw to join the volunteer "Polish Youth Association" and "Service to Poland" brigades, which will participate in construction of a large smelting plant near Krakow. Girls from "Service to Poland" brigades will work in the Port of Gdansk.

The volunteer "Polish Youth Association" brigades will train cadres of skilled workers for newly built industrial establishments.
Rzeczpospolita #116 April 28, 1950 and others (26 lines) Excerpts

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SECTION B

VOICE OF AMERICAN POLE

Domestic Despatch

We have received a letter from citizen R.B., a Pole domiciled in the State of Massachusetts in the United States. The author of the letter (we are not disclosing his name, in view of the threatening reprisals from the U.S. authorities, according to his request), writes:

"It is difficult to separate us from the people engaged in work, in building People's Poland from ruins. We are conscious of the fact that the enemies of People's Poland are still numerous. They spread over foreign countries, and disseminate vile slanders on the Polish Government and on the people, in order that they may again assume power and suck the blood of the working people for their own benefit. Thus here, Count Jozef Czapski, delivers speeches, defaming the best sons of People's Poland, who give everything for its good and for the good of its working classes. I am afraid to write more, because the words of truth can cause deportation or imprisonment. Such is the "freedom of speech" of which so much is being written and talked. But the spirit of truth no one can break. I send my most cordial wishes to all working people of People's Poland."
Trybuna Ludu # 114, April 26, 1950 (34 lines) Verbatim

DANISH, FINNISH AND BRITISH CYCLISTS
ARRIVE IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

The first foreign teams which will participate in the "Race for Peace", organized by the "Trybuna Ludu" and "Rude Pravo", have arrived in Warsaw. On Tuesday Danish and Finnish cyclists arrived by plane and were greeted at the Okecie Airport by members of the Race Committee, "Trybuna Ludu" editors and representatives of the Central Physical Culture Committee and of the Polish Youth Association.

The complete Danish team is composed of the following working men: Emborg, 28 years of age, a carpenter; K. Andersen, 28, a cook; Ammentorp, 27, worker in a coal store; Roepke, 27, a turner; Nielsen, 30, frame worker, Oestergaard, 26, a postman. The team is headed by E. Andersen. Manager of Danish cyclist team, Hansen, a mechanic, and Christensen, a masseur, have also arrived.

The Danish team, which is believed to be the strongest in the present contest, was selected on the basis of last year's results. Prior to their trip to Warsaw, the Danish cyclists have undergone a thorough training, having cycled the distance of approximately 3,000 kilometres. The strongest member of the team is K. Andersen, who won twenty cycling races last year.

On the same plane arrived three cyclists, belonging to the Finnish workers delegation: Funkkinen, Kasslin and Niemi. The manager of the team, Penkhuri and Gabrielson, a mechanic, have also arrived in Warsaw. Three other Finnish cyclists: Salminen, Laine and Maekila, and a masseur were left behind because there was no room for them in the plane. They will arrive on Wednesday.

On the same day another team will arrive in Warsaw. At 7.30 a.m. representatives of the German Democratic Republic will arrive by

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train Albanians, Hungarians and Rumanians will come by plane at 1 p.m.

At 5.50 p.m. British worker representatives arrived by plane. These are Cook, E. Jones, Russel, Saunders, Spragg and Welsh. The manager of the British team, Ralph Jones, mechanic Birch and masseur Fearnley have also arrived. The British team is staying at the Hotel Bristol.

Rzeczpospolita # 114 . April 26, 1950. (71 lines) Verbatim

OUTLAWING OF AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. Foreign Despatch

London. As reported from Canberra the Australian Premier, Menzies stated that next week the government will submit to the parliament a draft of a bill concerning the outlawing of the Australian Communist Party and exclusion of Communist and other leftist leaders from posts occupied by them.

Wola Ludu # 112. April 24, 1950. (10 lines) Verbatim

THE WRECK FROM WISLOUJSCIE HAS BECOME A LINER. Domestic Despatch

The Dutch passenger liner "Jagersfontein" (10,574 BRT) has left Amsterdam on her first voyage. She was launched in Gdansk 10 years ago. After the end of the war in 1945 she was found in Wisloujscie as a semi-submerged wreck. After having been raised by a Soviet diving-team she was returned to Holland, and rebuilt there for service on the run from Europe to South Africa via the Suez Canal.

Dziennik Baltycki # 108. April 20, 1959. (15 lines) Verbatim

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE S/S BRYGADA MAKOWSKIEGO. Domestic Despatch

The third coal carrier built in Polish shipyards, the S/S Brygada Makowskiego which recently accomplished her trials, has on completion of the indispensable finishing works been handed over to the operation of the Gdynia-America Line. The coal carrier S/S Brygada Makowskiego received the flag of the Polish Merchant Marine, and after taking on the cargo she left on her first voyage.

Kurier Codzienny # 114. April 25, 1950. (15 lines) Verbatim

SLOGANS FOR INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

THIS YEAR ARE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S

RIGHTS AND FIGHT FOR PEACE.

Domestic Despatch

This year International Children's Day will be celebrated throughout the world on June 1, under the slogan of protection of children's rights and the fight for peace.

On the initiative of the World Federation of Democratic Women an International Committee for Preparation for the International Children's Days was set up, composed, along with representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Women, of representatives of the International Association of Teachers' Unions (a department of the above Federation), and of representatives of the International Association of Students. Moreover, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, and the International Association of Journalists have to co-operate with the Committee.

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The Preparatory Committee has issued an appeal to all who care for the future and happiness of children, to unite their efforts in defence of children's rights.

Preliminary work in connection with International Children's Day in Poland has already been undertaken by a preparatory committee formed by the Women's League, the Union of Polish Teachers and the Union of Polish Youth. Representatives of all social organizations, institutions and services which deal with the welfare, health, physical development and education of the young generation, are taking part in the work of the committee. Wola Lodu # 114. April 26, 1950. (35 lines) Verbatim

REVIEW OF PERIODICALS:

Nowa Kultura (New Culture) No.4 of April 23, 1950 contains:

- 1) Five years of alliance, by Jerzy Panski. About the Polish-Soviet Friendship Treaty.
- 2) From his inspiration. Editorial about Lenin.
- 3) Peace will vanquish war, by Ilia Erenburg. An open letter to western writers.
- 4) Congress of scientific work, by Boguslaw Lesnodorski. About the scientific Congress to take place later in the year in Poland.
- 5) Film on the offensive, by Jerzy Gizecki. About cinema theatres in rural areas.
- 6) More about the "House in the desert", by Jerzy Toeplitz. Review of a film.
- 7) One does not die, by Kazimierz Brandys. War Experiences
- 8) Tartuffe dresses in an English manner, by S. Marczak-Oborski. Review of a play.
- 9) "Swietoszek" (The little Saint) in the National Theatre, by Adolf Sowinski. Review of a play.
- 10) What kind of books do youths dream about? by Grzegorz Lasota.
- 11) About Jerzy Wolker's poetry.
- 12) An important cultural output. About the "old city" in Warsaw.
- 13) Soviet Chronicle, Anna Lau-Gniadowska. Discussion on plastic art.
- 14) Silesian worker lampooned, by M.L. Bielicki, Criticizing a book; "he third shift", by E. Pankszta.
- 15) Minor chronicle, by T. Borowski. About the Plastic Arts Exhibition.
- 16) "UBU the King" or Prof. Jarry's legal theories and what is left of them.

VICTORY OF JUST CAUSE.

Editorial

The signing of the agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Polish Episcopate, has been received by the Polish people as a further consolidation of all national forces in support of the just policy of our people's Government, and the Polish raison d'Etat.

The just cause has achieved a victory that is the cause of defence of peace, the cause of consolidation of the regime of full social justice, the regime which ensures a flourishing Poland and the prosperity of the broadest peasant and worker masses.

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In spite of the slanderous propaganda conducted by the imperialist circles of London and Washington, and the hypocrisy of the Vatican, the agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Polish Episcopate has demonstrated, that the two different ideologies can exist and act side by side, provided good will is maintained, the Polish *raison d'Etat* is served and protected, as well as the interests of the broadest working masses.

Since the time of the renaissance of People's Poland, the Polish Government has always shown good will towards the clergy, helped the Church institutions, rebuilt Churches, not interfered with the religious cult, leaving the citizens complete freedom of conscience. The Polish Government has refused to tolerate only the policy hostile to our people's State.

This attitude of the Government has met with approval and support of the patriotic sections of the clergy. And just this patriotic attitude which characterised a great percentage of our clergy, gained more and more followers, and finally led to the signing of the above mentioned agreement.

In view of these facts, the agreement was hailed with joy by the Polish people, the clergy, and the Catholic scholars and leaders.

The unhealthy tension exploited by the enemies of People's Poland, by the imperialistic agents has been ended. The patriotic attitude of our clergy has made the signing of the agreement possible, which as we have stressed above, brings that part of our community which has been misled by enemy propaganda, to fight for peace, to work on reconstruction and development of our People's Poland, to protect the interests of our State and to defend the Polish *raison d'Etat*. That is why we can call the agreement signed between the Polish Government and the Polish Episcopate a victory of a just cause.

Wola Ludu # 111 April 23, 1950. (170 lines) Excerpts.

THE BATTLE FOR OIL INCREASES DIFFERENCES IN ANGLO-SAXON CAMP.

Article

The Anglo-Saxon bloc has become the center of world imperialists and reactionaries. The leading role in this bloc is played by American imperialism, aiming at world domination, whereas British imperialism, weakened in the last war, must content itself with the role of a junior partner. Their mutual objective of aggression does not mitigate or reduce the differences between the two partners. Seeking to dominate the world, Wall Street monopolies are ruthlessly ousting their British partner from all his positions.

The dispute between American and English imperialism has lately become more acute with regard to markets, raw material sources, colonial domination, strategic routes and petrol, the important raw material of strategic value.

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Almost all the capitalist countries in the world are the arena of the struggle of British and American monopolies for petrol and petrol markets. Before World War II, Great Britain lost her petrol sources and markets in South America. The American oil companies are now in control of 70 to 90% of oil extraction in such countries as Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and the Caribbean Sea region.

The greatest battle for oil is going on in the Near and the Middle East, in Arabia, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Iran.

Under pressure from the U.S., Great Britain is withdrawing and giving up her positions in the Near and the Middle East. But the withdrawal is not proceeding without a struggle.

The most glaring example of it is offered by the story of the oil-pipe-line running from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean Sea. Immediately after the Americans started work on the Western sector of the pipe line, British agents organized several incidents along its route, hampering work for a considerable period of time. Another illustration of this is offered by the three so-called "palace revolutions" in Syria, organized by American and British agents successively. Driven into a corner, the English are making attempts to launch a counteroffensive against American oil companies.

By limiting free exchange of pound sterling in 1947, against the will of the US, Great Britain intended to prepare the ground for ousting American oil companies from some foreign markets. In 1949, when England signed bilateral trade agreements with Argentine, Egypt and Sweden, which resulted in the ousting of American oil products from these markets, American oil potentates openly termed these moves as tantamount to an "oil battle". The fact which added oil to the fire was the report that Great Britain submitted a proposal to the Japanese government for purchase of British oil in exchange for pounds obtained by Japan from the sale of textiles in sterling area markets. But the greatest surprise was aroused in 1950 when England, foreshadowing complete cessation of import of American oil by January 1, reduced the import of American petrol by one third of the previous amount.

An actual storm is raging in American oil circles. The American press is thundering with indignation. It is quite possible that during negotiations with the US, England will capitulate. But the eventual concessions will not only fail to liquidate the differences existing between partners in the aggressive Atlantic Pact but will render them all the more acute. Wola Ludu # 108 only. April 20, 1950. (117 lines) Verbatim

CLUMSY SUBTERFUGES.

Editorial

Never did the proverb "set a thief to catch a thief" find a better application than in the case of the American Note to the Soviet Government concerning the violation of the Soviet frontier by an American aircraft. Because, irrespective of the verbal jugglery in the American Note, facts remain facts, namely: it was not the Soviet aircraft that violated the US frontier, and

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flew over America's territorial waters, but an American aircraft, which penetrated to Soviet territory. It was not a Soviet aircraft, and its crew, that was interested in US defences, but an American aircraft, which attempted to take photographs over the territory of the Soviet Latvian Republic.

Incidentally, it is not the first time that the Americans are, mildly speaking, "interested" in the affairs of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies. It is sufficient to quote a book by Ralph Parker, the former "Times" correspondent in Moscow, which revealed the behind-the-scenes espionage activities of certain British and American Embassy officials in Moscow. Recent trials in people's democracies have also brought to light details concerning networks of American Intelligence agents in those countries. Thus, in the light of recent events, the American aircraft's escapade is merely a component part, and a quite natural part, of the espionage methods adopted by the appropriate US authorities.

This was admitted even by "Newsweek", an American weekly, which stated that the American aircraft was on an intelligence mission, and was equipped with radar apparatus. The American weekly emphasized that the zone, over which the alleged "Privateer" was operating was "very fascinating from the military point of view".

When the American aircraft was spotted over Soviet territory, and when, instead of landing, it fired at Soviet fighter-planes, it was easy to guess what the American Press' reaction would be. The reasoning of the American ruling circles, and of American propagandists obviously pursued the following line:- "as we failed to obtain espionage information, and as we were caught red-handed, we had better make use of this incident in the cold war". These circles simply wanted to whitewash themselves by shifting the guilt to the Soviet side, and at the same time to increase and spread war psychosis, and anti-Soviet hysteria. Cries about the "Soviet danger", the danger to the United States, and such like were raised again. The absurdity of all these claims must strike every unprejudiced observer. How the United States can feel itself endangered by the violation of the frontier by an American aircraft, must remain an unsolved secret of the authors of similar assumptions.

Even the West-European reactionary press was compelled to find American arguments artificial. Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish newspapers in particular, as press of the countries directly exposed to the systematic violation of their sovereignty by the American Airforce, were, under the pressure of public opinion, obliged to write in a spirit not too friendly to the Americans. For instance, what is the value of the argument brought forward in the American Note to the effect that the aircraft could not have found itself over Soviet territory, because all planes were instructed to respect State frontiers? As an answer to this, indeed, ridiculous argument, one can quote Sweden's protest precisely against the violation of her territory by an American aircraft, presumably also one of those which "had strict instructions not to fly over any foreign territory".

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The Soviet reply to the American Note, the course of this incident, and even certain phrases in the US Note, leave no room for any doubt about the nature of this incident. The "flying fortress" violated the Soviet frontier. The organizers of this incident were given an appropriate lesson. Rzeczpospolita # 112. April 24, 1950. (109 lines) Verbatim

THE "CHAMPION OF FREEDOM". Article

"It is one of the leading champions of freedom of the individual!"

The above has been said by the exquisite, and highly democratic "Times", and repeated by the similarly exquisite, and democratic BBC.

Who is this champion of freedom of the individual, and even the leading champion?

The champion in question is the French newspaper "Figaro". It is the same newspaper, which is being edited by two leaders in the Vichy Government, and which is now publishing the memoirs of Otto Skorzeny, an SS Standartenfuhrer (Standard Leader). The "Times" devoted a special article to this matter, and the BBC devoted a special broadcast on April 20th, in which it expressed strong indignation at the campaign launched by democratic elements against this fascist provocation.

The "Times", and the BBC' indignation at the demonstrators, who demanded the withdrawal of Skorzeny's memoirs in front of the "Figaro" Office, is somewhat justified, when one bears in mind their point of view. For, as we learned from the broadcast referred to above, the "Figaro" "is one of the most prominent enemies of communism in France". And it is clear that, being such a prominent enemy of communism, it must be "the leading champion of freedom of the individual".

However, the honourable "Times", and the honourable BBC are not quite consistent. For, there once lived "one of the most prominent enemies of communism", and, in addition, he supported Skorzeny, and, even more, he himself made him an "SS Standartenfuhrer". When, therefore, will the "English democrats" announce that Hitler "was the leading champion of freedom of the individual"? We are waiting!

Zycie Warszawy # 114. April 26, 1950. (39 lines) Verbatim

EXHIBITION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Domestic Despatch

An exhibition illustrating the development of Polish pedagogical thought during the course of the centuries, will be opened in the public library at Koszykowa St. on May 1st. Particular emphasis will be placed on the achievements of People's Poland in this field. The exhibits will include books, placards and diagrams. The exhibition will be opened from May 1st till 10th, between 8 A.M. and 10 P.M., Admission to exhibition will be free of charge for all.

Zycie Warszawy # 114. April 26, 1950. (12 lines) Verbatim

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INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic Despatch

A broadcasting station, installed on the Fair grounds, will broadcast music, communiques and information about lost persons throughout the vast Fair grounds.

The State Mint in Warsaw has prepared a souvenir badge for this year's Poznan Fair. The badge, which will be sold at the Fair, bears the inscriptions "We shall complete the six-year plan".

Western European countries will be represented at the Fair. Among others, Danish firms will exhibit various machinery, condensers, batteries, lamps, motorcars, engines and compressors. Holland will exhibit radio sets; Belgium: machinery and tools; Norway: fish oil preparations; Great Britain: gasoline engines and an electric generator.

Besides normal transactions in foreign trade, which constitute one of the Fair's objectives, retail sale of approximately six hundred foreign products will be conducted for the first time on a large scale at this year's Fair. The sale of these products will be carried on by a Government Department Store, under flags and signboards of foreign exhibitors, in fifteen specially built pavilions on the grounds of the International Poznan Fair.

The sale, through the intermediary of the Government Department Store, will embrace industrial and consumer products of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.
Rzeczpospolita # 115 and others. April 27, 1950. (48 lines) Verbatim

30,000 EDUCATION AND RECREATION CENTER DIRECTORS
ARE TO BE TRAINED THIS YEAR.

Domestic Despatch

On April 25th, a Press Conference was held in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, devoted to education and recreation centers in the light of the resolutions and activities of the Central Committee for Cultural Affairs, Comrade J. Siekierska delivered the opening speech.

In connection with the development of the network of worker and peasant education and recreation centers, the most urgent problem facing the Central Committee for Cultural Affairs is the necessity of training skilled workers in the field of culture and education.

In 1950, over 30,000 education and cultural center directors and activists, as well as 2,000 instructors will be trained. In addition about 3,000 librarians will be trained.
Trybuna Ludu # 115 and others.
April 27, 1950 (23 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI, No.A - 16
Item 168

Ruling by the Minister of Navigation,
of December 13, 1949, granting a charter
to the state-owned enterprise named: "The
Gdansk-Gdynia Port Administration".

By virtue of article 3, paragraph 1, of the decree of
January 3, 1947, concerning the establishment of state-owned
enterprises (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.8, item 42),
and in conformance with paragraph 9 of the ruling by the Minister of
Navigation, dated November 4, 1949, establishing a state-owned
enterprise named, "The Gdansk-Gdynia Port Administration"
(Monitor Polski, No.A - 93, item 118), the following is, hereby,
decreed in agreement with the Chairman of the State Economic
Planning Commission and with the Minister of the Treasury:

Paragraph 1. The state-owned enterprise named, "The Gdansk-
Gdynia Port Administration, an autonomous state-owned enterprise", -
established under the ruling of the Minister of Navigation, dated
November 4, 1949, concerning the establishment of a state-owned
enterprise named "The Gdansk-Gdynia Port Administration" (Monitor
Polski, No. A - 93, item 1118), - is hereby, granted a charter,
annexed to the present ruling.

Paragraph 2. This ruling shall become effective on the date
of its publication in the Monitor Polski.

(Signed) A.Rapacki
Minister of Navigation

E.Szyr,
for the Chairman of the State Economic
Planning Commission

K.Dabrowski,
Minister of Justice.

Annex to the ruling of the Minister of Navigation
of December 13, 1949 (item 168).

Charter
of the state-owned enterprise named:
"The Gdansk - Gdynia Port Administration"

Chapter I.
General Provisions

Paragraph 1. The state-owned enterprise, named "The Gdansk-
Gdynia Port Administration - an autonomous state-owned enterprise",
hereinafter called "enterprise", established by the ruling of the
Minister of Navigation of November 4, 1949 (Monitor Polski,
No.A-93, item 1118), operates under the provisions of the decree
of January 3, 1947 concerning the establishment of state-owned
enterprises (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.8, item 42)
and of the present charter.

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Paragraph 2. The enterprise is vested with juristic personality. It is operated within the scope of national economic plans, on principles of economic accountancy and on the basis of financial-economic plans.

Paragraph 3. The seat of the enterprise is Gdansk.

Paragraph 4. The subject of the enterprise's activity is:

- 1) the management and operation of port areas, installations and warehouses, and, - upon obtaining authorizations prescribed by the customs law (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic of 1933, No.84, item 610) - of customs depots and storehouses,
- 2) effecting loading and unloading operations in the port
- 3) pilotage, towage and moorage of vessels,
- 4) construction and extension of ports within national capital investment plans.

Chapter II

The managing authorities of the enterprise

Paragraph 5. The enterprise is subordinate to the Minister of Navigation, the latter exercising supervision and control over it.

Paragraph 6. The management of the enterprise is vested in the Managing Board, which is subject to appointment and recall by the Minister of Navigation. The Managing Board consists of a General Manager, representing the Managing Board singly, and of five Managers, subordinate to the General Manager.

Paragraph 7. 1. The validity of obligations contracted by the enterprise requires the joint action of:

- a) two members of the Management jointly,
- or
- b) one member of the Management in conjunction with a commercial plenipotentiary, acting within the limits of his authority, or
- c) two commercial plenipotentiaries acting jointly, within the limits of their authorities.

2. The above provisions do not preclude the possibility of independent powers of attorney being granted, jointly or severally, to persons charged with executing particular legal deeds or engaging in other activities of a definite kind.

3. The provisions of sub-clauses 1 and 2 do not apply to bills of exchange, cheques or other instruments proving the contracting or granting of credits in money, or to granting powers of attorney for effecting such transactions. Such instruments should be signed by two persons specified in sub-clause 1, one of these being a person referred to in paragraph 8.

Paragraph 8. The Minister of Navigation shall entrust the financial management to one of the members of the Managing Board or of the commercial plenipotentiaries. In case of need, he shall, moreover, appoint other plenipotentiaries, either to temporarily replace the financial manager, or to discharge definite duties within the sphere of financial management.

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Paragraph 9. 1. Irrespective of the General Manager's responsibility, the financial manager is responsible for the observance of the provisions governing the financial management of the enterprise, and particularly for the accountancy, for the drawing up of a financial plan, and for proper and punctual preparation of balance sheets and other financial reports,

2. Should the financial manager consider any action of the enterprise incompatible with regulations governing its financial management, he shall submit his opinion, in writing, to the Managing Board, and, should this opinion be disregarded, - to the Minister of Navigation and to the financing bank.

3. Whenever it is proposed to undertake certain action, including action specified under paragraph 7, sub-clause 3, which the financial manager has deemed incompatible with regulations governing financial management, he should comply with the General Manager's instruction in writing, while simultaneously forwarding his opinion to the Minister of Navigation and to the financing bank.

4. The bylaws shall establish, in what circumstances the Managing Board should consult the opinion of the financial manager, the procedure to be applied when other persons than the General Manager represent the enterprise, and when the financial manager is to be replaced by another person from among those referred to in paragraph 8.

Paragraph 10. The Managing Board of the enterprise is charged with the conduct of all the affairs of the enterprise. The Managing Board shall discharge all its duties in accordance with existing legal provisions, with the present charter and bylaws and is responsible for the conduct of the enterprise's affairs.

Paragraph 11. The following matters require approval by the Minister of Navigation:

- a) bylaws concerning the structure of the enterprise and division of jurisdiction.
- b) opening, division or fusion of particular sections of the enterprise and of its work establishments, and of their discontinuance
- c) appointment of commercial plenipotentiaries, subject to entry in the commercial register,
- d) terms and scope of operation of proposed collective agreements with the enterprise's employees.

Paragraph 12. A Social Supervision Council, attached to the enterprise, shall be appointed. Its sphere of activities, the procedure for appointing and recalling its members, its organization and the procedure for carrying out its activities shall be governed by an order of the Council of Ministers, to be issued in pursuance of article 10 of the decree of January 3, 1947 (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.8, item 42).

Chapter III.

The property and accountancy of the enterprise.

Paragraph 13. The fiscal year of the enterprise is the calendar year.

Paragraph 14. 1. The enterprise is vested with the management and usufruct of the real estate turned over to it, under specified

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delivery and receipt list, on behalf of the State Treasury.

2. Within the scope of the economic and financial plan, the enterprise is entitled to acquire real estate for the State Treasury and to retain its usufruct.

3. Movable property destined for the use of the enterprise shall be set apart, under specified list, from the general property of the State Treasury, and its ownership turned over to the enterprise.

4. The enterprise may acquire and alienate movable property on its own behalf and may contract obligations.

5. Real property belonging to the State Treasury but held under management and in usufruct by the enterprise, shall be listed among the enterprise's assets, as if owned by the enterprise.

6. In addition to the enterprise being liable with its property for obligations contracted by it, the State Treasury shall be liable for said obligations to the amount of real property owned by the State Treasury but held in usufruct and managed by the enterprise.

Paragraph 15. 1. The enterprise shall submit to the Minister of Navigation, for approval: its balance sheet, a report on its activities, a recommendation for division of profits or coverage of losses, and financial-economic and capital investment plans.

2. Principles of bookkeeping, time limits for drawing up balance sheets and financial-economic and capital investment plans, the procedure for their approval, methods of dividing profits or covering losses, and guiding principles for setting up special funds and for their use, - shall be established by special regulations, orders and rulings issued by competent authorities.

Paragraph 16. 1. The Minister of Navigation exercises permanent control of the activities of the enterprise, particularly as regards:

- a) compatibility of the enterprise's activities with the financial-economic plan,
- b) observance of existing accountancy rules
- c) observance of the guiding principles laid down by supervising authorities, and instructions issued by the latter.

2. Control of the enterprise's activities, provided for by special regulations, shall be effected in conformance with these regulations.

CHAPTER IV.

Liquidation and transformation of the enterprise

Paragraph 17. The enterprise may be liquidated or transformed by a ruling of the Minister of Navigation, issued in agreement with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission and with the Minister of the Treasury.

(Item 169 in the same issue of Monitor Polski is identical in text with the foregoing order except that throughout, the words: "Gdansk/Gdynia are replaced by the word: "Szczecin" - Translator's note.)

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Saturday, - April 29, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the
Summary in May 1950 are reminded to send in their
subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, May 2.

Note: The next issue of the Summary will appear Tuesday,
May 2, 1950.

The new telephone numbers of the
Summary's editors are:
Mr. Zagorski 86300 to 86309 extension 40
Mr. Hindle: 860300 to 86309 extension 41

SECTION ADOMESTIC

COMMUNIQUE OF THE POLISH PEACE
DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE Domestic Despatch

In order to coordinate the broad campaign of solidarity of
our worker masses with the Stockholm appeal, the Executive Committee
of the Polish Peace Defenders' Committee appeals to all provincial
and local Peace Defenders Committees to forward all resolutions by
organisations and individuals to the Executive Committee, 12 a
Wiejska Street in Warsaw.

At the same time, the Executive Committee requests all mass
organisations to send copies of all resolutions, addressed to those
organisations, to the Executive Committee.
Rzeczpospolita No. 17 April 29, 1950 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

IMPRESSIVE MAY FIRST PARADES WILL MANIFEST
UNITY OF ENTIRE NATION.
SOLEMN MEETINGS IN WARSAW PLACES OF WORK Domestic Despatch

For May first Polish cities and villages are assuming a holiday
look. The clearing of streets and planting of lawns is nearing
completion. The population is decorating places of work, streets,
squares and houses with red and national flags and with thousands
of posters, bearing the slogans of international solidarity of
the worker class and of working masses in the fight for peace and
progress.

Posters are displayed in Warsaw squares, street crossings and
on houses. Flags and banners are flying on tramway posts.

Loudspeakers are installed along principal streets and broadcast marches and revolutionary songs.

Representatives of production cooperatives, government estates and of poor and middle class unaffiliated peasantry will arrive in Warsaw on the labor Holiday. Many delegates will be dressed in regional costumes and will carry placards representing peasant achievements in People's Poland. Peasant youth will arrive in groups of Peasant Sport teams.

Regional groups and worker teams will take part in parades, which will take place in county seats, settlements and in several production cooperatives.

Several "Artos" Warsaw Artistic and Theatrical Organization teams will tour the Warsaw Province and give artistic performances at various meetings.
Zycie Warszawy April 29th, 1950 #117 and others (131 lines) Excerpts

EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS WEEK Domestic Despatch

On May 4 at 1 P.M. the Minister of Education, Dr. S. Skrzyszewski, will open the School Youth Athletic Park in Warsaw and will deliver a speech to Polish Youth. His speech will be broadcast throughout the country. On that day, members of School Youth Athletic Circles will interrupt their lessons at noon and will assemble near loudspeakers. At 1.30 P.M., at a broadcast signal, school youth athletic games will begin on all sportgrounds throughout the country. In connection with May First and inauguration of the "week", children in kindergartens, grammar schools, production cooperatives and Government estates will receive 1,665,131 parcels of candy as a gift from workers. The principal slogan of this year's Education, Book and Press Week will be the slogan of fighting for a lasting peace, increasing efforts in work, in study and in promoting the Stockholm appeal for the cause of endangered world culture. Rzeczpospolita No. 117, April 29, 1950 and others
(216 lines) Excerpts

PROMINENT SOVIET PSYCHIATRIST VISITING POLAND Domestic Despatch

At the invitation of Polish psychiatrists, Prof. Dr. Eugeniusz Popov, a member of the USSR Academy of Medicine, and Head of the Psychiatric Clinic in Charkov, has arrived in Poland.

During his stay here, he will visit psychiatric establishments and will acquaint the Polish medical world with the great achievement of Soviet psychiatrists and organization of Soviet medical service in this field.

Prof. Popov will deliver his first lecture for medical students and Polish scientists in the Medical House in Warsaw.

He will discuss Pavlov's theory on schizophrenia and will report on works of Soviet psychiatrists.
Zycie Warszawy #117 April 29 and others
Verbatim (18 lines)

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IMPOSING PROGRAM OF THIS YEAR'S
EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS WEEK

Domestic Despatch

At a press conference in the Ministry of Education on April 23, Vice-Minister E. Krassowska and Citizens Skrzypek and Pietraszkiewicz informed Warsaw journalists about the program for participation of the school system in "Education, Book and Press Week."

The Polish school system will demonstrate its present achievements, its plan for development during implementation of the six-year plan and the result of coordination of educational problems with the aspirations of people's masses on the path toward building socialist foundations.

These problems will be explained to the people by educational and library exhibitions organized throughout the country.
Polska Zbrojna No 117 April 29, 1950 and others
(244 lines) Excerpts

POLISH NATION ACTIVELY SUPPORTS STOCKHOLM
SESSION'S APPEAL.
RECORD ACHIEVEMENTS OF "PEACE WATCHES."

Domestic Despatch

The enthusiasm, with which the masses of Silesian workers are carrying out the "Peace Watches", thus demonstrating their indomitable will to fight for a lasting and universal peace, has contributed to magnificent production achievements in mines, foundries and factories.

A group of professors in the High School for Farm Management expressed their full solidarity with the Stockholm appeal, affixing their signatures under a resolution reading in part:

"We express our conviction that the active attitude and will of all peace and progress-loving nations and people will hamper the warmongers' barbarous plans".

Polish writers, while expressing their solidarity with resolutions of the Standing Committee of Peace Partisans, continue to affix their signatures on the Stockholm appeal.
Zycie Warszawy, April 29th, 1950 #117 (90 lines) Excerpts

DEPARTURE OF POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS FOR MAY
FIRST CELEBRATIONS ABROAD

Domestic Despatch

The Secretary General of the Railwaymen's Trade Union, comrade Jozef Popielas, invited by the Bulgarian Trade Union Centre, has left for Sofia to take part in the May First celebrations there.

The Chairman of the Chief Council of the Foundry Workers' Trade Union, comrade Krapczyk, will represent the Central Trade Union Council in celebration of May First in Tirana.

A five-man delegation of Polish miners left for Scotland on April 28th, following an invitation from the Scottish Miners' Trade Union. The delegation will take part in the celebration of May First in Scotland. (20 lines) Trybuna Ludu # 117 April 29 and others Verbatim

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DECISION OF WARSAW PEOPLE'S COUNCIL.

Domestic Despatch

The Warsaw People's Council has honored the fiftieth birth anniversary of Maurice Thorez, leader of the French working masses, by a solemn meeting, held on April 28th. At this meeting, the Warsaw People's Council unanimously decided to confer HONORARY CITIZENSHIP OF THE CITY OF WARSAW on Maurice Thorez IN APPRECIATION OF HIS GREAT SERVICES IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, PROGRESS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE AND OF HIS EFFORTS IN STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE POLISH AND FRENCH NATIONS.

Zycie Warszawy # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (44 lines) Verbatim

ANGLOSAXONS AGAIN PREVENT CONCLUSION OF AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

Foreign Despatch

London. (Polish Press Agency). The conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, U.S.S.R., Britain and France, appointed to prepare the draft of the Austrian Peace Treaty, was resumed on April 26th, after a two-month interval, requested representatives of the Western Powers. During the discussion, the Soviet representative proposed that the Deputy Foreign Ministers proceed immediately to examine those articles of the Austrian Peace Treaty, which have not yet been agreed upon. On various pretexts, the representatives of the Western Powers this time again refused to examine these articles, pursuing their policy of thwarting preparation of the Austrian Treaty. After a futile discussion on this matter, the British representative proposed that the Deputy Ministers suspend discussions for a period of four weeks.

Trybuna Ludu # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (30 lines) Excerpts

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S FASCIST PROVOCATION.
BILL FOR DISSOLUTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY.

Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (PAP). The Tass agency reports from Sydney that Menzies, the Australian Prime-Minister, submitted the draft of a law to Parliament, concerning the outlawing and dissolution of the Communist Party and appointment administrators of its assets. The draft is entitled: "The 1950 Act concerning the outlawing of the Communist Party".

The draft also contains provisions concerning the outlawing of "communist-controlled organizations".

The draft also provides that the Governor-General may forbid State institutions or industrial establishments to employ persons, in respect of whom it has been ascertained that they had held official positions in the Communist Party or had been members of this party.

In this draft, the communists are described as "persons, supporting or propagating the aims, policy, doctrine, principles or practices of communism, as specified by Marx and Lenin". The draft of the law provides for five years' imprisonment for members of the "illegal organization". It also provides that the authorities have the right "in case of necessity, to use force" and to search any house or premises suspected of containing documents or assets belonging to the above named organization. At the same time, Premier Minister Menzies read a list of 53 trade union leaders who, in his opinion, should be dismissed from official posts, in trade unions. He added that the list was not at all complete.

Zycie Warszawy # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (39 lines) Verbatim

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PROSECUTOR DEMANDS SEVERE PENALTIES
FOR RUMANIAN SPIES AT BUCHAREST TRIAL.

Foreign Despatch

Bucharest. (PAP). After conclusion of interrogation of the Anglo-American spies, Prosecutor Constantinescu delivered a speech, stating that the British and American Legation have selected for espionage the type of persons, who are in the dock, because they were filled with deadly hatred toward the Rumanian nation and the people's democratic system. The defendants maintained contacts with several American and British diplomats.

"British and American diplomats", the Prosecutor said, "serving the interests of Anglo-American imperialism, have cynically trodden upon the friendly cooperation, which had developed between the British, American and Soviet nations during the period of their joint fight against Hitlerism".

Speaking about the activity of the so-called "cultural institutions", attached to the US and British Legations, the Prosecutor stated that the information and press centers, functioning in those Legations, were not organs for cultural contact with the American and British nations on one side and the Rumanian nation on the other side but that these centers were genuine espionage nests.

By their activities, the defendants have placed themselves outside the pale of the Rumanian nation. The sentence to be rendered should emphasize that incontestable fact.
Rzeczpospolita # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (40 lines) Verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC DEMANDS REDUCTION OF EXCESSIVELY
NUMEROUS PERSONNEL IN U.S. DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Foreign Despatch

Prague. (Polish Press Agency). According to the CTK Agency, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note to the U.S. Ambassador in Prague, demanding a reduction by two-thirds in the number of employees in the U.S. Embassy in Prague and in the Consulate General in Bratislava.

The note stresses that recent court trials in Prague revealed participation of many employees of American establishments in anti-State and espionage activities. These activities are clearly incompatible with diplomatic usage and international law. The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived at the conclusion that the excessively large number of employees in American establishments is unfounded. The state of affairs existing hitherto only led to deterioration of relations between the U.S. and the Czechoslovak Republic.
Trybuna Ludu # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (28 lines) Verbatim

PROLONGATION OF OCCUPATION OF WEST GERMANY. Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). The statement made by Drew Middleton, a "New York Times" correspondent, to the effect that the Americans intend to "prolong the occupation of West Germany for another ten years", created an impression in West German circles.

Middleton writes that the Western occupation authorities have decided to strengthen military bases in West Germany within the next five years.

Rzeczpospolita # 117 only. April 29, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

BERLIN RALLY AS CONTRIBUTION TO FIGHT FOR PEACE. Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). The International Student Association addressed a letter to the German Youth Federation (FDJ) stating, inter alia: The International Student Association greets German youth and congratulates it on its courageous initiative in organizing a great rally of peace-loving German youth.

The International Student Association, together with world democratic youth, believes that the all-German youth rally will become a convincing response by German youth to creation of the German Democratic Republic and that the rally will constitute a great contribution to defense of peace and to a happy future for youth throughout the world.

Rzeczpospolita # 117 only. April 29, 1950. (19 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

DOCKERS STRIKE IN ANTWERP CONTINUES.

Foreign Despatch

Brussels. (Polish Press Agency). The dockers' strike in Antwerp continues. A state of emergency has been imposed on the city. Armed police and military detachments are patrolling the streets. Newspaper vendors and three journalists were arrested on Thursday. The dockers' strike enjoys support of the Belgian working masses. Dockers from other ports have joined in the strike of Antwerp dockers, who refuse to unload American arms.

Trybuna Ludu # 117 only. April 29, 1950. (15 lines) Verbatim

AUSTRALIAN SAILORS' PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN CHICANTRIES.

Foreign Despatch

New York. (Polish Press Agency). The Australian Merchant Seamen's Trade Union has refused to load and unload Australian ships, carrying American cargoes or official representatives of the United States. This decision was taken as retaliation for refusal to grant an American transit visa to the Secretary of the Australian Merchant Seamen's Trade Union, Elliott.

Trybuna Ludu # 117 only. April 29, 1950. (15 lines) Verbatim

358 SCRAP IRON DEPOTS.
COUNTRY WIDE COLLECTION CAMPAIGN.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with increasing requirements of Polish industry for steel, iron and non-ferrous metal scrap, the Scrap Iron Center in Katowice is launching a wide-spread organizational campaign, to collect scrap iron.

The collection and purchase has been entrusted to state and cooperative institutions. At the present moment, 358 scrap iron depots are already in operation.

One of the substantial technical achievements in the field of scrap iron recovery is the cutting up of wrecked ships, applied in Poland for the first time.

The first stage in the country-wide collection of scrap iron will take place from April 15 to May 15 in the provinces of: Bialystok, Lublin, Pomorze and Wroclaw and then it will gradually spread to further provinces. By the end of October the campaign is planned to embrace village communities all over the country. Zycie Warszawy # 117 only. April 29, 1950. (30 lines) Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS
CONCERNING PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY. Domestic Despatch

Joint conferences of public prosecutors and magistrates, concerning intensification of legal and penal protection for public property, are taking place in Court of Appeal Districts throughout the country. Representatives of Court and Prosecutor Supervision Sections in the Ministry of Justice are participating in these conferences, which have already taken place in Lublin, Gdansk, Bialystok, and Wroclaw. Directives for combatting theft of public property have been issued. It was decided to change the present obsolete procedure of Magistrate Courts in accordance with the requirements of the building of socialist foundations. Rzeczpospolita # 117. April 29, 1950. (19 lines) Verbatim

POZNAN FAIR OPENS TO-DAY,
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS GEDE AND DIETRICH. Domestic Despatch

In connection with the opening of the Twenty Third International Poznan Fair, the Minister of Foreign Trade and the Minister of Domestic Trade issued the following statements:

Minister T. Gede: "The International Poznan Fair will contribute to development of foreign trade and to expansion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, people's democracies and the German Democratic Republic, as well as to establishment of contacts and development of commercial relations with many European and overseas countries."

"I am convinced that the Twenty Third International Poznan Fair will render good service to peaceful international cooperation"

Minister T. Dietrich: "The International Poznan Fair, by giving a review of economic achievements by People's Poland, will show what a powerful economic force, previously enslaved by the declining capitalist regime and liberated by planned economy, is dormant within the nation and can be activated for its benefit."

"The International Poznan Fair gives a picture of the great importance of the Soviet Union's and people's democracies' friendship for our economic development and consolidation, for our material and cultural progress and for our fatherland's independence."

"The Fair is also proof of our nation's love for peace and of its desire to strengthen friendship with all nations".

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ARRIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION.

On April 28th a Czech Government delegation arrived from Prague at the Okęcie airfield to attend the opening of the twenty third International Poznan Fair.

The delegation includes: Dr. Gregor, Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Trade; Pithart, Vice-Minister of Industry; Jura, Vice-Minister of Communications; Sediak, Vice-Minister of Domestic Trade; Sedivy, Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade and two shockworkers. Zycie Warszawy # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (46 lines) Verbatim

TRIAL OF ECONOMIC SABOTEURS IN GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). In the further course of the Dessau trial of economic saboteurs on the staff of the Deutsche Kontinentale Gasgesellschaft, (DKGG) the court examined defendant Mueller. Mueller confessed that he had taken part in various machinations designed to undermine the German Democratic Republic's economy. He had participated directly in setting up the Western-German Deutsche Kontinentale Gasgesellschaft and had helped in transportation of 800,000 marks-worth of the DKGG's property, to Hanover.

The trial revealed that, in order to carry out their nefarious plans, defendants Mueller and Matfessel established an illicit "bureau" in Western Berlin, which served as quarters for secret meetings of the concern's Western-German agents with persons new on trial in Dessau.

With the assistance of this "bureau", property worth many millions, belonging to the DKGG, which is national property, was conveyed to Western Germany. Mueller confessed that he had been furnishing information, concerning a new method of purifying benzol, to Fisher, a Swiss engineer. For this he had received remuneration.

Defendant Keatz was manager of a sugar factory at Dessau during the war. In that factory, "cyclone" gas had been manufactured with his knowledge. Defendant Ernst Simson, former chairman of the Dessau court, acted in the capacity of a "lawyer" in all criminal machinations practised by agents of the concern. Defendant Paul confessed that he had been supplying confidential statistical data of the Dessau Chamber of Industry and Commerce to Western-German newspaper.

The trial continues.

Trybuna Ludu # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (52 lines) Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.

Domestic Despatch

A National Conference of Metallurgical Engineers and Technicians is taking place in Katowice. The basic trends in the development of Polish industry as well as the tasks facing the trade union of metallurgical engineers and technicians have been presented by Eng. Lekki-Turski. After establishing the basic principles for their work, the members of the Association of Metallurgical Engineers and Technicians decided to join the workers' campaign for improving efficiency, developing rationalization, invention and labor competition. Zycie Warszawy # 117 and others. April 29, 1950

(15 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

THE MASTERSINGERS OF NUREMBERG Article

Our readers have already heard about the blustering speeches by "Chancellor" Adenauer in which he demanded, in accordance with the State Department's intentions, that "Cloy*zoria" should be given a supreme role in colonised Western Europe. At the conclusion of his agitating speeches, that "providential" man, asking the audience to rise, intoned the Kaiser's Hitlerian anthem "Deutschland uber Alles" (Germany above all things!)

West Berlin bourgeoisie is extremely pleased with Adenauer's vocal campaign, and so is General Taylor, the American commander in Western Berlin. General Canéval, the French Commander in Berlin, reckoning with French public opinion, and for the sake of decency, expressed his "dissatisfaction". For the same reasons, the British Commander, General Bourne has done likewise, describing Adenauer's initiative as "Highly tasteless".

But the representative of the United States, General Taylor did not want to blame the "Chancellor", knowing that he is a favorite of the State Department and.. MacCloy's cousin. Thus, five years after the war the Hitlerian "troupe of singers" indulged officially for the first time in howling the Kaiser-Hitlerian anthem.

A correspondent of the British weekly "Observer" has asked the "Chancellor" about the reason for his vocal campaign, pointing out timidly that since the rout of Hitlerism the above anthem has never been sung so far. The "Chancellor" replied: "Since that time our self-confidence has greatly increased!"

..... with the great assistance of the very consistent American "supermen."

Indeed why should the "Chancellor" be forbidden to cultivate publicly the Kaiser-Hitlerian song when the Hitlerian Chief of Staff, Guderian is entrusted with the reorganisation of the command of the American army, and the Hearst press has published an interview with that Hitlerian specialist. General Guderian declared that, provided Hitlerian criminals are released from prison, he is willing to lead the German army on the side of the United States. Thus, one wants to march "on their side" and another sings "at their side". So "alles in ordnung" (everything is all right) for marching is done best with a song on one's lips!

The composition of the American-Hitlerian "Troupe of singers" has the right scale of voice, but "a dog's voice does not reach heaven!" The world knows the "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" only too well. Zycie Warszawy #113 April 25, 1950 (71 lines) Verbatim

APPEAL BY ASSOCIATION OF FIGHTERS FOR
PEACE AND DEMOCRACY Domestic Despatch

The Supreme Council of the Association has published an appeal to all members and sympathisers concerning the appeal issued by the Third Session of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Defenders' Congress. The appeal states in part:

"The Supreme Council of the Association of Fighters for Peace and Democracy appeals to all its members to demonstrate their indomitable will in the fight for peace, by signing the Stockholm resolution.

"Our fight for peace is a continuation of our previous fight for freedom and independence. Our fight for peace constitutes execution of the last will of those who sacrificed their lives in the fight for liberation of our Homeland, for social justice and for People's Poland."

The appeal was signed by one hundred members of the Supreme Council. *Zycie Warszawy* #115, April 27, 1950 and others (23 lines)
Verbatim

IDEOLOGICAL VALUES OF THE AGREEMENT

Lead Editorial

Only a few days have elapsed since the signing of an agreement between the Polish Government and the Polish Episcopate, which is, of course, too short a space of time for us to see it in the right perspective, and to appreciate fully the importance of the act of April 14th.

The value of the agreement transcends considerations of political emergency. It will not be a far-fetched statement nor misinterpretation of the meaning of the agreement, if we say that the agreement is of deep ideological significance.

For the first time in history a joint document was signed by Catholic Church representatives with full legal powers, and by representatives of the government of a socialist country.

All malicious propaganda attacks on the agreement are the best evidence of its great importance.

The agreement signed in Poland has overthrown one of the most popular arguments in the defence of the capitalist system, namely that the Catholic Church and "western civilization" are one and the same.

When discussing the agreement I have no intention of hushing up the essential dissimilarities between the Marxist and the Catholic outlook upon life. In spite of these dissimilarities there is no point at all in moving within the orbit of that which divides us, without having the courage to draw closer to each other, on the basis of that which unites us. The agreement creates a basis for understanding and co-operation in matters uniting all those who do not want to put back the clock but want, under new conditions, to fight for a better life for man and for a better man.

We have many times expressed the conviction that Christian influence on society should be directed towards those forms of life which are coming into existence, and not towards those which are on the wane. To-day, in the light of the agreement, we must make it clear to ourselves that the obvious conclusion is the consistent will to build positive values on the basis of the agreement.

Slowe Powszechna #109 April 22, 1950 (176 lines) Excerpts

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THIS YEAR 10,000 PEASANTS WILL GO TO HEALTH RESORTS.

Domestic Despatch

The original plan of the Central Leadership of the Peasant Self-Help Association provided for free, or partly free, treatment of about 5,000 peasants in sanatoria during the course of this year. The Ministry of Health has recently assigned an additional 150,000,000 ZL. for medical treatment of poor rural population. This will allow the Peasant Self-Help Association to send about another 5,000 peasants and their families to health resorts. Thus, by the end of this year about 10,000 peasants will be treated in sanatoria. In the majority of cases the treatment will be free.

Trybuna Ludu # 115. April 27, 1950. (18 lines) Verbatim

DEFENCE OF PEACE CAMPAIGN DEVELOPING IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Foreign Despatch

According to reports from the whole world, the campaign for collecting signatures under the appeal of the Permanent Committee for Defence of Peace, concerning the ban on atomic weapons is broadening in its scope. More and more political, Trade Union and social organizations declare their support of the Stockholm appeal.

New York. (PAP). The entire American press quoted the statement by the closest collaborators of the former President of Mexico, Cardenas, condemning the attempts of foreign imperialism on Latin America, and the campaign conducted by this imperialism against the progressive Mexican forces.

Oslo. (PAP). The campaign for collecting signatures under the appeal of the Stockholm Permanent Committee for Defence of Peace has begun all over Norway. This campaign is accompanied by numerous public meetings, at which the working masses protest against the policy of militarization of the country.

Argentina. (PAP) The Argentinian Committee for Defence of Peace reported on the great success of the campaign for the ban on atomic weapons. An immense number of signatures has already been collected under the Stockholm appeal. In spite of the prohibition by the authorities, a peace congress was held in Buenos Aires.

Scotland. (PAP). Three hundred and eighty five delegates to the Scottish Congress of Trade Unions, adopted a resolution demanding a ban on atomic weapons.

Trybuna Ludu # 114. April 26, 1950 (150 lines) Excerpts.

CAREFULLY WITH "SHOCK"

Article

There is a particular breed of common criminal, who, on being caught red handed, stubbornly denies his guilt, even when the offence was witnessed by hundreds of people. This type of criminal always models his defence on the well known dialogue of bickering housewives: "first, I never borrowed the pan, secondly, when I got it, it was already broken, thirdly, when I returned it the pan was intact."

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The commentaries and note of the State Department pretending to constitute a reply to the concise Soviet Government note condemning the provocation of the American plane, are characterized by more or less the same manner of reasoning.

The American note tries to suggest that: firstly, no aircraft crossed the Soviet frontier, secondly this aircraft was unarmed, thirdly, (here the press went further than the note) the Soviet fighters shot down the "innocent" aircraft which "lost its way" by chance over the Soviet territory.

The American note included "arguments" so miserable, statements so ludicrously baseless and demands so utterly absurd, that even the bourgeois press struck a very minor note.

The London "Times" wrote on April 20th: "It is unfortunate that the American note has proved neither so clear nor so exhaustive as could have been wished. This note does not disclose the purpose or the route of the "Privateer". This note also fails to explain what in fact has been revealed by investigation".

The "Times" is right: the note does not give the purpose of the flight. On the other hand the Washington correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" declares, that - according to information obtained - the lost American plane was engaged in a reconnaissance flight, endeavouring to gain the data concerning the defences of the Soviet Union. The author of the article cynically admits:

"We want to ascertain as closely as possible what actually happens in the Russian naval bases." But this desire to ascertain, allows to suppose" - the author continues - "that the American aircraft later lost in the Baltic, was carrying out some intelligence activity".

Finally the American weekly "News Week" replies to the question asked by the "Times": "The zone in which the "Privateer" operated is fascinating from the military point of view".

The greater part of the American reactionary press openly denies the statements included in the note. When it concerns the motives which guided its authors, the commentary of the "News Week" is significant: "The State Department has recently been worried by the apathy of public opinion in the cold war, and proposes to adopt a programme of a series of shocks consisting of consecutive dramatization in the eyes of public opinion of the individual aspects of the cold war".

The frankness of the American warmongers is disarming: first provocation, then a "shock", later shedding of crocodile tears. But with "shocks" one must deal very carefully, especially in the United States. There, already one minister committed suicide after a shock... of the brain.
Trybuna Ludu - # 113. April 25, 1950.
(10+ lines) Verbatim

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RIVALRY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
UNITED STATES IN IRAN

Foreign Despatch

Beyrouth, (TASS). The newspaper "Rakib al Ahval" carries a report from Washington mentioning that "it has been learned from reliable sources that increasing British influence in Iran produces serious anxiety in U.S. ruling circles, especially among the leaders of the Republican Party. State Secretary Acheson and the American Ambassador in Iran, Whiley are held responsible for this situation".

Further it is mentioned in the report that, according to rumors circulating in circles close to the State Department, Ambassador Whiley will shortly be recalled. The demand for Whiley's resignation comes from representatives of the Republican Party on the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Wolnosc # 93. APRIL 20, 1950 (21 lines) Verbatim

MILITARY CONFERENCE IN TURKEY DIRECTED
BY AMERICANS.

Foreign Despatch

Istanbul, TASS. According to the newspaper "Jeni Istanbul", a joint conference was held in Istanbul on April 20 by high ranking officers of the Turkish land, air and naval forces and high ranking officers of the American Military Mission, headed by Generals MacBright and Teyth and Rear Admiral Payne.

As stated by General Teyth, head of the air group of the American military mission, the object of the conference was "full coordination of the Turkish land, air and naval forces".

Wolnosc # 95. April 26, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

THE AGREEMENT, AND ITS FULL IMPLEMENTATION.

Article

The agreement concluded between the Polish Government, and the Episcopate made a deep impression on public opinion. The text of the agreement, while thwarting the plans of the enemies of People's Poland, has clearly embarrassed them. Their object was to spread confusion, and diversion in Poland, and to incite the believers against the people's regime. The situation of the Church in Poland denied, and still denies, in every respect, the lies by hostile propaganda. The agreement of April 14th is the best proof of the falseness of this propaganda. The agreement further rallies the nation around the people's regime and consolidates the forces of peace.

The Government has always assumed that there never was and cannot be a division into believers, and non-believers in Poland, because all patriotic Poles, irrespective of their attitude to matters of faith, are to-day united by joint work for the welfare of the people's fatherland.

Our Government's attitude in this respect is shared by the broadest people's masses in Poland. The latter effectively opposed the attempts to incite religious disputes, and to draw artificial demarcation lines across our community.

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The agreement expressed the failure of these attempts, the object of which was to hamper the pace of our development, and which were inspired by foreign elements hostile to Poland. The agreement is also the result of the consistent Government policy with regard to the believers, and is a proof of the correctness and realism of this policy.

The increasingly strong movement of patriotic priests has also contributed to the conclusion of this agreement. Their fight for the solution of the State-Church problem on a basis compatible with the *raison d'etat* of People's Poland met with a wide-spread response on the part of the faithful, and played its part in the creation of a situation, which led to the signing of this agreement. While guaranteeing many rights to the Church, which it also previously enjoyed, the agreement imposes on it the obligation to preach in a spirit of "respect for law and State authority", and to call on the faithful to "intensify their work on the country's reconstruction, and to increase the nation's prosperity". Item 6 of the agreement, according to which the "Episcopate is to tell the Clergy not to oppose the development of the cooperative movement in rural provinces", is connected with the above.

We have already embarked on the socialist transformation of the agricultural system, and on the formation of production cooperatives. The Polish rural provinces, as well as the entire country, will be vitally concerned with this problem for many years to come. The Episcopate's undertaking to ban all signs of resistance by the Clergy against the cooperative movement will make it difficult for the class enemy, and for foreign agents to abuse the Church and religion for their fight against production cooperatives.

The agreement of April 14 meets our country's vital needs and increases its strength. And it is precisely for this reason that hostile centers abroad will leave no stone unturned to prevent its implementation by the Polish clergy. Vatican circles are leaning towards German revisionists and are sparing no effort to achieve their aim. Hostile propaganda continues to incite and to spread lies about the situation of the Church in Poland.

The implementation of the agreement will constitute a turning point in the relations between the Church hierarchy and the State. Loyal and full implementation of the agreement is now expected of the Episcopate by the nation.

Trybuna Ludu # 114. April 26, 1950. (125 lines) Verbatim

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN SOCIETY EXPANDS THE NETWORK
OF LAY SCHOOLS.

Article

On April 25 a press conference took place in the premises of the Warsaw branch of the Children's Friends Society (4, Aleja Wojska Polskiego), at which the assembled journalists were informed about the work and plans of the Society in connection with the Friends of Children Society's Week and the Education Week.

The principal task of the Society, is, besides medical care for school children, an educational campaign and above all the establishment and operation of lay schools.

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At present the Warsaw branch is conducting nine such schools (a primary school, five so-called "general development", one eleven grade school and two lycees; one for teachers and one for kindergarten ~~women-teachers~~).

The existing schools, operated by the Society in Warsaw, do not cover the present needs, because they cannot accommodate all children, whom their parents desire to educate in lay schools. The Warsaw branch is therefore endeavouring to obtain four additional school buildings, which would increase the number of the Society's schools in Warsaw to thirteen (eleven for general education and two pedagogic lycees).

In the schoolyear 1949/50 more than four thousand pupils attended the Friends of Children Schools in Warsaw. In 1950/51 the figure will be approximately nine thousand.

The location of the Society's schools in Warsaw has been planned with regard to the desires of those parents who are desirous of educating their children in a school in which religion is being taught, not being compelled to send them to Friends Children schools, i.e. that parents are assured of a completely free choice of school for their children.

The Society's schools aspire to become pioneer and attractive institutions as regards their educational level and conditions. Unfortunately, due to a varying degree of advance in study of the children, that objective has not yet been fully attained.

Approximately 70% of the children of 4-8 year age, and 60% of those of Polish youth association age are members of those organizations. This is a favorable circumstance, because the objective of both organizations is not a mechanical recruitment of members, but a selection of the most active and valuable element from amongst the pupils.
Rzeczpospolita # 114. April 26, 1950. (165 lines) Excerpts.

PATRON OF CHEAP PRESS

Last August was the centenary of Henry Hetherington's death. He was the first man to publish penny or twopenny weeklies. According to legal regulations still in force in England at the beginning of last year (sic! - last century?) there was a four penny tax on each copy. Therefore, Hetherington had no other alternative but to publish his weeklies illegally, and for doing so he spent a year in prison. But he won in the end, and his "Poor Man's Guardian" achieved a circulation of 16,000 copies, which was immense for that time. In 1836 Parliament reduced the tax on weeklies to one penny and in 1855 abolished it entirely.

Slowa Powszechna # 114. April 27, 1950
(20 lines) Verbatim

EVASION

Article

After a week of silence the U.S. Government has made up its mind to reply to the note of the USSR Government concerning violation of the Soviet frontier by an American plane of the "flying fortress" type. What did the American Government need a whole week for? Was it to establish facts? Purely not. As a matter of fact, a great American air armada has been searching the Baltic for the lost bomber for several days, but it was unnecessary to make a statement of facts such as is contained in the American version since, after fruitless efforts, the same statement of facts was included a week later in the U.S. note to the USSR Government.

The wording of the note as well as its tenor indicate that the American Government needed a week's delay for two purposes: firstly, to keep public opinion in the United States in a state of tension and, secondly, to make the wording of the reply to the Soviet protest note of April 11 as evasive as possible.

People have already ceased to take the cold war to heart. There are few people left who take American propaganda popguns seriously. It was therefore necessary to create stronger incitement. For this purpose the lives of 30 American airmen were sacrificed, but this is of no importance. It is, however, important to keep the American nation in a permanent state of tension, to make it believe that any day the American coast may be invaded by a distant power. This is to serve as an argument for demanding larger appropriations for armament purposes.

We are not alone in holding this opinion. The American weekly "Newsweek" states clearly that the State Department resorts to a program of "bombshells" in order to keep American public opinion in a state of tension. It is obvious that the issue of an American bomber which, as stated by the Newsweek, was supplied with radar equipment, and was detailed on an intelligence mission, was to serve as a "bombshell".

There is, however, still another cause for a week's delay on the part of the American Government in replying to the Soviet note. The reply contains a "statement of facts" based not on facts, but on assumptions. If the bomber is lost, and not a single witness of the accident is alive, from whom has the State Department obtained information to the effect that the bomber was patrolling the German coast, and flying over the Baltic but did not go as far as the coast of Soviet Latvia? How can the State Department contend that the bomber "did not fly over any foreign territory nor foreign territorial waters after passing over the German coast line"?

On what basis has the State Department made this "statement of facts" which, actually, does not agree with the facts.

The text of the note is aimed at achieving some successes in U.S. domestic policy. This is clear to every critical observer.

Kurjer Codzienny #112 April 23 (85 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX

Historical volumes of the
"Nowe Drogi" ("New Paths"),
Organ of the Central Committee
of the Polish Worker Party.

Issue No.1 for 1950

Contents:

Joseph Stalin: Notes on the strategy and tactics of Russian communists (Chapter II)

J.Stalin's, S.Kirov's and A.Zhdanov's remarks on synopses of the history textbooks: "USSR History" and "Modern History".

B.Grekov: Stalin and the science of history.

W.Jacunski: Lenin as historian and economist.

B.Persknyev: The present stage of the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the role of the masses in bourgeois revolutions.

Ch.Hill - Contribution of English Marxist historians to the sixteenth and seventeenth century history of England.

Concerning the periodical arrangement
of history
(From discussions on the Soviet science
of history).

K.Basilevich - Experiment in periodical arrangement of USSR history of the feudal period

N.Druzhinin - On a periodical arrangement of the history of capitalist conditions in Russia.

Materials and documents.

Tasks of Soviet historians in combating manifestations of bourgeois ideology (Voprossy Istorii, No.2, for 1949).

Tasks of Soviet historians in the field of modern and recent history (Voprossy Istorii, No.3, for 1949).

The November Revolution and its moral for the German labor movement (Resolution of the Chief Leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party of September 16, 1948)

Modern history syllabus for the Party College the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Tuesday, May 2, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hirdle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

MAY FIRST SPEECH BY EDWARD OCHAB,
MEMBER OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF PZPR CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, MADE AT SIUZEWIEC (Near Warsaw)
AT GREAT MEETING ON APRIL 30 Domestic Despatch

Our worker masses fully realize that the fight for implementa-
tion of the tasks of the first year of the six-year plan constitutes
the best form of celebrating the May 1 Holiday and of aid to our
class brothers, fighting in the West and in colonial countries
against warmongers and imperialist oppressors.

Our production successes are closely connected with increasing
enlightenment and devotion of the working class, labor competition
and with the increasing, although still unsatisfactory, productiveness
of work.

Let us broadly develop the innovation and rationalisation
production movement!

In the past, the pre-war regime and the National Democratic
deceivers and also the bourgeois agents of the Kwapinski and
Zaremba group were encouraging the masses to conquer foreign
territories, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Lithuanian and Czech Land.
Much has changed in Poland since those shameful days when
bourgeois students shouted in front of Rydz Smigly's windows:
"Chief, lead us against Kovno!"

Our youth, and not only youth, are dreaming about a rapid
construction of a new foundry near Krakow where, on the site of
forlorn and sleepy villages, a new socialist city will rise with one
of the largest metallurgical factories in Europe, which will double
our iron production. We realize, with great gratitude, that the
implementation of that tremendous creative achievement will be
possible thanks to the fraternal aid of our great ally and friend,
the Soviet Union and to Stalin's helping hand (stormy applause and
cheers)". Long live the Soviet Union! (The audience rises and
chants: Stalin, Stalin).

The historical successes of socialist construction in the Soviet
Union and people's democracies, the great progress of socialist ideas
in Asia and throughout the world, enrage and frighten the hearts of
imperialists, especially of American billionaires, who are indulging
in insane plans for subjugation of the world, and fear the results
of peaceful competition between two social systems. They desire to
realize their criminal objectives by war adventures.

However, also in this sphere, hard and genuine facts could teach a great deal to the imperialists, if they were capable of understanding reality.

On Wall Street bankers' orders, the proposals of the Soviet Union were rejected by the U.N. majority, which is in the service of American imperialism.

The agreement concluded between the Government and the Episcopate has not only unmasked the slanders of imperialist broadcasts and writers, but has also ridiculed the Anglo-Saxon and Vatican prophets who prophesied a kind of new religious war in Poland.

While assuring religious freedom to the faithful, we Marxists shall continue to boldly propagate our outlook, conforming to the objective reality promoted by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, confirmed by the historical victory of the proletariat in the class struggle.

We desire that this agreement, welcomed by entire democratic and patriotic public opinion and opposed only by the most reactionary and hostile elements, should be fully implemented by all interested parties.

Any half-measures and evasive insinuations would be useless and harmful. Our attitude to the Church hierarchy will depend on the sincerity with which the Polish Episcopate, various Bishops and priests, will implement the concluded agreement.

The establishment of the German Democratic Republic was a particularly important political event of last year. The Government of that Republic, together with the entire world democratic camp, recognises the Odra-Nysa frontier as a frontier of peace, and consistently resists the chauvinist, revisionist, criminal policy of the agents of American imperialism in Western Germany. Express "Ierzorny" #118 May 1, 1950 and others (778 lines Excerpts)

IN POWERFUL MAY 1 DEMONSTRATIONS POLAND'S
WORKING MASSES EXPRESSED THEIR INDOMITABLE
WILL FOR PEACE AND FOR LAYING FOUNDATIONS OF
SOCIALISM Domestic Despatch
(Editorial comment over despatches from
throughout Poland)

The whole country yesterday joyously celebrated the First of May. More than 300,000 people took part in a huge parade in Warsaw. More than 300,000 people took part in a similar parade in Lodz. The First of May parade drew 180,000 participants in Wroclaw and 160,000 in Katowice. The First of May demonstrations were an impressive review of the forces of the working masses and of the forces of fighters for peace and socialism, rallying around the USSR, the bastion of world peace. At the head of demonstrating factory workers marched shockworkers, decorated with red ribbons. Figures inscribed on posters proclaimed the extent to which planned production quotas had been exceeded and the fact that pledges in honor of the First of May had been fulfilled. Shoulder to shoulder with workmen marched peasants, thus giving expression to the tightening bonds of alliance between workmen and peasants. This year's demonstrations were attended en masse by

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by the young generation, which is already participating in the building of the country and which, in the course of education, is preparing to bring the construction of socialism in Poland to a victorious end. The First of May demonstration in Warsaw was concluded with a grand military parade, a visual token of the power of our Reborn Polish Army. By the First of May demonstrations, the many millions composing the entire country's masses, demonstrated their indomitable will for stable peace, for implementation of the six-year plan ahead of schedule and for the plan to lay the foundations of socialism in Poland. Trybuna Ludu #129, May 2, 1950 and others in full - 50 lines

POLISH DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW
TO ATTEND MAY FIRST CELEBRATIONS Domestic Despatch

On April 28th, a Polish delegation departed for Moscow to attend May first celebrations in that city.
Zycie Warszawy April 30, 1950 #118 and others Excerpts
(23 lines)

POLES FROM U.S. ARRIVED IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

The M.S. Batory returned to Gdynia recently from her scheduled voyage to the United States. The ship brought a party of forty-four Polish emigrant-members of the "Polonia" organization. This is the third successive excursion organized by the "Polonia" organization in order to familiarize Polish emigrants, domiciled in the U.S., with the life and achievements of the revived Polish State. Among the members of the party are many people who have not seen Poland for forty years, as well as Americans of Polish descent, born in the United States. The party consists mostly of workers, representing various Polish centres in America. In the course of their three-month stay in Poland the emigrants will visit almost all parts of the country.
Zycie Warszawy #119 May 1, 1950 and others Verbatim (23 lines)

DEATH OF MINISTER WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI Communique

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers announces, with regret, the death of Wincenty Rzymowski, Minister in the Polish Government, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, a distinguished democratic leader and an active collaborator in the building of People's Poland.
Rzeczpospolita, May 2nd, 1950 #120 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

ORDER OF MINISTER OF NATIONAL
DEFENCE TO POLISH ARMY ON MAY FIRST. Domestic Despatch

The Minister of National Defence, Marshal Konstanty Rokossowski, issued an order to the Polish Army on May first. The order reads in part:

"Manifestations of many millions on May first are an expression of the desire for peace, enlivening people's masses throughout the world. Fighting for peace, the working masses know that, if the imperialists dared to start a war adventure, they would meet the fate of Hitler and Mussolini.

"The Polish Army celebrates May First by new achievements in the sphere of military training and political education. On May First the Polish Army will demonstrate its brotherhood in arms and ideology with the invincible Soviet Army and will demonstrate its solidarity with all forces of progress and peace throughout the world."

(Signed) Minister of National Defence

Konstanty Rokossowski

Marshal of Poland

(Signed) Chief of Central Political Leadership
of Polish Army

Edward Ochab, Brigadier General

Express Wieczorny #118 May 1, 1950 and others (65 lines) Excerpts

EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENT PIERUT'S

SPEECH BEFORE MAY 1 PARADE

Domestic Despatch

The imperialists and exploiters, the tyrants of the people and the warmongers in capitalist countries should know: there is and there will be no force or weapon in the world capable of reversing the course of human history, marching towards socialism (stormy applause).

"The parasite classes, the rich landowners and capitalists are adopting the method of exploitation and depredation, but exploitation and depredation weaken nations and lead them to decline. Poverty and sufferings of millions of people, injustice and despair, war and destruction of mankind's creative efforts are the result of imperialist exploitation and plunder, repeatedly experienced by many countries and nations.

"Imperialists, exploiters and plunderers plan a new war and want the achievements of human intellect to serve debasement and destruction, instead of the cause of progress and ennoblement of mankind.

"Imperialist warmongers imitate Hitler's criminal methods and threaten the world with a new and an even more horrible war. However, millions and hundreds of millions of working people all over the world are opposing these vile plans and increasingly powerful forces are arising within the camp of peace, which will bring to naught the imperialists' shameful plans.

Shame to imperialists and warmongers! Long live peace and fraternity of nations, long live freedom and socialism (applause).
Wola Ludu May 2nd, 1950 #120 and others (252 lines) Excerpts

APPEAL BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH

UNITED WORKER PARTY ON EVE OF LABOR HOLIDAY

Domestic Despatch

On May First, the day of review of the militant forces of progress, peace and socialism, the Polish people, masters in their liberated Fatherland, will appear in the great family of free nations, eight hundred million strong, which have already broken the fetters of imperialism and which are building a new life and a new world on the tremendous area from the Pacific ocean to the Elba and the Baltic sea. On this day of international brotherhood and of workers' solidarity, may the voice of the entire Polish nation join the voice of all these, irrespective of nationality,

creed and color, who do not want war, in a powerful slogan, resounding in all countries and continents on earth: "We demand a ban on atomic weapons. The Government, which first uses the bestial atomic weapons, will be condemned by mankind as a war criminal."

Tomorrow, in innumerable parades throughout the country, we shall demonstrate our will to fulfill all that, about which the masses of the oppressed and the exploited were dreaming for many centuries, all that for which the revolutionaries were fighting heroically for many years. Strong in the unity of the working class and of workers in towns and villages, armed with the invincible weapon of Marx's, Engel's, Lenin's and Stalin's idea, united by alliance and friendship with the great Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, with all forces of socialism and progress in the world, we shall build a socialist Poland.

(signed) The Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party. Zycie Warszawy No. 118 April 30, 1953 Excerpts and others (146 lines)

REPRESENTATIVES OF PROGRESSIVE PRESS IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

In connection with the "first of May ceremonies and the "Week of enlightenment, books and the press", a representative of "Pravda", a member of the Editorial staff and Lead of the People's Democracies Section in "Pravda", Comrade L.F. Baranov, arrived in Warsaw. He was greeted by representatives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party and the Chief Editor of "Trybuna Ludu".

The following editors also arrived: Comrade Pierre Courtade from the "Humanite", Comrade Alf Christiansen from Norway ("Friheten"), Comrade Georg Male from Hungary ("Szabad Nep"), Comrade Christo Stefanov Halatchev from Bulgaria ("Rabotniczesko Delo"); Trybuna Ludu #119 May 1 Verbatim and others (21 lines)

MARSHAL ROKOSSOWSKI REVIEWED MILITARY PARADE IN VICTORY SQUARE (Plac Zwyciestwa) Domestic Despatch

Polish Army units taking part in the May 1st parade under the command of General Poplawski, Vice-Minister of National Defense, were concentrated in Victory Square.

Officers' school units, navy and air force units, cadet units and standard bearers' units were in the first ranks followed by other infantry detachments of individual sections of the Polish army, taking part in the parade.

Crowds of Warsaw residents were gathered round Victory Square and admired the discipline and the splendid appearance of the reborn Polish Army.

At 9.30 a.m. Konstanty Rokossowski, Marshal of Poland and Minister of National Defence, arrived on horseback in Victory Square to the accompaniment of the National Anthem. General Poplawski came up to him, also on horseback and delivered the following report: "Citizen Marshal, the detachments of the Polish Army taking part in the May 1st parade, are ready".

Marshal Rokossowski, accompanied by General Poplawski, reviewed the detachments in the square and greeted the soldiers.

At 10 a.m. detachments listened to President Pierut's speech, transmitted by loudspeakers. The speech was followed by the Internationale.

At General Poplawski's command, the soldiers presented arms. Zycie Warszawy #120 May 2 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

WAPSAW PARADE PORTRAYS POWER OF OUR PEOPLE'S ARMY Domestic Despatch

The concentration of Polish Army units, taking part in the First of May parade, took place under the command of the Vice-Minister of National Defence, General Poplawski, on Plac Zwyciestwa (Victory Square)...

An impressive parade of People's Poland's air force opened this year's First of May parade in Warsaw... The beautiful and excellent TU-2 bomber enjoys the reputation of being one of the best dive bombers built.

In the first group, following the leader, flew a group of the well-known IL-2 fighter planes, followed by bombers. A group of five modern TU-2 bombers reflected impressively against the blue background of the sky. These were followed by a group of Pe-2 bombers, flying in splendid array, to be followed in turn by navy pilots. The bomber squadrons were followed by a group of slender, nimble and exceedingly swift "Jak" pursuit planes....

Amid unending applause, in honor of the Reborn Polish People's Army, units of Officers' Training Schools marched past the reviewing stand. These were followed by Cadet Corps units.... These were then followed by compact detachments of KBW (Internal Security Corps) units... Naval detachments, greeted by stormy applause, then neared the reviewing stand. The latter were followed by an unending line of motor vehicles. A paratroop unit followed, seated in the latest trucks of Soviet production.. Next, in turn, came the artillery, composed of light artillery units. Units of field artillery were followed by anti-tank artillery. Banners of the various units were lowered in salute before the President. Columns of batteries, companies and regiments marched by in unending array. Batteries of howitzers also passed. The clatter of caterpillar treads, combined with the noise of tractors, drew near, growing louder. Such artillery never existed in Poland under the Sanacja (pre-war) regime. These steel giants, the newest type of equipment received from the Soviet Union, is out of all comparison with the old Sanacja ordnance... Batteries of rocket launchers approached majestically. The artillery parade was followed by a tank column. Heavy tanks and powerful cannons of the Pomeranian Armored Unit drove past. These are the heaviest armored cannons, classed on caterpillar treads. Trybuna Ludu No.120, May 2, 1950 Excerpts (232 lines)

F O R E I G N

PAP (POLISH PRESS AGENCY) CORRECTION

Communiqué

The PAP Agency announces that, owing to bad reception, one word was omitted in the 9th slogan of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) for May 1. The full text of this slogan is as follows: - "Long live friendship of the nations of England, United States and the Soviet Union in their fight for peace throughout the world!" Zycie Warszawy April 30th #118 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

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SENTENCE AGAINST ANGLO-SAXON SPIES IN
BUCHARESTF O R E I G N
Foreign Despatch

Bucharest, (PAP). On April 28 the Rumanian Military Court announced its verdict in the case of Anglo-American spies.

Defendant Constantin Mugur was sentenced to forced labor for life, forfeiture of civic rights for 10 years and confiscation of property. Liviu Popescu, Naste Popescu and A. Samuelli were sentenced to forced labor for 20 years, forfeiture of civil rights for 10 years and confiscation of property. Nora Samuelli and Eleonora Bunea-Wied were sentenced to forced labor for 15 years, forfeiture of rights for 10 years and confiscation of property.

Moscow, (PAP). In a report from Bucharest, the newspaper "Pravda" discusses the trial of Anglo-American spies and says, among other things: "In the course of the trial it was proved beyond doubt that managers of 'Information Centers' and responsible officials of the U.S. Legation and the British Legation as well as the consuls of these countries in certain Rumanian towns, were agents of the Anglo-American Intelligence Service. They were engaged in organizing an espionage network working in Rumania for that Intelligence Service. Therefore, it cannot be doubted now that so-called 'Information Centers' of Great Britain and the United States, ostensibly engaged in 'cultural activities', were in actual fact agencies of the Intelligence Service and of CIC."

Trybuna Ludu # 118. April 30, 1950. (44 lines) Verbatim

BAN ON MAY FIRST PARADE IN LONDON.

Foreign Despatch

London, (PAP). Clutter Ede, Home Secretary in the Labour Government, has banned all May first parades in London. Like last year, this ban was issued under the pretext that Mosley's fascist organization has also announced a demonstration for May 1st.

Zycie Warszawy # 113 and others. April 30, 1950 (8 lines) Verbatim

NEW ANTI-FRANCE PROVOCATION BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT. Foreign Despatch
PROFESSOR JOLIO-CURIE DISMISSED FROM POST OF
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ATOMIC ENERGY.

Geneva, (Polish Press Agency). It is announced from Paris, that the Secretariat of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Defence of Peace has issued the following communique:

"The Secretariat of the Permanent Committee has learned that the French Cabinet has decided to dismiss Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie from the post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy and from membership in the Committee of Atomic Energy."

Trybuna Ludu # 118 and others April 30, 1950. (52 lines) Excerpts

DISSOLUTION OF BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.

Foreign Despatch

Brussels, (PAP). Prince Charles, the Regent of Belgium, has issued an order concerning dissolution of the Belgian Parliament. New parliamentary elections will probably take place in the second half of June of this year.

Rzeczpospolita # 118 and others. April 30, 1950. (5 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

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USSR, BULGARIAN AND VIETNAM DELEGATIONS ARRIVE Domestic Despatch
IN POLAND.

On the morning of April 30 the delegation of the All-Union Trade Union Council arrived from Moscow in Warsaw. The delegation was headed by Comrade B.S. Rzhakov, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Trade Union Council.

The delegation will take part in the First of May ceremonies and will then visit Poland to become acquainted with Polish trade union problems.

Trade Union delegations from Bulgaria and a representative of the Vietnam trade union, Le Duc Chinoch, arrived also, Trybuna Ludu # 119 and others. May 1, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

COMRADE JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF TWENTY THIRD INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR ON APRIL TWENTY NINTH. Domestic Despatch

Participation by exhibitors from capitalist countries proves the importance of the Poznan Fair as an international enterprise, supports the attitude of Poland, which maintains trade relations with everybody who is ready to co-operate with us on a basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantage.

Why, on successful completion of the three-year plan of reconstruction and on entering the six-year-plan, the period of construction of the foundations of socialism, is our nation confident in its future? Because, for the first time in history, it manages its affairs alone, without capitalist exploitation, without exploitation by imperialist monopolies, without unemployment, without wasting human energy, without inevitable depressions, inherent in capitalist economy. Trybuna Ludu # 114 and others. April 30, 1950. (170 lines) Excerpts

SENTENCE IN TRIAL OF ECONOMIC SABOTEURS Foreign Despatch
IN DESSAU.

Berlin, PAP. On Saturday the court in Dessau announced its sentence against 9 economic saboteurs. The three principal defendants, namely anhalt Herwegen, ex-Minister of Labor in Saxony; Brundert, formerly an official of the Ministry of Economy, and Metfessel, formerly manager of the Continental Gesellschaft, were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Metfessel was sentenced in default. Defendants Kratz, formerly Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Dessau, and Muehler, formerly assistant manager of the Continentale Gesellschaft were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. The remaining defendants were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 8 years. Trybuna Ludu # 118 and others. April 30, 1950. (20 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

COMPROMISING CONFESSION.

Article

For seven days the American press went on publishing the most fantastic and contradictory information about the flying fortress, which allegedly took off from Wiesbaden for Copenhagen and lost its way over the Latvian Republic, thus deviating from its route more than 500 kilometers. The American public was told that the bomber had not flown over Libau at all, and again the press reported that the bomber had lost its way unintentionally. The well known American Senator, Bridges favours the third version claiming that the Soviet aircraft drew the US bomber into a trap.

After having played the fool for a week by carrying out a search over the Baltic, violating the sovereignty of Denmark and Sweden the State Department decided to give a reply to the note of the USSR. In the American note quoted in yesterday's press the Washington "totalitarians" deemed it most convenient to state that the American aircraft did not encroach upon the Soviet frontier at all and that the plane was unarmed. And as to the inconsistency of both these statements with the established facts, it was obviously considered so much the worse for them.

How groundless the American statements are may be proved by the reverberations they produced in the "Marshallized" Western press. Let us quote the significant opinion of the London "Times", which usually considers the words of the State Department as binding orders. This time even the "Times" felt compelled to say: "It is most unfortunate that the American note appeared neither clear enough, nor sufficiently comprehensive of all the actual facts. The note fails to designate the objective and route of the flight. It also does not reveal the outcome of the investigations, nor does it mention the reason for which loss of direction causing flight over Soviet territory should be excluded". One could not indeed dissociate oneself more clearly from the lies and nonsense contained in the US note.

The reply of the Soviet government was plain and clear. The Soviet government repeated its statement that a US B-29 bomber encroached upon Soviet territory on April 8, and that it opened fire on being signalled to land. According to instructions Soviet fighters returned fire and forced the American plane to withdraw. These are the facts established during a thorough investigation, and they cannot be refuted by the maneuvers of State Department propaganda.

The "Newsweek", an influential US weekly connected with the State Department discloses the actual state of affairs, and unmasks the unlimited hypocrisy of Acheson, the "totalitarian". The weekly admits that the American aircraft was on a reconnaissance flight, and that it was equipped with radar (this excluding any possibility of losing direction). The "Newsweek" emphasizes that the zone in which the US plane operated was "fascinating from the military point of view". And if anyone still entertains any doubts as to the genuine intentions of the Washington adventurers the weekly openly informs him, that the State Department is worried with the "apathy" of American public opinion, and is planning

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several shocks intended to incite the Americans to a cold war.

This frank if compromising confession is very elucidating. It justifies however neither the violation of the Soviet frontier, inconsistent with international law, nor the sacrifice of the lives to produce a shock serving the purposes of Acheson's cold war. So far all these shocks rebounded against their American initiators. This time also the American adventure with the flying fortress, which dared to violate the USSR frontier was bound to end in failure.

Zycie Warszawy # 111. April 23, 1950. (106 lines) Verbatim

RURAL WORKING MASSES FULFIL MAY FIRST PLEDGES
BY LIQUIDATING IDLE LAND, ESTABLISHING CULTURE
AND RECREATION CENTERS AND RAISING WORK EFFICIENCY. Domestic Despatch

Numerous messages reporting fulfilment of May 1 pledges ahead of time by laborers on State Agricultural Estates and by thousands of peasant owners of small and medium-size farms are coming in from almost all counties.

Farm workers on State Agricultural Estates in the Province of Szczecin have particularly distinguished themselves...

In the Province of Silesia, in addition to hundreds of reports notifying the carrying out of the sowing campaign in individual village communities, peasants report repairs of roads and bridges, opening of people's houses and carrying out of many social activities...

In the Province of Krakow, two counties have particularly distinguished themselves: the County of Biala and the County of Bochnia, where peasants have repaired many kilometres of roads, have done much important soil improvement work and have opened many new cultural and recreation centers and kindergartens.

Communications reporting fulfilment of May 1 commitments are pouring in from all the 214 boroughs of the Province of Kielce..

Considerable success is also reported from rural areas of the Bialystok district....

Many village communities throughout the whole country have acceded to long-range work speed-up competition with neighboring communities in agricultural production and development of livestock breeding.

Wola Ludu # 116 and others. April 28, 1950. (90 lines) Excerpts

REORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTIC STUDIES WILL
BE AFFECTED DURING NEXT UNIVERSITY YEAR. Domestic Despatch

Which characteristics should a journalist possess and which tasks should he undertake?

What education should he have? The answers to these questions were given at a production conference, which took place in the Journalistic Study Center, attached to the Academy of Political

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Science. The matter of the present system of training, for young journalists was discussed at the conference. An analysis has revealed many deficiencies and shortcomings in the Study Center. In connection with this, a reorganization will be effected in the Study Center. Beginning in the next university year, the Journalist Study Center will function as an autonomous unit, attached to the Warsaw University. A program of study will be prepared revolutionising the system of study in higher schools.

The present students of the last, i.e. the third year of study, will be able to supplement their knowledge in the Study Center, attached to the Warsaw University. A prospective journalist will be required to possess an appropriate moral and political attitude.

Kurier Codzienny # 117 and others. April 28, 1950. (67 lines) Excerpts

MANY EXHIBITIONS DURING "EDUCATION WEEK"
WILL ILLUSTRATE OUR CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS. Domestic Despatch

Publishing institutions, scientific centers, trade union, youth organisations, etc. are preparing many exhibitions for "Education, Book and Press Week", illustrating cultural-educational achievements and plans for the period of the six-year plan.

In Silesia Province an exhibition of books and periodicals is being organised. Workers in the Curie-Sklodowska University and the Public Library in Lublin are preparing an exhibition of scientific publications, issued within the last few years.

Kurier Codzienny # 117 and others. April 28, 1950. (33 lines) Excerpts

THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER SCHOOLS, AND OF SCIENCE
WILL BECOME THE EDIFICE OF SCIENCE IN THE SERVICE
OF PEACE. DEPUTY ALBRECHT'S SPEECH. Domestic Despatch

Deputy Albrecht (Polish United Worker Party), on behalf of the Education, and Science Committee, reported on the Government Bill for the formation of an Office of the Minister of Higher Schools, and of Science. The speaker stated that the Bill is of fundamental importance in the face of the tasks confronting Polish science, and institutions of higher learning during the period of laying the foundations for socialism. The Bill provides that the scope of activities of the Office of the Minister of Higher Schools, and of Science will include the following:-

1. The organization of science, promotion of scientific research, and popularization of scientific achievements.
2. The planning of a network, and organization of institutions of higher learning; problems connected with teaching programs, training of scientific personnel, and of lecturers for higher schools.
3. The problems of supervision and administration of higher schools, and of scientific, and research institutions, and
4. Problems connected with the selection and preparation of youth for higher studies, as well as welfare of students. All these problems will be excluded from the present jurisdiction of the Minister of Education.

Deputy Albrecht further stated that, despite positive achievements, our shortcomings in the field of education are still serious. We cannot regard our achievements with regard to the improvement of the social composition of students as satisfactory. We have now about 58% of worker-peasant youth in higher schools, as compared with 18% in 1947. However, despite this increase, the percentage of worker-peasant youth is still inadequate.

The tasks imposed on us by the Six-Year Plan with regard to accelerated training of specialists, require that we should put the reform of the organization of studies into effect, without delay. Certain professors still fail to appreciate the importance of this reform, based on the introduction of a two-degree system in technical, agricultural, humanistic, mathematical, and natural science studies.

Deputy Albrecht also mentioned that the number of diplomas obtained is out of proportion to the total number of students. Another disturbing fact is the protraction of studies, and delays in sitting for examination. The reason for these is the absence of uniform programs, a too liberal discipline of studies, absence of text books, and overcharging of students with vocational work.

The Six-Year Plan has imposed on us particularly important tasks with regard to the demand for technical specialists, economists and the like. It will be necessary to expand the network of higher engineering, mining, textile, metallurgical, mechanical, and electrical schools. Correspondence courses should also be introduced.

The fight for the essence of teaching in our schools is also of great importance. In particular, with regard to humanistic science, bourgeois ideology is still being preached ex cathedra. Despite positive changes, which have occurred in this field during the last few years, the fight for a progressive essence of science, against petrification, and routine, and the fight for linking science to modern life become the principal problem, which will decide the future of Polish science. The Polish scientific world made an honest effort in this direction, by planning the Congress of Science. Polish science has honourable traditions, and it can now benefit from the experience of Soviet science, which is the leading science in the world. We should take every opportunity of sending students for higher studies in the Soviet Union. Polska Zbrojna # 115. April 27, 1950. (179 lines) Excerpts.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCH IN MARKHAM.

Foreign Despatch

O.W. O'Connor, designated by the Archbishop of Cardiff, has consecrated a new Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Markham. The ground for the construction of this new Church has been offered by the owner of this estate, a non-Catholic. The new social welfare centers were also opened: one for the Irish workers employed in the construction of a railway viaduct, near Pannins, and another in Pentre Manor, Douaath. Slowo Powszechnie # 115 April 28, 1950. (13 lines) Verbatim

VISIT OF FOREIGN RAILWAY MEN IN KRAKOW Domestic Despatch

"The Odra and Nysa frontier is the frontier of peace and of friendship", said Kurt Lucas, a representative of the German Democratic Republic railway men amidst stormy applause at a meeting convened in Krakow after the fourth national council of the Railway Men's Trade Union, which took place in Warsaw. His pronouncement was followed by that of a representative of German women, G. Zinke. Expressing thanks for the flowers handed her, she mentioned her deep desire that the time should never return which brought about war and Nazi annihilation for European nations and German workers.

The next to speak about the international solidarity of workers in the fight for peace were delegates from: Finland, A. Stenmen; Bulgaria, M. Ivanov; Hungary, J. Lindner; Czechoslovakia, V. Shimanek. They were also members of the Warsaw conference, and after their stay in Krakow they are going to Zakopane.

The meeting was enlivened with artistic performances by pupils of the Olesnicki School now under the care of the Krakow Trade Union of Railway Workers. The socialist poems, songs and dances were ardently applauded by the guests. Later they visited work places of their Krakow comrades.
Dziennik Polski #114, April 26, Verbatim (36 lines)

TITO CLIQUE INCITES A NEW WAR Article

Faced with an economic depression, which is steadily spreading in the capitalist world, the fascists Wall Street rulers are looking for a last chance to save their incitements to a new world war, incitements which are doomed to failure.

Having subjugated Yugoslavia with the aid of the infamous hirelings of imperialist reaction, the Tito clique which seized power, masquerading as communists and friends of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-Saxon warmongers are engineering further plans for their imperialist aspirations and rapacious plans on the Balkan peninsula.

Strategic building has assumed a war tempo in Yugoslavia. In her imports from the United States, Great Britain and Western Germany, machinery for building strategic roads and frontier fortifications on the frontiers of adjacent people's democratic countries constitutes, an important item.

Yugoslav export of timber, ores, metals, wheat and other raw materials to imperialist countries has been increased by several hundred percent, and war materials from the United States and England have filled the Port of Trieste.

Simultaneously with the conducting of negotiations in New York and London last year, concerning the establishment of the Mediterranean Pact, including Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy and France and subsequently also Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Franco Spain, the imperialist lackey, Tito, accompanied by a large retinue, met a delegation of American military experts, including the U.S. Ambassador to Belgrade, ex-Ambassador Cannon on the island of Brioni. The meeting was devoted to a discussion

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about the state of the Yugoslav army, its role as cannon-fodder in the next war against people's democracy and the Soviet Union, which is being prepared by American imperialists. Construction of new war bases and the extension of those already existing, and American supervision over naval, land and air strategic points was also discussed at the meeting. According to the Trieste correspondent of the Vienna periodical "Der Abend", after the conference the "distinguished guests" went on a tour of inspection to the islands of Brach Har and Korehula, which, according to Ambassador Cannon's demand, are to be placed at the disposal of the American Navy Squadron in the Mediterranean.

On September 10, 1949 Vice-Admiral Dr. Josip Cherni, an old imperialist spy, who had already been recruited by the Intelligence Service as far back as when he attended the submarine school in England, and the bandit Djuro Loncharovich, a "Political Commissioner" in the Yugoslav Navy, have published in the press a provocative declaration stating allegedly that the Yugoslav army will fight on the side of Anglo-American imperialists against the Soviet Union. This fascist nonsense is merely the wishful thinking of a handful of Titoist villains and of their patrons, because the Yugoslav nations have clearly indicated to the usurpers that should the Soviet army be forced to chase imperialist aggressors and their Titoist bootblacks through Yugoslav territory, the Yugoslav nations would receive that army as liberators as warmly and cordially as at the time of Yugoslavia's liberation from the Hitlerian yoke.

Polska Zbrojna #114 April 26, 1950 (243 lines) Excerpts

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY PROTESTS AGAINST
EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS IN PORT.

Foreign Despatch

London. (Polish Press Agency). The Political Bureau of the British Communist Party issued a communique protesting against employment of troops by the Labour Government to unload ships in the London port, affected by the strike. The communique stresses that employment of troops for unloading ships constitutes a new attempt of the Labour Government on the rights of the working class and appeals to all workers to fight against the anti-worker Government policy and to defend Trade Union rights.

London. (Polish Press Agency). The inhabitants of Wandsworth, a working class suburb of London, have begun collecting signatures on a petition to the Minister of National Defence, protesting against the war in Malaya. The author of the petition is a worker, Michael Stone. The petition has found mass support among Wandsworth residents.

Trybuna Ludu # 117 and others. April 29, 1950. (29 lines) Verbatim

EXHIBITIONS IN PARKS.

Domestic Despatch

Plastic art exhibitions of posters, prepared by the Culture and Art Section, have already been arranged in the Ujazdowski, Paderewski and Sowinski parks in Warsaw. Each exhibition contains twenty four posters on revolutionary subjects connected with the Labor Holiday. Similar exhibitions will be arranged in six parks. The subjects, depicted in the posters, will be continuously adapted to current events.

Kurier Codzienny # 115 only. April 29, 1950. (11 lines) Verbatim

GREAT ASTONISHMENT AND
UNEASINESS

Editorial

"Great astonishment" and uneasiness" - that is the picture of the Vatican's feelings after the agreement between the Government and the Episcopate was announced. That is how the Italian Catholic periodical "Relazioni Internazionali" defines it, and who could be better informed on the feelings prevailing in the Vatican than the "Relazioni Internazionali"?

The contents of the article, published in the last issue of the periodical prove that the Vatican has dropped its childish game of hide and seek, and ceased to intone to the tune "we know nothing and we believe nothing". As "the news of the concluded agreement has evoked an unpleasant impression in the Vatican" according to the paper, we come to the conclusion that the Vatican circles have finally decided to take into cognizance the fact itself of the agreement being signed, of which, as is generally believed they were informed long ago.

If the Vatican already "knows" and already "believes", it is our turn to ask why this news was so painful to the Vatican. Was it because the agreement "solves all the problems" according to the "Relazioni Internazionali", which up till now have hampered the cooperation of the Church with the State in Poland? If such be the case, it appears that the Vatican circles in contrast to their hypocritical propaganda, now openly admit that they are not concerned with the situation of the Church in Poland, but with sowing confusion and discord. At the moment they are rather disappointed at the contents of the agreement.

The Vatican, however has a still bigger worry. They are nervous about article 5 of the agreement. Why is that so? The "Relazioni Internazionali" candidly writes: Article 5 of the Agreement which reads: "In all other matters (i.e. outside religious matters) the Episcopate will be led by the Polish *raison d'etat*", gave rise to a great uneasiness.

That is the point. It is not to their taste. The Polish *raison d'etat*, as the Vatican circles have quite different *raisons d'etat* in view. They support German revisionism with regard to the Polish frontier, in which they are led by the *raison d'etat* of the German reaction. They incite the French clergy to oppose the Peace Defenders' campaign, having in view American imperialism's *raison d'etat*. All those *raisons d'etat* have their place in the Vatican. But not in Poland.
(76 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu April 27 #115

TWENTY THIRD POZNAŃ INTERNATIONAL
FAIR MOBILIZES POLISH PUBLIC FOR
CARRYING OUT TASKS SET FORTH
IN SIX-YEAR PLAN.

Domestic Despatch

At a press conference held on April 27, Citizen Rosochowicz, director of the Poznań International Fair, discussed the role and importance of the Twenty Third Fair. He stated, inter alia:

"This year's Poznan Fair presents a review of the results of the victoriously fulfilled three-year plan, completed ahead of schedule. It also marks a starting point on the road to a brighter future.

"The participation of capitalist countries stresses the fact that the Poznan International Fairs are becoming an increasingly important factor in international trade on a world scale....

"The Fair", concluded director Rosochowicz, "will become a review of our economic achievements, and an important factor in tightening the bonds of economic collaboration with the Soviet Union, with people's-democratic countries and with all countries desirous of collaborating with us on the road to economic development
Wola Ludu No. 116 April 28, 1950 Excerpts (73 lines)

PERPETRATORS OF ASSAULT ON MILITIA MAN SEIZED Domestic Despatch

In the evening of April 22 several armed bandits endeavoured to terrorize and disarm a militia man walking along the Vistula in Krakow. The militia man together with passers-by and several soldiers, started in pursuit of the assailants, who fled towards the Main Market.

The bandits shot a young worker, Jozef Jezierski who tried to stop them.

One of the bandits was killed, and three others were seized owing to the energy of the security authorities.

All the bandits belong to the degraded class of the rich bourgeoisie, and were recruited from the most fascist faction of university youth, the remnants of which still shed their poisonous influence in institutions of higher learning.

Such banditry on the part of the posthumous children of the underground, produced universal indignation and condemnation among the broadest circles of the working masses in Krakow.
Dziennik Polski #114 April 26 Verbatim (34 lines)

OVER TWENTY THREE THOUSAND GROUPS OF PLANTERS AND BREEDERS ESTABLISHED IN FIRST QUARTER OF CURRENT YEAR. Domestic Despatch

A conference of managers of agricultural departments in the Provincial branches of the Peasant Self Help Association, devoted to discussion of achievements in the first quarter of 1950, was held recently in the Peasant Self Help Association Chief Council. It was stated at the conference that, over 23,000 new groups of producers were established in the villages in the first quarter of 1950. The total number of the various groups, associating nearly 1,500,000 members of whom 187,000 are peasant women is now approximately 92,000. Small and medium peasant land holders associate in groups most readily, and now constitute over 90% of all members. The breeders' groups enjoy the greatest popularity among the country people, and particularly hog breeders' groups numbering 25,000 members, and oleaginous and fibrous plant breeders' groups. As a result of training, about 60,000 group managers, the economic activity among the planters and breeders was greatly intensified in the first quarter of 1950. Trybuna Ludu #116 April 28 (34 lines)
Verbatim

ANNEX

Economic Issues of "Nowe Drogi" (New Paths),
the Social and Political Organ of the Central
Committee of the Polish United Worker Party.
Issue No.1, 1950 (Translations).

Contents:

1. Josef Stalin - "Problem of the tempo of industrial development"
(Chapter 1 of a book entitled: "On industrialisation
of the country and on rightist deviation in the
All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik).")
2. Valerian Kuybyshev - "Lenin and Stalin on socialist planning."
3. A.V. Vensdikov - "Comrade Stalin's theory of socialist
property".
4. J.G. Blumin - "Keynesism, a reactionary economic theory from the
period of general crisis in the capitalist system."
5. Alexander Bittelman* "Beginning of economic depression in
the United States."
6. A. Alexiyevev - "Growth of currency depression and of inflation
in the capitalist world."
7. Program: of political economy in the Party High school,
attached to the Central Committee of All-Union
Communist Party (Bolshevik)
8. Chronicle Tasks of the State and legislature in people's
democratic countries (scientific conferences in
the Law Institute of the Soviet Academy of
Science.)
9. Bibliographic Notes: Economic problems in people's democratic
countries, discussed in the Soviet press in 1949.
10. L. Berri - "On 'planning' in capitalist enterprises."



POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Wednesday, May 3, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTICSECTION A

AFTER DEATH OF WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI
 EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE FROM PRESIDENT Domestic Despatch

In connection with the death of W. Rzymowski, the President of the Polish Republic sent the following letter to the widow of the deceased, Mrs. Irene Rzymowska:

"Please accept my warm sympathy because of the death of your husband, a Minister in the Government of the Polish Republic, a great patriot, an irreplaceable man and worthy activist of People's Poland." Rzeczpospolita #121 May 3, and others
 Verbatim (11 lines)

TELEGRAM FROM SILESIAN OSTRAVA
 TO POLISH PRESIDENT, BOLESLAW BIERUT, Domestic Despatch

Participants in the country conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Silesian Ostrava sent the following telegram to the President of the Polish Republic:

"The County Conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Ostrava is sending you warm greetings and words of joy at your successes in the reconstruction of brotherly People's Democratic Poland. They also constitute a success of the entire progressive world.

"We shall continue to strengthen our brotherly friendship and creative cooperation which, under the leadership of the USSR, leads us towards socialism and world peace.

With Bolshevik greetings: Hail to work!"
 Rzeczpospolita #12 May 3 and others Verbatim (25 lines)

"FRANCE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE"
 LECTURE IN WARSAW UNIVERSITY Domestic Despatch

A lecture entitled: "France in the struggle for peace", by Pierr Cot, member of the World Committee for Defence of Peace and former French Minister of Aviation, will be held under the aegis of the Polish Committee for Defence of Peace in the Hall of Columns of Warsaw University on May 4th at 6 P.M.
 Rzeczpospolita #121 May 3, 1950 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

OPENING OF "EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS WEEK".
 SPEECH BY A. ZAWADZKI, MEMBER OF PZPR
 CENTRAL COMMITTEE Domestic Despatch

The "Week" was inaugurated yesterday in Warsaw by the opening of two important exhibitions illustrating the achievements of People's Poland in the promotion of book reading, and the role of the Polish press in the struggle for peace. An exhibition entitled: "The press in the struggle for peace" was opened in the reconstructed "Cafe Club" building (corner of Nowy Swiat and Jerozolimskie Streets).

The inauguration of the exhibition was attended by members of the State Council and of the PZPR Political Bureau, editors of Warsaw newspapers and of the foreign communist press, including Pierre Courtade ("Humanite"), Sven Johansen ("Ny Dag", Sweden), Alf Christensen ("Friheten", Norway) and Margeret Palmigren and Ludwig Nieminen, editors of the organs of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party.

The exhibition was opened by Aleksander Zawadzki, member of the State Council, who delivered a speech concerning the magnificent development of education, literature and press in People's Poland.

He stated in part: "during the twenty-year existence of prewar Poland, nothing was done to demonstrate achievements in the sphere of schools, publications and press, because the Polish bourgeoisie had nothing to show in the economic and cultural field. Two million illiterates, debarment of children of workmen, poor peasants and lower officials from secondary schools, ridiculously small editions of works by our greatest poets and writers, and simultaneously an abundance of gutter and pornographic books, - those were the effects of the dark capitalist - big landowners' regime and of their policy to sell Poland to foreign capitalists, their machinations conducted together with western imperialists and with Hitler for an armed crusade against the Soviet Union, a policy of prisons and the Bereza Kartuska concentration camp for fighters for a better life. This constituted betrayal of economic and political interests of Poland, betrayal of national culture. Everyone now understands that in that grim period, communists were the genuine defenders of our national culture. Five years of People's Poland have proved that the working class and its Party are the standard bearers and continuators of our best cultural tradition. Since the working class has been ruling Poland, a real cultural revolution has been proceeding in Poland. We are successfully liquidating illiteracy, the grim legacy of the capitalist regime.

The number of secondary vocational school pupils has increased fivefold. In 1950 85,000,000 volumes of literature will be published. The number of books per capita has increased fivefold since prewar times.

"Marxist-Leninist literature is being published in Poland at an unprecedented pace. 340,000 of 'Leninist Problems' by Stalin were published and 1,200,000 copies of his 'Short Course of History of the All Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)'. The development of the Polish press is imposing: the total

circulation of daily papers is 4,600,000 copies (900,000 before the war). The circulation of periodicals is 5,500,000 copies, of which 4,200,000 go to villages (20 times more than before the war). "The 'Banner of Youth' has 600,000 subscribers and the women's journal: 'My Friend', is published in 1,800,000 copies. At present, literature is available, not to the elite, but to the masses. "During 'Education, Book and Press Week' we shall oppose the decayed bourgeois ideology of pessimism and war, oppression and exploitation, cosmopolitanism and animal nationalism, with our proletarian ideology of faith in a better future for mankind, in peace and fraternal coexistence of nations, in progress and liberation from class oppression."

Discussing the crisis, through which American Imperialism, threatening the world with the atomic bomb, is passing now, Zawadzki said: "Just as a criminal sentenced to death, so American trusts, sentenced by history, want to draw entire mankind into an abyss with them,"

"We stand in the first rank of the great international battle for peace. We shall win that battle because people in all countries are fighting for it together with us, because that world fight is headed by the powerful and watchful Soviet Union."

At the entrance to the Exhibition there are large pictures of President Bierut, Generalissimo Stalin and of working class leaders. In the central hall there is a tremendous picture, symbolising the unity of the Polish nation in the fight for peace. Several large posters and models illustrate the work of democratic nations in building socialism. In three large halls many exhibits illustrate the heroic history of the revolutionary press. A special section contains political caricatures. Rzeczpospolita No.121 May 3, 1950 and others (391 lines) Excerpts

CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION Domestic Despatch

On May 2 Alexander Zawadzki, Member of the State Council, opened the above exhibition, organised in the courtyard of the "Palac Pod Blacha" (near the bridge on the East-West Highway). The principal slogan of the exhibition is: "By extending knowledge and culture, we are strengthening peace."

Charts illustrate the great achievements of People's Poland in the sphere of spreading education and culture. A special section is devoted to the liquidation of illiteracy. Various works of vocational school pupils are also exhibited. Rzeczpospolita #121 May 3, 1950 and others (31 lines - excerpts)

PATRIOTIC PRIESTS APPROVE STATE-CHURCH AGREEMENT. Domestic Despatch

Conferences of patriotic priests, members of the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, have taken place in Rzeszow and Olsztyn. Discussions centered around the State-Church agreement.

A resolution was adopted in Rzeszow, in which the priests expressed their joy at the signature of an agreement between the State and the Church.

Priests in Olsztyn, members of the local branch of the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, welcomed the agreement between the Polish Government and the Episcopate. Zycie Warszawy May 3rd #121 and others (40 lines) Excerpts

VARIEGATED PROGRAM OF "EDUCATION WEEK" Domestic Despatch

This year's program of the "Week of Education, Books and Press" is unusually variegated. The Week is being held under the slogan: "The fight for a durable peace", supported by millions of workers. Apart from many exhibitions, illustrating our achievements in the sphere of construction and reconstruction and in the sphere of popularisation of culture and art, mass artist spectacles will be staged during the "Week", as well as performances by peasant theatrical troupes, meetings with popular authors, etc.

In Warsaw, on the very first day of the "Week of Education, Books and Press", numerous stands were set up in various parts of the city, where books and periodicals are on sale. Substantial book sales are the best proof of the great popularity good books enjoy in our city. Trybuna Ludu #121 May 3 and others (120 lines) Excerpts.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAY THIRD CONSTITUTION Domestic Despatch

May 3, 1791 is a date which will always be remembered by Poles with respect. The Constitution of May third was our eighteenth century revolution and, even if only a partial one, it proved that, at the time, the best part of the Polish nation declared itself on the side of progress. The fact, on the other hand, that the May Constitution could have become reality, was due to EDUCATION by progressive writers, who outlined the path of progress and lifted the Polish nation from decline. This year we are honouring the memory of those writers, since the year is devoted to celebrating the bicentenary of Hugo Kollataj's birth and to recollection of the entire progressive literature of the King Stanislaw period. Kurjer Godzienny #121 May 3 and others Verbatim

EXHIBITION IN LIBRARY OF WARSAW UNIVERSITY Domestic Despatch

In connection with the "Week of Instruction, Book and Press" beginning on May 2, an exhibition entitled "Science and the Building of Socialist Poland" has been opened in the Library of the Warsaw University. Trybuna Ludu #121 May 3 and others (73 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

MAY FIRST CEREMONIES IN POLISH
DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS Foreign Despatch
London (FAP)

In the reception rooms of the Polish Embassy in London a solemn May First ceremony was attended by all employees of the Polish Embassy, and many guests.

The opening speech, made by the Polish Ambassador, Jerzy Michalowski, was followed by a talk on the significance of the May First holiday, delivered by the Counselor of the Embassy, Marski. After the ceremony, the opening of the trade union club of state employees took place. Slowo Powszechne #120 May 3 and others Verbatim (14 lines)

WE STRETCH OUR HANDS ACROSS THE FRONTIER OF
FRIENDSHIP ON THE ODRA AND NYSA TO FIGHT
JOINTLY FOR PEACE.
POLISH-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN GOERLITZ.
Goerlitz (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The population of the Polish town of Zgorzelec and of the German town of Goerlitz, situated on both banks of the river Nysa, celebrated May first under the slogan of closer friendship between People's Poland and the German Democratic Republic for the cause of universal peace, freedom and a happy future for both nations.

A delegation of trade union shock-workers and rationalizers from all over Poland arrived in Zgorzelec in the morning hours of May first. Polish workers met the representatives of workers from all over Germany on the frontier bridge across the Nysa. The banners and posters carried the following slogans: "Odra and Nysa - the frontier of peace". "Long live good neighbourly relations between People's Poland and the German Democratic Republic". "Long live friendship between Polish and German workers".

Following a parade, Warnke, Chairman of the Free German Trade Unions, addressed the masses at the Central Market Square. He said, inter alia:-

"We regard the Odra and Nysa frontier as a final frontier of peace. We do not want a new war. We want peaceful reconstruction of democratic Germany, living in friendship with the Soviet Union, People's Poland and Czechoslovakia. We say to the representatives of Polish workers, present here and through them to the entire Polish nation that: the German working people will see that the barbarism of fascism is never repeated and that Germany will never again bring war to your country."

Warnke's speech was followed by an address by Citizen Zdzichewski, Chairman of the Polish delegation, who said as follows:-

"We, representatives of the Polish working class, stretch our friendly hand out to you, representatives of the German working masses and call on you to fight jointly for peace and socialism. While fighting jointly for peace closely linked to progressive forces throughout the world and led by the invincible Soviet Union, we shall thwart the criminal and homicidal plans of Anglo-American imperialists."

Hoffman, Chairman of the Local Branch of the Free German Trade Unions, then read the draft of a resolution.

The Resolution condemns the Bonn separatist Government, as a tool of Anglo-American imperialism and states that this Government has no right to represent the German nation, whose national interests it betrayed in a shameful manner.

The resolution states: "We shall not allow our peaceful and democratic reconstruction and our friendly relations to be disturbed by a nationalist campaign against the Odra and Nysa frontier. The Odra and Nysa frontier is a frontier of peace. The fight of the German and Polish nations against imperialistic war-mongers strengthens the peace camp, headed by the USSR.
Zycie Warszawy May 3rd, 1950 #121 and others (100 lines) Excerpts

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CONTRARY TO PROVISIONS OF POTSDAM
AGREEMENT. ANGLO-AMERICANS ARE FORMING
MILITARY DETACHMENTS IN WESTERN GERMANY Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

The Information Department of the German Democratic Republic has published facts showing that the American and British occupation authorities are continuing to form military detachments in Western Germany and to equip them with American arms, in contravention of provisions of the Potsdam agreement.

A General Staff has been formed, headed by Guderian, Halder and by other Hitlerite generals. They are organizing a German army of hirelings to serve the aggressive plans of American imperialists.

The U.S. British and French Foreign Ministers' Conference, which is to take place in London in May of this year, is to discuss the question of incorporation of the hired German troops into the so-called "European Armed Forces", an instrument of American imperialism within the framework of the aggressive Atlantic Pact. Zycie Warszawy May 3rd, 1950 #121 and others (65 lines) Excerpts

FIRST OF MAY CELEBRATIONS
IN ENGLAND Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

Great 1st of May demonstrations were held in a number of provincial towns under the slogan of the fight for peace. There was a particularly impressive procession in Edinburgh where over 30,000 Scottish miners demonstrated, in Manchester and in the majority of towns of the Lancashire coal basin. Trybuna Ludu #121 May 3, 1950 and others Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

FOREIGN VISITORS AT
POZNAN FAIR Domestic Despatch

Foreign visitors are continuing to arrive at the Poznan Fair. So far it has been visited by a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labour and members of the Franco-Polish Friendship Society.

The management of the Fair has also entertained an excursion of Poles from the U.S. composed of 45 persons from the worker and artisan class.

During the first three days, the Fair was visited by over 150,000 persons, including many school and worker excursions from all over Poland. Rzeczpospolita #121 May 3 and others Verbatim (18 lines)

PROOF OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.
STATEMENT BY MINISTER DAB-KOCIOL ON
INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Jan Dab-Kociol, visiting the International Poznan Fair, took particular interest in the pavilions exhibiting agricultural machines and implements.

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The Minister stated that the amount and variety of exhibited agricultural machinery provides evident emphasis to the peaceful character of industrial production in the Soviet Union and people's democracies.

"These countries build tractors and agricultural machinery to produce more bread, they exhibit many imposing industrial products and technical installations, which were made to serve peaceful work, to make this work lighter and, by their utilization, to attain prosperity and culture more rapidly.

"The International Poznan Fair should be visited by great numbers of peasants from the entire country, in order to acquaint them with modern agricultural technology and, above all, with the leading technology of the Soviet Union".
Rzeczpospolita # 121. May 3, 1950 (27 lines) Verbatim
M.S. "BATORY" RECEIVES NEW INTERIOR
DECORATIONS, BASED ON FOLK ART Domestic Despatch

The transatlantic liner "Batory", which is a motor vessel of the old type, was completely renovated in the course of the last three months. It can now successfully compete with the most luxurious liners, owned by foreign shipping lines.

Renovation was carried out by (Mrs.) B. Brukalska, B.Sc. in Architecture, and by Prof. Jastrzebowski. They took special care to base the decorations, as far as possible, on folk art, which would allow foreign passengers to acquaint themselves with the beauty of Polish folk art.
Trybuna Ludu # 121 and others. May 3, 1950 (54 lines) Excerpts

FIRST PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS. Domestic Despatch

Provincial Arbitration Commissions commenced their activities on May 1st, 1950 in Warsaw, Lodz, and Katowice.

In accordance with the decree concerning State economic arbitration, the newly established Provincial Arbitration Commissions will deal with financial disputes between socialized economic institutions, when the headquarters of the summoned party, or the place where the agreement is to be carried out are located within the jurisdiction of the above mentioned Provincial Arbitration Commissions. Provincial cooperatives are excluded from the jurisdiction of these commissions; they are affected by a separate order of the Council of Ministers.

The Central Arbitration Commission in Warsaw will continue to deal with disputes arising in those provinces, where Provincial Arbitration Commissions have not yet been established.
Rzeczpospolita # 121 and others. May 3, 1950. (28 lines) Verbatim

CHEAP AND AESTHETIC SHOES MADE OF FISH SKIN AND
POULTRY CLAWS. Domestic Despatch

"Przyszlosc", a cooperative tannery in Radom and a cooperative tannery in Szydlowiec have put into operation a new section for processing poultry claws and fish skin.

At present, Poland is the sole country which, to a large extent, has solved the technical problem of tanning and finishing poultry claws and fish skin. The first cooperative tannery for processing goose claws and turkey claws was "Fala", a Labor Cooperative in Szczecin. When processed, these claws effectively imitate snake and lizard skins. Women's and children's shoes, made of such skins, are long-wearing, smart, light and cheap.
Rzeczpospolita # 121 and others. May 3, 1950 (16 lines) Verbatim

FIRST DAYS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POZNAŃ FAIR. Domestic Despatch

After official celebrations, the Fair was opened to the public on April 29 in the afternoon. Groups, invited by the Fair Administration, visited the Fair first, followed by crowds of people, not only from Poznań but also from all parts of the country.

In the large pavilion of Soviet industry innumerable types of machine tools, precision roller bearings and many other articles of the precision and telecommunication industries are exhibited.

Czechoslovak industry is also well represented at the Fair. Hungarian industry exhibited machinery, electrical apparatus, tractors, cranes, motorcycles and leather goods. In the German Democratic Republic's pavilion the greatest interest was aroused by optical instruments and cameras. Exporters of Danish metal articles are exhibiting, among other items, a Diesel marine engine. Holland is exhibiting primarily articles of the electro-technical industry, Great Britain: engines and generators, Austria: electrotechnical articles, Sweden: telephone installations, office machines, cranes and welding equipment. Swiss, Norwegian, Italian and other countries' stands are located on the Fair grounds. Various types of Danish motor trucks, a French "Renault" truck and Swedish railway motor cars are also exhibited.

Slowo Powszechne # 120 and others. May 3, 1950 (185 lines) Excerpts

WROCLAW GIANT EMERGES FROM FOREST OF SCAFFOLDING.
COLOSSAL PREFABRICATED ELEMENTS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED,
THANKS TO SOVIET "STALINIETC" EXCAVATOR.

Domestic Despatch

Wrocław. (From our local correspondent). The biggest paint and varnish factory in Poland and one of the biggest in Europe is being built in Wrocław. Three hundred workers, clad in blue overalls, are working day and night, in order that the work may be accomplished on time. The whole area is supplied with electricity. The construction of the factory was begun in October last year and the work must be completed by the end of the current year. Four immense factory buildings, emerging from the pine scaffoldings, are now being poured in concrete. One of the chief attractions at the building site is provided by application of the most modern machinery of various kinds and of pre-fabricated elements, constructed on the site and serving as hoists, supports, roof beams etc. Beyond the rapidly growing buildings stretches a vast field bisected by an embankment. It is on these fields that the "Stalinietc", the Soviet excavator, is levelling the ground and preparing the site for construction of giant elements. The construction of the paint and varnish factory is meeting with various difficulties, unavoidable in construction of an object of such size. Dziennik Zachodni # 120 only. May 2, 1950. (130 lines) Excerpts.

SECTION B

FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT Article

Two weeks have elapsed since the agreement between the Polish Government and the Episcopate was signed. During this period adherents of consolidation as well as its outright and comouflaged enemies have had time enough to state their opinions on the agreement. On one hand the creative, patriotic and progressive part of the population rejoices at the fact, whereas all the retrograde elements in Poland, and all over the world are confused at this agreement, which has cancelled all their hostile plans and hopes at one fell swoop.

The positive voices supporting the agreement are opposed by all enemies of People's Poland, not only in the camp connected with Adenauer's Germany, but also among the foreign and domestic emigre circles composed of Polish reactionaries, for whom reversion to the pre-war regime is more important than the welfare of their homeland. They would like at all costs to prevent this agreement signed by the Polish clergy.

This hostile propaganda including Vatican circles orientated towards the German revisionists, is continuing its baiting and slanderous mis-representation of the situation of the Church in Poland, going so far as to give nonsensical "advice" and "proposals." The Rome correspondent of the BBC, for instance, suggests negotiations between the Vatican and Polish and German Catholics, on the matter of our Western frontier.

The Polish people have now become aware that they cannot be divided into believers and non-believers since our Polish people's raison d'etat is at stake, and they expect the clergy to implement the agreement.

Kurjer Codzienny #116 April 27 Excerpts (141 lines)

6 EXHIBITIONS PORTRAYING WARSAW
RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS, TO BE
OPENED IN NOWY SWIAT ON APRIL 30 Domestic Despatch

We have lately reported the plan of opening a street exhibition in Nowy Swiat Street, portraying achievements accomplished in the reconstruction of Warsaw....

The conception of arranging an exhibition of this kind in the shop windows of rebuilt houses in Nowy Swiat is so original that it deserves more space in our paper than we usually devote to such topics....

The exhibition will be opened on April 30 and will be on view during the "Education, Book and Press Week". It will consist of 6 separate sections picturing reconstruction problems.

On the ~~even~~ house numbers side of Nowy Swiat Street, between Aleje Jerozolimskie and Warecka Street, the Zoning Bureau will exhibit drawings, photographs and miniature models reproducing buildings reerected in central Warsaw districts and showing the reconstruction of the city's open squares and new traffic arteries..

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On the even house numbers side of Nowy Swiat, between Aleja Jerozolimska and Mlodziezy Jugoslawianskiej Street, the Central Bureau of Architectural and Construction Planning will vividly display plans for the industrial and traffic development of Warsaw, in the course of the six-year plan period, and showing planned construction of social, educational and administrative buildings. Kurjer Codzienny #118 April 29, 1950
Excerpts (92 lines)

CYCLISTS' OPINION ON THE RACE FOR PEACE Domestic Despatch
(Peace Race)

Emborg (Denmark):

"On behalf of my team I must express my great joy at being able, through the intermediary of "Land og Folk", the organ of the Danish Communist Party, to participate in the Peace Race. We are glad to take part in the May First Parade. I and my colleagues have gladly accepted the invitation to participate in a performance, organised by a people's democratic country. My colleagues, who have been in Poland and have taken part in the Cycling Race Round Poland, have described the vigour in the reconstruction of your country and its great achievements. They were not always believed. I am in Warsaw for the first time in my life and I was shocked by the volume of destruction and at the same time amazed by the tempo of reconstruction. It seems difficult to understand that in spite of the great destruction which you suffered in the last war, you succeeded in organising such magnificent performances which no capitalist country is able to carry out."

Jones (England):

"Except Saunders, all members of our team are in Poland for the first time. Although we arrived here only a few days ago, we could see with our own eyes that everything which we heard about Poland from your broadcasts and press, which reach us, is still too little. What we actually see is much more magnificent. We admire your achievements in the reconstruction of your city, destroyed during the war. It would be worth the while of all, who desire a new war, to come here and see the effects by war."
Trybuna Ludu #117 April 29, 1950 (132 lines) Excerpts

FIRST GRADUATES OF CENTRAL Domestic Despatch
TRADE UNION SCHOOL.

On April 27 the first graduates of the semi-annual course in the Central Trade Union School in Lodz completed their studies. They will now assume positions as trade union activists on various organisational levels. Seventy students completed the course.

The graduation ceremony was attended by the Secretaries of the Central Trade Union Council, Dolinski and Kratko, by a member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, by representatives of individual Trade Union Central Leaderships from all over the country and by many trade union activists from Lodz.

The semi-annual course constitutes a provisional state in the higher training of trade union activists. Following the example of Soviet trade union training, the Central School in Lodz will become an institution of higher learning, educating trade union activists. Zycie Warszawy #117 April 29 and others
Verbatim (19 lines)

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ACT OF ALLIANCE Article by Edmund Bora

At the forefront of the information campaign waged by the Organization for Economic Cooperation in Rome, are all the possible means of elucidation of the essence of the Marshall Aid to the people of Italian towns and villages. In Sicily, the descendants of troubadours, and itinerant singers, carry the news of this plan to the remote mountain villages, outside the range of the press and the radio. This is what the propaganda activity of the American mission in Rome amounts to, at least according to the Marshall Plan Administrator, Paul Hoffman.

The leadership of the American foreign policy is fully aware of the practical significance of propaganda. History has had ample time to teach the bourgeoisie that human consciousness in politics plays no less serious a role than economic or military strength. If the descendants of mediaeval troubadours are engaged in the propagation of Americanism in the God forsaken Italian villages, it is not because of the romantic inclinations of Paul Hoffman, but because these villages are inhabited by people, whom the leadership of the American foreign policy want on their side.

Practical Americans are spending dozens of millions of dollars on the anti-Soviet and anti-worker propaganda. There is moreover no need to maintain that they are moved by some irrational desire to "enlighten" the ignorant Europeans, but, as they themselves admit, they are concerned with a very definite purpose: to incite in Europe and in Asia anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and militaristic sentiments.

The results so far attained by this propaganda must without doubt invoke serious apprehension among its perpetrators. The money spent is obviously not bringing in the dividend. Two and a half million Italian communists, hundreds of thousands of left wing socialists have a conspicuously greater appeal to the Italian people, than Sicilian troubadours. The supplies under the Marshall Plan have not impressed the millions of landless peasants in Southern Italy who boldly seize the arable land due to them. These supplies also failed to impress the French and Italian workers who refuse to unload American arms.

The American propaganda in France can boast of no greater success. On the contrary, the intensified activity of the French working class, and the increased popularity of its slogans among the non-worker masses, indicate that the American propaganda campaign is serving no useful purpose. In Washington they fully realise that. Not losing hope, however, the management of the State Department proceeds to accelerate the "enlightening" campaign directed against the democratic camp.

The instigators of the third world war are endeavouring to spread the iron curtain of hatred between the peoples of Western Europe and the USSR, and the people's democracies. That is why the American propaganda and its auxiliary European branches endeavour by various means, to arouse mistrust and dislike of the working classes and people's masses of Eastern Europe, among the people's masses of Western Europe. On the other hand, in the broadcasts directed to Eastern European countries, they are endeavouring to incite dislike and mistrust amongst the democratic camp in Western Europe, for people's democracy and the Soviet Union.

The propaganda of the imperialist camp is trying to popularize sentiments of defeat, helplessness and panic in the hearts of the people's masses of the whole of Europe. It tries to impress the people's masses of both Eastern and Western Europe with the military power of the United States, and to undermine their faith in the usefulness of efforts designed to prevent a third world war. The organizers of this war spend dozens of millions of dollars, as a necessary expenditure in view of a possible war. In this they count on the more backward quarters of society, on the pressure of the remainder of the propertied classes to whom the broadcasts of the Washington-London-Madrid axis furnish spiritual nourishment and propaganda material.

The economic development of people's democracies is a thorn in the flesh of the leaders of the imperialist camp. Hence, the Anglo-Saxon-Madrid propaganda disseminating disbelief in the point of the fight for peace, wants by the same means to discourage the inhabitants of people's democracies from production efforts. These are the aims, very practical aims of the policy of Washington, London and Madrid.

The world camp of peace is not a vague idea or an abstract term. It is a living, constantly growing organism, existing in reality, equal to the reality of the life and development of the powerful Soviet State, of the five hundred millions of China, the people's democracies, the worker movement in Western Europe and the liberation movement in the colonies.

This camp, rich in material and spiritual resources, feeling itself responsible for the fate of all mankind, has now embarked on a new offensive the task of which is to draw away from potential participation in the imperialist camp, those honest but still un-informed people who have not yet realized to what miseries and catastrophe the policy of the Truman camp leads.

Concentrating the attention of world public opinion on one key issue: "for, or against, the homicidal, criminal atomic warfare", the appeal of the Stockholm session of defenders of world peace, enables every just man to adopt an active attitude against the third world war. The appeal unmaskes the true face of men, who are endeavouring behind the smoke screen of complicated projects, plans and pacts, to hide the real sense of their policy, which can be summed up in one sentence: "if the world does not follow the path we chose, we are ready to plunge it in the abyss of destructive war."

The campaign of collecting signatures under the Stockholm appeal is therefore not a mere symbol or demonstration, but a concrete act of alliance between the people's masses of USSR, China and people's democracies and the people masses of France, Italy, Belgium Holland the United States and other capitalist countries.

For the French and the Italian workers, for the workers of the whole capitalist world, the signatures of hundreds of millions of citizens of countries against whom the imperialist staffs want to launch a war, constitute a positive document confirming the justice of the slogan: USSR and the people's democracies are our allies, and we shall not fight against them. Rzeczpospolita #114

April 26 Verbatim (205 lines)

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INCREASE OF TRANSPORT FARES IN ENGLAND Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

The "Daily Express" reports about a planned increase of bus fares (national transport system). The paper mentions a 25% increase of bus fares. Reduced return tickets are to be abolished. The price of provincial tramway and trolleybuses fares for workers are to be increased 50%. The paper says that the increase of fares is due to a nine pence per gallon rise in the price of petrol (gasoline). It is believed that the Government will announce this week a more than 15% rise in the price for freight transport by rail. Wolnosc #95 April 28, 1950 (21 lines) Verbatim

PEACE PROCLAMATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENT
TO PARLIAMENTS OF EUROPE Foreign Despatch
Budapest (PAP)

The Czechoslovak Minister in Budapest, Ivan Horvath, handed the Peace Proclamation, of the Czechoslovak Parliament to the Chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, Lajos Drahos, at a solemn meeting on Friday. The proposals contained in the proclamation will be submitted by the Chairman, Drahos, to the Hungarian National Assembly.

Berlin (PAP)

The Chief of the Czechoslovak mission in the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador Dr. Fishl, transferred the proclamation of the Czechoslovak Parliament to the Chairman of both Houses of Parliament of the German Democratic Republic. In their speeches, both the Chairmen, Dickman and Lobedan, expressed the view that the joint struggle of the German and Czechoslovak nations would constitute a positive contribution to the cause of peace. Trybuna Ludu #117 April 29, 1950 (28 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN ARMS EN ROUTE TO HOLLAND Foreign Despatch
The Hague (PAP)

As reported by the Washington press, the first shipment of American arms for Holland is on the way. Dutch committees of peace defenders in Rotterdam and Amsterdam have already appealed to all port workers to oppose unloading these ships. Slowo Powszechno #116, April 29, only Excerpts (27 lines)

SOVIET PLASTIC ARTISTS RETURNED TO MOSCOW Domestic Despatch

The Soviet delegation to the conference of plastic artists in Warsaw, composed of the Director of the Tretiakov Gallery, A. Zamoszkin; the President of the Academy of Fine Arts in Moscow, A. Gierasimov and the secretary of the delegation, A. Kisieliev, returned to Moscow on April 26 after a 12-day stay in Poland. Zycie Warszawy April 29 #117 and others Verbatim (8 lines)

INAUGURATION OF "EDUCATION, BOOK
AND PRESS WEEK" Domestic Despatch

The "Education, Book and Press Week" starts on May 2nd with the opening of two central exhibitions.

An exhibition entitled: "The Press in the fight for peace" will be opened at 5 P.M. in the rebuilt pre-war "Cafe Club" at the corner of Al. Sikorskiego and Nowy Swiat.

The Central Educational Exhibition will be opened at 6 P.M. in the courtyard of the "Pod Lacha" Palace.
Rzeczpospolita May 2nd #120 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

CARGO TRAFFIC PLAN EXCEEDED 20%
IN SZCZECIN PORT Domestic Despatch

The quarterly cargo traffic plan was exceeded by 20% in the Port of Szczecin, in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions. In order to increase the efficiency of administration, the Port of Szczecin was divided into sectors, in each of which a Port Bureau has been established for administration and labor matters in the corresponding sector of the port.
Zycie Warszawy No. 118 April 30 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

"TIMES" ON AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE Article

The weekly supplement of the London Times of April 19th, carries a lengthy news item entitled "Church accord in Poland", being a commentary on the agreement signed between the Church and the State in Poland. Contrary to the various Western radio propaganda demarches in the Polish language, the Times approaches the fact of signing the agreement in a serious manner, calling it "an important agreement" and a considerable achievement of both parties. The Times considers, that the fact of the agreement having been reached should have a serious influence on the internal situation in Poland. The paper is mainly interested in the clause of the agreement about the pledge of the Episcopate to appeal to the Vatican for the establishment of residential bishoprics in the Regained Territories, and counteracting the revisionary propaganda of the German clergy.

The Times also emphasises the unequivocal statement in the agreement, which leaves no doubt as to the role of the Holy Father in the problems connected with faith, morality and Church jurisdiction.

Taken as an entity, the item in the Times is an indication of the interest taken by the political circles of the West in the agreement between the Church and State, a fact which those circles did not anticipate. The news item is full of restraint- obviously every single word had been carefully weighed, in order that, God forbid, too much should not be said and no undue praise given. None the less, both the tone and the manner with which the most important organ of the British press treated the subject, show, that London political circles were able to assess in full the importance of this hitherto unprecedented agreement.
Slowo Powszechne "115 April 28, 1950 (55 lines) Verbatim

CHINESE TRADE UNIONISTS HAVE ARRIVED IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

On April 29th a trade union delegation of the Chinese People's Republic arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Central Trade Union Council, to attend May first celebrations. The delegation includes Mr. King Chu and Mr. Yuan Pao-Hua.

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The Chinese guests were welcomed by Cwik Vice-Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and by Kratko, the Council's Secretary, Zygie Warszawy, April 30th '118 and others
(3 lines) Verbatim

COMMUNIQUE OF THE POLISH EPISCOPATE TO
THE FAITHFUL

On April 14, on behalf of the entire Episcopate of Poland, three Bishops have signed a document, determining certain conditions of life and activities of the Catholic Church in the reborn Polish State.

The Catholic Church, united by a long bonds of co-existence, religious and moral work, and its cultural and historical achievements, with the life of the Nation and the State, cannot separate itself from the Nation in their common destiny, for it is closely linked with the Nation by many common institutions. An attempt at such a separation would be harmful to both the Church and the public life.

In consideration of this historical fact and of the principles by which the Church was invariably guided, in the changed conditions of existence the Polish Bishops have, from the first moment of the rebirth of our State, realised the necessity of a settlement of mutual relations between the Church and the State.

Conversations concerning the settlement of the difficulties which arise have been carried on for a long time past. In the middle of last year the Polish Episcopate sent three of its representatives to the so-called Mixed Commission, composed of representatives of the Government and of the Church, in order to examine all matters of mutual interest.

The work of the Commission, conducted amidst great difficulties, caused by insurmountable differences in outlook, was not easy. Yet, the requirements of current life have brought about an agreement on the most urgent and important matters.

If not everything has been agreed upon, it was because a declaration is not a Concordat, and many matters belong solely to the jurisdiction of the Apostolic See. The matters which were agreed upon were stated in three documents which were recently signed: (1) in the joint declaration, (2) in the protocol annexed to it and (3) in two annexes.

What has been agreed upon? A matter, most important to the Church and to a Catholic Nation: the assurance by the State of religious teaching in school, the practice of religion of school pupils, of rights for the remaining Catholic schools, of pastoral care in the army, hospitals and prisons. The Lublin Catholic University was assured the right of continuing its work. The right of the Church to conduct charitable and instructional activities, and to publish Catholic periodicals was recognised. Pupils of Ecclesiastical Seminaries are given the possibility of continuing without hindrance their theological study. Monastic orders and monasteries have been assured unhindered activities, and the right to indispensable material assets, and to a simple life.

The recognition that the Pope is the competent and highest authority of the Church in matters of faith, morality and Church jurisdiction is undoubtedly important to us; that recognition corresponds to the deepest Catholic feelings of the Nation toward the Holy See.

According to the principles of Catholic morality, the Church on its side strengthens among the faithful the respect for law and the regime, and encourages the people to persistent work in reconstruction of the country. Proclaiming the principles of Catholic social morality, the Church greatly contributes to the fostering of the Christian spirit of cooperation and justice, for the welfare of the community. And by its system of education the Church strengthens among people the respect for human life, obedience, order and harmony. The Church unites with the entire Nation in the joint care and respect for our historical rights to the entirety of the Homeland.

The Polish Bishops, following the supreme example of the Holy Father, desire to imbue the faithful with feelings of brotherly love and of peace, rightly believing that all the resources of the earth and achievements of culture should serve peace and prosperity, and not a devastating war. All our prayers, daily expressed in the Holy Mass, go to the Supreme King of peace that He may grant us a just peace which is so necessary to the land of Poland.

The Polish Episcopate trusts that internal peace, as a fruit of peace, constitutes the best preparation for work for the preservation of world peace. Gniezno, April 22, 1950
Signed by all Polish Bishops. Tygodnik Powszechny No. 18 April 30
(122 lines) Verbatim

"FORRESTALISATION" OF THE UNITED STATES Editorial

As is generally known, James W. Forrestal, "respected and esteemed" in imperialist circles, became insane while holding the post of Minister of National Defense of the United States. He frightened his countrymen with the monstrosities of the allegedly unavoidable third world war until he became scared to death himself. When hearing the passing fire brigade, he imagined it to be Soviet tanks, and he jumped from the window of the sixteenth floor of the clinic, in which he was being treated for his shattered nerves. The pitiful end of the ex-Minister's life and career failed to constitute an ominous warning for his colleagues. Forrestal's successor on the post of Minister of Defense, Louis A. Johnson stated recently at a session of the House of Representatives Military Committee: "We have profited by Forrestal's experiences." Thus the experiences of an insane Minister have become a guiding star to his successors. The War hysteria in the U.S. continues and steadily increases. Warmongers are salvaging the greatly debilitated reputation of their bomb. They promise to "perfect" it, scaring people by nightmare events. They yell about the alleged danger threatening the U.S., and their shouting is filled with the same terror which seized Minister Forrestal the moment he heard the fire brigade in the street. The "Forrestalisation" of certain American circles is progressing, but it meets with increasing criticism of the sound and enlightened section of the American people. Many Americans begin to realize that the above mentioned tendency has an objective which has nothing in common with the welfare of the American nation. The American people begin to realize clearly for whose benefit, and for which objective the "experience" of insane Forrestal is being exploited. Wola Ludu #116 April 28 (64 lines)

ANNEX: JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No.7
Warsaw, March 15, 1950

Item 64

Order by the Council of Ministers dated March 3, 1950 concerning subordination of a State enterprise, known as: "Polskie Radio" to the provisions of the decree of January 3, 1947, pertaining to the establishment of State enterprises.

On the strength of Article 17 of the decree, dated 3, 1947, concerning the establishment of State enterprises (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.8, item 42) the following order is issued:

Paragraph 1 The State enterprise, known as: "Polskie Radio", established by decree of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, dated November 22, 1944 (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.13 item 69, and No.32, item 147 in 1947) is entirely subordinated to the provisions of the decree dated January 3, 1947 concerning the establishment of State enterprises (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.8, item 42).

Paragraph 2 The execution of the order is entrusted to the President of the Council of Ministers.

Paragraph 3 The order enters into force on the day of its publication with effect from January 1, 1950 (Signed J. Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers.

JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, No.7
Warsaw, March 15, 1950

ITEM 65

Order of the Council of Ministers dated March 3, 1950, concerning the abolishment of the State Book Institute

On the strength of Article 108, item 1 of the decree dated October 28, 1947, concerning the organization of instruction and higher education (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.66 item 415) the following order is issued:

Paragraph 1 The State Book Institute, established by decree of March 22, 1946 (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.12, item 78) and classed as an autonomous scientific research institution by order of the Council of Ministers dated July 27, 1948 concerning the establishment of a list of autonomous scientific research institutions (Journal of Laws No.37, item 267) - is abolished.

Paragraph 2 The tasks of the State Book Institute are transferred to:

- 1) the Institute for Literary Research in the field of:

- (a) conducting scientific research concerning books, libraries and reading,
- (b) collecting, preparing, popularising and publishing scientific material,

(2) the National Library in the field of collecting and supplying first-hand bibliographic information in all spheres of literature and in the sphere of Polish library collections,

(3) the Ministry of Education (the Supreme Library Administration) in the field of

(a) training specialists in the spheres mentioned in point 1 item a.

(b) planning, coordinating and promoting work in the spheres mentioned in points 1 and 2 in libraries or other scientific or social institutions.

Paragraph 3 The execution of this order is entrusted to the Minister of Education.

Paragraph 4 The order enters into force on the day of its publication.

(Signed) J. Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) S. Skrzyszewski, Minister of Education.

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No.7
Warsaw, March 15, 1950

ITEM 76

Order by the Minister of Public Administration
dated February 10, 1950

concerning a Commission to check the source of income of creditors, conducting small and medium-sized farmsteads.

On the strength of Article 12 item 5 of the decree, dated July 27, 1949, concerning the contracting of new monetary obligations and concerning the determination of the value of outstanding monetary obligations (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, No.45, item 332) the following order is issued in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and of Agricultural Reform:

Paragraph 1 A Commission, authorised to check the source of income of creditors, claiming repayment of outstanding monetary obligations, due from persons, conducting small and medium-size farmsteads (hereinafter described in the present order as: "Commission") will function near the township administration.

Paragraph 2 1. The Commission is composed of a Chairman, two members a Deputy Chairman and two deputy members.

2. The Chairman of the Commission is the Chief of the township, and the Deputy Chairman is the assistant Chief of the township.

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3. In Warsaw and in Lodz, and in towns which constitute separate urban counties, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are appointed by the Praesidium of the Urban National People's Council.

4. Each of the following organs will appoint one Member of the Commission and one deputy:

- (a) the Praesidia of the township (urban) People's Councils,
- (b) the Councils of the Peasant Self-Help Association Circle.

5. County Governors (Mayors of Warsaw and Lodz) have the right to delegate their subordinate officials to sessions of the Commission. They will participate in the session of the Commission in an advisory capacity.

Paragraph 3 1. The Commission, composed of the Chairman and two members or their deputies, issues valid decisions.

2. The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes.

Paragraph 4 The Commission will act at the request of a creditor who claims repayment of an outstanding obligation.

Paragraph 5 The procedure of the Commission is determined by the appropriate provisions of an order by the President of the Republic dated March 22, 1928, concerning administrative procedure, except where the provisions of the present order prescribe a different procedure.

Paragraph 6

The Chairman of the Commission fixes the date and place of the Committee's sessions and order the delivery of summonses and decisions.

Paragraph 7 The decision of the Commission and the motivation for the decision should be supplied to the claimant in writing.

Paragraph 8 The decision of the Commission is final and is not subject to appeal.

Paragraph 9 Supervision of the activity of the Commission will be effected by the County organs of public administration, and in Warsaw and Lodz by the Mayors of these cities.

Paragraph 10 This order enters into force on the date of its publication.

(Signed) W. Wolcki, Minister of Public Administration

(Signed) J. Dab-Kosciol, Minister of
Agriculture and Agricultural Reform.

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Friday, May 5, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

AUBREY PANKEY LEFT POLAND Domestic Despatch

The outstanding Negro singer and progressive activist, Aubrey Pankey, after a month's stay in Poland, left this country on May 4 on his way to Budapest.

The artist gave 20 concerts in Poland, 7 of which were organized for workers. The concerts took place in Lodz, Zyrardow, Bydgoszcz, Walbrzych, Katowice, Rzeszow and Radom.

Pankey was received everywhere with warm hospitality. His performances occasioned manifestations of brotherhood and solidarity of peoples in the fight for peace.
Trybuna Ludu #123, May 5 only Verbatim (20 lines)

OPENING OF PARK AND ATHLETIC GROUNDS FOR SCHOOL ATHLETIC CIRCLES. Domestic Despatch

The first meeting of School Athletic Circles took place in Warsaw on May 4th in the King Jan Sobieski Park. The meeting was connected with the opening of the Inter-School Athletic Park at Mysliwiecka Street.

Dr. Skrzyszewski, the Minister of Education, addressed the assembled youth. He said, inter alia:-

"You are starting a new phase of work in improved conditions and under the ideological guidance and leadership of the Polish Youth Association. You will make efforts to win the badge for "Efficiency in work and defense", which means efficiency in the fight for peace and in work for People's Poland."

Minister Skrzyszewski's address was broadcast to similar school youth meetings throughout the country.
Rzeczpospolita May 5th #123 and others (54 lines) Excerpts

FUNERAL OF MINISTER WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI IN THE AVENUE OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS AT POWAZKI CEMETERY. Domestic Despatch

On May 4, in the presence of representatives of the State Council and the Government, the remains of Wincenty Rzymowski were escorted from his house on First Polish Army Ave. to the premises of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party on Zgoda St.

Premier Cyrankiewicz arrived at 4 p.m.
Amidst deep silence, the Vice Marshal of the Legislative Sejm, Wacław Barcikowski, made a speech, in which he emphasized the great merits of the deceased as a man and a writer.

The remains of Wincenty Rzymowski were then escorted to the cemetery and buried in the Avenue of Distinguished Citizens.

In a farewell word to his Minister, Premier Cyrankiewicz said, *inter alia*:

"Farewell to Wincenty Rzymowski, an ardent publicist, a master of words and a democratic activist of high merit, who fought nationalism, chauvinism, clericalism and obscurantism. Wincenty Rzymowski devoted all his life, enthusiasm and sparkling intelligence to the service of Polish democracy!

In the name of writers and journalists, the Chairman of the Journalists Trade Union, Deputy Henryk Lukrec, stated that the whole life of Wincenty Rzymowski had been devoted to creating a future, based on justice and brotherhood.
Rzeczpospolita #123 May 5 and others Excerpts (88 lines)

PREMIER RECEIVES FOREIGN DELEGATIONS Domestic Despatch

On the 4th May, during the evening, the President of the Council of Ministers entertained the foreign guests, who came to Poland for the celebration of the 1st of May. Members of foreign delegations, staying in Warsaw, attended the reception.

Members of the Polish Government and representatives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party and of the Central Trade Union Committee were also present, at the reception.
Rzeczpospolita #123 May 5, 1950 and others Verbatim

500,000 ILLITERATES COMPLETE COURSES Domestic Despatch

Almost half a million illiterates, participants in autumn and winter courses, completed their education. About 152,000 of them have already passed their final examinations successfully.

In connection with this, ceremonies will be held throughout the country during "Education, book and press Week" and prizes will be awarded to the best graduates, as well as to teachers and social activists, who have distinguished themselves in liquidating illiteracy.

The Government Plenipotentiary for the anti-illiteracy campaign has assigned 50,000,000 zls. for prizes and awards.
Zycie Warszawy #123, May 5, 1950 and others (88 lines) Excerpts

PROFESSOR PIERRE COT RECEIVED BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE Domestic Despatch

On May 2, Comrade Dr. Henryk Świątkowski, Minister of Justice, received Pierre Cot, professor of the Paris University, now on a visit in Warsaw.
Trybuna Ludu #123, May 5, 1950 and others In full (5 lines)

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GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR COLLECTING
SIGNATURES UNDER THE PEACE APPEAL Domestic Despatch

The peace partisan movement is growing continually. The widespread network of peace defenders' committees is conducting vigorous activities.

Many pronouncements, supporting the Stockholm resolutions, are being received from all over Poland.

On May 4 a conference of representatives of provincial peace defenders committees, of political parties and women's and youth organisations, was held in Warsaw.

The significance of the resolutions of the Stockholm Session was discussed at the conference, as well as methods for collecting signatures under the Stockholm Appeal. *Zycie Warszawy* #123 May 5 and others Excerpts (87 lines)

LECTURE BY COMRADE OSTAP DLUSKI,
ENTITLED "FIGHT FOR PEACE". Domestic Despatch

Under the auspices of the Warsaw Peace Defenders' Committee, Comrade Ostap Dluski will deliver a lecture on the "Fight for peace". The lecture will take place on May 6 at 5 p.m. in the auditorium at 5/7 Aleja Wyzwolenia (in Warsaw). (it will consist of a report on the World Peace Defenders' Committee's session at Stockholm.)

Trybuna Ludu #123 May 5, 1950 and others in full - 9 lines

PEACE PARTISANS' MOVEMENT IS STEADILY GROWING
AND IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY POWERFUL.
HUNDREDS OF NEW HOUSE AND VILLAGE PEACE
PARTISANS' COMMITTEES FORMED IN LODZ AND
IN LODZ PROVINCE. Domestic Despatch

In addition to peace partisans' committees in places of employment, hundreds of new house peace partisans' committees were formed in Lodz and in Lodz Province. Women and youth constitute a large percentage of members in these committees.

On May 4th, Franciszek Pisek, the Czech Ambassador in Warsaw, accompanied by Richard Blansky, Embassy Counsellor, handed a peace resolution adopted by the Czechoslovak National Assembly to Wacław Barcikowski, Vice-Marshal of the Sejm. The resolution expresses the following demands by people's masses in Czechoslovakia: to stop the imperialist drive for armaments and to condemn their plans for a new war; to stop production of atomic weapons and to ban the use of atomic weapons and of other means of mass destruction; to end colonial wars in Vietnam, Malaya and in other parts of the world; to discontinue the policy of stirring up nationalism and fascism in Western Germany and of creating an imperialist base in that country; to end persecution of peace partisans in capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In conclusion, the resolution calls on parliaments throughout the world to firmly oppose preparations for a new war and, at the same time, expresses the conviction that world democratic forces, by supporting the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, will defend world peace.

In reply, Vice-Marshal Barcikowski stated that the Sejm was in complete agreement and solidarity with the views expressed in the Czech National Assembly's resolution, and that this was reflected in appropriate Sejm resolutions, Trybuna Ludu May 5th, 1950 #123 and others (150 lines) Excerpts

"FRANCE IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE"

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR COI

Domestic Despatch

On invitation of the Polish Peace Defenders' Committee, Pierre Cot, member of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Defenders Committee, an ex-Minister of Aviation, delivered a lecture on May 4 on: "France in the fight for peace." After the lecture, speeches were delivered by Ostap Dluski, Head of the Foreign Section of the PZPR Central Committee, by Professor N. Lorens of the Warsaw University and by a representative of the Polish University Student Association, Sikora. The assembly passed a resolution expressing solidarity with the Stockholm appeal and condemning the dismissal of Professor Joliot-Curie from the post of French High Commissioner for atomic energy. Zycie Warszawy No. 123, May 5, 1950 and others (19 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

SPANISH NATION DEMANDS GOVERNMENT

REPRESENTING ALL DEMOCRATIC FORCES.

Foreign Despatch

STATEMENT BY SPANISH MINISTER IN WARSAW. Geneva (PAP)

It is announced from Paris that the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, "Mundo Obrero", published a letter written by the Spanish Minister in Warsaw, Manuel Sanchez Arcas, addressed to the Government of the Spanish Republic. In his letter the Minister gives his reasons for resigning from the post of Minister of the Spanish Republic, accredited to the Polish Government. Minister Arcas emphasises that the present Republican Government is characterised by idleness, in consequence of which the actual activity of the Republic's institutions is dwindling away. The Government has adopted a policy of waiting. The only activity was that of making concessions to anti-Communism. At the same time, the Government tried not to oppose the policy of groups, hostile to the Spanish Republic. In connection with manifestations of friendship, linking the Government of the Spanish Republic and the Tito clique, and awarding Spanish Republican decorations to various members of the Tito Government, Minister Arcas writes: There were grounds for assumption that the Government of the Spanish Republic would adopt an attitude, appropriate to the true character of the Yugoslav Government, ardent foes of peace and democracy. Yet I have learned to my surprise, that decorations of the Spanish Republic, which should be symbols of the heroic fight of our nation, had served to hide the real faces of certain accomplices of the terrorist Tito gang".

Minister Arcas declares that he endeavoured to maintain and extend the bonds of friendship with People's Poland, but stresses that. "The attitude of the present Spanish Republican Government towards the so-called Yugoslav Government, enemy of peace and democracy and, therefore, enemy of the faithful friends of the Spanish nation, has a deep significance and proves hostility towards People's Democratic Poland and its Government". In concluding, Minister Arcas writes: "Our nation demands a Government which would include all anti-Franco and Republican forces, both inside and outside the country." Zycie Warszawy #123 May 5, 1950 and others Verbatim (56 lines)

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BRAZILIAN NATION WILL NEVER FIGHT AGAINST
THE SOVIET UNION.

BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S APPEAL Foreign Despatch
Prague, April 30th (TASS)

The Telepress Agency's correspondent reports from Rio de Janeiro that an appeal was signed by Prestes, the Secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party and by other Communist Party leaders, calling on the Brazilian nation "to fight for peace, bread, land, freedom, national independence and a ban on the atomic bomb, to oppose Dutra's cruel dictatorship and to fight for introduction of a people's democratic regime".

The appeal describes the poverty and famine which prevails not only among the Brazilian working masses, but even among the middle class.

The appeal quotes Prestes' statement of March 5th 1945, proclaiming that the "Brazilian nation wants peace, that it will refuse to take part in war adventures and that it will never fight against the Soviet Union." The appeal then reads that: "Our love for our country, our fight and our strong desire to liberate ourselves from the yoke of American imperialism are closely connected with the feelings of friendship towards and solidarity with our Soviet brothers. The Soviet Union becomes stronger every day. It indicates the road to democracy and socialism, to happiness and peace to all nations. The Brazilian Communist Party calls on democrats and patriots, irrespective of their political, philosophical, or religious views, to take part in the peace movement and to support the appeal of the Stockholm Session of the Standing Committee of the World Congress of Peace Partisans."

In conclusion, the appeal calls on the Brazilian nation to organize mass demonstrations on May first against famine and poverty, in defense of peace and against instigators to a new war. Wolnosc May 5th, 1950 #99 only (41 lines) Verbatim

EVEN CRIMINALS WILL BE INCLUDED
IN ANGLO-SAXON BATTALIONS Foreign Despatch
Berlin (PAP)

"Berliner Zeitung" reports that a secret conference took place on April 28 in the American Intelligence Service Headquarters (SIS) in Zellendorf (American sector of Berlin). At the conference, presided over by Captain Collins, an order, issued on April 26 by the American Military Commissioner, was discussed. The order provides for admission, by West Berlin authorities, as "refugees" of all men, suitable for military service, even if they are known to be ordinary criminals and anti-social individuals. Women, desirous of moving to Western Berlin, will henceforth be admitted only in exceptional cases, and children and old people will not be admitted at all.

All "qualified refugees" will be immediately taken by American aircraft to Hanover and Lubeck. From there they will be assigned to British "labor battalions" and to the American "industrial police". The cost of maintenance of the "refugee" reception center, located in Western Berlin, and of transportation, will be paid out of Marshall funds.

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On behalf of German Western Berlin elements, the following persons took part in the conference: "Neumann (Social-Democratic Party), Schwenke (the so-called "Free Democratic Party), Zimmer and Wilmerstein (Eastern Bureau of German Social-Democratic Party), Reiner, Hildebrandt and Dr. Richter, Stumma, High Commissioner of the Secret Police. As representative of SIS, Curt Reese, an American journalist, also attended the conference. Captain Collins stated: "It suffices that we supply arms. Our sons should not shed their blood in Europe. There are enough Germans who can die for the benefit of American interests."
Rzeczpospolita No. 123 May 5, 1950 and others (49 lines) Verbatim

PROTESTS AGAINST PLAN TO DELEGALIZE
AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

According to reports from Sydney, the Central Council of the Australian Miners' Federation has denounced the bill providing for delegalization of the communist party. It has declared that the bill is a manifestation of fascism and a declaration of war on the labor movement.

The Central Council of the Office Workers' Union has unanimously branded the bill as an attack on democracy and trade union liberties. Numerous meetings took place in Sydney's industrial districts in token of protest against the law, delegalizing the communist party. Trybuna Ludu #123, May 5, 1950 only (18 lines) in full

SQUADRON OF U.S. SHIPS "VISITING" SPAIN Foreign Despatch
New York

The Madrid correspondent of the paper: "Christian Science Monitor", announces that a heavy American cruiser and three destroyers will arrive in the Spanish port of Palma in Majorca for a "visit" on May 5th. The correspondent emphasizes that "in the present situation this visit can not have political or even strategic significance" and states that "Washington is slowly but consistently pursuing a policy of establishing more friendly relations with the Franco Government". Finally the correspondent declares that, at a recent conference of the chiefs of staffs of the Atlantic Pact signatories at the Hague, the problem of using Franco Spain as a base for American bombers, was discussed.
(22 lines) Polska Zbrojna #123 May 5 and others Verbatim (22 lines)

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

The Polish delegation, which had taken part in the First of May celebrations in Moscow, arrived in Leningrad on May 4.

The delegation, headed by Deputy W. Dworakowski, was welcomed by representatives of the Leningrad district council of the All-Union Association for Cultural Liaison with Foreign Countries, and by representatives of trade unions and of the Soviet Peace defenders' committee. The delegation will spend four days in Leningrad.
Trybuna Ludu #123 May 5, 1950 and others
(14 lines) in full

E C O N O M I C

SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF THE SOWING CAMPAIGN.
MORE THAN 9,100,00 HECTARES HAVE BEEN SEEDED. Domestic Despatch

The Spring sowing campaign is nearing its end. Bread grain, oats and barley were sown in April. Wroclaw Province was the first to complete sowing. On the whole, the sowing campaign proceeded in a satisfactory manner. Atmospheric conditions were favorable. Olsztyn Province was the only one which did not fulfill its sowing plan on schedule. This was due to rain, which made the utilization of tractors and sowing machines impossible. A total of more than 9,100,000 hectares of land was seeded in the Spring of this year. Government estates and production cooperatives were the first to complete seeding. This was primarily due to labor competition in Government estates and in 460 production cooperatives. 802 competitive teams have taken part in this year's sowing campaign. Government Machinery Centers have supplied 1,357 tractors for ploughing and seeding an area of 39,643 hectares, belonging to production cooperatives. Zycie Warszawy # 123 and others. May 5, 1950 (95 lines) Excerpts

RESEARCH RADIO BROADCASTING STATION FOR STUDENTS AT
WARSAW. Domestic Despatch

An experimental short-wave radio broadcasting station has been turned over to the Leadership of the Polish University Youth Association and the Association of Polish Students in the Electric Department of the Warsaw Polytechnic. The broadcasting station was built by 12 students of the Radiotechnical Section to mark May First.

It will be used for maintaining contact between Polish and world youth. In the near future a scientific circle of students will be formed to work on the construction of various parts required for short-wave broadcasting stations. Zycie Warszawy # 123 (only). May 5, 1950 (36 lines) Excerpts

POLISH BOOKS IN FIGURES. Domestic Despatch

Before the war not even one book was published per capita per year in Poland while in 1949 there were three books published for each citizen. In 1947 nearly 39.5 million volumes were published, in 1948 over 62.5 millions and in 1949 book publishing attained the figure of 73.5 million volumes. The year 1950 will be marked by a further rise in number of books published and an increase in the number of volumes printed in each edition. Book production will increase in every year of the six-year plan. Thus, in 1949, 4,720 books were published while the plan for 1950 envisages 5,000 books and the plan for 1955, the last year in the six-year plan, 9,000 books. In millions of volumes, this rise will be as follows: 73.5 in 1949, 85 in 1950 (3.5 volumes per capita) and 130 in 1955 (almost 5 books per capita, taking into account the natural population increase).

Individual publishing institutions will only publish books, while their sale will be concentrated in "Dom Ksiazki" (Book Trading Centre) supplying 900 bookshops, 3,000 sales establishments in rural areas, an organization for sale on the instalment plan, and a great number of "Ruch" kiosks. "Dom Ksiazki" supplies over 40,000 libraries, including 25,000 school libraries and will also

supply Students' Cooperatives with school text books.
Rzeczpospolita # 123 only. May 5, 1950 (195 lines) Excerpts

ACHIEVEMENTS AND SHORTCOMINGS IN MASS
TRAINING IN SMELTING INDUSTRY.

Domestic Despatch

During the last five years about 9,000 smelting industry workers were trained at 290 courses. In 1949 about 4,800 were trained at 141 courses. The courses covered forty five special branches of the smelting industry.

The 1950 plan provides for the training of 12,000 smelting industry workers at 282 courses, while under the Six-Year Plan the number of courses is to reach 1,000.

However, experience of previous years has shown that many errors were committed in respect of mass training at short-term courses. The most common error was incorrect selection of trainees and lack of care for students by employers. Another error committed by smelting works with regard to selection of students, was the selecting of candidates exclusively from among older workers, while almost completely neglecting the participation of youth. It is also important that graduates should be promoted to senior posts.
Trybuna Ludu # 123 only. May 5, 1950 (128 lines) Excerpts

GERMAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SOPOT.

Domestic Despatch

Issue number 7 of the Głonsk Provincial Journal carries a notice by the Military Classification and Appraisal Commission, giving further details of immovable property for sale, according to the decree of December 6th 1946, and situated in Sopot.

Offers to purchase immovable property should be directed to the Settlers Department of the municipal administration where all information will also be given.

Dziennik Baltycki # 121 only. May 3, 1950 (15 lines) Verbatim

PROCLAMATION OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF SOCIALIST WORK DISCIPLINE.

Domestic Despatch

The law of the 19th of April 1950 concerning the protection of socialist work discipline, was published in No.20 of the Journal of Laws of the 5th May 1950.

Rzeczpospolita # 123 and others. May 5, 1950 Verbatim

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign Despatch

New York. (PAP). More than three thousand unemployed persons applied to a municipal bureau to fill one hundred and ten vacant street sweepers' jobs. As evidence of the state of unemployment in New York City, a queue of applicants appeared in front of the municipal bureau thirty-six hours before the beginning of registration for the above jobs.

Slowo Powszechna # 122 only. May 5, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

WEEKLY WORLD NEWS

Article

Mrs. Howard W. Seeschaf, wife of one of the American pilots, who skirmished over Soviet territory, has received a letter from her husband written immediately before his last flight. In this letter, the American pilot wrote that he was just proceeding on a "secret mission" and that because of it he "was very excited".

The newspapers "Times-Picayune" and "Item", published in New Orleans, where Mrs. Seeschaf lives, printed extracts from the above letter. And the pilot's mother, in an interview with journalists, let out that her son underwent special training in the Naval Intelligence School in Washington.

Gentlemen, agree among yourselves.....

Immediately after the publication of the interview with Mrs. Seeschaf, Naval officers from distant Washington called on her to explain some things to her. Mrs. Seeschaf then told a representative of a Press Agency that she was afraid that some trouble would come because of the publication of her husband's letter....

Yet, it was too late to repair the blunder. Incidentally, even more important American newspapers committed such blunders. For instance, the weekly "Newsweek" wrote: "it is a well-known fact, although no American Government member would officially admit it, that the carrying out of intelligence operations by means of aircraft flying on a very high altitude is an everyday event in the present "cold war". And, in connection with this matter, Matthews the Secretary of the Navy, stated that "we could not maintain our resolute attitude without losses".

One could ask the Minister: if it is true that, as asserted by the State Department's Note, it was only a routine flight, then what is meant by the "resolute attitude" and, incidentally, so "resolute" that it cannot be maintained "without losses".

Thus the affair of the American aircraft is not only an example of an adventurous American provocation, and of an appropriate lesson given by the Soviet Union. The affair is also an example of base lies which sometimes do not go far - used so light-heartedly, and shamelessly by American diplomacy. Trybuna Ludu April 29th, 1950 #117 (65 lines) Verbatim

FOLLOWING RIBBENTROP'S FOOTSTEPS

Article

The Anglo-Saxon authorities, who have inherited Hitler's testament are now feeling the painful lack of the Nazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, J.v. Ribbentrop who, unfortunately, was hanged five years ago, as a result of an "improvident" sentence passed by the International Tribunal. But having a quite ample supply of other activists at their disposal these authorities have arrived at the conclusion that actually no such Nazi exists who could not be substituted by another Nazi. In connection with this the "Times" correspondent assures us that

in the near future a resolution will be approved concerning a Trizenian diplomatic service.

As reported from other sources the Trizenian Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer has already secured an adequate "diplomatic corps," fifty percent of which differs from the rest, only in that they have no special records in the N.S.D.A.P but who, nevertheless, are in high esteem because of long service for the "unfortunately" hanged Ribbentrop.

Chancellor Adenauer, the famous cousin of the U.S. High Commissioner, McClay while supplying reasons for the composition of the corps intimated that Bonn should utilize the experiences and abilities of some of the functionaries of the Nazi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. One of those experienced and able servants is Herr Blaukenhorn, the personal secretary of "Chancellor" Adenauer who arrived in London on April 26 at the kind invitation of the British Foreign Office.

As reported by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Times" the American authorities, acknowledging the talent, as well as his former merits and experiences in the Nazi service, decided to appoint Blaukenhorn as the permanent secretary of the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is only in the light of this information that British hospitality, and the kind invitation of the Foreign Office for the new American favourite, is easy to understand. Particularly, since Minister Bevin rightly expects Blaukenhorn to follow in Ribbentrop's footsteps.
Zwiec Warszawa #116 April 28, Verbatim (58 lines)

THE SENSE OF THE GOSSIP CAMPAIGN Article

Commenting on the news of the agreement between the Church and the State in Poland, Pawel Jasienica has very pertinently brought the attention of our readers to the unequivocally hostile activity of the Anglo-Saxon broadcasting stations, endeavouring to the very last moment to thwart this agreement. Let us consider for a moment, whether this attempt to wreck the agreement, could have been in the least caused by the anxiety for the welfare of Catholicism in Poland. Let us note, that this propaganda trick, designed to increase the difficulties of the Poles, and to present the Catholics as the enemies of the State, was launched by those circles which never lose an opportunity of assuming the role of the defenders of the Christian world. In just this way, those who have never reckoned with the true interest of the Christian world, and only wanted to exploit it for their own dark purposes, are unmasked at this decisive moment. It may even be thought that on the day, when all Polish Catholics are agreed that their beliefs can on no account serve the aims of capitalist subversion, and when all such plans are exposed, the tone of the broadcasts from the West will cease to be as sympathetic and solicitous towards the Church in Poland, as it has been of late.

So far however, these hidden, dangerous foes of Catholicism are still hoping that they will be able to counteract the agreement and to re-kindle the conflicts which have just been settled.

The way is a simple one: in view of the fact that the agreement is a fact, possible and real, which can no longer be

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denied, one must undermine its stability, shake the confidence of Catholics in the line of action embodied in the clauses of the agreement. A guerilla warfare is therefore started to spread chaos in the heads, and doubts in the hearts of the more naive, less politically mature citizens.

By way of example, we wish here to unmask a few of these manoeuvres.

After the agreement was published, a rumour was disseminated that the agreement was only signed by the three bishops mentioned in the act, without the authority and against the will of the majority of the Episcopate. Of course, the names alone of the prominent, respected members of the Church Hierarchy expose this insinuation. The intrigue is however finally exploded by the fact that the text of the agreement has been ratified by the entire Episcopate, and by the fact that the Episcopate, as we learn, wish to express their stand in the matter, publicly.

Another form of the same subversive manoeuvre was the labouriously propagated news that the departure from Poland of the Prince Archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Sapieha, was the proof of his opposition to the agreement. It is today conspicuously apparent that this eminent representative of the Polish Hierarchy left Poland after the agreement was approved by both parties. His presence now in the Apostolic See, although connected with problems of a purely religious nature, can only contribute positively to the cause of the agreement.

There is also another trick, aimed at those who could not be taken in by cheap demagogy, and who are susceptible to "learned arguments":

"The agreement just reached is invalid, because the matters contained therein are outside the competence of the Polish Hierarchy, and can be settled only by ^{the} Vatican". It is a manifest endeavour to undermine the authority of the Polish Hierarchy on the part of these circles, which only recently demonstrated their sympathy with the Catholic cause in Poland. It is obvious to every Catholic that the Hierarchy knows its formal competence in the Church best, and that in a problem of such immense importance it would never have transgressed this competence. All issues in the agreement apply to purely internal Polish problems, and evidently fall within the competence of the individual dioceses. A special clause moreover enumerates the competence of the Head of the Church, and stresses the great respect of the Polish Catholics towards it.

It would be possible to go on indefinitely quoting these pieces of nonsense, created by the ill will of individuals, and spread abroad thanks to human stupidity. It would not be worth while. One should however inform the broadest Catholic masses that an event of such historic significance as the signing of the agreement between the Church and the socialist State, was, is and will be the target for the attacks of the enemies of socialism and of Polish Catholics. One must realize that we are facing attempts at undermining confidence in the agreement, and efforts to reduce Church problems once more to the role of a cause of internal strife. There is only one answer. It must be demonstrated to the

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world that Polish Catholics are not a passive mass, a susceptible ground for the political provocations of reactionary circles, but a disciplined, united community, conscious of its responsibilities. It must be demonstrated that we are consciously undertaking the great task of implementing the fullest, most radiant Christian task, within the limits set by the social-economic ideology of socialism.

Slowa Prawszeczno #115 April 28, 1950 (160 lines) Verbatim

VOCATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING FOR
AGRICULTURAL BANK PERSONNEL Domestic Despatch

The Agricultural Bank has organized a training center in the Peasant Self-Help Organization in Gdzyce near Sochaczew. Its aim is to provide employees of the Bank with vocational and ideological training.

Up to far briefings for work were organized in this center for 120 advisers and controllers of the following organizations: the State Farms, the State Machinery Centers, the Technical Agricultural Service and various production cooperatives.

Similar briefings will be held by advisers and controllers in provincial and county branches of the Bank. By the end of April 1000 persons underwent training.

In the near future a briefing for 60 persons employed in the Peasant Self-Help Organizations, and the dairy cooperatives will also take place.

On May 15 in the Agricultural Bank training center in Swider a six-weeks' course for advisers and controllers of the Bank, working in production cooperatives will be held. It will then be repeated for three further groups of 60 persons each. In the autumn of the current year, a two-months' course will be organized for employees marked for higher positions.

Finally, a course for Township Cooperative Bank managers will take place by the end of the year.
"Gla Ludu" #121 May 3, Verbatim (42 lines)

FIRST SCIENTIFIC SESSION
AT ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES Domestic Despatch

The first scientific session at the Diplomatic and Consular Department of the Academy of Political Sciences in Warsaw will take place on May 6, 7 and 8.

On May 6 at 6.30 the session will be opened by the Rector of the Academy, Prof. Wakar. Then Dr. Kazimierz Biskupski will deliver a lecture entitled "The Constitution of a Democratic People's State as an expression of the dictatorship of the proletariat." On May 7 at 10 a. m. Dr. Aleksander Deruga will deliver a lecture entitled "Lenin's diplomacy and Kilsan's 10 points" and at 4.30 p.m. Dr. Manfred Lachs will deliver a lecture entitled "Bourgeois theories in International Law as a tool of imperialism".

On May 8 at 4.30 p.m. Dr. Jerzy Miszniewski will deliver a lecture entitled "Laws governing state socialist property in Poland." Admittance to all lectures is free. Trybuna Ludu #121 May 3
(26 lines) Verbatim

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CONTRAFY TO PROVISIONS OF THE POTSDAM
 AGREEMENT ANGLO-AMERICANS ARE FORMING
 MILITARY UNITS IN WESTERN GERMANY. Foreign Despatch

Berlin (PAP). The Information Department of the German Democratic Republic has published facts, showing that the American and British occupation authorities continue to form military units in Western Germany, and to equip them with American arms, in contravention of the provisions of the Potsdam agreement.

A general staff has been formed, headed by Guderian, Halder and other Hitlerite generals. They are raising a German mercenary army, designed to serve the aggressive plans of American imperialists.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France, scheduled for May 1950, is to discuss the proposed incorporation of the German mercenary troops into the so-called "European Armed Forces", an instrument of American imperialism within the aggressive Atlantic pact.

A force consisting of German military formations and of formations composed of foreigners, jointly aggregating to 107,000 soldiers and officers, has already been established in the British zone. The German police force in that zone adds up to approximately 42,000 persons; the frontier guard consists of 11,000 persons and the railway police - of 6,000 men.

In the American zone, the police force together with various auxiliary formations, such as the industrial, customs and frontier guards, totals 242,000 persons.

In the French zone, police and auxiliary formations number about 25,000 persons.

In the western sectors of Berlin, the numbers of so-called "shock police" and "black guard" (industrial police) units exceed 16,000 persons. Thus, police units in Western Germany and in the western sectors of Berlin total up to approximately 450,000 persons. If to this we add various formations of a semi-military character, we shall obtain a total of half a million.

This Western-German army is chiefly composed of former soldiers and officers of the Hitlerite army. In addition, tens of thousand of Germans are serving in the so-called "Foreign Legion". All these military and semi-military formations are equipped with American-made arms.

Units of armored troops and artillery have also been organized. They are subordinated to the command of the Western-German "police units". For the ostensible purpose of developing air traffic with the United States and Great Britain, aircraft factories in Western Germany have been supplied with aeroplane parts, from which aeroplanes are to be assembled. British and American aeroplanes will be assembled at the Messerschmidt works in Augsburg, the "BMW" works in Munich and the "Dornier" works in the British zone.

It should be mentioned that, under the decisions of the Allied Control Commission, all the above-mentioned factories were to be dismantled. Zycie Warszawy # 121, May 3, 1950 (31 lines) Verbatim (Note: Excerpts from this despatch appeared in the Summary for May 3)

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AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AGAINST THE U.N. Foreign Despatch
New York (PAP)

The notorious warmonger, John Foster Dulles and the ex-President Herbert Hoover delivered speeches in which they criticised the U.N.

Prague (PAP)

The Telepress Washington correspondent reports that the United States Government, which emphasizes on every occasion that both the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact are compatible with the U.N. Charter, has now delegated its two principal advisers of the Republican Party to announce that, according to the opinion of the State Department, the U.N. Charter is a scrap of paper for the United States.

In the background of Dulles' and Hoover's declaration, Bidault's recent declaration advocating the establishment of the "Atlantic Peace Defense Council", assumes a special importance. In close agreement with, and on orders from the State Department, Bidault proposed to replace the U.N. by another organisation.

The Telepress correspondent cites three reasons which induced the American Government to admit publicly that it considers the U.N. Charter as a scrap of paper. These reasons are as follows: (1) increased economic depression in the United States, 2) increasing divergencies in the imperialist camp, 3) consolidation of the peace camp; this reason has a greater importance than the two preceding ones. In this situation, the United States are striving to "unite the entire West" under its control. Glos Wieikopolski #121, May 3, 1950 (51 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY'S "TOTAL" BLUNDERS Editorial

The news of the seizure of the Hainan island by the Chinese People's Army has greatly shocked the State Department's Adviser, John Foster Dulles. In his radio broadcast Dulles expressed the opinion that the liberation of this island should prompt the United States to "undertake activities, which would prevent the communists from seizing Formosa, an even more important strategic point".

In addition, Dulles stated that "inactivity has turned the American Government into a quacking duck, exposed to criticism both at home and abroad". In this way he wants to camouflage the fact that it was not through inactivity, but precisely through activities of the type recommended by him, that American policy had sustained a series of defeats. Open American intervention in Formosa would bring the United States the same results as its intervention policy so far in China, namely: new material losses, loss of prestige, and another disgrace.

Thus, the State Department's Adviser does not show more common sense than his Minister. One can, however, trace some sense in Dulles' words. He is simply concerned with provocation, with inflaming conflicts wherever possible, and stirring up war hysteria.

This is also the meaning of special congratulations offered by President Truman to former President Hoover in connection with

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his speech, in which Hoover demanded, among other things, the expulsion of the Soviet Union, and of people's democracies from the United Nations. It soon became apparent that Truman had, mildly speaking, committed a blunder. The White House spokesman, therefore, hurried to state that Truman's congratulations did not concern the question of expulsion from the United Nations. Nevertheless, Truman's instinctive gesture was quite significant.

It is possible that for the time being the American Government prefers other methods for disrupting the United Nations, with the help of Kuo-Min-Tang bankrupts. This was admitted by the semi-official Paris "Monde", which wrote:

"Logic would demand that the government, which is actually in power in China, should replace the Kuo-Min-Tang delegation, which does not represent the Chinese nation; however, it is not always logic that decides in such cases".

As a matter of fact, the course of history will not be altered by Dulles' ideas; Hoover's words, or Truman's messages. The logic of history has triumphed in China. And this is a sufficiently convincing argument even for... "quacking ducks".
Trybuna Ludu May 3rd #121 (71 lines) Verbatim

WHOM DOES THE STATE DEPARTMENT DEFEND? Article
(From special correspondent of the Press-Information Agency for "Dziennik Baltycki")
Prague, April.

The trial of Elsner and Kacerovska, Czech citizens, charged with espionage on behalf of a foreign power, has taken place in Prague. The defendants were, until recently, employed by the U.S. Embassy in Prague, and the sentence on them provoked a strange outburst of rage on the part of Anglo-Saxon propagandists. The matter, however, did not end with insane screams of the "Voices of America". For, the U.S. Embassy in Prague addressed a Note to the Czechoslovak Government concerning the "innocent victims" - Elsner, and Kacerovska.

In view of these actions of "democracy defenders" from over the ocean, it is worthwhile recalling who Elsner, and Kacerovska are, and reflecting as to whom the State Department's Note defends.

During the time of the hitlerite "protectorate", Elsner distinguished himself as a prominent translator of national socialism's ideological works into the Czech language. He is the author of many booklets, and articles praising Adolf Hitler sky-high. Kacerovks distinguished herself as the collaborator, and secretary of Godfrey Liase, a "Times" correspondent, expelled from Czechoslovakia some time ago for reporting international lies.

But, if one defends Ilse Koch, why not defend the translator of Goebbels' and Rosenberg's works? The Americans are consistent, and do not mix hitlerite propaganda with the forbidden Marxist literature... It is for such services that Elsner found employment in the U.S. Embassy's Press Section in Prague, after the war. Here he met his own kind in the person of the Attaché Joe Kollarek, his expert chief, and a well-known individual, with a distinguished career in the Hearst Press, which had expressed such joy at the Munich, agreement and Czechoslovakia's occupation by the Hitlerites.

Joe Kollarek, Hearst's editor, and pupil, Eisner, author of Hitlerite propaganda books, a distinguished translator, and Goebbels' pupil, and Kacerovska, a slanderer of her own country, formed a trio, which had been active in Prague for several years, and published a Czech bulletin of the American Information Service. The trio supplied "good", or "bad", but always "false" information to the notorious broadcasting station. At first, only those longing for "true" information in Prague were supplied with it, but since February 1948, when their numbers began to decrease rapidly the information Service tried to spread this "enlightenment"....

We sometimes read this Czech Bulletin of the U.S. Information Section. Journalists from people's democratic countries were at a loss to understand how those American "press specialists" prepared their news? What material did they give to Czech newspaper? "There is not a word about the United States in those bulletins" we used to say to each other. Some of us said: "Well, naturally, there must be some ignorant people in the editorial office". However, it transpired that those who were so ignorant in their journalistic work, showed great talent for and a wide interest in the problems of espionage.

The trial has revealed that Kollarek's Office was primarily an espionage center, equipped with a short wave transmitter. Although Kollarek, Eisner and Kacerovska issued an information bulletin of its kind, the basic interest of this trio was in other matters. For instance, they were interested in the problem of how many aeroplanes could be located on various airfields, and in similar things.

"The Voice of America" is shedding crocodile tears over the injustice inflicted upon Eisner and Kacerovska. But their lamentations are futile. The defenders from over the ocean, should at last understand that there is no room for traitors to the nation, and for spies in present Czechoslovakia.
Dziennik Baltycki April 29 #117 (81 lines) Verbatim

TO DUMBARTON BY LIMOJSINE! Article

The British Labor Party has achieved a brilliant success. On April 26 the Reuter Agency reported that in the by-election in Dumbarton (Scotland), the Labor candidate won a "crushing" victory with a majority of...293(!) votes, and as result of this the Labor Party majority in the House of Commons will be henceforth.. not five but six MPs! Tremble, Ye Conservatives!

Alas, two days later the same agency gave a signal: "At ease!... Conservatives, you need not tremble! There was no success! It has only seemed so and... just because of that a new election was convoked in Dumbarton!

But why?!

Because the laborites, craving too much for victory, were bringing voters by limousines to the polling stations! By limousines... which is forbidden by the British electoral law. What a pity! After all in such a "democratic" system as that of the British, the political parties must differ in something. If not in their program then at least in efficiency in recruiting partisans! The party which possesses more means of locomotion might therefore win the election. and as it is, there is almost an equilibrium. What is a majority of five MPs? It is not the same as a preponderance of... six persons. It may be unimportant, but Minister Bevin, who, as the press reports with increasing frequency, is in poor health, might cease to worry and tremble about the Labor MP's attendance in Parliament, and stay at

ANNEX

MARSHALL PLAN'S DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS

The Marshall Plan is a constant topic of discussions and speculations in Western Europe and the United States....

....American congressmen demand drastic cuts in the "aid", granted to eighteen wards, by at least 25 to 30 percent for the coming fiscal year....

The end of February will see the beginning of a pitched battle for the size and form of further American aid under the Marshall Plan.....

U.S. Congress debates will be based on reports submitted by the ECA (Economic Cooperation Administration) and by the so-called Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)....

In spite of inflated optimism, the deductions and conclusions of this report sound dreary enough....

The participants in the Marshall plan expect to achieve further economic development during the next two years, but "at a slower rate than during the first two years of ECA's operations".

Curtailement of production as a result of the policy, pursued by American monopolies, seeking to turn Western Europe into undisguised sales markets for goods "made in U.S.A", has been fully achieved....

Marshall-aid countries are obliged to do everything within their power in order to increase their exports to the United States to at least 75 percent of their imports from that country. At the present moment, these exports add up to 25 percent, and even a further maintenance of this ratio is uncertain....

While in the course of last year, American export has greatly increased, import from Europe has dwindled to a considerable extent....

Inflationary tendencies are a disease afflicting the majority of OEEC countries. Under these circumstances, the establishment of a free foreign exchange market - as Hoffman would like to do - would even further aggravate the situation by giving rise to increased financial speculation.....

\$3,217,000,000. have been appropriated, for expenditure up to 1951, for accumulation of strategic material....

The expansion of raw material bases will chiefly benefit the United States, which will have no further difficulty in convincing their owners of the "strategic" character of these raw materials.

Western Europe's "integration" is immediate aim of ECA's head and a battle cry of his policy....

The Paris conference brought no conspicuous results in this field....

We can easily understand Hoffman's statement, delivered after the conference, to the effect that "he did not consider the steps taken in Europe for the liberalization of trade, adequate...."

The dollar deficit by June 1952, i.e. on the expiration of the Marshall plan, is, according to most estimates, expected to add up to \$3,000,000,000. These, however, are random estimates, and Hoffman is right in saying that "this figure is as good as any other"....

The visit paid by Bluecher, Vice-Chancellor of the Bonn "Government", to Washington and New York, was designed to convince Americans of the desirability of strengthening "dollar policy" with regard to Western Germany.

It is general knowledge that keeping profits, reaped by monopolies, at their old level, or raising these profits, is regarded, in the United States, as "favorable market conditions", irrespective of a simultaneously progressing impoverishment of the American working class.... In the same process, American monopolies are liquidating competition on the part of Marshallized countries in South-American, African and Asiatic countries....

It is generally known that the purchasing power of the U.S.A. has dwindled to an unprecedented low postwar level. The growth of unemployment (approximately fifteen million people out of work or partially employed) automatically reduces the possibilities for selling goods and contributes greatly to the clogging of warehouses and stores with merchandize. In these circumstances, it is very doubtful whether the American government will agree to a revision of customs tariffs....

As hopes for gaining wide access to the American market are dwindling, industrialized Marshall countries are beginning to look about for other opportunities....

Americans, however, are watching very closely in order to prevent all animation of inter-European trade....

Marshallized countries experience extreme difficulty in competing on extra-European markets, owing to the fact that the U.S.A. while publicly proclaiming principles of extremely liberal commercial policy, insures the sale of its merchandize by bilateral agreements and, whenever necessary by setting dumping prices....

The problem of inter-European and even extra-European emigrant labor has been discussed these many months....

Remedying unemployment by migration is of very problematical value. Reduction of unemployment by emigration of labor from one country may easily cause growth of unemployment in the country of their arrival.....

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American enthusiasm for the Marshall plan has already died away, and Western Europe, too, is officially beginning to manifest increasing reserve or, strictly speaking, determined hostility.

Americans are, actually, more interested in "Truman's point four" while Western-European countries are more interested in finding a way to restore trade with Eastern Europe and with the people's republics of the Asiatic continent. Under these circumstances, even the most optimistically inclined do not deem it possible to augur further success, after OEEC's report, to the entire Marshall plan conception, which is revealing itself to the whole world with increasing clarity in its true aspect, namely: as a device contrived by big imperialist American "business" and directed against Europe's toiling masses and against world peace.

Zycie Gospodarcze (biweekly) No.5 for 1950 (March 1 to 15)
(Economic Life)
Excerpts (4 pages)



STAT

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Saturday, May 6, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

DOMESTIC

SECTION A

Domestic Despatch

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS AT POZNAN FAIR.

The foreign journalists now visiting the Poznan Fair are:
Houchang Varzandeh from Iran, Rupert Lockwood from Australia and
the following representatives of the German press: Rita Seidler
("Neue Volkszeitung"), Albert Lang ("Freies Volk"), Hans Preiss
("Hamburger Volkszeitung"), Rudi Scholtz ("Tägliche Rundschau")
and G. Nobel ("Neues Deutschland").
Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others. April 6, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

Domestic Despatch

CEREMONIES IN WARSAW ON SOVIET PRESS DAY.

A ceremony, attended by all workers, was held in the Lightning
Equipment Production Establishment, in connection with Soviet
Press Day, marking the thirty eighth anniversary of the establishmen
of the paper "Pravda", the militant organ of the Lenin-Stalin
Party. An address on the creation, development and incessant
struggle of the paper "Pravda", in the forefront of the world's
worker movement, was delivered by comrade editor Andrzej Weber,
of the "Trybuna Ludu".

The second half of the ceremony was filled by the leading
proletarian poet, Wladyslaw Broniewski, Excerpts from a "poem
about Stalin" were given special applause by the workers of the
Lightning Equipment Production Establishment.

Similar ceremonies were held on this day in many other
establishments in Warsaw.
Trybuna Ludu # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (26 lines) Verbatim

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WORKER AND PEASANT
CORRESPONDENTS BEGINS IN WARSAW TO-DAY.

Domestic Despatch

To-day, May 6th, the first National Convention of Worker and
Peasant correspondents begins in Warsaw in the National Theater.
Several hundred correspondents, distinguished for their activity,
will attend the convention.

The following representatives of the foreign communist and
worker press will, among other persons, attend the convention:-
Editor L.S. Parancov, member of the Editorial Board and Head of the
Section dealing with people's democracies in the newspaper "Pravda";
P. Courtade, Editor of "Humanite", the central organ of the French
Communist Party; K. Maron, Editor of "Neues Deutschland", the
central organ of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED);

T. Selmaru, Editor of "Scantea", the central organ of the Roumanian Worker Party; G. Mate, Editor of "Szabad Nep", the central organ of the Hungarian Worker Party; C. Halacheff, representative of "Rabotnichesko Delo", the central organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party; L. Barca, Editor of "Unita", the central organ of the Italian Communist Party; S. Johansson, Editor of "Ny Dag", the central organ of the Swedish Communist Party; A. Christiansen, Editor of "Friheten", the central organ of the Norwegian Communist Party; T. Holst, Editor of "Land og Folk", the central organ of the Danish Communist Party and L. Nieminen, Editor of "Tyokansan Sanomat", the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party.
Zycie Warszawy # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (37 lines) Verbatim

10,500,000 RESIDENTS OF POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES TOOK PART IN THIS YEAR'S MAY FIRST CELEBRATIONS.

Domestic Despatch

The May First celebrations had an imposing character this year. 10,500,000 persons, including 3,500,000 peasants, an unprecedented number of people, took part in the celebrations. The principal slogans were appeals for further consolidation of the Polish people in the fight for peace and for implementation of the six-year plan.

More than 900,000 poor and middleclass peasants participated in celebrations in towns, and approximately 115,000 urban workers took part in celebrations in villages. This fact illustrates the strengthening worker-peasant alliance. In this year's May First demonstrations, many women (approximately 3,000,000) and juveniles (approximately 3,500,000) took part. The parading detachments of the Reborn Polish Army were decorated with flowers by the population.

On May First, the day of international worker solidarity in the fight for peace and socialism, a collection for the Peace Defence Fund was taken up. In a single day more than 100,000,000 zlotys were collected. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the May First Feast has not only given the country increased production, but also gave the worker class many social, health and cultural-educational benefits.

Zycie Warszawy # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (106 lines) Excerpts

SESSION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Domestic Despatch

At a session held on May 5th, the Council of Ministers honoured the memory of the late Minister Wincenty Rzymowski by a minute's silence.

The Council of Ministers approved several draft laws, which are to be submitted to the Sejm, including draft laws concerning the organization of high schools for artistic training, and the formation of a Museum of Industry and Technology. The Council of Ministers also recognized the "Society for Popular Education" as a society of higher utility. The object of this Society is to popularize the achievements of science, technology, and culture, to propagate book reading and to provide nation-wide organizations with popular scientific publications, dealing with all branches of science.

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The Council of Ministers also decided to assign funds from the State Treasury, to cover the cost of erecting a monument on the grave of Karol Bogdanowicz, a prominent geologist and explorer of our natural resources.

Trybuna Ludu # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (28 lines) Verbatim

NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH. Domestic Despatch

The President of the Republic, on the suggestion of the President of the Council of Ministers, has nominated Faustyn Ladosz as Under-secretary of State in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph.

Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 Verbatim

COMMUNIQUE BY WARSAW LEGATION OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Domestic Despatch

In connection with the fifth anniversary of Hungary's liberation a General Amnesty Law, decreed by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has come into force. The amnesty also applies to Hungarian citizens abroad who, on orders or under influence of false fascist propaganda or for other reasons, formed mistaken opinions on the situation at the time and left Hungarian territory. This amnesty does not apply to persons who occupied leading positions in the fascist regime, committed major war crimes or were deprived of Hungarian citizenship by a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Persons benefiting from the Amnesty Law will not be subject to criminal proceedings if they return to Hungary by October 4th, 1950.

All information concerning the amnesty and organization of repatriation to Hungary in connection therewith will be furnished by the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic, 3 Aleja Roz, Warsaw, on week-days between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. and during May also on Sundays and holidays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Trybuna Ludu # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (42 lines) Verbatim

TREMENDOUS ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCES DURING: "EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS WEEK" Domestic Despatch

Enormous crowds of people are visiting the exhibition, buying books, looking at the films, listening to lectures, meeting scientists, writers and artists, studying and teaching other people. This is a feature of the first days of "Education, Book and Press Week"!

Silesian miners greatly appreciate the sale of books in mines and factories. In the "Pokoj" Smelting Plant the contents of book kiosks had to be replaced several times in one day as all books were rapidly sold out.

Discussions and lectures are taking place in recreation centers. Trybuna Ludu #124, May 6, 1950 and others (69 lines) Excerpts

FRANCE WARMS WARMONGERS.

PROFESSOR PIERRE COT'S LECTURE IN WARSAW.

Domestic Despatch

At a lecture delivered in Warsaw, Professor Pierre Cot, former French Minister of Aviation, said that: "By preventing the unloading of American arms in French ports, the French worker class has manifested its indomitable will to fight for peace. In this way, the peace forces in France warn warmongers that they should not count on converting this country into a base for aggressive war against the Soviet Union and people's democracies".

The speaker described the political and economic subjugation of France, as the result of its participation in the Marshall Plan and in the Atlantic Pact. He added that realization of this state of affairs is already beginning to convince the French middle class and petty bourgeoisie that France's interests require close cooperation with the Soviet Union and people's democracies.

After prolonged applause, Ostap Dluski, Head of the Foreign Section in the Central PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Committee, conveyed fraternal greetings to the French nation, whose heroic struggle is an important contribution to consolidation of universal peace.

Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others, May 6, 1950 (34 lines) Verbatim

PARTICIPANTS IN WARSAW-PRAGUE BICYCLE RACE
DEMONSTRATE FOR PEACE.

Domestic Despatch

The cyclists participating in the Peace Race sent a letter to the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Peace Defenders in Paris. The letter, which was signed by all participants in the race, amidst spontaneous enthusiasm, reads as follows:

"We, worker-sportsmen, representing 11 countries in the Third International Cycle Race from Warsaw to Prague, organized by the Editors of "Trybuna Ludu" and "Hude Pravo", send hearty greetings to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

"The course of our race runs through towns and villages which were almost completely devastated during the second world war. Owing to the efforts of the working masses in Poland and Czechoslovakia and due to the assistance of the leading defender of world peace, the Soviet Union, these cities are again thriving with creative toil and joyous, peaceful life. We shall not permit criminal and degenerated warmongers to change these or any other cities into smoking cinders and ruins. Warmongers must be bridled".

Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others, May 6, 1950 (31 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

ADENAUER ORGANIZES POLITICAL POLICE.

Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). On orders from the American authorities, the Adenauer "Government" is organizing a political police force. In connection with this problem, Adenauer had a conference with a representative of the American Intelligence Service in mid-March. Many well known ex-representatives of the Nazi army took part in the conference.

Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others, May 6, 1950 (10 lines) Verbatim

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AMERICAN AIRPLANE WITH MILITARY
CREW VIOLATED ISRAELI STATE TERRITORY Foreign Despatch
Tel Aviv (PAP)

It was officially announced that on the morning of May 2 a plane "belonging to the UN", violating aviation regulations, left the authorized air corridor and flew over a prohibited zone. An Israeli warplane demanded that the above plane land. Ignoring the signals, the plane continued its flight. After the Israeli plane opened fire, as a warning, the aircraft landed in the Lydda airport. All four members of the crew are airmen of the American Air Force. The Israeli authorities intended to search the plane, but this was categorically opposed by the airmen, who threatened to make a protest to the Security Council. The Chief of U.N. observers in Palestine, General Hiley, stated in his report to the U.N. that the plane, which was forced to land, does not belong to the Observers' Staff but to the Council of the so-called International Economic Commission for investigation of the situation in countries of the Near and Middle East. The Commission is under the complete control of great American banks, which have their representatives in the Commission in the character of members and experts.
Zycie Warszawy No. 124, May 6, 1950 and others (32 lines) Verbatim

ANDERS' SOLDIERS REDUCED TO SLAVERY
Athens, March 4th (TASS) Foreign Despatch

It is being said in Athens that a Mission of the former Polish emigre government, still functioning in Lebanon, has sold 300 Poles, from among soldiers of the former Anders Army living in Lebanon, to Belgian capitalists. Under the command of an Anders' Army captain, the Poles were sent to Belgium on board the Greek vessel "Jonia". In Belgium they will be used for hard work in mines.
"olnosc May 6th, 1950 #100 only (10 lines) Verbatim

PROVOCATIVE DECREE IN WESTERN BERLIN
Berlin, PAP Foreign Despatch

The commandants of the three western sectors of Berlin have issued a decree on the basis of which "undesirable persons" will be deported from western Berlin. In practice, the decree makes it possible to deport every German or foreigner from western Berlin whom the representatives of the western occupation powers do not like, from the political point of view. 11 lines - verbatim
Rzeczpospolita #124 May 6 and others

CONCERT OF POLISH ARTISTS IN LENINGRAD

The first concert of Polish artists, who arrived in the Soviet Union for the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish treaty, took place in Leningrad. The following Polish artists took part in the concert: Stanislaw Szpinalski, Professor at the Poznan School of Music and price-winner in the Chopin Contest; Stanislaw Roy, member of the Warsaw Opera; Tadeusz Wronski, violinist, and Professor Jerzy Lefeld, pianist.
Trybuna Ludu #124, May 6, 1950 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

TERMINATION OF REPATRIATION OF GERMAN
WAR PRISONERS FROM THE SOVIET UNION Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

The Tass Agency published the following communique: The Tass Agency has been authorized to announce that the last group of German war prisoners, numbering 17,530 persons, has been repatriated to Germany. The repatriation of German war prisoners from the Soviet Union to Germany has thus been entirely completed. Since the capitulation of Germany, a total of 1,939,063 war prisoners, including 53,103 German war prisoners who, in the period from 1947 to 1949 were discovered among prisoners of other nationalities, have been repatriated to Germany from the Soviet Union.

Of the total number of German war prisoners, 9,717 persons, sentenced for war crimes, and 3,815 persons, who are accused of war crimes, still remain in the Soviet Union. The repatriation of fourteen persons has been temporarily suspended, due to their illness. After their recovery, they will be repatriated.
Rzeczpospolita No. 124, May 6, 1950 and others (28 lines) Verbatim

ROTTERDAM DOCKERS REFUSED TO UNLOAD SHIP CARRYING
AMERICAN ARMS. The Hague, PAP Foreign Despatch

A ship carrying American war materiel entered Rotterdam on May 4. Before the ship's arrival, the port was cordoned off by strong police detachments to prevent the population from demonstrating. Nevertheless, hundreds of port workers broke through the police cordon. They protested categorically against war preparations and stated that they would not permit unloading of American arms. Clashes took place between the police and the workers. Stevedores, engaged for the unloading of the ship, refused to work and left the port, where a strike was proclaimed.
Rzeczpospolita #124 May 6 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

50,000 SOCIALIZED RETAIL SHOPS
ARE ALREADY OPERATING IN POLAND Domestic Despatch

Dr. Dietrich, the Minister of Domestic Trade and Bajer, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade have addressed delegates of the Commercial and Office Workers' Trade Union, attending their third National Convention.

Minister Dietrich said, inter alia:

"The domestic trade sector is operating in an atmosphere of acute class struggle. Its positions are being continuously attacked by speculators and hostile elements. We must, therefore, combat most energetically all weak points and deficiencies in the commercial network, which are still apparent in many of its branches, such as: loose discipline, inefficiency, bureaucracy, insufficient concern for market needs, extreme carelessness and, in isolated cases, even contacts with centers of speculation and corruption. We must fight against all these shortcomings!"
Zyde Warszawy May 6th #124 and others (54 lines) Excerpts

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SUPPLY OF MEAT EXCEEDED THE DEMAND. Domestic Despatch
 DECLARATION BY DR. DIETRICH, MINISTER OF DOMESTIC
 TRADE.

Transactions in slaughter animals, supply of meat and meat products, distribution of meat, sausages and lard have been completely regulated and the former shortage of meat has disappeared. All restrictions in distribution of meat and fats have been abolished. The above is a result of achievements in the stock breeding ("H") campaign. There is a great supply of livestock to the market. The Ministry of Domestic Trade is gradually applying the principles of planned purchase of pigs.

In connection with this, Minister T. Dietrich gave an interview to a PAP representative concerning the present situation on the meat market. He said, that, in the period from the Autumn of 1948 to the Autumn of 1949, we experienced great difficulties on the meat market. This was due to a substantial increase in urban population, caused by transformation of the economic system and by rapid development of industry, while the development rate of agricultural production was too slow by comparison. This does not mean that stockbreeding has not been developing since 1945. Meat production has increased threefold in the period from 1945 to 1948, and this would have been impossible under conditions of capitalist economy.

Zycie Warszawy # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (223 lines) Excerpts

90% OF PLANNED FOREST AREA PLANTED. Domestic Despatch

The spring forest planting campaign is nearing its end. By the end of April, 90% of the area, planned for afforestation, had been planted. Except for the mountainous regions, in which work started two weeks behind schedule, due to weather conditions, the plan has been completed and, in some provinces, such as, for instance, Gdansk, it has even been exceeded.

The high efficiency exhibited in this year's afforestation campaign was rendered possible by the introduction of exemplary labour organization and competition among forest workers, by mechanisation of labour and, primarily, owing to the May First Feast.

Zycie Warszawy # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

BOOK AND PRESS FAIR THROUGHOUT WARSAW Domestic Despatch

On Sunday, May 7 a great Book and Press Fair will be organized in the streets of Warsaw. The principal kiosks will be established in Mariensztat, Castle Square; Stalin Avenue, in the sector from Piekna St. to Crossroads Square, General Swierczewski Avenue, near the East-West Cinema and in Podskarbinska Place. Many other kiosks will be put up in many Warsaw streets.

Sections of the Fair will be put up in Targowek, Wilson Square, Narutowicz Square, Dreszer Park and in Annopol.

Publishers have prepared a large variety of books, which will be sold at the Fair: Marxism-Leninism classics, works on popular science and belle lettres and books for children and juveniles. Trybuna Ludu #124, May 6, 1950 and others (83 lines) Excerpts

3.

NEW FACILITIES AND SERVICES WILL BRING COOPERATIVE
MOVEMENT NEARER TO WORKING MASSES.

Domestic Despatch

The consumer cooperatives are developing an ever increasing number of trade and production centers. During the period from January 1, 1949 to April 1, 1950 the number of shops increased from 8,082 to 13,767.

The economic development of the consumer cooperatives, however is not followed by organisational development nor growing membership. During last year's recruiting campaign, 400,000 new members were enrolled. Then a period of stagnation followed and now figures representing membership are even expected to fall slightly. These shortcomings will be liquidated. Economic activities are an important point in the cooperative movement but activation of self-government and recruitment of new members (1,000,000 by the end of this year), as well as closer cooperation with mass organisations, such as the Trade Unions, the Women's League and youth organisations, are also of foremost significance.

All these matters will be discussed at the national conference of the Association of Consumer cooperatives in Poznan, scheduled for May 6. The conference will establish new forms of priority for members in enjoying full services and conveniences offered by cooperatives.

In order to facilitate housekeeping for working women, shops selling ground meat, peeled vegetables, etc., are being planned. Shops of this kind are already operating in Krakow and Lodz. Zycie Warszawy # 124 and others. May 6, 1950 (41 lines) Verbatim

INTERNATIONAL POZAN FAIR SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN TRADE
AMONG PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES.

Domestic Despatch

Individual exhibitors from People's Democracies are organizing conferences with representatives of the authorities, economic institutions and the press, on the grounds of the International Pozan Fair. The Commercial Counsellor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Poland, Kamil Kittlich has described the development of trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland. In 1948, Poland, except for the Soviet Union, was the biggest importer of Czechoslovak goods. On the other hand, Poland occupied fifth place among Czechoslovakia's suppliers. In 1949, Poland became the second biggest supplier of goods to Czechoslovakia after the Soviet Union. In 1950 an increase of 25% in mutual trade is envisaged. The annual participation of Czechoslovakia in the International Pozan Fair is enhancing trade between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The same applies to Poland's participation in the Czechoslovak fair in Prague. The Undersecretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Dezso Lantos, emphasises that the economy of the Hungarian People's Republic is making a start this year in a five-year plan. Thanks to the help of the USSR and all friendly People's Democracies the Hungarian People's Republic is now appearing in foreign markets with its products. At a conference in the pavilion of the German Democratic Republic, the Commercial Counselor of the Diplomatic Mission in Warsaw, Ernst Erben, declared that the working masses of the German Democratic Republic are joining in the struggle to stabilise world peace, conducted by the international camp of peace and progress, led by the Soviet Union. Trybuna Ludu #124 May 6 and others

Verbatim

SECTION B

AMERICAN "DEMOCRACY"

Professor G.S. Goorvich: "American democracy in the light of reality", published by "Książka i Wiedza", Warsaw 1949, 90 pages, price 100 zlotys.

The above work, written by the Soviet scholar G.S. Goorvich, has been published as part of the "Library of the Democratic Lawyers' Association". In the introduction, the author quotes the late U.S. President Wilson's opinion that "the combined American capitalists and industrialists are the masters of the United States". The author then goes on to prove that this opinion is consistent with truth.

The author devotes particular attention to the problem as to who is the actual wielder of power in capitalist America, exposes the undemocratic nature of U.S.A. elections, reveals the corrupt practices of bourgeois organisations and the "legal" discrimination against the negro population. The author's Marxist approach helps him to demonstrate that the American capitalists' purpose is to "bridle and subdue the voting masses, and thus to achieve such election results as necessary both for trust and bank owners, and for a state based on exploitation and force.
Zycie Warszawy No. 121 May 3, 1950 Excerpt (49 lines)

SEVERE PRISON SENTENCES FOR THIEVES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Domestic Despatch

The Public Prosecution officials are pursuing economic wrongdoers, and especially embezzlers and speculators. The Courts pass severe prison sentences on thieves of public property.

The Appeal Court in Wroclaw passed a sentence of six years imprisonment on Aleksander Czurapski, owner of a licensed scrap metal store in Swidnica, for destroying and using as scrap metal, machines and installations of the temporarily idle brick factory in Swidnica, constituting the property of the State.

Stefan Piotrowski, manager of the Agricultural Articles Trading Bureau in Paslek, systematically embezzled money, issuing fictitious purchase bills. On the whole, Piotrowski embezzled 1,100,000 zlotys.

The Appeal Court in Olsztyn sentenced Piotrowski to fifteen years of imprisonment.

The District Court in Brzeg sentenced at summary proceedings Jozef Przybojewski, a tax adviser in the Municipal Council of Domaniow to six years of imprisonment for appropriation of 436,000 zlotys collected from the township inhabitants.

Jan Zaucha, a tax collector in Gumniska township in Tarnowskie province appropriated the money collected as taxes from the peasants, instead of placing it in the township treasury. In the course of a few months, Zaucha embezzled 463,776 zlotys. The District Court in Tarnow sentenced Zaucha to five years imprisonment. (44 lines) Wola Ludu #122 May 4, 1950 Verbatim

LIVING STANDARD OF BRITISH WORKING
MASSES DECREASING. Article

The Moscow newspaper "Trud" of April 8 presents the situation of the British working masses in the light of foreign press reports. According to the opinion of the "Daily Worker" the average working person is not able to buy the whole food ration to which he is entitled, because of the increase of prices and the decreased purchasing power of wages. The price of knitwear, for instance, has gone up from 15% to 50%. The "Evening Standard" states that in December 1949 food prices were 65% higher than before the war. With regard to the purchasing power of the pound it has decreased by 3s. 9d. since 1945. The "New Statesman and Nation" asserts that according to modest calculations, the living cost in London amounts to £ 6.5.0 weekly; adding the cost of clothes, medicine, etc., the weekly wages of a worker should be £ 9 to £ 11. Many workers hardly earn £ 5. 9s. 6 and some even £ 4. 6. 0. Discontent among the broad working masses is continually increasing as manifested by the recent strikes.

Gazeta "Randlowa" #34 April 3 Verbatim (31 lines)

MILLIONS OF SIGNATURES UNDER THE APPEAL
FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE Foreign Despatch
Geneva. (PAP)

It is reported from Paris that the campaign for collecting signatures under the Stockholm appeal is extending in France. In the Renault Factory twelve thousand copies of the appeal have been distributed among workers who have protested against the dismissal of Professor Joliot-Curie, from the post of High Commissioner for matters of atomic energy. The workers demanded a ban on the atom bomb.

In Paris, in the Department of Charente Maritime and in Bordeaux, a meeting of army recruits, devoted to the Stockholm appeal, and to the collection of signatures took place. Two soldiers of the Eighth Regiment in Poitiers collected many signatures of their colleagues.

The Teachers and Railway Workers Union have expressed their solidarity with the Stockholm appeal.

Berlin (PAP)

A campaign for collection of signatures under the Stockholm appeal was begun in the German Democratic Republic on May 1. In the Sachsen Anhalt Province the appeal was signed by more than two million persons by May 2. In Saxony, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, the population has expressed its will to fight for peace throughout the world. Regional Peace Defenders Committees were established in Berlin. Tens of thousands of signatures were collected in the North-Rhineland-Westphalia Province, in Hamburg and Nuremberg.

On April 20th a collection of signatures for the Stockholm appeal began in West Germany. In many factories all workers have signed the appeal.

Sofia (PAP) More than two million Bulgarians have signed the appeal by now.

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Budapest (PAP)

So far, 6,806,130 Hungarians have signed the Stockholm appeal for banning atomic weapons.

Helsinki (PAP)

An increasing number of the Finnish population is signing the appeal. Among other organisations, leaders of the Finland-Soviet Union Society have expressed their will for the consolidation of friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Great Britain

London (PAP) Peace Defenders Committees in the County of Kent organized a meeting at which a resolution was passed asking the British Government to take immediate steps for an international agreement, concerning the utilisation of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. A declaration by representatives of Churches, groups of railway workers and of teachers was read, expressing their will to support the campaign for peace. According to the "Daily Worker", the Committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union in Melton Mowbray, passed an unanimous resolution demanding a ban on the atomic bomb.

The United States.

New York (PAP) Delegates of thirteen trade unions, belonging to CIO, AFL and Independent Trade Unions in the New York region, began a campaign for collecting signatures under petitions, demanding a ban on atomic weapons. The Defense of peace was discussed at a convention of scientists, artists and independent professional workers. The assembly condemned the present anti-democratic policy of the U.S. Government, which infringes civic rights. The principal speaker was Thomas Mann, who expressed his contempt for the attempts of American reactionaries, who consider the fight for peace a "subversive" activity. Professor Shapley of Harvard sharply criticised the inquisitorial work of the Commission for investigation of "un-American activities", directed against the fighters for peace and democracy. Einstein, Joliot-Curie, Boyd-Cr. and many other prominent persons have sent their greetings to the convention, and emphasized the necessity of an intensified fight for peace.

Reports from Delhi, Peking and Tokio announce a lively campaign in defense of peace, conducted in Bombay, Japan and Northern Korea. Rzeczpospolita No.122 May 4, 1950
(245 lines) Excerpts

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN

POLISH AND GERMAN METAL WORKERS Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of the May First Holiday, Polish metal workers have sent their greetings to metal workers in the German Democratic Republic and have received a cordial letter from the Council of the Metal Workers Trade Union in Leipzig. The letter says in part: "On behalf of our fifty thousand members, we assure you that the Odra and Nysa frontier constitutes a frontier of friendship and peace to us. We swear to intensify our fight against warmongers."
Trybuna Ludu #122 May 4, 1950 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

ASSERTIVENESS Article

The captain of the Norwegian "Stavangerfjord" operating between Oslo and New York was ordered to dismiss four stewards. The order came from... The American "Embassy in Oslo! Overwhelmed with surprise the captain rang up the "Embassy, and asked for the reasons.

The answer he received was: "The American Embassy does not consider it necessary to reveal the reasons!"

Norwegian seamen do not consider such an explanation sufficient. The same refers to the Norwegian population which is indignant at this dictator-like move. The crew of the "Stavangerfjord" held a special meeting, protesting sharply against the attitude of the U.S. Embassy, and in a special document sent to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, demanded explanations.

The explanation is simple. The heads of Marshall's "Urbarmenschen" are completely turned. And that's all. But how will the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs explain this to the seamen? 4ycie Warszawy April 28 #116 Verbatim (36 lines)

I APPEAL TO YOU MR. JOHN B. PRIESTLEY Article

When I returned from Paris, after the end of the session of the Congress for Defence of Peace, I was asked by the Soviet people whether you participated in our activities. I did not know what excuse to give for your absence. When in Paris I was told that you refused to come to the Congress because of overwork, and a lack of confidence in the success of discussions of this kind. I am also tired, Mr. John B. Priestley - many things contributed to exhaust my strength: the recent war, which I described in the book carrying a charming foreword written by you, and this war which is now being prepared by people who only care for their own private interests... I can not of course guarantee that our appeal will stop the criminals, but I can assure you that if you fail to take steps against the ban on atomic weapons (sic!) and to place your signature under our appeal, you will not be forgiven by your readers in Moscow, London and New York.

I APPEAL TO YOU MR. ERSKINE CALDWELL

I by no means ask you to share my point of view on world events; I am not a youth and I understand that a writer can not be convinced by either open or private letters. He can only be convinced by life itself. I am concerned here with something else; I want you to condemn people contemplating the destruction of peaceful towns. If you still have memories of Moscow defending itself against the fascists, you can recollect Moscow. But this is not necessary. On the other hand it is your duty to think of the fate of American towns and American children. I think that you should sign this appeal".

So much was said by Ehrenburg to the Western writers. There are also enough men here, not necessarily writers, but men who are listened to by the community, and whose opinion of the Stockholm appeal is awaited by other people. There are such men whose voice is listened to by the whole country, and men who are heard by the town, village, factory or a small number of fellow citizens. It is necessary, even before the delegates of the

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Defence of Peace Committee come to our houses, for these men by public and private action to make their contribution to the cause of the defence of peace, by explaining the nature of the Stockholm appeal to their fellows. They must ensure that every single signature placed under the agreement, is given with full consciousness and deep conviction.

We have the right to expect this from men who are looked up to by the community. This can and should be done by Party and Trade Union activists, by leading workers, teachers and peasants who exercise authority. This can, and is already being done by priests in accordance with the spirit and letter of the agreement, signed between the Government and the State. For there is not a single honest man whose conscience would be unmoved by the words in the Stockholm agreement, and who would not recognise it as his own. Dziennik Polski 114 May 26, 1950 (200 lines) Excerpts

LEV OBORIN'S RECITAL IN LODZ Domestic Despatch

A great concert, with the participation of the famous Soviet pianist, Professor Lev Oborin, was given in Lodz on the occasion of the May the First Holiday.

The artist, greeted with stormy applause, played, with the accompaniment of the orchestra, Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B-flat.

The program of the symphonic concert included the overture of "Halka" and the "Poem on Stalin" by Khachaturian, performed by the orchestra, and the chorus of the State High and Secondary School of Music in Lodz. W. Ormucki was conducting. Trybuna Ludu #122 May 4, 1950 (17 lines) Verbatim

COMPLETION OF THE PLAN FOR RAW MATERIAL DECISIVE FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN. Domestic Despatch

The conference of sugar planters and sugar industry workers assembled in Wroclaw has outlined the tasks facing this industry in 1950.

The extension of 260,000 hectares planted with sugar-beet in 1949 to 264,000 hectares in 1950 is quite easy to attain.

In 1947, 1948 and 1949 the area under sugar-beet plantation was 209,000; 233,000 and 260,000 hectares successively, and the sugar produced was 496,000; 624,000 and 760,000 tons.

The contests for planters planned as a means for spreading rational sugar-beet plantation brought an increased yield per hectare, from 175 quintals in 1946 to about 200 quintals per hectare in 1949.

According to provisional counts the contests for sugar-beet plantation in the 1948/49 sugar production campaign brought an increase of 404,889 quintals amounting to 850,000,000 zls.

To achieve 830,000 tons of sugar in 1950 further efforts to increase the yield of sugar-beets per hectare will be necessary.

The campaign for combatting sugar-beet animal pests and diseases saved about 1,000,000,000 zls. in 1948.
Rzeczpospolita #121 May 3, Excerpt: (140 lines)

FIVE VOTES FOR MR ATTLEE Article

On Wednesday afternoon, April 26, the fate of the British Labor Government was being decided. During discussion of the budget the opposition raised objections to the Government proposal to increase the tax on petrol (gasoline), and to impose a tax on motorlorries. The Government demanded a vote of confidence. Both parties mobilised all available members for that decisive vote. Nine Liberal MPs voted together with the Conservative opposition against the Government. Finally the Government won by a "Majority" of five votes! Such circumstances create an increasingly embarrassing situation for the Government which cannot feel secure for a single moment. Next week a special conference between the representatives of the Labor Party, Trade Unions, Union of Cooperative Societies and of the Government will take place in order to discuss the present situation, and to decide whether to call a new general election in the near future, or to avoid that risk and to continue to struggle in the House of Commons where the Government majority consists of only a few votes.

The Government is anyhow in a very embarrassing situation. It is still unable to put an end to the strike, of several thousand London dockers which is paralysing the entire port traffic. The Government is trying to save the situation by using three thousand soldiers for the unloading of ships, but so far this is not giving any tangible results. It only causes increased bitterness amongst the dockers and a further incentive to continue the strike. In Dumbarton, a by-election was held in order to replace a deceased socialist MP. The Government candidate was elected but by a small majority of 294 votes, although there was no opposing communist candidate, whereas in the General Elections, in which a communist candidate was running, the Government candidate in Dumbarton won with a majority of more than six hundred votes. Such a result does not evidence an increase of the Labor Government's popularity. In summing up we may say that Mr. Attlee's chances for the future do not seem to be very rosy.

Lowo Powszeenne No. 116 April 29 (60 lines) Verbatim

LECTURE FOR JOURNALISTS Communiqué

At 7 P.M. on May 4th Editor Jozef Gutt will lecture on the subject of: "Dialectical and historical materialism". The lecture will take place in the Sejm smoking room and is one of the series of lectures organized by the Training and Lecture Committee attached to the Warsaw branch of the Journalists' Trade Union.

Admission only for members and trainees of the Journalists' Trade Union. Rzeczpospolita May 3rd, #121 (10 lines) Verbatim

CONCERT OF SOVIET ARTISTS IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

On the evening of May 3rd, a symphonic concert by famous Soviet artists, who recently arrived in Poland was given in the "Roma" Auditorium, amidst stormy applause. Trybuna Ludu #122
May 4 Verbatim

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MARSHALL PLAN WILL LEAD
NORWAY AND DENMARK TO THE
BRINK OF THE ABYSS.

Article

The leading circles of Denmark and Norway, as also the governments of all other Marshallized countries, celebrated, in April 1950, the second anniversary of the inception of the precious Marshall plan. On the occasion of this anniversary, official circles in both countries, as well as their venal press, staged a full-blown "campaign", extolling American aid.

But almost simultaneously with this flood of laudatory hymns in honor of the benefactors from beyond the ocean, data were published in Denmark and Norway, illustrating the economic situation and economic prospects in both those countries. These data prove irrefutably that participation in the Marshall plan has brought Danish and Norwegian national economy to the brink of an abyss, and has turned them into semi-colonial countries.

The Norwegian foreign trade balance shows a deficit of 1,200,000,000 kroner....

Budget figures also reveal a drop of revenue in a number of important branches of Norway's national economy....

At the same time, expenditure is growing as a result of military preparations....

The above facts, naturally, brought about a deterioration of the financial situation of the Norwegian working masses....

Not a whit less difficult is the situation in Marshallized Denmark....

There also, the material living conditions of the working masses is deteriorating.... In addition to these economic consequences of the Marshall Plan, we observe, in both countries, consequences of a political nature, viz. the loss of their national independence and their ensnarement - through the Marshall plan - into the adventurous policy of American imperialists....

All true patriots of both countries are combating the situation which has sprung up in Denmark and Norway during the two years of the Marshall plan's implementation. Steadily increasing numbers of the population are joining the movement of protest against subjection to America, and to the fight for withdrawal from the aggressive North-Atlantic pact. A successful development of this movement will emancipate Denmark and Norway from U.S. "Aid", forced upon these countries by the anti-people's policy of their governing circles.
Wola Ludu No. 121 May 3, 1950 Excerpts (141 lines)

A DECISION UNMASKING ITS AUTHERS Article

Progressive people all over the world received the news about the French government's decision to remove Prof. Joliot-Curie from his post as the High Commissioner for atomic energy affairs, with indignation and disgust. Protests against this disgraceful decision are flowing in from all over France, as well as from many other countries.

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France is proud of Prof. Joliot-Curie one of the most prominent scientists in atomic energy. The genuine France is proud of Joliot-Curie, the great patriot and humanist, who knows that science must serve mankind and not its enemies. In the person of the great scientist the people of France respect her faithful son, a hero of the Resistance Movement, a communist and a scientist, who is aware that his place is at the side of the working class, fighting for peace and the independence of France.

Prof. Joliot-Curie is one of the initiators, and the most outstanding activists in the world peace movement, and he occupies the honourable position of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Peace Defenders. At the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee, Prof. Joliot Curie was first to formulate the warning for war-mongers, which is now being signed by hundreds of millions of people all over the world. "We shall consider the first government to use atomic weapons as a government of criminals."

At the Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party Prof. Joliot-Curie boldly and openly stated:

"No honest and progressive scientist will impart his knowledge to those, who desire to organize and incite a war against the Soviet Union."

That is why the new candidates for war criminals, who are organising and inciting a war against the Soviet Union hate him. That is why the enemies of the French people's masses, those who are ruling in Paris, and those who support them in Washington are afraid of Prof. Joliot-Curie.

The scientific prestige of Prof. Joliot-Curie is so great, that at one time even the reactionary French government was impelled to appoint him as the High Commissioner for atomic energy affairs. But as the ruling French circles became more and more subservient to American imperialists, Prof. Joliot-Curie changed and became a thorn in their flesh. War-mongers and their lackeys could not tolerate the fact that French atomic research should be headed by a man bent on applying his atomic achievements for the improvement of human life, and not for the devastation of mankind. The removal of Prof. Joliot-Curie is a flagrant example of the ruling circles anti-French policy which manifests itself by the persecution of many prominent French intellectuals, such as Aragon and Prof. Thessier, and by shooting at French workers. The workers on strike, and the dockers refusing to unload American arms, the poet Aragon and the scientist Joliot-Curie are all fighting for the same cause, for independence, for peace and for France. The hatred of warmongers and the persecution of the government have only increased the prestige of Prof. Joliot-Curie, the great soldier of the great cause.

By removing Prof. Joliot-Curie from his post, after the wild bating which has been conducted for a longer time against him by the American and French reactionary press, Bidault's government has presented itself once more as a government of lackeys in the service of war-mongers. That is how the recent move of the government was considered by workers, intellectuals and all French patriots. This fact will contribute to a still greater mobilisation and consolidation of the masses of the French people, and the entire world for a ruthless fight against the enemies of peace. Trybuna April 30 #118

Verbatim

ANNEX:

REVIEW OF PERIODICALS:

Nowa Kultura (New Culture)
No. 5 of April 30, 1950 contains:

1. "May 1, 1950", an article by Kazimierz Brandys.
2. About our publishing plan, by Stefan Staszewski.
3. Hold the banner higher, colleagues! by Tadeusz Borowski.
About the May 1 holiday.
4. Peace is inevitable, by Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz,
About the fight for peace.
5. There are no neutrals, by Julian Tuwim. On the
same subject.
6. Tadeusz Rozewicz's poetry, by Jan Spiewak.
7. Plastic art in the fight for a new essence, by
Juliusz Starzynski.
8. "A good man" by Krzysztof Gruszczyński. A short play
about labor competition.
9. Misunderstandings about realism, by Tadeusz
Drewnowski. Literary review.
10. About Mayakowski, wall newspapers, songs and revolutionary
satire (article)
11. The birth of a new hero, by Melania Kierczynska.
Literary review.
12. History is alive, by Stanislaw Marczak - Oborski.
Review of a play.
13. Zygmunt Noskowski.
Musical review.
14. Cultural Chronicle
List of new books.

ANNEX:

REVIEW OF PERIODICAL

Przekroj (Cross Section) No. 264 of May 1, 1950 contains:

1. Holiday of the victorious cause, by Andrzej Klominek. History of the May 1 holiday.
2. New technical intelligentsia, by Wladyslaw Turewicz. About the new type of technical worker.
3. A son of the people, Events from Maurice Thorez's life.
4. Boat leaves, by Maria Jarochowska. Further instalment of the novel.
5. Mobilization of brains, by Lucjan Wolanowski. About the Polish patent office.
6. Illustrations about the fight for peace, book review, theatre review, humor, fashions sports.

STAT

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Monday, May 8, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

THE SECOND NATIONAL RALLY OF WORKER AND
 PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS OPENS A NEW PATH
 FOR THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Domestic Despatch

On Saturday, May 6, a rally took place in the National Theatre in Warsaw. More than five hundred delegates, miners, foundry and metal workers, agricultural laborers, village activists and peasants represented 12,000 correspondents in all parts of the country. The assembly expressed its will to serve People's Poland by a still closer bond between the problems of workers, their grievances and achievements, and the worker and peasant press, an arm in the fight to build socialism, for progress and peace.

Rzeczpospolita No. 125, May 7, 1950 and others (149 lines) Excerpts

EXCERPTS FROM PREMIER J. CYRANKIEWICZ' SPEECH
 AT WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS' CONVENTION Domestic Despatch

"Worker and peasant correspondents constitute an essential and extremely important factor in the people's democratic regime. To fulfil its task properly, our press must be closely linked to the masses throughout the country. It is very important that the voice of a worker correspondent in Poland should not sound like the proverbial voice in the wilderness.

The task of organizing an efficient network of correspondents rests primarily on editorial offices. They should select their correspondents, watch their work, educate and advise them, and maintain close contact with them. They should also protect them because, as we know from experience, attempts to intimidate correspondents, to silence them and even to apply reprisals against them sometimes take place. Such attempts must be stopped and those guilty of hampering the correspondents' freedom of speech must be properly punished for their irresponsible and inadmissible actions, irrespective of their position. To prevent such incidents, editorial offices must intervene in each case with the appropriate State or party authorities and demand severe punishment for those obstructing correspondents' work. Attempts to silence fair criticism by correspondents has occurred even among party members.

In his activities, a worker or peasant correspondent must realize what helps the fight for socialism and what helps our enemies and obstructs that fight. While guided by these

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considerations, he will not be misled by appearances or deviated from his path nor will he fall into cunning traps, laid by the class enemy or saboteur.

Correspondents should write about all deficiencies, shortcomings and needs, about injustices and failure to fulfil duties by State and Economic Administrative authorities, about their faults and failures. Of course, such criticism must be prompted by the welfare of our People's State and by the wish for success of our political and economic plans.

It is the editorial office's duty to check the accuracy of its correspondent's objections and criticism.

As to those correspondents who abuse their position for personal aims, such correspondents will be regarded as saboteurs by the party and severely punished.

It is a very important principle that a correspondent should be responsible for his work, his articles, their contents and their accuracy to the editorial office and to no one else. *Slowo Powszechnie* May 7th, 1950 #124 and others (167 lines) Excerpts

SPEECH BY COMRADE BARANOV AT THE
FIRST RALLY OF WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS Domestic Despatch

I express my gratitude to the Polish Government, to the PZPR Central Committee and to all Polish workers for the cordial reception given to "Pravda's" representative in People's Poland.

On May 5 the entire Soviet nation celebrated Bolshevik Press Day. The Soviet nation emphasises the steadily increasing role of the Bolshevik Press as a collective agitator, propagandist and organiser in the building of a communist society in the Soviet Union.

The number of dailies, periodicals and books, published in the Soviet Union, is increasing from year to year. We have more than 7,700 daily papers and more than 1,400 periodicals. The circulation of daily papers in 1950 exceeded 33,500,000 copies, i.e. 12.5 times more than in 1913. In the period from 1918 to 1950 971,000 books were published in 12,600,000,000 copies. From 1947 to 1950 the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were published in 801,765,000 copies in 101 languages of the Soviet nations. Comrade Stalin's classical work: "Short History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)" was published in 36,234,000 copies in languages of all nations, comprising the Soviet Union. "Pravda", Lenin's and Stalin's child, is published daily in more than 2,000,000 copies.

Such powerful and rapid development of the Bolshevik press was possible only under conditions of a Soviet system, which constitutes the highest type of democracy.

On Press Day, the Soviet people views with the greatest satisfaction the development of the press in people's democratic countries. Prior to the war, the circulation of daily papers in Poland amounted to only 900,000 copies, while present circulation

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exceeds 4,500,000 copies. Similar success has also been achieved by the press in other people's democratic countries.

From its beginning, the Bolshevik press was and is guided by the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin, who were the creators and organisers of the first Bolshevik dailies. According to Lenin's and Stalin's words, the press is the sharpest and strongest arm of the Bolshevik Party in the fight for the victory of socialism.

The Soviet Press mobilises the broadest worker masses to fulfill and exceed production plans, to develop socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement, to extend Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, the motive force of development in the Soviet community.

Guided by Lenin's directives, the Bolshevik Press, under the leadership of the Great Stalin, was and is educating the Soviet people in the spirit of immeasurable devotion to the Bolshevik Party and to the Soviet Fatherland, in the spirit of devoted work for the welfare of the socialist homeland. Since the existence of the Soviet regime, an unprecedented moral and political unity of the Soviet people has been established, a creative Soviet patriotism, manifested in the most severe test in history.

Aided by the Bolshevik press, the Party has created the powerful Soviet social and State system, unequalled in the entire world in power and stability.

The Soviet press is closely united with the people and is fighting for their vital interests. When large interventionist armies tried to strangle the young Soviet Republic, when the internal counter-revolution, allied with rich peasants (Kulaks), tried to destroy the young Soviet regime by famine and chaos, the Bolshevik press boldly unmasked the enemy's plans and pitilessly branded the Kulaks and their ideological allies, Trotzkyists and rightist opportunists.

Lenin and Stalin taught that the Bolshevik Press must be a powerful instrument for criticism and self-criticism. Guided by Stalin's directions, the Bolshevik press fosters criticism and self-criticism, combatting the bureaucratic spirit and stagnation and propagating everything new and progressive.

A fight for productiveness is the most important objective from the angle of victory for the new social system.

The imperialist camp, headed by Anglo-American warmongers, fearing the growth and stabilisation of democratic forces, feels a ferocious hatred toward the Soviet Union and people's democracies. Anglo-American imperialists are trying to find a solution for their hopeless situation in a new war.

We must develop the peace movement, still more, utilising all means for that end in order to frustrate the criminal plans of international reactionaries.

Trybuna Ludu #125, May 7, 1950 and others
(547 lines) Excerpts

LETTER FROM CORRESPONDENTS' CONVENTION
TO PRESIDENT BIERUT. Domestic Despatch

The First Convention of Worker and Peasant Correspondents has approved the text of letters to the President of the Polish Republic, Boleslaw Bierut, to the editors of "Pravda", the organ of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and to the Polish Committee for Defence of Peace. The letter to the President of the Polish Republic reads in part:

"We, worker and peasant correspondents from all over Poland, present at the First National Convention of Local Correspondents in Warsaw, are sending you, dear comrade Bierut, expressions of our deep love and gratitude. You won our gratitude by your statement at the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, in which you showed the Party and our people's authorities how local correspondents should be protected and defended, and you explained the importance of the role played by these correspondents in People's Poland, by linking the Party and the Government with the working masses by a thousand bonds.

"Dear comrade Bierut, we assure you that our great and faithful Army of Worker and Peasant Correspondents will fulfil its duty in the historic fight for a Socialist Poland, for a Poland of justice, prosperity and culture".

The letter to the editors of "Pravda" reads in part: "To the worker press throughout the world, 'Pravda' has been an example in realization of Lenin-Stalin directives about the press, as a collective agitator, collective propagator and collective organizer. 'Pravda' teaches effective methods for strengthening bonds between the broad worker and peasant masses, for organization of a worker and peasant correspondents' network and for training these correspondents to become leaders of proletarian public opinion".

The letter to the Committee for Defence of Peace reads in part. "We, five hundred worker and peasant correspondents, representing an army of 12,000 local correspondents of the Polish democratic press, at the First National Convention of Correspondents in Warsaw, assure the Polish Committee for Defence of Peace, that the struggle for a lasting peace and against warmongers occupies a foremost position in our work. We shall play the most active part possible in the mass campaign to collect signatures under the Stockholm appeal."

Zycie Warszawy May 8 and others Excerpts (100 lines)

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DECLARE THEIR ACCESSION
TO THE MOVEMENT FOR COLLECTING SIGNATURES ON APPEAL FOR PEACE. REPORTS FROM ALL OVER POLAND. Domestic Despatch

"Thousands of people from all over Poland are declaring their accession to the campaign for collecting signatures on the Stockholm appeal. At numerous meetings, the broad masses also express their indignation and protest against the French reactionary government's action in dismissing Professor Joliot-Curie from the post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy Affairs.
Rzeczpospolita #126, May 8, 1950 and others Excerpts (93 lines)

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REPATRIATION OF SOVIET CITIZENS.

Domestic Despatch

Soviet citizens, who were deported to Germany during the war and are now living in Poland, may apply for information, concerning their return to their country, to the following bureaus:

- 1) Repatriation Section for Soviet Citizens in Legnica, 3, Lenin Street.
- 2) Repatriation Assembly Center in Wolow (Wroclaw Province).
- 3) Representative of the Soviet Citizens' Repatriation Section in Warsaw, Zielenicka Avenue (Paderewski Park in Praga).

Information is also supplied by the Soviet Consulates: in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, Szczecin.

Information may be obtained by personal call or by letter. Local public authorities will assist Soviet citizens, desirous of returning to their country, by supplying them with necessary documents and with free transportation to assembly points. Soviet citizens, living in Poland, may take their movable property and personal effects with them.

In the Wolow assembly point every Soviet citizen will be given free board and lodging and medical aid. The repatriation from Wolow to the Soviet Union is free of charge.
Rzeczpospolita # 125 and others. May 7, 1950 (42 lines) Verbatim

SEJM VICE-MARSHAL ROMAN ZAMBROWSKI'S SPEECH

AT WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS' CONVENTION. Domestic Despatch

At the Worker and Peasant Correspondents' Convention, Sejm Vice-Marshall Roman Zambrowski summed up the discussions by saying, inter alia:-

"In addition to writing in a convincing, vivid and inspiring way about our achievements, your role consists in uncompromising criticism of all shortcomings, thereby helping to overcome them.

"The problem consists in criticising not only directors and chiefs, but, if necessary, also your brother, your brother-worker, who still remains under alien influence and who, to some extent, hampers our progress, if only because of absenteeism."

"It is characteristic of the present stage of our class struggle that, in addition to the increasingly acute fight against class enemies, against rural and urban capitalists, defeated but not completely destroyed, we are forced to wage a constant fight against the backward faction among our workers, working peasants and intellectual workers, succumbing to alien habits and acting according to a detrimental principal, i.e. to get the most out of the State and to give the least.

"The problem of production cooperatives in our country is very new and requires careful treatment. Many economic and organizational problems in these cooperatives must be corrected and finally solved".

Zycie Warszawy # 126 and others. May 8, 1950 (249 lines) Excerpts

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COMRADE ST. ZAWADZKI UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE. Domestic Despatch

The President of the Polish Republic, has nominated Stanislaw Zawadzki, until now Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Public Administration, as Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Trybuna Ludu # 125. May 8, 1950 and others. Verbatim

F O R E I G N

PROCLAMATION BY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC'S
GOVERNMENT ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLERITE
ARMY'S CAPITULATION.

Foreign Despatch

Berlin. (PAP). In connection with the celebrations, which are to take place in the German Democratic Republic on May 8th, the fifth anniversary of the hitlerite army's capitulation, the Government of the German Democratic Republic published an appeal to the nation, reading in part:-

"On May 8th 1945, a disgraceful chapter in our history, when the word 'German' was an insult throughout the world, was closed. A new period has started in German history, in which the German nation has been given an opportunity to win the respect of other nations and to assure a better future for itself by democratic methods and peaceful efforts.

"On May 8th 1945, the Soviet Army opened the door to a future, progress and peace for the German nation.

The Potsdam decisions gave the German nation an opportunity to start a new life. According to the Potsdam agreement, this can be done under the condition of total disarmament, demilitarization and denazification, liquidation of cartels, trusts and other monopolistic concerns and transformation of political life on the basis of peace and democracy.

"The above conditions correspond to the German nation's vital interests. If the German nation consistently attempts to fulfil these conditions, it will succeed in building a unified, democratic and progressive Germany and will win a place amongst free and peace-loving nations."

Zycie Warszawy # 126 and others. May 8, 1950 (34 lines) Verbatim

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION
LOAN IN USSR

Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (PAP). The USSR Ministry of Finance has issued the following communiqué:

The Fifth State Loan for Reconstruction and Development of National Economy in the USSR, amounting to 20,000,000,000 roubles, was announced on May 3, 1950. Subscriptions received by May 5 amounted to 24,563,000,000 roubles and exceeded the established amount by 4,563,000,000 roubles. Subscriptions are continuing to be accepted.

Trybuna Ludu # 125 and others. May 7, 1950 (14 lines) Verbatim

SENTENCE IN TRIAL OF TITO'S SPIES IN ALBANIA. Foreign Despatch

Tirana, (PAP). The trial of six spies and subversionists, working for Tito's fascist clique, has been concluded before the Albanian Military Court. The verdict announced is as follows: Mik Rudai and Prenk Doda - death; Todo Korovechi - 15 years of penal servitude and deprivation of rights for 4 years; Aziz Tharatire - 12 years of penal servitude and deprivation of civic rights for 4 years; Maharrem Jazendzin - 10 years of penal servitude and deprivation of rights for 3 years, Arif Duka - 3 years of penal servitude and deprivation of rights for 2 years.

Trybuna Ludu # 126 and others. May 8, 1950 (23 lines) Verbatim

GREAT CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION. Foreign Despatch

From May 7 to 9, all Czechoslovakia is celebrating the joyous fifth anniversary of its liberation by the Soviet Army. On Sunday, May 7th, the first day of these noble solemnities, vast demonstrations took place in Prague. In the course of these demonstrations, the working people of Czechoslovakia expressed their gratitude to the powerful Red Army, the great liberator of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke, the world's most modern army.

Rzeczpospolita # 126 and others. May 8, 1950 (145 lines) Excerpts

US SENATE REDUCES MARSHALL FUND. Foreign Despatch

Washington, (PAP). By a majority of 14 votes the US Senate decided to reduce the Marshall Fund for the coming year by \$250,000,000.

Rzeczpospolita # 125 and others. May 7, 1950 (6 lines) Verbatim

LONDON WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR PEACE Foreign Despatch
London (PAP)

The May First worker demonstrations, which had been postponed to May 7, took place under peace slogans and protests against the anti-worker campaign of Attlee's government.

The demonstrators carried posters with inscriptions, such as "Down with American war-mongers!" "England will not become a U.S. base!", "Everyone joins peace defenders!"

A mass rally was held on Trafalgar Square with thousands of workers participating. In several cases the demonstrators, marching towards Trafalgar Square, were attacked by the police, who tore the posters and beat the workers. The police arrested many demonstrators and detained about 100 persons.

Trybuna Ludu #126 May 8, and others Verbatim (25 lines)

ECONOMIC

BUILDING NORMS SHOULD BE ADAPTED TO NEW CONDITIONS AND METHODS Domestic Despatch

Owing to the revolution, which has taken place in the building industry and which was based on the mass development of labor competition, the present labor and organizational methods, as well as work and pay norms have, in many cases, become obsolete.

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For some time, building workers have been indicating that old building norms were often disregarded as a result of labor competition and rationalization. They often hampered the development of rationalized work methods and prevented establishment of correct workers' pay rates commensurate with their work and qualifications.

This is why the masses of building workers demanded a change in the norms used so far.

This problem was discussed at the second national building conference, which took place in March of this year and later at the Plenary Meeting of the Central Leadership of the Building Workers' Trade Union, held on May 4th.

The plenary meeting approved the new norms proposed by the Ministry of Construction and by the Central Leadership of the Building Workers' Trade Union.

The new norms will be submitted to workers engaged on construction work and will be put into effect in the near future. The importance of these new, objective and fair norms for the future accelerated progress of our building industry and for the development of our national economy has been emphasized.

Rzeczpospolita # 125 and others, May 7, 1950 (66 lines) Excerpts
DANISH JOURNALIST ON INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR. Foreign Despatch

The editor of the foreign policy section of the great Danish daily, "Land og Folk", after having visited this year's International Poznan Fair, declared:

"The Twenty Third International Poznan Fair makes a great impression on a visitor from a capitalist country. The reality witnessed in Poland is in glaring contrast to the gloomy picture painted daily by the Marshallized press of my country and gives the lie to its slanders. At the Fair I saw astonishing results of the collective effort of working people, free from capitalist leadership. I do not know whether American and other Western journalists really believe their own propaganda, but every word they say on conditions in this socialist part of the world is refuted by each square centimeter of the International Poznan Fair".

The Danish editor then described the difficulties placed before the handful of Danish exhibitors by their own government and finally declared:

"There is still a very long way to go before the relations between our countries are what they should be. But there is no better means of improving these relations than the International Poznan Fair, this magnificent embodiment of the abilities and vitality of the Polish nation, this convincing proof of the great advantages to be derived by every country, including my own, from relations with your country".

Polska Zbrojna # 125 only. May 7, 1950 (48 lines) Verbatim.

SECTION B

CANADA IN THE "BRISTOL" AND IN REALITY. Article

The dining room in the Bristol Hotel in Warsaw. Dancing space, music, dancing. In the corner, two elderly gentlemen are dining. In the interval between a foxtrot and a tango, one can hear snatches of English conversation. After a while one of the interlocutors rises, says good night and leaves. The second observes the room for a few more minutes, pays the bill and wants to leave the table, when two very elegant and doubtlessly tipsy frequenters of the Bristol approach him, and ask in English: Are you English? - "No. Australian." "May we join you?" "Why, yes! of course!"

At first the conversation proceeds lamely. "Foul food they have in the Bristol" says one of the elegant new comers, "no comparison with the pre-war food". "I like it" says the Australian. "You are joking", they both laugh. "Can anything be good here? In your country, in Australia, it's different. Are you smoking "Gornik" cigarettes?" they ask surprised. "Yes". "English cigarettes are far better". "It depends which ones". I personally prefer yours." The conversation breaks. Both gentlemen are obviously disappointed. But one of them starts again: "There are many beautiful dancing clubs in Australia, aren't there?" "Yes. Even more shacks. No where to live". "Look here" bursts one of the interlocutors, "have you really come from Australia?" "Yes. Only I am speaking the truth about it. You see, I am a communist".

I was told of this conversation by Ernest Lockwood, an Australian journalist, on the way to a production co-operative in Wojszyce near Wroclaw. Wojszyce is run by people, who for twenty years tramped the country indentified by men of the "Bristol" type with the conception of prosperity. These people came from Canada, settled on Polish soil, compared the conditions in the so called New World with those in the truly new Poland, and... decided to stay.

When we told the Bristol story to Mr. Szczepanik, formerly a tailor of Toronto, he started laughing: "Many Polish displaced persons came to Canada shortly after the war. One of them was even in our place, an acquaintance. He was sent to a farm owned by a German. The man had to work 14 hours a day, and when he complained, the German beat him so cruelly that he broke all his ribs. That happened not only to Poles.

"Had those Bristol gentlemen lived a few years in Canada, as we have," said Mrs. Dudkova "they would then understand what Canada really is. I worked 12 hours a day at a very hard job. For this I used to get 5 cents per hour."

"On an average I worked three months in the year" Mr. Szczepanik interrupted again, "the remaining time I lived on the "dole". "Mister", he exclaimed wildly "I would never go back to Canada, not for millions."

Miss Irena Salga, has still an English accent, but is studying diligently, and hopes that soon she will be able to speak like a Pole. "In Canada I had no chance to go to university, and even if I got a degree, it would have been extremely difficult for me to get a job."

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From this point of view the conditions here are very, very favourable. I can go to theatres, and to the opera". "Well you could have gone to the opera, also in Canada. could'nt you?" "Not at all! there is not a single opera in the whole of Canada, not even a single theatre" (authentic!).

Rzeczpospolita # 119. May 1, 1950 (210 lines) Excerpts

WORDS AND... TOTALITARIAN DEEDS.

Article

The intensified fight for peace and its successes throughout the world have become so embarrassing to the imperialists, and so menacing for their war plans that the organizers of the "cold war" (cold for the moment) have deemed it necessary to begin counter-action.

President Truman addressed a meeting of American newspaper owners on the necessity for... "spreading the truth" about the United States as a "free world". In President Truman's opinion, American foreign policy is not heading for war because it is allegedly based... on "the decisions of the nation!"...

"On the decisions of the nation!"...

This seems to imply that the American nation, although burdened heavily with allowances to the five million totally unemployed (officially registered!) is exceedingly glad to accept anti-labor laws (such as, for instance, the Taft-Hartley law) and, in its desire to please imperialistic madmen of the Forrestal type, is simply dreaming of paying even higher taxes than now, in order to carry on its shoulders the largest military budget in the world.

It will remain the secret of President Truman's heart as to why he is so obstinate in his endeavor to represent the American nation as a collection of irrational people, even more - of people devoid of the instinct of self-preservation. Presumably this peculiar inclination is due to the same causes which induce President Truman always... to keep his promises; never... to resort to hypocrisy, and to regard the interests of two or three score families of American multimillionaires as the interests... of the whole American nation.

Who, therefore, can proclaim as boldly as he, that in international politics "America's deeds are best evidence of her intentions"? No other man with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Dean Acheson.

Mr. Dean Acheson who, as the head of the State Department, is watching over co-ordination of "national intentions" with the interests of big business in the sphere of foreign policy, followed in the footsteps of the President-orator, invited the same newspaper owners to a conference, and delivered the next "totalitarian speech" about the necessity for... "spreading the truth".

It was a strong speech but it had little in common with "spreading the truth" - the real truth about the "free world". It contained, however, serious deviations from other "truths which have until now been traditionally propagated by the State Department. Secretary Acheson stated, for instance, that Soviet leaders "do not consider it wise to use armed forces". What unusual capacity for quick observation! It has been necessary for Secretary Acheson to be in office

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more than a year, to be able to perceive this simple truth! None the less, apart for this minor "slip", the totalitarian speech as a whole was a success. It was quite in accordance with the desires of the toughest warmongers, including even Mr. Churchill.

Both these eloquent speeches (by the President and by the State Secretary) had an edifying influence on American newspaper owners. We do not doubt that very soon the Hearst concern will publish another interview with Gen. Heinz Guderian, a much better interview than the one during which Gen. Guderian (who is in charge of reorganization of the headquarters of the American army, but found a moment of leisure amidst his occupations) stated that provided Hitlerite war criminals were released from prison, he would undertake "to lead the German army at the side of the United States".

A repetition of that promising utterance in American newspapers will undoubtedly be an excellent illustration of President Truman's words, to the effect that "America's deeds are best evidence of her intentions" (armed deeds - let us add for our part). In addition, it would perhaps be advisable for Konrad Adenauer, the "Chancellor" of Clayzonia, to repeat his singing campaign, and to quote in extenso the words of the imperial-Nazi song which of late has been strongly supported by him in Berlin, - "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles!"

Since it has been decided that it is necessary "to spread the truth", scruples should be put aside. It is much better to admit frankly that, thanks to Wall Street's philanthropic plans (aimed at making mankind happy), "German self-confidence (as stated by "Chancellor" Adenauer during his visit to Berlin) has made a stride forward since the defeat of Hitlerism in war". Vorwaerts!...

However, those who like to wear seven-league boots, and especially those who make such boots can do much harm to themselves. Zycie Warszawy # 115. April 27, 1950. (125 lines) Verbatim

TRUTH ABOUT U.S. AND ITS POLICY Article
WHERE AND ON WHOSE ORDERS BANDERA REVEALED HIMSELF.

I do not know about you, dear readers, but I have been deeply moved by the appeal which President Truman and Minister Acheson addressed to the newspaper owners, broadcasting station owners and owners of other channels of American propaganda.

As is known both President Truman and Minister Acheson warmly appealed for the "utilization of all means to... present the truth to other nations."

To begin with we shall present a nice little document. It is a photostat-copy of the title of an interesting piece of news which, being announced by the serious American agency "Associated Press", appeared on the first page of the serious American daily "New York Herald Tribune". This signifies in Polish "Anti-Red Chief of Ukrainians asks West aid. Bandera goes out of hiding near Munich".

The chieftain of fascist cut-throats, allied to Hitler from the beginning: spiritual father of the "SS Division Galizien", leader of

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UPA, who has on his conscience (if we can talk of conscience here) the blood of dozens of thousands of Poles, seems superfluous in Poland.

"Surrounded by armed bodyguards who protected the underground chieftain" (sic) the Hitlerite ringleader had the grace to inform the representatives of the West, that he, Bandera, was willing to give his support and help to the Western powers, provided, of course that the Western powers "stop trying to deal legally with Russia".

General Heinz Guderian, last chief of the Hitlerian staff, the same who thoroughly destroyed Warsaw is reorganizing the General Staff of U.S. Army (U.S. News and World Report of Feb. 10th 1950). Stepan Bandera, Hitler's obedient agent, traitor of the Ukrainian nation, murderer of thousands of Poles, comes "out of hiding" (with permission of the U.S. authorities) and declares himself an ally of the "West" (Associated Press). That is "the truth of the U.S. and its policy". The truth based on exclusively American sources, situated near Minister Acheson.

We expect that Minister Acheson will loyally appreciate our effort to answer his appeal. I personally wonder why the "Voice of America" has not yet divulged the news, at least in its Polish broadcasts, of the American career of the Hitlerite General Heinz Guderian, and Mr. Stepan Bandera. Was it because the "Voice of America" boycotted the appeal of President Truman and Minister Acheson to spread "the truth about the U.S. and its policy?"
Zycie Warszawy # 118. April 30, 1950 (125 lines) Excerpts

TOBACCO CULTIVATION CONTRACTS SIGNED EXCEED PLAN BY 6.5%.

Domestic Despatch

On April 30 the Polish Tobacco Monopoly completed the campaign for signing tobacco cultivation contracts, having exceeded its plan by 6.5%. The best results were obtained in the Elk district, where the plan was exceeded by 31%. The Krakow district exceeded the plan by 2.6% and the Lublin district by 0.7%.
Rzeczpospolita # 123 and others. May 5, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

PRAGUE FAIR OPENS ON MAY 14.

Domestic Despatch

The International Prague Fair, which is to open on May 14, will last to May 28. In order to enable Poles to visit the Prague Fair, the Polish Travel Bureau (Orbis) is organizing an excursion from Warsaw on May 25. Participants will be granted all reductions and facilities.

Gazeta Handlowa # 34 and others. May 3, 1950 (50 lines) Excerpts

POLAND AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN BRUSSELS.

Foreign Despatch

Brussels. (PAP). An International Fair, with 30 European, American and Asiatic countries participating, has been opened here. Poland is also taking part by exhibiting products of the following industries: coal, timber, ceramics, chemicals, metals, agricultural consumer and artistic goods.

Rzeczpospolita # 122 and others. April 4, 1950 (8 lines) Verbatim

LITERARY ANECDOTES

The famous English poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850), leader of the so-called "lake" school (from the word "lake") was an ardent admirer of nature, the charms of which he described in his poems.

When the American critic Baldow called on him at his country cottage and found that Wordsworth had gone out, he expressed the wish to have at least a glimpse of the poet's study. Wordsworth's man-servant showed him into a room, and said it was his master's bedroom. "As for his study", he added, "it is out there, in the fields."

A certain American publisher, whose name had better be undivulged lest it get him into hot water with the precious un-American Activities Committees, announced the coming publication of a novel by Malcom Lowry, a young and, apparently, very talented writer. For the purpose of stimulating public interest among the reading public, he concluded his advertisement with the following words:

"In spite of its exceptional value, this book was thrice a best-seller in the United States..."
Kurjer Codzienny No. 121 May 3, 1950 in full (29 lines)

TITO'S FASCISM AND HIS PROTECTORS Article

Among other things Tito has formulated the principles of his foreign policy.

The first point is "cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and respect for sovereignty. He also hypocritically proclaims his will for "political cooperation with all countries seeking perpetuation of peace, and a just solution of all international problems." He then declares opposition to the policy of blocs and zones of influence.

The fifth point in Tito's program is "consolidation of cultural and scientific cooperation with other countries."

In conclusion Tito announces continuation of efforts intended to improve relations with neighbour countries.

This is how Tito can lie. Of course his speech abounded, as usual, in slanders against the USSR and the people's democracies.

The Greek fascist General Papagos, a candidate for the dictatorship of Greece has recently recommended support for "Titoism", to fight progressive forces. Discussing the situation in Yugoslavia, ex-King Peter anticipated on Easter Day that he would spend next Easter in Yugoslavia. And the reactionary Congressman Bonner, after having inspected Marshallized Europe, stated briefly that "further assistance should be extended to Tito's government as he is doing the very things we need."

These short pronouncements tell us more than all the flowery speeches of Tito. Trybuna Ludu #119 May 1 Excerpts (129 lines)

THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADE UNION
OF TRADE AND OFFICE WORKERS Domestic Despatch

The Third National Congress of the Trade Union of Trade and Office Workers was opened on April 4.

Vice-Premier Zawadzki greeted the Congress on behalf of the Central Trade Union Council and was given enthusiastic applause.

When discussing the law on socialist work discipline, Vice-Premier Zawadzki pointed out that it had been received with approval by an overwhelming majority of manual and white collar workers. There are still people, however, whose attitude towards work discipline is negative.

To enlighten these people, to induce those who are lagging behind, to follow the example of those who are working their way uphill, and who are more devoted to the interests of the working people is the duty of the trade unions. Trade unions should be a school spreading social enlightenment and teaching the art of ruling. They should be a school of socialism.

The greater part of Vice-Premier Zawadzki's speech was devoted to the international situation, which is characterized primarily by an intensified fight for peace carried on by the powerful camp of progress.

The next speaker was Comrade B.S. Rzhanov who was greeted with an ovation in honor of the Soviet Union, and Generalissimo Stalin. The Assembly stood up and called Rzhanov's name many times. B.S. Rzhanov spoke on behalf of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of which he is a member. He said, in part: "The Soviet Union under the leadership of the Great Stalin is passing through a period of powerful development. Owing to an unusually rapid growth and steady development of all branches of national economy the living and cultural standards of the Soviet nation are rising steadily. Soviet culture is growing and developing. Facts prove that, in spite of the hopes of imperialistic ruling circles in the United States and Great Britain, the Soviet Union has successfully overcome all post-war difficulties and has entered a new stage in the powerful development of its national economy. It is possible, and it is necessary to thwart the aggressive plans of American and British imperialists." Trybuna Ludu #123 May 5 (425 lines) Excerpts

WHO KNOWS THOSE CRIMINALS? Domestic Despatch

The Prosecutor of the Warsaw Circuit Court is investigating the case of Franz Schmuckerschlag, a war criminal who during the German occupation was SS Chief in Lvov.

Whoever knows anything about Schmuckerschlag's criminal activities, is requested to call at the Prosecutor's Bureau (Leszno 53/55) or send his report in writing.

The Prosecutor requests all persons who know the criminal activities of war criminal Jozef Klein, born on October 12, 1884, a member of the SS and of the guard in Granienburg-Schrenhausen Camp, to communicate with the Prosecutor's Bureau.

The same request is addressed to all persons familiar with the criminal activities of Jozef Duprechshofer, ex-officer of the German Military Police in Kolomyja.
Wola Ludu #123, May 5, 1950 (33 lines) Verbatim

WRITERS, STUDENTS AND SCHOOL YOUTH
TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN EDUCATION, BOOK AND
PRESS WEEK Domestic Despatch

Education, Book and Press Week has become a review of achievements by People's Poland in the field of instruction and culture over the last five years. At the same time, it is an inducement for broad masses of the Polish community to take an active part in further development of existing achievements in this field.

In Lublin province, more than 1,100 book stalls were put up, a large number of which were installed in production co-operatives, government estates and rural townships.

In Ziela Podlaska county, 97 book stalls were opened. Of this number, 70 stalls were put up in villages.

In Lublin itself, the "Week" began with the opening of three exhibitions and 25 book stalls.

All exhibitions enjoy great popularity.
Trybuna Ludu #123 May 5, 1950 and others (99 lines) Excerpts

ROME PILGRIMAGES
(Our Chronicle) Foreign Despatch

On April 26 a large group of South African Catholics arrived on pilgrimage in Rome. A group of pilgrims, including six Bishops, arrived from Porto Rico. Pilgrims from Argentine and Peru are on their way to Rome.

Among pilgrims who arrived in Rome on April 26 for the celebration of the Holy Year, was the President of Ireland, Seam G'Kelly. He was received in special audience by the Holy Father Pius XII. Nowo Powszechno #122 May 5, 1950 Excerpts (38 lines)

ANTI-POLISH REVISIONISM SPREADS
AMONG TRIZONIA CLERGY Article
(From our own correspondent, Marian Podkowinski) Article

A traveller from the German Democratic Republic who revisits Trizonia after a few months absence from that zone, is immediately struck by the intensified revisionist and retaliatory propaganda which is being carried on in West Germany. The deliberate work of the Adenauer clique, and of the Anglo-Saxon occupation authorities is noticeable in that propaganda.

In their insane campaign, the Adenauer group and its protectors can always count on the aid of a certain section of the Catholic clergy in Germany, which specialises in spreading false and slanderous information about Poland.

Together with revisionist propaganda, planned organisational

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work is proceeding. Displaced persons from the East are establishing, under the patronage of Catholic priests, so-called "patriotic associations"; vocal clubs, fraternities, sodality circles, etc. Their essential activity consists in propagating revisionism. Catholic Action and sodality youth issue declarations and appeals concerning a revision of frontiers.

In the Wurtemberg Province, German priests from Silesia passed a resolution stating that they will continue to consider themselves as rectors of the Silesian parishes from which they have been displaced.

The Pope's letter of March 1, 1948 to the German Bishops found a well prepared background, and caused immense satisfaction among German revisionists.

At present, agitation among the German population and DP's is being intensified.

Obviously the retaliatory tendency of the German clergy has found clear support in Vatican circles, and in the palace of Cardinal Spellman in New York.

A liaison between the German clergy and the Vatican, is maintained by Prelate Kaas, former leader of the Catholic "Centrum" and by the so-called "Collegium Germanicum" (in Rome), where several high ranking ecclesiastics, who influence the opinion of the Vatican ruling circles on German affairs are active.

The Church sector of American imperialism has made the German clergy dependent on Wall Street interests, represented in the Vatican by Cardinal Spellman, the "Best friend of Cardinal Frings", as recently stated by the reactionary weekly "Die Zeit" in Hamburg. In proportion to the increasing difficulties encountered by Anglo-American colonisers in the implementation of their war plans, the revisionist propaganda of chauvinist German priests is becoming intensified.

Trybuna Ludu #122 May 4, 1950 (217 lines) Excerpts

RECITAL BY CARLOS RIVERO Domestic Despatch

The talented Mexican pianist Carlos Rivero, who was awarded an honorary diploma at the Fourth International Chopin contest in Warsaw, will give a recital in "Ognisko" (for YMCA building) on Tuesday, May 9 at 7 P.M. He will play the music of Chopin, Mexican composers, de Falla and others. Carlos Rivero studied recently with Professor Jan Ekier.

Slowo Powszechne #112 May 5, 1950 Verbatim (11 lines)

WEEK OF FRIENDSHIP
WITH USSR IN NORWAY Foreign Despatch
Oslo (PAP)

On the initiative of the "Norway - USSR" Association, a "Week Dedicated to Friendship with the Soviet Union" commenced last Thursday. A Soviet delegation, headed by Professor Stoletov, arrived in Oslo at the invitation of the above-mentioned association.

Trybuna Ludu #123, May 5, 1950 only (in full) 9 lines

ANNEX:

REVIEW OF PUBLICATION:

Nowa Kultura (New Culture) No.6 of May 7, 1950 contains:

1. With pen and word, by Ryszard Matuszewski. About the tasks of contemporary writers.
2. A press of a new type and the people in the new press, by Rafał Praga. About the post-war Polish press and its writers.
3. A May Fair, by Tadeusz Borowski. About literature for the masses.
4. A son of the people, by Wanda Leopold. About Maurice Thorez.
5. About realism in "Przedwiosnie", by Ewa Korzeniewska. Discussion of a book by Stefan Zeromski.
6. Short biography of the late Julian Brun-Bronowicz, a writer.
7. About the history of Kazakstan, by Edmund Niziurski. Book review.
8. Life among Poles in Czechoslovakia.
9. Lecture room affairs.
10. How steel was tempered, by Marian L. Bielicki. Translation of a Russian biography of Mikolaj Ostrowski.
11. Glinka, Rachmaninoff, Rytel, by Wawrzyniec Zulawski. Musical Review.
12. Letters to the editor. Commentaroy Local Chronicle.

ANNEX:

REVIEW OF PERIODICALS:

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE (Economic Life) No.8 for April 6 to 30, 1950

Contains:

1. For socialist work discipline
2. People's (National) Councils as local organs of uniform state authority by Wacław Morawski.
3. The object of communal economy, by Marian Gagewski
4. Bold planning, high surpluses! by Natan Kronik
5. Analyze and improve economic activities, by Franciszek Stefanski.
6. Labor co-operatives as a progressive form of production by small producers, by Janina Fihelowa.
7. After reorganization of the structure of the co-operative movement, by Zdzisław Domanski.
8. On the eve of the 23rd International Poznan Fair, by Henryk Tomiczek.
9. Data for analyzing national economy in France, by Leon Siennicki.
10. For fuller use of real estate and equipment, by K.A.
11. Operative planning of production
12. On the question of full use of production reserves, by Jozef Kowalski, B.Sc.
13. About the principles for awarding bonuses, by Antoni Dabrowa.
14. New work forms in the building industry
15. Contract signing and breeding
16. Decorations for work
17. Social campaign for waste collection
18. Sea and Coast.
19. News from the world.

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Tuesday, May 9, 1950.

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle - Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER
GROTEWOHL ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of the National Holiday of the German
Democratic Republic on May 8th, the day of Hitler's defeat,
Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz sent the following message to Otto
Grotewohl, Premier of the German Democratic Republic:-

Mr. Otto Grotewohl,
Premier of Government of the German
Democratic Republic
Berlin.

On the occasion of your National Liberation Holiday, I send
you, Mr. Premier, my heartiest wishes for the successful development
of the German Democratic Republic, and for the achievement of the
aims set out by the German nation in its fight for a unified,
peaceful and democratic Germany, an essential factor in a lasting
world peace.

(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz
President of the Council of Ministers
of the Polish Republic."

Trybuna Ludu May 9th, 1950 #127 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

ON MAY 9TH WARSAW RESIDENTS WILL PAY TRIBUTE
TO SOVIET SOLDIERS KILLED WHILE FIGHTING
FOR POLAND'S LIBERATION.

Domestic Despatch

On May 9th Warsaw will pay tribute to Soviet soldiers
killed in Warsaw Province, while fighting for Poland's liberation.
The ceremony will take place at the newly-built cemetery at
Al. Zwirki and Wigury, where many thousands of Soviet soldiers
are buried. Trybuna Ludu May 9th, 1950 #127 and others
(15 lines) Excerpts

FRENCH GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CGT) SENDS
THANKS FOR HELP GIVEN TO STRIKING FRENCH
WORKERS' FAMILIES.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the receipt of 12,000,000 zl. collected
by Polish trade unionists, to help the striking French workers'
families, A. Le Leap, the Secretary-General of the General Confede-

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ration of Labor, sent a letter to Vice-Premier Al. Zawadzki, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, reading in part:-

"The French working masses were extremely touched by the beautiful example of international worker solidarity, again manifested by the Polish working masses.
Zycie Warszawy May 9th #127 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

MINERS FOUNDRY WORKERS, SHIPYARD WORKERS Domestic Despatch
AND PEASANTS PLEDGE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION
IN COLLECTING SIGNATURES UNDER STOCKHOLM APPEAL

Mass meetings in factories are being held all over the country, where the Stockholm decisions and the appeal of the World Committee for Defence of Peace are being discussed. In their statements and resolutions, those attending the meetings do not spare words of condemnation for warmongers, resolve to broaden their ranks and increase the efficiency of their work to enhance the strength of peace defenders. Trybuna Ludu #127 May 9, 1950 and others Excerpts (180 lines)

THE REVEREND STANLEY EVANS' LECTURE ON FIGHT
FOR PEACE AND SITUATION IN BRITAIN Domestic Despatch

" distinguished member of the British Polish Friendship Society, the Reverend Stanley Evans, has arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Institute for International Affairs. He has been asked by the Students' Committee of Peace Supporters and by the Duracz Law College to deliver a lecture on the "Fight for peace and the present situation in Great Britain".

Stanley Evans is editor of the "New Central European Observer" and a well-known leader of the British Committee of Peace Supporters.

He will deliver his lecture on Thursday, May 11th at 6 p.m. in the auditorium of the Law College at No.2, Elektoralna Street, Warsaw. Rzeczpospolita #127 May 9 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

DEPARTURE OF POLISH DELEGATION TO
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS'
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCE Domestic Despatch

A conference of the presidiums of twelve sections of the World Federation of Trade Unions starts in Budapest on May 10th. A. Burski, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Central Trade Union Council and Secretary-General of the International Federation of the Textile and Clothing Industry workers' Trade Union has left for Budapest, accompanied by Pawlowski, head of the Federation's bureau and by Dobrzynski, Deputy Head of the Press Section of the Central Trade Union Council.

The following Polish trade unionists will also attend the conference: Mrs. Jacokowa, Vice-Chairman of the International Federation of Agricultural Workers' Trade Union and Czerwinski, Vice-Chairman of the International Federation of Miners' Trade Unions.

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A. Burski will also attend a session of the World Federation of Trade Unions Executive Committee, which will start on May 15th in Budapest. Zycie Warszawy May 9th #127 and others
(20 lines) Verbatim

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POLONISTICS
REPORTS ON SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS Domestic Despatch

On May 8 in the premises of the Polish Youth Association, a National Conference of Polish Language and Literature Studies was organized, in connection with the forthcoming Congress of Polish Science, by the Institute of Literary Studies and the Adam Mickiewicz Literary Society.

The aim of the conference is to report on the achievements, attained so far, in studies on Polish literature, to establish uniform Marxist methodology in literary studies, to discuss a plan for these studies, as well as the results which have been achieved after the recent reform.

Many theoreticians of literature, university professors, teachers, writers, critics, educational activists and students were present. Vice Minister Krassowska greeted the conferees on behalf of the Minister of Education. She said: "This conference is of foremost significance for the ideological changes, taking place in People's Poland. There is much to do in the field of studies on Polish literature. The principal task is to do away with disproportion and procrastination, to fill in the gap between the revolutionary transformation of our life and the character and contents of past achievements. Studies on Polish literature require emancipation from philosophical idealism and non-scientific bourgeois theories. Events, which have taken place recently, testify to the development of philosophical and methodological transformations as well as to the fact that they are embracing continually larger numbers of scientific workers. Our scholars in Polish literature are utilizing experiences of leading Soviet science with increasing frequency and are coming continually closer to Marxist theories on literature. While expressing his best wishes to the conference, Minister Dybowski said, inter alia: "It is your task to reveal current progressive trends in Polish literature and to bring our youth up in the cult of our best national and progressive traditions, youth which will provide us with new people of socialist realism. They will extend the great epoch in which we are lucky enough to live." Then followed a paper read by Vice Minister Krassowska on the "Reform of university studies on Polish literature". While speaking about the basic ideological principles of the reform, Vice Minister Krassowska emphasized three points: the need for basing Polish literary studies on strictly scientific principles, the need for correlation with the ideology of People's Poland and practical life.

The reform of these studies should give special consideration to the process of development of socialist literature. In addition to historians and linguists, this department should provide us with literary critics, reacting to all phenomena of our new literature, now in birth. The reform aims at rendering studies more efficient. But the introduction of a plan is not of the utmost essence. The essence of the reform is ideological transformation.

Rzeczpospolita #127 May 9, Excerpts (126 lines)

COMRADE A. ZAWADZKI'S SPEECH IN PRAGUE
Prague (PAP)

FOREIGN
Foreign Despatch

Comrade Aleksander Zawadzki, Chief of the Polish Government delegation to the celebration of the fifth anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, delivered a speech, stating in part:

Thanks to the liberation of our countries by the Soviet Army and thanks to adoption of socialism by our countries, friendly relations of a new type, imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism have been established between our countries.

In contrast to the economic chaos, decreasing production, unemployment and steady drop in the standard of living of workers in capitalist countries, production and prosperity are steadily increasing in Czechoslovakia and Poland, thanks to the exertions of our nations and the aid of the USSR.

To-day, five years after the victory over Hitlerism, a new aggressor, American imperialism, is threatening the world. That imperialism is building a springboard in Western Germany against the Soviet Union, is harnessing Western European countries to the aggressive bloc, is unleashing war hysteria, introducing fascism in American internal life and independent countries and is using fascist scum for its objectives throughout the world.

The unmasking of the Tito clique, which was to have played a big role in imperialist plans, was a blow to American warmongers.

We live in a century in which all roads lead to communism. Speaking of the growing fight for peace throughout the world, Zawadzki stated that the Polish and Czechoslovak nations, united by fraternal alliance, constitute an important link in the front of peace, democracy and socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union. Trybuna Ludu #127, May 9, 1950 and others (101 lines) Excerpt

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE
UNIONS, BOLESLAW GEBERT. Foreign Despatch
Budapest (PAP)

The Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Boleslaw Gebert, has granted an interview to a correspondent of the weekly "Fug getlen Magyarorszag" in which he spoke of the conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions due to begin on May 10th in Budapest. Gebert said, among other things, that the conference will be marked by the presence of representatives from Trade Unions in those countries which are not officially represented in the World Federation of Trade Unions. The disruptive leaders of Trade Unions, Gebert said, who entered the service of imperialists, did everything in their power to prevent representatives of Trade Unions from the United States, the Scandinavian countries and South African countries from participating in the Budapest conference. These efforts have failed, since the working classes, organized in those countries, appointed their own delegates, from among local organizations, and sent them to Budapest. This, the Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions said, constituted proof of the universal desire of all working people to be associated in the World Federation of Trade Unions. Rzeczpospolita #127 May 9 and others (32 lines) Verbatim

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"IMPERIALISTS WILL BE UNABLE TO UNLEASH A WAR".
 CONTRARY TO PEOPLE'S WILL.
 MARSHALL BULGANIN'S SPEECH IN PRAGUE. Foreign Despatch
 Prague (PAP)

At a meeting on the fifth anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, Marshal Bulganin, the Chief of the Soviet Government delegation and Vice-Premier of the Soviet Union, conveyed cordial greetings to the Czechoslovak people on behalf of the Soviet people and the Soviet armed forces and personal greetings from Generalissimo Stalin. In his speech he stated, in part, that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have been united by bonds of friendship for a long time. The Soviet Union has remained faithful to the end to its prewar obligations to Czechoslovakia, and during the Munich period was the only defender of her national freedom and independence.

Worker masses in people's democratic countries should draw conclusions from Yugoslavia's example and deal inexorably with all attempts to split our unity and to weaken the united front of people's democratic countries and of the Soviet Union.

In his speech, Czechoslovak Premier Zapotocky said that the Czechoslovak nation was able to reach the present stage of development solely thanks to the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and people's democracies, solely thanks to the liquidation of the former bourgeois democracy and capitalist economic system, thanks to a consistent fight against chauvinism and thanks to rapid building of socialism. The Premier expressed his conviction that the Czechoslovak nation, united in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks and led by the Communist Party, headed by Gottwald, will assure a joyful and happy life to the young generation.

President Gottwald delivered a speech on St. Venceslas Square, stating, inter alia, that the Czechoslovak nations and other people's democratic nations have been saved from cruel degradation, brought on by the "American way of life", and have been able to choose their own way of life, which will ensure peace and prosperity to the nation. "Thus we thank the Soviet Union and the Great Stalin from the bottom of our hearts. We swear to march always at the side of our great liberator, defender and teacher the Soviet nation. We shall fight indomitably in the ranks of the world peace front in order to bring final victory of freedom to nations and in order that the pupils of Hitlerian fascists should meet with the same fate as their teachers." (230 lines)
 Zycie Warszawy No.127 May 5, 1950 excerpts

G.MYRDAL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW Foreign Despatch
 Moscow (PAP)

G. Myrdal, the Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, arrived in Moscow on May 7th. He was welcomed at the airfield by Arutunian, a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; Pasteliev, Deputy Chief of Protocol; Sulman the Swedish Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Vavilov, Director of the U.N. Information Center in Moscow. Zycie Warszawy May 9th and others
 (8 lines) Verbatim

WESTERN GERMANY'S INCLUSION IN
ATLANTIC PACT?
New York (PAP)

Forcing Despatch

Drew Pearson, a well-known American radio commentator, stated that the Conference of the U.S. British and French Foreign Ministers, which is to start in London shortly, will decide about Western Germany's inclusion in the Atlantic Pact.

Pearson also stated that Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, will demand that the United States supply \$500,000,000 worth of arms to France to continue the war in Indo-China.
Slowo Powszechne May 9th, 1950 #126 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

AT FORTHCOMING FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFERENCE IN
LONDON ACHESON INTENDS TO IMPOSE POLICY OF FURTHER
MILITARIZATION ON WESTERN EUROPE. Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

The Tass Agency's London correspondent reports that political reporters of the English Press, when discussing the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference of the three Western Powers, admit that the United States, in its aim to rule the world, has decided to impose a policy of further militarization on Western Europe and to force it to increase armament expenditures.
Slowo Powszechne May 9th #126 and others (56 lines) Excerpts

E C O N O M I C

IMPROVEMENT OF WORK IN TRADE NETWORK
AS FOREMOST TASK OF COMMERCIAL WORKERS'
TRADE UNION DOMESTIC DESPATCH

Participants in the Third National Convention of Commercial and Office Workers, after a three-day session, have passed a resolution concerning tasks of their Union in the near future.

The principal task is the improvement of work in the socialised trade network. The resolution states, in part: "The Union will popularise and extend conferences with clients in order to prepare methods for liquidation of all shortcomings in the trade network". All branches of the Union have been instructed to wage an energetic fight against speculation and all its symptoms.

Special attention has been devoted to training of new cadres of workers in commercial establishments. The assembly also decided to extend cultural and educational activities and to mobilise Union members for the fight for peace.

A new Council was elected. Jerzy Sierpinski was elected Chairman of the Chief Council of the Commercial and Office Workers' Trade Union. Trybuna Ludu #127 May 9 and others (36 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ABOUT
THE POZNAN FAIR. Domestic Despatch

A group of foreign journalists, representing the most important progressive papers, has visited the International Poznan Fair.

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Pierre Courtade, Editor of "L'Humanité" of Paris, stated that in every sphere the technology of countries marching toward socialism, Soviet technology above all, has surpassed the technology of capitalist countries. The Poznan Fair constitutes an energetic response to war propaganda which, in France, is slandering people's democracies and the Soviet Union.

Guenter Siemund (Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst) from Berlin stated that "the achievements of Polish industry, which has developed extraordinarily during the three-year plan, are especially imposing. The Fair constitutes additional proof to the German nation of the necessity to stabilise friendly relations with the Soviet Union, people's democracies and, above all, with our Polish neighbour".

Sven Johansson of the "Ny Dag", central organ of the Swedish Communist Party, said: "The International Poznan Fair is additional proof of the firmness with which the Polish nation is willing to defend its peaceful creative work".

Toja Palmgren, Editor of "Vapaa Sana" of Helsinki, stated: "The Fair gives us an excellent illustration of the industrial development of the Soviet Union, people's democracies and, particularly, of Poland. We were especially interested in the new methods, shown at the Fair, which are applied in the building industry".

Trybuna Ludu # 127 and others May 9, 1950 (52 lines) Verbatim

TOBACCO INDUSTRY IS ASSURED OF DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS.

Domestic Despatch

In connection with termination of signing contracts for tobacco for the current year, the managing director of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly, Edward Nadulski, has given the following information to a representative of the Polish Press Agency:

The constantly increasing consumption of tobacco products, which in 1937 amounted to 0.56 kgs. per capita and in 1949 to 0.9 kgs., has created a necessity for increased production of raw tobacco. In 1947 the production of domestic tobacco exceeded the 1937 production by 5,000,000 kgs. In 1950 the demand for tobacco increased still further.

Wola Ludu # 126 and others. May 8, 1950 (35 lines) Excerpts

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN GAME EXPORTS.

Domestic Despatch

Owing to introduction of planned economy in hunting, export of game, which was started in 1947/48 by the export of 15 tons of hares, is steadily increasing. In 1949 we exported about 60 tons of hares and 50 tons of big game, i.e. a total of 112 tons.

Game exports increased particularly in the 1949-50 season, when we exported 134 tons of big game, 205 tons of hares and 2.3 tons of wild fowl, i.e. three times more than in the preceding season.

The demand for game on the domestic market is also increasing. This season there was a three-fold increase in the supply of game

to the domestic market, as compared with last year.
 Slowo Powszechno # 126 only. May 9, 1950 (22 lines) Verbatim

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY MANUFACTURES
 NEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

Domestic Despatch

Mechanization of agriculture in People's Poland and modern methods of land cultivation, replacing old methods, depend on the domestic market being supplied with appropriate agricultural machines and implements.

This problem has already been solved to a high degree by our engineering industry, which is manufacturing new types of agricultural machines and implements to meet the requirements of agriculture. This production is being adapted, on an increasing scale, to the intensified needs of socialized and state-owned farming units. In this connection, large quantities of harvesters, drills and other machines, previously imported from foreign countries, are now manufactured in Poland. Agricultural machinery factories are already supplying agriculture with large cultivators, tractor ploughs, tractor harrows, etc.

Among the novel things, which are to appear this year in agricultural machine and implement production, the following deserve special attention: sugar beet digging machines, special machines for placing straw in stacks and potato sorting machines.

Constructors and engineers, working in the engineering industry, have designed a number of prototypes of agricultural machines, which are now being put through various tests. Among others, a potato planting machine and a mechanical cutter for sugar beet are being tested. The prototype of a disc harrow has already been built and its production will be started this year.
 Rzeczpospolita # 127 only. May 9, 1950 (40 lines) Verbatim

CENTRAL TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION (NOT) CONDUCTS
 FIVE EVENING ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

Domestic Despatch

In order to prepare the largest possible number of skilled engineers, the Central Technical Organization has opened five evening engineering schools, attended by about 3,000 students. The students are primarily persons, who have been occupying engineering posts for a long time. They possess either secondary or vocational school education and were previously unable to combine Polytechnic studies with professional work.

The engineering evening schools are conducted in Warsaw, Gdansk, Katowice, Wroclaw and Bialystok. They enable people to study and to obtain engineering diplomas, while earning their living. The schools have a three-year program, which includes lectures as well as practical study. Graduates from these schools are given diplomas as engineering specialists in various branches of engineering.
 Rzeczpospolita # 127 only. May 9, 1950 (30 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE.

Letters to editors

We publish below a further reply to our questionnaire about the defence of peace, written by a woman teacher:-

"After reading, with interest, the opinions of persons of various ages, and education, who replied to the questionnaire published by your office, I would like to add a few words (clumsy, it is true). I am a middle-aged woman, who spent all her youth in the difficult profession of a teacher. I have never concealed my views, and I shall also express them openly to-day, namely:-

1. Biological, atomic, and other similar weapons are a monstrous invention. Whoever threatens mankind with the use of such weapons is devoid of shame, and conscience. I think that even an animal is more noble than the gentlemen capitalists, because an animal uses its claws, and fangs in defence against its enemies, whereas capitalists do not have to defend their lives, but are concerned with filling up their pockets. The article published in the Washington "Times-Herald" concerning the killing of babies in their cradles, and old people saying their prayers, is worthy of a degenerated sadist, who should be placed in a separate room in an asylum.

2. As a faithful Catholic, I approve, with all my heart, the World Peace Congress' appeal, to brand every government, which would use the atomic bomb, as a war criminal. People should contemplate how to combat diseases, such as for instance, cancer, tuberculosis, and others, instead of planning how to murder each other.

3. There always exists a possibility of mustering the ominous forces of war. Truth should triumph all over the world. The majority of mankind desires peace. Poland has suffered so much in the two World Wars that she does not want a third war, for anything on earth. Of course, with the exception of a handful of nit-wits, who do not know themselves what they want.

May I quote a conversation, which I recently had with a person of my age. She met me with a happy smile, whispering: 'My dear, my dear, there will be war' I nearly lost my temper, but controlled myself, and asked her: 'and why do you want war so much?' She began stammering: 'because, because...', but finally admitted that she did not know herself why, but that her neighbour told her that the war would improve things. I told her that things would improve, if all lazybodies, and speculators proceeded with honest work, instead of dreaming about war.

4. We can prevent war by demonstrating for peace, by signing the appeal of the Peace Partisans' Congress, and by working each of us according to our strength, and possibilities. The Polish people, irrespective of their religious belief, and political views should come together, and work for People's Poland.

I would like to end by saying that the news about the State-Church agreement, came as a great joy to religious people. Statements by priests, and Catholic leaders are proving it.

Zycie Warszawy # 122, May 4, 1950 (74 lines) Verbatim

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VIDELA'S VISIT AND PATTERSON'S MISSION.

Article

Late at night on April 10 the residents of tenement houses in the central district of La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, heard violent gun fire. Only a few men rushed into the streets to find out what was the matter. The majority, being used to sudden police raids, remained at home. On the following day the newspapers disclosed the cause of disturbance during the previous night: Mamert Irriolagoitia, President of Bolivia, had outlawed the communist party and as a result many persons were arrested by the police. One of the arrested, Victor Hugo Libera, managed to escape. It was the shots fired by policemen, in vain pursuit of Libera, that were heard by the residents of the central district of La Paz.

In his message of April 11 reporting the decision of the Bolivia Government, the Associated Press correspondent mentioned the actual reason for outlawing the communist party: it was clearly stated in the President's decree that the point was to destroy not only the communist party but, in the first place, progressive trade unions.

49 trade union leaders were arrested.

Thus Bolivia has adopted the same attitude as Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Peru, where communist parties were outlawed much earlier.

On the same day when Bolivia outlawed the communist party Senor Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, President of another country in South America, which had taken this step much earlier, left for the United States on a private plane, to pay a two week official visit to President Truman.

In 1947 Videla was elected President by the votes of all progressive elements in his country. His candidature was supported by the Chilean communist party. However, immediately after he had become President, he turned his back upon the people's masses to whom he owed his office, arrested many trade union leaders and outlawed the communist party.

A week before Videla's arrival in Washington an incident occurred, shedding characteristic light on the activity of U.S. Ambassadors. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., formerly U.S. representative in Yugoslavia, had been ambassador to Guatemala for only two years but during that period he made himself felt so strongly in a country where he was representing the United States, that the Government of Guatemala, which is not at all communist, was compelled to demand his recall. Ismael Gonzalez Arevalo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated in a note sent to the State Department that Patterson's mission consisted in continual interference in Guatemala's domestic affairs. Lincoln White, the Press Secretary of the State Department, stated on the other hand that Patterson "has been merely performing his duties".

Trials in Bulgaria and Hungary have furnished sufficiently clear evidence of what the duties of American diplomants look like. And if their duties are really of this kind, we can only be grateful to Mr. White for his frankness.

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The name of the capital of Bolivia is La Paz - Peace. Unfortunately, however, neither the Bolivian Government having its seat in that city, nor other similar governments in South America are guided by peaceful aims. They are being converted on an increasing scale into an instrument of the United States' anti-peace and anti-progress policy.

Rzeczpospolita # 121 May 3, 1950 (170 lines) Excerpts

INFERNO OF THE IRANIAN WOMAN. Article by Sheik-Ol-Emami
Rzeczpospolita correspondent
in Teheran

The situation of women in Iran has not undergone any changes for centuries. The Iranian woman is deprived of political, economic and social rights, of the right to vote and of the right to be elected. There is a special paragraph in the electoral law stating that "women and lunatics have no right to vote nor to be elected".

In factories and other places of work women are given the hardest work to do, which, is usually done by men.

In the southern part of our country, where the British and the Americans are plundering our natural resources, the life of a woman is specially hard.

Iranian reactionaries supported by the imams are conducting strong propaganda against the emancipation of women.

With the assistance of the Tudeh Party, the League of democratic Iranian women, whose membership numbers many thousands of women-members, has been and continues to be engaged, in a stubborn fight for equal rights for women, and for women's freedom. At this moment a large number of woman-leaders of the League are in prison. In 1948 a representative of Iranian women, Mariam Firusi, took part in the festival of the World Federation of Democratic Women in Budapest. After her return to Iran she was sentenced to five years imprisonment. Other women-leaders were given prison sentences ranging from five to ten years.

It is in such conditions that millions of women live in our country. The fight for their liberation is connected with the general, national fight for liberation from the yoke of domestic and foreign exploiters.

Rzeczpospolita # 121. May 3, 1950 (150 lines) Excerpts

"NAN LU - A CITY OF WINDING ROADS", BY SUSAN WANTOCH.
(PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PUBLISHING INSTITUTE IN
WARSAW, 1949, 118 PAGES, PRICE - 160 ZL.)

Book reviews

Susan Wantoch, an Austrian writer, has lived in China for many years, and knows that country well. In the preface to the Polish edition, the authoress wrote as follows:-

"To-day neither Japanese, nor American bombers roar over the Yellow River. The fate of the Honan province (where the story takes place), as well as the fate of all China has been settled. The corrupt, and feudal China of Chang-Kai-Shek has perished, and revolutionary China has won for ever".

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S. Wantoch adds: "In my story about Nan Lu, through a small section of the great fight, I attempted to acquaint European readers with the forces, which led to this victory". The authoress fulfilled her task well. Her vivid description of events in a Chinese town reveals the corruption and backwardness of old China, and points to the necessity of revolutionary changes.

"A NEW CHINA - A NEW WORLD", BY ARTHUR CLEGG.
(Published by "Book and Science, Warsaw, 1950,
89 pages, price - 100 Zl.)

Arthur Clegg, a progressive English writer, has written several books on China.

The facts, described by the author in a clear and interesting way, enable us to understand the subsequent events in China, and, in particular, the great military, and political victory of 1949. The author describes poverty, and famine in Kuo-Min-Tang China, Chang-Kai-Shek's complete dependence on his American "sponsors", and on the other hand the development of new progressive forces, which had already then assumed power in the so-called liberated territories in North China. It is interesting to read Mao Tse-Tung's various quotations and statements, who said for instance: "We became acquainted with Marxism-Leninism, our best weapon in the fight for national liberation, after the first World War, and after the Great October Revolution. The Chinese Communist Party recommends, promotes and organizes the use of this weapon..."

A SNOB WRITES ABOUT ILLUSTRATIONS.
"ON ILLUSTRATIONS", BY ANDRZEJ BANACH.
(Published by M. Kot, Krakow, 1950 171 pages,
price - 1,300 Zl.)

Andrzej Banach's book entitled: "On illustrations" is undoubtedly one of the best published books in post-war Poland.

Unfortunately, the book is written in a manner, neither justifying its luxurious edition, nor its exorbitant price. The author obviously thought that he was writing for the "upper ten thousand", and that only the so-called "elite" would appreciate good illustrations, and... his arguments. He, therefore, writes in an affected, and unnecessarily intricate manner.

It is characteristic that, while quoting comprehensive literature on the relevant subject, the author only mentions books in the French, German, English, and Polish languages. He does not know the rich Russian, and Soviet literature. Incidentally, for Mr. A. Banach the Soviet Union is still "Soviet Russia" (page 134), although the author must admit that "Soviet Russia can boast of prominent wood engravers". It appears that the author does not approve that "plastic art in Soviet Russia, and, in general, all her cultural production is distinctly utilitarian"... (page 134).

However, one cannot say that Banach's book is of a "utilitarian i.e. useful nature."
Zycie Warszawy # 121. May 3, 1950 (143 lines) Excerpts

DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVATION OF CO-OPERATIVE
SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Article by Marian
Niezman, Director of
Association of Consumers
Co-operatives

The Association of Consumers Co-operatives has achieved considerable progress in the field of activation of co-operative self government, and especially in its basic units, the members committees.

The members' committees, in accordance with the principles of the statutes, enjoy extensive prerogatives. They have the right of detailed supervision in the economy of shops and servicing establishments, of giving an opinion on the efficiency and usefulness of the personnel of the establishments, and of giving opinions on the economic activities of the co-operatives.

Participation of the committees in combating speculation especially in attractive articles is also increasing.

Many instances of creative and positive activity of the members' committees could be given. Their number now reaches nine thousand, with a membership of over 50,000 working people, mainly workers, party members and non-party men.

The 1950 plan of activities of the social- self-government consumers' co-operatives, envisages the organization of a further 3,000 members' committees.

The managing councils of the co-operatives also intensified their activities, since more workers were included in their membership last year. Nevertheless the achievements of the Association of Consumers Co-operatives in this sphere is considered insufficient.

We consider that the activists from the members' committees should be elected as members of supervisory councils. This year's by elections to supervisory councils will be conducted under strict observance of the rules of revolutionary vigilance, and should therefore strengthen the proletarian bloc in co-operative self-government.

We recognize the full activation of co-operative self-government as one of the principal organizational tasks of the consumers' co-operative movement.

Gazeta Handlowa # 34, May 3, 1950 (210 lines) Excerpts

RESULTS OF COMPETITION IN THE CONSUMERS'
CO-OPERATIVE IN KATOWICE

Domestic Despatch

A ceremonial announcement of the results, combined with an undertaking of long range commitments by the teams took place recently. Two hundred and sixty eight persons were given prizes. In the grocery competition, first place was taken by the shop No. III-02; in the butchers' competition the team of the shop No. II-51; in textiles, the team of the shop No. VIII-28; in canteens, the team of the canteen No. US-23 in Katowice; in restaurant restaurant UG-50 in Myslowice. The challenge prize in the inter-branch competition was won for the second time by the

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Katowice-Zawodzie branch.
 (signed) Workers Council of Katowice
 Consumers Co-operative.
 Gazeta Handlowa # 3¹/₄ May 3, 1950 (16 lines)

CONFERENCE OF ELECTRO-TECHNICIANS'
 ASSOCIATION IN WARSAW.

Domestic Despatch

The Second National Conference of Delegates of the Association of Polish Electro-Technicians was held in Warsaw on May 5.

The conference passed a resolution decrying the provocative decision of the French Government, which is at the service of American warmongers and has removed Prof. Joliot-Curie from the post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy Affairs. Another resolution, passed by the conference, imposes the obligation on all members of the Association to do active work in defence of peace.

A speech was delivered by the Secretary General of the Central Technical Organization (NOT), Czarnowski, who pointed out the paramount importance of the tasks confronting Polish technical intelligentsia during the period of the six-year plan.

A discussion followed in the course of which many organizational questions were discussed and the activity of the Association in the past was subjected to critical analysis.
 Rzeczpospolita # 124 and others, May 6, 1950 (25 lines) Verbatim

MINISTRY OF COMMUNAL ECONOMY

Domestic Despatch

The transformation of national councils into local organizations of uniform State authority, involves an appropriate re-organization of the supreme State authorities, in the sphere of communal economy and public administration.

In this connection the law of April 19th of this year provides for the formation of the office of Minister of Communal Economy. His jurisdiction will include matters pertaining to communal economy in towns and villages. The Council of Ministers will issue an order specifying the matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communal Economy, and will draw a line between the jurisdiction of this Minister and other Ministers, with regard to matters connected with communal economy.

At the same time the office of Minister of Public Administration is being abolished.

The Council of Ministers will issue an order specifying the central authorities, which will take over the matters hitherto falling under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Administration.

The same law provides for the formation of an Office for Religious Affairs, which will deal with matters connected with the State's attitude towards denominations. Such matters were so far dealt with by the Minister of Public Administration.
 Gazeta Handlowa, May 6th #35 (34 lines) Verbatim

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IRON SMELTING IN SIX-YEAR PLAN Article

Under the three-year plan the task of the iron industry was to rebuild machinery and installations in smelting works, damaged by war operations, to remove bottle necks and to develop production departments which, owing to their insufficient production capacity, made it impossible to utilize in full the equipment of other production departments. This plan was victoriously carried out by our smelters.

The production plan was exceeded as follows:

Coke production	-	according to plan	(100%)
Pig iron production	-	exceeded by	2%
Raw steel	"	"	13%
Rolled Metal	"	"	16%

The tasks confronting the iron industry under the 6-year plan are extensive and difficult. The plan provides for the following increases in production, as compared with 1949:

Coke	-	260%
Pig iron	-	278%
Raw steel	-	205%
Rolled goods	-	218%

Such a substantial increase in production will be possible chiefly owing to the Soviet Union's aid which, as already reported by the press, will enable us to build the so-called "New Smelting Works" near Krakow.

This will not only be the largest establishment in Poland, but at the same time equipped with the most modern industrial equipment. From the point of view of technical standards the New Smelting Works will be the leading metallurgical establishment, not only in Europe but in the world. The new works will increase the smelting industry's production capacity by 100%.

During the period covered by the six-year plan, old smelting works will be extended on a large scale and their equipment will be modernized and adapted to new tasks. The remainder of the capitalist system, aimed at exploitation of men and technical equipment in a barbarian manner, will disappear from our smelting works.

During the period covered by the six-year plan our smelting industry will start new branches of production in the field of ferrous metallurgy, and in the field of various semi-processed products. This will make us independent of foreign imports, which are often troublesome and must be paid for in foreign currencies.

During the period covered by the six-year plan, economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and democratic people's countries in the field of trade in smelting industry products will be extended.

Rzeczpospolita # 126 only. May 8, 1950 (190 lines) Excerpts

MARSHALLISTAN IS LEARNING

Article

According to Reuter, two hundred and twenty three specialists, from 12 Marshall countries, who are to become acquainted with the

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"methods for improving Western European economy on the American model", have begun their studies.

This news caused great interest in Western European countries. What mysterious instructions does the U.S. want to pass over to the Marshallised specialists? The method of throwing the crisis on the shoulders of the working masses has been known and practised for a long time in the Marshall countries. The same also applies to the method of enlivening" production by increasing the armament budget. The method of colonial exploitation was practised by Western European countries, even before America was "born", and now they have learnt to appreciate its effectiveness on their own skin.

What then? The veil screening the mysterious instruction was partly withdrawn by American Senator, Connally, in the interview granted to the weekly "United States News and World Report".

Stating that Great Britain and other Western European countries can not count on American dollars, the Senator outlined the brilliant theory of "improving" British economy:

"I think" he said, "that the British, in order to live, will have to export the great part of their population to Australia, Canada etc."

It is probable that the "specialists" of the Marshall countries will become acquainted with this theory, extended still further: with the plans for resettling Frenchmen in the Sahara, Danes in Greenland, and so forth. Among the Hitlerite specialists in American service there will probably be enough suitable instructors: experts in fascist "umsiedlungsaktionen" (resettlement Trybuna Ludu # 123 May 5, 1950 (60 lines) verbatim action).

SENATE OF JAGIELLON UNIVERSITY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, Domestic Despatch

At an extraordinary session on May 2nd, 1950, the Senate of Jagiellon University unanimously decided to join the appeal of scientists of the United States of America to President Truman, protesting against the use of atomic energy for war purposes and against war. Science should serve the cause of development and happiness of mankind and not its destruction.

(Signed) Teodor Marchlewski, Jan Dabrowski, Kazimierz Piwarski, Kazimierz Stolychwo, Ignacy Zlotowski, Tadeusz Lehr-Splawinski, Zygmunt Myslakowski, Konstanty Grzybowski, Jozef Sieradzki, Kazimierz Wyka, Karol Estreicher, Jan Weyssenoff, Witold Zakrzewski, Stanislaw Smreczynski, Zygmunt Grodzinski, Henryk Niewodniczanski, Tadeusz Wazewski, Tadeusz Litynski, Bogdan Kamienski, Rev. Aleksy Klaweck, Zbigniew Kaminski.

Dziennik P_iski # 122 only. May 4, 1950. (30 lines) Verbatim

A V N E X:

MONITOR POLSKI,
No. A-414,

of April 24, 1950.

CONTENTS:

SECTION I. GENERAL SUBJECTS

- Item 501 - Order of the President of the Republic, convoking the Legislative Sejm for the ordinary 1950 spring session.
- Item 502 - Decision of the Council of Ministers, establishing an agricultural bonus for certain teachers employed in schools subordinate to the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms.

SECTION II: SUBJECTS BEARING ON
NATIONAL ECONOMY

- Item 503 - Decision of the Council of Ministers, amending the list of enterprises subordinate to the Minister of Mining.
- Item 504 - Ruling of the Minister of Finance concerning the types of securities acceptable as deposits guaranteeing fulfilment of contracts, advance payments received and articles entrusted in the course of furnishing supplies or contracting for work or services to be carried out for the State Treasury, local government and certain categories of juristic persons, and concerning the fixing of the rates at which these securities can be accepted.

RULINGS OF THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY:

- Items 505 and 506 - abolishing compulsory state management for certain business concerns.
- Item 507 - concerning contracts for services, concluded with persons not listed in paragraph 8 of the order of the Council of Ministers of February 19, 1949, and concerning the granting of advance payment and exemption from depositing security guaranteeing the fulfilment of said contracts.
- Item 508 - Pronouncement No. 38 by the Minister of Light Industry, issued in agreement with the chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, concerning the transfer of the ownership of certain business concerns to the State.

RULINGS OF THE MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY:

- Item 509 - amending the ruling of the Minister of Light Industry, of February 22, 1950, establishing a compulsory state management for certain business concerns.

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- Item 510 - establishing a compulsory state management for certain business concerns.
- Item 511 - Pronouncement of the Minister of Construction, issued in agreement with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, transferring the ownership of certain business concerns to the State.

HONORAR POLSKI
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC,
No. 4-43
WARSAW, APRIL 22, 1950

CONTAINS :PART I. GENERAL MATTERSResolutions by the Council of Ministers:

- Item 495 - Concerning special artistic scholarships for students.
- Item 496 - Concerning application to workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform of the resolution of the Council of Ministers, dated September 9, 1949, concerning the granting of provisional allowances to employees of certain Ministries, who were engaged for work in these Ministries without receiving lodgings in Warsaw.

PART II. MATTERS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

- Item 497 - Resolution of the Praesidium of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers concerning a change in the resolution of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers dated October 14, 1949, concerning the saving of wood in various branches of national economy.
- Item 498 - Order by the Chairman of the Central Bureau for Vocational Training, concerning the preparation of a list of secondary vocational schools, whose graduates are subject to the provisions of the law concerning employment of graduates of secondary vocational schools and of higher schools.

ORDER BY THE MINISTER OF DOMESTIC TRADE:

- Item 499 - Concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for an enterprise known as: "Mechanised Bakery" in Otwock.
- Item 500 - Concerning determination of varieties and qualities of ingredients in preserved meat, sausages and canned meat products.

A N N E X :

MONITOR POLSKI
No. A-42,
of APRIL 19, 1950.

CONTENTS:

SECTION I. GENERAL SUBJECTS.

- Item 476 - Order of the President of the Republic, terminating the ordinary autumn session of the Legislative Sejm, convened on October 28, 1949.

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

- Item 477 - Concerning the provisional organization of the Ministry of Finance.
- Item 478 - granting a provisional organizational statute to the Ministry of Mining.
- Item 479 - granting a provisional organizational statute to the Central Office for Minor Industries.
- Item 480 - Ruling of the President of the Council of Ministers concerning the principles and norms for advertising in the press.
- Item 481 - Circular No. 14 of the President of the Council of Ministers concerning announcements and advertisements placed by state offices and institutions and by socialized economy enterprises.

SECTION II. SUBJECTS REFERRING TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Decisions of the Council of Ministers:

- Item 482 - amending the decision of the Council of Ministers, setting up a list of socialized enterprises engaged in domestic trade,
- Item 483 - amending the decision of the Council of Ministers, of April 22, 1949, setting up a list of enterprises subordinate to the Minister of Heavy Industry.

Decisions of the Presidium of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers:

- Item 484 - concerning the provisional establishment and allocation of a work competition fund for 1950.
- Item 485 - concerning payment of allowances due in consideration of health and maternity insurance, by certain employers.

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RULINGS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE
ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION:

- Item 486 - altering the time limit for submission of the first report on implementation of the Investment Plan for 1959, and altering the time limit for issuing executive instructions of central investors.
- Item 487 - concerning monthly statistical reports from socialized building and fitting enterprises.
- Item 488 - concerning statistical reports from state-owned agricultural estates.
- Item 489 - concerning statistical reports on employment and wages from socialized work establishments.
- Item 490 - concerning statistical reports from socialized domestic trade enterprises.
- Item 491 - concerning statistical reports from socialized industrial establishments.
- Item 492 - Ruling by the Minister of Heavy Industry, establishing a compulsory state management for the business firm: "Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych N. Deres w Częstochowie" (The N. Deres Metal Articles Factory in Częstochowa).
- Item 493 - Announcement of the Minister of Heavy Industry concerning registration of cylinders for holding gases used for technological purposes.
- Item 494 - Pronouncement No. 4 of the Minister of Culture and Art, issued in agreement with the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, transferring the ownership of certain business concerns to the State.

STAT

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY
 prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
 Wednesday, May 10, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

REPRESENTATIVES OF BROAD MASSES
 DECLARE PARTICIPATION IN PEACE CAMPAIGN Domestic Despatch

Reports are pouring in from all over the country about the development of the peace partisan movement, formation of new committees and preparations for a nation-wide collection of signatures on the Stockholm appeal.

On May 9th a meeting was held in the Polytechnic auditorium. It was attended by many students.

During discussions, students and professors expressed their will to fight for peace. Students enthusiastically undertook commitments to excel in studies.

About 1,000 teachers met in Lodz to discuss the campaign for collection of signatures on the Stockholm appeal.

In the second half of May, the Municipal Peace Partisans' Committee in Rzeszow will begin mass collection of signatures on the Stockholm appeal.

The most active social and trade union leaders will cooperate in collection of signatures, as well as organized and unaffiliated youth and women; they will represent all social strata, political views and denominations.

Between May 6th and 8th, peace partisans' committee meetings, discussing peace campaign plans, were held in all counties and autonomous towns in Pomerania Province.
 Zycie Warszawy, May 10th, 1950 "128 and others (52 lines) Excerpts

GREAT CEREMONY IN WARSAW IN HONOR OF
 FALLEN SOVIET ARMY HEROES Domestic Despatch

"Glory to the Heroes of the Soviet Army, who brought freedom and peace to Poland", "Polish-Soviet friendship, sanctified by jointly shed blood, constitutes an immovable foundation for the independence and freedom of People's Poland." These inscriptions appear at the entrance to the great cemetery and mausoleum, on Warsaw's outskirts, constructed by joint effort of the Warsaw population in honor of the heroic Soviet soldiers, killed in the battles for liberation of the Polish capital. On the fifth anniversary of the Soviet army's victory over Hitlerism more than twenty thousand residents of Warsaw demonstrated their warm tribute

yesterday to Soviet heroes, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Poland.

The celebration was attended by the President of Poland, Comrade Boleslaw Bierut; by members of the State Council, headed by Se'm Marshal Kowalski; the Government, headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz, Vice-Premiers Minc, Korzycki and Zawadzki, and by the Marshal of Poland, Comrade Rokossowski; by members of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by members of the Political Bureau; by members of the supreme organs of political parties; by Generals, representatives of trade unions and social organisations, and by Municipal authorities, headed by the Chairman of the Warsaw People's Council, Comrade Zaruk-Michalski.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador Victor Z. Lebediev and diplomatic representatives of people's democratic countries, accredited in Warsaw, were also present.

A special delegation of the Chief Command of the Soviet Army, composed of participants in the battles for Poland's liberation from Hitlerian yoke, Major-General Ivan A. Grosulov, Major-General Anatol P. Denisov and Colonel Miney D. Zapashtanski, also attended the ceremony.

After the Polish and Soviet National Anthems were played, Premier Cyrankiewicz, standing at the obelisk, built by the Warsaw population in homage to the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army, delivered a speech to the assembled crowds. Next speakers were: on behalf of the Polish Army, General Piotr Jaroszewicz, Vice-Minister of National Defense, and on behalf of the Soviet Army, Major-General Grosulov.

Trybuna Ludu #128 May 10, 1950 and others (116 lines) Excerpts

FIGHT FOR MARXIST KNOWLEDGE
OF LITERATURE IN POLAND.

Domestic Despatch

On the second day of the National Conference on Palonistics, the Director of the Institute of Literary Studies, Stefan Zolkiewski, delivered a lecture on: "The present stage of the fight for Marxist knowledge of literature in Poland."

Speaking at the outset about the tasks facing literary scholars, the lecturer stated that literary studies constitute one of the central sectors of the front, on which the fight for a new culture is being waged. The correlation of science and life, specifically, of science and the processes of building socialism, as well as the reform of methodology in the field of literary studies, are the most urgent tasks facing scholars in Polish literature.

While speaking about the interpretation of literature from the standpoint of the working class, he emphasized it as being the central methodological problem and quoted examples, such as, an opinion on Tolstoy by Lenin and the erroneous views of our scholars, whose bourgeois attitude has led them frequently to intentionally distorted interpretations of Tolstoy's works.

The lecturer then proceeded to an analysis of the problem of style and artistic values, leading to the conclusion that the Marxist method for literary studies does not neglect this problem

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altogether, but puts it in its proper relation to basic factors, namely, to the social functions of literature and its historical basis, representing the class struggle.

The lecturer then went on to emphasize that there can exist no literary work without an ideological character. For this reason, class interpretation combats the reactionary theory of art for art's sake and the departure of art from life. The class interpretation of the artistic heritage of our literature is the starting point for the birth of new esthetic values and one of the tools for building a new, socialist life.
Rzeczpospolita #128 May 10 and others Excerpts (52 lines)

WARSAW-PRAGUE PEACE RACE HAS ENDED.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA WINS TEAM COMPETITION.
EMBOG, A DANE, WINS FIRST PLACE
IN INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION. Local News

The Third International Warsaw-Prague Bicycle Race, known as the Peace Race, the symbol of fraternity of all working people, has ended.

For 9 days, sportsmen from people's democracies, from the German Democratic Republic, from worker athletic organizations in capitalist countries and from the Polish community in France, carried the peace slogan across towns and villages in Poland and Czechoslovakia, in a noble contest along the Warsaw-Prague route.

The nine-day Warsaw-Prague race, the greatest amateur race in the world, was regarded by its participants, representing twelve countries, as a symbol of peace and friendship.

In the team competition, Czechoslovakia won first place ahead of Denmark and Rumania.

In individual competition, Emborg, a Dane, won first place ahead of Bronislaw Klabiniski (a Pole from France) and Tuciczka (Czechoslovakia).

The Polish team was fifth. In the individual classification, Poland represented by Wrzesinski, won sixteenth place.
Zycie Warszawy May 10th, 1950 #128 and others (78 lines) Excerpts

POLISH RED CROSS WILL NOT PARTICIPATE
IN GENEVA CONFERENCE BECAUSE CHINESE
RED CROSS WAS NOT INVITED. Domestic Despatch

A conference of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies will take place in Geneva from May 9 to 13. The Chinese Red Cross has not been invited to that conference, although it is a member of the Executive Committee.

The Polish Government, through its representative in Switzerland, and the Polish Red Cross have protested in this matter to the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies. In protest, the Polish Red Cross has not sent its delegation to Geneva and will not take part in the League's work until the League officially recognizes the Chinese Red Cross.

A similar attitude has been adopted by Red Cross Societies in people's democratic countries and in the Soviet Union. Trybuna Ludu #128 May 10, 1950 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Domestic Despatch

The "Military Press", the publishing institution of the Ministry of National Defence, has published the following books:- among others:-

M. Galektionov - "The strategic target" Translated from Russian by Stanislaw Zaleski. Price - 285 zl. 270 Pages.

"Fencing with Bayonets". Contest rules, elaborated by the Polish Fencing Association. Price - 95 zl. 78 pages. Zycie Warszawy May 10th, 1950 #128 only (20 lines) Excerpts

TWO YEARS FOR DISCLOSING OFFICIAL SECRET Domestic Despatch

An investigator of one of the Treasury Bureaus in Warsaw, Jerzy Zwolenski, has been tried by the Appeal Court in Warsaw for disclosing of official secret. Zwolenski warned the owner of a private shop in Warsaw, trading in articles from an illegal source and not entered in his accounting books, that an inspection would be carried out. Zwolenski has been sentenced to two years of imprisonment. Zycie Warszawy #128 May 12 only Verbatim (10 lines)

WARSAW COMMEMORATES SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR POLAND'S FREEDOM Domestic Despatch

Premier Cyrankiewicz's speech at Soviet Soldiers' cemetery on May 9.

"We are fully aware of the fact that, on the immense area of the countries liberated from the yoke of capitalism, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, constructive, peaceful work is now being done energetically by people building a better future for themselves and their posterity under the leadership of the Soviet Union while, at the same time, the criminal gang of warmongers and lackeys of big capital, in the pay of American imperialism, are plotting against world peace and want to again unleash a sanguinary war.

"Here, on the grave of Soviet soldiers, we make a promise to ourselves that we shall not rest until an end has been put to the intrigues of the successors of Hitlerism, of American imperialists and of warmongers."

General Piotr Jaroszewicz, Vice-Minister of National Defense, spoke on behalf of the Polish Army. He said, in part:

"The blood of Soviet soldiers, shed on Polish soil, has not been wasted. We are tied by unbreakable and deep ideological bonds and by the common goal of solidarity of all progressive forces in the world, defending peace and freedom against the plots of furious but increasingly impotent and, consequently, adventurcus gangs of imperialistic warmongers.

"The People's Polish Army is a living memorial to the effort, heroism and blood of Soviet soldiers, champions of freedom and truth. The Polish Army is being trained, is consolidating and growing as

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a faithful, anti-imperialistic, pacific force, based on the experience of the Soviet Army, the leading and the strongest army in the world, and on victorious Stalinist teachings on the art of war."

Mjr. General Ivan Greshulov spoke on behalf of the Soviet Army and said, in part:

"Five years ago the war ended with victory over Germany, The whole world knows that the brunt of the war was borne by our great Soviet nation and its heroic Soviet Army. Thanks to their tremendous effort, the world was spared the yoke of German fascism." Kurjer Codzienny # 129 and others. May 10, 1950 (300 lines) Excerpts

FIRST SCIENTIFIC SESSION OF DIPLOMATIC-CONSULAR DEPARTMENT IN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. Domestic Despatch

The discussions of the First Scientific Session of the Diplomatic-Consular Section in the Academy of Political Science were held on May 6th, 7th and 8th. In connection with this, a representative of our paper approached the Dean of the Department, a prominent expert on International Law, Professor Dr. Julian Makowski, with a request for information concerning the problems and the achievements of the session:

He stated, in part: The Diplomatic-Consular Department of our Academy embraces several branches of learning. They are, first of all: State Law, History of Diplomacy, International Law and International Relations and Political Economy.

The first lecture was delivered by Professor Dr. Kazimierz Biskupski, in which he dealt with a basic subject in the study of State Law, the problem of the Constitution. The title of his lecture was: "Constitutions in People's Democracies as an expression of Proletarian Dictatorship". Professor Dr. Aleksey Deruga delivered a lecture on a subject, on which he is an authority. The History of Diplomacy, entitled: "Lenin and Wilson's 14 points". In the sphere of International Law, the lecture on "The International Bourgeois Law as a Tool of Imperialism", was delivered by Professor Dr. Manfred Laks. Finally, in the sphere of Political Economy, the title of the lecture delivered by Professor Dr. Jerzy Wiszniewski, was: "The Law on Socialist State Property in Poland".

During the session, the spacious auditorium of the Academy of Political Science was almost always full. Apart from lecturers and students of this university, the session was attended by many guests: professors, readers, lecturers at other Warsaw universities, representatives of institutions and bureaus concerned with the subjects under discussion, for instance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kurier Codzienny # 129 only. May 10, 1950
(130 lines) Excerpts.

F O R E I G N

FRENCH CHICANERY OF ILIA ERENBURG.

Foreign Despatch

Geneva. (PAP). As reported from Paris, the great Soviet writer, Ilia Erenburg, landed yesterday at the Paris airfield on his way from Belgium to Switzerland. Despite the fact that he was fatigued by his journey, the French authorities refused to permit him to stay several hours in Paris. Erenburg was not allowed to leave the airfield and he was ordered to board the plane for Switzerland immediately.

Rzeczpospolita # 128 and others. May 10, 1950 (13 lines) Verbatim

LOAN SUBSCRIPTION IN SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Foreign Despatch

Moscow. (PAP). The Soviet Finance Ministry has published the following communiqué:

The fifth Soviet Reconstruction and National Economy Development Loan, issued on May 3rd for the sum of 20,000,000,000 roubles, was subscribed by May 8th inclusive for the sum of 27,003,608,000 roubles, i.e. an oversubscription of 7,003,608,000 roubles.

In view of the above, the Soviet Finance Ministry, at the recommendation of the Soviet Council of Ministers, ordered termination of the loan subscription throughout the country on May 10th.

Zycie Warszawy # 128 and others. May 10, 1950 (13 lines) Verbatim

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE'S CHINA AND SWEDEN.

Foreign Despatch

Peking. (PAP). According to the New China Agency, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and of Sweden have concluded an agreement concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations. M. Hanmarstroem was appointed Swedish Ambassador in China and Ken Biaa was appointed ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic in Sweden.

Trybunc Ludu # 128 and others. May 10, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

E C O N O M I C

WAYS OF DEALING WITH IDLERS AND DRUNKARDS.

Domestic Despatch

The enormous Motor Car Factory in Zeran near Warsaw is growing daily. No wonder, Here in Zeran the majority of labor teams exceed their production norms by large margins. In what ways does Zeran combat idleness and drunkenness? At first, there were undisciplined workers working on the construction of the Motor Car Factory. They were dealt with effectively in the following manner: the teams, in which there were numerous drunkards, were dissolved and the individual drunkards were put into other teams. The inveterate idlers were discharged in accordance with the demands of the workers themselves, who are well aware of the fact that an increased production effort accelerates the reconstruction rate in the whole country.

Drunkenness at the building site was liquidated in this manner: on one of the buildings, a huge poster was placed, depicting a donkey drinking vodka, with the inscription: "You are a stupid donkey if you drink at the building site". From the time the name of one of the workers was placed on the poster, drunkenness, as a problem, ceased to exist.
Zycie Warszawy # 128 only. May 10, 1950 (60 lines) Excerpts

20,000 BOOKS SOLD ON SUNDAY.
BOOK FAIR CONTINUES.

Domestic Despatch

The Book House (Dom Ksiazki) has published the latest data concerning the book fair, organized in Warsaw, as part of "Education, Book and Press Week".

About 250 book stands were organized, which sold about 20,000 books worth 3,000,000 Zl., last Sunday.

The fair will continue until May 14th inclusive. From 5 to 8 P.M. each day artistic performances are being given in fair centers.

Zycie Warszawy # 128 and others. May 10, 1950 (13 lines) Verbatim

1,700,000 MEMBERS IN PEASANT SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION. Domestic Despatch

A considerable organizational development was achieved by the Peasant Self-Help Association in the first quarter of the current year. One thousand two hundred and eighty eight new village branches of the Peasant Self-Help Association were established, which brings the total number of village branches in Poland up to 35,613. In the last three months, over 114,000 new members joined the Association. Total membership in the Peasant Self-Help Association is now approximately 1,700,000, including nearly 400,000 peasant women.

Zycie Warszawy # 128 only. May 10, 1950 (12 lines) Verbatim

NEW AND PROPER NORMS ASSURE FURTHER
DEVELOPMENT OF OUR BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Domestic Despatch

In response to the demands of many thousands of building industry workers, representatives of the Ministry of Construction and of the Chief Council of the Building Industry Workers' Trade Union have prepared the draft of new, socially just norms. The plenary session of the Chief Council of the Building Industry Workers Trade Union, which took place recently in Warsaw with participation of shockworkers and work rationalisers, has approved the draft, which was subsequently approved by the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, in agreement with the Central Trade Union Council.

The new norms, which will be introduced on May 15, apply not only to functions, to which norms have applied in the past, but also to functions for which there have been no norms so far. Henceforth, norms will be applied to team work, with a stipulation as to what types of work should be carried out by team methods only and what types of work may be carried out by individual methods.

Excessively low norms, which no longer correspond to present modern work methods and to mechanisation, have been raised. Some of the norms, incorrectly fixed in the former agreement, have been lowered.

Thanks to determination of new, socially justified work norms, an appropriate relation of wages for work, requiring higher qualifications, to wages for auxiliary work, not requiring such qualifications, has been established.

The new work norms, ensuring application of correct work methods and equitable wages, will mobilise all workers in the building trade for the fight for higher productivity, which is an essential condition for fulfilment of the tremendous 1950 production plan by our building trade.
Trybuna Ludu # 128. May 10, 1950 (108 lines) Excerpts

THOUSANDS OF VILLAGES JOIN "LAND AND WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN".

Domestic Despatch

The completion of the six-year plan for agriculture is largely dependent on the extension of land and waterway improvement work. Peasants have submitted proposals for assisting in this work. This year the initiative of the peasants has been implemented in the form of a "Land and Waterway Improvement Campaign", which has already been joined by thousands of villages.

Beginning on May 10, hundreds of thousands of peasants, carrying out their commitments, will commence work on cleaning ditches, repairing dams and regulating streams and brooks in the south and central provinces of Poland. Their work is estimated to amount to millions of zlotys.

Simultaneously, major work will be carried out by the State, which has assigned 54,000,000,000 zls. for land and waterway improvement under the six-year plan. The most important work to be carried out by the state is the construction of flood-control embankments on the Vistula near the mouth of the Bzura River and the cultivation of fallow pasture-lands near the Odra in the Lubusz District.

Rzeczpospolita # 128 and others, May 10, 1950 (33 lines) Verbatim

GRADUATES FROM ENGINEERING HIGH SCHOOL ARE ENTITLED TO DEGREE OF MILITARY ENGINEER. Domestic Despatch

No. 450 of the Monitor Polski has published an order of the Minister of Education concerning technical military schools, whose graduates are entitled to engineering degrees.

The order stipulates that students, who attended the Engineering High School, graduated from it in 1938 and received a provisional certificate, are entitled to the degree of military engineer, provided they supply evidence of at least three years of work in an occupation corresponding to the type of their studies.
Zycie Warszawy # 128 only. May 10, 1950
(13 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

THE FAUNA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Article

According to a proverb, what simple-minded people say is usually true. Sometimes this applies not to simpletons but to big pots. Thus, "Fortune", an organ of big American finance, has given in a long article a morality certificate to British laborites. And it did it so well that it could not be done better.

"The Socialists of Great Britain" writes the paper, "no longer disturb British capitalists... The statement that British Socialists ceased to believe in Socialism may be too far reaching, but it can be stated that the British Socialists have renounced Socialism as a tool or objective of Government policy. Thus Socialism is to them neither an objective nor a tool. It is merely a signboard. For the sake of appearances a struggle by mutual abuse is waged between the two political Parties.

British workers do not like the Conservatives. That is a fact. The Laborite Minister Shinwell, while implementing Churchill's policy, is abusing him in public. He said at a textile workers' meeting in Manchester: "Churchill is arrogant, malicious, irresponsible and as harmful as a herd of apes." This is a correct definition although a little too mild. Let us recall that during the recent election campaign in England, Churchill described the laborites as "thoughtless cats who cannot find their own tails."

Through these scientific zoological descriptions, we obtain a good definition of the political life of Great Britain. The "Socialists" do not disturb capitalists. The Conservatives are a herd of apes and the Laborites - thoughtless cats.

Let us leave these appraisals without any change. For who would dare to say that the high born noble gentlemen... are lying?

Trybuna Ludu # 122. May 4, 1950 (58 lines) Verbatim

JOHN GALSWORTHY'S COMEDY, "THE PIGEON",
PRODUCED AT THE TEATR KAMERALNY IN SCRAP.
Stage director: Jerzy Walden

At the close of the "age of steam and iron", England stood at the peak of its power. Merciless exploitation of boundless colonies yielded enormous profits. Capitalists used to throw part of this booty to labor "aristocrats" standing at the helm of trade unions.

Beside, however, this small privileged class, there were the masses of exploited workmen. The latter, having proved to their satisfaction that universal franchise failed to requite even the chartist hope of "beer, bread and butter", began to clamor, with increasing insistency, for protection of their interests. The spacious idyllic conditions of the Victorian era were drawing to a close. A new-stage of struggle for progress was looming. Its front ran not only across politics, but also literature. Its most valiant champions were Shaw and Galsworthy...

The latter's play, "The Pigeon", demonstrates the facility of bourgeois philanthropy in all its varieties. Methods of state

philanthropy, whose exponents are Judge Hoxton and Professor Callway, prove a failure. The same proves true of church philanthropy, practised by Canon Bertley and personified by the painter-artist Wellwyn...

This tenderhearted man... cannot but end by coming to the conclusion that, even if he gave away all his worldly possessions, he would never remedy the poverty of even those few persons with whom fate has brought him together. The reason for this is capitalism. While denouncing this system, the author does not, however, draw final conclusions from his indictment of the system. It is easily comprehensible why Galsworthy was an adherent of the "Fabian" school which dreaded revolution above all things. At present, Fabianism is a thing of the past.

This is why many of Galsworthy's dramas, which several score years ago played a progressive and useful part, have now acquired the character of historical plays.

Dziennik Baltycki # 119. May 1, 1950 (155 lines) Excerpts

CULTURE AND ART EXPENDITURES IN 1950.

Domestic Despatch

Culture and art expenditures in 1950 will amount to about 9,000,000,000 zls. The budget of the Ministry of Culture and Art will cover 5,200,000,000 zls. (13,300,000,000 zls. in 1949) and the rest of the sum will be met out of funds contributed by other ministries, state and social organisations, local governments and state enterprises.

The sum apportioned for artistic education amounts to 1,500,000,000 zls. and is twice the amount assigned last year.

More than 1,700,000,000 zls. have been assigned for museums and protection of historical monuments, the sum amounting to 916,000,000 zls. in 1949. We shall spend 911,000,000 zls. to encourage amateur activities, i.e. six times last year's amount.

The plan provides for 418,000,000 zls. to popularise art. This sum does not cover the expenditure of the state establishment of the General Management of Theatres, Operas and Philharmonics, these being included in the budget of the above-named institutions.

This sum however, covers, 419,000,000 zls. for contests, festivals, the purchase of artistic objects, the popularisation of the theater, etc.

Cultural and educational expenditure has been steadily increasing, since the first budget was approved by the National Council, and today the sums we are spending for these purposes have increased almost fifty fold as compared to pre-war times.
Kurier Codzienny # 125 May 6, 1950 (52 lines) Verbatim

PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES AND CIGARS INCREASED 17% Domestic Despatch

The plan of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly for concluding contracts for tobacco planting was exceeded by 6.5%. The best results were obtained in the Elk district, where the plan was exceeded by 31%. The Krakow and Lublin districts also deserve special mention in this respect.

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The above achievements were due to the introduction of a new contracting organization, to the appointment of special representatives and to an increased price for raw tobacco. This increase of 5% to 25%, was an encouragement to plant better quality tobacco. This year, the production of cigarettes, cigars, etc. will increase 17% in comparison with last year.

Rzeczpospolita # 125 May 8, 1950 (22 lines) Verbatim

TOTAL DIPLOMACY AGAINST SCIENCE.

Article

Progressive public opinion all over the world is revolting against the fascist essence of total diplomacy.

The Polish scientists, in a country where full protection is extended to science working for peace and the socialist future, understand the meaning of the facts happening in the West.

The professors of the Wroclaw Politechnic and University, appeal to the scientists of the whole world to sign the Stockholm appeal because "Science should be applied to enhance peace, and must not be used as a tool for murder and destruction".

The professors of Lodz University are appealing to the professors of Chicago University and to the American scientists:

"Colleagues, despite the distance dividing us, we belong to one common world of human civilization, for which all of us are responsible. The scientists recognize and appreciate this unity of the contemporary world, because this unity is based on the magnificent achievements of modern science. Hence we are all the more responsible for not letting the achievements of science, be used for the destruction of civilization".

The impressive progress of the campaign for collecting signatures under the Stockholm appeal, proves that the American imperialists will not be able to destroy civilization or to change the world into a cemetery. More and more people understand that it is not permissible to wait for a new Nuremberg or a new Chabarovsk, in order to try war criminals. Each new step taken by the American imperialists, unmasking their true face, consolidates yet more strongly the ranks of millions of fighters for peace. It mobilizes hundreds of millions of persons, who have not yet become active in the fight, in the ranks of the great army of peace, to sign the Stockholm appeal, to fight for the common good of all honest men, peace.

Trybuna Ludu " 122. May 4, 1950 (230 lines) Excerpts

SAD SPRING IN FINNISH VILLAGES.

Article

The continual breaking up of small peasant farms into smaller units is going on in Finland. Simultaneously the number of landless peasants and of dwarf farms is increasing. At present the percentage of farms with less than 10 hectares of arable land, which in Finland is of inferior quality, is about 80%. These farms constitute only 33% of the total area of arable land, and less than a half of the forests owned by private persons.

In Finland the soil is so unproductive that owners of farms smaller than 10 hectares must earn 46% of their income, by

additional occupations which have nothing to do with farming. The small size of peasant holdings and the poverty of basic peasant mass make it impossible to carry out mechanization of agriculture on a large scale.

On top of everything, Finnish agriculture, which brings only a small profit, is to carry on its shoulders the heavy burden of taxes and debts.

Mechanization and rationalisation of agriculture requires a growing purchasing power of the population but, as is well known, its purchasing power is not growing but shrinking. The recent increase in the prices of many important articles, for instance sugar, coffee and tobacco, introduced for the purpose of covering the deficit in the state budget, undermined the purchasing power of the population even further. Prices are increasing while earnings have remained unchanged.

Such is the impasse into which Finland's agriculture and her entire national economy has been driven by the policy of the ruling classes.

Therefore this spring in Finnish villages it is sad and hard-it is aspring without any faith in the future.

Wola Lodu # 123. May 5, 1950 (140 lines) Excerpts

WESTERN POWERS VIOLATE THE TREATY WITH
ITALY AND THE FOUR POWERS DECISION CONCERNING
AUSTRIA.

Foreign Despatch

London(PAP). The session of the Deputy Foreign Ministers concerning the treaty with Austria, was again postponed by the fault of the representatives of the Western Powers,

Ambassador Zarubin proposed at the Session, to begin a discussion concerning the articles of the draft treaty which have not been agreed upon. Representatives of the Western Powers, without any proof denying the facts of violation of the decision of the four Powers concerning denazification and demilitarisation in Austria, (facts cited by the Soviet delegate at the preceding session) refused to discuss an amendment, proposed by the Soviet delegation, concerning the articles, about which no agreement was reacted so far.

In conclusion the Soviet representative stated that the responsibility for the delay in preparing and signing the peace treaty with Austria, rests with the American, British and French Governments. Ambassador Zarubin reiterated his proposal not to interrupt the work of the conference of Deputy Ministers, and to open the discussion concerning the articles which have not yet been agreed upon.

The delegation of the Western Powers did not accept that proposal, and demanded that the conference should be adjourned till May 22. The Soviet representative stated that the responsibility for the new delay rests with the representatives of the Western Powers. Rzeczpospolita # 125 May 7, 1950 (182 lines) Excerpts

BAN ON SLAUGHTER OF STOCK BREEDING ANIMALS. Domestic Despatch

The law of April 4th of this year prohibits the slaughter of stock breeding animals, whether for general consumption, for industrial purposes, or for private consumption.

In the meaning of this law the following animals are regarded as stock-breeding animals: cows, bulls, sows, boars, ewes, stallions and mares, entered in stock-breeding farm animal registers, horses entered in stud registers, registered female offsprings of cows, sows, ewes, and mares referred to above, cows, sows, ewes, and mares with obvious symptoms of pregnancy, and other male animals kept for breeding.

The Minister of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform, in conjunction with the Minister of Domestic Trade, can by means of an order, restrict the slaughter of farm animals and of their female offspring in certain districts and for a certain length of time. The slaughter ban does not affect breeding animals, which have lost the features of breeding animals, or animals the slaughter of which has been made necessary.

The slaughter of farm animals in slaughter houses and in other slaughtering establishments can be carried out upon presentation of a certificate made out on the certificate of origin, confirming that the animal is not a breeding animal, or that it has lost the qualities of such an animal.

The infringement of the provisions of the law banning the slaughter of breeding animals is punishable with arrest and fine up to 500,000 zl., or with one of these penalties, as well as the confiscation of meat and its products.

Gazeta Handlowa # 35 May 6, 1950 (38 lines) Verbatim

SABOTEURS OF "METALURGIA" FACTORY SENTENCED TO LONG TERMS IN PRISON. Domestic Despatch

The summary trial of seven workers in the "Metalurgia" factory in Radomsk, accused of sabotage and graft, took place in the Lodz Court of Appeal.

The principal defendants were: Jozef Sulek, Director of Administration and Commercial Section of the "Metalurgia" industrial establishments; Henryk Lason, Technical Director, Leonard Taczanowski warehouse manager; Jan Leszczynski, Chairman of the Worker Factory Council.

The defendants illegally sold metal articles to private buyers, and were receiving large bribes for sale certificates, and showing special favor to private buyers.

Sulek was sentenced to ten years in prison, Lason to eight years, Taczanowski to six years and Leszczynski to five years. Rzeczpospolita # 125. May 7, 1950 (26 lines) Verbatim

MANY THOUSANDS ATTEND PROGRAM OF WEEK OF EDUCATION
BOOK AND PRESS

Domestic Despatch

Stalin Avenue has been changed into one big bookshop. Dozens of kiosks and stands of publishing institutions were set up along the stretch, between Piast Street and Crossroads Square. Beautiful tunes flowed from loudspeakers placed on trees and poles. The houses and the railings of Ujazdowski Park have been decorated with flags. The inscriptions on various posters illustrate the magnificent development of publishing and cultural activities in our country, as well as an imposing numbers of editions of books and school textbooks in the Soviet Union.

The culminating point in the program of the Week of Education Book and Press was Sunday. A big bazaar of democratic books and press, struggling for peace and progress was held in the streets of Warsaw. Apart from that, numerous concerts, artistic and cultural-educational performances were given in various places in the capital.

Rzeczpospolita # 126 May 8, 1950 (150 lines) Excerpts

EIGHT YEARS IN PRISON FOR ABUSES
IN RADIO INSTALLATION

Domestic Despatch

Zdzislaw Ulanowski, ex-Manager of the Radio Center in Majdan Zbydniowski committed many abuses, embezzling various sums advanced by "Polskie Radio" for building radio centers, and received from "Polskie Radio" for fictitious bills. He also embezzled the wages of workers, employed in the radio center. He was sentenced to eight years prison by the Rzeszow Court of Appeal at its session in Rozwadow.

Rzeczpospolita # 125 May 7, 1950 (18 lines) Verbatim

ACCELERATION OF USE OF OPERATING FUNDS IS
BRINGING BILLIONS IN SAVINGS.

Domestic Despatch

The proper utilization of operating funds in industrial establishments, and the shortening of the production cycle will save billions of zlotys and accelerate the realization of the six-year plan.

The circulation of operating funds has become the subject of the special interest of worker teams all over the country. Workers in chemical factories have recently discussed the problem of liquidating reserves, shortening the production cycle and improving quality.

Workers in the No. 1 Phosphorus Plant in Katowice have undertaken long-range commitments for shortening the production cycle and improving quality. They exceeded their plan for the first quarter by 13%.

Over 90% of all chemical factories have undertaken similar commitments, their total providing for a release of 3,800,000,000 zlotys of operating funds. They have also undertaken to produce 2,250,000,000 zlotys worth of goods in excess of the plan by shortening the production cycle.

In the woolen industry, it has been stated that during one month over 3,000,000,000 zls. have been saved, owing to the shortened circulation of operating funds, and the production cycle.

The cotton and knitwear industries have released more than 6,000,000,000 zlotys for other purposes of our national economy.

It has been decided to appoint social and administrative committees in all textile establishments, for detection of excess stocks, preparation of effective methods for shortening the production cycle and for carrying out resolutions approved at production councils.

Trybuna Ludu # 126 May 8, 1950 (70 lines) Verbatim

CAMPAIGN IN DEFENCE OF PEACE IS
GAINING STRENGTH

Lead editorial

We are still under the impression of the great May 1st manifestations in our country. We still have in our memory a vivid picture of our city and village streets along which, on the May 1st Holiday, millions of people passed like a swollen stream, full of enthusiasm and joy, cheering, singing, bright-colored.

This magnificent manifestation touched our hearts deeply. It expressed the joy of the liberated rulers of the country, and at the same time demonstrated their unshaken will to fight against the plans of imperialistic warmongers who want to destroy our new and happy life, leading to a system free from exploitation and wars, leading to socialism.

The domestic peace campaign is characterized in its entirety by the awareness (which strikes us in every resolution) that our Polish campaign in defence of peace, is closely linked with the campaign of peace forces throughout the world and that these forces, under the leadership of the powerful Soviet Union, are well able to thwart the imperialists' mad plans.

In our country the campaign in defence of peace is extending and growing stronger. In a few days a representative of the Committee of Peace Supporters will knock at the door of every inhabitant of Poland and will ask who, in this house, wants to join in the protest against atomic blackmailers and warmongers. We do not doubt that he will meet a single man among honest Poles caring for the future and life of those dearest to him, and the future and happiness of their native land, who would refuse to give his signature to the appeal for peace, who would not add his effort to the effort of fighters for a lasting peace.

Polska Zbrojna # 123 May 5, 1950 (160 lines) Excerpts

PRESIDENT GOTTWALD'S AND MINISTER
CEPICKA'S ORDER-OF-THE-DAY TO
CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY.

Foreign Despatch

Prague, (RAP). On the fifth anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation President Gottwald and Minister of National Defence Cepicka issued an order-of-the-day to the Czechoslovak army, reading in part:

"The liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army became a fact of tremendous importance in the history of the Czech people and the Slovak people. At the price of immense sacrifices, and thanks to heroic efforts the Soviet Army brought liberty to our peoples, and at the last moment saved Prague from destruction. The peoples of Czechoslovakia entered a new historical era, the era of building socialism.

With the assistance of our domestic reaction, the imperialists tried to restore capitalism in our country and to estrange us from the Soviet Union. Their attempts were thwarted by our people in February, 1948, and conditions were created which enabled us to enter determinedly the path of building socialism, the path of eternal alliance with the USSR.

Owing to their constructive work and owing to their fight against reaction, the peoples of Czechoslovakia are contributing to the consolidation of peace in the world. Today Czechoslovakia is resolutely in the great peace camp headed by the Soviet Union.

It is your duty to follow the example of the Soviet Army, and to make an even greater effort to strengthen the new, democratic, people's Czechoslovak army. To do it, it is absolutely necessary to study Soviet military science, and the Soviet Army's war experience in order to popularize and use it in our army".

The order-of-the-day is concluded with an appeal to soldiers and officers to guard their country and nation, building their future to counteract the plots of internal and external enemies. Trybuna Ludu # 125. May 7, 1950 (60 lines) Verbatim

POLISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO PARTICIPATE IN CELEBRATION
OF FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S
LIBERATION.

Domestic Despatch

On May 6 a Polish government delegation left by plane for Prague, to take part in festivities on the fifth anniversary of Czechoslovakia liberation by the Soviet Army. The delegation includes Vice-Premier Aleksander Zawadzki, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Gen. Edward Ochab, Vice-Minister of National Defence and member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Konstanty Dabrowski, Minister of Finance and member of the PZPR Central Committee and Wincenty Baranowski, Minister without portfolio and Vice-Chairman of the United Peasant Party. Trybuna Ludu # 125. May 7, 1950 (34 lines) Excerpts

SIX YEARS IN PRISON FOR NEGLIGENCE
AND SABOTAGE.

Domestic Despatch

The Military Court in Lodz sentenced the ex-Manager of the Regional Telephone and Telegraph Office in Lodz, Wladyslaw Wilczynski, to six years in prison. Wilczynski showed inexcusable negligence and deliberate ill will, hampering the normal functioning of the teletechnical installation. Rzeczpospolita # 125 and others. May 7, 1950 (10 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

REVIEW OF PERIODICALS

GOSPODARKA PLANOWA (Planned Economy) No.3 of March 1950, contains:

1. Draft of a law concerning the 1950 National Economic Plan, as submitted by the Government.
2. Excerpts from a Resolution by the Council of Ministers of March 3rd, 1950 concerning the 1950 National Economic Plan.
3. The Credit Plan in the Financial System, by M.Kucharski.
4. Determination of Productive Capacity of Industrial Establishments, by M.Rakowski.
5. The State Clothing Industry in the Six-Year-Plan, by J.Bolkowski.
6. Production Costs in Forest Economy, by Dr.E.Wiecko
7. Executive Planning in Trade with Foreign Countries, by J.Krynicki.
8. Increase of Prosperity as Outcome of Development of Soviet Economy, by J.Malinowski.
9. From Soviet Economic Experience: Full utilization of reserves in real assets.
10. Notes and Notices: Resolution of the Council of Ministers on Ministerial Councils, by Dr.L.Bar; Resolutions of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, concerning the spring sowing campaign, by Engineer Z.P.; Changes in animal production, by M.M.; Establishment of the Ministry of Finance, by J.K.; for proper functioning of publications devoted to economic planning.
11. From the Planning Chronicle: The National Economic Plan in execution, by J.M.; Achievements of the Polish State Railways in 1949, by B.C.
12. Foreign Review: New price reduction on foodstuffs and industrial articles in the USSR; Basing the ruble on the gold standard and increase of the ruble exchange rate in relation to foreign currencies; On means of ensuring implementation of the Rumanian plan for 1950, by A.S.; Results of completion of three-year-plan in Hungary.
12. From Economic Publications: Book reviews; From the Czechoslovak Press; Publications received.

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at
 Warsaw
 Thursday, May 11, 1950

STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
 Alan B. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

GREAT PEACE DEFENSE CAMPAIGN HAS STARTED. Domestic Despatch

On May 10th, the first day of the nation-wide campaign
 for collecting of signatures on the Stockholm Appeal, President
 Boleslaw Bierut was first to affix his signature.

The campaign started in Warsaw on May 10th. It was preceded
 by numerous meetings in various districts of the city, at which
 Peace Partisan House Committees were elected, as well as teams
 of three-persons each, which proceeded immediately to collect
 signatures on the appeal. Warsaw residents gladly welcomed the
 signature-collecting teams. Many people have declared their
 willingness to take active part in this campaign.
 Zycie Warszawy # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (263 lines) Excerpts

POLISH MINISTER IN CANADA HAS BEEN RECALLED
 BECAUSE OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S PERSISTENTLY
 UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS POLISH AFFAIRS. Domestic Despatch

Eugeniusz Milnikiel, the Polish Minister to Canada, has
 asked the Polish Government to recall him from his post because,
 while carrying out his mission, he was unable to settle any of
 the basic questions at issue between Poland and Canada.

Minister Milnikiel asserted that, despite his earnest
 endeavours, he has failed to prevent deterioration of mutual
 relations between the two countries and that, therefore, he was
 unable to fulfil his mission, in view of the persistently unfriendly
 attitude of the Canadian Government.

The Polish Government has granted Minister Milnikiel's
 request and has recalled him from his post. On May 9th, Minister
 Milnikiel paid a farewell visit to the Canadian Foreign Ministry.
 He will leave Canada on May 12th.

At the same time, the Polish Government appointed citizen
 Markowski to the post of Charge d'Affaires in Canada.
 Zycie Warszawy # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (98 lines) Excerpts

CONFERENCE OF PEACE DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE IN
 WARSAW POLYTECHNIC. Domestic Despatch

The conference, presided over by the Rector, Professor
 Warchalowski, took place on May 8. According to reports, two
 thousand five hundred students and many professors volunteered to
 collect signatures on the Stockholm appeal. The assembly resolved

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to address a protest to the French National Assembly against chicaneries by the French Government against Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie.

The message states in part: "We demand immediate withdrawal of the infamous, provocative and anti-peace decision of the French Government concerning the dismissal of Professor Joliot-Curie from the post of Commissioner for atomic energy affairs. By his attitude and work, that great scientist has gained the confidence of all peace-loving persons. The reinstatement of Professor Joliot-Curie to his post would constitute a guarantee for utilisation of atomic energy for the increase of prosperity and happiness of the working masses and for the strengthening of peace throughout the world".

Trybuna Ludu # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (33 lines) Verbatim

SILESIA MINERS ENTERTAIN SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION.

Domestic Despatch

A delegation of Soviet Trade Unions, headed by B.S. Rzhancv, was cordially received by "Gabrze-Zachod" miners on May 9. On the following day, the Soviet guests conferred for several hours with activists of the Chief Council of the Miners' Union. Polish unionists familiarised the Soviet delegates with the organisational structure of their trade union and with their working methods. They also enquired in detail about the organisation of work in the Miners' Trade Union in the Soviet Union.

The valuable information, obtained by Polish miners from the Soviet delegates during their two-day visit, will enable rapid liquidation of shortcomings in trade union activities and raise them to a higher level.

Trybuna Ludu # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (62 lines) Excerpts

POLISH-CZECH POSTAL CONFERENCE IN KRAKOW.

Domestic Despatch

On May 10th, Dr. Alois Neumann, the Czech Minister of Post, arrived in Krakow, accompanied by Professor Horak, Director of Post in Bratislava and by Engineer Laipert, Postmaster-General in Prague.

On the same day, Professor Dr. Szymanowski, the Polish Minister of Post and Telegraph, arrived in Krakow from Warsaw. The object of the meeting of the Polish and Czech postal and tele-communication Ministers and experts is to develop cooperation between the communication services of the two friendly countries.

Zycie Warszawy # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (13 lines) Verbatim

MEETING ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LIBERATION.

Domestic Despatch

The Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Society is organising a meeting for celebration of the above mentioned anniversary.

The meeting will take place on May 12 at 6 P.M. in the Polish State Theatre. The official part will be followed by a rich artistic program.

Trybuna Ludu # 129 only, May 11, 1950 (10 lines) Verbatim

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PRESIDENT OF BRITISH-POLISH FRIENDSHIP
SOCIETY ON INTERNATIONAL POZNAŃ FAIR.

Domestic Despatch

After visiting the International Poznań Fair, the President of the British-Polish Friendship Society, Editor Gordon Shaffer, declared

"My first impression, on visiting the Twenty Third International Poznań Fair, is that Polish industry has achieved conspicuous progress, apparent from comparison of exhibits with those of the past year. My second impression was the extent of post-war Soviet achievements. When I visited the USSR in 1946, I saw the beginnings of reconstruction. On my return to Britain, I tried to show that the Soviet nation would build powerful foundations for immense economic development. Today, in the Soviet pavilion in Poznań, one can see these achievements for oneself. The exhibits of the German Democratic Republic also demonstrate that, under leadership of anti-fascist forces, German industry can occupy an honourable place in the post-war world".

Trybuna Ludu # 129 only, May 11, 1950 (31 lines) Verbatim

TO THOSE WHO FELL IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
AND A BETTER FUTURE.

Domestic Despatch

On the fifth anniversary of the momentous victory of the Soviet Army over the Nazi-fascist hordes, thousands of people in Warsaw Province paid tribute to the memory of soldiers in the Soviet and Polish Armies, who had fallen in the battles for freedom of Poland and a better future for all nations.

Solemn ceremonies were held in cemeteries at Plonsk, Makow Mazowiecki, Garwolin, Siedlce, Ostroleka, Zyrardow, Grodzisk, Sirpc and Minsk Mazowiecki. They were attended by representatives of the government, the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, the Polish United Worker Party, political parties, and youth and social organizations.

Rzeczpospolita # 129 and others, May 11, 1950 (59 lines) Excerpts

OPENING OF ORIENTAL EXHIBITION IN NATIONAL MUSEUM. Domestic Despatch

On May 10 an oriental exhibition, organized by the Polish Oriental Society in connection with the forthcoming conference of Polish orientalists, was opened in the National Museum in Warsaw.

The Chairman of the Oriental Society, Prof. A. Zajaczkowski, emphasized that arousing the interest of Poles in eastern cultural problems has become a task of foremost importance in these days when People's China, representing the ancient culture of the Far East, has taken her place at the side of the countries fighting for peace.

Kurier Codzienny # 130 and others, May 11, 1950 (36 lines) Excerpts

RECEPTION AT CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY.

Domestic Despatch

On May 10th, the fifth anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, Piszek, the Czech Ambassador in Warsaw, gave a reception in the Czechoslovak Embassy, attended by members of the Polish Government, headed by Premier J. Cyrankiewicz, Vice-Premier A. Kerzycki and K. Rokossowski, the Marshal of Poland.

Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, headed by V. Lebediev, the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, were also present.
Zycie Warszawy # 129 and others. May 11, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

POLAND-ROUMANIA TENNIS MATCH.

Domestic Despatch

A tennis match between Poland and Roumania is to take place in Warsaw from May 12th to 14th. The Roumanian team arrived in Warsaw yesterday. It is composed of: Stanesco, Caralulis, Schmidt and Viziru. The team is accompanied by Sanye Lishtic, a representative of the Roumanian Physical Culture Committee. The players had their first pre-match training yesterday. The Polish team includes: Jedrzejowska, Chytrowski, Hebda, Piatek and W. Skenecki. Men's singles will be played next Friday.
Zycie Warszawy # 129 and others. May 11, 1950 (13 lines) Verbatim

WE WELCOME POLES FROM AMERICA.

Domestic Despatch

The group of 54 Poles from America, on a tour in Poland, arrived on Monday in Krakow. On the way from Katowice they visited the Oswiecim Museum and Brzezinka. Their two-day stay in Krakow will be devoted not only to sight-seeing but will also include visits to their families.

Krakow is the last city the guests will visit. They will then go directly to Gdynia and from there, on board the M/S Batory, they will return to America.
Eziennik Polski # 127 only. May 9, 1950 (15 lines) Verbatim

STEAMER TRAFFIC ON MAZURIAN LAKES.

Domestic Despatch

On May 4 navigation on the water-route between Gizycko-Mikolajki and Pisz-Gizycko was resumed. Passenger and freight vessels are operating along this line. Beginning on May 15 traffic will also commence on the remaining routes, including the one from Elblag to Ostroda. Resumption of navigation on the Mazurian Lakes is simultaneous with the commencement of the tourist season in Warmia and Mazury.

Dziennik Polski # 127 only. May 9, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN

MEMBERS OF FRENCH EXCURSION DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S POLAND.

Foreign Despatch

Geneva. (PAP). It is reported from Paris that a Press Conference was held in that city, under the chairmanship of Professor Tersen, Vice-Chairman of the Franco-Polish Friendship Society. Members of the French excursion, which recently visited Poland, attended the conference.

Noaro, the Society's Secretary, opened the conference by reading a statement made by Deputy Pierre Cot who, while writing about the magnificent progress of Warsaw reconstruction, said inter alia:-

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"In no other country in the world, except in the Soviet Union, has a similar effort ever been made. This testifies to the superiority and effectiveness of methods adopted by the people's democratic regime. In five or ten years, Warsaw will become one of the most beautiful world capitals."

While quoting Six-Year Plan figures, Pierre Cot said: "Compare these figures with production figures in Western countries and you will see who has chosen the correct path."

Laurent, a builder, could not find adequate words to express his admiration for the "three-man" system, which enormously increases output per man. Souvile, an agricultural worker, stated: "I am enchanted with Poland. Everything is growing in that country, whereas in our country everything is declining". While speaking about agricultural transformation, Souvile stated: "If French peasants could see life in Poland, they would long for the people's democratic regime". The last speaker was Pallester, a leader in the Franco-Polish Friendship Society, who said that the Polish people discriminate between the French people and their present government. Trybuna Ludu May 11th #129 and others (41 lines) Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF TWELVE DEPARTMENTS
OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS Foreign Despatch
Budapest (PAP)

A conference of twelve international departments, forming part of the World Federation of Trade Unions, began here on Wednesday. The following international associations of trade unions are represented at the conference: metallurgical industry, schools, post, telegraph and radio, coal industry, leather and fur industry, food industry, agriculture and forestry, textile and garment industry, marine and air shipping and chemical industry, including kindred branches.

The Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, di Vittorio, greeted the Hungarian trade unions, the Hungarian Government and the leader of the Hungarian working class, Rakosi. When characterizing the present international situation, he drew attention to the striking contrast between the stupendous economic development in the USSR and democratic people's countries and the increasing economic depression in the capitalistic part of the world. At the same time, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, consolidation of international peace forces is progressing while Anglo-American imperialists are cynically intensifying preparations for new aggression. The imperialists are also making an effort to impair the unity of the working class in their own countries and on an international scale.

In these conditions, international associations of trade unions, affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions, should link their fight in defense of democratic rights and of economic and social interests of the working people with the fight in defense of peace against the plots of warmongers. Slowo Powszechno #128, May 11 and others (100 lines) Excerpts

LONDON WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST
 ACHESON'S VISIT. London (PAP) Foreign Despatch

During the stay of the U.S. State Secretary in London, a demonstration of British women took place in front of the American Embassy. The women of London went to the Embassy in order to deliver a message demanding preservation of peace. The police seized and destroyed posters bearing the inscriptions: "We shall not send our sons to a new slaughter!", "Yankees in England signify bombs on England!", "We demand a ban on atomic weapons!"

Tryluna Luda #129 May 11, 1950 only (15 lines) Verbatim

DEMONSTRATIONS BY AMERICAN TEACHERS Domestic Despatch
 New York (PAP)

A demonstration by teachers and parents of school children took place before the premises of the school authorities in New York. The demonstrators demanded the reinstatement of teachers, who had recently been dismissed in connection with their activities in the teachers' trade union.

The school authorities deprived the teachers of their positions because they had refused to answer questions concerning their political opinions and party membership.

Rzeczpospolita #129 May 11 only Verbatim (14 lines) lines

U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN PRAGUE
 Prague (PAP) Foreign Despatch

Trygve Lie, the U.N. Secretary-General accompanied by his Deputy, K. Zinchenko, arrived in Prague on Wednesday morning by air.

Zycie Warszawy May 11th #129 and others (3 lines) Verbatim

ECONOMIC

SOCIALIST WORK SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL RETAIL TRADE. Domestic Despatch

Municipal Retail Trade has begun to use a remuneration system, based on socialist principles. In Municipal Retail Trade shops, individual norms will be prepared for each sales person. These norms will vary according to the type of article sold, the type of shop, the size of the town and district, etc. The pay a sales person will receive will be a percentage of the sales effected. This principle, while making it possible for a sales person to increase his income, will encourage him to serve a greater number of customers and to advise and help in selecting purchases. The dependence of sales persons' pay on sales and the greater earning ability of qualified sales persons will increase efficiency in serving the broad masses of working people.

Individual sales norms for each sales person will reduce the number of employees needed in individual shops. In view of this, it will be possible to direct a certain number of surplus workers to other branches of socialised trade.

Rzeczpospolita #129 May 11, 1950 and others
 Verbatim (33 lines)

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REGULATION CONCERNING GRAZING
OF CATTLE ON FOREST LAND.

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Forestry has recently issued an order concerning the granting of exceptional permits for grazing of farm cattle on land belonging to State forests.

According to the order, peasants in villages without pastures will be able to obtain permits for grazing of their cattle on designated barren and fallow land intended for afforestation and on pastures and dry meadows.
Wola Ludu No. 129, May 11, 1950 and others (46 lines) Excerpts

NEW RECORD IN LOADING A VESSEL

Domestic Despatch

Workers in the Wisloujskie (Vistula Estuary) Basin in the Port of Gdansk have broken a record in loading a vessel by a high speed loading system.

Thanks to coordinated cooperation of all port institutions, the Soviet vessel "Aretusa" was loaded within an hour. The former record, achieved by Gdynia dockers, was one hour and forty five minutes to load the same vessel.

Stowers and crane workers in the Port of Gdansk exceeded their norms by almost 480% in loading the S.S. "Arethusia".
Wola Ludu #129, May 11, 1950 only (16 lines) Verbatim

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PEASANT AND
ARTISTIC HANDICRAFT.

Domestic Despatch

This Agency, established by a resolution of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, creates a new situation in the peasant and artistic handicraft industry. The task of the Central Agency consists in organizing production of artistic household articles by peasant handicraft methods and in supplying producers with the necessary raw material and tools, in organizing workshops and sale of these articles on the home market and abroad. The Central Agency deals with the entire peasant and artistic handicraft industry and includes it in the State economic plan.

This will increase the income of poor and landless peasants engaged in the peasant and artistic handicraft industry. The entire production of handicraft is based on production cooperatives and individual workshops. The Central Agency is proceeding with the organization of new regional cooperatives for peasant and artistic handicraft. The cooperatives, in most cases, are located in County seats. In 1950 one hundred twenty six cooperatives of the peasant and artistic handicraft industry will be established.
Wola Ludu #129, May 11, 1950 only (148 lines) Excerpts

EXHIBITION OF POLISH POSTERS IN BUDAPEST

Domestic Despatch

The ceremonial opening of an exhibition of Polish posters, organized by the Bureau for Cultural Co-operation with Foreign Countries in the Ministry of Culture and Art, took place in the salons of the Art Museum in Budapest. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Education of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jozef Darvas, by the Vice-Minister of Education, Boka, by representatives of the Polish Legation and of the diplomatic missions of the USSR and the people's democracies. Rzeczpospolita May 11 and others
Verbatim

CYNICAL BETRAYAL OF FRANCE'S INDEPENDENCE
ON WASHINGTON'S ORDERS, SCHUMAN SUBMITS
PLAN FOR SUBORDINATION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY
TO GERMAN MONOPOLISTS.
Geneva (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Paris that French Foreign Minister Schuman made a declaration at a press conference that the French Government had decided "to take the initiative concerning a merger of the French steel and coal industry with the steel and coal industry of Western Germany."

It is recalled, in journalistic circles, that for the last two years spokesmen of the State Department have repeatedly demanded a merger between the steel and coal industries in Alsace and Lorraine and the industry of the Ruhr Basin. It is also recalled that Hitler was also building his "new order" in Europe on the basis of a merger of French heavy industry and French ore mines with the Ruhr Basin. Schuman's declaration was published almost immediately after his conference with Acheson. The pro-Government press does not hide the fact that Schuman's declaration was prepared in Washington and not in Paris. State Secretary Acheson brought it to Schuman who in turn, published it as a "declaration of the French Government."

Trybuna Ludu #129 May 11, 1950 and others (98 lines) Excerpts

"CZECHOSLOVAK FILM DAYS" IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

The success of the 1949 Czechoslovak Film Festival has induced the Polish Film (Film Polski) to organize a similar festival this year.

Czechoslovak Film Days will last from May 17 through May 26.

The program will include 8 feature films: "At half past ten to-day", "Two fires", "The new Czechoslovakia", "The troubles of Counselor Tshishka", "Prague in 1848", "Thirst", "The cage", "Falcons' rally" and many puppet and cartoon films. "The silent barricade", which scored great success last year, will be shown again.

Cinemas in the ten largest cities of Poland in: Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Lublin and Gdynia-Gdansk will exhibit these films with a daily change of program.

At the same time, other Czechoslovak films will appear on screen in smaller localities. During "Czechoslovak Film Days" we shall have leading Czechoslovak film producers and activists as guests in our country. Rzeczpospolite #129 May 11 only Verbatim (36 lines)

MARSHALL "FOOD"
Vienna

Foreign Despatch

Sanitary inspectors in Linz have recently examined 330,692 kgs. of various foodstuffs and 14,249 tins, containing preserved food, supplied under Marshall aid to Austria. 40,662 kgs. of foodstuffs and 13,635 tins were found decayed. Zycie Warszawy May 11 #129 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B

OBJECTIVES OF WORKER AND PEASANT
CORRESPONDENTS.
RESOLUTIONS OF WARSAW RALLY.

Domestic Despatch

A resolution was passed, stating in part:
The participants of the rally resolve: To join, with increasing energy, the fight for mobilisation of workmen, peasants and working intelligentsia for the work and fight for implementation of the great and splendid tasks in the six-year plan.

To work with increasing energy for the stabilisation of the worker-peasant alliance, the foundation of People's Poland.

We resolve to apply all our efforts to justify our high title as leading representative of public opinion.

We shall fight for the highest possible productiveness in industry.

One of the forms of activity of the class enemy or of submission to enemy influence is a suppression of/or struggle against criticism. We proclaim our fearless fight against the enemy for we know that the Party and the Government will support us in our fight against suppression of criticism.

Worker-peasant correspondents in Poland resolve to follow the example of correspondents of the Soviet press in their difficult and responsible work. In the fight for peace we shall look up at the Soviet Union and at the great standard bearer of peace, Generalissimo Stalin.

Zycie Warszawy #127 May9, 1950 only (141 lines) Excerpts

"TOTAL DIPLOMACY'S" PLANS. Editorial

American politicians' recent utterances indicate that the United States aims at liquidation of the United Nations. On April 27th, John Foster Dulles stated that "the UN Charter, as well as its composition have already become obsolete". Hoover was even more explicit, while speaking about the American plans to liquidate the United Nations. "I suggest", said Hoover, "to reorganize the United Nations so as to expel the Communist countries from it".

Bidault, the French Premier, was guided by the same intention, when he suggested the formation of the so-called "High Atlantic Council for the defence of.... peace". Minister Schuman put forward a counter-project, inspired by the United States, to set up a loose superstructure to the Atlantic Pact, embracing Marshall-aid countries, the European Council, and the Brussels Pact. While commenting on Schuman's proposal, Quai d'Orsay's spokesman stated that its object "was to bring about closer cooperation between Western Germany, Austria, Switzerland and other West-European countries."

The United Nations is an obstacle to American aggressors, as it provides a forum in which the Soviet Union and people's democracies unmask the real plans of American imperialists.

The achievement of West-European "unity", as desired by Bidault and Schuman, would open West-European markets to the United States and would finally subjugate the economies of these countries to the dictatorship of American monopolists.

In this way, American imperialists are cynically revealing the aggressive nature of their plans before the eyes of the world. The "truth campaign" launched by Truman, i.e., a new wave of attacks against the peace camp, is to serve as propaganda for these aggressive plans.

However, the camp of peace is becoming stronger every day. This is reflected in the mass movement for signing the Stockholm appeal, which embraces all countries and people of various nationalities, religions and political views. Nations do not want a new massacre and are protesting vehemently against criminal intrigues of the continuously bloodthirsty warmongers. Tryouna Ludu Day 7th, 1950 #125 and others (31 lines) Verbatim

FIVE YEARS LATER Lead Editorial

Five years have elapsed since capitulation of Hitler's war machine and signature of the armistice.

Today we know why Winston Churchill opposed the unconditional surrender of the Hitlerite army and of the Nazi administrative machine. The issue consisted in a difference in views between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviet Union as to the nature of the peace.

Germany, as a competitor, was eliminated from the international field for a long time to come. On the other hand, the post-war distribution of international forces was completely unacceptable to the capitalist camp.

Obviously, the anti-Soviet, anti-democratic and aggressive policy pursued by the Anglo-Saxons did not limit itself to the German problem. The U.N. Charter turned out to be the fig leaf, with which the United States covered its intention to transform this organization into a State Department agency.

The American achievements in Germany in the last five years boil down to the formation of a separatist State.

The atomic blackmail rebounded, like a boomerang, and hit the blackmailer. For the U.S. Government presumably did not expect such a liberation and revelation of peace forces throughout the world, as had manifested themselves in signatures under the Stockholm appeal, in response to the address of the World Peace Partisans' Committee. The fact that this appeal outlaws any government that may first use atomic weapons, constitutes more than a clear reply to statements issued by American official representatives, expressing readiness to provoke a super-war.

The United States has the atomic bomb and an Atlantic army composed of a handful of hirelings. But the Soviet Union also has the atomic bomb and, in addition, its economic and military power. Apart from this, the Soviet Union is backed by peace-loving public opinion throughout the world, and by powerful millions of people, who do not want war.

In this belief, the nations of the soviet Union and of people's democracies are embarking on a further five-year period of work, leading to socialism through increased prosperity of people's masses and through economic development of the country. Rzeczpospolita May 9th #127 and others (22+ lines) Excerpts

A. TALK ABOUT SCHOOL AND AN AUSTRALIAN Article

"Do you know a book by Jules Verne, "Captain Grant's Children?" This is a book for youth. I read it when I was at school. Perhaps I did not understand everything then, but in later years I explained many things to myself. There is a picture in that book representing a European travelling through Australia, who came across a small Australian. It turned out that the boy went to school in Melbourne, where he was taught by an English missionary."

"This is interesting, indeed", said I.

"The travellers also found it interesting", continued Roman Dziubich, the peasant with whom I was talking. "They asked the boy what he was being taught. He said that he was taught the bible, arithmetic, geography and some other things, as is usual at school. Among the travellers there was a learned geographer, his name was Paganel. He began to question the small Australian on geography. The boy began to talk about what he had learned at school. When asked to whom the islands on the Pacific belonged, he said that everything belonged to England. When the geographer asked about Asia and Africa, he learned from the boy that both these huge continents also belonged to England. As to America, the boy said that it was an English possession composed of several provinces.

"This is the way", continued Dziubich, "that the English were educating ignorant, illiterate Australians. And not Australians only. I am sure they used the same methods in Africa among Negroes, and in the Malay Archipelago among Malays, and in other parts of the world, too. And why did they do so? They wanted to impress these people with their English power. They wanted the conquered peoples to think that the whole world was England's property, that everything was the work of English hands and English brains, in order to discourage the conquered peoples from making any attempt to shake off English rule. There were schools, you see, but the object of "enlightenment" spread by these schools was not to acquaint people with science, but to give such instruction to pupils as would make obedient slaves of them." Wola Ludu #123 May 5 (150 lines) Excerpts

BONUSES TO EMPLOYEES IN SOCIALIZED TRADE FOR COMBATTING SPECULATION IN TEXTILES Domestic Despatch

In the victorious attack on speculators, buying up textiles, an important role was played by active and enlightened employees in socialized trade.

Consequently, the Minister of Domestic Trade has decided to award bonuses to those socialized trade employees who distinguished themselves in fighting against the speculators. Rzeczpospolita #127 May 2, and others (50 lines) Excerpts

BUSINESS FIRST OR THE BRITISH "FREE PRESS" Article

One of the best definitions of a newspaper under the capitalist regime has recently been given in the United States.

A newspaper is a private enterprise without any obligations whatsoever towards society. It has no duty respecting the interests of the community. It is the indisputable property of the editor, who soils his goods at his own risk".

This disarmingly sincere definition was not produced, as may be suspected, by a progressive author, but it appeared in the "Wall Street Journal", which is the mouthpiece of big business. This exceedingly pertinent definition may successfully be applied to the British capitalist press, and were one owner of a British newspaper honest enough to tell us the truth it would appear that the "Wall Street Journal" openly put into words the secret thoughts of every British press magnate.

What is the structure of the British press, which is one of the oldest, richest and most effective tools of propaganda in the whole world? Whose property is it and what profits does it bring?

These are the questions that should be answered before we discuss the topics, and the attitude of the British press.

The British press is in the hands of five great publishing establishments, which control over 43% of all British papers and more than 63% of provincial editions. Considering that the 50,000,000 population of Great Britain reads 30,000,000 newspapers daily these figures convey an idea of the influence of the capitalist press.

The greatest press establishment is the "Kemsley Newspapers" concern, which takes its political trend from one man-Lord Kemsley. The capital invested in this huge establishment amounts to £9,250,000. It publishes 20 newspapers and many periodicals, and owns 60% of all provincial morning papers and 20% of evening papers.

Lord Kemsley is a man of the most reactionary type, and a downright enemy of the working class.

It is worth mentioning that in connection with the recent interpellation in the British Parliament concerning the press, a certain journalist working in Lord Kemsley's concern, recalled an instruction the editors received from His Lordship at the time of the Munich betrayal. Hitler had just made his criminal war-baiting speech. And Lord Kemsley ordered the nicest picture of Hitler to be printed in the papers with the inscription "Peace". On receiving this instruction the Assistant of the Chief Editor said: "That's certainly not the way I understand that speech", but Lord Kemsley's orders were carried out.

Lord Kemsley is still carrying on with his newspapers in the same spirit, and he is continuing to influence the British readers.

The remaining press concerns are: the "Associated Newspapers" with the "Daily Mail"; the "Express Newspapers" publishing the reactionary "Daily Express" and "Sunday Express"; "Westminster Press" and "Odham's Press", editing the "Daily Herald" (organ

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of the Labour Party). The latter newspaper deserves a few special words. The readers of the "Daily Herald" are continually told that, though it is edited by the great "Odham's Press" concern, its political attitude is guided exclusively by the Labour Party. Undoubtedly the newspaper is the mouthpiece of the rightist wing of the Party, and the present government. But let us return to the interpellation concerning the press, which was made in Parliament. The former Chief Editor of the "Daily Herald" testified that before the war he was forced to submit his resignation, because the publishers objected to his warning the readers of the Nazi menace. They claimed they could not permit a pessimistic atmosphere being created in England, as this would discourage various firms from publishing their advertisements in the papers, and thus reduce profits.

We could quote endless examples of the press policy pursued by the millionaire-owners of the British press, who have no concern whatsoever for the interests of the people. In the papers published by the "Express newspapers" for instance, all news about the great Negro singer, Paul Robeson is forbidden, following a personal instruction from the owner of this concern, Lord Beaverbrook. Films starring the singer as well as recordings of his performances may not be mentioned.

Głos Wielkopolski # 121. May 3, 1950 (160 lines) Verbatim

SHIPS ANTICIPATED IN GDYNIA.

Domestic Despatch

The Norwegian ship "Tarifa" of the regular "Wilhelm Wilhelmsen", lines, represented in our ports by "Agmor" firm is expected in Gdynia. This ship is sailing from the Far East carrying a cargo from Singapore to Gdynia.

The KRISTINA THORDEN belonging to a regular Swedish line represented in Gdansk-Gdynia by the Rummel and Burton firm is expected to arrive in Gdynia on May 10th. This ship will bring a cargo of milk, and take away mixed cargo destined for U.S. ports.

In the middle of May a mixed cargo for Israel ports will be taken by the Finnish ship VASA, chartered by Israel. The Israeli lines are represented in Gdynia and Gdansk by the firm of Rummel and Burton.

Dziennik Bałtycki # 124 May 6, 1950 (22 lines) Verbatim

SANDOR RONAI CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDUM OF HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

Foreign Despatch

Budapest, (Polish Press Agency). A session of the Hungarian Parliament was held on May 8th. The House accepted the resignation of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Republic, Arpad Szakastis and unanimously elected Sandor Ronai, sponsored by the Hungarian People's Front, to fill this post. In connection with this, Sandor Ronai was relieved from his former post of Minister of Foreign Trade.

Trybuna Ludu # 127. May 9, 1950 (16 lines) Verbatim

UNITED STATES: A COUNTRY BEHIND AN IRON CURTAIN. Article

For a man of progressive views, it has always been rather hard to get into "free" America. In order to lessen the chances of admission for undesirable guests to the United States, the American authorities have devised an entire system of special procedures. The procedures start with investigation, through confidential channels, of the political views held by the person desiring to visit the "country of freedom". After that the applicant has to submit a statement of his loyalty, certified by a "reliable American", to sign a declaration in the consulate that he recognizes the American constitution in its entirety, condemns the overthrow of governments by force and does not profess anarchist or communist views. Fulfillment of these conditions, however, does not necessarily result in admission to the United States.

The next stage of this trying procedure begins after arrival, on basis of the previously obtained visa, in an American port. The right to immediate entry to the "promised land" is granted only to passengers in de luxe cabins. All other mortals have to undergo an additional investigation, which often lasts 24 and sometimes 48 hours. During that time, passengers remain under strict supervision on the deck of the ship or, if the port happens to be New York, they are taken to a political quarantine on Ellis Island, very near the "Statue of Liberty". There passports are closely examined and the newcomers are subjected to careful and detailed questioning. It is sufficient for a literary person to admit having written on political subjects, to have his hopes of entry shattered. Apart from that, the permission to enter America for a limited time is further conditioned on payment of a deposit of \$500, in order "to protect the country against an undesirable influx of man power".

The procedure described above has been in force for a long time. Recently the procedure has become further complicated. In the autumn of 1947 the U.S. Attorney General, Clark, declared that "the United States will not allow any person, disagreeing with our system of government, to enter the country" and that they will deport any foreigner entertaining "subversive views". The words were followed by acts: at the beginning of 1948, Clark approved a new U.S. Immigration Law, which applied not only to new immigrants but was extended to all aliens domiciled in the United States. The time limit for an alien's sojourn in the U.S. was limited to six months, in certain cases even to three months. Each newcomer to the United States is obliged to register in the so-called Department of Justice's Foreign Agents Registration Section (In effect, a section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The FBI). In other words, the U.S. Government extended the law concerning registration of foreign agents, passed in 1938 as a protection against fascist agencies and their hostile activities, to all foreigners desiring to visit the United States. It must be understood that all these restrictions apply only to foreigners considered "red"; fascists and reactionaries of every type are admitted to the United States with every facility.

Towards the end of last year, the Immigration and Naturalization Section of the State Department refused an entry visa to Margaret Gould, on the basis of an article written by her on the achievements of the Soviet Union. Many thousands of progressive Canadians were

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forbidden entry to the United States, contrary to the law on free entry to Canada and the United States of citizens of either country. The State Department has refused entry to the United States to many European cultural activists, who had been invited to attend the Congress in Defence of Peace, convoked by Americans prominent in the field of culture and science. In recent times the U.S. Government refused entry visas to delegates of the Permanent Committee for Defence of Peace, who were to submit peace proposals to the U.S. Congress.

By making access to the United States difficult, or rather impossible, for foreigners, American reactionaries are endeavouring to cut the people of the United States off from abroad, to prevent the forces fighting in the United States for peace, democracy and progress from establishing closer contacts with the defenders of peace and democracy in other countries. By refusing the right of entry to prominent people in the field of culture and science, American reactionaries are only showing their fear of progress and a lack of faith in their own strength. Despite the fact that they are trying to fence off the American nation from the rest of the world by an iron curtain, their efforts are achieving no purpose: the ideas of progress, peace and democracy can not be strangled by means of police measures.

Wola Luďu # 124 only. May 6, 1950 (144 lines) Verbatim

TRIAL IN BYTOW

Domestic Despatch

A front page report is carried on a session in Bytow of the Court of Appeal in Szczecin, which examined the case of rich peasants and rural blackmarketeers in the Oderpie community in this district. They are accused under article 250 of the Criminal Code and under art. 29 of the Decree dated 13th June 1946 for spreading whispered hostile propaganda, directed against People's Poland, in peasants' homes and during various meetings of the peasants and for threatening with death poor peasants in their community, who were active members of the collective production co-operative and organized this co-operative. The accused farmers lent their agricultural machinery to other farmers against payment. One of these farmers is a former active member of Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party, who arrived in Western Pomorze in order to continue Mikolajczyk's propaganda. It may be added that all these peasants were excluded from the United Peasant Party after the unification of the PSL and SL for their hostile attitude towards the interests of the working peasants. In their evidence they attempted to justify their doings by lack of education and knowledge. It was proved, however, that these assistants of the warmongers acted intentionally and with premeditation. They threatened peasants, who were inclined to join collective production co-operatives; at the meetings they spoke of "Americans and other friends who will come here one day and finally bring some order in this village!" They organized gatherings in private houses of other peasants, spreading nonsensical news that churches would be converted into stables and children taken from their parents, and they organized opposition to poor peasants desiring to form collective co-operatives.

The Prosecutor described them as typical "kułaks", who should be properly punished. They were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

The sentence issued by the court was accepted with approval and considered as a success of the working classes in their struggle against the rural capitalist, supporters of the warmongers.
Glos Szczecinski, April 28, 1950. Precis

DANISH FLAG RANKS FIRST IN SZCZECIN PORT. Domestic Despatch

During April one hundred eighty five vessels arrived in the Port of Szczecin. The largest single group (37) were Danish vessels. The Swedish group ranked second. Twenty-three vessels under the Polish flag arrived in Szczecin during April.
Dziennik Baltycki # 125. May 7, 1950 only (9 lines) Verbatim

CARGO OF MILK FOR CHILDREN. Domestic Despatch

The milk for children (UNICEF) is being shipped to Gdynia from the ports of Mexico Bay on board the ship IASTO. This ship operates on the regular Norwegian "Wilhelm Wilhelmsen" line, represented in our parts by "Agmar". A cargo of milk for UNICEF is also carried in the ship TAGEHOJM from "Svenska Amerika Linien" (Swedish America Line).
Dziennik Baltycki # 123 May 5, 1950 (11 lines) Verbatim

LOCOMOTIVE PK 2 - 28 COVERED 107,195 KILOMETRES WITHOUT OVERHAUL. Domestic Despatch

The locomotive PK 2-28 from Szczecin established a record by covering a distance of 107,195 kilometres without an overhaul, while the norm was 65,000 kilometres. This record distance without an overhaul was only possible thanks to the solicitous handling of the engine by its crew: Skaczyk, Mazur and Szlabawicz.
Rzeczpospolita # 127 and others. May 9, 1950 (7 lines) Verbatim

MEDICAL ADVICE WILL BE GIVEN TO PATIENTS AT SEA BY RADIO Domestic Despatch

Maritime Health Offices on the Coast have introduced a novelty, which will greatly improve health conditions, as well as safety and hygienic working conditions on ships. The novelty consists in the establishment of a permanent medical service in the Maritime Health Office, from where medical advice will be given to sailors by radio day and night.

This arrangement met with sailors' approval and has proved satisfactory. Over 20 medical patients were given advice by radio during the first week of operation of this service.
Slowe Powszechna May 10th, 1950 #127 only (15 lines) Verbatim

FOREIGN GUESTS IN KRAKOW Domestic Despatch

Representatives of Italian science, Professor Carlo Verdiani from Florence and Luigi Cini from Rome, are visiting Krakow, following an invitation by the "Dante Alighieri Society". Yesterday a member of the staff of the French paper "l'Humanite", editor Pierre Henri Courtade-Cabessanis arrived in our city. He represented French journalism at the National Congress of Worker and Peasant Correspondents in Warsaw; Mr. Courtade is leaving for Zakopane today.
Dziennik Polski #126 May 8 only (16 lines) Verbatim

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POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
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STAT

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

AUDIENCE IN THE BELVEDERE PALACE.

Domestic Despatch

On May 11, the President of Poland received in audience the
Polish Ambassador in Sofia, Aleksander Barchacz,
Rzeczpospolita # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (3 lines) Verbatim

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL SENDS THANKS
FOR MAY FIRST GREETINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Domestic Despatch

The Central Trade Union Council addressed a message of
thanks to the British Council of Factory Delegates of the
Metal and Kindred Industries and to the British-Polish Friendship
Society for their May 1 Holiday greetings.
Rzeczpospolita # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (7 lines) Verbatim

PZPR (POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY) CENTRAL
COMMITTEE'S PLENARY MEETING.

Domestic Despatch

The PZPR Central Committee has published the following
communiqué:-

"A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish
United Worker Party was held from May 8th to May 10th.

"Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the PZPR Party lectured
on the subject: "Party duties in the fight for new cadres, in
the light of the general situation."

"He was followed by Comrade Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold,
Chairman of the Central Committee for Party Control, who spoke
on the subject: "Basic duties in the work of the Central Committee
for Party Control",

The speeches were followed by a lively discussion, primarily
centered around the new guiding principles for the policy of
promoting, training, selecting and educating party members.

The meeting also adopted several resolutions dealing with
party organization.

Comrades Konstanty Rokossowski and Zenon Nowak were selected
to the Political Bureau.

The number of secretaries was also increased and Comrades
Franciszek Mazur, Edward Ochab and Zenon Nowak were elected
secretaries.
Zycie Warszawy # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (16 lines) Verbatim

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SIGNATURES ON STOCKHOLM APPEAL DURING FIRST DAYS OF CAMPAIGN. Domestic Despatch

During the first and second day of the signature collecting campaign, hundreds of thousands of Poles throughout the country placed their names on the Stockholm appeal. On May 10 Comrade Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz started a list. He was followed by leading Warsaw workers, artists, scientists, young scientific shock-workers, etc.

On May 10, the first day of the campaign, residents of 6 blocks in Warsaw affixed their signatures on the peace appeal and next day they were joined by residents of 100 other blocks all over the city. The signatures were affixed in an atmosphere of general enthusiasm and a deliberate will for active participation in the struggle for universal and lasting peace.

In the central districts of Warsaw, mass meetings in 16 house committees were held on May 11, at which the assembled expressed their indomitable will for the fight for peace.

About 10,000 workers living in the Wola district of Warsaw affixed their signatures on the Stockholm appeal, to manifest their desire to fight for peace.

On May 10 a rally of the Association of Partisans for Peace and Democracy took place in Warsaw to discuss the campaign for signature collection on the appeal of the World Committee of Peace Defenders. The assembled unanimously decided to join the drive for peace, as actively as possible.

Trybuna Ludu # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (185 lines) Excerpts

TEN THOUSAND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSES WILL BE ORGANIZED BY METHODOLOGICAL TEACHING CENTER.

Domestic Despatch

A conference of the extended plenum of the leadership of the methodological Russian language teaching center of adults in the Chief Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held on May 9th.

The Plenum decided that, in order to assure mass participation of adults in Russian language courses, instruction should be made available free of charge or at least at reduced rates. It is expected that under the mass-teaching plan 10,000 courses will be organized.

Trybuna Ludu # 130 only. May 12, 1950 (55 lines) Excerpts

LETTER FROM DUTCH METAL WORKERS TO POLISH METAL WORKERS.

Domestic Despatch

Dutch metal workers have sent a long message to Polish metal workers, expressing warm and militant greetings and assurances of their efforts to strengthen the international solidarity of workers, to consolidate their friendship with workers of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and of people's democratic countries, and for a lasting peace between nations. The letter was signed by the Chairman of the Dutch Metal Workers' Union, H.J. Mexijers and by G.C. Beutzelaar, Secretary of the Union. Rzeczpospolita # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (16 lines) Verbatim

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PASTOR EVANS' LECTURE.

Domestic Despatch

Pastor Stanley Evans, Chairman of the British-Polish Friendship Society and activist of the British Peace Defenders' Committee, who came to Warsaw on invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, delivered a lecture on May 11 on "The fight for peace and the present situation in Great Britain" in the Auditorium of the Duracz High School of Law.

Pastor Evans discussed at length the reasons hampering concrete work by the United Nations for preservation of a lasting peace. "The entire problem consists of the basic question: is co-existence of the socialist and the capitalist system possible in the world?" In spite of the fact that, since Lenin's time, an affirmative answer has always been given by the Soviet Union, the world is still waiting in vain for an answer from the ruling circles of Washington, London and Paris.

The speaker devoted a large part of his speech to the fight for liberation, waged by colonial nations. Basing his view on concrete examples in the Malayan war, Pastor Evans expressed the opinion that the conduct of that war is possible only through the fact that the capitalist press and radio are concealing the real aspect of the conflict from the average British citizen.

Pastor Evans stated that, in a similar manner, the truth about life in people's democratic countries and in the Soviet Union is being distorted in Great Britain. The movement for peace is also being combatted. "A large group of persons, to which I have the honor to belong, has been attacked in the House of Lords by Lord Vanbittart because it has declared itself in favor of friendship with the Soviet Union, that is to say, in favor of peace. Fortunately, the peace movement in Great Britain will not be created by the House of Lords but by millions of ordinary people", concluded Pastor Evans.

Rzeczpospolita # 180 and others. May 12, 1950 (53 lines) Verbatim

C. RIVERO'S RECITAL.

Domestic Despatch

On May 9 the Mexican pianist, Carlos Rivero Morales gave a recital in the "Ognisko" (former YMCA) Auditorium. This pianist is well-known to us from the Chopin Contest, in which he was one of the oldest competitors; he is 32 and was eliminated from the group of eighteen pianists in the last stage of the Contest, after having finally been admitted to it because of his talent.

His recital has fully confirmed the verdict of the Chopin Contest jury. Rivero has great proficiency, a very high technique and the right sense of style. This was demonstrated in his execution of Chopin's A-minor Etude, opus 25. His rendition of Bach's D-major manifested good training and his playing of Chopin's compositions proved full artistic maturity. The second part of the program, including compositions by Ponce, De Falla, Turin and Albeniz, closest to Rivero's style, offered the best opportunity for his talents.

Rzeczpospolita # 130 only. May 12, 1950 (32 lines) Verbatim

F O R E I G N

SED'S LETTER AND ALL-UNION
COMMUNIST PARTY'S REPLY.

Foreign Despatch

The Central Leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) has sent a letter to Generalissimo Stalin through the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), reading in part:

"We undertake to strengthen the German Democratic Republic unceasingly, as a center in the fight for peace and for Germany's democratic unity. We undertake to unite all peace-loving and patriotic Germans in Democratic Germany's National Front with the object of thwarting the plans of Anglo-American imperialists, desiring to convert German territory into a military base against the Soviet Union.

"The leader in this great battle for preservation of peace and restoration of independence to the German nation, is the German worker class, directed by the German Socialist Unity Party.

"Lenin's and Stalin's teachings and the example of the Bolshevik party, covered with glory, give us strength and certainty of victory."

The letter was signed by Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent a reply to the SED Central Leadership, reading in part:

"Please accept for the German Socialist Unity Party, the vanguard of the German nation, wishes for new successes in its fight for the vital interests of the worker class and of all working people in Germany, for creation of a united, democratic, peace-loving German state and for peace."

Wola Ludu # 130 and others. May 12, 1950 (50 lines) Verbatim

PEOPLE'S CHINA AND DENMARK ENTER INTO
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Foreign Despatch

Peking. (PAP). The New China Agency reports that, after preliminary negotiations, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Danish Government have reached an understanding concerning exchange of ministers. Alex Morch has been appointed Danish Minister in China and General Ken-Biao-Minister of the Chinese People's Republic in Denmark.

Wola Ludu # 130 only. May 12, 1950 (10 lines) Verbatim

DENNIS' INCARCERATION.

Foreign Despatch

The "Daily Worker" reports that the Public Prosecutor has advised Counsel for defense of the Secretary-General of the US Communist Party, Denis, that the latter will be placed in prison on May 15 to serve a one-year term for so-called "contempt of Court" during the trial of Communist leaders. The Prosecutor rejected the request of Counsel for defense for postponement of the sentence until the case is tried by the Court of Appeal. The Prosecutor ignored many thousands of messages, protesting against the sentence, recently received by the Department of Justice. Slowo Powszechno # 129 only. May 12, 1950

(15 lines) Verbatim

UNESCO'S (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION) ANTI-DEMOCRATIC
ACTIVITIES IN WESTERN GERMANY. Geneva (PAP) Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Paris that, in reply to an invitation to cooperate in the work of the UNESCO Committee of Experts for German Affairs, Mencel, the Polish delegate, sent a letter to the UNESCO Director in Paris, in which he wrote, inter alia:-

"The policy adopted by UNESCO for Western Germany clearly indicates support for the policy pursued by leading aggressive circles of the Anglo-Saxon bloc, directed against peace, democracy and the principles of free development of cultural and scientific life of nations.

"Poland cannot share the responsibility for UNESCO policy in the Western Zones of Germany, a policy incompatible with the principles and objectives of this organization. In view of the above, I see no possibility for my cooperation in the work of the Committee of Experts for German Affairs."
Zycie Warszawy May 12th, 1950 #130 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PREMIER GROTEWOHL
AND GENERALISSIMO STALIN ON THE OCCASION OF
GERMAN LIBERATION. Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Premier of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl, sent a letter to the Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Generalissimo Stalin, stating in part:

"On the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the German nation by the heroic Soviet Army from dictatorship of Nazi fascism, the government of the German Democratic Republic expresses profound gratitude of democratic and peace-loving Germany to you and, through you, to the Soviet government, to the Soviet Army and the entire Soviet nation.

"There is growing awareness among our people that anti-bolshevism, propagated yesterday by the Nazis and today by American imperialism and its associates, is the greatest menace to Germany.

"Today, on Liberation Day, we again confirm our solemn promise of continued consolidation of friendship between the German nation, the great Soviet nation and all peace-loving nations. We also pledge to defend peace in Europe and all over the world, together with them."

Reply of Generalissimo Stalin

"I thank you and, through you, the government of the German Democratic Republic for the wishes sent on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the German nation from the tyranny of fascism.

"I am convinced that friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union will continue to develop successfully for the welfare of both nations and the promotion of cooperation between all peace-loving countries."
Trybuna Ludu #130 May 12 and others Excerpts (118 lines)

TRYGVE LIE EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW
Prague (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Trygve Lie, the U.N. Secretary-General, left for Moscow by air on Thursday morning. He is accompanied by his Deputy, K.Zinchenko and by O.Rytter, Director of the U.N. Information Center in Prague.

He was seen off by Dr.Sekaninova, the Czech Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, by A.Bryn, the Norwegian Minister in Prague and by a representative of the Soviet Embassy.
Zycie Warszawy, May 12th, 1950 #130 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN HUNGARY
Budapest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Hungarian Parliament has unanimously approved the draft of a law concerning the establishment of people's councils, representing uniform organs of State authority.

In the discussion, representatives of all parties emphasized that this was an important step towards a truly democratic State organization, marching towards socialism.
Zycie Warszawy May 12th, 1950 #130 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

ECONOMIC

COOPERATION OF POLISH WORKERS WITH SOVIET
FINANCE WORKERS

Domestic Despatch

In reply to a letter from the Chief Council of the Polish Finance Workers' Trade Union concerning closer cooperation and familiarization with the principles and terms of socialist labor competition among workers in Soviet financial institutions, the Central Committee of the Finance and Bank Workers' Trade Union in Moscow expressed its willingness to familiarize the Polish Finance Workers' Trade Union with the principles of labor competition in Soviet financial institutions. The purpose of the competition is to fulfil the five-year plan by implementing and exceeding financial plans. Competition is under way between various institutions and workers (individual competition) and also between republics of the Soviet Union.

Workers who achieve the best results in the competition are rewarded with bonuses, diplomas and badges, and their names are inscribed on lists of honor.

The Soviet Finance Workers' Union has agreed to supply our Union with all necessary information and directives concerning various problems of socialist labor competition.
Rzeczpospolita #130 May 12, 1950 and others (37 lines) Verbatim

NEW SYSTEM FOR COLLECTIVE CULTIVATION OF FALLOW LANDS

Domestic
Despatch

Apart from Government Estates, production co-operatives and individual peasants, the work on utilization of fallow land this year is being effected by cultivation groups, composed of landless, small

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and medium-size peasant landholders. This form of collective cultivation of fallow land is very advantageous to the peasants. Each member of the group, working on cultivation of fallow land, receives his share of the crops, while the size of this share depends on the amount of work, the number of draft animals and implements contributed by him.

Trybuna Ludu #130 May 12, 1950 only (55 lines) Excerpts

THANKS TO RATIONALIZING SUGGESTIONS 2,500,000,000
ZLOTYS SAVED IN COAL INDUSTRY. Domestic Despatch

Since the introduction of the rationalisation movement, 3,867 workers in the coal industry have submitted their suggestions. The implementation of these suggestions has saved approximately 2,602,000,000 zlotys to the coal industry. Bonuses totalling more than 39,665,000 zlotys have been paid to rationalizers. The beginning of the rationalisation movement in the coal industry was rather modest. In the 1945-46 period only 63 rationalisation suggestions were submitted and the savings effected thereby amounted to 107,693,000 zlotys, while the rationalisers received bonuses totalling 345,000 zlotys. Since then the rationalisation movement has been spreading steadily in the coal industry. Rationalisation and Technological clubs, established in 1949, played a prominent role in this. This year, 2768 rationalisation suggestions have already been submitted, i.e. twice as many as during the preceding four years. The implementation of these suggestions saved more than 1,473,733,000 zlotys to our industry.

Rzeczpospolita #130, May 12, 1950 and others (43 lines) Excerpts

GERMAN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY'S (SED)
POLITICAL BUREAU PROPOSES REDUCTION OF
REPARATION COMMITMENTS. Berlin (PAF) Foreign Despatch

"Neues Deutschland", organ of the Central Leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party, has published the following communique of the Party's Political Bureau:

"At a meeting held on May 9th, the Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party examined problems concerning economic progress of the German Democratic Republic and fulfilment of reparation commitments. The Political Bureau asserts that, owing to the people's enthusiasm for work, considerable production successes have been achieved and a stable basis for Germany's peaceful development has been created.

"The Political Bureau further states that reparation commitments have been fulfilled punctually so far. The German Democratic Republic's working masses have always regarded the fulfilment of reparation commitments as their duty.

"The creation of peaceful and democratic foundations for the German Democratic Republic has prompted the Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party to suggest that the Government of the German Democratic Republic approach the Soviet Government with a request to reduce reparation commitments, established under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, with a view to facilitating further construction and improving the population's standard of living."

Zycie Warszawy May 12th, 1950 #130 and others (34 lines) Verbatim

POLISH-CZECH COMMUNICATION AGREEMENT Domestic Despatch

On May 11th, the second day of the Conference of the Czech and Polish Postal and Telecommunication Experts an agreement was reached on all problems concerning communications and, in particular, the question of exchanging experience, relating to labor competition, was discussed.

In the evening hours of that day, the conference minutes were signed by Dr. A. Neuman, the Czech Minister of Post and by Professor Szymanowski, the Polish Minister of Post and Telegraphs. Minister Szymanowski then decorated Professor Aleksander Horak, the Government's plenipotentiary for postal affairs in Slovakia, with the Commander's cross of the Order of "Polonia Restituta".

All Czechoslovak guests were presented with souvenirs in the form of albums containing Polish stamps.
Zycie Warszawy May 12th, 1950 #130 and others (18 lines) Verbatim

BUILDING WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
GREET NEW NORMS WITH APPRECIATION Domestic Despatch

Building workers are meeting throughout the country to acquaint themselves with new work norms, which are to be effective from May 15. They are greeting the new norms with joy and appreciation, as being socially just and appreciation, as being socially just and corresponding to the present development of labor methods in building. They will not only encourage application of rational methods but will also enable improvement of organization and they will offer possibilities for raising wages of building workers.
Trybuna Ludu #130 May 12 and others Excerpts (98 lines)

COMMUNIQUE FROM MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION'S
VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE BY CORRESPONDENCE Domestic Despatch

On June 1, 1950 the State Vocational Training Centre by correspondence in the Ministry of Construction will open the third Correspondence Course on General Construction in this school year. The course will last five months and its program will embrace all branches of land construction: knowledge of building materials, reading of technical drawings, principles of tension and statics, earth work and construction of foundations, brick laying, carpentry, joinery, ferre-concrete work, installations, roofing, rural buildings,

Participation in the courses is open to: candidates for the building profession, craftsmen, draughtsmen, technical assistants on construction sites and planning bureaus, workers in construction management and members of production co-operatives under construction, who have completed at least six years of primary school. (32 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #130 May 12 only

DUTCH GERMAN TRADE

In view of increasing divergencies between Holland and Western Germany, negotiations have started in The Hague, in which the Dutch demand abolishment of restrictions on the importation of Dutch Agricultural products into western Germany. On American instructions, the puppet Western German authorities have recently issued certain regulations, which actually close the principal Dutch market, Western Germany. Slowo Powszeczne No.129 May 12 only
(13 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

WHAT IS BEING TAUGHT IN AMERICAN
ESPIONAGE SCHOOLS
By Dominique Desanti

A pupil of the American espionage school, a discharged Intelligence agent, is living under an assumed name in a little Italian town, where he works in an export firm. His conversation with Dominique Desanti, published in a recent issue of "Action", is quoted by us in slightly condensed form. (Editor's Note):

If they trace me, I shall immediately perish in an "accident". Do not laugh: almost every month we read in the papers about unfortunate accidents, which are, in fact, executions of suspected agents. Sometimes the best aircraft is sacrificed for that purpose. As to me, I do not fear anything any longer. I have wanted to tell my story for a long time.

The American Office of Strategic Services (OSS), established during the war and subordinate to General Donovan, is often spoken about. It was also discovered, due to talkativeness of agents, that since 1942 that Office consists of two sections for watching the resistance movement and political parties in Europe. The first section was located in London and was headed by "specialists" in the trade union movement: G. Pratt and A. Goldberg. The scope of activity of that section embraced France, Belgium, Norway, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The second section, located in Switzerland, was headed by Allen Dulles, brother of J.F. Dulles. It embraced Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary and, due to the presence of political emigres, the countries of Central Europe. During the entire period of the war, A. Dulles' intelligence service, together with its Stockholm branch, was carrying on negotiations with Hitlerian and fascist agents and with Hitlerian directors of German industry and of the industry of occupied countries. During the war, the recruiting of agents was effected through the military intelligence service and through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was "leading" its spies. Since the end of the war, great changes were made by centralisation of all intelligence organs in the Central Investigation Agency (CIA).

In 1941 I was sent to Switzerland, where I was working with N. Field, of whom it was said in Washington that he "professes progressive opinions." Field was at the head of the Refugee Aid Committee and thus was able to earn the gratitude of prominent political emigres. I was recommended to Field when, while performing the modest functions of an editor, I was able to demonstrate my knowledge of "Marxist theories." The fact that my father, a Polish emigre, has taught me the Polish and Czech languages, also proved to my advantage. Thus I began to work with Field. I became acquainted with the majority of Rajk's associates and also with various Czechs, Poles, Yugoslavs and Bulgarians who, as I knew, were to return to their respective countries in order to follow Field's and Allen Dulles' directives. Having returned to the United States after the war, I found myself without work. My former Chiefs proposed that I attend the school for "political agents" in Geneva.

Another school of that type was in Canada, and a third school, intended exclusively for priests and subordinate to the Vatican but under the control of the American Intelligence Service, was established in Italy.

The college, to which I went, had the appearance of a normal school for adults. A large school building, athletic grounds, a park, excursions to the lake and mountains, nothing that could cause any alarm to the Swiss Federation. Almost all students were one or two generations removed from Eastern European countries and the majority of them were American citizens. Some of them were recruited from DP camps and had IRO (International Refugee Organization) passports. They were promised American citizenship if they "proved their worth."

The program included proficiency in Hungarian, Slavonic, Finnish and Baltic languages. "Special" courses were subdivided into theoretical and practical sections. Theoretical courses concerned Marxist ideology and the use of Trotskyist argumentation for counteracting the Lenin and Stalin theories. At present, the students are also being taught the argumentation applied by Tito and his "ideologists." These are courses in "propaganda."

"Intelligence" courses do not differ in the least from normal espionage lessons in Federal Bureau of Investigation schools or in Military Highschools. At lectures on Military Intelligence we were taught how to draw plans of airports and maps, indicate oil tanks, factories, hospitals and other targets for bombing. We were taught how to appraise the size of military units by the amount of bread and meat supplied to them. We were taught how to intercept information. I sometimes felt like a child and sometimes like a great politician. The general directives were: "Sabotage in all spheres. Collection of all possible information." We were taught how to arouse discontent, mistrust and despondency. We were ordered to relate mysterious incidents, tales about traceless disappearance of people and, above all, to disseminate war panic. We wrote exercises on assigned subjects, for example: "You talk to a peasant, member of a production cooperative. You explain to him that he is exploited, that he could earn much more by working on his own land. He replies to you that he had no land of his own, prior to the revolution. You explain to him that the next war will enable him to obtain his own land, and you draw an idyllic picture of the life of an American peasant."

We were taught how to talk to officials, whom you want to bribe, how to talk to intellectuals, whom you want to alarm, to students whom you want to charm.

At least once a day our teachers reminded us: "Do not forget that you are officers of the first phase of the war: the cold war. When real war breaks out, you will be able to count on an organized fifth column." Many subjects were taught to us by German and Austrian professors. It was easy to guess that they had gained their experience in the Gestapo and German Security Service. These were agents, recruited since 1942 by Danes from Hitlerian organizations with the aid of German financiers. After the termination of my studies, I became an "educated" CIA (Central Investigation Agency) agent. I was sent at first to Prague, where I had a lot of trouble in connection

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with the flight of Bishops and later, during the resolution in February 1948. For my own security, I was transferred later to Poland. In Warsaw, our Ambassador, Bliss Lane, had just been recalled because of his excessive participation in espionage.

In Poland I was given the task of establishing contact with terrorist bands and of exercising control over Ukrainian terrorists, who were hiding in Polish forests and who were not embraced by the amnesty granted by the Polish Government.

Unfortunately, I also maintained contacts with Polish people. You must not think that suddenly, inspired by the highest grace, I became a communist. But I knew the language of those people, their literature, their history, and I had to admit that their future is steadily brighter, that they are becoming more prosperous. I knew how that nation had been suffering for many centuries, and I had no courage to fulfill my tasks. Meanwhile, I was receiving precise orders: to provoke attempts, to organize pogroms. I had no heart for it. I could, of course, have stayed in Poland but the Western Intelligence Service would have reached me there and would have destroyed me. I therefore utilized the documents of an English financier, who died suddenly in the Orient Express, and I took up my residence in this little Italian town, whose name I would ask you not to divulge.

I cannot add anything to my story, except that our Intelligence Service, in order to spread discontent, does not hesitate to poison milk in hospitals, to set crops on fire, to order the assassination of political personages.

All that is called "cold war."
Polska Zbrojna No. 124, May 6, 1950 only (249 lines) Verbatim

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF SUPPLY TO WORKERS
AS AN IMPORTANT TASK OF CONSUMER
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Domestic Despatch

A three-day National social and local government conference of Consumer Cooperatives took place in Poznan under the slogan of mobilising consumer Cooperative workers and Members' Committees for effective implementation of the six-year plan's tasks. The conference was attended, among others by: Dr. Dietrich, Minister of Domestic Trade; Comrade S. Szwalbe, Chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Consumer Cooperative Association and Vice-Marshal of the Sejm; Comrade Professor Lange, Chairman of the Central Cooperative Association; Comrade Olesinski, representative of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party and Comrade Kowalczyk, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council. In his speech, Comrade Dietrich emphasized that the Consumer Cooperative machinery now embraces more than one-fourth of all socialised trade agencies. More than nine thousand workers are employed in Consumer Cooperatives. In 1950 the transactions of Consumer Cooperatives will increase approximately 5%. Production of processing establishments (bakeries, meat stores, etc) will increase 4% and the network of collective catering establishments will increase 30%.

The Minister of Domestic Trade emphasized the necessity for widespread ideological and vocational training of workers to

improve service to workers and adequately prepare the entire network for implementation of the six-year plan's tasks, Trybuna Ludu #123 May 10 and others (103 lines) Excerpts

VICTORY AND PEACE Lead Editorial

Victory over fascism was won by the Soviet Army. It is particularly important to remember that the feat of May 9th 1945 was a historic victory of the camp of socialism over the camp of imperialism, of progress over reaction. The glory of the Soviet Army, its liberative role in Europe, its decisive influence on the course of the war, an influence that could not be thwarted by the dark forces of Anglo-American imperialism, have proved to the whole world, to all and sundry, that the Soviet regime is an invincible power, that the moral strength and unity of the working masses of the USSR is highest, that the heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers is unsurpassed as is the incomparable genius of Stalin's strategy.

There is no power that can win in a fight against the organized working masses of the world, against fighters for peace, progress and socialism, under the command of such a standard-bearer and leader as the powerful Soviet Union.

In People's Poland, Victory Day is inseparably connected with a tribute of gratitude to the Soviet Army, which liberated our country, saved the nation from physical extermination and enabled us to build a socialist regime, to free Poland from imperialistic cartels, syndicates and war provocateurs. The Polish nation, bound in eternal alliance with the great power of peace, the Soviet Union, supports, with all its heart, the Stockholm appeal on banning atomic weapons. By millions of signatures, Poles will manifest their allegiance to the army of peace, a million strong, ready to bridle those madmen who would like to launch a new massacre.

Victory Day, a memorable anniversary for Poland's people of the defeat of German Imperialism, will constitute a call to mobilization to intensify their efforts in the struggle for permanent, universal and democratic peace. Trybuna Ludu #127 May 9 and others (196 lines) Excerpts

FIVE YEARS AFTER THE WAR Article

Precisely on the anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany, American, British and French diplomats are conferring fervently on the inclusion of nationalist Western Germany into the aggressive Atlantic Pact and the creation of a German chauvinist army to supply the Washington totalitarians with cannon fodder,

But fortunately for mankind, the situation in 1950 does not resemble the situation in 1939 in any respect. The Soviet Union has shown all war-mongers, regardless of nationality and race, that the invincible Soviet Army is the mainstay of peace. And the continually growing movement of peace defenders is becoming an immovable obstacle to Achesons, Guderians and Co. On the anniversary

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of the end of the second world war, bearing in mind the millions of its victims, let us strengthen the ranks of peace defenders and tell the war-mongers: We shall not permit a new war! We want to build socialism in peace.
Zygie Warszawy #127, May 9 and others Excerpts (144 lines)

INCREASE IN JUVENILE CRIME IN UNITED STATES Foreign Despatch
New York, May 6th (TASS)

Delinquency in the United States is increasing, in particular among juveniles. This is partly due to the fact that 2,000,000 children, between the ages of 6 and 18, do not attend schools because of overcrowding in schools. 30% of all information published by the American Press is devoted to sensational criminal news. American youth is surrounded by examples of crime and violence. Edwin Lucas, a director in the "Crime Prevention Society", stated that every year 2,000,000 boys and girls, up to eighteen years of age, are brought to Police stations for innumerable crimes, ranging from robbery to murder.

Not long ago, Andrew Pearson (sic), a radio commentator, stated that the "Bureau for Child Affairs" has detected a shocking situation. It came to his notice that last year about 100,000 juveniles were put into prisons for adults. These juveniles are not only being kept in dirty cells, but they share them with murderers.

"Charitable organizations" are attempting to open clubs to divert children from the street and to fill their heads with anti-communist propaganda.

However, no serious fight is being waged against juvenile crime in the United States. Wolnos, May 10th #103 only
(30 lines) Verbatim

A COALITION GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN? Article

Recent voting in the House of Commons, won by the Government by a narrow majority of only a few votes, has been the cause of animated discussions, in the British press and among the general public, as to the further development of the existing parliamentary and political situation in that country. Neither the Labourites nor the Conservatives expect that, should a new general election be held, the number of parliamentary representatives of either of these parties would be radically changed. All are agreed in stating that the political situation is in a sort of impasse, which is disadvantageous from the point of view of the prestige of British policy in the international arena. "To find a way out of this impasse, that is the question, "Shakespeare's Hamlet would have said. And, indeed, present-day Hamlets, among British politicians, are racking their brains to find a way out.

Therefore, it is worth while noting an interesting suggestion, made by British Conservatives a few days ago, which is being widely publicized. Its object is to create a coalition government, modelled on the government in power in Great Britain from May, 1940 to May, 1945, directed by Winston Churchill. This suggestion is undoubtedly, a trial balloon, which has, of course, been sent up

discreetly through the intermediary of other people by the entourage of the present leader of the opposition. For it is no secret that Winston Churchill is simply "bursting" with the desire to return to power. He wants to have the helm of British foreign policy in his hands again at any price. Otherwise, what would be the use of having refused the Order of the Garter five years ago after the end of hostilities in Germany, the highest decoration in Great Britain, and the title of a duke (the title was already established - "Duke of Berlin"), which would have entailed his passing from the House of Commons to the House of Lords and which, in practice, in Great Britain means the end of a political career on a large scale. He would have been obliged to be the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords for many years, i.e. to perform purely negative duties, consisting of criticizing the Government.

Churchill is 75 and, naturally, considers that the present moment is the last moment for him to play a role on a world-wide scale again. The election in February last did not yield the result expected by him. The Conservatives did not win such a far-reaching victory as would have enabled them to form their own cabinet. Consequently, they are doing their best to make the situation of a "government without a substantial majority" as unpleasant as possible for Mr. Attlee and his comrades and to induce the latter to agree to a coalition in order to take power in their hands, if only partially. This refers to foreign policy, because this is Churchill's primary objective. Churchill's possible return would, undoubtedly, be received with enthusiasm by American politicians, especially by the invisible managers of American policy, acting behind the scenes in the seclusion of their offices. To be sure, no one in Britain is dearer to American "big business" circles, popularly depicted as Wall-Street, than Winston Churchill. His outlook upon life, his brutality, his highbanded methods, his skill in making an about face or a sudden change - all these make him a favorite of representatives of American economic circles. The press serving these circles and dependent on them financially, has been giving wide publicity for years to Churchill among the American public. This job is facilitated by the fact that Churchill is, in a sense, half-American because, as is well known, his mother was of American descent.

However, it is not at all certain that the above proposition will materialize, even with the moral support given by Wall Street and Washington. So far, the Labourites have refused to listen to any mention of coalition government and tremble with rage at the very sight of Winston Churchill, who wastes no opportunity of taunting them and saying unpleasant things to them. It is obvious that everybody is guided only by personal reasons because, insofar as the program of domestic, economic or social policy is concerned, the present differences between the Conservatives and the Labourites are minute, if they can be taken seriously at all. The Conservatives have taken over so many things from the Labour Party's economic program, while Mr. Attlee's Labourites have "whitewashed" their (highly problematic) red color so carefully during their five years in power that, actually, the only essential problem giving rise to differences between the two parties is the question of personal ambition and prestige of individual politicians.

Such is the situation in Britain at this moment. What will the near future bring?

We have discussed one of the possibilities. Will it materialize, however, and will a coalition government, headed by Winston Churchill, actually come into existence in Great Britain? We shall see what turn things will take in the future. Churchill's speech on the armament of Western Germany and on the renaissance of the Wehrmacht (German Army) was received by American opinion much more enthusiastically than by British opinion. The British realize that Churchill is a representative of the extremist wing of warmongers. At the same time, the will to maintain peace, the peace movement, are growing stronger and increasingly popular among the masses of the British people and it is they that will have the final say. *Slowo Powszechnie* #123 May 6 only (200 lines) Verbatim

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR PROTECTION Domestic Despatch

The Central Institute for Labour Protection was created in April. Its task is to carry out scientific studies in the field of labour protection, particularly by organizing studies in hygiene, safety and technical installations preventing occupational diseases.

The Institute will also coordinate the plans of various scientific centers and universities, engaged in studying the above-mentioned problems and it will cooperate with trade union and labour protection authorities in industry, agriculture forestry and the health service.

On recommendation of the Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Planning, the Institute may establish guiding principles for state establishments, publishing scientific works and popular booklets concerning labour protection and production of installations and equipment to improve hygiene and safe working conditions.

The Institute can also establish provincial branches and special institutes, as well as its own model workshops. *Gazeta Handlowa* #36, May 10 Verbatim only (- 35 lines)

MEETING OF SEJM LAW AND RULES COMMITTEE Domestic Despatch

On May 9 the Law and Rules Committee held a meeting, presided over by Sejm Vice-Marshal Barcikowski. The Committee heard the following reports: on a government bill concerning the general provisions of the civil code and regulations introducing general provisions of the civil code, submitted by S. Gross (PZPR); on a government bill concerning the family code and the regulations introducing the family code, and incontestable proceedings in family matters and in matters of trusteeship submitted by J. Jodlowski (SD); on a government bill concerning the structure of the bar, submitted by W. Kiernik (SL). *Kurier Codzienny* #129 May 10, 1950 only (18 lines) Verbatim

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UNCAPTIONED EDITORIAL COMMENT

We have repeatedly branded the attitude of the Canadian Government toward Polish national treasures. Its behaviour, violating all principles of international law and normal good manners, cannot be justified in any way unless we envisage the refusal to restore tapestries to Poland as a form of "total diplomacy" conducted by Mr. Acheson and by countries which have become vassals of the United States.

In view of the behaviour of the Canadian Government the attitude taken by Minister Milnikiel becomes quite clear. Having no possibility solely through Canada's fault, of fulfilling his tasks and unable to prevent deterioration of mutual relations due to the behaviour, inimical to Poland, of the Canadian Government, Mr. Milnikiel considered it necessary to leave his post. The Polish Government granted the request of Minister Milnikiel.

Polish public opinion fully approves the attitude of our Government, which demands repair of the wrongs committed. The Arras tapestries and other treasures of our national culture constitute incontestable property of the Polish nation, and the right to control them belongs solely to the Polish nation and its organs. No evasive attempts at excuses can exonerate the Canadian Government. Mutual relations will certainly not be improved by further inimical acts against Poland, such as, for example, the recruiting of Polish citizens, including minors and defenseless children, by the Canadian authorities.

These practices, incompatible with all principles of international law, must cease. The Arras tapestries and other national treasures must return to Poland.
Trybuna Ludu #129, May 11, 1950 and others (52 lines) Verbatim

UNCAPTIONED EDITORIAL COMMENT Domestic Despatch

The diplomatic correspondent of the Polish Press Agency draws attention to the fact that the Canadian Government continues to maintain its negative attitude towards the restoration of Arras tapestries and other national treasures to Poland, which, in spite of the fact that five years have elapsed since the end of the war, have not been restored to the Polish nation and are being illegally detained. The attitude of the Canadian Government towards Polish affairs is further illustrated by the enlistment of workers among displaced Polish citizens in the western occupation zones in Germany and in other countries, without making arrangements in this matter with the Polish Government. In spite of the Polish Government's protests, juvenile Polish citizens are also being recruited for work.
Kurjer Codzienny #139 May 11 and others (18 lines) Verbatim

"OLYMPIA" ON GDYNIA-HEL LINE Domestic Despatch

In conformity with previous announcement, the first regular passenger line in Gdansk Bay was opened on May 1st. On this day, the passenger ship "OLYMPIA" began service between the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk. The boat sails daily, leaving Gdynia at 10 A.M. and Hel at 1 P.M. As is known, the OLYMPIA was built entirely in Poland and is an excellently equipped coastal vessel.
Dziennik Saltieski #127 May 9 only (15 lines) Verbatim

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic, No.16
of April 20, 1950

Contents:

Item 138 - Treasury Law, of March 7, 1950, for the year 1950

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic No.17,
of April 24, 1950

Contents:

LAWS:

- Item 139 - of April 4, 1950, establishing a Central Labor Protection Institute.
- Item 140 - of April 4, 1950, concerning the service status of teachers in vocational schools and teachers in educational establishments subordinate to the Central Vocational Training Office.
- Item 141 - of April 4, 1950, concerning the acquisition of the rights of a druggist's assistant
- Item 142 - of April 4, 1950, concerning state supervision over zoological gardens.

ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Item 143 - of April 1, 1950, concerning principles for classification and promotion of state art school teachers to groups drawing higher remunerations and service and post allowances.
- Item 144 - of April, 1, 1950, amending the order of the Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of certain sales prices or rents for purposes of alienation of non-agricultural property within the Recovered Territories and the former Free City of Gdansk.

ORDERS:

- Item 145 - of the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission of March 10, 1950, granting partial exemptions with regard to protection of inventions, models and trade marks, to the Twenty Third International Fair in Poznan.
- Item 146 - of the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission of March 17, 1950, amending the provisions of the industrial law relating to examinations qualifying for the status of journeyman.

- Item 147 - of the Minister of Health, of March 31, 1950, concerning time limits for examinations for those who have completed a course of studies at medical faculties of Medical Academies.
- Item 148 - of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, of April 3, 1950, concerning recognition of rights acquired in foreign social insurance institutions.
- Item 149 - of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, amending the order concerning the settlement of collective disputes between agricultural employers and employees.
- Item 150 - of the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms, of April 3, 1950, amending the order concerning implementation of the law on supervision of livestock, - hog and sheep-breeding.
- Item 151 - of the Minister of Finance, of April 7, 1950, concerning the sale of chattels attached in the process of administrative compulsory collection of monetary imposts.

POLISH PRESS SUMMARY

prepared by the American and British Embassies at Warsaw
Saturday, May 13, 1950

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor
Alan S. Hindle, Assistant Editor

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

SECTION ADOMESTIC

WROCLAW PROFESSORS WRITE TO CALIFORNIAN
SCIENTISTS Domestic Despatch

Professors, lecturers and scientific workers in Wrocław institutions of higher learning, members of the Democratic Professors' Club, have addressed a letter to scientific workers in the University of California, calling on them to join the active fight in defense of peace. The letter reads in part:-

"We trust that, in the defense of what is most dear to scientific workers, i.e. in the defense of threatened culture, you will join all your forces to oppose the attempts to prepare a new war, irrespective of your political and religious views and of your world outlook. We trust that you will refuse to offer your science and knowledge for use by insane criminals and that you will not allow the most important achievements of science to become a tool for barbarous war devastation. We are convinced that, by doing this, you, professors, lecturers and scientific workers in the University of California, as people desiring to create culture in peace, will effectively counteract the criminal plans of imperialist aggressors and adventurers."

Zycie Warszawy "May 13th, 1950" 131 and others (31 lines) Verbatim

PLENARY MEETING OF UNITED PEASANT PARTY'S CENTRAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLS ON PEASANTS TO
SIGN STOCKHOLM APPEAL. Domestic Despatch

On May 11th a plenary meeting of the United Peasant Party's Central Executive Committee took place under the chairmanship of Wl. Kowalski, the Sejm Marshal. The meeting was attended by the Central Council's Presidium, headed by J. Niecko, member of the State Council.

The United Peasant Party's Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution concerning the fight for peace, which reads in part:-

"The United Peasant Party's Central Executive Committee joins the Stockholm Appeal and calls on all peasants, peasant women and youth to affix their signatures on the resolution of the World Peace Partisans' Committee. The Central Executive Committee instructs all its organizations and United Peasant Party members to take the most active part in the Peace Partisan Committee's

activities and to cooperate in the great campaign, rallying the entire nation to actively fight for lasting peace,"
 Zycie Warszawy May 13th #131 and others (48 lines) Excerpts

EACH SIGNATURE REPRESENTS ONE MORE SOLDIER FOR
 THE GREAT ARMY FIGHTING FOR PEACE. FIFTY THOUSAND
 SIGNATURES IN THE CAPITAL WITHIN THREE DAYS Domestic Despatch

Over 50,000 inhabitants of Warsaw placed their signatures on the Stockholm appeal on May 9th, 13th and 11th. The people of Warsaw cordially receive the teams of three collecting signatures and often emphasise, in conversations, their desire to actively participate in the fight for peace. On the lists, headed by the names of distinguished leaders of the people's State, people placed their signatures with particular solemnity. The Marshal of the Legislative Sejm, Wladyslaw Kowalski, placed his signature on the list of peace defenders on Wednesday. The Minister of National Defence, Marshal of Poland, Konstanty Rokossowski, was the first to sign list No.2 of peace defenders. Rzeczpospolita #131 May 13 and others Excerpts
 (210 lines)

STATE CHOREOGRAPHIC LYCEES Domestic Despatch

State Choreographic Lycees have been formed, on the basis of an order of the Minister of Culture and Art, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Education. The Lycees will teach artistic subjects required for the achievement of professional ballet qualifications. The program will also include general education subjects taught in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th classes of general education schools with a lycee status. The training will take four years.
 Zycie Warszawy May 13th, 1950 #131 only (13 lines) Verbatim

SPEECH BY CHAIRMAN OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
 BOLESLAW BIERUT AT FOURTH PLENARY SESSION
 OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Domestic Despatch

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Committee and of the Central Party Control Commission of the Polish United Worker Party took place in Warsaw from May 8 to 10.

On May 8, the first day of the session, the Chairman of the Central Committee, Boleslaw Bierut, delivered a speech on: "The tasks of the Party in the fight for new cadres, against the background of the general situation." He said in part:

The policy of the war bloc, headed by the United States, has become increasingly aggressive in recent times. The financial oligarchy in the United States, aspiring to world domination, strives to unleash a new war.

American imperialists, warmongers, patrons of Hitlerian war criminals and Japanese poisoners and breeders of deadly bacteria, are planning a new slaughter.

They are calculating how many millions of people they can destroy by atomic bombs, and they are trying to incite the masses with tales about an atomic bomb.

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However, this unquestionable increase in aggressiveness does not conceal strength, but weakness. The source of these adventurous plans lies in the increasing structural crisis of capitalism and in increasing internal divergencies, also in the impotent rage caused by the tremendous growth of forces in the peace camp, of democracy and socialism.

The United States are experiencing acute symptoms of approaching economic depression. In certain branches of production, capital investments are rapidly decreasing. Due to overproduction, agriculture is suffering greatly. Simultaneously, the standard of living of the broad masses is steadily falling. A serious feature of the depression is the growing deficit in the national budget. This causes considerable difficulties in building the war bloc, in which American money plays a decisive role. The primary reason for the deficit is the colossal expenditure on armaments and on so-called aid to countries in the aggressive bloc.

A policy of this kind is obviously unthinkable without a violent attack against the remnants of democratic rights of the American people, without an attack against the achievements of the working class, without cruel terrorism against progressive elements in the United States, without omnipotence of the political police (F.B.I.), briefly speaking, without violent and ruthless fascistization of political life. The unleashing of anti-Soviet baiting, the dissemination of panic and war hysteria are auxiliary methods for chaining the masses and for final fascistization of the United States. The police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) are applying the strongest possible gangster methods toward "suspects". The press and radio are incessantly stupefying their readers and listeners with fear of the communist danger and with the alleged inevitability of war.

One of the recent symptoms of this policy, aimed at "strengthening" the hinterland, is approval of a draft of the so-called Mundt Law by the U.S. Senate's Legal Committee. According to this bill, any statement in defense of democratic rights and of peace, any demand for a rise in wages, may be qualified as anti-American activity and punished by as much as ten years' imprisonment.

Corresponding to this "totalitarianism" in the domestic field of ruling the country, there is American "total diplomacy", solemnly proclaimed, with beating of drums and trumpeting, by State Secretary Acheson.

Total diplomacy constitutes a symbol of the American policy of aggression and war, of a threat to use the atomic bomb and to wage a bacteriological war, of further undermining of the authority of the United Nations, of the omnipotence of Wall Street in Marshall countries, of further violation of international agreements, of organization of "Hitlerian-American Western Germany, of desperate attempts to stop the liberation movement of Asiatic nations and of adaptation of the entire diplomatic machinery to intelligence purposes. It is diversion in people's democratic countries, impudent lies and intrusive propaganda. In this total diplomacy, the treacherous Tito, Kardel, Rankovic and Dzilas gang is playing a prominent role.

Military expenditure, expenses for military "total diplomacy",

military subsidies to reactionary Governments throughout the world, to American industry linked with war aims, constitute 68% of the American budget for this year and, according to expectation, will represent 76% of the 1950 - 51 budget. At the same time less than 1% of the budget is devoted to education.

The symptoms of depression and the budget deficit are compelling the United States to reduce so-called aid to foreign countries. What are the results of the Marshall Plan, after two years of its functioning? They are such as we expected in July 1947. The standard of living of the masses, which was already low, has become still lower; unemployment has spread in various Marshall countries; at the beginning of 1950 Great Britain had 300,000 unemployed, Italy 1,600,000, according to official figures (actually at least 2,500,000); Belgium 300,000, Western Germany 1,500,000. In Western Berlin alone there are 300,000 unemployed.

The American plan aimed for a state of affairs, in which the politically, economically and militarily subjugated Marshall countries would not require further dollar aid after 1952, i.e. after termination of the Marshall Plan. That objective has obviously failed.

Further, Wall Street potentates have miscalculated as far as Western European nations are concerned. The masses of common people in capitalist countries do not want American domination, the American "way of life", and above all, they do not want to suffer and to die for the American financial oligarchy; they do not want to become cannon fodder for American bankers.

In such circumstances, with increasing symptoms of depression in the United States, with a budgetary deficit and increasing pressure of Congress for economy, a problem arises: how can the dollar deficit in Western Europe be solved? Internal American contradictions are not the only problem. Anglo-American divergencies are increasing.

As is generally known, American pressure is increasingly weakening the unity of the British Empire and is undermining its position in Asia. It is clear that the so-called strategy of the Atlantic Pact is irresistibly undermining the sea power of Great Britain, its main strength as a world Power.

British and French industry is being threatened by Western German industry, dominated by American monopolies. We observe symptoms of subordination of French industry, on American dictate, to Western German concerns.

On Washington's orders, the bourgeoisie of Marshall countries is willingly conducting forcible fascistization of their countries.

This camp, entangled in insoluble internal divergencies, is opposed by the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, conscious of its historical tasks, consolidated and increasing in strength, and headed by its principal mainstay, the great Soviet Union.

In peaceful competition, the socialist system demonstrates, with increasing clearness, its superiority over the capitalist system.

The total production of Soviet industry in 1949 exceeded the prewar level by 41%. In 1949 crops amounted to 7,600,000,000 pounds, a volume not anticipated until the following year. Thanks to these achievements, the national income of the Soviet Union was 17% higher in 1949 than in 1948 and 36% higher than in 1940.

The number of persons employed in the Soviet national economy in the first quarter of 1950 was 2,000,000 higher than in the corresponding period in 1949.

The Soviet Union puts its entire tremendous and growing power on the scale of the right to save mankind from the abyss of a new war, planned by pretenders to world domination. A peace policy is inherent in the very basis of a socialist State.

People's Democratic countries are indebted, for their achievements, mainly to the constant, disinterested aid of the Soviet Union, to mutual assistance and to mobilisation of all their national assets for purposes of socialist industrialisation, as a basis for further general development.

We may expect feverish efforts for rapid remilitarisation and fascistization of Western Germany, to make it a forge of armaments and supply of cannon fodder. It would be thoughtless not to see danger to world peace in this. The movement against war is embracing broad masses in the Marshall countries. The world forces of peace partisans are growing. All international traitors have been unmasked, beginning with the disruptive yellow trade unions, through COMISCO, the green Kulak internationale and Tito's provocateurs to the Vatican, which has passed from pro-Hitlerian orientation during the war to a German-American orientation. Since the Stockholm session, which has proclaimed an inexorable fight for a ban on atomic weapons and for atomic energy control, the army of peace defenders is incessantly becoming stronger. New Millions of people are joining the ranks of the camp, in which the Soviet Union is the basic force and the Great Stalin the leader and standard bearer. The campaign of collecting signatures on the Stockholm appeal is mobilising hundreds of millions of persons for the fight against war. Representing a link in the general peace front, Poland is developing and consolidating its economy. During the first four months of this year, the entire production plan for many basic raw materials and semi-processed industrial goods was exceeded by several percent. The exceeding of production plans for the majority of industrial articles proves that the activity of the worker masses can overcome difficulties and exceed even very difficult targets. While the industrial production plan has been successfully fulfilled as a whole, certain sections of the plan were not fulfilled in the period from January to April 1950. This non-fulfilment cannot be accepted as a normal event. These shortcomings must be rapidly detected and removed, in order to overcome difficulties and repair the deficiencies in the following quarters of this year. This year's sowing campaign is proceeding successfully. This campaign is proceeding more rapidly and efficiently on Government Agricultural Estates than individual peasant farms. Liquidation of fallow land is not sufficiently rapid.

The success in development of industrial and agricultural production, good results in stockbreeding, contracting for and purchase of agricultural products, have greatly improved the system of supplying consumer goods to the market and to the broad worker masses during the pre-holiday season.

In certain periods and sectors, intensified speculative activity is noticeable. This is another form of class struggle, waged by capitalist elements against the worker masses and the People's State. The fight against speculation has been sharpened and this should continue systematically. Unjustified absenteeism of workers in plants, in some cases amounting to several percent of the total number of working hours, constitutes a great obstacle to productiveness and thus to an increase in production. The production success in 1949 and in the first months of 1950, and the development of work competition, have created a basis for bolder planning in national economy, for a higher rate of development than anticipated by the directives of the Merger Congress. In connection with this, the draft of the six-year plan is now being revised and will be submitted at a plenary session of the Central Committee in the near future. The revision of the draft will establish a broader basis of domestic raw materials for the development of industry. The mining of iron ore will be substantially increased. Available non-ferrous metals will be more effectively utilised, a domestic copper base will be established, exploration and development of oilfields will be intensified, newly discovered natural gas sources will be exploited to a greater degree, the textile industry will be supplied with more raw material of domestic origin by intensified development of artificial fibre and by extended cultivation of fibrous plants, by an increase in the number of sheep and in production of oleaginous plants. Production of machinery and capital investment installations, of engines and ship equipment, agricultural implements, artificial fertilizer and development of small industry will be taken into consideration in revision of the six-year plan. Against the background of the international situation, summarised by me, which is taking an unfavorable turn for the imperialist camp, and in view of our economic successes, parallel to the liquidation of capitalist elements, the intensified class struggle is taking various forms and is manifested itself in various spheres.

Our task consists in rapid detection of these agencies and fighting methods of the class enemy, who is masked and perfidious in many cases, and to energetically paralyse his activity. A specially characteristic feature of the reactionary-fascist remnants in Poland and abroad is: a cynical competition in selling their service to imperialist intelligence services, the American, British and French. This applied equally to Anders, Zaremba, Mikolajczyk and Bielecki. It is not surprising that the decaying reactionary-fascist mire is transforming itself into a nest of spies and diversionists, performing their dirty work for the radio factories of lies, financed by American or British, Francoist or German-Vatican warmongers.

The index figure on banditry is dropping but we cannot neglect it, until we finally liquidate such crimes. Special fury of the class enemy is aroused by the progress in production cooperatives in rural areas. At the present stage the enemy increasingly utilises the weapon of economic sabotage. An improved system for external defense of industrial objects and of operational defense has already brought certain results, but we cannot overlook the damage done to industry. This harm also consists of acts of diversion. The struggle against damage, effected in plants, is not yet being waged with sufficient persistence. It is particularly necessary to fight for preservation of iron discipline in mining regulations

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concerning accident prevention. All this requires improved management and supervision, increased vigilance by party organs, exchange of experiences in the intensified fight against damage, for work discipline and for protection of State secrets.

The plans of the Staff for criminal, anti-people and anti-Polish activities also included attempts to draw the clergy into these activities. The persistent and consistent action of the Government and the loyal attitude of the majority of the clergy made the conclusion of a (church-State) agreement possible. We shall conscientiously adhere to that agreement but we shall not permit reactionary political machinations contrary to that agreement. What are the reasons for our success in battle and in work?

The correct political line of our Party and the basing of our fight on the powerful camp of peace and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union. I would like to dwell briefly on the growth of employment, the growth of the working class. The number of people employed in industries, subordinate to the Ministries of Industry in the fourth quarter of 1949 amounted to 1,509,130, as against 1,288,978 in the fourth quarter of 1948. This represents an increase of 17.1 percent. The number of women employed in these industries increased, during the same period, from 346,920 to 413,640, i.e. by 19.2 percent....

The aggregate number of hired workers throughout the country increased from 4,174,000 in December 1948, to 4,980,000 in December 1949, i.e. by more than 800,000 persons in the course of a single year... As a result of a further growth of employment, of the wage fund and of real wages, consumption has undeniably shifted towards articles of high value....

We have accomplished considerable achievements in combating contagious diseases. Mortality has decreased and the natural increase of population is growing. Here are some extremely significant figures: per 1,000 inhabitants there were:

	<u>from 1936 to 1938</u>	<u>in 1949</u>
deaths	14.1	11.5
births	11.2	17.3

In the Recovered territories the natural increase amounted to 24.6 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths per 10,000 inhabitants (according to data from 6 towns) amounted to:

	<u>from 1936 to 1938</u>	<u>in 1948</u>
a) from tuberculosis of the lungs	16.0	11.0
b) suicides	3.3	1.3

Never has Poland had so low a death rate and so high a marriage rate, nor, for the last half century, so high a birth rate as during the last two years..... From December 1, 1949, to March 1 1950, the number of members of the Polish Soviet Friendship has grown by over half a million, i.e. by 24 percent. It has reached the figure of 2,642,000. During the same three months, the number of members in the Peasant Self-Help Union has increased by 75,000 and by March 1, 1950 has reached 1,597,000.... The number of members in the Women's League amounted to 1,365,000 in the beginning of this year. The number of members of the ZMP (Polish Youth Association) increased during the same three months by 100,000, thus reaching the figure of 1,125,000 (exclusive of the army and members of the ZAMP (Polish University Students' Association.))

The Party's and the state's task is to intensify this historical process of transformations which originated 5 years ago by the working masses coming into power....

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This is the goal of a new and important reform, in the form of the law, recently passed by the Sejm, concerning the regional organs of unified state authority....

Wherein lies the intrinsic purpose and sense of this reform?

1. In more closely linking the organs of state authority with the people's masses.
2. In strengthening state authority by increasing its uniformity and by better coordination ...
3. In rendering the whole mechanism of state authority more efficient....
4. In facilitating the fight against bureaucratic distortions on the part of officials....
5. In even further developing the creative initiative and active spirit of the people's masses....

How, in definite terms, can and should the new state administrative reform ensure the achievement of the above mentioned aims?

1. By more closely and intimately linking agencies of state authority with the people....
2. The tighter the link between state agencies and the people, the easier and speedier will be the process of drawing the working masses into participation in managing the state....
3. The implementation of the law, turning over full executive power to People's Councils, is an unfailing measure, and the only possible one, for best ensuring efficiency in planning and carrying out past decisions. A major political problem arising before the new presidia of the People's Councils is to utilize the period, separating us from the election campaign to People's Councils, for strengthening liaison between People's Councils and workmen, peasants, the working masses, women and youth....
5. Intensification of workaday, practical liaison between state organs and rural and urban working masses will undoubtedly help to enhance the activeness of the broad masses of the people and to draw new hundreds of thousands of workmen and peasants into increasingly active participation in the great and creative political, social, educational and cultural work, transforming our whole life....

In this work, highly responsible tasks devolve upon regional leaders of the people's state's executive organs. They should:

1. Help to make the great and momentous reform in the structure of state agencies properly understood and appraised by the working masses....
2. Tighten the liaison between the masses and the new organs of state authority.
3. Prudently select, train and educate workers for the state machinery....
4. Determinedly extirpate all bureaucratic tendencies, stuffy formalism, overhearing haughtiness, political purblindness and all manifestation of a negligent attitude towards the working man's needs....
5. Prepare the activities of the People's Councils and their Presidiums for the impending and weighty problem of elections to People's Councils....
6. Proceed immediately and diligently to prepare plans for a new territorial redistribution of state administrative agencies....
7. Continuously intensify the vigilance of state agencies against hostile subversion and secret machinations of the class enemy....

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8. Foster, among the working masses, realization of the great political and social transformations, inspire in them the sense of a new attitude towards the state, to social property and to new forms of social solidarity....

(A continuation of the discourse delivered by Poleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the PZPR, will appear in to-morrow's issue).

(Source: All papers of May 13, 1950
Three full pages. Excerpts)

E C O N O M I C

INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR WILL
CONTINUE UNTIL MAY 21st.

Communique

The duration of the International Poznan Fair has been prolonged until May 21st. The Orbis Travel Bureau will, therefore, continue to operate tourist trains to Poznan.
Zycie Warszawy May 13th, 1950 #131 and others (5 lines) Verbatim

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATIONS PREPARE
PLANS FOR ACCELERATED CIRCULATION OF
OPERATING ASSETS.

Domestic Despatch

The Central Industrial Administration Conference, which was held in Lodz on May 11th, decided primarily that detailed plans for accelerated circulation of operating assets must be prepared.

The plans for individual enterprises must be examined by the factory workers concerned, who will undoubtedly be in a position to indicate the possibilities for an additional release of operating capital. The plans should provide for shortening of the production period, shortening of the period required for commodities to pass from producers to consumers and reduction of excessive stocks of finished and semi-manufactured articles.

Trybuna Ludu, May 13th, 1950 #131 and others (62 lines) Excerpts

F O R E I G N

CONFIRMATION AND EXECUTION OF
SENTENCE IN TRIAL OF SPIES IN HUNGARY

Budapest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Hungarian Supreme Court has rejected the appeal, lodged by Geiger and Vogeler and their accomplices who, as is known, had been sentenced to death or long-term imprisonment for sabotage and espionage activities. The Supreme Court confirmed the sentence of the lower court in toto. Two of the sentenced, Imre Geiger and Zoltan Rado, who had been sentenced to death, were executed.

Rzeczpospolita #131 May 13, 1950 and others

(15 lines)

Verbatim

ENGLISH VESSEL VIOLATED BOUNDARIES
OF SOVIET TERRITORIAL WATERS Foreign Despatch
Moscow (PAP)

The TASS Agency has published the following communique of the Soviet Foreign Ministry:-

"On May 9th of this year, the Soviet Foreign Ministry addressed a Note to the British Embassy in Moscow, in which it stated that on May 1st of this year, 170 km. east of Murmansk, the Soviet frontier guards stopped the English fishing cutter "Etruria", which was illegally fishing in Soviet waters 1.5 miles off the Coast and, thereby, violating the boundaries of Soviet territorial waters.

The fact that he was illegally fishing 1.5 miles off the Soviet Coast has been admitted by Chapman, the cutter's captain, who signed an appropriate protocol.

In accordance with existing Soviet legislation, the Soviet authorities imposed a fine of 300 Roubles on Chapman and confiscated the fish caught illegally.

On May 11th, the British Embassy paid the above fine and the "Etruria" was released on the same day.
Zycie Warszawy, May 13th, 1950 #131 and others (25 lines) Verbatim

TRYGVE LIE HAS ARRIVED IN MOSCOW
Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

On May 11th Trygve Lie, the U.N. Secretary-General arrived in Moscow, accompanied by his Deputy, Zinchenko and by Rytter, Director of the U.N. Information Center in Prague.

He was welcomed at the airfield by A. Gromyko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister; by A. N. Shchirin, Head of the U.N. Section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry; by M. Vavilov, Director of the U.N. Information Center in Moscow; by Bohman, the Swedish Ambassador and by G. Akre, the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Moscow.
Zycie Warszawy, May 13th, 1950 #131 and others (12 lines) Verbatim
(Note: Trybuna Ludu lists Mr. Myrdal, Secretary of the U.N. European Economic Commission, among those who met Mr. Lie in Moscow.)

BRITISH CENTERS' HOSTILE ACTIVITIES
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA Prague (PAP) Foreign Despatch

In a Note presented to the British Embassy on Friday, the Czechoslovak Government denounced the Czechoslovak-British cultural agreement, asked that all British Information Service Centers in Czechoslovakia close by Saturday noon and demanded the closing of the British Council in Prague, Brno and Bratislava.

The Note asserts that the British Government, through the intermediary of the BBC, the British Information Service and the British Council in Czechoslovakia, conducted activities hostile to the Czechoslovak Republic, incompatible with the letter and spirit of the cultural agreement between the two countries.
Zycie Warszawy May 13th, 1950 #131 and others (18 lines) Verbatim

SECTION B"ENTHUSIASTIC" WELCOME

Article

"Travel improves mind", says the proverb. If the proverb were absolutely true, the number of warmongers would be diminishing rapidly. Wherever an incendiary of peace sets his foot, immediately demonstrations take place like quails of conscience, organized by people who want to preserve peace. But, unfortunately, it is impossible to improve warmongers' minds. This is why Acheson does not propose to relinquish his post, in spite of the fact that the population of Paris gave him an unequivocal hint that Washington wants him back and is looking forward to his return with impatience.

The story is as follows: As prelude to the so-called "conference of three", which is to take place shortly, Acheson arrived in Paris to talk things over with French politicians. When he was in the plane, everything was as usual; Acheson was crossing the Atlantic, there were snarks beneath and warmongers above and full harmony prevailed. On land it was much worse. The road leading from the Orly airport to Paris was studded with placards, but not welcoming placards; just the opposite. Unless we regard, as a welcome, such slogans as, for instance, "Down with aggressive plans", "Acheson, go back to Washington", "We want peace", etc. Besides placards, there were also many people, crowds of people. There were no triumphal arches. On the other hand, shouts were heard, of the same kind as the slogans on the placards, only more pungent.

Acheson, as every other American minister with a sense of dignity, is dull-witted. He could not understand what was the matter. French officials accompanying him tried to explain to him that these were signs of enthusiasm and joy. However, the attitude of the demonstrators and the tone of their shouts expressed something quite different. To avoid any further signs of "enthusiastic welcome", the minister's limousine changed its course and continued by a circuitous route. Thus, in a conspiratorial manner, the French Government brought an undesirable guest to the capital of France.

So far the results of the conference have been pretty negligible. A communiqué has been issued which, besides "ideological" nonsense, contains some hints about American aid in the "dirty war" waged by French imperialists in Vietnam. But it is still unknown into whose hands American aid will go. It is believed that Acheson would like to give it to "Emperor" Bao Dai and not to the French. After the "enthusiastic" reception in Paris, Acheson is unfavorably disposed towards France. He is afraid that arms will find their way into the wrong hands. Just as was the case with Chiang-Kai-Shek.. Trybuna Ludu # 129 and others. May 10, 1950 (80 lines) Verbatim

ATLANTIC ORCHESTRA TUNES ITS INSTRUMENTS.
BUT NATIONS DO NOT WANT THIS MUSIC!

Editorial

On May 7th Minister Acheson arrived in Paris to conduct conversations with Minister Schuman. (The local "Atlantic Police" was obliged to drive the distinguished guest by a round-about route, so that he should not be hurt by the "welcome" slogans, of doubtful friendliness, displayed by the people of Paris along the road leading from the airfield to the center of the city).

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On Tuesday, May 9th, Acheson was to leave for London to conduct talks with Minister Bevin. (The local "Atlantic" Press wants that, because of the absence of any results from the preparatory conference of experts, one should not expect too much from the forthcoming and future conferences. On Thursday, May 11th, the Acheson-Bevin-Schuman conference is to begin and on Monday, May 15th a conference of the twelve Atlantic Pact signatories.

It is beyond doubt that the principal object of Minister Acheson's meetings, of the three Foreign Ministers' Conference and of the final conference of the North Atlantic Council is to intensify the cold war.

Minister Acheson is determined to impose a policy of intensifying the cold war on members of his Western European orchestra. This, in reality, means continuation of the armament race and provocation outside the country, as well as increased persecution of left-wing parties and of the peace defence movement inside the country.

No one in this North Atlantic orchestra, which contains more and more wind-instruments, is anxious to pay the bill for this loud symphony, entitled: "Acheson's Follies, i.e. total diplomacy". All eyes are directed towards the American conductor with an expressive appeal: "You pay".... The conductor, however, frowns severely and says: "No, my dears, all of you will pay for armaments and war preparations. You must increase your military budgets and impose even heavier taxes, even if this means complete ruin and scale of the balance of your investments, colonies and the like, to me, which I wish you from the bottom of my heart!"

With regard to the possibility of booing and of other concrete proof of "gratitude" on the part of nations, Acheson has (long ago) found a remedy for them, namely: inclusion of Neo-hitleria into the "Atlantic family", with all consequences of this way of "unifying Europe", including the arming of a new German Army!

It is also beyond doubt that one of the principal topics at the three-Foreign-Minister Conference will be the problem, mildly described by the "Observer", as the beginning of the militarization process in Western Germany, the principal pillar of "democracy" in North Atlantic Europe.

Acheson is blackmailing Schuman by threatening withdrawal of help for the hopeless war in Viet-nam or, alternatively, granting this help to Bao-Dai directly and by-passing Mr. Bidault's Government. However, Schuman is also trying to blackmail Acheson by indicating that Viet-nam, where the French colonizers' situation is really hopeless, might be lost to the "West" (i.e. to capitalists). Acheson is blackmailing Bevin with an international steel trust (the Ruhr, Lorraine, Belgium and Luxemburg), while Bevin is blackmailing Acheson with British influence in the Near East.

In short, pleasant harmony.

However, despite these conflicts and discords and despite the short hands of some of the North Atlantic players, we should not underestimate this new attempt to warm up the "cold war", signaled by Acheson's visit to Paris and London, by the three-Foreign Minister

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Conference and by the Atlantic Council.

However, the world peace camp will counteract this successive attempt with an increasingly powerful anti-war campaign.

And what are the results of this campaign? Read what the US correspondent of "Combat", a French bourgeois newspaper, writes in this respect:-

"The Americans (editor's note: American bankers) are becoming increasingly alarmed at the success scored by the 'peace partisan' appeals throughout the world. It is obvious, admit the Americans secretly, that this campaign is embracing increasingly broad masses of people in every walk of life".

And this is only the beginning. It is the dawn of a great campaign, which will extinguish the flame with which the hydrogen-atomic madmen are attempting to set the world on fire. Zycie Warszawy # 128 and others, May 10, 1950 (157 lines) Excerpts

UNCAPTIONED EDITORIAL COMMENT. Editorial

In the history of normal peacetime relations between two countries, it very seldom happens that a diplomatic representative of one of these countries arrives at the conclusion that, in view of the persistently negative attitude of the Government, to which he is accredited, it is purposeless for him to carry on his mission and he, therefore, resigns. Undoubtedly, if the Polish Minister considered it appropriate to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to recall him from Ottawa, he did it precisely because the Canadian authorities' negative attitude towards Polish affairs was so persistent, that it surpassed the limit defined by the rules of decency observed in international relations.

We think that the best example of the Canadian Government's negative attitude towards Poland is the simply shocking affair of Polish Arras tapestry and of other extremely valuable relics of our national culture, detained in Canada. To this day, five years after the end of the war, the Canadian Government has not changed its attitude in this matter and obviously intends to illegally conceal and detain - and who knows, perhaps even treat with neglect - the priceless historical treasures of our culture. These treasures should long ago have been placed in the Wawel Castle, the National Museum or in Polish art galleries. In addition to their great historical value, particularly appreciated by the Polish nation after the dreadful devastation of Poland by the occupant, these objects represent great financial value, because of their artistic qualities.

What does the Canadian Government expect, when it refuses to return the relics to their legitimate owner, thereby breaking international law with impunity? Does it expect that, as time goes by, the Polish nation will forget the question of its cultural property and cease to demand its return?.....

Polish public opinion is reminded of Canadian lawlessness at every step. We know very well that, when our country, together with

the entire cultural world, reverently celebrated the 100th Anniversary of Frederick Chopin's death, the sole daguerrotype of this great composer, as well as his musical autographs, were growing mouldy in the basement of monastery in Quebec. The coat of arms of People's Poland, i.e. the Piast eagle, continuously reminds us that King Chrobry's sword is rusting in the same basement (inadequately protected!). We could go on specifying every item, even the smallest, illegally and stubbornly detained by the Canadian authorities. Neither the numerous notes addressed by the Polish Government and Legation, nor the submission of this case to the international forum by the Polish delegation to the United Nations, have succeeded in breaking this stubbornness. Nevertheless, it is certain that Polish public opinion will not cease to demand the return of this property and it is also beyond doubt that the Polish Government will not fail to do everything that may induce the Canadian authorities to respect the law. Zycie Warszawy May 11 #129 and others (76 lines) Verbatim

THEIR WORRIES Article

Our devoted radio friends in Madrid, London and America have, as is known, many serious worries. Apart from a chronic worry, such as acute bronchitis about the agreement between the Polish Government and the Episcopate, which has turned out to be authentic, to their discomfort, a new cause for worry is provided almost daily. "The Government Department Stores are selling outmoded goods in Poland", deplores Madrid. "The State shops are distinctly favored by the authorities; for example", they declare with horror, "by being granted merchandise quotas several times larger than those for private shops. What is more, these quotas are made available on special terms". On another occasion, Madrid declares with logic, peculiar to itself, that "State shops are empty and nothing can be bought there."

But there are also worries of a more serious nature. London, always dignified, announces with distaste: "A network of so-called Committees of Peace Defenders is now being established in Poland. The Communist press", continues our London friend, "writes that the movement for defence of peace is extending to constantly increasing masses of people. New Committees of Peace Defenders are being formed, with participation of both Party and non-Party workers, peasants, women and youths. At the same time, a campaign on a fantastic scale is being launched to collect signatures on the appeal of the so-called Permanent Committee for Defence of Peace 'Fi danc'! Why so much publicity on the subject?" cries the BBC reproachfully. "The desire for peace is so universal, sincere and deep in all men", London says, visibly moved, "that there is no need to advertise it. Peace is desired by the masses of the West and of the East, no one can deny it. The small numbers of madmen, who want war, can be found anywhere. The desire for peace in the West is a sentiment so natural and obvious that no need is felt to organize mass conferences, congresses, etc."

What different, yet equally natural and obvious opinions are entertained by another BBC partner, in another capital of the West: Madrid. How totally different is its view!

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"A really comforting piece of news", it cries in one of its recent broadcasts, "awaited by our listeners, would be news announcing facts concerning the inevitable conflict". Alas, greatly worried Madrid can not give, for reasons beyond its control, any precise date for the beginning of war. At any rate, it provides consolation as best as it can, trying most thoroughly to repudiate the august and reliable statements of the BBC.

Changes for the better are visible however, it emphasises. "Public opinion is getting more and more mature, the present situation does not recall the first post-war years. Polish emigrés do everything in their power to alarm world opinion and to accelerate the process of maturity. Our tasks for the day are: "On one hand, to influence Western public opinion, on the other, to inform the country concerning the changes taking place. Without undue pessimism but also without irresponsible optimism".

Finally, irresponsible optimism prevails and Madrid gives voice to deep conviction that, although it can not give the precise date, a conflict will undoubtedly result.

There is no reason to question the sincerity of sentiment and desires expressed by our Madrid friends. We sympathise with their grief, we understand their doubts, indecision and the necessity to oscillate between "undue pessimism" and "irresponsible optimism". On the other hand, the sincerity of feelings and desires expressed in the "peaceful" broadcast by the distinguished BBC is questionable. The masses in the West and in the East desire peace, which is correctly observed by London. They make it very plain. No effort is required to form an opinion, that the madmen, referred to by the BBC on May 5th, can be found not only in Madrid, but also in London and its broadcasting station. This can be proved by a short news item, divulged by the BBC, concerning the peace campaign. For example, an announcement on the following day: "Sixty nine people, who had been arrested during the demonstration for peace in Trafalgar Square, appeared in court today". Or another news item, on the same day: "An American ship, carrying another cargo of armaments for France, arrived in Cherbourg last evening. Unloading begins today under protection of the police, which will protect the workers against communist interference." Madmen? They are impersonating madmen.
Rzeczpospolita # 128 only. May 10, 1950 (140 lines) Verbatim

A GROUP OF POLISH CHILDREN FROM
GERMANY ARRIVES IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic Despatch

A group of Polish children from the Anglo-American occupation zone in Germany has arrived in Szczecin. The Polish Red Cross and the State Repatriation Office are taking care of them.

There are several orphans among the children. Childless married couples have expressed the desire to adopt them and are taking care of them.

Slowo Powszechne # 128 only. May 11, 1950 (9 lines)
Verbatim

VICTORY DAY

Lead Editorial

The Hitlerite capitulation on May 7th 1945 seemed to end the gloomy era of wars of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, after five years, we are witnessing the highest pitch in the fight for preservation of peace and one more capitulation of the imperialist war camp, led today by Washington. On Victory Day in 1945, people certainly did not expect the world situation in five years to look as it does. But also, the American initiators of new war plans, did not expect that, in the middle of 1950, they will face a thousand million persons who clearly and unequivocally declare: "We shall never allow a new war adventure!" This is precisely our slogan today.

We also know the flowery slogans of the opposite camp. But the sincerity of intentions is measured not by words, but by deeds. This "cherishing" of peace by Washington, in the light of the whole militarist program already implemented on the European continent and the islands of the Far East, looks very suspicious. On the other hand, what we see in Italian and Dutch ports, on French railways, in Polish factories and Soviet fields, fills us with pride. The forms of the struggle for peace vary, but the aim remains the same. The best proof of this is supplied by tens of millions of signatures on the Stockholm appeal, urging every person to active combat. This is the most worthy way of celebrating May 9th.

Above all, we look on this day from one point of view: that of victory in the nearest future, which should really be a thing of the past, an ultimate triumph of the universal idea and desire for peace. Seeing in this the true sense of the defeat of Hitlerism and its unconditional capitulation, we call the day of military victory a forerunner of political victory of world peace forces. Kurjer Tedzienny #128 May 9 and others Excerpts (160 lines)

THE CURSE OF CAPITALISM Article

The events described below are, unfortunately well known to us from the relatively recent inter-war period in capitalist Poland.

It happened in the U.S. the land of milk and honey, as the "Voice of America" assures us. The New York municipality announced openings for 110 street cleaners at the starvation wage of \$40 a week. Over 3,000 persons applied for the jobs. They started queuing up before the municipality's premises 36 hours before registration time. Attracted by the crowd, New York reporters found that most of the candidates for street cleaning positions had been unemployed for over a year. They also discovered that qualified construction workers, locksmiths, lathe-operators and book-keepers were among the applicants. The lowly jobs these people were applying for were the only way of escaping starvation.

American papers state that in New York there are 200,000 unemployed, who have exhausted the dōles, to which they were entitled and their families are now in a tragic situation, as they are completely dependent on occasional allowances from charitable institutions.

And now let us turn from America to the western sectors of Berlin. On one day, on the third of May, 7 cases of attempted suicide were noted, 5 of them ending in death. Inquests revealed that in all cases the reason for these desperate attempts was the lack of means for living.

According to official statistics, unemployment in the western sectors of Berlin amounts to 300,000 persons, i.e. it afflicts one-third of the adult population. Similar figures are not to be noted anywhere else throughout the capitalist world now entering a period of acute crisis. Pauperization and demoralization among the Germans in western Berlin are spreading alarmingly. Suicide attempts, crimes and prostitution are commonplace here.

As has been mentioned at the outset, similar "pictures" were usual in pre-war Poland. Since our liberation from the yoke of domestic and foreign capital, such facts, fortunately, appear to us to be only sad anecdotes. After the period of war and German occupation, the working classes have not yet achieved a sufficiently high living standard, nevertheless, progress is proceeding visibly, offering much hope for the future. The most important thing is that the defeats and plagues, associated with the capitalist system, which are a source of endless trouble for working people under that system, are unknown in Poland. *Pol Ludu #127 May 9 only*
Verbatim (90 lines)

FROM CONGRESS OF PEACE SUPPORTERS IN CANADA Foreign Despatch
New York, (PAP)

As already reported by us, the Second Canadian National Congress in Defense of Peace took place in Toronto a few days ago.

A representative of the unemployed in Canada, Collins, stated that, while demanding work, the unemployed were at the same time fighting for peace. He condemned trade union leaders who, by splitting the trade union movement, are reducing its resistance to warmongers.

The Congress unanimously adopted a political resolution to join the great campaign in favor of peace.
Slowe Powszechne #128 May 11 and others (50 lines) Excerpts

SIX NEW CRANES Domestic Despatch

The assembly of six new cranes of Polish production was completed in Glynia. The cranes, which are of very strong construction, are intended primarily for loading coal and ores. Thanks to special innovations, the cranes work 25% faster and save 30% on electric power. Their functioning is faultless. *Dziennik Baltycki #128*
May 9 only (13 lines) Verbatim

LECTURE FOR JURISTS.

At 7 P.M. on May 12th (Friday) Professor Dr. M. Muszkat, Rector of the High School of Law, will lecture on the "Jurists' role in the fight for peace". The lecture will take place in the headquarters of the Democratic Jurists' Association at Nowowiejska Street No. 6 Warsaw. *Polska Zbrojna May 9th #127 only (6 lines) Verbatim*

VICTORY IN A DIFFICULT MATTER Article

Just as we have never concealed our deepest conviction about the necessity and possibility of an agreement between the Church Hierarchy and the Polish Government, on the other hand, we have always been aware of the exceedingly difficult task facing Church and State representatives.

These difficulties, having been overcome completely owing to joint efforts, it may seem superfluous to continue deliberations on the topic. But it is not exactly like that.

In order to appreciate the significance of the achievements attained, we must realize how much has been done and how far we are now. In certain groups of society, which continue to look at our Polish reality from the standpoint of personal interests, there is a tendency to regard the agreement as a sensation of the day.

It is worthwhile to consider how many Catholics are aware that the agreement has a bearing on matters far beyond the practical problems of co-existence of two authorities under present conditions.

We are prompt in exaggerating the significance of events outside of Poland and often depreciate our own achievements. So let us consider the following facts:

Poland has undergone a profound revolutionary transformation, which is not confined merely to formal changes. Power in Poland is in the hands of Marxists, for whom implementation of revolutionary ideas is tantamount to popularization of their own outlook. The Marxist point of view is basically different from the Christian. The spokesmen of the Church and the State, who participated in the negotiations, were representatives of two different outlooks. The welfare of the Polish nation required them to establish forms of peaceful co-existence between two institutions, deeply concerned with current problems. The agreement has established the first formal relations in history between a state authority of the Marxist regime and the Catholic Church. Without any infringement whatsoever of their doctrinal standpoints, both parties succeeded in establishing such practical solutions as create conditions for normal co-existence. This has been rendered possible by the growing awareness that the objectives pursued by the Church and the State are of an entirely different character. This enables determination of the limits of the doctrinal dispute and establishment of forms for its further development. Thus, by signing the agreement, both parties admit that a Catholic should be able to live and function in a socialist society without ceasing to be a good Catholic and a good citizen. Naturally, this problem cannot be solved by one agreement. The implementation of peaceful cooperation requires much work and many joint efforts. Nevertheless, the achievements attained constitute an example of how these problems should be approached. The experience of the past period also teaches us what should be avoided in future negotiations. We are deeply convinced that Polish achievements in this field are being carefully studied by Christians and Marxists throughout the world. Thus, by fostering national peace, which is indispensable for work, the agreement denounces the arguments of capitalist propaganda and creates an example to be followed. It is an achievement, not only of utmost importance to Poland but also to the whole world. We are proud that this difficult problem has been solved in Poland for the first time in history. Slewó Powszechné May 8 only Ver'

A N N E X:

MONITOR POLSKI
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC,
No. A-46
Warsaw, April 27, 1950

Item 524 - Order No. 50 by the Foreign Exchange Commission dated March 27, 1950 concerning salaries paid in zlotys, to workers in Polish missions abroad.

On the strength of Article 3 of the decree, issued by the President of the Republic on April 26, 1936, concerning money transactions with foreign countries and transactions in foreign and Polish currencies (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic of 1938, No. 86, item 584 and of 1939, No. 87 item 549) the Foreign Exchange Commission orders the following:

Paragraph 1. Permission is granted:

- 1) to bureaus and institutions which maintain missions abroad, to pay in Poland the salaries of workers, employed in those missions, in zlotys in accordance with the duly approved budget, providing for the payment of such salaries in zlotys;
- 2) to employees in the above mentioned missions to use within Poland the sums paid to them in accordance with item 1;
- 3) to banks and credit institutions to maintain special accounts for the above mentioned employees, to whom sums of money are paid in accordance with item 1. Payment of sums of money from those accounts to persons living in Poland does not require a permit.

Paragraph 2. The present order enters into force, with validity from April 1, 1950, on the day of its publication.

Simultaneously, the instructions issued by the Foreign Exchange Commission on January 7, 1949, concerning payment of salaries to employees of Polish missions abroad, become invalid.

Foreign Exchange Commission
(Signed) H. Kotlicki
E. Wierzechon.