FOREWORD

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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS
(21-27 June 1960)

The Summary of the Polish Provincial Press is a report containing summaries, extracts and collations of items of local significance in the political, sociological and economic fields, appearing in selected provincial dailies from all major areas of Poland. This report contains items from sources dated 21-27 June 1960 and, in addition:

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<td>Dziennik Leltycki (Gdansk)</td>
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I. THE GOVERNMENT

Zenon Nowak, Deputy-Prime Minister, Józef Kolek, president of the people's województwo council, Henryk Inter, secretary of the województwo party committee, and representatives of the ZSL and of the SE attended the ceremonies in commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the city of Puck (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 15/20 June).

On 19 June, members of the województwo team of Sejm Representatives met the population of the following localities of Chojnice powiat:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Locality</th>
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<td>Lukaszkiewicz</td>
<td>Konarzyny</td>
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The meetings were sponsored by the local PZWN committees. The representatives were accompanied by members of the people's powiat committee, and delivered lectures on the international situation (Gdańsk, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

Tadeusz Gelinski, Minister of Culture and Arts, Aleksander Schmidt, president of the people's Gdość województwo council, and Zenon Jundzill, secretary of Gdgoszcz województwo party committee were the guests of honor at the second festival of North Poland theatres at Toruń (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 21 June).

Representatives of the planning committee of the council of ministers and of the województwo economic planning commission, and I. Lebarowicz, deputy-president of the people's województwo council attend the two-day conference, opened at Sopot on 22 June, and discussing plans for the development of tourist movement in the województwo (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 23 June).

A solemn session was held by the people's Gdynia municipal council on 23 June, on the eve of Sea Days. Speakers at the session emphasized the essentially maritime character of the city, whose shipping, shipbuilding and fishing enterprises employ 30,000, or 45% of the total number of the city's wage earners. It was also said that these enterprises are expected to contribute financially to the municipal development program, including problems like the construction of 19,800 housing units the city urgently needs between now and 1955 (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 24 June).

In an article, Ina Marcisz criticized the work being done by lawyers-legal advisers to State enterprises. She quoted several examples to prove that due to their neglect and carelessness, the State repeatedly lost money through their paying no attention to the need to appear in court etc. She suggested that
legal advisers be required to give up their private practice if they accepted to defend the interests of State, as combining the two made the State incur serious losses (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

On 24 June, Piotr Jerzuszewicz, Deputy-Prime Minister visited the International Trade Fair (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

At the session of the people's Lukow powiat council, held on 24 June, comrade Aleksander Golek, president of the council tendered his resignation on grounds of ill health. He also said that as a teacher, he wished to continue his studies, and this was not possible while he remained in the exercise of his duties as president. The council accepted his resignation and, following upon a motion tabled by the club of councilmen-PZPR members, elected comrade Leon Barczycki to succeed him (Lublin, Szczecin Lukow, 25/26 June).

On 25 June, Professor Dr. Stanislaw Barski, Minister of Shipping and Waterways, and Vice-Ministers, J. Macnec and J. Wsieniowski presided over the solemn academy at Gdynia, inaugurating the Sea Days. Also at the presidium table: Kuznetsov, Soviet Consul-General at Gdansk, the presidents of the Czechoslovak, East German, and Chinese delegations, the delegates from London and Sweden, East Germany's rear Admiral H. Lhm, and Soviet rear Admiral Kostritsky (Gdansk, Dziennik Północny, 26/27 June).

Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech at the ceremonies of Sea Days at Gdynia (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. PZPR-SD-ZSL Cooperation

In an article published on the eve of the ninth województwo congress of SD delegates, Z. Olczak, secretary of the województwo SD committee stated that the two-year period since the eighth congress, held in May 1958, has been one of strengthening and of stabilization for the województwo organization of the SD. The work done by the SD agencies and members centered around two parallel and equally important subjects: activities concerning the intelligentsia, and those relative to small industries and crafts.

SD work among youth was a dual-purpose one: First, cooperation with the PZPR, the ZSL and with the youth organizations in providing youth with civic education and, second, the rejuvenation of SD ranks.

He further said that SD activities were an expression of the SD political role, namely co-government, and co-responsibility for the construction of socialism under the political leadership of the PZPR, acting in alliance with the SD and the ZSL (Lódz, Głos Kobietniczy, 11/12 June).
Held on 20 June, the plenum of the województwo SD committee discussed the implementation of the people's councils election platform during the years 1958-1960. Also the part played by SD members in the work done by the people's councils was discussed. The plenum was attended by Jenkowski, member of the SD central committee. Reports were read by Ján Grabiela, president of the województwo SD committee and deputy-president of the people's województwo council, and by Józef Wylewski, secretary of the województwo SD committee. The latter report listed the determined resistance offered to the West German revisionist campaign among the major SD achievements (Kłodzce, Trybuna Lubelska, 21 June).

The fourth województwo congress of production cooperatives was attended by delegates representing the seventy collective farms of the województwo, by Tadeusz Lisikowski, representing the województwo party committee, and by Józef Nogo, president of the województwo ZSP committee (Głowny, Dziennik Słaski, 25 June).

J. Raszy, Sejm representative presided over a conference of SD municipal economy activists. The conference discussed the perspective plan for the development of the województwo, the tourist movement, water supply, and supervision over housing construction (Graczow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

2. Mass Organizations

On 7 June, comrades Michalina Zetarkowa-Majewska, first secretary of Łódź party committee, and Piotrek, president of the people's Srodmiescie city section council attended a meeting of block committees, party local groups, local FJN committees with the representatives of the MO and people's city section council presidium section chiefs, discussing the means of embellishing Srodmiescie city section (Łódź, Głos Miasta, 8 June).

A meeting of city FJN committee secretaries of Warsaw, Toruń, Cracow, Poznań and Łódź was held in our city on 7 June, and discussed FJN work in their cities. The meeting was attended by Zofia Tomczyk, secretary of the All-Polish FJN committee. Reports read stressed the close cooperation between FJN local committees and local party groups. In Łódź, there are five city section FJN committees, and 203 local and settlement ones (Łódź, Głos Miasta, 8 June).

In July and August, nearly 3,000 summer camps will receive 120,000 girl and boy scouts as against 2,500 camps and 113,000 scout-vacationists in 1959 (Głowny, Dziennik Słaski, 15 June).

Jointly organized by the T.A.P., the Polish Darwin Year Committee, and the FJN Evolution committee, a Darwin exhibition opened in our city on 15 June (Głowny, Dziennik Słaski, 16 June).

On 15 June, Professor Dr. Feliks Skubiszewski presided over a meeting of the województwo party committee social welfare section, discussing FOK problems.

There are very numerous FOK members in all województwo towns but the same is not true of the rural districts. Speakers
at the meeting stated that the PZK must seek social activists' help and cooperation. They also said that publishing brochures on hygiene was not enough. Furthermore, even the brochures published failed to reach broad masses of readers due to poor distribution system (Lublin, Ścieżnik Ludu, 16 June).

Over the first five months of 1960, the population of Polsztyn powiat contributed 250,000 zlotys to the SPS. This is equal to 26.9% of the powiat's annual target. Best gromadas:

| Jabłonna | 100.7% |
| Kęblowa  | 60.2%  |

(Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 16 June).

The city FJN committee advises that over the first five months in 1960, the population of Poznań city contributed the amount of 3,374,740,37 zlotys to the SPS. This is equal to 44.6% of the annual target, or 3.1% over the contributions due for this period. Among the city sections, Jilda was the most prompt and generous one (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 21 June).

Among the crews of Lenin Huta steelworks, only 83% pay their SPS dues. The plant's contributions have fallen behind to the tune of 250,000 zlotys. Moreover, the plant failed to remit 1,000,000 zlotys cut off the enterprise fund, as pledged in 1959.

Over the first five months of this year, our województwo contributed over 9,000,000 zlotys. This is up from the same period in 1959, however not satisfactory yet. The school youth was ahead of schedule, having contributed 142,043, equal to 65.2% of the group's annual target (Gródzki, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Województwo party committee executives led by Edward Giererek, first secretary, iżysk Niemczewicz, president, and Jerzy Zietek, first deputy president of the people's województwo council, Sejm representative, Leon Koniedzielski, president of the województwo ZSL committee etc. met 2,000 Silesian teachers at Zabrze.

The meeting was opened by Vincent Swiestek, head of the district school board. In his speech, Swiestek stressed the Polish and Slavic character of the Western Territories.

Giererek said that it was the teachers' mission to imbue the youth with love of work, to prepare it for teamwork, and to educate the men of the future.

The two thousand teachers received moneys awards on the fifteenth anniversary of their teaching career. The prizes were proposed by the województwo party committee executive, and granted by the presiding of the people's województwo council (Katowice, Trybuna robotnicza, 21 June).

Stefan Filiński, head of the województwo party committee organization section attended the plenary meeting of the województwo LK authority, held on 22 June. Comrade Zofia Niemczewicz, deputy-president of the LK województwo authority read a report commenting upon the resolutions passed by the plenum of the
województwo party committee, and concerning party work among women, and the tasks of the LK members in this connection (Lublin, Sztabur Ludy, 23 June).

Our województwo ZSL organization has over 45,000 members in almost 2,500 local associations. In 1959, 14,000 joined the organization, and it is expected that this year will prove better still. However, the pattern of enrollment is somewhat uneven: while 4,000 joined the ZSL in Sławnick powiat, and 2,500 in Kielce powiat, the figures for Mieczysław, Turk and Kosien powiats are much less imposing (Sławnic, Gazeta Poznańska, 23 June).

Up to the present, our województwo contributed 2,300,000 złotys to the SPOS this year. This is equal to 54% of the annual target. Test powiats:

- Bejny
- Augustów
- Zambrow
- Lepy
- Mierki
- Grajewo
- Wysokie Mazowieckie

(łódzkie, Życie Biologiczne, 25 June).

Wacław Karas, first secretary of the województwo party committee, Paweł Dobek, deputy-member of the party central committee and president of the people's województwo council, and Wacław Siewik, president of the województwo ZSL committee attended the meeting of rural volunteer fire brigades at Lebica village (Lublin, Sztabur Ludy, 27 June).

The województwo LFZ authority will set up the województwo LFZ council for the purpose of organizing marine education of the youth through promoting seafaring clubs and associations, through propaganda and popularization of the sea (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 27 June).

3. Travellers and Conferences

Nearly 150 specialists, scientists and technicians, representing about sixty research institutes and industrial plants met at Kopów near Kołuszki on 8 June to discuss experience gained in using radioactive isotopes for various technical purposes (Lodz, Glos Roboczy, 9 June).

In an interview Michalina Tstarkowa-Majkowska told the reporter of her visit to Hungary as member of the All-Polish FNM committee delegation to the congress of the Hungarian Striction National Front. The delegation was led by L. Polesewny, deputy-president of the State Council (Lodz, Glos Roboczy, 10 June).

Two Swedish surgeons of Stockholm's Child Surgery Clinic are in our city now to return the visit paid their clinic in 1959 by Professor Dr. Alojzy Mociejewski of Lodz Child Surgery Clinic (Lodz, Glos Roboczy, 10 June).
Up to now, about 7,000 excursion members visited the International Trade Fair. It is estimated that the total number of visitors, both Polish and foreign, will reach 60,000. Among the foreign excursions: East German, Soviet, Czechoslovak groups, and People from the USA, Canada and West Germany, each of the Polish excursions several hundred strong (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 16 June).

Between 13 and 15 June, the Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Dr. Josef Jonas, Minister of Fuels visited our province. The guests were accompanied by Salomun, (Polish) Vice-Minister of Mining and Power (Lygozec, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Led by Wei-Heng, president of Shensi Province, an eight-man delegation of the People's Republic of China to the Poznań Trade Fair is now visiting the coast (Gańsk, Dziennik Łódzki, 21 June).

Representatives of the iron and steel industry union, led by Karel Jeziorski, civil engineer, director of the union, and of the Mining and Metallurgy Academy, led by Antoni Feliks Olszak visited the Iron Metallurgy Institute of Oliwa in order to attend the Institute's "open days", a period aimed at broadening the cooperation between the Institute's scientists and the industry's civil engineers and technicians (Ketwice, Trybuna Ekonomiczna, 21 June).

A group of Polish shipbuilding engineers returned from a trip to Tunisia, where they helped plan the construction of a shipyard, and to Ceylon, where they analyzed the need for the construction of a shipyard and for the expansion of the existing, very small fishing fleet. Among the group members, our city was represented by Grzegorz and Klopp, civil engineers employed by the "rozmiet" (Gańsk, Dziennik Łódzki, 21 June).

Organized by the FTB maritime section, the second economic marine conference will be held in our city on 22-24 June (Gańsk, Dziennik Łódzki, 21 June).

At a press conference on 20 June, Dr. H. Schrack, representing Hamburg Administrative and Transport Authority stated that Poland- -Hamburg trade was developing well, and that 1/4 of all west German goods for Poland were shipped via Hamburg (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 21 June).

A group of journalists from all over Poland, now at Toruń to attend the second festival of North Polish theatres visited Kruszwica on 20 June (Lygozec, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

A 307-man group of zoology professors and nature lovers from twenty seven European and overseas countries visited Diców and its 65,000 ha forest reserve for bison and eursh (Leczystok, Zycie Lielcastleckie, 22 June).

On 22 June, Minister Stanisław Darski and Józef Noelek attended the opening session of the second economic marine conference.

In his report on the state of the sea in the nation's economy, Professor Dr. Łośław Kasprzak stated that Poland's position in this respect was steadily improving. However, the level was still rather low: per capita tonnage of Polish shipping
amounted to 17.3 t (7.5 t against 40 t, world average (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 23 June).

The festivities at Grunwald, marking the 550th anniversary of the historic battle will be a youth-run show. The basic unit will be the camp pitched by a particular youth organization like the LMŚ, Żm. etc. The festivities will last seven days, and include 150 concerts, 130 film shows etc. (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 23 June).

Vjaceslav Hajaev, president of the people's ełam city council arrived in our city, en. was received by Franciszek Pruckawicz, president of the people's municipal council (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

On 22 June, Gajnia's population bade farewell to the Polish Arctic explorers, sailing for the Hornsund Fjord (Spitsbergen). Dr. Stanislaw Sieniecki, head of the expedition said that this trip would close the work undertaken under the IGE program (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 23 June).

K. Musial, president of the people's Opatów municipal council, and Z. Michnik, chief of the council's circuit cultural section visited our city, and were received by Zbigniew Sklicki, president, en. J. Gerlicki, deputy-president of the people's municipal council (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 24 June).

Lee by Alfred Jenkau, head of the cultural section of the regional ZST council, a nine-men student group forms part of the 32-men Polish delegation to Stockholm's "Baltic Week". While in East Germany, the students will attend two seminars: One on disarmament and the other on the cooperation between youth organizations (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 24 June).

Henryk Kinter and K. Muth, deputy-chief of the wojewódzkie party committee economic section attended the closing session of the second economic marine conference on 24 June (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 25 June).

Anne Skawg, Minister of Trade and Shipping of the Kingdom of Norway is in our city (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

Dr. Andrzej Stressek will represent the P.N at the first international conference on automation, to be held at Moscow (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 26 June).

After attending the seventh congress of protection of nature, the participants, including outstanding scientists from thirty countries visited the Ojcow National Park (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 26/27 June).

The following foreign delegations landed at Wroclaw airport on 25 June, coming here to attend the Sea Days:

(1) Four-men delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by comrade Ma-Huel-Chi, first Vice-Minister of Transports,
(2) Five-men Czechoslovak delegation, led by comrade Frantisek Krajcir, Minister of Foreign Trade.
(3) Five-men East German delegation, led by comrade Erwin Kramer, Minister of Transport,
(4) Mr. Haakon Christiansen, Delegate of Denmark
(5) Rear Admiral Eskil Gester (ret'd.), representing Sweden (Gdansk, Dziennik Latycki, 26/27 June).

- 7 -
On 25 June, Soviet and East German warships put into Gdynia to take part in the ceremonies of the fifteenth anniversary of the Polish Navy (Gdansk, Dziennik Laskwski, 26/27 June).

Near Admiral S. P. Kostriksky, commanding the Soviet Baltic Fleet, and Rear Admiral A. Shm, commanding the East German Fleet attended an academy on the fifteenth anniversary of Polish Navy (Gdansk, Dziennik Laskwski, 26/27 June).

III. THE PZPR

1. General

The city section organization of the party decided to review the investment plans of the city section's industrial plants. Furthermore, the possibility will be studied of merging certain plants, where it is economically justified, and the location permits it. This would do away with costly duplication of services. The interested Government ministries will help the party organization in this work (Lodz, Glos robotniczy, 8 June).

A joint executive meeting of Podebrady powiat party committee and Laduty city section party committee, held at Podebrady discussed the cooperation between the two party agencies. The party primary organizations of Laduty city section are in close contact with 22 gromadas of Podebrady powiat. Within the first five months of 1960, plant liaison groups made 55 trips to the localities of the powiat. Twenty-five activists of Laduty organization took part in such trips.

The cooperation is bringing fruit: Over the first quarter 1960, Podebrady powiat party organization enrolled 33, and over the two months of the second quarter - forty candidates as against 23 during the last quarter in 1959. Five new agricultural associations were set up in the powiat, where their total number now reached 78 (Lodz, Glos robotniczy, 9 June).

At a party meeting, streetcar workers discussed the resolutions passed by the recent plenum of Lodz party committee. Among the suggestions offered: Except for peak hours, one conductor should take care of two cars (Lodz, Glos robotniczy, 9 June).

Over the first five months of 1960, Lodz city section party organization enrolled 458 candidates as against eighty over the same period in 1959, and against 360 throughout 1959. It is noteworthy that there are 45% of women among the candidates.

Of the candidates:
- Production workers (weavers, spinners, turners etc.) 311
- Civil engineers and technicians 53
- White collar workers 94

Over the same period, new candidate groups were set up in two primary schools.

The progress made is mainly due to more animated activities in the factories.
by the local party primary organizations. However, this considerable expansion gives the primary organizations new, perhaps even more arduous duties: Candidates must be prepared for party work. This can be done by systematic efforts only, and must be borne in mind in connection with the activities of every day (Lódź, Głos robotniczy, 11/12 June).

On 15 June, the conference of the party primary organization at the FŚC (Fabryka Samochodów Ciezarowych - Truck Plant) heard a report read by comrade Stanisław Mętynke, first secretary of the plant party committee. The report stated that efforts had been made to improve production and its quality, and that over the first five months of 1960, 139 candidates, the majority of them young production workers, applied for admission to the party. According to the report, this was to a great extent due to better work done by the ZMS, and to the strengthening of ZMS ranks (Lublin, Sztopień Ludu, 16 June).

Eleven activists spoke at the plenum of the województwo party committee, held on 20 June, and discussing the implementation of the party resolutions concerning technical progress, and better order in economic activities. J. Pekala, the economic secretary of the committee said that the industrial production of the województwo over the first quarter 1960 was up 11% from the same period in 1959 as against a 10.8% increase elsewhere. However, wage funds were exceeded by 3,300,000 złotys, equal to 1.7% of the total wage fund.

It was stated during the discussions that instead of wasting energy talking about technical progress, one should use it to do something in order to introduce it (Gracow, Dziennik Zesłuki, 21 June).

The two-day plenum of the województwo party committee discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee. Marian Pec, secretary of the województwo committee read a report on the technical progress discussions which extended to nearly all enterprises of the województwo. Several thousand rationalization suggestions were submitted, and then examined by specially appointed commissions. Many suggestions concerned the mechanization of particularly hard or dangerous jobs, and the industrialization of construction methods. In 1965, industrial construction methods are to account for 43% of all construction work.

At the plenum, certain shortcomings were pointed out. Among them: Inadequate activities displayed by the crews of several local industry and cooperative plants, and insufficient help provided by industry unions and by Government ministries (Lublin, Sztopień Ludu, 21 June).

On 23 June, the plenum of the city party committee discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee, and concerning technical progress. Fourteen speakers took part in the discussions.
The plenum decided that the tasks indicated by the resolution recently passed by the wojewodzki party committee plenum, and referred to in the report read by comrade Román Smulski, secretary of the city party committee shall constitute the program of the city party organization's activities in the field of national economy (Lublin, Sztander Ludu, 24 June).

Jointly with Janowiec city party committee, the party committee of Znin powiat evaluated the work done by the Janowiec organization of the party. While serious achievements were recognized, it was stated that the membership (6.1% of the city population) was too low, and that the mass organizations, especially ZMS in particular, were not working properly (Lygoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 24 June).

"To surmount the lack of ideological-political orientation prevailing among the youth after the dissolution of the ZMP was the first real achievement by the party primary organization at Adam Mickiewicz University. At present, ZMS and ZMP work at the University extends not only to the members of the two youth organizations but to the largest possible number of students, ZSP members" (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 25/26 June).

2. Party Press and Propaganda

State Miastc city section party committee opened a political course for the activists of the section's party primary organization. The participants discuss political and economic situation both here and abroad, the problems connected with their organization's tasks over the fourth quarter, and statute and ideological matters (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 16 June).

The executive of Znin powiat party committee evaluated party schooling work done in the powiat.

The schooling extended to 58 courses, totalling 1,291 listeners. The general work was found to be satisfactory, however it was pointed out that it was weak at Znin phonograph factory and at Janowiec peckinghouse, where important problems were discussed in a very shallow manner, the turnout was poor, and the lecturers not always properly prepared (Lygoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).

"As of 1 July 1950, Zycie Bialostockie ceases its publication. Up to the present, it was printed in Warsaw as the Białystok edition of Zycie Warszawy. It carried Białystok items on the back page, the remaining pages being identical with the Warsaw edition. This caused technical difficulties, delays, and additional costs while the local circulation remained low. Therefore, the editors will endeavor - as far as possible - to carry Białystok news in the Warsaw edition of the newspaper. This will be done through a permanent correspondent staying on in Białystok" (Białystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 26/27 June).
Comrade R. Stachow, executive member of the województwo party committee attended the commencement ceremony of the wUNS at the województwo center of party propaganda on 25 June. About 100 listeners attended the ceremony. In the województwo, about 700 graduated this year from wUNS branches at Katowice, Chorzów, Gliwice, Dąbrowa, Sobiesławice and Częstochowa (Katowice, Trybuna robotnicza, 27 June).

In spite of certain drawbacks like the unduly mechanical organization, lacking flexibility, the party schooling in 1959/1960 reached the masses in a more effective way than in 1958/1959 and the years before. In our city, there were 83 schooling teams, made up by 2,393 party members (Lydgeschutz, Gazeta Pracownika, 27 June).

IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

The Beluty city section education inspectorate is carrying out its school secularization program. To the four secular schools now in the section, a further six will be added as of 1 September 1960 (Lodz, Głos robotniczy, 3 June).

An article reported on the trial of Złoczew village peasants by Sieradz Powiat Court, which sentenced four of them to eight months in prison each for having attacked the house of the eighty-year-old organist, who stayed there against the wishes of the parish priest. The author quoted the prosecutor's words to the effect that one seat in the dock remained vacant: That of Father Kucharz, the parish priest who had incited the peasants to their deeds. The priest was censured for inciting the peasants against the organist who had worked for fifty years, and should have been left in peace even though the priest wanted his house. The prosecutor stated that an inquiry would be opened with regard to Father Kucharz's activities in this respect (Lodz, Głos robotniczy, 11/12 June).

In a long article on Catholic marriage, Krystyna Stenicka said: "For it be from me to say that whatever Catholicism postulates in the field of marriage is wrong or backward. The statement is important, and not its source. However, the intellectuals' efforts, endeavoring to bring dogma and life closer to one another can be appreciated against the background of parochial propaganda which stopped dead at the witch hunt stage. In this category, I include the episcopal internal circulators, the pastoral instructions, and advice to confessors who deal with married people and their problems" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 19/20 June).

From an article by S. Grąbcowka:

"Why should one become inimical, and consider the Arabs barbarous if they heed the muersin's call at sun-down, asking them to do their martial duty? Similar reminders can be found in the advice to confessors, circulated by the Marian Commission of the Episcopate. Among the scolding instructions: 'If intercourse was distorted by means of contraceptives, the wife should behave as
a woman being raped, and so give way to overwhelming strength,
behaving in a passive manner, and showing no gratification what-
ssoever."

The author concluded: "It is a shame to hear this medieval
whisper amidst today's technical and intellectual progress" (Poznań, Gazeta Poznańska, 21 June).

In a long article refuting the statements contained in the
letter received from a woman reader, Włodz Lekki said that while
there was no persecution of Church in Poland, many priests did not
want to confine their activities to the purely spiritual sphere
and to the religious needs of the believers. These clergymen
understood tolerance in a somewhat lopsided manner: Atheists must
tolerate religion but not the other way round. The author said
that the State could not possibly grant the clergy the privilege
of persecuting other people, and of persecuting children in
particular for their opinions.

He went on to refer to one of the sentences in the reader's
letter, namely that the situation in Poland was abnormal, and
stated that her address indicated she lived in a municipal housing
development, built for funds advanced by the State, so she seemed
willing to agree to some abnormal State activities at least
(Lublin, Gęsver Laniu, 25/26 June).

The third wojewódzko Śląsk congress was attended by
representatives of the województwo party committee, of the
województwo ZSL and SD committees, of the ZMS, ZWM, LK etc.

In his report, Sergiusz Meleniuk, president of the wojew-
ództwo Śląsk authority stated there were at present thirty Śląsk
associations in the towns and powiats of the województwo. Meleniuk
criticized the activities of the clergy, trying hard to create
a myth of Church persecution in Poland. In particular, he referred
to the sermon delivered by Bishop Bernacki at the Corpus Christi
procession in Bydgoszcz, when the Bishop pointed to the premises
of Śląsk and said that atheism was a scourge the faithful should
not permit to exist (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

1. Public Health and Education

A meeting of Beluty section party committee discussed
education in the city section. There were 106 schools and
courses in the section, teaching 27,000 pupils and listeners.
Of about 1,000 teachers, 600 were young, with less than nine years'
experience, and about 200 were old, with over 25 years of educa-
tional work behind them (Łódź, Głos robocznicy, 8 June).

"While the proportion of high school youth is good in our
city (second to Warsaw only), our województwo is the sixteenth in
Poland with regard to the number of high school students per
every 1,000 of population. While the national average is 6.8 per
1,000, it is only 5.61 per 1,000 in our województwo, and there are poviat places like Lichen, Bielsko and Zydowice, where it is lower still. This must be viewed in the light of the fact that in 1951-1965, the demand for professional staffs for the Cracow area will amount to 27,000 to be added to the present strength. This exceeds one half of the current number of staff members with high school level professional training" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 16 June).

This year, 340 graduated from the fourteen agricultural-technical schools of our województwo (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

In 1959, 438 rural "health schools" trained 11,825 women-students. Over the first quarter 1960, the number of these schools grew up to 674 with 20,845 listeners. The majority of these schools are in Leczycki, Nowy Czerniewicz, Cracow, Olkusz and Szczecin województwo. It is planned to organize one thousand this year (Gdansk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 16 June).

On 20 June, the Iron Metallurgy Institute of Gliwice organizes Poland's first "open days" in cooperation with the civil engineers and technicians of the industries. On the same day, three new laboratories will be opened at the Institute:

1. Radioactive isotope research;
2. Iron ore preparation, and
3. Furnace slag research.

The third one will conduct research into the use of cinder blocks etc. in construction (Katowice, Trybuna robotnicza, 17 June).

In a letter to the editor, a patient stated that despite the existence of a scale of fees to be charged by physicians and dentists for care given patients not covered under social security system, she was asked to pay 3,000 zlotys for dental care instead of 600 zlotys as indicated by such scale (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

"Out of our województwo's 141,000 school age youth, 69,000, or 48% did not continue their studies or start work at a factory or craft shop. Of these, 7,000 lived in the city, and 62,000 in rural districts. They constitute a serious problem, as there is less and less room for unskilled labor.

However, it must be said that this is not altogether their own fault or that of their parents. Industrial plants do not wish to train and employ young workers. In our województwo, youthful workers account for 1.1% of the entire labor force (1955 figures) as against 2.4% in Katowice województwo, and 2.1% in Opole województwo. Girls from sixteen to nineteen years of age hold only 0.6% of the jobs in the województwo" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Today, 3,620 boys and girls leave our city's schools: 5,500 graduate from primary schools, and there are 1,120 senior high, and 2,000 technical and vocational school graduates (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 23 June).
The Silesian Polytechnic advised Gdańsk Shipyard that 24
students would apply for vacation practice there. They will
join students from Hungary, Bulgaria, Brazil, Indonesia, Czechoslo-
vakia, East Germany and the USSR, already at the Shipyard (Katowice,
Trybuna Akademi cz, 23 June).

Over 200 leading students of ZMS workers universities
attended the solemn commencement ceremony at Katowice, also
attended by Roman Stechoń, executive member of the województwo
party committee, and by Wiesław Kiczen, first secretary of the
województwo ZMS committee.

There are at present thirteen autonomous workers universities in the województwo, with 2,100 worker-students. There
are three grades: primary, intermediate and higher. This year,
the students were much better prepared, and almost without excep-
tion passed the final examinations (Katowice, Trybuna Akademi cz, 23 June).

A special 150-bed hospital for alcoholics will be built at
Dziezkwicz village at a total cost of 48,000,000 złoty. Con-
struction is to start in 1961 (Katowice, Trybuna Akademi cz, 24 June).

In Pomorze (Lągowszczyzna województwo), summer vacations
started for 283,000 boys and girls, studying in the województwo's
1,584 primary schools. About 15,000 graduated this year, and
2,500 in Lągowszczyzna city alone.

Cracow's Nicolaus Copernicus University will admit 555
candidates. There are 1,124 applicants, the majority from North
Poland. The largest single group (371) wants to study law, and
the next one (134) - biology.

Next year, the University increases the number of its
students from 1,821 to 2,200 (Lągowszczyzna, Gazeta Pomorska, 24 June).

On 25 June, there was a solemn commencement ceremony at
the ZMS workers' university. The university had 1,500 students
in 1959/1960, however in 1960/1961 the target is a student body
of 3,000 (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 24/25 June).

This year, 1,220 boys and girls graduated from Bialystok
city primary schools. Only 5 to 7% repeated the seventh grade,
and this is much lower proportion than last year, and is due to
the fact that the curriculum had been cut back so as to allow
the students better to prepare their courses.

About 5% will go to pedagogic and vocational schools,
2% will discontinue their education, and the remainder will
apply for admission to high schools. It is not sure whether there
are vacancies enough to go round, however this is no tragedy, as
there are always the vocational schools with plenty of vacancies
(Bialystok, Życie Białostockie, 25 June).

2. Crime and Courts

It was disclosed at a press conference held at Łódź MO
comments that between January and May 1960, 2,285 cases of economic
crime were discovered in our city. In this connection, the State
lost 6,133,000 zlotys, of which nearly 2,000,000 zlotys were recovered.

The majority of cases, of which 73 were very serious, occurred in textile industry, construction, trade and catering enterprises.

Between 1 November 1959 and 1 May 1960, 393 persons were discovered having engaged in meat black market activities. The M0 seized 5,261 kg of stolen or illegally slaughtered meat, worth over 150,000 zlotys.

It was stated at the press conference that the cooperation between the population and the M0 services became much closer, and substantially contributed to the discovery of many illegal activities (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

Over the first quarter 1960, the control cells of wojewodztwo and district social security agencies investigated over 14,000 enterprises and other institutions, employing almost 2,000,000 workers. The inspection disclosed that the total amount of over 8,500,000 zlotys had been paid out in defiance of regulations in force. Among others, there were sixteen (twenty over the fourth quarter 1959) cases of paded lists of those entitled to social security benefits, and the amount thus fraudulently obtained exceeded 500,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 9 June).

After a twenty-one day trial, the wojewodztwo Court sentenced the manager and three employees of the "Arge" trade agency to terms in prison ranging from one to three years. The accused were charged with wilful neglect of duty, owing to which the merchandise, mainly radio sets were destroyed or damaged in the stores. The facts were brought to light by this newspaper's reporters who discovered them during a surprise visit to "Arge" in 1958 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 June).

Poznan Wojewodztwo Court in session at Kalisz sentenced Mieczyslaw Gorkalewski, former chief of the people's Krutosyn municipal council presidium finance section to thirteen years in prison for embezzling about 250,000 zlotys. The money embezzled were the proceeds of the STSL fund drive (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

The session of Nowa Huta city section people's council, held on 24 June disclosed that the shortages in Nowa Huta enterprises over the first months of 1960 amounted to 0.18% of the enterprises' total turnover (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

Izysk Wojewodztwo Court in session at Przemysl sentenced Jen Szpointek, also known as "Zaleznik" to death for murdering hundreds of Poles and burning Polish villages as commander of a battalion of troops of the Ukrainian fascist "UPA" organization, cooperating with the Hitlerites (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

On 25 June, Lublin Wojewodztwo Court sentenced seven persons to terms in prison ranging from six months to 2.1/2 years for violating foreign currency regulations through dealing in gold and U.S. dollars (Lublin, Sztendár Ljuy, 27 June).
3. Miscellany

The chief of the municipal employment office told our reporter there were 218 men and 220 women registered as job-seekers. There were only thirteen men and sixteen women-high school graduates. As for vacancies, these were offered to 300 men and to fifty women, however the majority of job-seekers were unskilled and, apart from that refused to accept jobs they did not like.

The majority of women wanted to work at the "Fastly" textile complex but the mills will only be expanded under the coming five-year plan, and would then require the work of up to 3,000 women. In 1963, the expanded packinghouse will offer jobs to 800 women. At present, however, vacancies exist for skilled workers only, and these are in short supply.

Juvenile (fourteen to seventeen years of age) workers: in 1958, 340 were hired (121 girls), 558 (85 girls) in 1959, and 66 (twenty girls) during the first quarter 1960. But industrial enterprises reluctantly hire juvenile workers. They say their productivity is much lower than that of adults, and there are no plant schools to train them (Biłystok, Zycie Biłostockie, 23 June).

An article by Krystyna Libman criticized the fact that in 1957 the protection over children and youth section of the ministry of education was wound up, and quoted figures from Łódź investigations of the cases of children of 200 alcoholic parents:

Of these children, 71% were left by themselves when the mother was at work, as the father did not provide for the family,
None had its own bed,
50% had fathers who beat their mothers,
4% were beaten by the father,
50% kept running away every night to avoid rows between the parents,
33% suffered from nervous system diseases,
25% were neglected as far as their education was concerned,
10% were tried by juvenile courts,
34.6% repeated their grades as against the national average of 13.9% (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

VI. ECONOMIC

4. Industries

The "Polimer" plastics factory of Swinoujscie produced a trial series of "Pol" plastics lifebelts. Four times lighter than cork, they last three times as long, and are about six times cheaper: retail price may be about 60 zlotys. This season's capacity: 10,000. The belts are made exclusively of Polish raw materials (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 15 June).
There is a mass response by Silesian industrial crews to the call launched by "Hierut" steelworkers for a drive to fulfill the current five-year plan ahead of schedule:

At the "First of May" steelworks, the five-year plan will be fulfilled up to 30 September 1960, three months ahead of schedule. There will be 164,000,000 zlotys worth of additional production, including 4,000 t of steel, and 1,100 sets of railroad car wheels.

"Kosciuszko" steelworks: Plan fulfilled up to 24 December 1960. Jaszczo's "Azot" (Nitrogen) chemical works already fulfilled the five-year plan through procuring 785,000,000 zlotys worth of insecticides and other chemicals. The value of additional production up to the end of this year: About 200,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Tygodnik Zachodni, 16 June).

The Zakłady Chemiczane (Chemical Works) of Łódź decided to advance by ten days the scheduled assembly of aniline processing machinery. This will allow for an ahead-of-schedule production worth 1,200,000 zlotys (Łódź, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Up to 1965, the total extraction by the three iron ore mines in Leszczyńce will amount to 240,000 t.p.a.

At a recent conference, the mines' technical activists presented a plan for increasing 1965 output up to 300,000 t.p.a. (Łódź, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Gdańsk Shipyard received orders from Louis Breyfus of Paris shipowners, calling for the construction of three 10,000-tonners. The first one will be launched on 1 October 1960, and delivered during the first quarter in 1961 (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 16 June).

On 18 June, "Professor Huber," the 19,000 t dw prototype tanker was launched by Gdańsk Shipyard. She is the Shipyard's # 285 unit, and the largest ever built there: Length - 177 m, beam - 22 m; the 7,800 h.p. engine will be later replaced by a 9,000 h.p. one. Range: 16,000 nautical miles at about 16 knots per hour (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 19/20 June, Illustration 1).

An article by Adam Dzick described the "Injectol," an invention by Małgorzata Gruener, Stanisław Basian and Jerzy Gorewicz, three young civil engineers-scientists of Gdańsk Polytechnic. "Injectol" speeds up the process of solidifying cement from 24 hours by conventional methods to 5 to 15 minutes when used. Moreover, the time of solidifying cement can be adjusted as will, which is very important in all underground work where water has to be reckoned with.

The device was exhibited at Poznan Trade Fair, where it aroused interest among Dutch, West German and South African prospective buyers (Gdańsk, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Among the 1,200 products exhibited by the Polish chemical industry at Poznan Trade Fair: Sixteen kinds of eyes, synthetic tannin, ninety potent medicines, the majority of them vitamins, hormones and anti-biotics. Poland exports chemical products to 55 countries as against to 34 five years ago (Poznan, Gazeta Poznańska, 21 June).
The KSE at Gdansk-Shipyard discussed 1960 production plans:
The shipping to be launched up to 30 September is to total 109,800 t.
Over the same period, twelve units totalling 77,600 t dw are to be
completed. Up to now, thirteen units were launched, and seven
completed and delivered. Up to the end of the year, the Shipyard
is to launch seventeen units totalling 97,400 t dw, and to complete
seventeen, totalling 118,100 t dw. Among those to be completed:
three trawler-factory ships, five tramps, three timber carriers,
and the first tenker (Gdansk, Dziennik Lelwicky, 21 June).

Gdynia's "Paris Commune" shipyard is fifteen years old.
Over the fifteen years, the shipyard overhauled 1,700 vessels
flying all flags, and completed 112 of twenty different types.
While it is now limited to the construction of small and medium
tonnage vessels, the shipyard will produce even the largest ones
in 1962 thanks to the construction of a drydock and to general moderni-

Recently, French shipowners extended their original order to
call for twelve modern fishing boats to be built by the shipyard
(Katowice, Trybuna Zachodnia, 23 June).

This year, Polish shipyards will build seventy vessels
totalling 250,000 t dw. Over the years 1961-1965, 1,800,000 t dw
of shipping will be built here (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23 June).

A conference of Gdansk Shipyard representatives with those
of the central shipping design office was held on 22 June. The
former stated that improper design accounted for 10% of all ship-
owners' claims. Furthermore, speakers at the conference expressed
regret that when signing contracts with foreign shipowners, the
"Centromor" agency does not pay any attention to the realistic
possibilities of delivering the shipping ordered on time. This is
not made easier by the fact that documentation containing the
clients' specifications invariably arrives too late for them to
be adhered to. The representatives of the design office said that
very often poor construction was due to the builders' inadequate
qualifications and lack of sense of responsibility (Gdansk, Dziennik
Lelwicky, 23 June).

Technical trials were successfully completed with regard to
a special railroad freight car for hauling marine engines from the
Swietochlowice plants to the shipyards. Built by the Swidnica
Fabryka Wagonow (Swidnica Railroad Car Plant), the car is 26 m long,
with payload exceeding 100 t (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 23 June).

As early as next year, the "CG-55", a prototype tractor
mounted on Caterpillar tracks will be on the market. It is an
improved version of the "Mazur" (Gozewow, Nowiny Kzeczowskie, 23 June).
The boiler plant at Raciborz began the construction of a
boiler to be fed brown coal, and to generate 650 t cf steam/hour.
It will be Europe's biggest brown coal boiler (Gozewow, Nowiny
Kzeczowskie, 23 June).
A group of Polish designers began work on the blueprints of a 63 megawatt turbine to be built at Śbiklag in 1964. It should be added that the plant will build larger turbines under foreign license or using foreign documentation, so that the construction of a 100% Polish, 63 megawatt one will constitute an experience prior to that of a 250 megawatt one, the construction of which is to begin at Śbiklag by the end of the next five-year plan period (Kleszczów, Nowiny Kleszczowskie, 23 June).

The Polish precision-optical plants bring out about 100 new articles a year. Technical progress in this field is particularly advantageous to national economy as 1 kg of such products is sold abroad at about 150 złotys as compared to 11 złotys per kg of heavy machinery, and 35 złotys per kg of machine tools (Kleszczów, Nowiny Kleszczowskie, 23 June).

In honor of 22 July, the management and crews of the "Belma" plant decided to supply ahead-of-schedule production including 118,000 złotys worth of fireproof devices, paper condensers, and 1,200 horns for "WYS" motor bicycles (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23 June).

On 21 June, the glassworks of Krosno reported having fulfilled the half-year production plans. The ahead-of-schedule production up to 1 July will be worth over 2,000,000 złotys (Kleszczów, Nowiny Kleszczowskie, 23 June).

The drilling operations were completed at Lubin copper basin. Cooling installations are now being assembled for freezing prior to breaking ground (Kotowice, Trybuna Ludowa, 23 June, Illustration 2).

The "Temida I", Łódź Zakłady Wytwórcze Apparatury Elektrycznej (Łódź Electrical apparatus Production Plant) is specializing in medical equipment. Among the latest: "Ultratron", a device for treating rheumatic diseases by means of subjecting the patient's body to mechanical vibrations at supersonic frequencies. The mass production of the device will begin in 1961 (Łublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23 June, Illustration 3).

Finishing touches are being applied to Szczecin Shipyard's M/V "Janek Krasiński" (Kroślew, Gazeta Łódzka, 23 June, Illustration 4).

The Malborska Fabryka Wentylatorów (Malbork Fan Plant) completed Poland's first, 6 m span fan, capacity 720,000 cu m of air/hour, for the Skewina power plant. Forty similar fans will be made for the Skewina plant, and four for Lenin Huta steelworks. Up to 1965, the plant will make 400 similar fans for the Polish industry. The plant exports 30% of its output (Gdansk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 25 June).

While looking for oil, prospectors found carnellite deposits near Kłodzawa in our województwo. The proven reserves amount to 25,000,000 t. This mineral yields a series of chemicals, of which potassium for fertiliser production is the most important. First fertilizer is to be produced there in 1964, estimated 1970 production will amount to 250,000 t p.a.
The deposits constitute a mine of foreign currency to be obtained through cutting imports: Only 24 zlotys must be invested there in order to cut imports by 1,00 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

On 24 June, the mines subordinate to Czestochowa’s Zjeunoczenie Kopelnicste and Zelesnych (Iron Ore Mining Union) fulfilled their half-yearly production plans. Up to 1 July, 41,000 t of ore will be mined ahead of schedule (Katowice, Trybuna Lobotnicza, 25/26 June).

The Polish shipbuilding is concentrated in three cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gdansk</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szczecin</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gdynia</td>
<td>144,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gdansk Shipyard is the main center of shipbuilding activities. It is equipped to build vessels up to 35,000 t d.w., and recently a 19,000 t d.w. tanker was launched there. While Gdansk accounts for 2/3 of Polish shipbuilding, this proportion will gradually decrease, as Szczecin and Gdynia shipyards are expanding at a much faster clip.

In 1965, Polish shipyards will build 450,000 t d.w. of shipping. This is more than the total 1960 French production.

Poland is the world’s eleventh in shipbuilding, and sixth in exports of shipping, in which she precedes Great Britain. Of the world’s twenty shipyards producing over 100,000 t d.w. p.a., Gdansk Shipyard is the seventh, and this year Poland may climb from the eleventh to the tenth place on the world’s shipbuilding list, outrunning Denmark (Katowice, Trybuna Lobotnicza, 25/26 June).

Within the Sea Days ceremonies, Gdansk Shipyard will launch its twentieth 10,000-tonner, and the North Shipyard of Gdansk will deliver “Hiver,” the fourth trawler ordered by French shipowners (Tynoga, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).

At the Zakłady Urzędów Technicznych “Zgođa” (Technical Installations Plant) of Swietochlowice, trials are conducted on the first high pressure “Zgođa-Sulzer” marine engine built under Swiss license. The engine is of the “6F/6/48” type, 2,250 h.p. at r.p.m. It is being built for a vessel of Gdansk Shipyard construction. This year, a series of ten will be made by “Zgođa” (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 26 June).

Szczecin Shipyard’s first 10,000-tonner, the “Janek Krawski” is loading general cargo before sailing for her maiden trip to Far East ports (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 26 June).

Ptesinski, first secretary, and Wietor and Krehis, secretaries of the wojewodztwo party committee, Smidt, president of the people’s municipal council, and Kużnetsov, Soviet Consul-General in Gdansk attended the ceremony of launching Gdansk shipyard’s twentieth 10,000-tonner, the “Leszczewski,” built for Soviet shipowners (Gdansk, Dziennik Gdaski, 25/27 June).
Kresno's glassworks technicians mastered the technology of "Lrocce enamol", used for ornamentation. After the 170 kg trial series, the glassworks capacity will attain 300 kg/month (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 June).

B. Power

The water used for cooling the machinery at Skawina power plant will in turn be used to generate current through taking advantage of the difference of levels within the plant. This hydroelectric power plant—within a plant will have a 1.5 megawatt turbine. This is the first case in Poland of a power plant recovering part of the power used for production purposes (Katowice, Trybuna Kobietnica, 23 June).

3. Consumer Goods, and Domestic Trade

The value of spare parts for bicycles, washing machines, sewing machines, refrigerators etc., marketed in 1950 amounts to 172,400,000 zlotys. This is twice the 1959 figure. The value of such spare parts marketed will reach 133,500,000 zlotys in 1961, and 222,700,000 zlotys in 1962. They will be offered for sale at special parts shops (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Among the major contracts signed at Poznan Trade Fair:
1. The sale of installations for the modernization of Czechoslovak foundries,
2. The purchase of 1,200 t of precision pipes from Holland, and of considerable quantities of such pipes from West Germany,
3. The purchase of rollers for Lenin Huta steelworks cold rolling mill from Czechoslovakia (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

Over 5,000 visited Cracow Trade Fair during its first four days, and trade representatives ordered 24,000,000 zlotys worth of goods (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

This year, there will be 16,400,000,000 zlotys worth of consumer goods offered to Polish public as against 13,000,000,000 zlotys worth in 1959. Among them:

- Radio sets 720,000
- Bicycles 670,000
- Sewing machines 213,000
- Motorcycles, scooters 160,000

Refrigerators 42,000

Over the fourth quarter, there will be gas kitchen ranges with automatic pilot, and 5,000 electric coffee grinders.

By the end of the third quarter: "Kates", 21 in television sets, and remote control "Trudejar" sets.

Other articles: "Junek" tricycles for deliveries, and "Komar" motor bicycles (top speed - 60 km/hour, price - about 4,500 zlotys) (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).
D. Transportation and Communications

Wisocki, civil engineer designed a level crossing signal three times lighter than rubber. This year, the device will be installed at 100 level crossings (Gorzów, Nowiny Gorzowskie, 16 June).

Ten years after "Warta" sailed from Gdynia for the ports of the People’s Republic of China, the East Asia line is PLO’s best equipped and most efficient. Sailing: Every two weeks for Red Sea and Far East ports (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

To the list of its ports of call, the PLO added Nampho in Korea. The first ship to dock there, the 10,000 t dw M/V Kapitan Kosko brought a more than 500 t cargo of machinery and installations (Gdansk, Dziennik Gdanski, 24 June).

Sea transport carries 34% of Poland’s foreign trade. Coal is exported by sea to 22 countries, cement to twelve, sugar to twenty and rolling mill products to 25. Liquid fuel is coming by sea from four countries, and iron ore from thirteen.

In 1959, Polish harbors handled 18,033,000 t:

- Szczecin: 7,340,000 t
- Gdynia: 5,512,000 t
- Gdansk: 5,181,000 t

The Polish merchant fleet consists of 130 vessels totalling 720,000 t dw as against 26 vessels totalling 114,000 t dw in 1946, and about 220 vessels totalling 1,250,000 t dw in 1965.

In 1965, only 33% of our foreign trade cargoes will be carried in foreign bottoms (Katowice, Trybuna Kobietnicza, 25/26 June).

E. Construction

"After the introduction of the piecework wage scale on 15 April in the Polish construction industry, the average hourly wages shaped up at the level of 7.03 zlotys, and were up 0.6% from the period before April, even though the quotas established by the new rates called for production increased by 6%. This is due to better, though not perfect yet, organization of work" (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 10 June).

Following the introduction of the new piecework rates on 15 April, investigations in Szczecin's construction industry disclosed that after an initial slight drop, pay packets rallied and then exceeded those of the time before the introduction of new rates: Masons and plasterers who used to make 9.66 zlotys per hour, were now making 11.50 zlotys, and carpenters were making 2 zlotys in hour more than before April, as the new production quotas average a 20% increase, this means a sizeable increase in productivity (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 15 June).

"The trouble with municipal housing construction and renovation enterprises is that they seem to have time for everything rather than for their actual work. The Stare Miasto city
section renovation enterprise accepted 4,498,000 zloty's worth of
renovation orders over the first quarter 1960, however managed to
complete 3,256,000 zloty's worth of work only. The Faie Pole
city section enterprise carried out 4,245,000 zloty's worth of
renovation work over the same period of time but only one third
of it is in its own city section"(Poznaw, Gazeta robotnicza, 16 June).

Radioactive isotopes will be used on the construction of
the oil pipeline across Poland for detecting flaws in the spots
where the pipes are welded together. A device worked out by the
atomic specialists of the Instytut Elektrotechniki (electrotech-
nical Institute) will be more practical than X-rays for that
purpose as it is self-contained, i.e. does not require electric
current for its operation (Katowice, Trybuna robotnicza, 17 June).

In Lydgoszcz construction industry, the new rate and pro-
duction quota scale brought workers from 97.3% to 97.9% of the pay
earned before the introduction of the scale. This means that as
the average quota increase amounted to 6%, productivity was up
from 2.3% to 2.9% (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

F. General Economic

1. Economic structure and administration; economic plans,
plan fulfillment, and policies. In order to estimate labor pro-
jection, the municipal economic planning commission distributed
1,200 questionnaires among our city industrial plants. At the
meeting of the people's municipal council on 15 June, J. Jesiński,
president of the economic planning commission said that the
enterprises involved intended to employ 260,579 workers in 1965
as against 213,169 in 1959. The 1965 figure includes 116,000
skilled workers, of whom there were 88,000 in 1959. Therefore,
within five years our city industries will be 53,000 workers
short (Graçow, Dziennik Polski, 16 June).

An article by Henryk Slewicz criticized the lack of
supervision over investment projects, and quoted a number of
cases of poor organization, duplication, and poor execution
(Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Comrades Lesinski, deputy-chief of the wojewódzwo party
committee economic section, and Maksymowicz, president of the
wojewódzwo economic planning commission attended a wojewódzwo
conference, meeting in order to discuss irregularities and stoppages
concerning investment projects. The discussions failed to produce
the anticipated results as out of the 150 persons invited, only
one representative of the investing agencies took the floor
(Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

An article by Władzimierz Połęski stated that over the
years 1961-1965, Poland's industrial production was to grow by
50%, and agricultural production by 20%. He expressed the opinion
that this could not be done without increasing imports and to pay
for them, it was imperative to expand exports.
Such increase would have to apply to heavy industry products. Moreover, the industrial consumer goods account for only 6% of Poland's exports as compared to 20% for Czechoslovakia and 19% for Hungary. These figures show that the almost 40% share of such products in the planned 1965 Polish exports does not seem exaggerated (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 21 June).

Over the first five months in 1960, Polish exports of capital goods were up 16% from the same period in 1959, and foreign trade turnover reached 4,100,000,000 foreign trade złotys, or up 11.8% from the same period in 1959.

Since the day Poznán Trade Fair was opened, the "Cekop" foreign trade enterprise sold eighteen fuel tanks to Sweden and Finland, cement plant to Bulgaria, a sugar refinery to Vietnam, and a sulfuric acid plant to Czechoslovakia. At the Fair, Poland purchased 5,000 Czechoslovak motorcycles, 500 bus chassis, trucks and dumper trucks, and sold 200 "Stan" trucks, 200 "Warszawa" passenger cars and 150 pickup trucks to Bulgaria.

Polish technicians will erect three distilleries and six slaughterhouses in Ghana (Poznán, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

Corrected 1965 production plans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>1965 estimated plan</th>
<th>Party fulfillment</th>
<th>congress</th>
<th>Corrected plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric current, kwh</td>
<td>1,000,000,000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43.5 to 45</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, 1,000,000, t</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>112 to 113</td>
<td>113.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mill products</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% sulfuric acid</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate fertilizers</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.493</td>
<td>0.623</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ketowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 June).

Note of growth of investment outlays: (Billions of złotys)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1961-1965 Plan</th>
<th>1961-1965 Growth Rate</th>
<th>Percentage share as compared to 1956-1960 plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total outlays</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>150.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National economy</td>
<td>218.7</td>
<td>144.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>140.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>103.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 24 -
4. Forestry & 2.7 & 157.6 & 0.5 \\
5. Transportation & & & \\
   and Communications & 54.8 & 160.8 & 9.7 \\
6. Trade & 11.4 & 98.8 & 2.0 \\
7. Municipal economy & 22.8 & 148.4 & 4.0 \\
8. Housing construction & 108.6 & 150.5 & 19.2 \\
9. Social and cultural projects & 37.5 & 148.1 & 6.6 \\
10. Others & 5.3 & 101.1 & 1.0 \\

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 June).

Poland's per capita industrial production increased eightfold as compared to 1937, and is equal to from 55 to 60% of per capita industrial production of Great Britain, West Germany, France and Italy taken together. This ratio was lower than 20% before the War.

Under the 1951-1965 investment plan, investments in industry will account for 32.7% of the total investment outlays as compared to 42.1% over the decade 1950-1959 (sig/ Other changes: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1950-1959</th>
<th>1961-1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up: Housing construction, social-cultural, municipal economy, and health investment outlays (Gdansk, Dziennik Wielkopolski, 25 June).

At a cost of about 40,000,000 zlotys, a steel foundry will be built at "Szczecin" steelworks. The foundry, whose modern furnaces are to start production in 1962, will specialize in high grade castings for the shipbuilding industry (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 June).

2. Budgetary items. Out of the 1959 budget surplus, divided up by the people's municipal council at its session on 14 June, about 50% was earmarked for city transport improvements (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 15 June).

The fifth wojewódzkie congress of the "Samopomoc Chłopska" (Peasant Mutual Aid) rural commune cooperative union delegates disclosed that while in the past the cooperatives were showing losses, they made a 46,833,000 zloty profit in 1959. Unfortunately, this is almost 2,000,000 zloty down from 1958 (Gdansk, Dziennik Wielkopolski, 16 June).
Appendix A

Illustrations

(1) The launching of "Professor Huber", the 19,000 t class tanker built by Gdańsk Shipyard, (Gdańsk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 19/20 June, n 147/4976, p. 1).
(2) Assembly of cooling installations at Lublin copper basin (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June, n 148.5113, p. 1).
(3) The "Ultriton" device for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, manufactured by the "Fameń I", Łódzkie Zakłady Użytkowe Aparatury Elektrycznej (Łódź, Electrical Apparatus Production Plant) (Łublin, Sztandar Łudu, 23 June, n 148.5078, p. 3).
(4) M/V "Janek Krasiński", built by Szczecin Shipyard, receiving the finishing touches (Wrocław, Gazeta Robotnicza, 23 June, n 148.3717, p. 3).

Appendix B

Newspaper Sources

June

Dziennik Bałtycki (Gdańsk) 16, 19/20, 21, 23-27
Dziennik Polski (Craców) 16, 19/20, 21, 23-27
Gazeta Pomorska (Ogónkowo) 16, 21, 23-27
Gazeta Poznańska 16, 21, 23, 25/26
Głos Robotniczy (Łódź) 3-11/12
Kurier Szczeciński 15, 22-27
Sztandar Łudu (Łublin) 16, 21, 23-27
Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice) 16-17, 21, 23-27
Życie Zielonogórskie 13, 21-23, 25-27

Economic only:

Gazeta Robotnicza (Wrocław) 11/12, 16, 21, 23-24
Nowiny Kłodzkie 16, 21, 23-27
Życie Częstochowy 13, 21-23, 25-27
Appendix C

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FJN</td>
<td>Front Jednosci Narodu (National Unity Front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC</td>
<td>Fabryka Samochodów Ciezarowych (Truck Plant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gromada</td>
<td>village or group of villages (population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSGr</td>
<td>Konferencja Samorządu robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LK</td>
<td>Liga Kobiet (Women's League)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPZ</td>
<td>Liga Przyjaciół Złomierza (League of Soldier's Friends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>Polska Akademia Nauk (Polish Academy of Sciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCK</td>
<td>Polski Czerwony Krzyż (Polish Red Cross)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLO</td>
<td>Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (Polish Ocean Lines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powiat</td>
<td>county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTE</td>
<td>Polskie Towarzystwo Ekonomiczne (Association of Polish Economists)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZWP</td>
<td>Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers' Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLiW</td>
<td>Stowarzyszenie ateistow i wolnomyslicieli (Association of Atheists and Freethinkers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (Democratic Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sejm</td>
<td>Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFDS</td>
<td>Społeczny Fundusz Ludowy Szkol (Social School Construction Fund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFOS</td>
<td>Społeczny Fundusz Odbudowy Stolicy (Social Fund for the Reconstruction of Warsaw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWP</td>
<td>Towarzystwo Wiedzy Powszechnej (Society for the Popularization of Knowledge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wojewodztwo</td>
<td>province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUNS</td>
<td>Wieczorowy Uniwersytet Nauk Społecznych (Evening University of Social Sciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMP</td>
<td>Związek Młodzieży Polskiej (Polish Youth Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMS</td>
<td>Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMF</td>
<td>Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej (Rural Youth Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZSL</td>
<td>Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZSP</td>
<td>Zrzeszenie Studentow Polskich (Polish Students Association)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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