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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(12-18 January 1960)

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FOREWORD

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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(12-18 January 1960)

PREFACE

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 12-18 January 1960.

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I. THE GOVERNMENT

1. General

Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz took part in the ceremonies on the 15th anniversary of Cracow's liberation (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 17/18 January).

2. Public Health and Education

Lodz primary schools:

| | <u>Number of schools</u> | <u>Number of pupils</u> |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945 | 117 | 44,775 |
| 1959 | 138 | 93,543 |

Adult evening classes:

| | <u>Number of courses</u> | <u>Number of pupils</u> |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945 | 42 | 5,884 |
| 1959 | 28 | 2,947 |

(Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 12 January).

Trybuna Robotnicza carried a list of official court physicians at Katowice, Myslowice, Siemianowice, Tychy and Ruda, appointed on 1 January 1960. As of that date, no certificates issued by other physicians, granting exemption from appearing before courts or public offices will be accepted (Katowice, 12 January).

The city has 6,047 hospital beds as against 3,816 at the time of liberation. The city needs another 3,105 in order to have 12 beds per 1,000 population (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 13 January).

State 1960 health service investments will be up 1,570,000,000 zlotys (20%) from 1959. The construction will be continued of 80 hospitals, totalling 19,500 beds. Of these, 20, totalling 2,500 beds will be completed in 1960 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. PZPR-ZSL Cooperation, and the New Agricultural Program

On 12 January the party wojewodztwo committee activists discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the joint PZPR-ZSL conference six weeks ago.

While in implementing such resolutions, 80% of agricultural associations held their meetings, the work done by activists in many villages was unsatisfactory, a great number of tractor drivers selected were incompetent, and the charges collected for the use of tractors were frequently incorrect. Private owners of farm machinery lowered the charges for its use in order to compete with state tractors etc. They charged as little as 40 zlotys the hour as against 150 zlotys heretofore, and were telling peasants: "Why buy farm machinery, you can use ours half-free" (Gdansk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 13 January).

Up to 10 January, wojewodztwo peasants delivered 2,658.8 tons of livestock, or 23.1% of the monthly delivery quota (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 January).

Pursuant to recommendations issued by the Party Central Committee, commissions for agricultural associations' affairs are being set up by the people's gromada councils. They are made up of the presidents of agricultural associations, district agronomists, representatives of PZPR and ZSL local organizations, and of those of other bodies and institutions connected with agriculture. The president of the people's gromada council becomes ex officio president of the commission (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 14 January).

On 13 January Jan Szydłak and Antoni Walaszek, Secretaries of the party wojewodztwo committee, and Leon Poniedziałek, president of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee attended a joint meeting of both parties' activists, discussing tasks under the Third Party Central Committee Plenum program. The meeting directed great numbers of activists to be sent by local PZPR and ZSL authorities to discuss agricultural mechanization problems with peasants.

In the wojewodztwo, there are at present 851 agricultural associations (in 851 out of the total number of 990 villages) with a combined membership of over 47,000 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 14 January).

Party Sepolno powiat committee organized a conference of PZPR and ZSL activists to discuss agricultural associations' problems. In the powiat, there were only 33 agricultural associations, totalling 830 members. Up to the end of 1959, the associations used up no more than 420,000 zlotys in agricultural development fund credits as against 2,800,000 zlotys made available to them (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 January).

In 1959, agricultural associations of the wojewodztwo offered over 500 lectures to 7,846 beet and potato growers (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 15 January).

2. Mass Organizations, and Workers' Self-Government

The 1,104 LPZ wojewodztwo local associations have a combined membership of 71,000 (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 12 January).

Over the past two months, 130 new ZMS youth brigades were set up in the city, and 50 joined in the contest for the title of "Socialist Work Brigade." 1,500 ZMS members will represent Lodz at the ZMS national congress, scheduled to be held in April (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 12 January).

The seventh congress of the wojewodztwo TPPR elected Professor Jozef Wysocki president of the society's wojewodztwo authority (Gdansk, Dziennik Baaltycki, 13 January).

Workers' self-government conferences are now set up in 2,258 enterprises of the wojewodztwo (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 13 January).

On 13 January in connection with the coming Party Central Committee Plenum, at which technical progress problems will constitute the main topic, representatives of NOT associations and those of the city's higher technical schools met Lucjan Motyka, first secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and F. Goelsing, president of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee in order to discuss points to be introduced in the plenum agenda (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 14 January).

Comrade Edmund Grabowski, Vice-Minister of Mining and Power, on 13 January attended the meeting of 500 civil engineers, employed by the Dabrowa union of coal mines (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 14 January).

The report-and-election conference of the ZMS organization at the city's truck plant gathered 100 delegates of the 20 action groups at the plant. It was attended by Comrade Z. Tomkowski, first secretary of the ZMS wojewodztwo committee. Comrade Janusz Zimmerman was re-elected first secretary of the ZMS plant committee, and elected one of the two delegates to the ZMS second national congress (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 15 January).

In 1959, over 6,000 new members joined the ZMS organization of the wojewodztwo, bringing the total membership up to over 25,000. There is a local ZMS association in one out of every three villages in the wojewodztwo (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 15 January).

The plenum of PjN Gliwice committee commended the suburban committees for their work, the district's best, and elected Zdzislaw Pietrzak president of the PjN city committee. Pietrzak is the chief engineer at 1 Maja (First of May) steelworks (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 15 January).

On 14 January T. Glabski, secretary of the party city committee, and Loga-Sowinski, president of the central council of labor unions, attended the meeting of PjN activists and of representatives of Gorna city section block committees.

Loga-Sowinski said the Government had to take steps in order to surmount foodstuff shortages expected in view of the 1.5% drop in 1959 agricultural production as against increases in mining and chemical and motor industries (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 15 January).

"While certain voices advocate the change to the effect that suggestions aimed at raising production and improving efficiency be discussed not by the KSR's but by some special agency outside the plants, it is preferable to keep the discussions at the KSR's. This however calls for creating a proper atmosphere, receptive to such suggestions, and for promoting the work done by the KSR's and by the party primary organizations in this respect" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 16/17 January).

The report campaign now underway in the labor unions will evaluate the implementation of the resolution passed by the party wojewodztwo committee plenum held in June, and concerning the tasks of the labor unions. There is criticism of the way the labor unions are handling the matter of industrial safety and hygiene. Moreover, one must bear in mind that there are 26,753 workers without completed primary school, employed by the enterprises of the wojewodztwo, and the labor unions are impossibly slow in doing something about it (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 18 January).

On 15 January representatives of Poznan powiat production enterprises met those of the military unit stationed here in order to discuss forms of contact between industrial crews and soldiers (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 18 January).

III. THE PZPR

1. General

"While the report-and-election conference of the party Chelmo powiat organization brought sharp criticism of neglect in the campaign against economic crime and drunkenness, it is a pity it failed to bring any constructive, creative suggestions in this respect" (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 12 January).

"As other enterprises, the 'Bobrek' steelworks shows better co-ordination in the cooperation between workers' self-government agencies, the party primary organization and the crews now that the workers' self-government is growing stronger. Concrete suggestions concerning the way the plant is operated are being submitted at plant section organization and plant section organization executive meetings. However, in order not to narrow the matters down to the party organization alone, general section meetings are being organized jointly with the workers' council and with the plant council in order to discuss matters, later on to be taken up at the KSR" (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 13 January).

A certain increase in the numbers of workers, peasants and women elected to party authorities has been noticed in over 300 powiat, city, and city section conferences of party organizations. In 203 party powiat, city and city section committees, the share of workers on the committees rose from 20.3% to 20.8%, that of peasants from 14.2% to 16.4%, and of women from 5.9% to 7.0%.

Among the 4,383 white collar workers, most of whom are of worker or peasant origin, elected to party authorities, there are 1,135 specialists, 474 of whom are college, and 661 high school graduates. The party activists, occupying important positions in the state general and economic administration account for 1,397 members of party authorities. There are also among them 359 professional party workers, and 321 employees of social organizations.

Of the newly-elected members of party authorities, over 60% have spent more than 12 years in the party, and about 50% of the outgoing party officials were re-elected (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 January).

The plenum of the party wojewodztwo committee on 13 January elected Comrade Marian Pec executive member and economic secretary of the committee, and set 15 February as the date for the report-and-election conference of the wojewodztwo organization of the party (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 14 January).

The report-and-election conference of the party Krasnik powiat organization was the latest of those held in wojewodztwo powiats. The conference re-elected Comrade Stanislaw Kaper first secretary. The term in office of the newly-elected authorities: Two years (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 14 January).

The party city organization report-and-election conference held on 16 January gathered 200 delegates, was attended by Arkadiusz Laszewicz, first secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and re-elected Zbigniew Bialecki first secretary of the party city committee (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 17/18 January).

The party Wilda city section committee improved its activities through increasing the autonomy of chiefs of particular sections, and introducing a monthly program of ideological-political, professional, and general schooling of the committee workers (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 18 January).

J. Pilichowski in a long article, described the expulsion of two party members, and the admonition received by a third one at Rawa party organization. The writer said: "This was done by the party control wojewodztwo commission following confirmed rumors of favoritism, drunkenness etc. While the commission helped lance the abscess, the comrades on the party powiat committee should consider the fact that too long had they tolerated men who had no scruples in taking advantage of their positions and jeopardizing the good name of party members" (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 18 January).

2. Party Propaganda

In a lecture on "The Party's Cultural and Artistic Policies in Silesia and Elsewhere," Jan Szydlak, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee criticized the management of theatres for leaning too heavily toward elite selections in their repertoires while disregarding the needs and trends of the local population (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 January).

On 11 January Fr. Chojnacki will deliver a lecture on "The Struggle of Two Trends in Today's World, and Proletarian Internationalism" at the wojewodztwo center of party propaganda (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 13 January).

Matriculation began at the city's higher school of social sciences. Applicants must be high-school graduates (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 13 January).

The following lectures for heads of schooling teams will be delivered at the city center of party propaganda 20-26 January: "Economic Town-Country Links, and the Worker-Peasant Alliance," "Development of Agriculture, and the Socialist Reconstruction of the Countryside," "Wage and Price Policies in People's Poland" etc (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

Poznan Wojewodztwo Court will try Father Stefan Radojewski, parish priest at Budzyn (Chodzież powiat) charged with beating with a stick ten-year old Stanislaw Ludowicz for answering "No" to the priest's question whether he had been to Church to attend Easter services. When the boy's father wrote to the catechist, asking him to abstain from beating his son, Father Radojewski read the letter before various classes of the school, making the boy a laughing stock (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 12 January).

In a long article Wlodzimierz Wanat criticized the institution of Saturday worship of Our Lady, Queen of Poland, and stated they had become an anti-secularization device, bringing pressure to bear against freethinkers and non-practicing Catholics (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 January).

The instructions for brides and bridegrooms, recently issued by the church authorities include a number of letters written by the readers, quoted to prove the importance of the difference between civil and church weddings: "You will have seen how poor and unfortunate are those married in a civil ceremony. They cannot act as foster parents, and cannot be buried like Christians."

This is not propaganda of religion but an offensive led against the secular order, planned parenthood etc. The instructions are yet another move by the church, showing her tenacity and offensive spirit in trying to subjugate the population (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 13 January).

The propaganda section of the party wojewodztwo committee organized a two-day seminar on the "Polish State and the Catholic Church," opening a series of lectures and a propaganda campaign within the framework of the Millennium commemorations. Among the lectures to be delivered at the seminar: Professor Dr. C. Bobinska: "The Vatican and the Polish National Uprising," Professor D. K. Piwowarski: "The Vatican and the Social and Political Problems of the 20th Century (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 16 January).

In an article refuting statements made by Father Jan Popiel in his own article on "The Sources of the Contemporary Religious Crisis," as published by the Tygodnik Powszechny Catholic weekly, P. Garecki stated

that the indifference of people with regard to religion, as admitted by Father Popiel, was a progressive trend, and not the other way round as suggested by the Catholic author (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 18 January).

In his reply to a questionnaire on ethics, recently circulated by one of the city's schools among its pupils, one of them frankly said: "I am a Catholic, and as such have a Catholic's opinions, and this does not allow my views on the world to be scientific" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 18 January).

V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Poznan Wojewodztwo Court sentenced five state livestock purchasing agents to sentences ranging from one - three years in prison for meat black market activities. The cattle dealer who used their services was sentenced to two years in prison (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 12 January).

Katowice Wojewodztwo Court will try Franciszek Ferfet, 70, who succeeded in selling wojewodztwo socialized retail stores 11,000 absolutely worthless motorcycle goggles, made of plastic, and made 600,000 zlotys on this transaction (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 January).

At a session in Lomza on 18 and 19 January, Bialystok Wojewodztwo Court will try Tomasz Kijek, former manager of cooperative stores No 24 and 13, who with her accomplices embezzled over 120,000 zlotys, and the inspector of the powiat union of cooperative societies who accepted from her a 4,000 zlotys bribe for not reporting the embezzlement (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 12 January).

As the third of a series of trials of Jehovah's Witnesses, at which Jan Smieszek was sentenced to four, and Jan Kepinski to three years in prison, Lodz Wojewodztwo Court is now trying Stanislaw Wasilak.

While Polish law does not interfere with religious beliefs and practices, no government in the world would allow propaganda against the existing social order to be conducted under the guise of religion (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 13 January).

"The fact that 12 presidents and deputy-presidents of enterprises subordinated to Poznan wojewodztwo administration of rural commune cooperatives were convicted by courts for insufficient supervision or outright dishonesty goes to prove that such developments are the unavoidable results of displaced, excessive tolerance" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 13 January).

While the number of motor vehicles in the wojewodztwo grew by 11,340 over the first three quarters in 1959, the number of accidents dropped. In 1959, there were 1,095 accidents (down 34 from 1958), 813 fatal ones (down 16). The number of persons injured in traffic accidents rose by 216 to 913. The wojewodztwo's heaviest traffic is that of Lodz-Pabianice road, where 3,882 vehicles pass every 24 hours.

Bydgoszcz and Warsaw are the only other wojewodztwos where the number of accidents also dropped in 1959 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 14 January).

While in 1959 the state insurance agencies paid wojewodztwo peasants 110,000,000 zlotys in fire insurance, their insurance premium arrears amounted to 100,000,000 zlotys, or 55% of the entire premiums to be collected (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 14 January).

In many state agencies, a special entry in books is headed "Ordered Work Fund." This means that instead of stealthily handing a bribe over, the applicant signs a formal contract to pay it into such fund.

Lack of interest in, and of watchfulness over, near-corrupt practices leads to such uncanny things as the presence among the participants in college students' excursions abroad of gentlemen well over 40, and of ladies of an age dear to Balzac (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 January).

On 17 December, Tadeusz Jun, deputy-chief accountant of the people's Zakopane municipal council presidium went to the bank, and cashed a check in the amount of 70,000 zlotys, signed by the competent presidium member, and destined to meet the expenditures in connection with the conservation of historical monuments. Having cashed it, Jun disappeared from Zakopane, was seen in several Cracow restaurants, and arrested by the MO at Katowice two days later with 55,000 zlotys still in his possession. It should be added that Jun has a law degree, and is an habitual drunk (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 14 January).

Katowice Wojewodztwo Court will try Wladyslaw KroczeK, railroad worker at Zebrzydowice Czechoslovak border station, accused of having stolen six Yugoslav fur coats and 100 pair of Yugoslav shoes from freight cars he was in charge of while they were at the station (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 14 January).

Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Father Bogumil Kasprzak to 18 months, the would-be architect Emanuel Andrzejewski to one, and Konstanty Brodziuk, powiat architect to one year in prison, and fined Father Marian Sujkowski 5,000 zlotys for having, through neglect, caused the church tower at Osieciny to crumble, endangering the local population. This is what happens when towers are planned by theologians, and erected by carpenters (Andrzejewski) (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 14 January).

Katowice Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Zbigniew Kwiecien and Henryk Pawlik to death, Stanislaw Domanski to prison for life, and Stanislaw Krzeszowiak to 15 years in prison for having taken part in an armed assault against the parsonage at Strzyzawa near Sucha, in which the watchman was killed (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 15 January).

Traffic accidents in the wojewodztwo:

| | <u>Number of motor vehicles</u> | <u>Total number of accidents</u> | <u>Fatal accidents</u> |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1958 | 59,558 | 1,442 | 107 |
| 1959 | 83,526 | 1,909 | 159 |

This means that while the number of motor vehicles is up 40%, that of accidents is up 32%, and of fatal accidents - up 48%. Speeding and drunken driving are the principal reasons (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 15 January).

In 1959, the PKP in the wojewodztwo carried 9,025 blind passengers who paid 404,000 zlotys in fines, and 8,559 passengers who refused to pay, and were subsequently fined 610,000 zlotys. During inspections of trains by controllers, a further 2,415 blind passengers were discovered. Over 12,000 railroad passengers were punished for hooliganism and disorderly conduct (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 16 January).

Comrade R. Przyszlak, president of the Powiat Court presided over a conference of representatives of the MO, ZMS, school board etc., held on 15 January. The conference appealed to the entire population for help in the campaign against juvenile delinquency (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 16/17 January).

Today the trial begins at Poznan Wojewodztwo Court of N. Piasecki alias Olgierd Dylewski, accused of crimes of genocide committed in his capacity as second in command of fascist police in the locality of Pleszczanica in the period after the German invasion of the Soviet Union. He was promoted to commander of local police as a reward for his mass execution of the local Jewish population, and for other crimes (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 18 January).

VI. ECONOMIC

A. Industries

A new section opened at "Szopienice" tin plant will manufacture micro-manometers, and special devices for detecting the presence, and measuring the content of industrial dust in the air. The production will meet the needs of non-ferrous metallurgy, and allow for discontinuing imports, and starting exports (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 January).

Thanks to the checkup of obsolete industrial production standards, and the introduction of new, fair ones, 1960 production of the Gliwicka Fabryka Czesci Samochodowych (Gliwice Auto Parts Plant), will be up 10% from 1959, while the labor force is down from that year. Up to 1961, 35,000,000 zlotys will be invested in the modernization of the plant (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 January).

In 1959, the Szczecinskie Zaklady Nawozow Fosforowych (Szczecin Phosphate Fertilizer Plant) and the Wroclawska Fabryka Superfosfatu (Wroclaw Superphosphate Plant) began the production of 19% superphosphate as against 16, 17, and 18% superphosphate produced theretofore. The improved fertilizer will account for 80% of the two plants' entire output. The estimated 1960 Polish production of phosphate fertilizers: almost 190,000 ton (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 12 January).

The "Celwiskoza" cellulose and synthetic fiber plant plans to raise production by 16% in 1960. While the value of 1959 output fell 12,000,000 zlotys short of the annual goal, the 1960 plan is to be fulfilled by means of raising productivity by 19.8%, while cutting the labor force by about 180 workers (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 13 January).

Sliwinski and Stolarski, civil engineers employed by Cracow Polytechnic designed and built a "Frenotest," a device for checking motor vehicle brakes. The MO Command received 200 "Frenotests," and began their distribution among particular militia units (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 13 January).

In 1960, the Ropczyckie Zaklady Metalowe (Ropczyce Metal Works) begins the production of piston rings, automobile pumps, etc. Estimated annual output: 1,000,000 rings (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 13 January).

Among the new articles to be manufactured this year by the "Kauczuk" rubber works of the city: 3.5 atm pressure garden hose, floor sections, railroad bumpers etc. The works uses synthetic rubber produced by the "Oswiecim" chemical complex (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 13 January).

"Befama," Bielsko's textile machinery plant manufactured a modern, 3-machine sackcloth team, 40% more efficient than foreign-made ones. The dust is fully eliminated by pneumatic devices.

The machine, shown at the Milan Exhibition, won the Ministry of Heavy Industry's prize for the constructors (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 13 January).

In 1960, the value of Polish heavy industry's exports will amount to 2,085,000,000 foreign trade zlotys as against 1,900,000,000 in 1959. These exports are mainly made up of marine vessels (to the Soviet Union, Brazil, France and Indonesia) and of complete industrial plants. The USSR continues being one of heavy industry's principal clients (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 13 January).

A conference held at Lenin Huta steelworks on 13 January was attended by J. Tokarski, Deputy-Prime Minister, K. Zemajtis, deputy-president of the planning committee of the Council of Ministers, F. Kaim, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, F. Fariaszewski, Vice-Minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, B. Kolomyjski, the steelworks' director-general, and Z. Skolicki, president of the people's Cracow municipal council.

Z. Loreth, one of the managers of the steelworks read a report stating that 11,912,000,000 zlotys have been invested in Lenin Huta so far, and that 11,000,000,000 zlotys worth of projects were now operational. The value of the projects now under construction amounts to 1,200,000,000 zlotys, and 600,000,000 zlotys worth will be completed this year.

In order to raise output up to 3,500,000 ton of steel p.a. in 1965, the necessary outlays will amount to 9,700,000,000 zlotys, or 70% of the total spent so far.

The 1959 construction projects at the steelworks were completed according to plan, and several parts of the plan have even been slightly overfulfilled, however others were behind the schedule. The next to be completed: Tube Plant (third quarter 1960), rolling mill, tin mill, coke batteries Nos 7 and 8, blast furnace No 4.

The complex absorbed 106,000 tons of machinery, and 139,000 tons of structures so far. This year, 20,000 tons of Polish and 5,000 tons of foreign-made machinery, and 23,000 tons of structures will be added (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 14 January).

Over the third quarter 1960 the "Precyzja" city cooperative enterprise begins the production of 700 liter electric milk skimmers (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 14 January).

In 1959, Polish exports of equipment for nuclear research and for the operation of nuclear installations totalled about 35 sets of devices, mainly electronic models. Markets: Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and East Germany. In 1960, 65 sets will be exported (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 January).

Having overfulfilled its 1959 production plan, "Debica" rubber works supplied 16,752,000 zlotys worth of extra production. 1959 was the year when the works began the export production of tires and inner tubes, and switched from natural over to synthetic rubber, made by the "Oswiecim" chemical complex (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 14 January).

A team of Toruniska Fabryka Wodomierzy (Torun Water Gauge Plant) technicians designed and built the prototype of a "POS-40" gasoline meter. These meters up to now were imported from West Germany, Great Britain and France at \$1,000 apiece. (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 14 January).

In 1960, the "Rafamet" plant of Raciborz will build a giant, 100-ton machine tool for wheels, diameter up to 7 meters. These are wheels used for mine transmission belts, by steelworks and chemical plants (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 January).

The Zakłady Metalowe Przemysłu Terenowego (Local Industry Metal Works) of Bydgoszcz began the production of 280 kg/hour lard cutters. Production of metal furniture and of cloth cutters is planned (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 January).

Attended by Radlinski, Minister of Chemical Industry, the KSR at "Oswiecim" chemical works decided to raise 1960 output by 80% over 1959. 1960 production should attain the value of 1,400,000,000 zlotys. Planned

1960 output: 20,000 tons of rubber, 14,000 tons of polychlorine of vinyl (double 1959 output), over 120,000 tons of carbide, 1,500 tons of polystyrene, 11,000 tons of acetic acid, and 500 tons of butanol. These products will account for 25% of the total 1960 output of the Polish chemical industry union.

The 1959 plan was overfulfilled by 20.7%, and the total value of production amounted to 780,000,000 zlotys. 1960 expansion will necessitate investment outlays amounting to 450,000,000 zlotys (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 16 January).

Following the 82 ton cylinder purchased in Great Britain for the Ostrolecka Fabryka Papieru (Ostroleka Paper Mill), a similar one will be shipped in the spring, and a smaller one was bought in West Germany for \$110,000 for the paper mill at Jeziora (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 17/18 January).

In 1959, the Lubelskie Fabryki Wag (Lublin Balance Plant) exported 1,400,000 zlotys worth of balances to 14 countries, among which were Abyssinia, China, Egypt, Ceylon, Korea, Vietnam, Iran, etc., and will export 1,500,000 zlotys worth in 1960 (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 18 January).

The monthly technical progress conference of "Sosnowiec" steelworks branch of the NOT, the first one this year, disclosed that thanks to modernization, the production of seamless tubes was increased by 60%, and the time required for heating them in Swedish "Asea" installations was cut from 40 m/min down to 50 m/min (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

"Bedzin" steelworks engineers worked out a method of recovering metal from ashes, containing 62-64% of brass. At present, no more than 12% is wasted after the process has been applied. In 1959, the method yielded about 350 tons of brass, worth over 1,200,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

B. Power

After installing its fifth boiler, Lodz thermoelectrical plant will produce 620 tons of steam/hour. The four teams of turbines now at work total 108 megawatts, and supply 16 major industrial plants. The plant will heat 90,000 housing units (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 14 January).

Following preparations begun three years ago, the construction of Przemsza River dam and power plant at Przeczyce near Siewierz is about to begin. Total cost of project: 110,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 14 January).

This year investment outlays for the construction of "Turow" brown coal and power project will amount to 1,200,000,000 zlotys as against 450,000,000 zlotys in 1959. Work is going according to plan on the Witka River dam and on the 1,200 megawatt power plant (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 15 January).

In an interview Jerzy Zientara, head of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission, said that in 1959 electric current was brought to another 233 villages in the wojewodztwo (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 15 January).

Side by side with the aluminum smelter at Skawina near Cracow, one of Poland's largest and most modern power plants is being built there. The first team of turbines was in operation by the end of 1957, and when six teams are completed in 1961, the installed capacity will have attained 500 megawatts. The major part of the machinery was brought from the USSR, and assembled with the help of Soviet technicians (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

C. Consumer Goods, and Domestic Trade

The planned domestic trade turnover is to reach 50,900,000,000 zlotys over the first quarter 1960, or 3.4% up from the same period in 1959. Items: wheat flour - up 14%, 11,800,000 meters of woollens, 81,000,000 meters of cotton goods, 15,500,000 meters of silk tissues, 7,600,000 pair of leather, and 4,400,000 pair of rubber footwear, 109,000 washing machines, 37,000 sewing machines, and 41,200 television sets (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 12 January).

While the development of new techniques in textile industry is not spectacularly swift, its existence is shown by the fact that the share of artificial raw materials now used exceeds 25%, and that of natural ones is dwindling (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 13 January).

Some 10,000 city inhabitants owe ORS money. These defaulters cannot even dream of future purchases on the installment plan (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 14 January).

In 1959, absenteeism in Bialystok textile factories dropped 25% from 1957, when it reached 142,000 man-hours (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 14 January).

A Convair operated by the Polish "LOT" airline flies to Baghdad with a cargo of 850 "Figaro" radio sets out of the 1,100 purchased by Iraq. Further orders received by the Polish radio industry: 3,000 radio sets for Iraq, radio sets for Lebanon, and "Eltra" transistor radios for Guinea (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 14 January).

In 1960, the Lodzka Fabryka Zegarow (Lodz Watch Factory) will supply 200,000 alarm clocks - up 30% from 1959 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 January).

Through treating it with special chemicals, the flax works of Kamienna Gora obtained a fire and waterproof fabric (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

The city's "Eltra" plant will begin the production of humidifiers for centrally heated apartments, of pocket-size electrical vacuum cleaners (used as clothes brushes), and of hair dryers. "Eltra's" transistor radio sets will be improved. In 1961, the plant will manufacture its first electric razors (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 18 January).

D. Transportation

1. General. Up to the end of 1960, the PLO fleet will be increased by 12 boats totalling 93,750 tons dw, bringing PLO's tonnage up to 452,974 tons dw (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 12 January).

Cracow streetcar passengers:

| | <u>1958</u> | <u>1959</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Streetcars | 210,360,000 | 223,000,000 |
| Buses | 24,215,000 | 30,272,000 |

(Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 12 January).

In 1960, the Polish "LOT" airline plans to carry 13,500 tons of cargo, and 148,000 passengers, of whom 98,000 will be on routes over Polish territory. During the International Trade Fair, a special line will link Poznan with Copenhagen, Stockholm, Berlin and Prague. Okęcie airport will continue work on expanding the modern radio-navigation and instrument landing system (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 13 January).

The fleet development fund was set up three years ago. Its plans called for acquiring 120,000 tons of shipping. The fund accumulated about \$15,000,000, its revenue from seven 10,000-tonners and from other vessels already purchased by the fund. There are six of the latter, and four are now being built abroad. Among them: A 20,250 ton dw tanker ("Karpaty's" sister ship), under construction at Rijeka, to be delivered by the end of this year or the beginning of 1961. The total value of the ten vessels amounts to \$27,000,000 approximately (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 January).

At an election meeting of the party organization at the PLO, attended by J. Wisniewski, Vice-Minister of Shipping and Waterways, H. Winter, economic secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and E. Kaniewski, representing the party central committee, it was disclosed that the PLO overfulfilled its 1959 plans through carrying the total of 1,907,000 tons of cargo. PLO's 1959 profits: 26,769,000 zlotys, and the equivalent of \$21,000,000 as surplus earned in hard currencies. However, the PLO vessels' capacity was not being used 100% yet (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 January).

J. Wisniewski, H. Winter and E. Kaniewski attended an economic conference held on 13 January, and sponsored by the labor union of sailors and harbor workers. Wisniewski read a report, disclosing that in addition to 207,000,000 zlotys earnings under 1959 plan, the enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Shipping and Waterways made an extra 70,000,000 zlotys.

The ministry's 1960 plans call for total Polish merchant tonnage to reach 725,000 tons dw approximately. The cargo carried is to be up by 25% from 1959. The total value of 1960 production and services, up by 440,000,000 zlotys from 1959, is to reach 5,623,000,000 zlotys, while the labor force is to be increased by only 2.6% (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 14 January).

Lodz streetcars:

| | <u>Total length of tracks</u> | <u>Passengers carried</u> |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1945 | 197.2 km | 135,020,000 |
| 1959 | 270.3 km | 408,331,000 |

(Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 14 January).

In 1959, there were 6,931 motor vehicles in this city as against 6,009 in 1957. (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 16 January).

Szczecin harbor handled:

| | <u>1958</u> | <u>1959</u> |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Coal | 2,682,300 tons | 3,060,900 tons |
| Ore | 1,094,800 tons | 1,328,900 tons |
| Bulk cargo | 968,800 tons | 981,600 tons |
| Grain | 417,900 tons | 309,500 tons |
| Timber | 114,000 tons | 215,200 tons |
| General cargo | 806,800 tons | 1,062,200 tons |
| Totals: | 6,084,600 tons | 6,958,300 tons |

Cargoes in transit rose from 1,786,000 tons in 1958 up to 2,270,000 tons in 1959 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 16 January).

Between 1 and 15 January 1960, Szczecin harbor handled 350,000 tons as against 270,000 tons planned. On the average, 50 vessels were moored every day. The swiftest pace of progress and handling was that of Czechoslovak goods in transit. (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 17 January).

During the ten years under the management by Gdansk Port Authority, the harbor handled over 46,000,000 tons of cargo, and served about 20,000 vessels, flying all flags.

The 1959 record: about 1,000,000 tons of general cargo handled (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 18 January).

The commission for the appraisal of railroad rolling stock approved the plans for a new-type passenger car.

Twenty-five meters long, the car will be one and one-half meters longer than the current type. There will be plane-type armchairs in first class compartments, power-operated doors, etc. It will be similar to most modern American railroad cars (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 18 January).

2. Construction of transport facilities and equipment.

T. Duszynski, civil engineer and director of marine repair yards said that in 1960 his yards would grant Polish vessels full priority with regard to overhauls and repairs.

Overhaul program (PIO):

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1961 | 61 vessels |
| 1962 | 78 " |
| 1963 | 84 " |
| 1964 | 89 " |
| 1965 | 101 " |

The overhauls to be carried out in 1961 will call for 1,900,000 man-hours.

The yards need one 8,000-10,000 tons, and one 12,000-15,000 tons docks. Investment outlays required: 600,000,000 zlotys (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 January).

In 1959, the "MORS" (Morska Obsluga Radiowa Statkow--Marine Radio Service) completed the first series of 40 ultra-short wave radio-telephones of improved "FM-302" type. The production of "SP-402" sounding gear is ready to start (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 January).

This year Szczecin Shipyard is to complete ten vessels totalling 62,000 tons dw, and to launch vessels totalling 57,900 tons dw as against 56,050 launched in 1959 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 January).

To the six tankers (large: "Zawrat," "Ornak," "Kasprowy" and "Karpaty," smaller: "Rysy" and "Turnia"), two large, 18,000 ton; dw ones will be added: one built by Gdansk Shipyard this year, and the other to be completed by Yugoslavia's Pula Shipyard by the end of 1960 or by the beginning of 1961 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 13 January).

New type machinery, manufactured by Cracow's "Madro" plant lays railroad tracks at an average rate of 6 km/hour (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 14 January).

This year "Centromor" agency's exports will consist of 50 vessels, totalling 172,000 tons dw as against 27 vessels, totalling 130,600 tons dw in 1959 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 14 January).

In a report read at a conference with J. Wisniewski and H. Winter, Duszynski said that the capacity of the marine repair yards had to be raised from 30,000 to 67,000 tons if the yards were expected to take care of the entire Polish merchant fleet which is to reach 1,200,000 gr tons in 1965, and 2,200,000 gr tons in 1975. It is supposed that the Polish industry will be able to build docks to avoid purchasing them abroad (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 15 January).

In an article Stanislaw Patschul, director of Gdansk Port Authority stated that under the authority's management 3,100 meters of quays were rebuilt and dredged, and over 80,000 square meters of warehouse space built during ten years. Over the same period of time, the harbor handled more than 46,000,000 tons of cargo, coming off or on board 20,000 vessels, totalling almost 21,000,000 tons dw (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 16 January).

The city of Pulawy inaugurated its new, 9,000 cu meter railroad station (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 18 January).

E. Construction

At a cost of 20,000,000 zlotys, the city of Chorzow builds modern public baths, to be completed in 1962. Capacity: 3,000 baths, 1,060 showers a day (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 13 January).

Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo fulfilled its 1959 construction plan through completing 3,526 housing units and 41 major industrial buildings (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 13 January).

Between 1948 and the end of 1959, over 300 apartment blocks, totalling 22,000 units were built by the city DBOR at a total cost of over 1,000,000,000 zlotys (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 16 January).

In 1959, Gdansk wojewodztwo DBOR completed 13,141 housing units as against 11,117 planned, thus overfulfilling the plan by 18.2% (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 17/18 January).

Preparations began for the construction of Poland's largest glass-works at Sandomierz, to be completed in 1963, and to employ 1,000. Planned annual output: 15,000,000 sq meters of glass panes. Total cost of project: 350,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 18 January).

F. General Economic

1. Economic structure and administration; economic plans, plan fulfillment, and policies. Raising industrial production by 7.6% in 1960 means that the industrial production standards will have to be thoroughly reviewed. At the Poznanski Zaklady Silnikow Elektrycznych (Poznan Electric Motor Plant), standards range from 300 to 700%, and this leads to enormous and unfair differences in wages without any reason such as good work or better qualifications (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 12 January).

Luban powiat's 50 industrial enterprises have a combined labor force of over 10,000. This figure will grow following the investment of 6,750,000 zlotys in the Lubanski Zaklady Przemyslu Bawelnianego (Luban Cotton Industry Plant), and of 30,000,000 zlotys in the Zaklady Naprawcze Taboru Kolejowego (Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops) (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 13 January).

In a report read at the report-and-election conference of the party organization of Gdansk city, Eugeniusz Szwarczyk, first secretary of the party city committee stated that in 1959 the party succeeded in becoming more interested in the economic life of Gdansk. He criticized the fact that the industry accumulated about 70,000,000 zlotys worth of excessive inventories, and the trade - 22,000,000 zlotys worth of unsalable articles. In her speech, Helena Kozłowska, deputy-member of the party central committee commented upon the part played by the PZPR organizations in spreading technical progress (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 16 January).

While the USSR spends 1.8%, and the USA - 4% of its gross national product on technical research and progress, Poland spends no more than .8% for the same purpose. The amount of 1,540,000,000 zlotys was made available to the technical progress fund, however only 1,113,000,000 zlotys were used up, and so the appropriations were reduced for 1960 (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 17/18 January).

The industrialization of Cracow wojewodztwo resulted in the following changes: While in 1949 the output of Katowice wojewodztwo industries accounted for 33.1% of the total Polish production, and that of Cracow wojewodztwo for 6% only, this changed to 23.2% for Katowice, and 8.5% for Cracow wojewodztwo in 1957-1958. At present, Cracow is Poland's third most industrialized wojewodztwo after Katowice and Wroclaw.

Heavy industries are the wojewodztwo's most important ones. They consist of the Lenin Huta steelworks and of nine major metal and machine plants. Heavy industries are followed by chemical industry, with four huge plants in the wojewodztwo.

Among the wojewodztwo industrial enterprises, Lenin Huta steelworks is the most dynamic one.

Between 1955 and 1959, the wojewodztwo's industrial production rose by 32%, the labor force - by 20%. Per capita value of production, 97,000 zlotys in 1955, rose to 257,000 zlotys in 1959. The average wage was up by 59% (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 17/18 January).

Under the five-year plan, the wojewodztwo union of state local industries will build two plastics plants at Gorlice and Jaroslaw to manufacture melamine and polystyrene wall sections and tiles (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 18 January).

A survey conducted by the public opinion poll center of the Polish Radio disclosed that 73% of production workers and 80% of foremen considered industrial production standards indispensable. 60% of workers and 70% of foremen believed that work in substantial excess of standards benefited the entire crew through bringing about generally higher wages, and through having the good example set by some workers followed by other crewmen (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 18 January).

2. Fiscal and budgetary programs and policies. In 1959, wojewodztwo peasants paid over 196,000,000 zlotys of land tax. This is 100% payment. However, former years' tax arrears, the installments due the state land fund, and electrification charges still amount to 40,000,000 zlotys (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 12 January).

In an interview Tadeusz Kowalski, president of the people's municipal council, stated that in 1959 Czestochowa's industrial enterprises offered the city 15,000,000 zlotys to help in financing public utilities and services. Up to the present the city collected a total amount of 13,015,000 zlotys. Among the enterprises' contributions: "Bierut" steelworks - 1,000,000 zlotys for a streetcar line, and 500,000 zlotys for street lighting (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 12 January).

Speaking at the plenum of the FJN wojewodztwo committee, Lucjan Motyka reminded his listeners that 4,120,000,000 zlotys would be invested in Cracow wojewodztwo industry, construction and education. In 1959, the population's contribution to public works, organized by FJN committees, attained the value of 900,000,000 zlotys.

J. Rejduch, president of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission, said that of the wojewodztwo's 1960 budget for 2,457,123,000 zlotys investment outlays totalled 942,400,000 zlotys, of which centralized investments accounted for 518,200,000, and decentralized ones for 524,200,000 zlotys [sic] (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 13 January).

In 1959, the people's wojewodztwo council's intervention fund granted 6,431,000 zlotys credits to eight industrial enterprises for purposes of expansion which will provide 488 new jobs (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 15 January).

G. Geographic

Plans for the organization of Bieszczady area (totalled extension - 350,000 ha) provide for 180,000 ha of forest areas. 30,000,000 zlotys have been spent on construction of forest roads (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 13 January).

According to latest statistical data:

Gliwice has a population of 135,760 (1939 population: 114,000) and covers 66 sq km of surface. After the war, chemical plants and spare parts and furniture factories were set up in the city. The water supply rose from 3,000 cu meters in 1945 to 10,500 cu meters in 1959. The war destroyed 15% of the city buildings (over 12,000 housing units), and 88,000 units were renovated after liberation (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 14 January).

Out of Lublin wojewodztwo's 665 gromadas, 192 were liquidated as of 1 January 1960. Breakdown by powiats:

| | | | |
|------------|----|----------|----|
| Biala | 15 | Lublin | 12 |
| Chelm | 21 | Pulawy | 8 |
| Krasnystaw | 18 | Tomaszow | 11 |
| Krasnik | 4 | Zamosc | 17 |
| Lubartow | 15 | Radzyn | 6 |

Twelve new gromadas were created through the merger of certain liquidated ones. Other liquidated gromadas joined the neighboring ones. At present, the wojewodztwo has 19 powiats, 484 gromadas, 3 settlements, and 29 towns, of which three are autonomous cities: Lublin, Chelm and Zamosc (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 15 January).

Appendix A

Newspaper Sources

| | <u>January</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Dziennik Bałtycki (Gdańsk) | 12-18 |
| Dziennik Polski (Cracow) | 12-18 |
| Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz) | 12-15, 18 |
| Gazeta Poznańska | 12-18 |
| Głos Robotniczy (Łódź) | 12-18 |
| Kurier Szczeciński | 12-17 |
| Sztandar Ludu (Lublin) | 12-18 |
| Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice) | 12-18 |
| Życie Białostockie | 12-18 |

Economic only:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Gazeta Robotnicza (Wrocław) | 12-18 |
| Nowiny Rzeszowskie | 12-18 |
| Życie Częstochowy | 12-18 |

Appendix B

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| DBOR | Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych (Administration of the Construction of Workers' Settlements) |
| FJN | Front Jedności Narodu (National Unity Front) |
| gromada | village (population) |
| KSR | Konferencja Samorządu Robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government) |
| LPZ | Liga Przyjaciół Żołnierza (League of Soldier's Friends) |
| MO | Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia) |
| NOT | Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna (Chief Technical Organization) |
| ORS | Organizacja Ratalnej Sprzedaży (Installment Sales Agency) |

PKP Polskie Koleje Panstwowe (Polish State Railroads)
PIO Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (Polish Ocean Lines)
powiat county
PZPR Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers'
 Party)
TPPR Towarzystwo Przyjazni Polsko-Radzieckiej (Society for Polish-
 Soviet Friendship)
województwo - province
ZMS Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)
ZSL Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)

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