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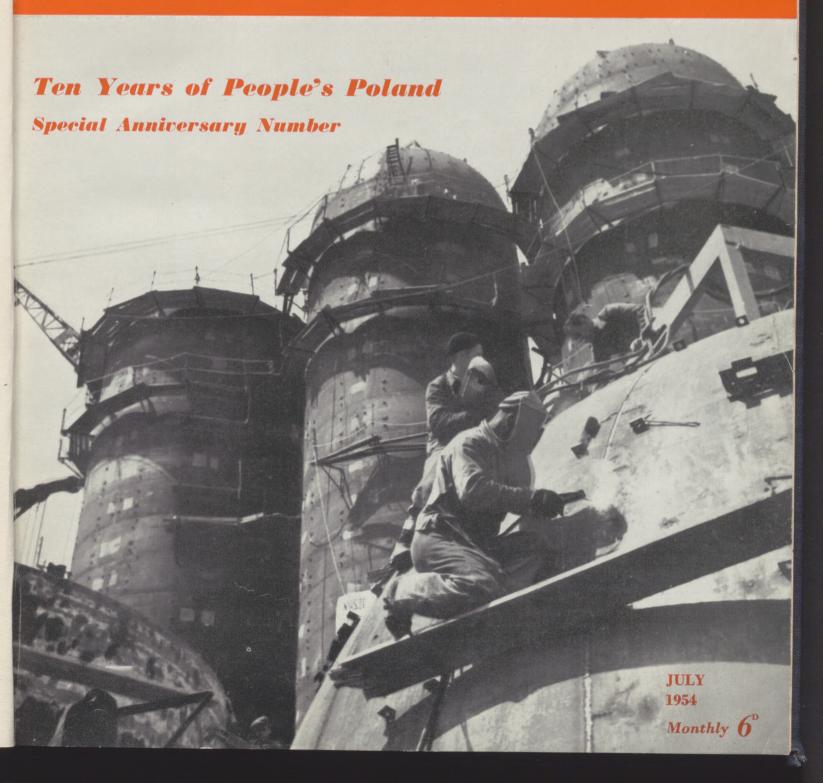
These issues complete Volume 9; in future the bindings will contain a complete volume, the issues being dated January to December inclusive.

Previously with the binding being made midway through the year the volumes have

been broken.

The Editorial Board.

NEW POLAND



TEN YEARS of PEOPLE'S POLAND

HIS year is the Tenth Anniversary of People's Poland. From the day, on 22nd July, 1944, when the Committee of National Liberation was set up in Lublin, miracles of reconstruction have been witnessed by the Polish people. A new and happy life unfolds before them. Their standard of living rises daily. Their children are faced with unending opportunity and their old people can live out their last years in happiness and comfort.



WAS THIS ALWAYS SO? IF NOT, HOW DID IT COME ABOUT?

The story is presented in dramatic form, in scenes of the old and new Poland, with music, song and dance, with colour and costume

in

SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE SUNDAY, 18th JULY, at 7 p.m.

- LEONARD CASSINI ALF EDWARDS (Bandoleon)
- MARTIN LAWRENCE EWAN MacCOLL
 - HARRY ROSS
- ACCORDIONISTS

• POLISH FOLK DANCES

- W.M.A. SINGERS
- and DISTINGUISHED CAST

Written by JACK LINDSAY and GORDON RAFFAN

Produced by LYNNE ROLYAT Guest Artist from Poland,

LIDIA GRYCHTOLOWNA, Piano

Tickets 5/- 2/6 & 1/- from British-Polish Friendship Society 81 Portland Place, London, W.I (LAN 6593) No Sales at door



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For many readers this will be the first issue of "New Poland" they have read. This is a special issue for a special occassion but each month "New Poland" brings up-to-date news and information about People's Poland. Next month we will continue the article "Poland's Amazing Developments" giving more details of different industries. Each month "New Poland" has twenty-four fact-packed pages, brightly illustrated with photographs, and it costs only sixpence a copy, or 7/6 per year, post free, from "New Poland," 81, Portland Place, London, W.1.

The Future is Assured

The Years is only a short time in the life of man and in the life of a nation it is normally insignificant. Not so the past ten years for Poland, the first ten years of a People's Government.

For, in that decade, the Polish nation has emerged from an insignificant backward agricultural country into one of Europe's leading industrial countries. It has been ten years of sheer hard work, not only to put their house in order but also to wipe out the worst scars of Nazi occupation.

That, this has been done in so short a time is a credit to the People's Government for not only did it inherit a backward economy it also inherited a politically backward nation, a nation which had to be convinced in the early days that the sacrifices were necessary if their future was to be assured.

The confidence that the Polish people placed in their Government has been more than justified. For the vast majority, the living standard is higher than ever, there is no unemployment, no insecurity in old age or sickness. And the future holds even greater prospects.

Great as have been the achievements of Poland, the Polish people know only too well that much has still to be done, that there are still shortages of certain things. How could it be otherwise after ten, all too short, years?

The main thing is, that for the first time in the history of their country the working people, especially the peasants, have sufficient to eat. What is more, they know that if they are allowed to go their way they will have even more and even

cheaper food.

To fulfill the aims of developing her economy in the interests of the people Poland must have Peace. For this reason, and because she suffered more than any other country during the last war, Poland is to the forefront in the fight to establish a lasting Peace. She needs Peace, for all her economy is being built on the assumption that the ordinary people are better off in a peaceful world than in a world torn by conflicts.

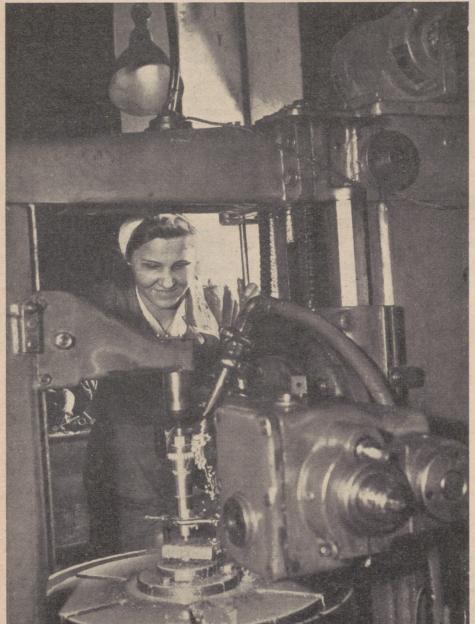
To-day, there is no-one in Poland who could benefit by war, all can and will benefit by lasting peace.

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Liberation of Poland, we, in the British-Polish Friendship Society join with other friends of Poland from all parts of the world in wishing her success both in her plans at home and in her efforts to ensure a Peaceful solution to the international differences. We are proud that we have done a little to make known Poland's amazing developments and achievements.



Vol. 9

Poland's Amazing Development



Great calls have been made on Polish engineers who are now making, for the first time, building equipment, mining machinery and . . .

TEN YEARS AGO PEOPLE'S POLAND was born, born amid the rubble and ruins of Europe's most wardevastated country, a country which even pre-war was producing less than it did prior to the first world war.

To-day, Poland's industrial output is among the highest in Europe.

The 1938 output shown in the table below as percentages of the 1913 figure indicates the then economic backwardness of Poland. Then, during the war Poland's national assets decreased by 38 per cent, 19,000 industrial establishments, that is two-thirds of the total, were

stroyeu.	
Raw materials	83.3%
Steel	85.9%
Rolling Mill produce	86.3%
Crude Zinc	56.3%
Lead	44.4%
Zinc-Lead ores	97%
Coal	93%
Rock-Oil	45.5%
Alcohol	33.1%
Sugar	68.5%

During the war the industrial losses in Poland amounted to eleven milliard zlotys as against 1.8 milliard zlotys in the first world war. This means that the industrial losses were almost six times greater, the value being nearly five times higher than the national budget during the immediate pre-war years.

First Problem

Such was the industrial inheritance of People's Poland. And it must be remembered that alongside this industrial devastation, houses, hospitals, schools, cinemas, theatres and other buildings were completely destroyed on a scale hitherto unknown.

The first task which faced the Polish nation at the end of hostilities was the urgent need to get as much industry back into operation as soon as possible. This, in fact, kept the country fully occupied until 1947 when the Three Year Plan for Economic Reconstruction was launched. This Plan, which was fulfilled two

months ahead of schedule, raised the output of the heavy and medium industries to 77 per cent above the 1938 and so laid the basis for the next stage in the economic development of Poland. This is contained in the Six Year Plan standard of living.

of Economic Development and the Building of the Foundation of Socialism in Poland which was put into operation in 1950. This Plan differs from the previous Plan insofar as it is designed to change the complete economy and so make Poland a predominantly industrial country instead as it was an agricultural

The Three Year Plan, on the other hand, was intended, as it did, to make possible the liquidation of the economic backwardness of Poland. Even so, on the completion of this Plan Polish economy could not be compared with many industrial countries.

In 1950—the first year of the Six Year Plan—the Plan was overfulfilled by eight per cent of the target fixed. The output of the heavy and medium industries reached 225 per cent of their pre-war output, while with a reduced manpower, the population decreased during the war by a third compared to the 1937 figures, output per worker was 315 per cent of the pre-war output.

Industrially Strong

In the following year, the Plan was again beaten by eight per cent. Because the targets of the Plan are increased each year as the industrial potential increases, the 1951 production was 13 per cent greater than 1950.

For 1952, the Plan envisaged an increase of 16 per cent over 1951 but in actual fact a twenty per cent increase was achieved. This put the output of the heavy and medium industries 320 per cent and that of the individual worker 425 per cent above pre-war.

Last year production increased at an even greater rate. Not only was it possible in January to abolish all rationing and price controls but in November there were all round price reductions for food and other essential goods. There were similar reductions on May 1st this year which were another direct result of the overfulfilment of last year's Plan.

Comparisons are often made between the rates of reconstruction immediately after the first war and the present period. Those for Poland make interesting reading. The results of reconstruction of the industrial potential are as follows:

1913,	100	1930	0, 100	
1921,	46.8	1940	6, 73	
1922,	73.9	194	7, 102	
1923,	71.2	1948	8, 144	
1924,	46.8	1949	9, 177	
1925,	63.1	1950	0, 225	
1926.	58.9	195	1 270	

dustrial-agricultural country, although much more has to be done to meet the ever growing demands of the population which now enjoys the highest ever Pig iron

The general development of the Six Rolling mill products 3.2 million tons Year Plan can be seen quite simply by taking industrial production in 1949 as 100, in 1950 it was 130.8, 1951, 162.7, 1952, 194.4, while last year although the Plan set a figure of 197.1 per cent over 1949 the actual figure reached was 228.6

Basic Industries

Under the Six Year Plan eleven new hundred million tons annually. Already ments. seven of the new collieries are in production and last year the production totalled 88.7 million tons. Mechanisation of all

tons of steel were produced, in 1949, 2,300 thousand tons and last year the The fulfilment of the Six Year Plan will bigger than in 1949.

Poland has now become a strong in- mean that the annual output of iron and steel industry will be:

> Crude steel . 4.6 million tons (over three times that of 1938)

3.5 million tons (nearly four times that of 1938)

(nearly three times that of 1938)

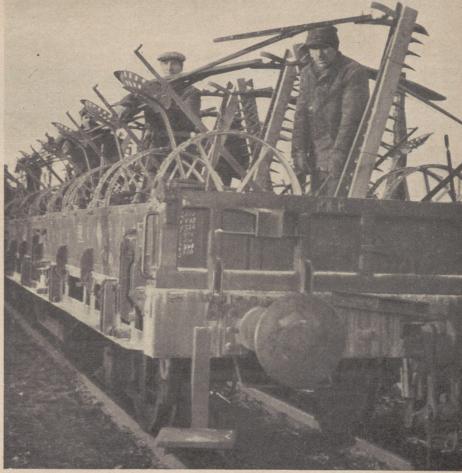
At present the production of pig iron and rolling mill products are more than twice that of 1938.

New Products

It is in the machine tool section of the engineering industry that Poland shows the most remarkable achievements. This section, of course, is so important in the collieries will be opened and Poland's task of reconstructing the old and the output of coal increased by 1955 to one building of the new industrial establish-

During the period from 1949 to 1953 this section produced, for the first time in Poland, over 300 new types of the pits is proceeding at a rapid speed, machines and equipment. These include and the use of pit ponies has been new agricultural machines, coal cutting and loading machinery as well as a mul-Before the war (1938), 1,441 thousand titude of new mechanical aids for the building industry.

The output of this section is fifteen output had reached 3,604 thousand tons. times greater than 1938 and three times



... More than thirty types of agricultural machines, new to Polish industry, have been put into production in recent years

The Wellbeing of Young Workers Comes First

Despite the acute shortage of manpower and the urgent need to increase production Apprentices Safeguarded

nomic changes which have taken other things: place in Poland since the war have created endless opportunities for a youngster to serve his apprenticeship the youth of the country to find work only if he can produce a birth certificate in which they can give full play to their must also pass a stiff medical examintalents and abilities.

But the scope offered by Poland's growing industries would have meant little learn. without the prevision of technical and vocational training and, therefore, the new Poland treats the problem of providing young people with facilities for primary importance.

The new system of technical training established in Poland since the war prochoice and means for acquiring a trade:

Any young lad or girl can attend a twoyear or three-year vocational school. Students who show special ability can enter a technical school, in which the course of study lasts either three or four eighteen are not allowed to undertake. years. Young people who are behind with their education, i.e., have not completed a course of study at an elementary technical school.

No Errands

industrial enterprises in which the of their trade. This takes place in accord- engaged. ance with curricula prepared by the school authorities and under the supervision of instructors and teachers provided by the respective school.

The employment of young people under the age of sixteen is prohibited. An industrial enterprise may engage young people between the ages of fourteen and sixteen only as apprentices in enterprise, where he is likely to be more order that they may learn a trade with a view to employment when they reach the age of sixteen. This means that they must start their training immediately upon being engaged and cannot be used as messengers, cleaners, etc.

The conditions of employment of according to his grading. young people between the ages of four- The young worker begins at the lowest teen and sixteen are governed by a decree rung of the ladder in his particular trade of the Government of April 12, 1952, and advances as he acquires knowledge

THE FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL AND ECO- Article 2, paragraph 2, which says, among

An industrial enterprise may engage in trades and industries of their choice, showing that he is fourteen years old. He ation and obtain his doctor's agreement to do the kind of work he has chosen to

After these conditions have been fulfilled, the industrial enterprise engaging the apprentice must sign a contract with him, which states the trade in which he further education and training as of will be trained, the period of apprenticeship and other details of his training.

The management of an enterprise training apprentices is forbidden to employ vides young people with the following them during their apprenticeship on jobs that have nothing in common with the trade they have signed to learn. The management is also forbidden to employ them on jobs which are harmful to their health, or which young people under

The training is done either individually or in teams. It comprises both practical and theoretical instruction. Both are carschool, and whose age is between sixteen ried out by skilled instructors specially and nineteen, can enrol in a preparatory appointed by the management. Both they and the workers who will later be in charge of the apprentices must be acquainted with the safety at work and All these schools are closely linked with hygiene code, and in particular with its provisions concerning the kind of work students can acquire practical experience in which the apprentices happen to be

The Rate

Not later than a week after an apprentice has completed his training, he must pass an examination set by the board of his factory or works. Should he fail, the period of his apprenticeship may be extended or he may be directed to another successful. If, on the other hand, he passes his examination, he is graded in the trade he has learnt and is employed by the enterprise in accordance with the terms of his contract, which stipulates that he must be given employment

and skill. These he gains on the bench or by attending special courses organised and run by his factory or mill.

The management is also bound to help him in every way to pursue his studies at evening classes, which are either of the elementary or secondary type, or by taking correspondence courses. If a young worker attends an evening school, the management helps him, for instance, by employing him only on morning shifts.

Between the age of fourteen and sixteen, an apprentice works thirty-six hours a week and not more than six hours a

During the first period of his apprenticeship, that is before he has passed his examination, he is paid for the hours worked at a special apprentice's rate. After he has passed his examination, he is paid the rate for workers of his grade. However, before and after he has passed his qualifying examination, an apprentice under the age of sixteen obtains two hours' daily additional pay (except for Saturdays, which is a six-hour working day for all). It must also be pointed out that a youth receives the same rate for the same job as an adult.

Not all industrial enterprises are allowed to take on apprentices. Thus, oldtype works and factories, which are too obsolete to guarantee the required standard of labour safety and hygiene, are not allowed to engage apprentices under the age of sixteen. At the same time, even in the most up-to-date enterprises an apprentice may be moved to another kind of work than he is doing or, if this is impossible, be released from the terms of his contract, if the factory or works doctor finds that his health suffers as a result of the nature of his occupation. If the management fails to carry out the doctor's orders, the case will be referred to the labour inspector, who will enforce

All young workers under the age of eighteen must undergo a medical examination on joining as apprentices and have a check-up every six months. It is the duty of the management not only to make certain that an apprentice has passed the medical examination on joining, but that he also attends the sixmonthly examinations while he is

Paid Holidays

Up to the age of eighteen, young workers are not allowed to do night shifts and to do more than six hours daily if they are under sixteen years of age, or more than eight hours daily if they are between the age of sixteen and eighteen. No young worker under eighteen is allowed to work more than six hours on

Continued on page 5

POINTS FROM POLAND

THIS IS NEWS

One of the new non-ferrous metal works being constructed in Poland, the aluminium works at Skawina, near Cracow, will soon be completed. It is among the most modern in Europe.

The building of the first copper works in Poland, in which the entire production from the processing of the ore to the production of pure electrolytic copper can be carried out, is going ahead rapidly at Legnica in the Wroclaw region.

A modern high productivity sheetrolling mill, designed and built by Polish engineers, has been put into commission at the Pokoj iron and steel works near Stalinogrod.

Research in the possibilities of using the fibrous substances of peat for the production of textiles is being carried out by the Textile Institute in Lodz. Already it has been established that peat fibres, if mixed with cotton, give a strong high-quality yarn, from which durable and elastic fabrics can be pro-

Plans for peat extraction this year envisage a production of 1,800,000 tons. that is 300,000 tons more than last year.

A big new cod liver oil factory will go into production in Gdynia this year. Based entirely on home raw materials it will produce cod liver oil for medical and technical purposes.

A new brewery, one of the largest and most up-to-date of its kind in Poland, is nearing completion in Dojlidy, near Bialystok,

APPRENTICES—continued

Workers between the age of fourteen and sixteen are entitled to a fortnight's paid holiday after six months and a month's holiday after a year. They are encouraged to take their holidays during the best months of the summer, i.e., between July 1 and August 31.

Young workers between the age of sixteen and eighteen doing unskilled manual work are entitled to a seven-days' paid holiday after six months and a fortnight's paid holiday after a year.

Young clerical workers are entitled to a fortnight's paid holiday after six months and a month's holiday after a

Surveillance over the execution of all regulations dealing with the work and training of young people is in the hands of women labour inspectors and the labour inspectorate authorities as whole.

Polish Architecture Exhibition—A Success

HE exhibition of Polish Architecture, which aroused much interest when shown in Glasgow, Birmingham and Nottingham, created even more interest when it was shown at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, London,

The exhibition, which was opened by H.E. the Polish Ambassador, attracted more than 1,500 visitors during the two weeks it was on view in the headquarters of the British architectural world. The opening ceremony was attended by many distinguished architects, including Sir Howard Robertson who introduced the Ambassador to members of the Institute's Council and others.

As to be expected there were differences of opinion on the style of the modern Polish architecture, but all were agreed that in face of all the difficulties, Poland has already done a magnificent job of rebuilding. Architects and building technicians were particularly pleasantly surprised by the skilful care with which the ancient buildings of Poland are being repaired and rebuilt.

The Building Industries and Scottish Architect magazine in summing up the exhibition states: "Within the limits of a single exhibition of this kind, where an equal balance has been held between restoration work of historical edifices and new building projects in course of construction or planning, it is somewhat difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the trend of contemporary Polish architecture. At present the scene offers rather too wide a variety of contrasting styles to visualise the emergence of any definite pattern or architectural formula. Perhaps at a later date we shall have the opportunity of seeing further samples of the work of leading Polish architects, and thus allow a better chance of comparison with similar projects in our own country.

"Keeping in mind, however, the immensity of the task facing architects and builders at the outset-that of replanning and rebuilding a vast new city from a desolate heap of ruins and rubble and of organising building operations in a country crippled by the ravages of modern warfare—the progress made within such a short span has been truly remarkable."

H.E. the Polish Ambassador declares the exhibition open at the R.I.B.A. On the extreme right is Sir Howard Robertson, M.C., President of the Institute



New Poland

Childrenin Poland



Special children's cafés . . .



and restaurants are commonplace





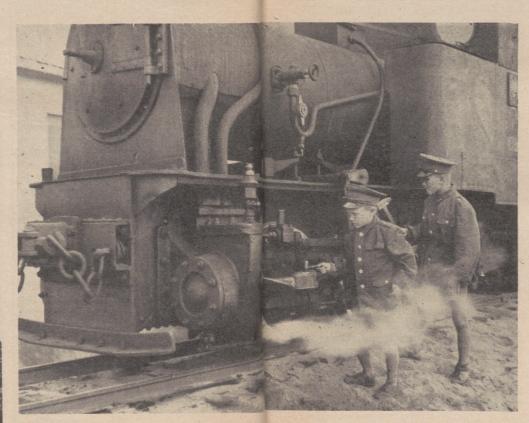
Playtime

THE

CHILDREN



The entrance to Podgrodze which has its own amusement corner



Their OwVillage

Throughout Poland there are special villages where the entire responsibility for everything is left to the children, under adult supervision, of course.

The five lower pictures taken at Podgrodze show that these centres, where children learn citizenship in a practical way, are full size communities.





The perfect lesson in road sense, above, the first task of the day



omic importance.

all of these things.

Academy of Sciences.

the fundamental problems.

Long-Term Developments

going ahead very well.

she was not seeking to find a new cure

for industry. She was certainly not seek-

ing to discover new weapons of un-

paralleled destructive power. Yet the

did so much to found, has made possible

research, the so-called pure scientists,

and the applied scientists, working on

problems of immediate economic im-

Professor Sosnowski is well known

among specialists throughout the world

also of great industrial importance. The

affected since the Academy was set up

three years ago. He told me that the

were incomparably better than anything

which Polish scientists had dared to wish

His department at the Warsaw Physical

Institute is not concerned with industrial

for his work on the physics of solids.

SCIENCE SURVEY

What Polish Physicists Are Doing

A Review By Dr. Michael Seaton

on applied research were learning to talk the same language and to understand OLISH PHYSICISTS ARE ACTIVELY

engaged both in long-term funda- this sort of collaboration. Professor sities have rows of microscopes used to mental research work and also in Roman Ingarden is a theoretical physisolving problems of immediate econ- cist working at the University of Wroclaw. He told me that in addition exposes the plates in high altitude These two types of research are never to his official duties he had as a part time balloons. entirely distinct. Thus when Marie hobby the study of the theory of optical Sklodowska, later to become Marie Curie, instruments. Although he was very started her researches on radio activity modest about this I believe that his hobby has been of considerable help to Nuclear Physics Research at Warsaw, for cancer, or a new source of power the local optical instrument industry.

Nuclear Physics Research

There is no secrecy about the work science of nuclear physics, which she carried on in the nuclear physics department of the Warsaw Physical Institute. They have a couple of ounces of deu-One of the outstanding characteristics terium, or heavy hydrogen. That is one of present-day Polish science is that there of the substances used in hydrogen the Warsaw scientists have had prolonged bombs. Two ounces is, of course, only are very cordial relations between the scientists working on fundamental a very small amount.

portance. This became particularly clear accelerated to very high speeds and used has since been confirmed in the laborato me during a discussion which I had to bombard various elements. This tories of several other countries. with Professor Sosnowski at the Polish causes various changes to take place in these changes that the Warsaw atomic interests of scientists in every country. physicists are concerned.

This sort of patient fundamental This subject raises some very important research is very important. Although we questions for fundamental science and is have a number of good working rules about the behaviour of atomic nuclei, we main interest of Professor Sosnowski is in still lack a really fundamental understanding of very many problems. The I asked him how his work had been of such research may be very great.

At the Physical Institute they have two big machines in operation. One was Government, recognising the importance purchased from Switzerland and the of developing long-term research work, other is Polish built. Under construction of unemployed thus created, and emhad provided funds and facilities which is a much better machine which, although far from being one of the largest in operation, will be very well suited to the for a few years ago. In consequence the types of problems with which they are from the discovery. In capitalist research work which he is directing was concerned.

Plates from Bristol

At the Physical Institute they also applications of their work, but they have have a fair-sized cosmic ray department. already gone a long way towards Cosmic rays are the very fast atomic breaking down the old barriers between particles which are constantly bomthe pure and the applied scientist. Pro- barding the atmosphere of the earth. primary element in the domestic market, fessor Sosnowski told me that there are Their study has brought some of the and industry is geared to meet his re-

many meetings and discussions, and that most important advances in basic physics scientists working on fundamental and of recent years.

One of the most profitable methods of studying cosmic rays is to expose each other's problems. This benefits them specially prepared photographic plates at very high altitudes. Many of the cosmic I had another interesting example of ray departments in our British Universcan photographic plates obtained by Professor C. F. S. Powell at Bristol, who

> The Warsaw cosmic ray department looked very much like our own. When asked Professor Soltan, Director of what work was being carried out in his department he amazed me by replying, 'just scanning the plates from Bristol.'

It turned out that this was a very encouraging example of the way in which the barriers to cultural exchange can be broken down. Professor Powell has paid several visits to Warsaw and some of visits to Bristol. It has also turned out to be very profitable. The Warsaw There was no hesitation in showing me workers were the first to discover an in detail the very good use to which the entirely new type of cosmic ray event deuterium is put. In a big machine it is and to interpret it correctly. This work

To promote such friendly scientific the substance bombarded and it is with exchange is clearly in the very best

Science In Industry By G.B.

HE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN science and industry is, in Poland, a living, day-to-day reality. In a Warsaw physicists are helping to solve capitalist country, a scientific discovery these problems. The long term benefits or advance which reduces the labour needed to produce any item tends to have three consequences—workers are thrown out of employment, wages are held down by the existence of a pool plovers increase their profits by a reduction in their wages bill.

The general public reaps no benefit countries, science tends to be harnessed to profit-making instead of to improving the standard of living of the people.

In a Socialised economy, on the other hand, the results of scientific discovery applicable in industry are used to benefit the worker. The worker constitutes the

New Poland

quirements first; therefore, if a scientific discovery improves the quality of a product without increasing price, the worker benefits by getting a better article for the same money.

If the discovery is one which lowers costs, that benefit is passed to the consumer, because there is no capitalist employer to keep up prices and grab the extra profit. Thirdly, if a discovery is one which reduces the man-power to produce the item, then distribution can be increased because of the greater number of articles which can be made by the same number of workers.

The fact that in a planned economy, the worker knows that the contribution of science to industry is a contribution to his standard of living removes the workers' distrust of the scientist and



makes the two partners. That partnership is a practical relation wherein the worker poses problems for the scientist to solve, and wherein the scientists call in the aid of the worker in testing and criticising his solutions, his rationalisations and his discoveries.

Technical practitioners can solve many of the problems of output and savings and rationalisation; but the solution of a proportion of these problems call for a long-term experiment such as can be undertaken only in Research Institutes or Technical Scientific Institutions.

A commission appointed by the Polish Ministry of Industry laid down the principles on which these Scientific Institutes were to be organised. Grades of organisations were established.

First, and closest to the work bench, is the factory laboratory, required to supervise the standards of raw materials, to establish norms of consumption of raw materials and to check measurements. These laboratories control the quality of output and the amount of material used in all stages of production. They issue certificates specifying the nature and quality of materials and of manufactured goods.



Next above the factory laboratory come the central laboratories maintained by the various branches of industry. These are responsible for instructing laboratory staffs and co-operating in the preparation and confirmation of technical requirements in materials. These laboratories also work out new production methods and act as advisory

Then come the Scientific Research Principal Institute of Metallurgy and specialities in order to create the theoretical and practical foundation for new departments of production or for new methods in work organisation. They initiate, also, new branches of production, train staffs of highly qualified



workers, set problems for technical schools and academies to work out, and foreign institutions.

The fourth rung of this ladder is composed of Principal Institutes with their own scientific boards which report on and control the working programme and on the creation of new institutions or and of Polish progressive thought—the Examples of Principal Institutes are: the the nation.'

Institutes which organise and pursue Casting in Cracow; the Principal Institute scientific research in their respective of Industrial Chemistry in Warsaw; supervising Institutes of Chemistry, Sugar Production and Organic Materials, and the Principal Textile Institute in

It is clear that Polish planned economy takes industrial research seriously, and ensures at every stage that it shall operate effectively. Scientific industrial research in developing new products and new methods and new forms of rationalisation is, in co-operation with the workers in foundries and mines and factories, making a great contribution to the fulfilment of the Six Year Plan to lay the foundations of Socialism and to maintain contact with appropriate raise the standard of living of the

This is the operation in practice of Article 63 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which provides for "the all-round development of budgets of the Research Institutes, as science, based on the achievements of well as advising the Minister of Industry the most advanced thought of mankind the suppression of redundant ones. development of science in the service of

Polish Academy of Sciences

Polish Academy of Sciences held the end of this year. its annual session in Warsaw on May 4th and 5th when plans for this members elected. In outlining the work for this year, Prof. Jan Dembowski, the Academy's President, said that emphasis would be placed on extending the Academy's centres and on further research work linked with the presentday needs of the country.

The number of the Academy's scientific centres is to be increased to sixty-seven, as against thirty-five at the end of 1953. Following the guiding principles laid down by the Second Party Congress, the Academy is giving prominence in its current research work to problems concerned with the development of agriculture.

It is planned to develop work on the question of the fodder base, on combating pests, evolving new chemical insecticides, raising the soil fertility, mechanisation of farming, etc. Research will be also conducted into economic and legal questions of agriculture. Before the year is over, the Academy will open three more agricultural research centres.

New Methods of Surgery

The Academy's Committee for Medical Sciences will widen the scope of its have been set up and it is planned to of the Academy.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE open a further five auxiliary centres by

In this connection research into problems of Pavlov's teachings and diseaseyear's work were discussed and new carrying viruses will be developed and new methods of surgery and drug production will be worked out.

It is also planned to increase research work in the field of technical sciences. Efforts will be concentrated among other things, on problems of housing and building for cultural purposes.

Due attention will be paid by the Academy to research connected with historical anniversaries, as for example, the tenth anniversary of People's Poland, the quincentenary of Pomerania's reunion with Poland, the centenary of Adam Mickiewicz's death.

Extension of Contacts

Great attention is being paid by the Academy to the application of the results of scientific research and better coordination between various branches of

The Academy also intends to extend its contacts with foreign countries. Publishing activity, too, will be greatly expanded; the number of scientific periodicals to be increased from 22 at the end of 1953 to 36. Still greater impetus will be given to training schemes for young scientists.

It was at this meeting, as reported in research work. So far this year, three the last issue of New Poland, that Proindependent medical research centres fessor J. D. Bernal was elected a member

THE EDITOR INTERVIEWS

Polish Electrical Workers Send Fraternal Greetings

Address to the Conference by Jan Rutkowski

the electrical workers of Great Britain ing programmes, Poland to-day looks like our cordial fraternal greetings.

The British and Polish workers are for a better future for social justice and it was with deep emotion that I listened to Brother James McCarthy's speech when he spoke of our liberation struggles and of the support and sympathy accorded us by British workers. And indeed on many occasions the British workers showed sympathy and solidarity with our fight for national and social liberation.

ation of a lasting peace.

The idea of preserving peace is inspiring and bringing closer millions of honest people the world over and among them the British electrical workers and the Polish electrical workers, the British working people and the Polish working people, who want to live in peace and their families.



The Polish people are deeply convinced that people with various social systems can co-operate peacefully and can develop their trade relations to the benefit of all the parties concerned.

The Polish electrical workers play a signal role in the great process of the industrialisation of their country and they have well justified reasons to be proud after the war ended:

what seemed to us insurmountable rubble, destroyed factories and burnt-out to our will to preserve peace.

Now, after ten years of People's Poland, our towns and villages are pulsing with life, hundreds of newly con- stations was supplied by the Soviet Union just under one ton for a single worker.

Polish Electrical Workers to congreater and greater capacity and with the possibilities to raise their qualifications vey to you and through you to all continually expanding housing and buildone big building site and it is our feeling that the very scope of our peaceful buildlinked with the old traditions of fighting ing testifies to our peaceful aspirations, capitalist days.

Pre-war Poland was a backward, primarily agricultural country. It has now been transformed into an industrial and agricultural country. Pre-war Poland's industrial production lagged far behind that of other European countries. To-day, millions of Polish zlotys for the housing Poland is in the fifth place in Europe, in and building programme, repairs to as far as its industrial output is concerned. We were in a position to achieve safety at work. I would like you to know also how this thanks to the selfless efforts of our greatly the Polish people appreciate the working people who are now the masters valiant contribution of the British people of their own country, and also thanks to to the victory in the Second World War the disinterested assistance of the Soviet and also in what great esteem the Polish Union in those hard times when we were people hold your fight for the preserv- raising our country from ruins and ashes.



Since that time the Polish electrical workers have built thousands of kilobuild a happy life for themselves and metres of high and low tension lines, year. those very life-giving sources of our

> We have doubled the number of low tension stations as compared with 1939, but our targets and aims are growing along with the development of our industry, and our growing demands for social and cultural amenities.

The Polish electrical workers consider it a great achievement in their lives when the ever-growing material and cultural they linked up all their high tension lines in one national system, a system which allows for a more economical use of electrical power. And indeed the generating capacity of our newly constructed of their achievements. No doubt, dear and restored stations taken together was indoor playing centres, is growing confriends, you know what was our start trebled in comparison with 1938. We are tinually and the standard of living of our also very proud of our two hundred and working masses is improving. Towns levelled to the ground, heaps of twenty kilowatt stations because we had none of these in pre-war Poland.

villages, this was the gloomy legacy left two big new power stations, one in Zi. 10,500 millions. The electrical workers a thermo-electric station in Zeran, near

co-operation. The workers in the electrical industry

within the framework of our mutual

have forgotten what unemployment means, and the very word unemployment is now only a memory of the hard capitalist days.

Electrical workers have wide opportunities of employment. Secondary schools and universities, as well as trade and technical colleges are open to them as to all the workers in our country. This A LLOW ME IN THE NAME OF THE structed and re-built factories work to gives them educational and technical paid for by the State.

Our Trade Union conducts among its members a broad training campaign and has a signal share in raising the qualifications of the workers. When qualifications improve salaries are raised.

We and our families benefit fully from free medical treatment in sanatoria, convalescent and rest homes in the finest health resorts of our country. Our People's Government allocates many houses, and improvements in hygiene and



The current year's budget earmarked Zl. 25 milliards for social and cultural installations, i.e., one quarter of the whole budget. Zl. 9,600 millions have been allocated for social needs alone, Zl. 5,200 millions for health protection and physical culture and Zl. 10 milliards for education and science. This year 17 per cent more houses will be built than last

Thousands of our electrical workers receive flats in modern blocks at rentals varying between 2 and 7 per cent of their monthly wages, i.e., the worker has to work from eight to sixteen hours in the month, depending on his qualifications, to pay his monthly rent, with central heating included.

Our Union concentrates on satisfying demands of its members—this in accordance with the basic principles of our Government's policy. And that is why the number of shops, departmental stores, canteens, nursery schools, workers' clubs,

In the current half year we have had two cuts in prices which means to the Now we are engaged in the building of working masses an annual saving of Jaworzno in Upper Silesia and the other have special privileges as they get 250 kilowatt-hours monthly free of charge and Warsaw. The equipment for these two tons of coal per family annually, and

The Poznan foundry worker who has fulfilled his own Six Year Plan twice already

with sunken cheeks, nothing out of the ordinary to look at, but he had a flashing smile and a pair of the brightest eyes. His smile and glittering eyes, which sparkled like precious stones set in his grimy face, revealed that he was a man of confidence, that he had no worries.

So he hadn't, until the manager of his foundry introduced him to us as "the man who has fulfilled his own Six Year Plan twice already," then for a moment a cloud crossed his eyes. He was still smiling, but it was an embarrassed smile. He was shy!

just could not understand why I became interested, why I wanted an interview. Like most workers here in Britain, he immediately became a little reserved, a little hesitant when confronted by a journalist who had notebook and pencil at the ready.

Not Hard

However, he talked and slowly but surely, aided by prompts from his workmates, he told his story. He is a trimmer, or as they are sometimes known in this country, a fettler, employed at the Polskie Zaklady Metalurgiczne, Poznan.

By re-organising his work, by using new methods and not, he repeated not, by working harder, Marian had increased his output so that for two years he continuously produced three times his agreed norm. For that period his wages were time?" three times the basic.

Then he got into his stride! His output soared until he was doing four times his agreed norm. He had done this for eighteen months when we saw him at the beginning of May.

Because of this, his workmates have tagged him "the man who has fulfilled his own Six Year Plan twice already." And because of this, Marian has been awarded the Order of Labour 2nd Class, and the Silver Shockworkers' Badge.

TE WAS SMALL, SLIGHTLY BUILT ing in the background he has passed on his techniques to other workers. Also he has taken young workers under his guidance. He had had one group of youngsters for six months during which their output and consequently their earnings had doubled. He thought they could do even better and so was going to keep a fatherly eye on them for a few more weeks.

"Was the price of the job cut as output went up?" I asked. The answer was no, four times his basic norm meant four times his basic pay.

(However, if the introduction of new methods on any job called for a readjustment of prices, the readjustment could Marian Paterski, for that is his name, not take place until agreed to by the trade union representatives on the job.

What is more the adjustment could not be made until one year after the introduction of the new methods. So for a full until they are a little older. year the worker enjoyed the full benefits of his initiative. Also he receives a bonus for increased output from every other worker using his methods.

other workers the job. This principle of and all jobs, not just to foundries.)

Keen Gardener

But back to Marian. He had stressed time and again that he did not do a lot of hard physical work, but this seemed incredible. So a trick question (it's an old journalist technique), "What's your hobbies, what do you do in your spare

Then it was my turn to be embarrassed. "I've an allotment across the road," he replied nodding towards the front of the factory to where we had noticed scores of well kept allotments. "I'm a keen gardener and I'm on the job whenever I get a chance," he went on with much more ease than when talking about his astonishing production figures. "Yes," interjected the convener, who by the way is also a member of the Poznan People's Council. "if ever we want him after work-With no fear of unemployment stalk- ing hours we know where to find him, be recognised as an industrial disease.



we always go straight to his plot. He's one of the keenest gardeners in the

His job cannot take too much out of him if he can tend an allotment with such enthusiasm.

His other interest is his family. Thirtythree years old, he has two daughters, Grazvna who is seven and Alexandra one year old. His wife is not working, like many women in Poland she has not been persuaded to take a job, she believes that her place is with the children

Not Known

Finally, a point for foundry workers. Ted Terry, a member of the A.U.F.W., A further bonus is paid for teaching and a Charlton coremaker and moulder who was present at the interview, bonus payments applies to all industries stumped Marian with a question. Ted not only stumped him, but he stumped the entire works' committee and the management. "What about dead-hand?" asked

No one understood, and after he had explained this dreaded disease they shook their heads. Dead-hand is unknown in

One further point on accidents. In this foundry there had been only one fatality since 1945. One worker had died from a chest disease. Last year, there were only six accidents which kept the workers away from work for three or more days. Until the end of April this year there had not been one such accident.

In this particular foundry which was completed in 1912 and is now being entirely rebuilt and remodernised there are some 1,200 workers.

Footnote.—Dead hand is a disease common to certain jobs in the British foundries, around which there is a campaign for it to

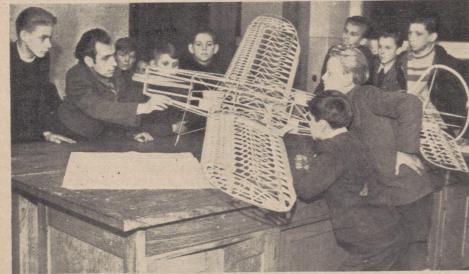
The Youth of Poland



The Palace of Youth, Stalinogrod



This lorry, anchored to the floor, is the "real thing."



In this department we saw a jet driven model of a MIG fighter plane made there from full scale plans

THE PALACE OF YOUTH, Stalinogrod, must arouse many regrets among the visitors from the Western World. Regrets that the youth of their countries do not have the same opportunities, regrets that they themselves were unable to gain first-hand knowledge of the various trades and professions before starting their working lives.

How different must be the lives of the fortunate boys and girls, who are selected to attend classes in this wonderful building, from those of the youngsters who are pitch-forked into unsuitable jobs.

At the Palace of Youth, one of the twelve at present in use in Poland, fifty-two different subjects are taught. These range from specialised industrial subjects such as electrical engineering, motor and motor-cycle repair and maintenance, and radio; to specialised sciences and the various arts.

We saw some of the 7,000 children who attend the two-hour courses after normal schooling. We saw them in the engineering department, in the geography class, building model gliders and engine driven aeroplanes, we saw them in the 25 metre swimming pool, in the gymnasium, learning the accordion and the violin and we saw them being taught ballet dancing.

Each of these happy children doing the very thing they wished to do. Each being encouraged to develop their talents, each being encouraged to study more than one subject. All being taught to work as a team.

Team work is important for these citizens of tomorrow. They meet with the staff and they, the children, draw up the plans and programme. Then in the practical work there is more team work. For example, the engines for the model aeroplanes are made by the engineering students, repairs to the model railway are carried out by those learning railway engineering.

It is not make-believe! The tools and the machinery, in fact all the equipment are the genuine thing. There are full size lathes, real motor cycles and motor cars, and full size plans from which to build models.

Such a Palace is the dream of every boy and girl, and there is keen competition among the children of Stalinogrod for the honour of being selected at their normal school to attend classes there. The lectures, and there are lectures on different subjects each day, are free to all children. Attendance at the classes and the lectures is voluntary. In my opinion, the attractions are so great and numerous that there will never be any need to make it compulsory. I would like to see a similar Palace in every city and town of Britain.— F. H.

New Poland



The botany department



A corner of the library



New Poland



Ballet and music lessons are very popular



Delegates from Austria, Sweden and Britain enjoyed the model railway. Extreme left is Ron Hodgkins, Bristol; next to him, Len Hackett, London; in shirt sleeves are Ernest Hanwell and Ted Terry, London, with Archie Barr, Motherwell, on the extreme right

Poland's National

is SOMETHING

Liberation Day

TO SING

ABOUT

Holidays That Widen Horizons

By George Bidwell

HE SANDS ON POLAND'S LONG SEA working folk with families; the lakes are an irresistible attraction to keen swimmers and canoers. And holidays are for everyone-not, as it was before the war in capitalist Poland. only for a well-to-do few, with the urban and rural workers scarcely setting foot outside their own parish from one year's end to another.

The Polish people decided immediately they became masters of their own country in 1945 that all who work must have the opportunity, and every facility, to play, too. And so the Trade Unions to say how much pleasure he'd got out arranged that every worker should have of a number of good concerts he'd a much-needed rest at least once a year, attended. He's quite a typical case. With combined with the chance to enjoy high level cultural entertainment.

That fact is in itself a cultural influence weeks of complete leisure, with not even music, literature and the fine arts. the care of meal preparation or household chores—unless they prefer to cater for themselves—opens up for the people new cultural interests which activists on the spot and back at home help them to brown as a berry he was. grasp and develop.

Just the Job

Take the case of Mrs. Kozlowska, wife of a bricklayer. She and her husband and their two children have just got back from fourteen days at the seaside. Their holiday was organised by the Workers' Holiday Fund, run by the Central Council of the Trade Unions.

The Kozlowskas had at their disposal a furnished and completely equipped cottage. They had meals in a central restaurant-though they could have arranged their own meals and received a cash grant to meet expenses, had they wished to do so.

In the daytime, the family sat on the beach, bathed, paddled, roamed in the woods a little inland. In the afternoon, the youngsters went off to the sports ground, Mrs. Kozlowska had a nap and father took their books to the library to change, or spent an hour or two in the reading room. There was always some form of cultural entertainment in the evening-a play, a concert, a film, a lecture, dancing.

Mrs. Kozlowska said to me when I talked to her the day after her return:

"Just what we all needed. Not only a coast are a special delight to complete rest and change, but something board and lodging. Less than a quarter for our minds to bite on all the time. We of the cost, I pay. The foundry shoulders certainly relaxed, but we broadened our horizons, too. Why, two of the women in one of the plays we saw are housewives like me. I shall join one of those drama groups myself, now. Maybe I shan't be much good, maybe I shall-but I can have a try and if I can't act, I can help somehow. It'll make a new interest,

Luxury Hotel

leisure to explore the enchantments of cultural pursuits while on holiday, lots of workers are finding in themselves of far-reaching effect. Two or three undreamed-of capacities for enjoying

> There was Jan Krol, a foundry worker from Silesia, whom I talked to in the train between Wroclaw and Stalinogrod.

"Feel a new man," he said. "Guess I'll make my output norm look silly now. Good rest in the mountains I've had Stayed in a great hotel where only toffs holiday in his life. Family of five to keep,

could go in the old days. Just the job, I can tell you."

'Are you a work champion?" I asked. "Not yet," he answered. "Last year I went to the sea, and the year before that to the lakes. You put your name on the list and you can choose where you want

"And not expensive?" I prompted

"Bless you, no," he said, offering me his cigarettes. "Free return ticket and a voucher that ensures special rates for about a third, and the state pays the rest. And comfort? Well, a pre-war luxury hotel it was, as I told you. Still, it wasn't only the material that I liked. Some sort of a show we had everyday.

Go-As-You-Please

"An author chap came to read some of his stuff to us and we talked to him afterwards. Criticised him a bit, too, and Mrs. Kozlowska's husband chipped in he seemed more pleased about that than when we praised him. Said it helped him. Then we visited an art school, and did a trip to Cracow to visit the Wawel Castle and a museum. Cultural stuff, I suppose you'd call it. I enjoyed it, I must say. Opened my eyes to a thing or two."

Krol was silent for a few minutes, looking out of the carriage window at the peasants working in the fields. Then he burst out with:

"Makes you think. By Jove, it makes Thirtyish, stocky and tough looking, you think. We can't help being different chaps from our fathers, after a few years of this. Look at my old man-been dead fifteen years. Only fifty when he died. Just worn out he was. Hardly a day's

New Poland



Warsaw schoolboys leaving for a Summer Holiday Camp

and either unemployed or sweating his guts out so that some toff could have a luxury holiday. And cultural stuff? That's a laugh. Plays, concerts, like I can go to now?-not a hope in his day."

Not only annual, more or less formal holidays are linked with cultural opportunities and provision. Wola Forest, near Cracow, and Bielany Forest, near Warsaw, have for generations been the week-end rendezvous of the working people in search of relaxation. But how different yesterday and to-day. Before the war, they were regarded as the happy hunting grounds of every trickster, every cheap jack salesman, every shoddy showman, every petty racketeer such as capitalism by its nature encourages. The people went in search of nature and fresh air—and were set upon by a pack of ravening wolves.

It is another scene to-day. The ravening wolves have been driven out. Natural beauty and cultural beauty await the holiday makers. I went on a Sunday excursion with a party of 500 building workers. Complete go-as-you-please, but provision made for all tastes.

No Spivs

Take a picnic meal—or buy a nominal price meal at open air cafés set in forest clearings. Rest and read, or play games. Watch a play or workers' concert party in the afternoon, or roam in solitude among the beeches. No tricksters, no constant "collections." No one making money out of the people's urge for recreation.

And as darkness fell-a Camp Fire. I stood on raised ground, looking over a natural amphitheatre. There, in the gloaming, were gathered thousands of people of all ages, watching the flames of the fire throwing up red and yellow arms as though to catch at the blue black canopy of the descending night. And in turn the twinkling stars and the great trees, silhouetted by the firelight, looked down on the happy thousands.

A roar of applause—and a youth song and dance team came pirouetting on to the stage. Arrayed in folk costumes and national costumes, they gave a non-stop entertainment of gay, vivacious, vital songs, accordion recitals and dancesfeet tapping and flying, measures now delicate, now vigorous, arms waving, young voices rising clear into the night, to caress the branches of the trees and resound against the heavens, the girls' hair shining in the giant conflagration of the camp fire.

And finally, the Song of Peace hurled into the air by thousands of eager voices, every man, woman and child standing and singing that pledge from the depth of their hearts-a cry for Peace, and a confident assertion that Peace will triumph.

STOP PRESS

Lidia Grychtolowna, a young Polish pianist who is internationally famous for her playing of Chopin, is coming to London especially to appear in the concert.

N SUNDAY, JULY 18TH, AT THE Cambridge Theatre, we will celebrate Poland's National Liberation Day in one of the most interesting, colourful and inspiring events the British-Polish Friendship Society has yet organised.

old. In this short time the Government, musicians complete the galaxy of talent. with the full and active support of the nation, has changed Poland from a backward agricultural country into a leading industrial country. This change has brought the highest ever standard of living for the Polish people, a standard which is improving daily.

To pay fitting tribute to such great achievement, eminent writers, actors, musicians and dancers have come together to present, in dramatic form, the story of the ten exciting, eventful years of People's Poland. The production is aptly entitled Something to Sing About.

Music—Dancing

The curtain rises on a group of people celebrating National Liberation Day in a House of Culture in Poland. One by one the characters tell, in vivid flash-back scenes, how they used to live in the old Poland and contrast it with life in Poland to-day. Music, dancing, poetry and costume form an integral part of the performance and the evening ends with a concert of leading artistes.

Jack Lindsay and Gordon Raffan have written the script. Actor Harry Ross brings humour and humanity to the part of the word.

of the old man who, so to speak, runs the show. Well-known actors take the parts of the different characters. Leonard Cassini, Alf Edwards, Martin Lawrence and Ewan MacColl are the solo artistes. The Choir of the Workers' Music Association, the Society's Folk Dance Group This year, People's Poland is ten years as well as accordionists and other

Special Song

A special song has been written for this Tenth Anniversary Celebration by Ewan MacColl, who will sing it. With the Choir, the cast, the artistes and, we hope, the audience joining in this will form the finale to the evening's enter-

His Excellency the Polish Ambassador will attend, and the programme will be introduced by Mrs. M. Pritt, Chairman of the Society.

Friends of Poland can best honour her Tenth Anniversary by ensuring that every seat in the Cambridge Theatre is sold before July 18th. (Tickets may not be sold at the door.) The performance is at 7 p.m. Tickets at 1/-, 2/6d. and 5/can be booked immediately. Block reservations will be made for six or more seats. Leaflets and posters advertising the event are available.

We ask readers of New Poland to play their part in making the Tenth Anniversary Celebration at the Cambridge Theatre a Celebration in the true sense

Greetings from Britain

FOUNDRY WORKERS

On behalf of the officers and members of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, my National Executive Council desires, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Liberation of Poland, to extend most cordial greetings to you and to the whole Polish

We extend our congratulations upon your achievements in the building of a planned socialist economy, bringing new and higher social and economic standards to the working people of Poland.

In friendship between our two peoples we can do much to ensure that never again will our people be engaged in war, and that together with the peoples of all other nations, a lasting peace can be cultural standards be made.

J. GARDNER General Secretary, A.U.F.W.

TEXTILE WORKERS

SPEAKING on behalf of over 600 members, and Committee, it gives me great pleasure on this day to send you, the Polish people, our kind regards and

also our steadfast resolve to continue our those ties in our mutual interests and in friendship in our fight for peace and trading relations between us. Both Councillor C. B. Parkington and myself have seen the immense destruction in your beautiful country, also the tremendous strides you have made in your work of reconstruction, which given the peace we all desire, will help everyone to a fuller life without fear for the future.

B. W. LEE Secretary, Nelson Branch Amalgamated Twisters' & Drawers' Association.

KENT MINERS

WE desire to convey our sincere greetings to Poland on her Tenth Anniversary of Liberation Day.

Their vast achievements in rebuilding achieved and a new advance to higher their war shattered country, the new advances being made in industry, agriculture and in the cultural and educational fields warrants the admiration of the world and we now look forward to the strengthening of our friendship and understanding which will be of great benefit to all.

On this Anniversary date, together with our cordial and sincere greetings we send our pledge to continue to strengthen

the interests of world peace.

J. JOHNSON, General Secretary, Kent Mineworkers' Assn.

SCOTTISH UNION

DLEASE convey the sincere good wishes I and admiration of the members and officials of this Union to the Polish people on the Tenth Anniversary of the Liberation of their country. The steady and progressive achievements of their nation, not only enriches the Polish people but all

M. BYRNE. Secretary, Scottish Transport & General Workers' Union.

CO-OP. WOMEN

ON the occasion of Poland's Tenth Anniversary of her Liberation Day, Westminster Women's Co-operative Guild sends greetings to Polish Cooperators. May your Co-operative Movement go from strength to strength and the ties that bind Britain and Poland in friendship never be broken.

S. WISE. Sec., Westminster Women's Co-op. Guild.

N the occasion of the 10th Anniversary and the rubble they saw beautiful cities with to the people of our own country who reof the liberation of your country we send you our most cordial greetings. We realise with what pride you must look

back on your ten years of solid achievements. Your people, we know, must remem- opera houses created anew but in greater ber very vividly the tremendous nature of numbers so that all the people should have the task that confronted them in 1945.

They had to create a new life in a country that had been almost completely devastated. Their towns and villages lay in ruins, their remained, torn and weary with war.

And yet, so invincible is the spirit of man, that in the midst of this desolation they con- not only a source of pride and happiness ceived a plan. Standing among the ruins to the Polish people, it is also an inspiration

noble thoroughfares and broad streets, with gardens and tree-lined boulevards. They pictured their ancient monuments restored their universities, schools, theatres and the joy of using them.

And in 1945 the creative power of your artists, professors, architects, and the millions of ordinary people was set free, and you beautiful capital city of Warsaw was a mass created out of that desolation the planned of stone and rubble, with its population cities that we, who have been fortunate ate greetings we send our pledge that we will decimated and the men and women who enough to visit Poland, have seen with our continue to strengthen those ties in the inown eves.

This work of peaceful reconstruction is

cognise that wherever men and women build with faith in the future, there is our guarantee of a peaceful world.

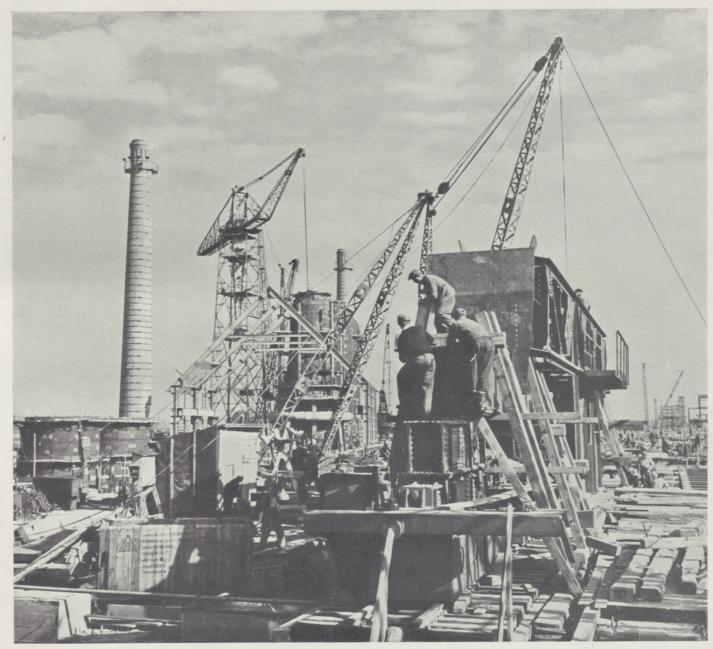
There are so many ties that bind our peoples together: music, science, literature; we each know and appreciate the great cultural figures of our two countries.

Our common need for trade in the interests of both our countries also brings us more closely together. On this anniversary date, together with our cordial and affectionterests of both Poland and Britain and in the interest of world neace

BRITISH-POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

New Poland

Ten Years of PEOPLE'S POLAND



On July 22nd, Poland will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the setting up of the National Committee of Liberation. Since that date, each anniversary has been marked by the tremendous achievements in the reconstruction and the industrialisation of the country. With the whole country one vast building site, it has become traditional for the building workers to hand over some new project on Liberation Day. The photographs on the following two pages show some of the more important projects which were finished for July 22nd. The picture above, and the one on the front cover, show Nowa Huta, the great iron and steel combine, now named the Lenin Combine which, together with the new town of Nowa Huta is the largest single undertaking of the Six Year Plan. Now in partial production, the Lenin Combine will, on completion, produce one and a half million tons of steel annually, which is more than the whole output of pre-war Poland.

Poland in Pictures



The Lublin Manifesto of the Committee of National Liberation

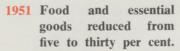
1952



The Constitution Square



1950 Six Year Plan for Industrialisation started.



1952 New Constitution

1953 All rationing ended.

1954 On May 1st the second all round price reductions in six months.



The vast area, seen here as it was in m May, will be opened as a garden on July 22nd, giving the setting for Palace of Science and Culture



The Old Tow larket Square

New Poland

New Poland



The East-West Highway

1951



The State Departmental Store



Zofia Zdenicka, Teresa Kraft and Eugenia Sawczak decided on building careers

Pre-Natal clinics teach mothercraft

HE Liberation of Poland meant that for the first time in the L country's history the womenfolk had some authority. The task of consolidating People's Poland falls equally on the women as on the men.

Article 66 of the Constitution states: "Women in the Polish People's Republic have equal rights with men in all spheres of public, political, economic, social and cultural life."

Early this year the Miners' Union decided that no more women should be recruited to work underground. The women objected stating that this decision was an infringement of their rights. This was admitted and joint discussions were held with the result that the women said we agree with you but in future consult us before taking any decisions that effect our rights as laid down by the Constitution, even if they are for our benefit. . .



Wanda Wilkomirska chose a musical career and is now world-famous



Dr. J. Leckczynska, M.P., is the manageress of a plant breeding institute



Equality has not affected the women's desire for the feminine things. This beauty parlour is a typical example as noted in the report opposite

Polish Co-op Delegate at Warsaw Club

By FRANCES WHITE

WELCOME VISITOR TO THE Warsaw Club last month was Mrs. Irene Strzelecka, Vice-President of the Consumers' Co-operative of Poland.

This dark haired, jolly young woman with a pair of sparkling eyes is no stranger to Britain, for, as she told the British Guildswomen who had come to the Club to meet her, this was her third

For the last three years she had been a fraternal delegate to the Co-operative Women's Annual Congress representing Polish Co-operators. What an honour and what a joyful task this has been for

Year after year she has been able to come back to Britain and tell of the work and the development of the Polish Cooperative Movement. Of the price cuts, always done in consultation with the Co-operatives. Of the increased turnover in Co-operative shops. Of the steady rise in production and the rapid rise in the standard of living of the people.

Friendship Strengthened

Of the widespread social, cultural and educational activities of the Polish Cooperators. Of the progress of Co-op building, till a year ago confined to Warsaw, and now going up in big and small towns throughout Poland. Big modern blocks of flats at first but now where the need of all Co-op members is satisfied, smaller individual houses for those who prefer their own house.

Of the kindergartens and nurseries which every Co-operative estate must have, where parents can leave their children for a very small cost. She told us of the new kindergartens now being established where mothers can leave their children all the week. They are specially beneficiary for a sick mother of small children.

She told us of the summer and winter holiday camps for children, the enormously popular children's villages, the hundred and one cultural and social activities. The theatrical groups, the schools for training women, the clubs and discussion groups. Listening to her one could get a vivid picture of how life had improved for the Polish Co-operators in the ten years since the LibPolish Co-operator's desire for Peace.

the objects laid down in the Rules of parlours for women." Mrs. Ridealgh the International Co-operative Women's went on to say how impressed she was Guild, Polish women Co-operators are by the way she and her fellow delegates working still harder to draw Co-operative were allowed to see whatever they wanted members and their families into the fight to. for Peace and to imbue them with the spirit of international brotherhood."

Since her first visit here Mrs. Strzelecka has made many friends among British Co-operators, who affectionately call her Irene—both through her visits here and the two visits of groups of Guildswomen to Poland. "These mutual visits have helped to clear misunderstandings and strengthen the friendship between our Guilds," she said, "and Polish Co-operators will learn with great joy of the Resolution about Poland passed at the Congress."

Admired Poland

Just how much those visits have helped to strengthen the friendship between British and Polish Guildswomen, was stressed by Mrs. Ridealgh, General Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guilds, who was also at the Club to meet Mrs. Strzelecka. Speaking of the had when they visited Poland, she said:

is doing a grand job now, building thousands of flats, shopping centres, country to rebuild.

also admired the way they treated their principles of the Rochdale Pioneers."

women. They treated them as individ-As she told the Congress "Faithful to uals, they even provide elaborate beauty

> "We went just where we wished. We went into people's homes and they welcomed us. It is by the getting together of the ordinary people of one country with the ordinary people of another that we can keep peace in the world. Through the Co-operative Movement we can get that peace and understanding between each other.'

Rochdale Principles

Mrs. Ridealgh concluded with the hope that every Guild in the country would press their Society to pass new resolutions for the inclusion of Poland in the International Co-operative Alliance. "I hope it won't be long before the Polish Co-operative Movement is within the fold," she said.

Mrs. M. Pritt, Chairman of the British-Polish Friendship Society, in welcoming Mrs. Strzelecka and the Guildswomen to wonderful time she and other delegates the Warsaw Club, said it was indeed a happy moment when the Women's Co-"The Polish Co-operative Movement operative Congress demanded the readmission of Poland into the International Co-operative Alliance. Poland, laundries, etc. They are assisting their which for 30 years was a member, was Government to rebuild their country. We excluded because of their change of Govcould have done this—assisted our ernment, but as Mrs. Pritt said: "If you are a Co-operator you must have faith "We admired it very much, and we in Socialist countries who carry out the

London Guild Visited

the Polish delegate to the Annual Congress of Co-operative Women's Guild, attended a social afternoon on the L.C.C. housing estate at Boreham Wood, North London.

Before going to the social she, her interpreter, Mrs. Pritt, and I paid a visit to Kenilworth school, a new modern building. The headmaster showed us around the school with pride-classrooms, restrooms, kitchens, etc., were seen and admired. Before leaving, Mrs. Strzelecka presented a large Polish woodcut and several small gifts to the headmaster, Mr. Battell, for the school.

Then on to the Guildroom where all the members and invited Guildswomen from other branches were awaiting our eration. Above all she told us of the arrival. Mrs. Strzelecka received a warm Mrs. ROSEMARY KERR.

T THE INVITATION OF THE LOCAL welcome and was introduced to the branch of the Co-operative members. She gave greetings from the Women's Guild, Mrs. Strzelecka, Polish women Co-operators and spoke on the Co-operative Movement in her country. She was asked many and varied questions and gave satisfactory answers.

After tea Mrs. Strzelecka presented the Guild with a beautiful woodcut, then the Guild President handed her a scroll signed by the Guild members bearing greetings to the Polish women Cooperators

The delegation then visited the local Co-op. shops and our visitor had the opportunity to speak to the staff of each of the four shops. She was presented with beautiful flowers by the grocery

The afternoon was a success and such visits are a great help to cement peaceful relations between our two countries.-

New Poland

The Impressions of some of this Year's Visitors to Poland

At the end of April ten British delegates visited Poland as representatives of the Peace Movement; also six trade unionists attended the May Day celebrations in Warsaw. Ten of these sixteen delegates have written a very brief account of their impressions which NEW POLAND is pleased to publish below.

A DOCTOR IS PLEASED BY THE CARE FOR THE SICK



TT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO CHOOSE from my many impressions of Poland just one topic to write about. However, as I am a doctor and especially interested in child welfare I think I will tell you about a Sanatorium for children which I visited.

The Sanatorium dla Dzieci is at Rabka near the Tatra Mountains. As we drove up the entrance I was very much impressed by the large and beautiful building. Near the entrance, gardeners were airy wards, spotless and bright with huge busy planting pansies and other flowers open windows, others up and about. in anticipation of the May Day cele-

We were met in a very friendly manner by various members of the staff and were led into the hall where we were all equipped with large white overalls before beginning our tour round the

First of all one of the doctors in charge told us all about the Sanatorium. The money for building and equipping the hospital was raised by subscription from the people of Silesia. It contains 580 beds for children suffering from various forms of tuberculosis; T.B. of lungs, glands, and bones.

Before the war 20 people out of every 10,000 died of T.B. but this figure was enormously increased during and after the war. The problem of saving life and stamping out the disease was a vast one but was tackled with great energy and skill, and now the mortality has been reduced to only eight out of every 10,000. Before the war there were in the whole of Poland only 8,000 beds for T.B. cases; 12,000 beds for prevention.

As children are the chief sufferers, vaccination against the disease is a matter of course and during the last few years over 8,000,000 babies have been

When we had gleaned all this information we were taken round the wards, and statistics, always rather cold and uninspiring things, sprang to life. Now we actually saw what these meant in the some lying immobile in beds in large lent education.

On one vast semi-circular balcony we saw the small sufferers from spinal T.B. The sun was shining and we saw rows and rows of these small victims lying on their backs in plaster, and playing with all manners of diverting toys. What surprised me was how well they looked, so brown and rosy from the sunshine, but even more their happy faces were a revelation. I know only too well how difficult it is to keep sick children amused

that I was unable to do. However, I one priority.—WINIFRED COPPARD.

played with one or two, and how friendly the little faces were. The nurses really love their small charges and have endless patience. I was told that their work is so taxing that they are allowed to work only four hours daily.

"This little boy says he likes you and you must stay here," said one nurse to me. One of the nicest compliments I have now there are 95,000 beds for children ever had! Another youngster ran up to alone, and as well as these there are me and gave me a flag which I was delighted to accept and meant to keep as a memento, but no luck for before I had gone more than a few steps another little chap took it away quite firmly.

Top Priority

On our rounds we saw what wonderful facilities there are for carrying on the children's education. The fact that they have contracted a disease and must be confined to hospital is not going to do shape of children of all ages and sizes, anything to interfere with full and excel-

> In the art room I much admired some paper cuts made by the children. One of our friends and interpreters, Dr. Selecki, spoke to the teacher and I was presented with two beautifully framed specimens. With typical kindness, when I was hesitating between two equally lovely ones, both were given me. So I had a memento

The splendid care and loving kindness with which the children are looked after at this Sanatorium is typical of the attention paid to the welfare of children all over Poland and I was delighted to have the evidence of my own eves, which convinced me that Poland considers her I longed to talk to them but of course children both ill and well her number

A Yorkshire Councillor Foresees a **Great Future**

T IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN English person to conceive the enormous destruction wrought by the last war. The blitzes on our cities were terrible indeed, but they give only the slightest indication. Havoc in cities such as Warsaw has to be seen to be believed.

Again, in the war our productive capacity suffered only slightly whereas over one-third of Poland's national property was destroyed. Furthermore, ours was an advanced industrial economy; Poland's was a backward agricultural economy. These facts have constantly to be borne in mind by the visitor. The war rendered imperative vast reconstruction; the desire to raise the low standard of living made essential the development of both industry and agriculture.

A Determination

Most vital was the laying down of capital equipment for the production of further capital equipment for factories eventually required for the production of consumption goods. In a country as backward as Poland was, when this policy was adopted there inevitably follows a number of years when certain consumption goods are in very short

had time to see only two factories, a chocolate and sweets factory and a printing works. Both were well equipped with modern machinery. The chocolate factory had a crèche for 400 children, the printing works a fine workers' club with a handsome hall capable of seating five hundred. The workers at both factories seemed happy and, contrary to suggestions made by certain sources, quite unharassed.

At the Wionczenin Co-operative Farm. the peasants, working together in pleasant surroundings, seemed to be well off. Besides sharing in the collective stock and produce, each farmer was allowed two cows, pigs and fowl, etc., and land for their pasture. The Annual General Meeting determined policy on

the allocation of profits. Any member prams 20 per cent. The reductions could resign at any time.

for only a small percentage of agri- nouncement. Given Peace, there is no cultural production, it seemed to me that doubt that they will make great progress the success of this form of farming is during the next few years. assured and that, by the force of example alone, many such farms will be established in the near future.

There is no doubt that the planned culture is beginning to produce increased returns. Consumption goods are coming on to the market in greater quantities and prices are being lowered regularly. goods were reduced.

To name only the few which I can recall: many foodstuffs from 7½ per cent to 15 per cent, bicycles 10 per cent, central heating apparatus 30 per cent.

operated immediately: we paid less for Although such farms are responsible cigarettes the day following the an-

With the progressive development of the economy, the whole fabric of social life is changing, and with this the spirit of the people. Indeed, it is difficult to development in both industry and agri- convey the atmosphere of this new country—the vitality, the zest, the sense of getting things done, and the justifiable pride in what they have accomplished.

There is the determination to conquer While we were there, prices of many obstacles which may stand in the way of social betterment. After seeing the risen Warsaw who shall question their vision, courage, and tenacity, and their ultimate success?

-JOSEPH GREENALD.

A Proud and Eager Welcome

OWARDS THE END OF OUR stay everyone began to ask us the same question: "What have you liked best?" We told them that we had been most impressed by the reconstruction in Warsaw, and perhaps those of us who know little of architecture and town planning felt this because the rethe enthusiasm and sense of proud achievement that we found everywhere

In the short period we were there we the radio the long list of price cuts announced on the eve of the 1st May. We ought not to have been there at all: we ought to have been on our way back to Warsaw an hour ago. But our host would not let us leave until we had seen every stick and stone of the Co-operative which had already raised so much the standard of living of the peasants.

> The very radio we listened to would have been an impossible luxury before the war, but now, here it was, underneath the portrait of Bierut and the statue of the Virgin Mary, making real for us all that we had been told about celebrated with a bowl of sixty scrambled eggs, home-made bread and fresh milk,



Mr. & Mrs. Lowe. Both were delegates

building of the ruined capital symbolises peasant woman, wanted to welcome us to her country and her home.

And it was the same sort of pride and eagerness which greeted us from all We were sitting round the table in the sides: from the girls in the sweet factory home of the chairman of the Wionczenin who cheered and clapped us when they Co-operative Farm when we heard over learned we came from the Peace Movement, showered us with sweets and showed us their new machines; from the schoolgirls of Cracow—the one with the bouquet who was so incoherently excited that she was half-way through her speech before I realised that it was in English, the ones who danced for us and the ones who wailed with disappointment when we didn't see their classroom; from the people in Zakopane—the Jewish girl sunbathing in the mountain snow who was amazed at being asked if she were happy and explained that she, a Jewess, was now studying law at the University; and from the manageress of the guest house the new mechanisation on the farm and who was so pleased when we managed its attendant increased production. We to eat all the courses of the wonderful meals she provided; from the priest watching the rebuilding of his bombed and we left with the blessing of our church and giving a friendly shove to the such matters as payment for norms and host's mother who said that she, a simple cart of bricks which had stuck in the

mud; from Bottom in the production of before—the Nazis and the Austrians kill the dragon. A small shepherd boy, A Midsummer Night's Dream who ex- have gone. Wawel is one of the most by stuffing a sheep's skin with some plained that we were the company's first English audience so that our criticisms would be very valuable; and from the housewife whose flat we asked to see in the new town of Nowa Huta who showed us the kitchen and bathroom she had never had before and her three bonny dress, the Square might be awaiting the her hospitality, and to look forward to children.

New Poland is an exciting country, not least because the people themselves find it so. It was Maria Sten, our constant guide and companion, who replied when we said that we liked the reconstruction best of all: "Yes, I do too. It's so terribly exciting. It seems that every morning there is something new."-ANNE LOWE.

The Historian's

Dream-Cracow



TN THE 17TH CENTURY, CRACOW was "the most celebrated and learned city in the whole of Poland." To-day Cracow is calm from her centuries of change and trials, and she looks over with the tolerant gaze of age on youth at the new town of Nowa Huta.

It is very easy to call any city with long traditions a "place of contrast," but Cracow does not offer the traveller uneven impressions. She offers the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the present day without sensation. She is a red-brick city, but not the new un-rendered redbrick of large areas of Warsaw, for her materials were first handled before the thirteenth century

gateways are protected by shrines; and the sign of her medieval morality still exists in the round play-house standing a few yards outside the main gate. Her Cathedral with its uneven towers; her renowned University, her trade halls, her main square, her eleventh century chapel, her Renaissance courtyards tucked

beyond long, narrowing alley-ways, her memorial to Joseph Conrad, her bookstalls on the pavement, her lazily winding Vistula, so different from the vast waterto the peace that exists within her boundaries.

pride Poland to-day takes in her past. querors of yesterday, and the day cession to the Kingdom if he could only us took photographs. The nun helped

beautifully preserved historic places I deadly mixture, and placing it before the have ever seen. The courtyard alone, beast, was able to kill the dragon when with its archways, columns, balconies all others had failed . and staircases requires time to marvel at. Indeed, if it were not for the gazing long trial, Cracow is at peace again. She hundreds milling around in modern is able to preserve her beauty, to offer opening of a jousting match.

Some Are Missing

Have you ever tried to walk upstairs wearing frogman's slippers? If you have, then you will have some idea of the difficulties involved in walking across the glass-like surface of Wawel's marble writes floors and stairways, for everyone wears flat, felt over-shoes of rather large proportions. Not only do these act as constant polishers, but they increase the air of quiet, and reduce the amount of tourist clatter by at least 50 per cent.

The rooms in Wawel are not just large, bare castle apartments. They were obviously built to capture light, and to entrance the eye in all directions. The ceilings, the doorways, the arches, the tapestries, the gigantic stones decorated with exquisite tiled ceramics—all were elaborately contrived to catch the eye and the imagination.

There is a particularly fascinating Renaissance ceiling in one room which consists of deeply inset wooden panels. These house carved heads wearing every shape of head-gear including the Polish equivalent of our Medieval "gag" for nagging wives! Some heads are missing—they are in Austria. Some of the Gobelin tapestries are missing toothey are in Canada, wartime evacuees still, presumably, being "protected."

Dragon of Cracow

The great hall of Wawel has its walls and ceilings covered by a Turkestan tent Her city walls are massively built; her used at the time of the Crusades. The word tent in no way describes this masterpiece of size, design and material. During the last war this same hall was used as a cinema for German troops. In fact the whole castle was converted into the Nazi H.Q. One wonders how Nazis could be associated with this essentially Polish centre of beauty and culture, when but a few miles away bestiality and mass-murder, typical of their way of life, were exterminating millions at Oswiecim. architects, convinced us of the care and

way that crosses Warsaw—all contribute with all great castles, has a legend. The story is somewhat progressive in its theme and therefore it fits in well with The Castle of Wawel, ancient home the new spirit of Poland. . . . "In the of the kings of Poland, dominates long, distant past a dragon was killing Cracow, and is one fine example of the the people of Cracow. The King and his Councillors were in despair. They sent For the castle remains after the con- a proclamation offering anyone the suc-

To-day, too, as in the legend, after a a future in which not one of her citizens will know fear or want.— JUNE PARKINGTON.

A School Teacher

about the Love for Children



YOU CAN TELL A LOT FROM THE way that people treat children. I suppose teachers look for that sort of thing. While we were in Poland, I noticed many small incidents all of which made me certain that the Polish people really love children and are doing their utmost to build a happy and secure life for them, and of course, that means that they need and are working

During our visit we were shown a primary school, a T.B. sanatorium for children up to 14, the Palace of Youth in Stalinogrod and a clinic which specialises in premature babies. We met the children of workers in a Warsaw chocolate factory, while they waited for their parents to collect them from the factory crèche and nursery school.

These were all proof of the thorough way that Polish children are cared for whether they are well or ill. No country could show a more creditable list of welfare and educational institutions. It was obvious that schools figured largely in the huge rebuilding schemes and that facilities were available for children who needed special treatment in any way.

But, although these visits, together with the talks we were able to have with doctors, teachers, trade unionists and This magnificent Wawel, in company attention that is given to health and education (in its broadest and best sense), perhaps it was the small incidents that left a deeper impression on me.

It was while we were being shown Warsaw for the first time that we met a nun taking a group of very young children for a walk. We stopped and tried to speak to them and one or two of

and by telling them to look at us and wave. She was on very friendly terms late, and made friends with them. Little with the youngsters who looked as happy a bunch as you could hope to find.

In the Cracow school we were welcomed in English by members of the school Peace Defenders Committee. We asked the members of one class how many of them belonged to this committee and were answered by a resounding "All." The meaning of Peace was clear to these children, Auschwitz, where four million people were killed, was only an hour and a half away by car.

Just Like Us

The train coming back from Cracow was crowded and as we journeyed up the line towards Warsaw more and more people joined it. At one stop a family of father, mother and two young children got in and stood in the corridor outside our reserved compartment. Our interknees, talked to them, gave them chocothings like this made it so clear to us that the Poles are very human, very kind and in fact are very much like us.

The bombed sites in Warsaw, which even after nine years of incredible rebuilding, are a feature of the city, provide a natural playground for the children. Grubby urchins scramble over the piles of rubble. From a distance one could imagine oneself to be in parts of London, but of course their language gives them away. One day, on a lonely prowl before breakfast, I saw a too adventurous boy chased off by a policeman. I had seen the same scene so many times in Stepney.

Everywhere we went it was possible to feel the sensible and happy relationship between children and adults. Can we feel anything but friendship towards people who share so many times ideas and preters immediately took the children into experiences with us? — RUTH HAINES

us by placing them in suitable positions the carriage and taking them on their | fitted with the most modern medical equipment and has a very highly skilled staff. Every child has its own bath, they have their own theatre, in fact one could go on for hours describing this wonderful building and still feel that the picture is incomplete.

In Poland there are posters which state: Trade Unions are our Guardians, Children our Treasure. After visiting Rabka and the numerous nurseries and crèches in town and village I am satisfied that this is no idle boast, but something that is real and is being fulfilled with all the loving care of the Polish people.

We, of the British Trade Union Delegation, were of different religious and political opinions and quite naturally each one of us formed different conclusions during our visit but we were firmly united in the opinion that the Polish nation, both the Government and the people, have a strong burning desire to maintain world peace and a sincere friendship with all nations.-JACK DASH, Chairman of the T.U. Delegation.



A London Docker is Impressed by the Influence of the Trade Unions

as a representative from the country I that has the oldest industrial history in the world and which is justly proud of being called The Mother of Trade Unionism

be as critical as I could be of all that the Trade Unions. was shown to me.

On May 1st all the foreign delegations were invited to attend the May Day celebrations. I have taken part in May Day demonstrations during the last twenty-four years, but I have never experienced such a May Day as the one in Poland.

The beautiful colour, the thousands of smiling and extremely happy people representing the factories, agriculture, docks, hospitals, teachers, civil servants, youth organisations and Poland's leading athletes. Everybody carrying Peace slogans as they passed the Presidium expressing their love and friendship to the honoured and elected leaders of the country. An experience that will remain with me for the rest of my life.

During our stay we visited textile factories, both old and new, a car factory, steel-foundry and the docks. We spoke of 342 to care for 580 children! It is excellent models that we examined it was

ARRIVED IN POLAND ON APRIL 30TH to the workers on the job, met the shop stewards and management, sat down in and achievements, great as they are, to conference with them and put our my colleagues on the delegation who can questions and criticisms.

I was impressed by the complete confidence and trust between workers and of Culture in Stalinogrod. With this in mind I was prepared to management and the influential role of

> up in the mountains you can see houses and factories under construction. Warsaw, a city that was almost obliterated by the Nazis, is almost rebuilt.

Visited Churches

The churches have been rebuilt by the Government and although I am an atheist in thought, I took the opportunity to attend Mass at various churches in order that I could give a truthful statement about the religious freedom of the Polish people. I am happy to report that freedom of worship, no matter what religious denomination, is fully guar- fifty-two subjects that are taught. To anteed by Polish law.

The delegation visited a children's sanatorium for Tuberculosis, at Rabka in the Tatra Mountains, which has a staff

The Youth Have **Every Opportunity**

S I WRITE THIS, IT IS TWO weeks since I left Poland and quite I honestly I cannot state which impressed me the most. Perhaps to narrow the field it would be better for me to leave the technical points write with more authority. Readily comes to mind the Palace of Youth and Park

This Palace of Youth which is a sort of night school for children of school The whole of Poland is one huge age, ten to fifteen years of age, for the building site, in town and village, even technical subjects, accommodates 7,000 children and has seven departments: scientific, technical, art, physical culture, methodical, mass work and library. The best students in the schools of Stalinogrod are encouraged to attend lessons of two hours each twice weekly to help them to decide and train for a particular trade for the future. To help students special trips are arranged to various schools and workshops so that the children themselves will know which interests and pleases them most.

> A child would be hard to please indeed if he or she could not pick one of the name just a few of the technical subjects: boat-building, aeronautics, glider-building, technical chemistry, radio and television, coal mining, etc. From the many

evident that the workshops were extremely well equipped.

The larger models, aero engine, coal are the result of more than one section working together, and the spirit of cooperation which this engenders is thought to be a valuable lesson to the boys and girls in the realisation of the mutual of the modern state. I mentioned girls because they, too, are given the same could be better. opportunities as the boys in the technical and girls were studying together.

Everything Free

On the lighter and brighter side we saw children being taught ballet, folk dancing, fencing, art, sculpture and in general the appreciation of the classics. Everything is free and because musical instruments are at a premium, and so that no child shall be denied the opportunity of learning, musical instruments are provided by the State, but only during lessons. However, those that show promise are allowed to take them home for practising.

I am convinced that every opportunity, every encouragement is given to the youth of Poland to develop their talents and as there are twelve such Palaces, and if the one that we visited is any criterion, then the youth of Poland are indeed very fortunate.

We were fortunate to have an English spring-like morning for our walk through the Park of Culture and what with records of classical music and children singing coming over the loud-speaker system it was very beautiful.

World's Best

The Park which had previously been a gypsy encampment will occupy 2,800 divisions. By far the most impressive will be the stadium, to be called the Olympic, which eventually will hold 120,000 people. Around the stadium a small selfcontained town is to be built for housing the athletes and officials when the Olympic Games are held in Poland. A chain of swimming pools and lakes are crèches and medical blocks are built for to be built for the water sports and everything pertaining to the games will be accommodated in the Park.

The best ideas of the Budapest and Moscow amusement parks will be in- and shops stand as evidence of the corporated in the one that is being built. Its area will be 120 acres and there will be thirty-six small divisions of pleasure. The open-air theatre will hold 5,000 people instead of the 32,000 that had first to replace the ruined work of the old been planned, because a similar large craftsmen, and to give added interest to one in Germany proved unsatisfactory. the new buildings.

Even the animals have not been forgotten. The Zoo, whether you like such workers on the job, and found their places or not, will be the largest in wages structure, with a basic wage and mine complete with shafts and motor car Europe and will be devised naturalistically. A planetarium which will be the second largest in the world is under construction and as yet the idea of building an observatory has not been accepted. All this and a great many more will interdependency of the various branches make this Park to my mind the finest in time to enjoy his leisure during the the world. I cannot conceive one that

Of course this is a tremendous project Well Paid field. Equal opportunity is most evident and it speaks well for the people that to and in practically every classroom boys show their appreciation they spend much of their own free time and money to help build the Park.

My grateful thanks and best wishes to the people of Poland for their hospitality and many kindnesses extended to me during my tour of their country.-RON. HODGKINS.

> A Bricklayer is Staggered by the Scope of Rebuilding

DOLAND, we had been told, was a country of ruins, devastated by war. Warsaw in 1945 was nothing but a pile of rubble, with not one house which could be lived in. We were prepared for rebuilding on a large scale, and throughout Poland we saw vast schemes. Not the acres and will be divided into twelve scale, but the scope of the building programme was the aspect which most impressed me.

> Blocks of flats are being built along with the rebuilding of churches. Universities and schools have clearly been made one of the first building priorities. Pre-war factories are being improved, the workers in them. Vast new factories are springing up throughout the country. Parks, youth clubs, theatres, hospitals, trade union and administrative buildings enthusiasm with which the Polish people are building a new life.

Throughout the country, sculptors, painters and metal workers use their skill

We talked to a number of building bonus, very similar to ours. The targets for work are agreed on the site, and vary according to the type of work, and also from job to job. The working day, from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., which is the practice throughout Poland, gives the worker pleasanter time of the day.

We talked to a steel bender in his flat at Nowa Huta. He had recently returned to Poland after eighteen years in Canada. Asked why he had come back, he said: "In Canada I was unemployed for six years during the depression. Here there will always be work. My eldest son had become a labourer. I couldn't afford to send him to college. Here he is finishing his university course.'

His flat, two-roomed with kitchen and bathroom, cost him 135 zlotys a month, including central heating, out of his monthly wage of 3,700 zlotys. He told us that bricklayers earned up to 7,000 zlotys a month in Nowa Huta. As the average wage for the country is 1,000 zlotys a month, they are certainly well paid.

We were told that the main purpose of a Socialist town is the well being of its people. It was clear that Nowa Huta was planned with this in mind. The social facilities of the town were being built in conjunction with the erection of the houses. The whole town of 100,000 will be heated with water from the steel works which is the basic centre of employment for the people of the town.

We visited the Park of Culture at Stalinogrod, which from a stadium for 120,000 people, to the cafés by the boating lakes, is planned to provide every facility for the enjoyment of the people of that great industrial area.

Expression of Confidence

We visited Gdansk, and saw the rebuilding of the ancient buildings there. We visited Gdvnia, and saw the modern port which had been constructed from the ruins left in 1945.

We went up to the 32nd floor of the Palace of Culture in Warsaw. Begun in 1952, and built by 5,100 workers. Not one fatal accident has taken place on the job. An explanation of this is that the safety officer is second in authority only to the chief architect.

The rebuilding of Poland is an expression of the confidence of the Polish people in the maintenance of Peace and of their determination to enjoy a productive and happy life.

—TED RODGERS.

A Foundry Worker is Amazed by the Working Conditions

URING OUR VISIT TO POLAND WE visited many kinds of industry, a car factory, textile mills, and in all we found that conditions of work were excellent.

In the older type of factory tremendous efforts are being made to improve conditions as much as is humanly possible. The new factories are the practical application of all the knowledge gained by a study of working conditions throughout the years since industry began.

Some of the features, although perhaps not particularly important in themselves, indicate the extent of the careful planning of these new factories. For instance, in the textile mill that we visited facilities for the window cleaner when cleaning the windows had actually been incorporated in the building itself; the use of climatisation in these factories where the total volume of air is changed mechanically every forty-five minutes.

Paying Dividends

The care that is given to the general health of the workers is really magnificent. Their general health is carefully ture of building watched by weekly check-ups and by a monthly or three-monthly overhaul. A medical centre, with a doctor in attendance is established in each factory where there are more than five hundred

One such centre we visited was for all intents a small hospital with its own X-ray plant, an operating theatre, some in-patients and with a dentist in attendance and even dental mechanics making

These kind of facilities are paying their own dividend by the small amount of sickness absenteeism that now exists in industry in Poland. To-day it is less than four per cent.

Safety precautions throughout the industry were really impressive although on a number of occasions we had to point out where the protective equipment was not being used. When we discussed

The safety equipment itself was first to spend whilst on holiday. rate and there is no shortage. Great use is made of poster propaganda, very similar to that which we have at home. visited, there had been only six minor tainly well cared for. accidents this year and not one serious

Dream Holidays

All the facilities that could be associated of the old.— TED TERRY.

their main difficulty at the moment was with these various types of holidays are to make the workers safety-minded and supplied to them-superb holiday so use the equipment supplied. This was centres run by the trade unions themnecessary because so many of the selves—and the cost is such that no workers are completely new to industry. worker can possibly be short of money

The Real Value

All the factories have excellent crèches We found in the factories practical and nurseries attached to them for the examples of safety at work, this again use of working mothers. They are really is showing excellent results in the re- first rate. During our visit it was obvious duction of the number of accidents. For by the look on the children's faces that example, in a foundry in Poznan we they were really happy and most cer-

The real value of these things is apparent in the enthusiasm of the workers to get on with the job, not just to produce more but also to produce The general well-being of all workers better. The tremendous interest they have is given just as much thought, they lose in how industry is run, how they can nothing financially by being unfortunimprove it and how to increase proate enough to be sick. Holidays-well, ductivity by rationalisation. They know to deal with these in full would fill this that from the results of this all the people magazine a number of times. Suffice to of Poland will gain a higher and ever say there is absolutely no limitation on increasing standard of living. They are how they spend their holidays, in the doing their very utmost in building the mountains, by the sea, or on the lakes. new Poland that is rising from the debris

An Inspiration to All

UR arrival in Warsaw was not very impressive as the devastation of war is still there on the outskirts, but as one proceeds into the city a vivid pic-

and reconstruction is to be seen.

As we arrived on the eve of the May Day celebrations, people everywhere were draping the buildings with flowers, slogans for Peace and Socialism, and with pictures of the Polish leaders and of the leaders of the international Labour Movement. Civic authorities and ordinary people alike were busy decorating

First of May in Warsaw is a day of rejoicing. The triumph of Socialism was to be seen in the three and a half hours' parade of youth, sport, culture and the achievements in industry and agriculture: also in the street parties with the eating, drinking and dancing which was carried on throughout the day and into the

After staying three days in Warsaw we travelled by car, coach and train this with our hosts, we were told that extensively throughout the country. Fac-HATCHETT.

tories, workshops, industrial plant of all types were seen by a delegation with personal experience of similar places here in Britain.

I was impressed by the industrial methods used and by the big part the staff has in the organisation of their place of work. We also toured docks, collective farms, hospitals, a sanatorium, youth centres and theatres.

Their industry is not very old and they have a great respect for British products and craftsmen. There is no doubt that in Poland there is a big market for our exports. But if we do not reach a trade agreement with them they will develop their own industries so as to make themselves independent of outside help within a few years' time. However, I feel sure they want to trade with other countries, because with trade comes understanding, mutual respect and the toleration of different ways of life.

The seventeen days we had in Poland convinces me that the people are firmly behind their elected Government, that they are rapidly building up their living standard. At the present time they are concentrating on providing everyone with the necessities, when this is accomplished they will go on to create a country of such wealth and culture that it will be an inspiration to the entire Labour Movement of Europe.—LEN

German Rearmament-The Truth

As more and more people add their weight to the ever growing millions who say No Remilitarisation of Germany the advocates of German Rearmanent are increasing their campaign and are repeating more and bigger lies than ever. GORDON SCHAFFER, one of Britain's leading authorities on Germany shows here that these lies cannot bear close examination.

perate in their attempts to stem the rising tide of public opinion. The grotesquely distorted in favour of the refusal to accept the offer. policy of giving the Nazi generals arms. decides to call special conferences of the rank and file to put over support for what it calls "a German contribution to the collective security of the apart from that little incident, does Mr. West for peace."

The right wing leaders of the Co-opreversing the opposition to German rearmament registered at the conference of the Co-operative Party and failed.

The re-armament of Western Germany currency? is the lynch pin of the policy of cold war. If the plan is defeated, the Western powers must abandon their hopes of maintaining the division of Europe and turning the West into an armed camp.

Conceal the Threats

everything possible to conceal from the careful than some; he at any rate only people the aggressive threats of the West German generals and politicians to whom they propose to give arms. Equally danger in the East.

This propaganda will be repeated endlessly and the urgent need is to counter made of armed police in the East. From it with facts.

HE ADVOCATES OF GERMAN "Marshall aid was offered without dispolice in the East are certain to be antire-armament are becoming des- tinction between Communists and non- Nazi. In a Europe which suffered the Communists" and in some incompre- agony of Nazi occupation, that is not a hensible way appears to blame the B.B.C. puts on a two-hour programme division of Germany on the Russian

According to Senator Vandenberg, the release of the United States from her pledge not to drop atom bombs on Russia without British agreement but Bartlett attach no importance to the erative movement staked everything on unilateral currency reform in Western never produced any real evidence. Germany at the very moment when a four-Power committee had reached

No Real Evidence

Mr. Bartlett repeats the allegation. which Mr. Attlee, Mr. Morrison and other Labour leaders always use to try to justify their position, the story that the East German Republic was the first Inevitably, therefore, they will do to rearm. Mr. Bartlett is a little more suggests that there is an armed police force and not an army in the East.

Again look at the facts. Both German they will seek every opportunity to republics have armed police. Details of persuade the people that they need West the way the West German authorities to the world the war preparations in the German armies to protect them from were recruiting ex-S.S. officers for the police were published in British newspapers even before any mention was bridges? Take first the introduction to the anti-Nazi record the condition of entry and certified that all war installations and B.B.C. programme written by Mr. into the police force. So the first fact is Vernon Bartlett for the Radio Times. that the armed police in the West are

small item.

But what about the size of these forces? Britain, in common with other Western Powers, has maintained a The Executive of the Labour Party price of Marshall aid to Britain was the military attaché in Eastern Germany and Berlin is in the middle of the German Democratic Republic. So it is very clear they would soon know if the East Germans were really rearming. Actually, while the Western powers have enaction of the Americans in carrying out couraged vague propaganda they have

There is, however, a more complete answer. Repeatedly the German demoagreement on an all-German change of cratic Republic has offered joint inspection in both Republics to test the size of the police forces. In the absence of German representatives, Mr. Molotov repeated the offer at the Berlin conference. The Western Powers refused even to discuss it.

The Biggest Lie

If they genuinely believed that they were being forced reluctantly to rearm the West Germans because the East Germans had started first, would they have refused such an offer? Is it not more likely that they are afraid to expose West of Germany—even to the extent of building explosive chambers into the

Incidentally, a Four-Power commisthe very first, Eastern Germany made an sion inspected Eastern Germany in 1947 factories had been destroyed. The Western powers submitted to no such in-Mr. Bartlett repeats the story that likely to be pro-Nazi and the armed spection and to-day do not deny that

war industries have been restarted in the Federal Republic.

But the propagandists, who base their case on this argument that East Germany started it, convict themselves out of their own mouths. Mr. Bartlett tells us that the Russians control 255 divisions, all according to his own story, ready to invade Western Europe. Does he, or Mr. Attlee for that matter, really believe that with such vast manpower resources available the Russians would provoke the West by adding a handful of armed men from Germany?

The next argument advanced by Mr. Bartlett and repeated in various forms by spokesmen of the "arm the German school" in the Labour Party is that "a united Germany must either take the frontiers of Democracy as far as Poland or bring the frontiers of Communism to France." That is the biggest lie of all.

Frontier of Peace

I have just returned from a visit to Germany which took me to the German-Polish frontier. And the central fact of the German situation is this: the People's Republic of Poland and the German Democratic Republic have made their common frontier a frontier of peace and friendship. If the present government of Western Germany stood armed on that frontier, the world would be on the edge

mans, who formerly lived in the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, demanded the incorporation of these territories in Germany. The Standard declared that "an armed Western Germany in E.D.C. might enable the Germans to drag the whole of the alliance into a war of their own choosing and their own making."

Told of Crimes

Anyone who seriously studies the situation in Western Germany must know that these threats against Czechoby the Generals and politicians to whom it is proposed to give arms. My old friend, John Peat, who threw up his job as Reuters chief correspondent in Berlin because he preferred to be an honest journalist and not an exponent of cold war, recently published extracts from the history books in East and West Germany. The German Democratic Republic tells the children bluntly about the is so overwhelming that its exponents crimes of the Nazi regime. The Federal dare not allow an honest discussion. Republic justifies Hitler's rape of Czecho- They rely like Goebbels on the policy of slovakia and Poland in words that the bigger the lie, the more likely it is to Goebbels could not have bettered. In the be believed. But they have over-reached name of democracy, Mr. Bartlett and themselves this time. Truth is catching up Mr. Attlee want to give arms to the with them fast.

The Evening Standard, on June 9th, Germans who teach the children war and drew attention to a meeting held at they seek to frighten us with stories Munich, over Whitsun, at which Ger- about the danger from Germans who never cease to teach the children peace.

Millions Say Thanks

I spoke to factory workers, to students, to collective farmers and many other sections of the people during my visit to the German Democratic Republic. At some part in my talk I always said something like this: "The Government and the people of your Republic have taken a courageous decision. You have declared that your frontiers will be frontiers of friendship and peace. There are many people in the West of your country and slovakia and Poland are being encouraged in other Western lands who want to make those frontiers the starting point of a new war. Such a war would mean world war. It would mean the destruction of your land and my land as well. By your action you have made a great contribution to peace and I want to thank you in the name of millions of my fellow countrymen.'

The case against German re-armament

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To the Secretary

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Leisure Time

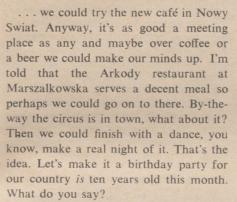
What shall we do to-night, have a lazy evening or go out? Perhaps we could have a meal at home, it's such fun cooking now that there's so much food in the shops. Josef tells me that the chaps at his hostel get a great kick out of preparing an occasional meal. I could slip in for some sausage or some meat as I come home, and perhaps we could have some tinned fruit and a bottle of wine, what do you say? If we stay in you can hang the new curtains and I might find a decent programme on the wireless. It's entirely up to you, if you prefer to have a night out . . .



New Poland



The Arkody Restaurant and left the Nowy Swiat Café







New Poland

There's Something About Poland that Gets You!

HEN I FIRST RETURNED FROM my visit to Poland I was still too much under the impact to too much under the impact to so much and had had so many pleasant surprises that I simply did not know where to start.

Then it happened. I had an appointment which meant travelling through the West End at six o'clock, just when the Londoners were rushing home; the tired weary look on everybody's face caused something to click. Suddenly my thoughts became clear and my experiences just started to bubble out and they have been overflowing ever since.

They are Happy

Day after day as I talk and talk, completely monopolising every conversation, my wife cracks: "What happened to that strong silent man I married." But if I do happen to stop for breath she eggs me on, as if I need any encouragement! And I had a reputation for being a quiet lad.

It was seeing the tired harassed look on the faces of the homebound Londoners, they looked as if they had done a day's is the truth. I have written to the B.B.C. work and were glad, as no doubt they were, to be getting away from it. The people of Poland looked different, whenever we saw them, either going to work or coming away they all seem most cheerful. They are happy and contented.

It is this spirit among the Polish people which I found so striking. They had known hard times but now things are much easier and although there is still much to be done the people know that the corner has been turned. They are confident and with their confidence they are happy and carefree.

Enjoy Every Minute

in the morning or at midnight the streets so much to do and to see, we couldn't formed me. The money so saved he

THEN I FIRST RETURNED FROM afford to waste time in bed. But I do believe that the Poles never sleep.

They have a full life, they made it that be able to put my experiences into way, and no doubt about it they are coherent speech. For two days I was enjoying every minute of it. The spirit of almost dumb about my trip, I'd seen the people in Poland is contagious, we caught it the moment we touched down at the Warsaw airport. It kept us going on less sleep than we had ever had.

Our Journal Defended

We met several English speaking people who, on being told by the delegates that I was the editor of New Poland, said they saw it occasionally. All were full of praise for our journal. They read it, they said, not because they want to learn about their country from us but to help them to improve their English.

One young fellow, a building technician, to whom we spoke, had some interesting things to tell me about New Poland. According to him, the B.B.C. in its European Programme in Polish often quoted from New Poland, saying that these quotations were examples of the lies we told to the British people about conditions in Poland. He went on "It is the B.B.C. which lies. I am here in Poland and know that what you say to tell them so and I've got some of my friends to write." I wonder whether the B.B.C. will reply.

A Simple Answer

Some of the other Poles we met had some caustic remarks to make about the B.B.C. One chap, he was a miner in Stalinogrod, knew far more about the arguments for and against commercial T.V. which had taken place in both Houses of Parliament than I did. He said that he had the answer to those who card will do the trick. insisted that if we didn't have commercial T.V. our licence would have to cost £5.

The Poles work hard and they play the European Programme directed to all the time I've done a lot of talking in hard. Whenever we were about, at seven Poland and the other People's Demo- between and still I've so much to say cracies. Nobody takes any notice of about my trip. seemed full. We slept very little, we had it, they listen only for amusement, he in-

thought, could then be used to finance the development of T.V. without commercialising it and without raising the licence fee. I promised to pass this on and here it is.

B.B.C. Home Programme

This doesn't mean that the Polish people do not listen to the B.B.C. They do! They listen to the Home and Light Programmes. Many of them told me items of news they had heard that day on the B.B.C. In fact, I was told the result of the Cup Final by a Polish doctor who had listened to the six o'clock

Whenever I expressed surprise about this was told that our own programmes are received very clearly. This nails another lie. The Poles were surprised when I said that I cannot get Radio Warsaw in London although I have a powerful set.

While we were in Warsaw we saw a new production of Swan Lake. The dancing was not up to our best, in fact, we have many better ballerinas than we saw in the leads of that performance. However, the dance of the Four Cygnets was superb, a clear sign that young ballerinas are being developed.

The production and stage settings were magnificent. I have never seen their equal. No expense was spared, it was first class workmanship and we in Britain could learn much from this.

Among the Best

It was back in London that I saw an extract from the Polish film Mazowsze. The National Film Theatre staged a festival of films from all parts of the World which showed national dances and ballet. The Mazowsze film was considered to be among the best of its type and was given a place in this interesting

It is also listed as one of the six Polish dance films in A Catalogue of 120 Dance Films. Covering dance films from sixteen countries, the catalogue gives details of running times and hiring fees. Priced 2/6 it is published by The Dancing Times, 12, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.

If you are interested in Polish films and film industry there is an interesting magazine, in English, called Polish Film. You can be placed on the mailing list for this by applying to Films of Poland, 81, Portland Place, London, W.1. A post-

Incidentally, I must finish this article now, it's half past five-knocking off time -and I started it at half-past nine this It was a simple answer. Close down morning. Of course, I've not been at it

Ernest Hanwell

BRITISH-POLISH

Ann Herbert

Ling the Society held in London for the May Day delegates to Poland. It was a great success, the hall filled with our celebration. She is Lidia Grychpeople interested to hear the latest news about Poland. And now, news of other groups of British people to visit Poland. Last month miners, foundryworkers and draughtsmen, all elected by the Executive Committees of their certs, and also competed in the Interunion, visited Poland. At the same time a party of architects made a special study of developments in building, both in town and country.

branches and in factories to make a two weeks' tour. The delegates come from London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and what a variety of interest, as well as accents, they represent.

Our E.C. tries to look well ahead in unexpected opportunity to develop British-Polish friendship crops up and at the shortest notice we organise a Irene Strzelecka-was a fraternal delegate to the Annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild in Brighton.

in her country. She is a young woman in her early thirties, charming and capable.

The Congress over, we arranged a reception in her honour, and the Warsaw Club filled with London Guildswomen Among our guests, we were very happy to welcome Mrs. Mabel Ridealgh, as well as other leading members of her committee, like Mrs. Cecil Cook. Once again the Warsaw Club became the centre for a very real expression of mutual understanding, for in spite of language difficulty, we all knew that what we wanted was a closer bond between co- vain. operators all over the world.

Something to Sing About

in honour of the Tenth Anniversary of as the last copy of New Poland was sold. People's Poland. Here, I just want to In all, 44 copies were sold in under mention that this will be the finest we 20 minutes. have ever organised. The wealth of

Polish artist is coming over specially for tolowna who, although she will only be celebrating her twenty-sixth birthday on the day of the concert, already has an toured People's China giving fifteen conthere. national Piano Competition in Paris.

Glasgow will Celebrate

In Scotland, Poland's National Day This month the Society is arranging will be honoured by a concert on for twenty-five workers, elected in union Sunday, July 11th, at the Central Halls, Glasgow, with artists Alex. McCrindle, Ishbel Cameron, and the Polish Folk Dance Group. Mr. William Pearson, General Secretary of the Scottish Miners, will speak representing the society. Archibald Barr, a young Motherwell planning its activity, but sometimes an engineer, who was a member of the May Day delegation, is the other speaker.

In May, 380 people went to the Sheffield Central Library Theatre to see function. This happened recently when a The Last Stage, the film of Auschwitz very popular Polish Co-operator-Mrs. Concentration Camp, and to hear Diana Purcell speak on German Rearmament.

This was not its first showing in Sheffield but this fine attendance was due She represents more than a million to our loyal friends in the Steel City. members of the consumer co-operatives Among them is May Bearcroft, who has herself been to Poland, and Jock Howson, a Scot who worked tirelessly for the event. Members and non-members of the Society helped to publicise the meeting by selling tickets and giving out

Yorks. and Lancs.

Well over a hundred Trade Union Branches and Co-op. Guilds were invited together with over sixty prominent individuals, and a glance at the audience showed that this work had not been in

There were friends from the Co-op. Guilds, members of the Clergy and hosts of others. Arnold Hardy, of the Amalga-Elsewhere, in New Poland, you can mated Union of Foundry Workers and read all about the Celebration Concert a visitor to Poland in 1952, came in just

The film tells the true story of the

More Delegates to Poland

N MY NOTES LAST MONTH I talented artists that are rallying to make Auschwitz camp and when it ended the mentioned the welcome home meet- their contribution is most heartening. audience were shocked to hear Diana And now comes news that a bright young Purcell tell them that she had visited the scene of these horrors herself. When she went on to remind everyone of the terrible dangers of German Rearmament people were deeply moved. This is the first of a series of events in Sheffield international reputation. Last year she that will put the Society on the map

From here, Roy Sear went to Liverpool where over 160 people listened attentively to Mrs. Pritt, the Society's Chairman, who spoke on German Rearmament. This meeting, chaired by Mr. Gordon Green, concert pianist and teacher of music, went on to present the first showing in Liverpool of The Young Chopin.

We now have a lively membership in Liverpool and the activity there, which is now taking on a regular character, is beginning to attract many newcomers. Among our good friends there is Dr. Cyril Taylor, whose visit to Poland in 1951 left a permanent impression upon him. Here, as in Sheffield, we have excellent team work and at this meeting the Society sold a further 32 copies of the magazine and took over £8 in the collection. Things are moving in Liverpool.

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, July 3rd:

Social, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m. Film Show, The First Days, Unity Theatre, Liverpool, 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, July 4th:

Film Show, The First Days, Unity Theatre, Liverpool, 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 10th: Social, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

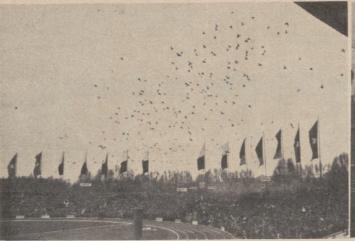
Saturday, July 17th:

National Liberation Day Celebration Dance, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, July 18th:

Something to Sing About, National Liberation Day Concert, Cambridge Theatre, 7.0 p.m. (See inside front cover for details)

Every Wednesday Night is Club Night at the Warsaw Club

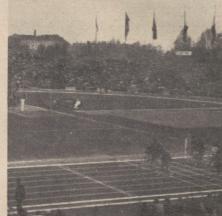




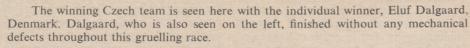


The Seventh Peace Cycle-Race

Warsaw-Berlin-Prague







Four of the six British riders completed the course to bring Britain home in the eighth place. L. Gill, our first man home, finished 26th.

The top four pictures show the scenes at the start of the race. They were snapped by a T.U. delegate who along with his colleagues and the Peace Delegation gave the Britishers a rousing send-off. Top left: The peace doves are released to indicate the start. Top right: The line-up with the British team in front. Lower left: Vic Humphrey, the mechanic, carrying the Union Jack at the head of the procession around the sports stadium. The other photograph shows our team away the first. The line-up was in alphabetical order, *Anglia* being first our boys were numbered one to six.

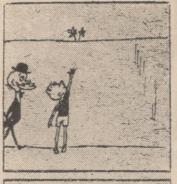
Polish Humour



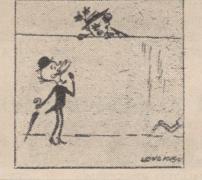


















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