

NEW POLAND

Polish Food for Britain

UNIVERSITY LIFE

—George Bidwell

POLAND AND CHINA

POLAND'S OFFER TO FRANCE

—Gordon Schaffer

POLAND IN PICTURES

A MUSICIAN'S VISIT

—Gordon Green

OCTOBER
1954

Monthly 6^d



**JOIN THE BRITISH-POLISH
FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**

To the Secretary
THE BRITISH - POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
81, Portland Place, London, W.1
Tel.: LANgham 6593

- 1 Please enrol me as a member. I enclose 5/- for the annual membership fee and "New Poland."
2 I enclose 2/6 for 6 months' membership and "New Poland."
(cross out whichever does not apply)

Name

Address

Occupation

Other special interests

Date Phone

Total remittance enclosed £ : s. d.

AIMS . . .

To cultivate and strengthen friendship between the British and Polish people.
To exchange authentic and up-to-date information on progress in the fields of economic, cultural and social welfare in both countries, and to foster mutual understanding.
To promote and develop cultural relations between Poland and Britain by the formation of friendship groups throughout Britain.

**This is
WARSAW calling**

ON MEDIUM WAVE EVERY DAY
7.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m. 11 p.m.
on 407 metres

Polish radio gives the listener news and views of a kind that does not get publicity in the Press and radio programmes of the West. The world peace campaign is fully reported and there are vivid accounts of the new Poland.

SPECIAL ITEMS
FOR WOMEN there are special talks every Wednesday on the life of women and children in Poland and the other Peoples' Democracies—and in capitalist lands.
YOUNG LISTENERS are invited to hear our Youth Programme every Thursday.

WEEK IN POLAND is the title of a regular Friday feature spotlighting current Polish events.

BY REQUEST—tell us what you would like to hear: A gramophone record? Answers to your questions? Every Saturday there is a programme made up of listeners' requests.

We welcome any suggestions or comments from listeners and are specially grateful for reports on reception. See that your friends know the times of our programmes.

DAILY SCHEDULE

| | | | |
|------------|------------|----|------------|
| 7.30 a.m. | 41 | 49 | 407 metres |
| 6 p.m. | 41 | 49 | metres |
| 8 p.m. | 41 | 49 | metres |
| 8.30 p.m. | 41 | 49 | 407 metres |
| 9 p.m. | 41 | 49 | metres |
| 11 p.m. | 407 metres | | |
| 11.30 p.m. | 41 | 49 | metres |

POLISH RADIO (English Section) WARSAW, POLAND



**NEW
POLAND**

EDITOR:
Ernest Hanwell

HEAD OFFICE:
81, Portland Place, London, W.1. Tel: LANgham 1471

SCOTTISH OFFICE:
27, Hope Street, Glasgow, C.1. Tel: Central 5050

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
7/- for one year: 3/6 for six months (post free).

CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Warsaw Can Not Be Subdued ... | 2 & 3 |
| —The Editor | |
| University Life ... | 4 & 5 |
| —George Bidwell | |
| New School Year Starts ... | 6 & 7 |
| Poland and China ... | 8 & 9 |
| Poland's First Car ... | 10 |
| Polish Offer to France ... | 11 |
| —Gordon Schaffer | |
| Poland in Pictures ... | 12 & 13 |
| Bigger Catches Planned ... | 14 & 15 |
| —Martin Lane | |
| Polish Food Exhibition ... | 16 & 17 |
| A Musician In Poland ... | 18 & 19 |
| —Gordon Green | |
| Secretary's Letter ... | 21 |
| —Bill Ellerby | |
| Coming Events ... | 21 |
| Britons see Poland ... | 22 |
| Points from Poland ... | 22 |
| Cartoons ... | 23 |

FRONT COVER: A consignment of Polish Bilberries arrive at Gdynia en route for Britain.

invitation to their organisation or on an invitation sent to them through the Society.

As can be expected, all kinds of opinions have been formed, but all are united on two points. Firstly, that Poland is doing a magnificent job of re-building and reconstruction and secondly, these visits can and must bring understanding and friendship.

Now comes the news that next year's World Youth Festival is to be held in Warsaw. What a setting for the Festival, the youngest city in the world! So great was the destruction that Warsaw has been rebuilt from almost scratch and so must surely be the youngest city.

On the other side of the coin we had a visit from a young Polish pianist, Lidia Grytcholowna, in July, and another Polish pianist, Mrs. Barbara Hesse-Bukowska, is expected this month. Also, a number of Polish scientists have attended conferences in this country.

These are growing signs of the closer ties between our two countries for which the Society has pioneered. Despite the slanderous attacks by the Press and certain right-wing politicians on these exchanges, the number of people who benefit, and in so doing help the cause of international friendship, by ignoring the mythical curtain continues to increase.

True friendship knows no boundaries and slowly but surely the barriers to better understanding between East and West are breaking down. A few people are desperately trying to re-erect them, but the onward surge will wipe them to one side.

**UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION
LIMITED**

Regular Liner Service
**LONDON & HULL
TO
GDYNIA - GDANSK**
and Vice Versa

Special rates quoted for Traffic destined to
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, ROUMANIA, & BULGARIA

For further particulars apply:—
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION LTD.
21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3.
Grams: "ORIENTEAKO" LONDON Phone: MANSion House 3311 (8 lines)

Agents at HULL:—
Messrs JOHN GOOD & SONS LTD.
Telegrams: "GOODSONS," HULL Telephone: CENtral 15779

Agents at GDYNIA:—
POLISH UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION LTD.
Ullica Pulaskiego, 6
Telegrams: "UNIBALTICO," GDYNIA Telephone: 31-52 & 48 24

For first-hand authentic news
about life and conditions

IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
you **MUST** read

NEW POLAND

28 pages monthly for 6d.
Official Journal of the British-Polish Friendship Society

I enclose £ : s. d.* for one copy of
subscription to

New Poland
81 Portland Place, London, W.1

Name

Address

*Subscription rates: (post free): One year 7s. Six months 3s. 6d.
One copy 7½d. (post free)

The BARRIERS are BREAKING

THE PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE visit to the Soviet Union and China by Mr. Attlee and his colleagues last month tended to overshadow another, for us, important visit behind the mythical iron curtain.

Six Labour Members of Parliament and two Labour Peers toured Poland to see for themselves just what progress has been made during the ten years of People's Poland.

They were invited by the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the whole of Poland was thrown wide open to them as to previous delegations.

This Parliamentary group was preceded by another important group, the delegation of trade unionists who represented their Executive Committees in Poland in July.

These delegations are but two of several which have visited Poland this year. At the time of writing, the last delegation is still over there.

This is a delegation representing youth organisations throughout the country. All political opinions and religious views are represented by these delegates whose ages average just 21.

In all, more than 100 delegates have toured Poland this year either on direct

Parliamentary Delegation

Last month a group of Labour Party Peers and Members of Parliament visited Poland as guests of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

They were: Lord Stansgate and Lord Silkin, the Rt. Hon. George Brown (Belper), Mr. John Hynd (Attercliffe, Sheffield), Mr. Ian Mikardo (Reading South), Mr. Desmond Donnelly (Pembroke), Capt. Hugh Delargy (Thurrock) and Mr. Roy Mason (Barnsley).

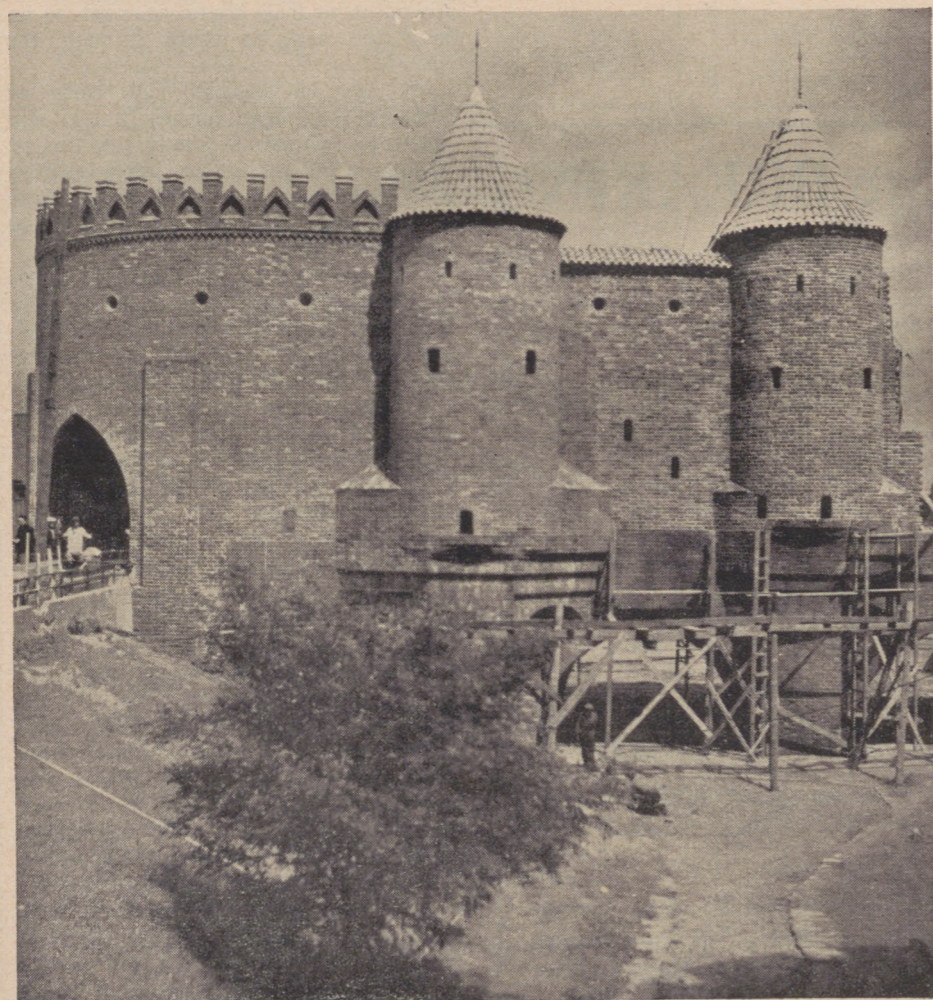
We could hardly take a hundred steps without my companion raising before my imagination some deed of valour or self-sacrifice of martyrdom. A sense of dread overpowered me. There is no city in the world whose soil is so bloody as Warsaw. It seemed as if every stone of the pavement we trod, under the dirt and snow covering it, must have had its stain of martyrs' blood. I understood then why Warsaw has been and will always be the site of revolution. Until it is burnt to ashes and destroyed, the plough passed over its ruins, and its citizens not allowed to settle within a score of miles, as with old Carthage—until then Warsaw may be reduced to gloomy silence, but never subdued by despotism; and at the first call of liberty they rise as one man.

—Extract from *The Russian Storm-Cloud* by Stepniak, published in 1886.

To-day a new city is rising on the ashes of the old as a testimony to Hitler's unfounded boast that in future Warsaw will only be a name on the map, and in so doing, the Polish capital fulfills a prophecy made 79 years ago that

Warsaw Can Never Be Subdued

By THE EDITOR



The Barbican on the reconstructed wall which surrounds the Old Town

FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS, SEPTEMBER, the month in which the Nazis invaded Poland, has been set aside as the *Month of Rebuilding Warsaw*.

Again this year, September is a month during which the citizens of Warsaw make special efforts to wipe from the face of their city any traces of the Nazi barbarism. But because of the rapid rate of rebuilding and reconstruction the month has been renamed "*The Warsaw Development Month*."

Less than ten years ago two-thirds of Warsaw was still in ruins, a never-ending sea of rubble and ashes, a monument to the culture of Nazism.

Healthy

To-day, while there are still vast areas of ruins, most have given place to new buildings, houses, schools, shops, offices and reconstructed monuments to Poland's proud past.

To-day, Warsaw is a city of more than one million inhabitants, one quarter of them have received new houses since the war. And capital repairs have been carried out to 100,000 rooms.

To-day, there are more than 7,000 hospital beds. In 1945 Warsaw had only 700. In addition there are hundreds of new health centres and clinics scattered throughout the city. Such has been the development of the health services and improvements in the living standards that the increase of the population is now five and a half times greater than pre-war.

To-day, Warsaw is one of the main industrial centres of Poland. Apart from the pre-war factories which have been rebuilt and developed, new industries have been brought to the city. The Zeran Motor Car Factory, the home of the *Warszawa M.20*, the Kasprzak Factory, and the Nowotko Works are among the new enterprises situated in the Polish capital.

The Zeran Power and Heat Generating Station, one of Poland's largest power stations, will soon be in operation, supplying heat to thousands of homes.

To-day, Warsaw is also the largest Polish cultural and scientific centre. About 400 schools of all types cater for the educational needs of 70,000 children. Schools of University standard are three times the number of pre-war.

Symbolic

To-day, students' hostels in Warsaw accommodate nearly 4,000 more students than did all the students' homes in the country in 1938.

To-day, Warsaw has 60 research institutes, 14 cinemas and 15 theatres.

To-day, the citizens of Warsaw daily receive forty to fifty new rooms in more than twenty housing estates at present under construction.

To-day, 90 houses out of every hundred has sanitation, and 93 are connected to the water mains. Pre-war the figures were 41 and 72 respectively.

According to official statistics, in the years 1919-1937, 123,000 new rooms were built in Warsaw. In the new Warsaw over 220,000 rooms were built or rebuilt in less than ten years.

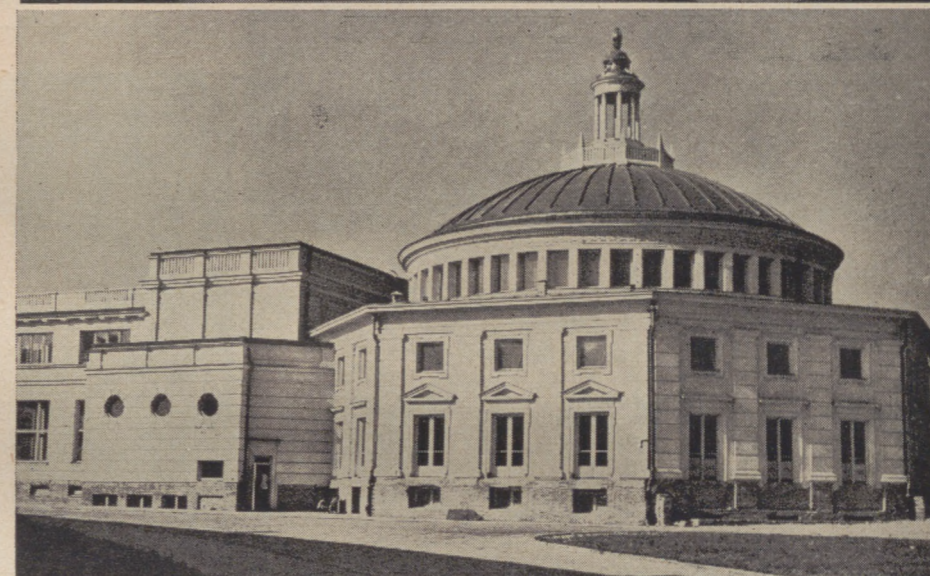
To-day, the citizens of Warsaw are justly proud of their new city which they see as a symbol of the victory of peaceful creative work over the forces of war and destruction.

To-day, Warsaw justifies its title *The City of Peace*.

● *Work is going ahead on the interior of the Palace of Science and Culture. The top picture shows the theatre as it was at the beginning of September.*

In the centre is the newly completed Estrada Theatre.

Krakowskie Przedmieście Street is shown in the bottom photograph with the statue of the famous Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz in the foreground.





CULTURAL REVOLUTION

STUDENTS' IMPRESSIONS OF University Life in Poland

By George Bidwell

I MUST SAY THAT MY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CAUGHT ME out beautifully. I lecture in the English Department of the Faculty of Humanistics at Warsaw University. And when it occurred to me that it would probably interest you to read something about University life in People's Poland—in many respects so very different from University life in Britain—I thought to get my students' help by asking them to write for me an essay on the subject.

But one at least of them saw through that idea. And he began his essay by saying that he had met a friend who had asked for information about University life *because he wanted to write an article about it!* However, he had given that friend the information, so I assume that he was quite prepared to be plagiarised, and that's just what I'm going to do. Because what the students think about their Universities is just as important as—perhaps more important than—what the University staffs think about them.

The result, in the academic world, of the working people of Poland taking power into their own hands can best be told, I think, in the words of the essay



Forgive me for encroaching on Mr. Bidwell's space but when a friend told me of the request for an article on University life I thought I would like to write my impressions for the British people.

My name is Janina Spustak and I am a student at the Medical Academy in Szczecin (that's it in the picture) where I live on the Students' Estate.

I imagine that my story is much the same as that of the students at Warsaw University so I have sent you some photographs which illustrate my points.

All the teaching staff are most friendly and because I am a little uncertain when giving verbal explanations I often have a private "oral exam." In this way I learn much and am gaining my confidence . . .



of one of my students. He wrote: "That change threw wide the doors of the Universities to the people. The dream of thousands of working people was made a reality. Their children are not afraid of the future. They are now 65% of all students."

That indeed puts the situation in a nutshell. New Poland to-day has 85 colleges of academic level, including seven full-fledged Universities, 21 technical colleges and such other higher schools as the School of Planning and Statistics, the Academies of Agriculture, the Academies of Fine Arts and the Con-

servatoire of Music. 150,000 students are enrolled, three times the number before the war. And over 100,000 of them come from worker and peasant homes.

So that the repercussions of the opening of the academic year are very widely felt. But there's another difference as compared with what happened at Universities before the war—heavens alive, there are lots of differences, but here's a very important one as told in the words of two more of my students.

The first of these two wrote: "The pre-war Universities embraced two categories of students—young people

New Poland

privileged by their high birth and social standing, for whom University studies meant a period of carefree enjoyment of life; and youthful representatives of poor classes struggling for their everyday existence. The lack of understanding of the important part played by a student in building a better future for a nation caused the student to be left largely dependent on his own resources."

No Fees

The other side of the coin was shown by the second student who said: "Today, every young student who has talent and is anxious to learn is admitted to a higher school. Bursaries and maintenance in state hostels are available to all who need assistance."

There are not, in People's Poland, quite the same sort of scholarships as are known to British students. All education is free in Poland, so no one needs help to pay fees. Bursaries are given to help in student maintenance, and sometimes in the maintenance of a family dependent on a student. Because some students are not so young.

The fact that the majority of the students are of a new type has made a big change in the attitude towards work. Another of my English language students wrote in her essay: "We are friends and we help one another—the staff and the students. When I pass in the University gates, I can whisper to myself—'this is my University'—and how many improvements and changes have been introduced by the students' own initiative."

Mutual Aid

At students' meetings with professors and lecturers, the students express their views on the courses, and on the usefulness or otherwise of the lectures or seminars of this or that member of the staff. In each of the last two years, I have introduced modifications in my own methods as the result of representations made by my students.

One of those students was undoubtedly right when he wrote: "The Universities of Poland are creating a new man with a completely changed outlook and ideas. He is not merely selfishly interested in his own success or failure, for he knows that his private gain or loss is closely connected with those of his fellow students, fellow-countrymen and mankind as a whole." And all that, believe me, applies to University staff members as well as to students.

Students form mutual aid collectives. From two to five students agree to work together, working over lectures and notes, helping one another with difficulties, trying not only for individual success but to raise the level of studies. The result is that professors who remember the pre-war student in Poland say

New Poland



. . . I find that a half an hour in the gym allows me to relax mentally after studying, so most days I pop in. I am an active member of the Students' Sport Section too.

On our Students' Estate we have a grocery shop, a dressmaker and hairdresser, so you can imagine that I don't mind queuing for my bursary.

I could go on and on but that would be unfair to Mr. Bidwell, whose writings I know and love so much, so, au revoir.



that the student of People's Poland is immeasurably more assiduous and reaches higher standards.

Of course, there are still difficulties. The colossal destruction of academic buildings by the Nazis during the occupation faced the authorities and the students alike with a number of problems. A tremendous amount of building has been done, more is in hand—but still more is needed.

One difficulty—well it is a temporary discomfort rather than a difficulty—was expressed by one of my students in these words: "Now comes the mad rush for

dinner. One has to stand in the *queue*," and added, "I apologise for the mistake—I am conscious of it. The reason why I added one more *ue* is that the word, though it serves its purpose, is too short in relation to the queue it represents."

That student knows that much more important are his and his fellow-students' unlimited opportunities for study. And not only for study. Every student is assured on graduation of suitable work in his speciality. There is no graduate unemployment in Poland, any more than there is any other sort of unemployment.

the holidays
have ended...

ABOUT 14,000 seven-class primary schools in Poland—that is, over 300 more than last year—began the new school year on September 1. Poland at the present time has more than three times as many seven-class schools than before the war. This means that 88.2 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils will attend seven-class schools this year. According to the Six-Year Plan 87 per cent of the total number of children were to attend seven-class schools by 1955.

The fact that this target has been surpassed at this early date is due to the fact that tens of thousands of young teachers have been trained in People's Poland and that new schools have been built and old ones extended.

Before the war there was a shortage of schools, so that every year one million children, mostly in the countryside, were left without schooling. Of those who attended schools only 45 per cent, and in the rural areas only 27 per cent, were able to attend seven-class schools. At that time most of the schools were village schools with one teacher.

During the ten years of people's rule a dense network of seven-class schools has been set up all over Poland, so



New Poland



that at the present time nearly all the peasant children are able to attend seven-class schools in the villages.

Thanks to good organisation of the schools, the children of working peasants get particular benefit from the new system. After finishing the seven-class school in their own village, these children can go on to agricultural schools for the mechanisation of agriculture, to general secondary schools, to vocational schools or secondary schools for teachers. In such schools before the war the children of peasants constituted a very small percentage.

Whereas in general secondary schools before the war the children of peasants and workers constituted only 13.7 per cent of the total number of pupils, by 1953 this percentage had risen to 61. In 1953 also, the children of peasants constituted 40 per cent of all the pupils in the vocational schools and more than 48 per cent of all the pupils in the teachers' training schools.

Several thousand new teachers will take up work in the rural schools in Poland in the school year 1954-55. This has made possible an increase of 1,241 in the number of seven-class schools in the rural areas with four or more teachers.

New Poland



...and school
has started

*With so much in common it is inevitable that
friendship shall continue to grow between*

Poland and China

THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL relations can show few precedents for such a spectacular expansion of mutual commercial relations as in the case of Poland's trade with People's China.

Prior to the consolidation in the two countries of a system of People's Democracy, the goods exchanged between them was infinitesimal, and carried out usually through the intermediary of other countries.

A brief period, in an atmosphere of common struggle for the establishment of World Peace, was all that proved necessary to strengthen the bonds of friendship between People's Poland and China.

The development and consolidation of Polish-Chinese trade relations had their origins in the sincere desire to help one another in hastening the development of economic prosperity in the two countries.

As early as 1951, the second year after

the establishment of commercial relations between Poland and China, the goods exchange turnover amounted to more than ten times the 1937 figure.

Each year since, trade between the two countries has continued to expand. The volume of Polish-Chinese trade is at present fifteen times as great as it was in 1937.

All Poland's Imports

The list of goods which Poland imports from China includes iron, tungsten and other ores, oil seed, cotton, wool, silk, raw materials for the leather industry, rice, tea, tobacco, textiles and groceries.

Supplies from China cover all Poland's imports of oil seed, four-fifths of her tea imports, about one third of her imports of tobacco, and all her imports of such things as cinnamon and ginger.

Poland is sending to China considerable quantities of industrial equipment such as machine tools, refrigerating

plants, and equipment for the mining and building industries; motor cars and lorries, locomotives, and also textiles, chemicals and pharmaceutical goods.

Recently, Poland has begun to supply China with complete sets of equipment for industrial works. China has, for example, ordered from Poland the equipment for two sugar refineries, the greater part of which has already been delivered.

The regular service of ships which since 1951 have been plying between the two countries is of great importance for the development of trade between Poland and China.

Under an agreement signed on July 20th on technical co-operation between Poland and China, Poland will make available to China technical documentation in the field of shipbuilding and construction of ports, and for the production of a number of chemical and metallurgical goods; plans of production sheds, town planning projects and blueprints of mining machines and equipment.

China will supply Poland with documentation on the production of non-ferrous metals, silk, the processing of tobacco and of ramia (an important textile raw material), and the production of artistic china. The two countries will also exchange experience in agriculture.

Along with increased trade there has grown improved political relations and understanding. For in fulfilling their trade agreements, Polish and Chinese seamen have had to run the gauntlet of Chiang Kai-shek's pirates.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GENEVA Conference in July, China's representative, Mr. Chou En-Lai, visited Poland, where he was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz and Mr. Boleslaw Bierut,



*Mr. Boleslaw Bierut and Mr. Chou En-Lai met informally
as well as at official receptions*

first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party.

On that occasion each made speeches in which they underlined the friendship between their two countries. Extracts from these speeches are given below.

Mr. Bierut

The political significance of this visit stems from the fact that it symbolises the great historic turning point which has taken place during the past ten years both in our life, the life of the Polish nation, and in the life and history of the great Chinese nation.

Premier Chou En-Lai is paying us a visit en route from the Geneva Conference which took one of the momentous decisions in the fight for peace—the decision on the armistice in Indo-China.

Most Important Duty

Along with India and Canada, the Polish People's Republic has been invited as one of the three countries to take part in safeguarding the provisions of the armistice agreement and, consequently, lasting peace in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

People's Poland will most willingly take up this new mission, since our nation considers co-operation in safeguarding peace and international co-existence as one of its most important duties. Our People's State is proud of the confidence placed in it by the countries and peoples which desire peace. The struggle for peace in Asia is inseparable from the struggle for world peace, the struggle led perseveringly and so effectively by the Soviet Union.

A Great Friend

In Comrade Chou En-Lai we greet to-day one of the great fighters for peace, and a great friend of Poland. His visit to our country will strengthen still more the fraternal relations linking our liberated, free nations, which are building a new life.

In extending their creative work to raise the standard of material well-being and culture of the working masses, the peoples of our two countries will expand and consolidate still more their friendship and political, economic and cultural co-operation, to their own advantage and for the benefit of the freedom of the working people all over the world.

Mr. Chou En-Lai

Though our two countries are geographically far apart, the people of our two countries are nevertheless fighting for the same goal. The people of our two countries treasure national independence and liberation so much that the best sons and daughters of our two peoples have never hesitated to shed blood for their own motherlands.

Our two peoples have made great



Mr. Chou En-Lai showed great interest in the Polish-made tractors

sacrifices, but they have achieved genuine independence and liberation. The mutual understanding and friendship established between our two peoples on this basis is profound and precious. Nobody can possibly break our mutual understanding and friendship.

Our two countries have developed close co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields. With respect to this mutual assistance and co-operation between our two countries, it should be pointed out, in particular, that ever since the early stage of their own construction, the Government and people of Poland have consistently and generously rendered assistance to the economic recovery and development of the new born People's Republic of China.

Gratitude to Poland

This has deeply impressed the Chinese people. On behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, I wish to express now our sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Poland . . .

. . . The People's Republic of Poland has all along made efforts for the task of safeguarding peace. Its participation in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea has helped the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The nations which participated in the Geneva Conference now invite Poland to take part again with India and Canada in the international commissions which will supervise the armistice in the three Indo-Chinese

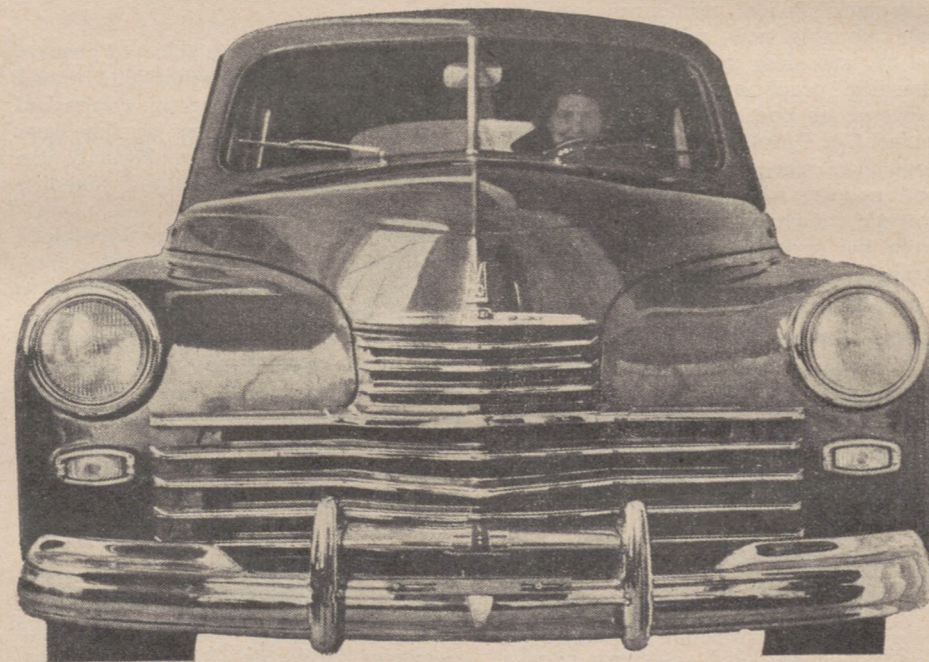
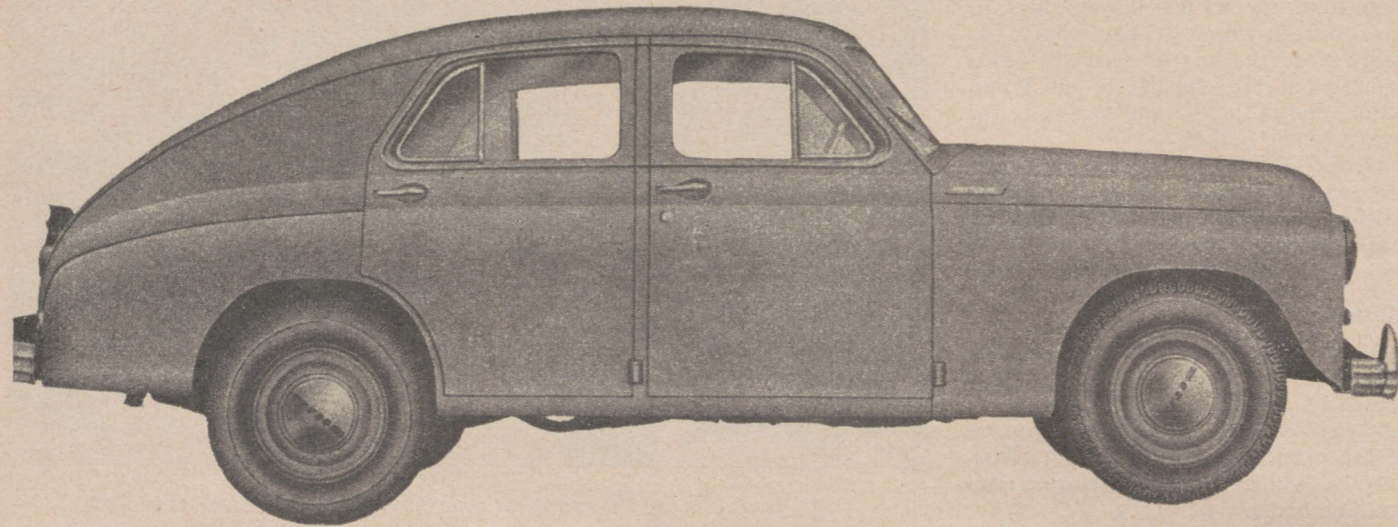
States, namely, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and to assist in the restoration of peace in Indo-China. The contribution made by the Government and the people of Poland to the cause of safeguarding peace in Asia is very great. The Chinese people enthusiastically laud and support the brilliant efforts which Poland has made in taking part in the settlement of international issues. We are deeply convinced that the Polish people will achieve even greater successes in the fight to defend world peace and international security.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz

All people of good will in the world, including the Polish nation, are fully aware to-day that in order to restore the honour of the United Nations' flag, to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of all international conflicts, and to enhance the prestige of the United Nations, it is necessary to prevent the attempts to abuse this organisation, made by certain circles in the United States; to respect the principle that the United Nations, as its name implies, is not a monopolistic oil or fruit company, but an organisation in which equal voice with regard to matters most vital for mankind is accorded to all the continents and all the nations.

Hence the demand becomes more and more universal—and the Polish nation supports it whole-heartedly—that the true, great, People's China should take her rightful place in the United Nations and replace the ominous, blood-stained Chiang Kai-shek puppet.

The Warszawa M-20



POLAND'S FIRST HOME MADE CAR, the five-seater *Warszawa M.20*, has been road tested for *New Poland*. The summing up is—first class!

Fuel consumption: approximately 21 m.p.g.

Maximum speed with full complement: 65 m.p.h.

Stroke: 100mm. four cylinders.

Power rating at 3,600 r.p.m.: 50 h.p.

Minimum turning circle: 5½ yards.

Tyres: 6in. x 16in. disc wheels.

Gears: three forward and one reverse. Steering column gear change lever.

Brakes: foot, hydraulic expanding, four wheel action. Hand, power operated acting on the jaws of the rear wheel brake drums.

Electrical equipment: 12 Volt 18 Amps. shunt-wound dynamo with current and voltage regulator and a 12 Volt storage.

Accessories: heater, windscreen heater, petrol indicator, oil pressure gauge, ammeter, radiator thermometer, speedometer, direction indicator, two screen wipers, two sun visors, mirror, cigar lighter, clock and two-tone electric horn. A spare wheel and tool kit are also provided.

THE PRICE: In Poland, equivalent to eight or nine months wages for an averaged skilled worker.

Comments: Roomy and comfortable. Plenty of leg room in front but centre passenger of three in the rear has little leg room. The seats are well sprung and comfortable even on very long journeys. The independent front suspension is far better than the average British built car. This is necessary because of the poor road surfaces in many parts of Poland. The low centre of gravity makes for stability at high speeds and cornering is easy and safe.

In Poland, I travelled for more than eighty miles at a speed never less than 40 miles per hour. The *Warszawa* held

the road perfectly and took the small inclines in its stride, cornering at this speed was superb. There was no drumming and no draughts. As darkness fell we were able to test the lights, these were quite satisfactory and up to the standard of the best in this country.

In London, I was able to see how the Polish built car behaved in traffic. Here, I found the acceleration lively and more than sufficient, but the brakes a little too keen.

Summing up: as good as any car in the £800 to £1,000 price range.

New Poland

POLISH OFFER TO FRANCE

This Pact Would Ensure Peace in Europe

says Gordon Schaffer

WHILE MR. FOSTER DULLES, U.S. Secretary of State, insults France, and Mr. Eden, to the shame of Britain, trots round Europe trying to gang up all the West European nations against France, Warsaw sends a note to Paris offering a treaty of alliance against the danger of new German aggression.

So far the French Government has ignored this gesture of friendship from Poland and the millionaire newspapers in Britain have taken good care that their readers know nothing about it. But history does not wait on Press lords and more and more in the coming months the Polish offer will come into the political picture.

It will do so because the British-Soviet Treaty, the French-Soviet Treaty and the Polish offer to France are the alternatives and the answer to the American attempts to create West European armies based on a new Nazi-led West German army.

Poland suggested to France a treaty of alliance in these terms:

1. Not to participate in any conditions or conclude any agreements which would be directed against either party;
2. To consult each other each time there arises a threat of either party being attacked by the revanchist forces of German militarism;
3. To support each other's efforts aimed at the consolidation of collective security in Europe and the peaceful solution of the German problem;
4. To render immediately all assistance and support to the party which would be attacked by German troops;
5. To promote economic and cultural co-operation in order to strengthen friendly relations between both States;
6. To carry out the obligations following from this treaty in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

"The conclusion of the treaty proposed by the Government of the Polish People's Republic," said the Polish note, "will strengthen the ties linking France and Poland, it will strengthen

the security of the French Republic and of Poland, and will thereby contribute to the strengthening of the security of all Europe."



There is nothing in these proposals which a peace-loving French Government cannot accept. Clearly if France were to accept and Britain were to stand by France, the whole plan to rearm the Nazis would collapse. The next step would be the creation of a genuine organisation of collective peace in Europe to which all countries would belong and in which a democratic Germany could regain her national unity.

After the rejection of E.D.C. by France, the ultra-right *Daily Sketch* declared that very soon we should see German steel helmets along the Rhine and as long as they faced East, Britain could ignore France. That is exactly what Neville Chamberlain thought. In the years of appeasement, the British people and in particular the Labour Movement knew that the one answer to Hitler's threats was a firm treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union.

In 1938, before the Munich betrayal, the U.S.S.R. offered to stand by her pledge to Czechoslovakia, but Britain and France preferred to sell out to Hitler and thus seal France's doom. In the last months before war broke out, an alliance between Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. pledging mutual support against Nazi aggression could still have prevented war.

Hitler let Chamberlain down. He turned West before he turned East. Fortunately, when he was ready to turn East and sent the Deputy Fuehrer Hess by parachute to suggest an alliance against the *real enemy*, the British had learned what Fascism meant and no government could have taken them into alliance with the Nazi murderers. Now Sir Winston Churchill's Government is trying to do in 1954 what Mr. Churchill's Government refused to do in 1941.



But why did Hitler turn West? Let me give you the answer as it was given me by a Soviet General whom I interviewed in what was then the Soviet Zone of

Germany in 1947. "The German General Staff," he told me, "knew perfectly well they could not fight the Soviet Union alone. Before they dared attack us, they had to conquer the West. They had to have the great factories of France, the aircraft industry of Holland, the Diesels of Denmark, in fact, the resources of the most highly industrialised continent in the world. Above all, Hitler had to have the manpower of Western Europe before he could build the armies for his drive to the East.

"And remember," added the Russian General, "even when he was invading the West and waging the Battle of Britain, most of the Nazi strength on the land and in the air was still watching the Soviet Union."

In the light of those facts, see the significance of the warnings by Dr. John, head of the West German secret service and Herr Schmitt Wittmack, an intimate of Dr. Adenauer, who threw up their posts in order to warn their fellow countrymen and the rest of Western Europe of the desperate danger of rebuilding the Nazi armies.

They both declared that the West Germans and the Americans were planning to create in the West, an economic and military base for a new war against Eastern Europe.



In other words, the plan is to launch again the war Hitler failed to win with new West German armies, led by the Nazi Generals as the military centre of a Western Europe mobilised for war. And if Britain thinks she can escape the disaster that France suffered last time, remember evidence was given at the Nuremberg trial of how the Nazis planned to export Britain's able-bodied population to work in their war factories.

The supporters of West German rearmament dare not face these grim truths. That is why they suppress the warnings of Dr. John and Herr Schmitt Wittmack. That is why, in defiance of open threats against Poland by West German leaders, Sir Vincent Tewson, at the Brighton T.U.C., tried to re-assure the delegates by telling them Dr. Adenauer had promised West German arms would not be used for aggression.

That is why Mr. Eden is trying to turn black into white and white into black by changing the Brussels Treaty designed to safeguard the West European countries from renewed German aggression into an aggressive alliance against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The alternative to this policy of dividing Europe is to unite Europe and to unite the peace forces of Europe.

The Polish offer to France is thus a step towards peace.

New Poland



While more and more farms are becoming mechanised, horses are still needed. The breeding of race horses helps to provide new strains at the same time as providing some entertainment

POLAND IN PICTURES

Farming Facts

NUMEROUS EXHIBITIONS DEPICTING the agricultural achievements of various districts during the ten years of People's Poland have recently been opened throughout the country; the opening ceremonies were combined with harvest festivals.

In Chelm (Lublin region) harvest festivals have been held in eighteen villages. The peasants from Rozdzalow—initiators of labour competition for speedy implementation of the sowing campaign—celebrated their harvest festival with feelings of pride in their achievements, and conscious that they had well fulfilled their duties.

During the last three years they have increased the number of cattle by 75 per cent, pigs by 100 per cent, and brought practically 250 acres of waste land under cultivation. Last month they organised a collective delivery of grain, during which they gave the State 117 tons.

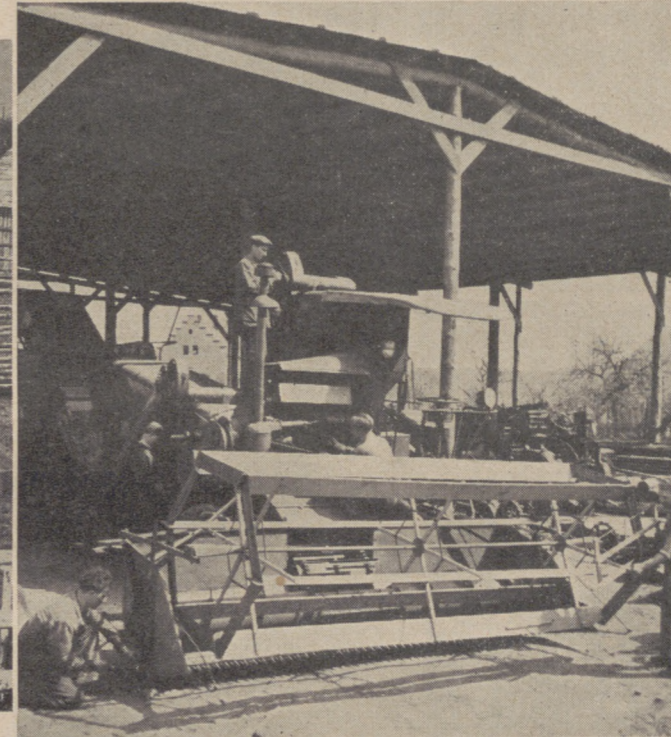
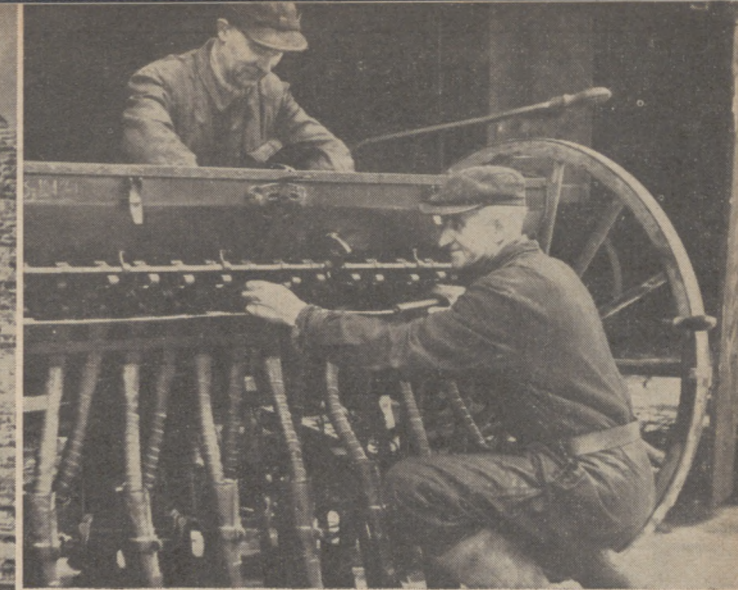
The ten years' achievements of agriculture in Kutno District, Lodz region, shown at the district exhibition, are a testimony to the considerable development of this region under the people's rule.

The area under wheat increased in this district, as compared with the pre-war period, by 12 per cent; that under industrial crops by 30 per cent. The yields of grain rose, as compared with 1945, by 30 per cent, the number of cattle, as compared with the pre-war period, by 100 per cent, pigs by 250 per cent, sheep by 350 per cent, and horses by over 50 per cent.

Exhibits devoted to the achievements of co-operative farms, fifty-six of which have been organised so far in Kutno District, are attracting the special attention of visitors.



*New houses are going up for the increasing number of new agricultural workers
Pigs and poultry give quick returns,
so do sheep*



Students give a hand at harvest time, and engineers spend week-ends teaching their country brothers





Polish fishing industry is planning for bigger and better catches

says Martin Lane



New Poland

A DRY-LOOKING ECONOMIC announcement said that the Scientific Council of the Maritime Fishing Institute had begun extended talks in Gdynia. In doing so it gave the clue to a story of more food, cheaper food, and a flourishing new industry.

For behind the news is the story of ten years work spent in modernising fishing fleets, fishing techniques and fish handling plant since Poland regained her northern coast.

There was a deep-sea fleet based on the Baltic coast when it became once more Polish, but it was old, in disrepair, and mostly obsolete. A new shipbuilding programme had to be launched to build a new fleet; a training programme had to be launched for crews to man the ships; a study programme had to be undertaken to re-map the fishing grounds following the changes wrought by war. And a new industry had to be set up to process and freeze the catches, on modern lines.

Neighbouring countries with recent experience, notably Russia, lent a hand in all these fields of activity. They were able to give encouragement and guidance, and help in the designing and provision of new equipment.

Assistance

Besides the deep-sea fishing fleets, which range as far as Iceland and the Barents Sea, there are, of course, local fishing grounds in the Southern Baltic, and the coastal fisheries.

Now the fishermen of the north are operating an industry that is bringing a wealth of good, cheap food into Poland—herring and cod high on the list—and the fish-handling industries supporting them are making it possible to bring this food to thousands who could never enjoy it before.

For the fishermen themselves there is special assistance. For instance, trawlers with unusually large trawls have been designed. There is priority for the fishing boat in the repair yards. Supplies of fuel and equipment are on priority terms.

The fishing harbours on which the fleets are based have been equipped with freezing plant and cold stores, and processing and canning factories.

Science

While they are still at sea, the fleets are serviced by a floating base, the *Frederyk Chopin*. In addition, radar and similar sounding devices to trace the movements of the shoals are used, and the information pooled.

Having built up strong, efficient fleets, the important thing now is to look after the fishing grounds and ensure there is no dearth of catches. So scientists have been carrying out constant research

New Poland

under the Maritime Fishing Institute to check the condition of the fishing grounds, the movements of the fish, encourage breeding and protect the breeding grounds from the hazards of over-fishing, natural perils or damage from man's activities.

Where necessary, restocking of the breeding grounds is being undertaken.

With all this comes news that the Fishing Institutes of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and Poland are all joining forces in making their scientific study of fish a combined operation in the interests of . . . more food, cheaper food, and a flourishing new industry.

THE TEN YEARS ROAD TO THE Gdynia conference has not been an easy one, but it has been a fascinating one. It is a road that virtually started from nowhere and which finished at one of the most up-to-date fishing industries in the world.

The average yearly catch of fish be-

tween 1920 and 1939 amounted roughly to 7,000 tons. It was not until the Polish fishing industry was twenty years old in 1938 that the catch increased to 12,500 tons.

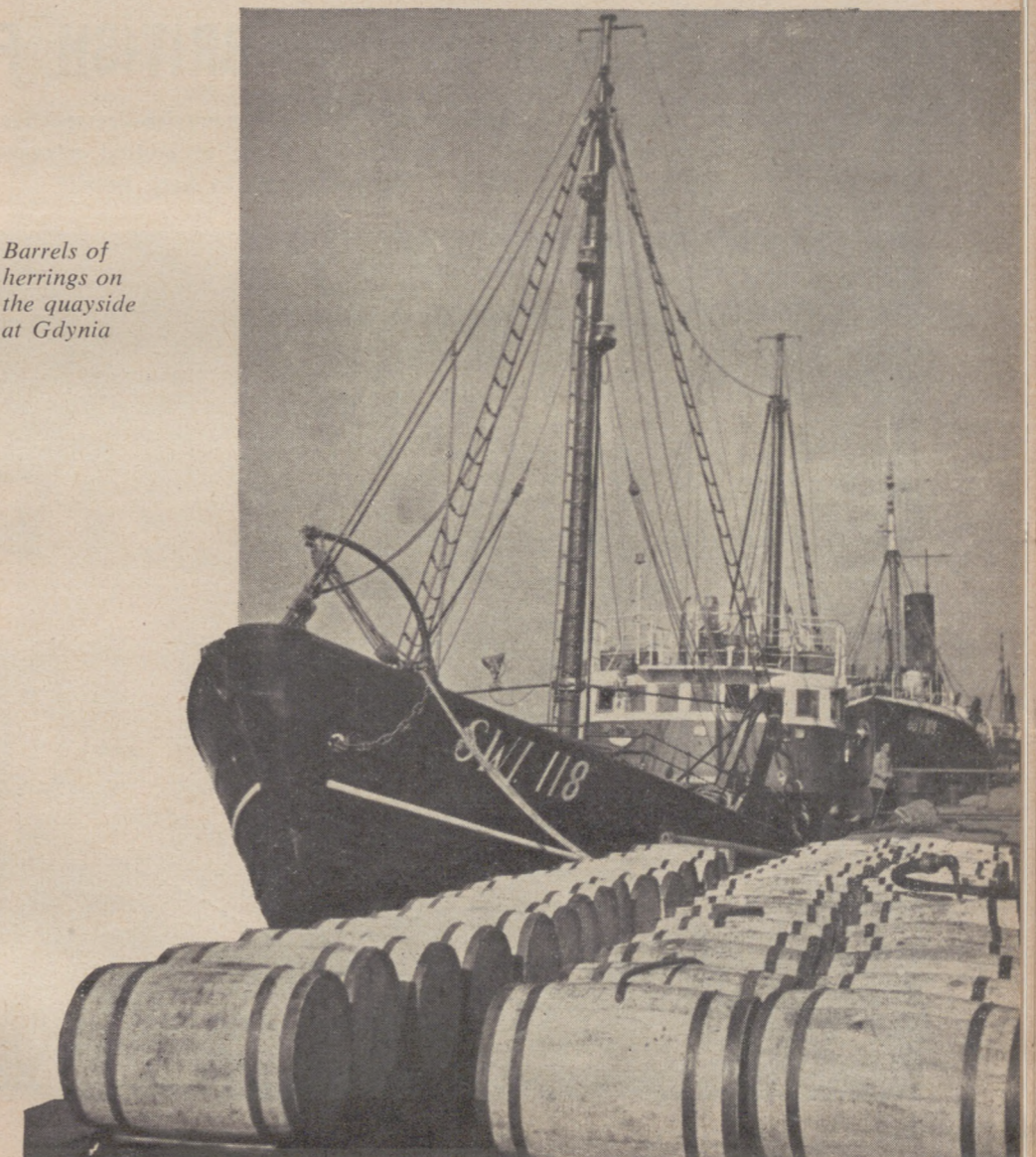
Third

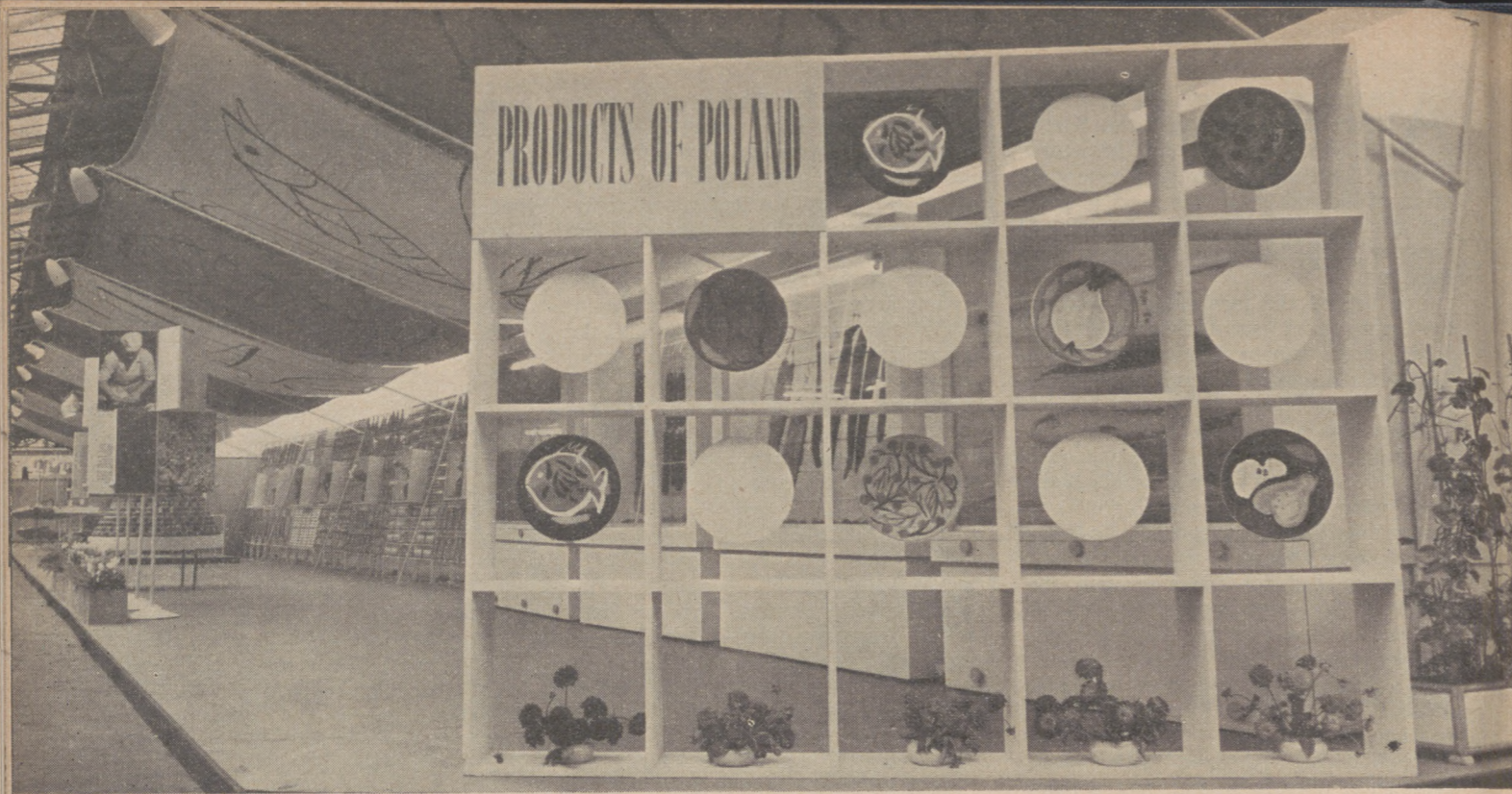
But in 1946, the newly reconstructed fishing industry brought its annual output up to 23,000 tons and had increased it by 1952 to 72,000 tons, in the Baltic alone!

In 1953, Poland became the third country in the world to employ *mother ships* to assist deep-sea fishing. These ships collect, on the high seas, the catch from the trawlers, barrel small fish such as herrings and clean and grade the larger fish. Also they carry bunker coal, and fishing tackle to the fleet as well as delivering mail.

Polish deep-sea fishing is controlled by the State enterprise *Dalmor*. Sixty per cent of the drifters operating in the Baltic are owned either by the State or by Co-operatives, the remaining forty per cent being privately owned.

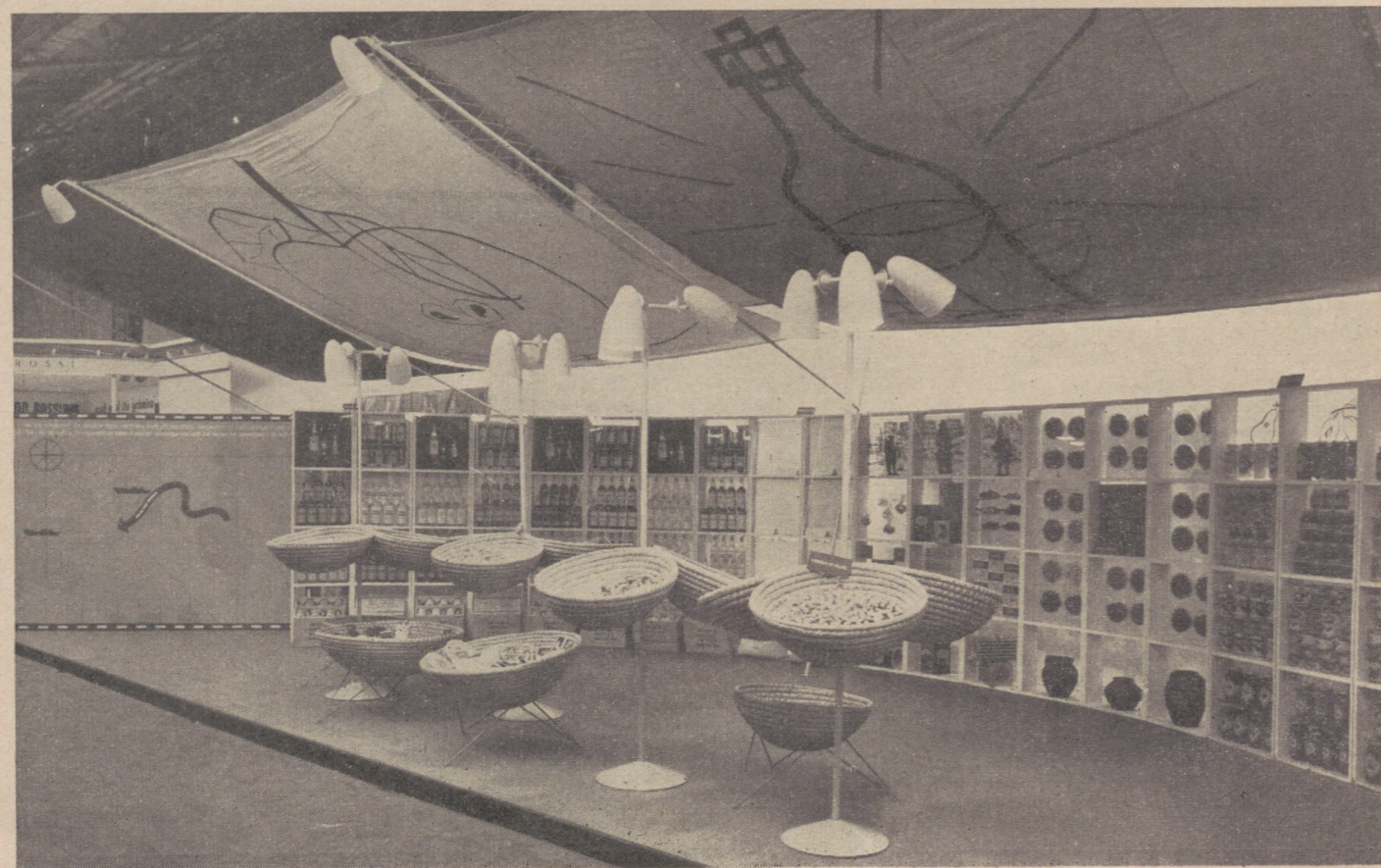
Barrels of herrings on the quayside at Gdynia





POLAND AT THE BRITISH FOOD FAIR

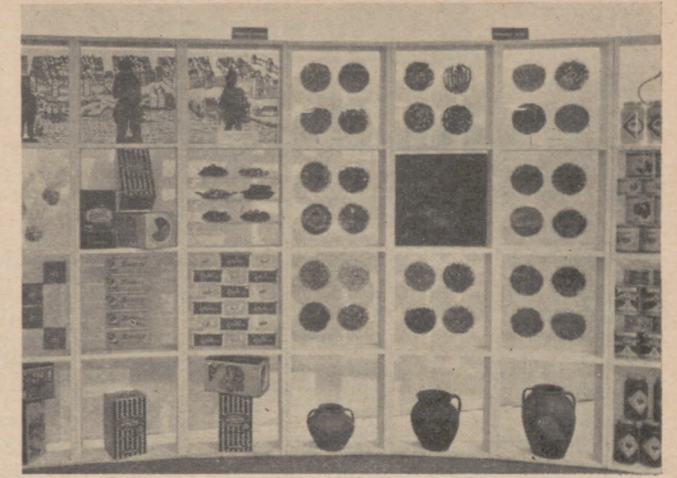
"We are prepared to develop trade with all countries—irrespective of their economic and social system—we are willing to co-operate on terms of mutual advantage and with full respect for commitments by both sides."



New Poland



Polish vodkas, spirits and liqueurs



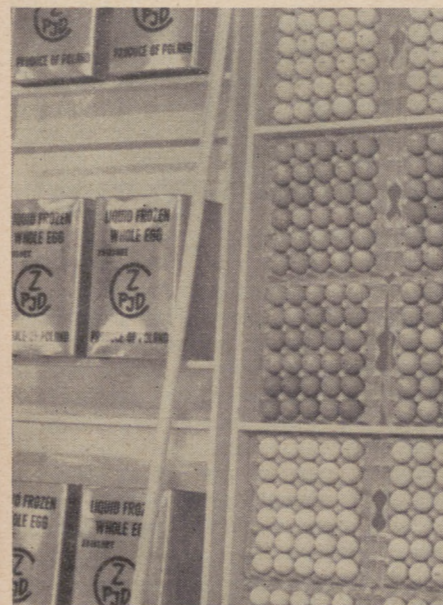
Medical herbs, sweets, bottled fruits and jam



Tinned tongue and ham



Dried mushrooms, chicory, starch, dried potatoes and sugar



Eggs—fresh or frozen



Free Samples for All!

New Poland

A Musician in Poland

By GORDON GREEN



IF ONE GOES TO POLAND ON A PURELY musical quest the last two weeks in July and the first in August—the weeks when my visit took place—might well be regarded as among the least rewarding. For at that time most professional musicians—members of symphony orchestras, conservatoires, opera houses, etc.—are on holiday, and the institutions to which they belong are closed.

In one respect this was an advantage to me, since the reasons for my visit were not purely musical, and there was less danger of being deflected from other purposes and yielding to that curiosity about things musical which is natural to a professional musician.

Nevertheless, one gets the impression that it is impossible to visit Poland for three weeks at any time of the year without hearing music, and impressions can be greatly strengthened by the readiness with which one is enabled to meet, and enter into discussion with, musicians and teachers of national repute.

Not Known Here

In any case, the hearing of opera performances, symphony and chamber concerts and the like, however good in themselves, do not, alone, give a true picture of the state of music in Poland. For, while such performances can be heard in many parts of Western Europe, perhaps the most interesting features of music in post-war Poland are the attempts being made—I believe successfully—to bring music into the lives of all people, however remote; in the very greatly increased and improved opportunities for musical education, both amateur and professional; and in the tendency not to regard the work of the professional musician as a mere ornament, but as an essential and integral part of the life of the people.

But in order to give some idea of the extent of these features it would be necessary to quote many statistics. These are impressive enough, but the ones immediately to hand are not quite up to date—so the reader shall be spared! For the rest, I shall merely describe those things heard and seen during the period of my visit.

A remarkable manifestation in Poland to-day is the development of large song and dance ensembles of which the *Mazowsze* group is the most famous. These ensembles, basing their work on

folk song and dance, have no parallel in English artistic life. The *Mazowsze* group reaches a very high degree of excellence, but other groups, amateur and semi-amateur, run the *Mazowsze* very close.

Of these, mention must particularly be made of an ensemble composed of young people from the Lublin area (seen in Lublin on July 22nd) the artistry of whose performance was colourful, exciting and exhilarating to a remarkable degree.

Have Many Advantages

Listening to a mass song ensemble I was less happy. These choral songs—essentially simple music which, for the vast new audiences now entering the concert halls, might well form a stepping-stone to an understanding of more complicated choral and symphonic works—are another new feature of Polish musical life. Poland's most distinguished composers are proud to write them—and rightly so. Nevertheless, though some of these songs are good, I felt that, in others, the commonplace cliché was too frequently apparent.

I was completely deceived by the fine playing of the Miners' Symphony Orchestra. For when an English friend (assuming I had expert knowledge!) asked "Are they amateurs?" my unhesitating reply was "No—they play far too well." It was disconcerting to discover later that they are, indeed, amateurs; but (in self-defence) I must add that they enjoy many advantages—opportunities for practice, help from professional experts, and, at one time, the guidance of the most famous of Poland's post-war conductors, the late Grzegorz Fitelberg.

Mere mention of purely professional performances must suffice—the excellent *Romeo and Juliet* of Prokofieff given by the Warsaw Ballet and the playing of the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra. The latter's concert was disappointing only in this respect—that the necessity to take a train for the Baltic coast that evening made it impossible for me to hear the final item of the programme, the second symphony of Kazimierz Serocki.

A fortnight later, meeting Mr. Serocki in person, together with other prominent Polish composers, it was possible to learn from him and them—in the course of a long and very lively discussion—many details about the circumstances in which Polish composers work, the far-reaching efforts to bring music into the lives of

the people, conditions of work for orchestral musicians, etc. But such details are not for this short notice, concerned, as it is, only with the personal experiences of its writer.

To the musician in Warsaw, and especially to the pianist, the journey to *Zelazowa Wola*—it might well be called a pilgrimage—is inevitable. For here Chopin was born—Poland's greatest musician and incomparable artist of the piano. The visitor can wander around the rooms of the small, single-storied house—in which the lively boy had delighted his elders with his talent for mimicry and astonished them with his genius for music—and can look with reverence and awe upon the piano which, in later years, the master had used (but surely not lay fingers upon its exposed keyboard—for who would be worthy?).

Attached to the house is a small concert room in which an excellent recital of Chopin works was given by Professor Pawel Lewiecki of the Warsaw Conservatoire—his listeners more than filling the room, with an overflow into corridor and garden. The garden itself has been extended to form an agreeable natural park and (wonderfully in this torrential summer) the July sun shone!

Much Young Talent

Chopin's birthplace has an evocative charm not only for the pianist but also for the casual visitor; but the latter will, at present, find little to interest him at the Frederic Chopin Institute in Warsaw. Its premises, which many years before the war housed the Conservatoire (Paderewski must have studied there), are not yet completely reconstructed, and it will inevitably take many years to gather a valuable miscellany of Chopiniana to its archives.

Already, however, there is a growing library and, incidentally, a piano which once belonged to Paderewski. But the Chopin Institute has extra-mural purposes, and a new and most important edition of Chopin's works—named after Paderewski—is now being published under its auspices.

Critics in this country often assert that the effect of Socialism is to reduce all people to one dull level. How untrue this is in Poland can be judged from what is being done to develop the talent of exceptionally gifted young pianists. On this subject I feel that I can write with some authority, as the greatest and most important part of my life is spent in teaching young professional piano students, some of whom aspire to become concert soloists.

In Poland for two months during the summer a piano *Master-School* for young artist-students is held. This year it took place in beautiful surroundings near

Sopot, on the Baltic coast. There were eleven students, one of whom, Regina Smendzianka, I had already met in Warsaw after hearing her give a really splendid performance of Chopin's F minor Concerto with the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra. The students in the *Master-School* were being taught by five of the best known teachers from the Polish conservatoires, the chief of whom is Professor Zhigniew Drzewiecki, Poland's most distinguished piano teacher.

Nine of these students were preparing for the International Chopin Competition which—occurring every five years—will be held in Warsaw early next year, and two were preparing for an international competition in Geneva. Each student receives an individual two-hour lesson daily from his particular teacher, and, in addition, he can seek the advice of other professors in the *School* whenever he feels inclined; moreover, all



Lidia Grychtolowna seen here giving her recital in Edinburgh in July

students play to the teaching staff and to each other once or twice a week, receiving advice and criticism.

All tuition is, of course, free, and students receive an additional stipend. Exactly what the State does to enable these young artists to gain a position as national and international concert pianists I cannot quite say, (it was one of the questions I forgot to ask!), but one of these young players, Lidia Grychtolowna, played at a final reception given to international foreign delegates in Warsaw shortly before our departure.

During the course of conversation with

her, it appeared that she had already played in London and Paris, and had played fifteen times in China—all under Polish patronage. After playing at our reception, Lidia Grychtolowna stayed in the best hotel in Warsaw, where we accidentally met at lunch the following day, and after lunch she was flown back to Sopot to resume her work at the *Master-School*.

This was my first visit to Poland since the war, and I was greatly surprised at the eager way in which English connections and associations were insisted upon. "I don't speak much English, but my wife is English" (from Mr. Roman Jasinski, musical director of Warsaw Radio) "... and so I am very pleased to Mr. Eden"—who happens to be a friend of mine too—"for what I learned at Liverpool University, for now I am chief of town planning for Central Warsaw" (from Mr. Jankowski).

The head technician of the Polish

former teacher, once so familiar a figure in Poland, but who for the last fifteen years has lived in America?

Their reactions may be assumed from such phrases as "Do you hear from him?" "How is he?" "What a wonderful artist!" "Do give him my best regards when you write." And from Lidia Grychtolowna, a rising young pianist now in her very early twenties: "He was the first great pianist I ever heard—I must have been six years old—it seemed amazing!"

At the studios of Warsaw Radio where I made recordings of works for piano-forte by Schubert and Liszt, my Polish friends there immediately spoke of English pianists. ("We have all Moura Lympany's records." "What a loss to you that Newton-Wood should have died so young.") These brief conversational phrases are an indication of the spontaneous reactions of Poles young and old, distinguished and obscure.

Polish musicians who are deeply absorbed in their own work show a lively interest in what is happening in England. And these evidences of friendship—the ready responses of chance acquaintances—are heartening for those who seek amity among all nations. (We in England can never afford to forget that a modern war might mean the end of our history and our civilisation.)

More Musicians Needed

In Gdansk I had a long conversation with Mr. Roman Heising, Pro-rector of an institute for higher education there. We discussed the system of musical education in Poland; how the private teacher has been absorbed into one or another of the three grades of music schools; schemes of decentralisation (the Poles are not yet satisfied with these, but it is noticeable how often the institutions of which they are most proud are remote from Warsaw—for example, the radio orchestra in Stalinogrod, the Opera and Ballet in Poznan and the Cracow Conservatoire).

We also discussed the work of Artos, the organisation which brings music to young people. The roughly computed number of professional students in the conservatoires seemed to me to be very large, and I asked if there would be work for them when they had completed their educational courses.

The reply was that there would, indeed, be work for all—that the need for orchestral players, for instance, was so great that students often become members of symphony and opera orchestras while still in their final year at the conservatoire. Whether this is a good thing or not, I leave my readers to decide—but it does give some idea of the vast and ever-increasing demand for music in the new Poland.

Introducing Bill Ellerby



MR. W. J. ELLERBY—KNOWN TO HIS friends as Bill—was until June of last year the Deputy General Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, a trade union of 150,000 black-coated members in Britain and overseas.

He retired at the age of 55, under the union rules, after 30 years association, sixteen of which were as a full-time official.

He is well known in the trade union movement and for years has also been prominently connected with the cause of friendship between nations.

Until his appointment as Acting Secre-

tary of the British-Polish Friendship Society, he was chairman of the British-China Friendship Association, an Executive member of the British-Soviet Friendship Society as well as being chairman of Plato Films Ltd.

During recent years he has visited the Soviet Union twice—including the Central Asian Republics—and New China, as well as Poland and Czechoslovakia.

He has taken up his duties with us with whole-hearted enthusiasm having resigned from his other activities in order to devote all his time to British-Polish Friendship.

Ann Herbert

IT IS REGRETTED THAT ANN HERBERT'S new domestic duties make it impossible for her to continue to serve the Society in a full-time capacity. Living in Brighton with a husband working locally make it far too difficult for Ann to travel up to the office each day.

However, her knowledge of Poland, which is second to none, will not be lost to the Society, for Ann will continue to serve on the Executive Committee. And Bill Ellerby knows that he has only to call on her and she will help in whatever he asks.

The Executive Committee and the Editorial Board of *New Poland* are sorry to see Ann go, for they, better than anyone else, appreciate the untiring efforts she put in for the Society.

They and the staff know how she often burnt the midnight oil on behalf of British-Polish Friendship. From the time

that she took over the day to day responsibility for the running of the Society, its strength and influence grew, until now she has left behind a truly virile organisation.

Particularly did she widen the influence of the Society among the women's section of the co-operative movement. Many are the friends she made in the Women's Guilds, friends not only for herself but for Poland too.

All who know Ann will, we are sure, join with the Executive Committee, the Editorial Board and the staff, in wishing her and her husband *all the very best*.

We sincerely hope that when she has adjusted her life anew, Ann will find time to become a regular visitor to the Warsaw Club and to the Society's other activities. May she enjoy many years of happy marriage.

World Youth Festival

Next year's Youth Festival is to be held in Warsaw at the end of July.

The Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has been responsible for organising previous festivals, made this announcement at the close of its meeting held in Peking in August.

The Fifth World Youth and Students' Festival, to give its correct title, has already been welcomed in Polish newspapers.

PIEROGI DUMPLING WITH MUSHROOM STUFFING

Ingredients for stuffing:—

6 ozs. dried mushrooms.
3 ozs. onions.
3 ozs. butter.
2 ozs. bread crumbs.
1 egg.
pepper and salt

Wash mushrooms and leave soaking overnight. Cook until soft, dry on sieve or colander. Fry onions in butter. Mince mushrooms and fried onions, add egg, bread crumbs, pepper and salt. Stir until smooth.

Ingredients for dough:—

14 ozs. flour.
3 ozs. egg powder.
salt.

Make dough, egg powder and water. Roll, cut into small squares, put stuffing on each square. Press together opposite ends and form dumplings. Add boiling water and cook till dumplings come to top. Serve with hot butter.

Polish Food Products on Show in London

The Polish Stand at the British Food Fair held at the Olympia last month (see pictures on pages 16 and 17) was one of the most outstanding there.

In fact, it received full marks from British designers for being the best example of modern exhibition design.

However, it was the wide display of foodstuff and drinks which really surprised and pleased the visitors. Hundreds asked if they could buy from the stand but unfortunately customs' regulations prevented any foreign exhibitors from selling.

But free samples were available and just how keen the public were to taste Polish tinned meat can be seen from the picture on page 17.

The two recipes published in this column are taken from the catalogue of the Fair, they are typical examples of Polish cooking and all the Polish ingredients are available in this country.

PORK TONGUE À LA POLONNAISE

1½ lb. canned tongue.
1 oz. flour.
4 ozs. butter.
1 lemon.
sugar and salt.

Cut tongue into slices about ¼ inch thick. Melt butter, add flour, fry gently. Add tongue juice from tin, lemon juice, sugar and salt to taste. Bring to boil. Put cut tongue into sauce and let simmer for about 15 minutes. Serve with rice, potatoes or macaroni.

I.C.A.

The International Co-operative Alliance at its triennial meeting held in Paris last month rejected Poland's application for membership.

BRITISH-POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Secretary's Letter

By Bill Ellerby

AFTER THE COMPARATIVE CALM OF August, life in the office of the Society is once again in full swing, but although the pace is rapid the atmosphere is friendly and pleasant—the permanent staff and our voluntary helpers, all pull together, assisting each other in the many tasks that must be done to time.

With a full September programme and eleven events already being arranged for October and with more to follow, everyone is fully occupied.

After a month of inactivity our Social evenings and meetings in the Warsaw Club have also been resumed. Here those stalwarts, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbings are again managing matters with quiet efficiency and friendliness. The Society and its members owe much to their sustained enthusiastic voluntary service.

But all this is activity at the centre of our Society—what of the circumference? From here also we are receiving news day by day of work on behalf of British-Polish Friendship carried out in many places in Britain by our members and friends.

Excellent Idea

There's Bill Larkin in Liverpool, a new member. He is an engineer and was elected to go to Poland by the Shops Stewards' Committee of the Automatic Telephone Co. His enthusiasm has spread to his mates so that already he can write confidently that he hopes to sell a good many copies of the report—*Britons See Poland in 1954*. (See page 22).

Reg. Jeffs, an engineer from Woolwich Arsenal, is another member of the July Trade Union Delegation who is actively at work. He hopes to use the film *Warsaw Lives Again* at one of his report-back meetings.

This is an excellent idea and one which more delegates might copy, particularly if someone locally owns a good 16mm projector and will give their services to the cause. The total cost of putting on a film in such circumstances is quite small and the film *Warsaw Lives Again* which runs for about 55 minutes is an ideal introduction to a talk by a delegate about his experiences.

In Scotland, as well as in many places in the rest of Britain, activity is in full

Swinging into Activity

swing under the guidance of our energetic Scottish Organiser, Charles Nixon.

I have made only the briefest reference to the work of our returning delegates, naming only two of them; yet almost all are actively reporting to their friends and workmates. From time to time I shall be mentioning their work and that of others in these notes.

On October 2nd the Executive Committee are going to say thank you with real appreciation to the cast, choir and other helpers who made our Cambridge Theatre *Something to Sing About* such a success. We are doing this at a reception to which they will all be invited and we hope to spend with them a really enjoyable evening.

Polish Pianist

A little later in October we look forward to seeing and hearing the celebrated Polish pianist, Barbara Hesse-Bukowska. She is coming in connection with the Chopin Festival and will be giving a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Sunday, October 17th, at 3 p.m., under the auspices of the Polish Cultural Institute.

We are hoping to arrange at least one function at the Warsaw Club in her honour in order to introduce her to our members, and to enable them to hear her play in familiar surroundings.

Our Scottish Committee are also arranging a concert in Scotland at which she will be the star guest, and we hope also to be able to introduce her to Liverpool. No dates can finally be fixed until we know definitely the dates of her arrival and departure.

The meeting on September 15th to welcome back delegates was a great success. Not only was the Conway Hall full but the audience were sympathetic and enthusiastic. We started off the evening with that remarkable film *Warsaw Lives Again* which from initial shots of pre-war Warsaw proceeds to give extracts from German newsreels showing the ghastly and brutal determination of the Nazis to wipe Warsaw off the map.

The scenes of desolation oppress one until like a trumpet call comes the decision that Warsaw must be rebuilt. From then we have a crescendo of effort

leading to scenes in Warsaw to-day, and beyond that a glimpse into the future to Warsaw as it will be a few years from now.

Following the film, six delegates went to the platform and we had ten-minute talks from three of them. Dick Woolf the draughtsman whose contribution and facility in answering questions, made all realise how deep is his interest and wide his knowledge of conditions in Poland to-day.

Very Effective

Then Tom Ball, a builder, quiet, unassuming, with a sincerity which got his points over very effectively, and finally Peter Ellis—our youngest July T.U. delegate—a cine technician from Kodak, who spoke about youth in Poland with a quiet seriousness mingled with humour which the audience much appreciated. Then came questions—on religion, youth, T.U. practices, apprenticeship, rents, racial discrimination, etc.

All this led up to Gordon Schaffer's inspiring address on German Rearmament. I have heard Gordon many times but never to better effect. His review of distant and recent events ending in his appeal to all to work to prevent the calamity of rearming the Germans was the best possible preamble to the membership appeal which followed, and which brought forty-five new members into our Society with four more renewing their membership.

The entertainment provided by the Folk Dance Group was an excellent and exciting finale to a memorable evening, to achieve which, so many gave their services and enthusiasm unstintingly.

Coming Events

Friday, October 1st:

Film Show, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 2nd:

Warsaw Club closed. Admittance by invitation only.

Wednesday, October 6th:

Club Night, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 13th:

Club Night, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, October 14th:

Film Show, Darnall, Sheffield.

Friday, October 15th:

Lecture, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.
Speakers, Hilda Andrews and Elsie Rhind.

Saturday, October 16th:

Dance, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 20th:

Club Night, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 27th:

Club Night, Warsaw Club, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, October 29th:

Lecture, Warsaw Club. Speaker, Mrs. Pritt, 7.30 p.m.

Every Wednesday Night is Club Night at the Warsaw Club

Britons See Poland in 1954

This is the title of the Society's printed report which gives a first-hand picture of conditions in Poland to-day. In previous years our printed reports of the July trade union delegation have always been worthy of a place on any bookshelf. This year's report is even better than ever, for it contains pen pictures from all the delegations which have visited Poland up to the end of July.

It has been compiled and edited by a fully-qualified journalist who writes in his introduction to the report:—

"THIS IS THE TRUE STORY OF THE dreams-coming-true, achievements that nearly a hundred British Trade Unionists, delegates and other visitors to Poland have seen in 1954. Some were guests of the Polish Trade Union movement at the national celebrations of the first ten years since liberation in July, and it is their landmark of the constitution of the first ten years of re-building the nation as a Socialist State that makes this book so interesting.

"There were builders, engineers, textile workers; a coloured delegate from Liverpool; electricians, vehicle builders, railwaymen. And two representatives—a man from London and a woman from Glasgow—from the Tenants' movement. All these on the Trade Union delegation alone.

"Other visitors included draughtsmen, a musician, writers, professional and manual workers, and representatives of the widest political viewpoints. There was a Peace delegation, and May Day group, a cultural delegation, and a group of architects besides the Trade Union group with which I travelled.

"The night before we came home, there was a reception at the Trade Union Congress headquarters, at which several of the delegates presented messages of greetings and tokens of friendship from their own groups to their opposite numbers in Poland. Said one of the Polish Trade Union leaders, "You have seen much in your fortnight's travels, and it would be surprising if you did not find some things you did not understand or did not like, just as we might find some things we did not like if we came to Britain. All we ask is that you go home and describe truthfully what you have seen.

"In this report we have tried to do just that; to avoid seeing everything through rose-tinted spectacles, blinded to faults, and to keep an equal sense of proportion over what did not come up to expectations.

"Straight comparison between Britain

and Poland is impossible because history, social background and development, and the effects of the last war, have been so vastly different in the two countries. We

POINTS FROM POLAND

More than a dozen health centres are now being built in Warsaw.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, with a membership over 7,000,000 celebrated last month as a Month of Strengthening Polish-Soviet Friendship.

Almost 3,000,000 text books have been published in Poland in readiness for the new school year which begins this month. As well as new editions of text books used in previous years there are 160 new books.

Professor Ksawery Dunikowski, of Cracow Academy of Fine Arts, is working on the design for the monument of Joseph Stalin, which will stand in front of the Palace of Science and Culture, Warsaw. He is also working on a series of paintings, *Oswiecim*, devoted to his experiences at the notorious Nazi concentration camp.

On the first of September, 145 new village clubrooms were opened and by the end of the year there will be 112 district Houses of Culture.

These are being constructed under the plan of the Ministry of Art and Culture which has as its slogan "At the seat of every village people's council—a model clubroom."

During the first seven months of the year about 270,000 people spent their holidays at centres run by the Workers' Holiday Fund, a section of the Polish Trade Unions. In August, 85,000 people stayed in holiday homes run by the scheme.

would ask you, reader, to remember that.
THE EDITOR."

But it is something more than a report, it is a story of wonderful experiences and a text book combined.

Britons See Poland in 1954 is invaluable for all students and friends of Poland, for it contains a dozen pages or so of questions and answers.

In this section all the questions asked by the July delegates are given, along with the answers from leading members of the Polish trade unions.

It is the only publication where this information can be found grouped together. It is a must for all who wish to keep up-to-date with Polish affairs.

Order your copy now! Price 9d. from The British-Polish Friendship Society, 81 Portland Place, London, W.1. As usual there is a special discount for orders of six or more copies.

Five new village cinemas were recently opened in the Poznan region bringing the region's total to 101.

At the end of August, the 27th Trade Union cinema in Poland was opened in Gdynia. By the end of the year 80 more T.U. cinemas will be set up throughout the country.

Polish fashions were among those displayed at an International Fashion Contest held in Budapest last month. The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies each displayed 50 models covering all types of clothing.

Poland's exhibits included men's, women's and children's clothing made of wool, cotton, silk and synthetic fibres. These included sports and working clothes, afternoon and evening dresses and coats, all designed by Polish artists.

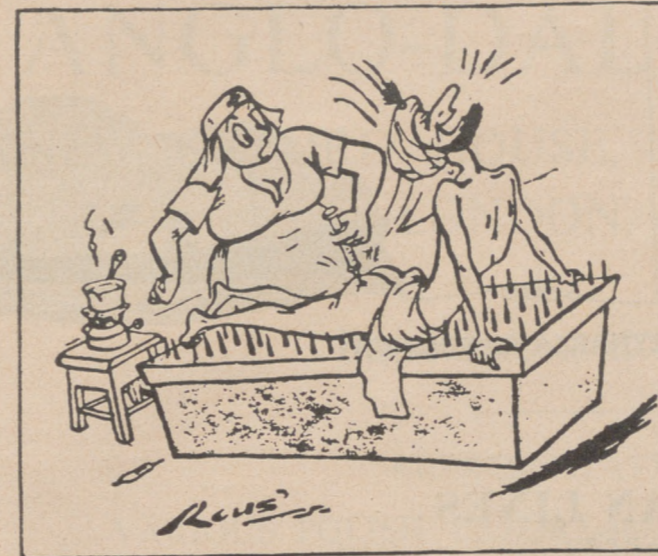
Going from door to door, scouts in the village of Walce, in the Opole Region, have collected fifty old songs and more than a dozen old Polish legends.

Motorcycle and cycle chain with steelon (nylon) rolls are now being manufactured in Poland.

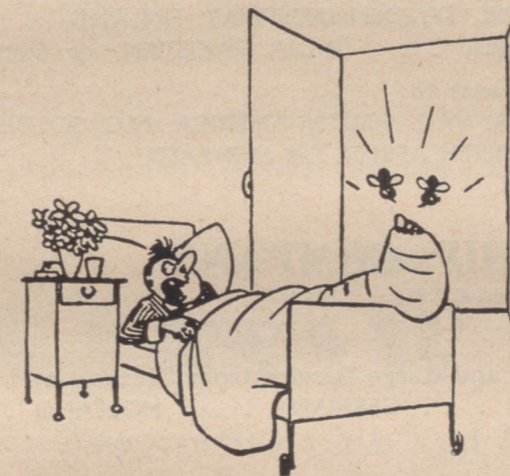
In 1949 Poland imported all her bearings, now home production, which makes more than 100 different types, supplies 60% of her needs.

The Polish Railwaymen's Union now have 872 artistic ensembles. The Union also runs seven Houses of Culture, 24 workers' clubs and 630 clubrooms.

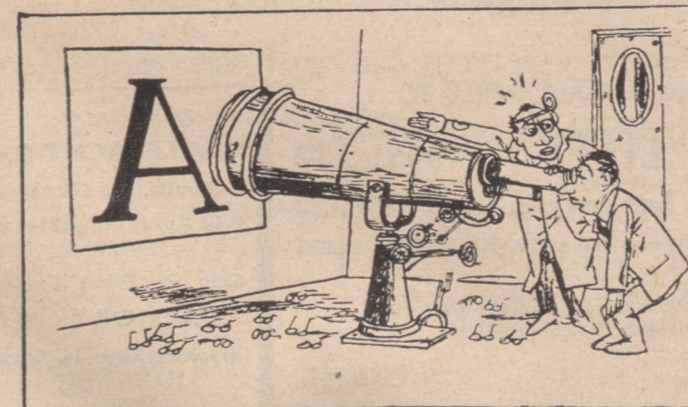
Cartoons From Polish Magazines



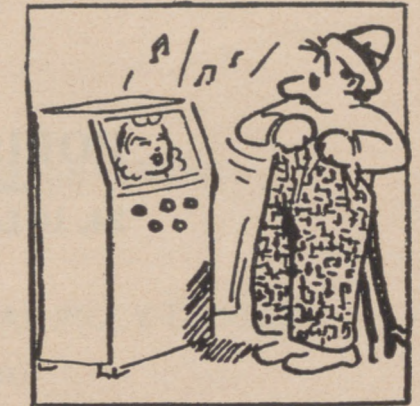
"Stop it I'm ticklish"



"Sister!"



"I'm not sure, but I do believe it's an A"



READER'S LETTER

Say it with Flowers

The Editor,
New Poland.

London, August, 1954.

Dear Editor,

Would any of the delegates and visitors who have been to Poland this year or in previous years, or other supporters, like to join with me in presenting to Warsaw, through the Polish Embassy in London, a garden of lupins?

I did not see more than half a dozen lupins in Poland all the time we were there (I know that officially it was too late, but many in Britain are still in bloom, and I should at least have seen the plants if there had been many).

It seems to me that we might contribute a wonderful splash of colour to the heart of Warsaw if we could send them say a hundred of the best there are to be had—gold, flame, pink, scarlet, white and mauve.

Do tell me if any other flower-lovers would like to join in. M.L.

[M.L. is a keen gardener who suggests the cash donations be sent to him, not plants. He will acknowledge all donations and will inform donors of the types of lupins bought on their behalf—Editor.]



POLISH OCEAN LINES

(Polskie Linie Oceaniczne P.P.W.)

24, 10 Lutego GDYNIA

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service from Gdynia/Gdansk to:
 UNITED KINGDOM (London, Hull) . . . E.C. of SOUTH AMERICA via
 Continent . . . FAR EAST (China) . . . GERMANY, HOLLAND,
 BELGIUM, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, FINLAND . . . NEAR
 EAST and BLACK SEA . . . INDIA, PAKISTAN, via Continent.

Through arrangements to:
 CENTRAL AMERICA, W.C. SOUTH AMERICA, N.C. SOUTH AMERICA . .
 WEST, EAST and SOUTH AFRICA and FAR EAST

POLISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(Polska Zegluga Morska P.P.W.)

43/44 Malopolska SZCZECIN

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service from Szczecin to
 UNITED KINGDOM . . . GERMANY . . . HOLLAND . . . BELGIUM
 FRANCE

POLISH SHIP SALVAGE COMPANY

(Polskie Ratownictwo Okretowe)

23 Swietojanska GDYNIA

FOR INFORMATION, FREIGHT RATES AND PASSENGER FARES, APPLY TO:

GDYNIA AMERICA SHIPPING LINES (LONDON) LTD

47 Whitcomb Street London W.C.2

Telephone: WHITEHALL 7561 (10 lines)

Telegrams: POLAMERYKA LONDON TELEX

General Shipping and Chartering Agents in the United Kingdom for:

- POLISH OCEAN LINES
- POLISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY
- POLISH SHIP SALVAGE COMPANY

also representing

"POLFRACHT"

Shipbroking and Chartering Company

8/10 Korzeniowskiego, Gdynia

Deep Sea Fishing Companies

"DALMOR" "ARKA"

Hryniewieckiego 14, Gdynia

also

Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers

New Poland

ANGLO-DAL LIMITED

NEW OXFORD HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY WAY

- - - - LONDON, W.C.1 - - - -

Importers and Exporters

REPRESENTATIVES OF

VARIOUS POLISH EXPORT-IMPORT ORGANISATIONS

Cables: ANGLODAL LONDON *Telegrams:* ANGLODAL PICCY LONDON

Telephone: HOLBORN 4366 (10 lines)

THE WARSAW CLUB



Progressive Club and Restaurant

OFFERS GOOD, REASONABLY PRICED MEALS IN PLEASANT COMPANY

Hot Meals : Snacks : Coffee : Tea

Served from 5.45 to 10 p.m. Monday to Friday (inclusive)

Tables Can Be Booked For Parties

CHESS : DRAUGHTS : RADIOGRAM

LARGE SCREEN TELEVISION

Phone: LANgham 1271

Licensed Bar for Members

81, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.1

PLATO FILMS LTD.

Presents



THE TREASURE

Running Time 77 minutes.

Hiring Fee £2.10s.

Details of this and other Polish Films on 16mm. are available from

PLATO FILMS LTD.

376 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1

TERminus 7488