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NEW POLAND

IN THIS ISSUE

COPERNICUS - POLAND'S GREATEST SCIENTIST

—*Stewart Farrar*

OLD AGE PENSIONS

—*Ernest Hanwell*

NEW POWER STATIONS

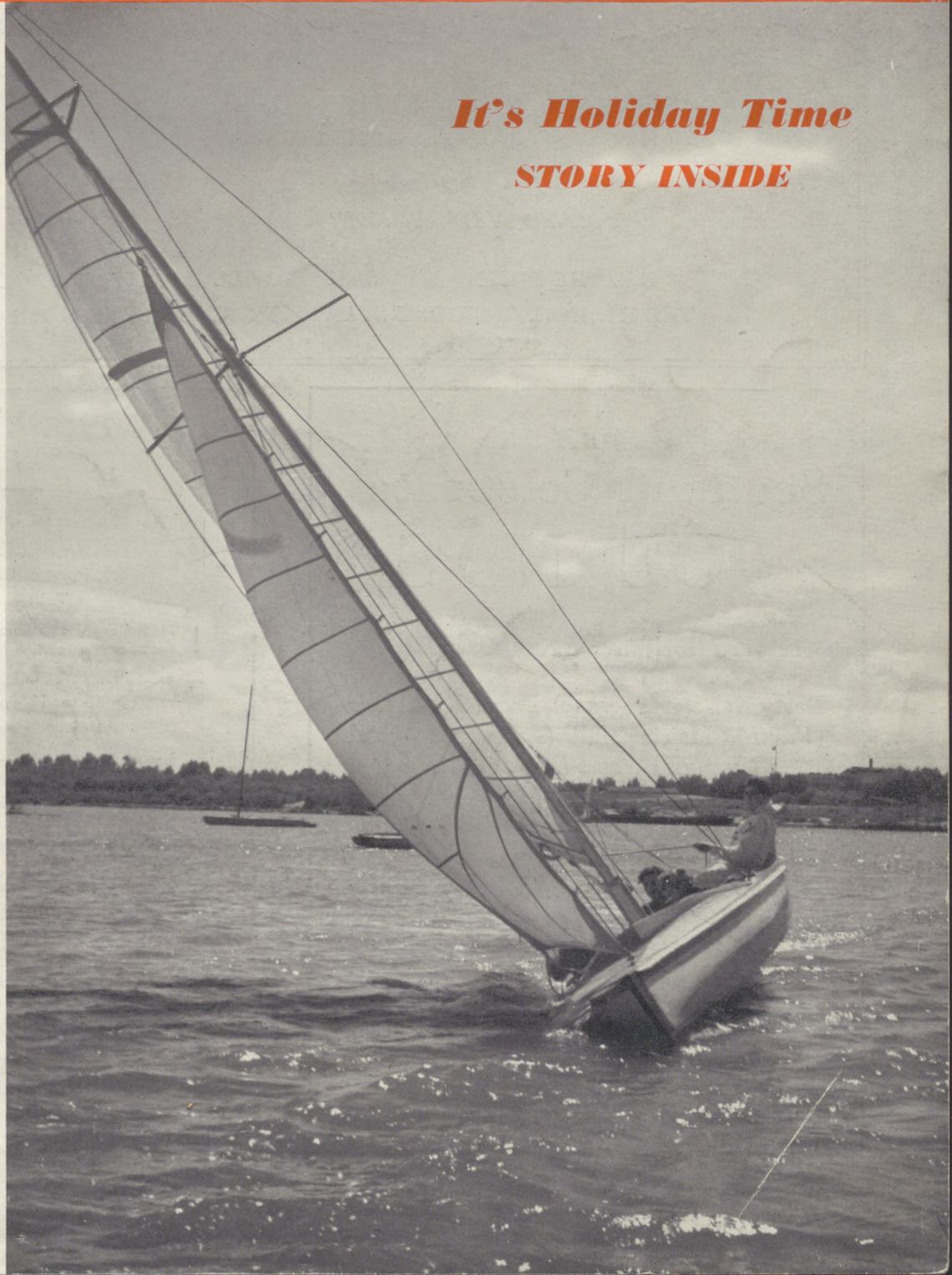
WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN

POLAND IN PICTURES

**JULY
1953**

Monthly **6^D**

It's Holiday Time
STORY INSIDE





Poland's NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY Celebration

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Sunday, July 19th, 7 p.m.
Tickets 2/6 and 1/-, from British-Polish Friendship Society, 81 Portland Place, London, W.1 (LAN 6593).

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THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT STANSGATE WILL ADDRESS THE AUDIENCE

On JULY 5th Scotland Celebrates POLAND'S National Liberation Day

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Polish National Dances

by the

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FILMS: Chopin Mazurkas & Country School

Central Halls, Bath Street
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7.30 p.m.

Admission 1/-

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

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2 Please send me "New Poland" at the members' special rate of (5/- for 12 months); (2/6 for 6 months). (cross out whichever does not apply)

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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.

VOL. 8 No. 7

JULY, 1953

NEW POLAND



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Korea

AT LONG LAST, AFTER WEARY months of obstruction and long drawn out negotiations, the agreement on the exchange of prisoners, the last obstacle to peace, has been signed.

All peace loving people welcome the news of the draft agreement and the setting up of a commission of five neutral countries to supervise its application.

That Poland should be one of the countries to share this responsibility is a fitting tribute to the powerful role it has played in gaining support for the movement which has constantly fought to bring peace to Korea.

This, of course, is in keeping with the consistent policy for peace which Poland has pursued since the defeat of the Nazis.

In accepting the invitation of the United Nations the Polish Government stated, "Poland welcomes with satisfaction the perspective of bringing a speedy end to the bloodshed in Korea and, for her part, is ready to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict."

RECOGNITION

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF THIS month, Poland will celebrate still another year of achievement and progress. During the past nine years, since the Committee of National Liberation was formed, Poland has moved forward from a backward exploited agricultural country to become one of the world's leading industrial centres.

Busy as she is, building her own economy and raising the living standards of her people, Poland has also been active in international affairs. At the United Nations and elsewhere her representatives have constantly been to the fore in the vital struggle to maintain world peace and to bring to an end the fighting in Korea.

Now, at last, there are signs that this policy supported by Poland, will bear

fruit. At the time of writing the prospects opened up by the agreement on the exchange of prisoners are most heartening. And Poland has been elected as one of the five neutral countries to supervise the working of the agreement on the exchange of prisoners.

Such is the rapid advance of the Polish Peoples' Republic that at the tender age of nine she is recognised as one of the most important countries in world affairs.

Her industrial development is also making an impact on world economy for already she has a surplus of many goods which she is willing to trade with this and other countries.

We believe that during the coming year Poland will become even more powerful both politically and industrially.

NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS FROM BRITAIN

"New Poland" is proud to present a few of the messages which British well-wishers are sending to the Polish people as a token of renewed friendship on the anniversary of Poland's Day of National Liberation. More Greetings will be published next month in our special Liberation Day issue.

THE SOCIETY

IN THE NAME OF THE BRITISH-Polish Friendship Society we send our warmest greetings to you, the people of Poland, on the ninth anniversary of National Liberation Day.

We view with deep emotion your un-sparing work to rebuild a new magnificent country on the ruins of the old, and know that given peace, your country will in the near future take its place as one of the most prosperous in the world.

To-day, when the peoples of our two countries desire above all else to live in peace, we salute the stand of your representatives, at the United Nations and elsewhere, for a peaceful settlement of international differences.

We pledge ourselves to give full support to your countrymen who have joint responsibility for speeding the peaceful resettlement of war tattered Korea.

The ninth anniversary of that day in 1944, when the Nazis began their retreat from Polish soil and the Committee of National Liberation was set up in Lublin, will mark still another milestone along your road to Socialism.

On that day, as always, our thoughts will be with you as we here in Britain celebrate your achievements.

MARIE PRITT,
Chairman.

TRADE UNIONS

Foundry Workers

The Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers of Great Britain and Ireland send greetings to the Polish Workers on the 9th Anniversary of their liberation from the yoke of Fascist occupation and tyranny.

We watch with interest and pride your onward march towards peace and prosperity.

J. GARDNER,
General Secretary.

Peckham Branch, E.T.U.

I am instructed by unanimous vote of the members to associate the Branch wholeheartedly with your Society's message of friendship, greetings, and goodwill.

For peace and trade between our two countries on conditions of mutual respect and freedom from any restrictions.

W. H. BOLT,
Secretary.

A.E.U., Hendon No. 2 Branch

Permit me, in the name of the members of this Branch to congratulate you in your astounding efforts shown by the building of socialism in your country, which suffered so much during the last conflict.

Peace is your watch-word, and your new part to be played in the Korea negotiations is an excellent example for other nations to follow, and we here seek the same peace, with lasting friendship and trade with you all.

L. C. FORD,
Secretary.

A.S.W., Lambeth Branch

We, the members of the Lambeth Branch of A.S.W., congratulate the people of Poland in the tremendous strides they have made to build up their devastated country after the last war, and the great advances in social and scientific welfare of the working people.

We applaud your efforts for World Peace, and are wholeheartedly with you in any efforts to prevent further wars among the peoples of the world.

We extend fraternal greetings to all trade unionists in your country, and welcome the invitation to us to send a delegation to visit your country to see for themselves what you are doing and to report back to us what they have seen. We have been agreeably surprised at the reports made by various delegations.

N. COUPLAND,
Branch Secretary.

WOMEN'S CO-OP GUILDS

Crouch End & Hornsey Branch

It is with real pleasure that we, the women of Crouch End and Hornsey Co-operative Guild, send sincere greetings to our comrades in Poland on the Anniversary of her National Liberation Day on July 22nd.

At the Congress of the W.C.G. we listened intently to the enthusiastic message of your delegates and we welcome this opportunity of saying that we shall do all we can to help the fostering of East-West trade and needless to say we shall continue to work for peace. Peace for all peoples in all nations, and greetings and good fortune in your work in the future.

MRS. J. E. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Norbury Branch

I am pleased to tell you that this Guild would like its name to be associated with the message of goodwill you are sending to Poland on the occasion of their Liberation Day Anniversary.

KAY ENGLAND,
Hon. Secretary.

The Winner



OF THE "NEW POLAND" circulation competition, Mr. D. S. Wignall, 27 years old Nottingham print worker, receives his well-earned prize this month.

As readers may recall the prize is a trip to Poland, and Mr. Wignall flies to Warsaw for a two weeks' tour with a trade union delegation which will be in Poland for the National Liberation Day celebrations.

New Poland

A May Day Delegate Says

It's Amazing!

By JIM SUMNER

DURING THE OCCASION OF MAY DAY, I with four other British delegates were guests of the Polish Trade Unions.

I feel that what we saw in Poland should be made known to as many people as possible in order that we may understand the problems confronting the people and their endeavours to overcome them.

Firstly, through the devastation of war, the immediate needs are of rehabilitation. In Warsaw the vast building programme which is in progress is to say the least amazing.

Complete new blocks of houses and workers' settlements have been completed, and already most of Warsaw has been rebuilt.

Retained

It is interesting to note that although here was an opportunity to completely replan the whole of Warsaw the old town of Warsaw has been rebuilt exactly as it was. This was not done for easiness, but done in an endeavour to retain the cultural and historic traditions of old Warsaw.

It is interesting also to note that rents for houses and rooms are only two to seven per cent of the workers' wages, according to the number of rooms he requires.

We were very impressed by the attempts of the Government to establish the best medical facilities for the benefit of the

people. An example of this was the surgery we visited attached to the Ursus Tractor Factory.

Here every medical facility was available for the workers; X-ray units, heat treatment, dental surgery, etc., which enables the workers without loss of wages to get treatment for his complaints.

At many factories crèches are available for the mothers and here again the accent



Jim Sumner, secretary of the E.M.I. Factories Shop Stewards Committee, visited Poland in May

was on care and attention to the health and well-being of the babies. All crèches are staffed with fully qualified doctors and nurses.

As with health so with education, to-day in Poland opportunity is given to every child to obtain the finest education that is possible. And it is interesting to note that no more than 25 children attend each class.

One cannot help to compare this with the present chaotic state of schooling which is in existence here in England to-day.

Opportunity

We visited schools and colleges, talked to teachers and students and came away convinced that here was an opportunity to become really educated.

Before the war, large numbers of the Polish people were illiterate, to-day, as in this country, schooling is compulsory. These are but just a few of the undertakings which are in being to-day in Poland.

We saw many more examples of a new life for millions of people. To many of us perhaps this does not seem a great achievement but to fully appreciate the magnitude of these endeavours one must be familiar with the lot of the working class in Poland pre-war.

May I take this opportunity to thank the British-Polish Friendship Society for giving me the chance to see Socialism being carried out.

Meet The New Editor

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF *New Poland* wish to introduce the new editor, Ernest Hanwell.

Born in Sheffield, in 1917, his earliest memories are of being taken to local Labour Party meetings, and of the immense activity and interest around elections, both General and municipal, during the twenties.

A member of the National Union of Journalists, Ernest is well known as a working class journalist, particularly in Yorkshire and the north Midlands, but during recent years he has lived in

London.

After leaving school during the 1931 depression he had several dead-end jobs until he finally entered the building industry and became a joiner-carpenter.

Continuing his studies, he did part-time free-lance writing. Since being invalided from the Royal Marines in 1942 he has devoted his whole time to journalism.

His wife, Frances, is also a journalist and his most severe critic. She promises to keep an eye on his work for *New Poland*.



New Poland

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NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

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Poland's Greatest Scientist

by STEWART FARRAR

THIS YEAR, 1953, IS COPERNICUS Jubilee Year in People's Poland. Why is it that, 410 years after his death (the 400th anniversary could not be celebrated because of the Nazi occupation), the new Poland commemorates with such enthusiasm the work of the greatest scientist in Poland's history—indeed, one of the great figures of world science?

Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz gave the answer in a speech in Warsaw on May 23rd:

"Our liberated nation highly reveres the years of the Polish Renaissance which, though remote in time, are near and dear to us because of their progressive trends. We have rescued and raised our national traditions which were so shamefully abandoned and betrayed by the Polish bourgeoisie. It is among us, Polish workers and peasants, members of the intelligentsia, scientific workers, builders of Socialism and fighters for peace, that

Copernicus, Mickiewicz and Chopin have found their real home."

Our epoch, the age of scientific Socialism, is "at last a great epoch which gives life to all the noblest aspirations of mankind which were so ardently manifested during the Renaissance period," the Deputy Premier said.

"All the works of the past contributed to the victories of the epoch in which we are living and working, works which, as the poet Mickiewicz said, broke the 'light-obscuring superstitions.' Such works as those created by the genius Nicolaus Copernicus marked a turning-point in the development of human thought, dealt a crushing blow to fanaticism and laid the foundations for a scientific world outlook.

"His works contributed to liberating human thought from dogmas and gave a basis for the actions of man freed from the fetters of a backward reactionary belief in the unchangeability of the world,

its laws and human destiny.

"To-day, we can proudly say that by building a system of social justice, by building Socialism, we are carrying out on a scale a hundred times larger the ideas for which the fettered masses and the noblest men in our nation fought for centuries."

Copernicus Year will be marked in many ways throughout Poland, from Warsaw to the village in Opole province from which his family came and which to this day is called Kopernik.

The main events of Copernicus Year were decided upon at the same meeting at which the Deputy Premier spoke, in a resolution adopted by the Copernicus Year Honorary Committee. The Committee decided, among other things:

to organise a scientific session of the Polish Academy of Sciences (the achievements of which will be published) devoted to an all-round dis-



The Prime Minister, Boleslaw Bierut, and Deputy Prime Minister, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, at the inauguration of the Copernicus Year, Frombork, on May 24

cussion of the significance of the discoveries of Copernicus;

to organise a National Exhibition devoted to Copernicus in Cracow as well as exhibitions in Torun, Wroclaw and Olsztyn;

to publish the works of Nicolaus Copernicus as well as scientific works on Copernicus under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences;

to award prizes to young scientific workers for the best post-graduate works in astronomy, mathematics, physics, geo-physics and economy;

to publish popular scientific material for Poland and abroad, and to conduct a popularisation campaign by means of the press, radio and film.

The resolution also provides for the building of a People's Astronomical Observatory—the Copernicus Planetarium in Stalinogrod—which is to be started in 1953 and a People's Astronomical Observatory in Warsaw, named after Copernicus, which will be started in 1954 and completed the following year

Merchant's Son

Nicolaus Copernicus was born in 1473. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but is generally considered to have been February 19th. His family came from Silesia and later settled in Cracow, where as early as the 14th century they had become one of the most prominent families of the city.

Nicolaus' merchant father moved to Torun as soon as it was liberated from the Teutonic Knights who were then occupying Gdansk and parts of Pomerania (about 1455). He married Barbara Watzelrode, daughter of a Torun alderman, and Nicolaus was one of their many children.

Poland, under the rule of the Jagiellonian dynasty, was passing through the most flourishing period of the cultural Renaissance. The rich burgesses of such towns as Torun, just breaking free from the fetters of feudalism, played an active part in the humanist movement of the time. While maintaining close and friendly relations with other European centres of the movement, Polish scholars, scientists and artists were developing a specifically national Renaissance culture.

Guardian

The Cracow School of Astronomy played a leading role in Central Europe; from it had graduated many prominent professors of the universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, Wittenberg and Frankfurt-on-Oder.

Copernicus' uncle, Lucas Watzelrode, Canon of Wloclawek and Torun, was an active humanist, and the fact that he became the astronomer's sole guardian after the death of his father had a great effect on Nicolaus' life and work. He grew up in an atmosphere of deep respect for humanism which had brought freedom of thought and love for natural science, liberal and undogmatic in spirit.

In Italy

Copernicus went to the universities of Cracow and of Bologna in Italy, where he studied astronomy under the famous Domenico Maria Novara. It was at Bologna that he carried out a series of astronomical observations, on the basis of which he proved (March, 1497) that the Ptolemaic theory of lunar motion was erroneous and that the distance of the moon from the earth was the same in all its quarters.

His learning was phenomenal, embracing law, medicine, philology, as-

tronomy and Greek; he took an interest in mathematics, printing and drawing. His foreign studies terminated with the conferring of a doctorate of canon law by the University of Ferrara. He then returned home, in 1506, to become secretary and physician to his uncle.

Later he was active as an administrator of church lands, a leader of the resistance to the Teutonic Knights, and a member of the provincial Diet of Grudziadz, where one of his best-known bills was one for the standardisation of the monetary system. In 1522 he returned to Frombork for the rest of his life. The tower of Frombork which was his observatory and research centre for nearly 30 years, has been preserved till to-day.

Great Truth

It was here that he established the great truth for which the world remembers him—that all planets, the Earth included, revolve round the Sun. This discovery, so self-evident now, was at that time a highly revolutionary one. It meant, first and foremost, that the Earth was not a body specially privileged by nature, but only one of many planets—six of which were then known.

All this he discovered with primitive instruments; the telescope was not invented till a century later by Galileo.

His epoch-making book *De revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* (On the Revolution of the Celestial Bodies) was printed in Nuremberg in 1543, and its first copies were delivered to him on his deathbed. Its ideas and their supporters were to know persecution in the years to come, but their basic principles were unshakable.



The Prime Minister leaves the Copernicus Museum after a tour of inspection

HE STOPPED THE SUN AND SET THE EARTH IN MOTION

"I, a Simple Peasant, Deliberate over Questions of State"

by H. Wiczorek,
President of the Piotrkowice
Production Co-operative, Poland

THERE WERE SIX OF US AT HOME. My father had neither land nor beasts; he was a groom in the stable of a big landowner.

Poverty and hunger were the constant companions of my childhood. I attended the elementary school until the end, but there was no question of continuing to study. Where would we have found the money for school fees and for lodgings in the town, for buying books and decent clothes? Although I was a good scholar the only possibility for me was to become an agricultural worker for a landowner, and the idea of continuing my studies had to remain, as far as I could see, in the realm of dreams.

Reality was so miserable that it did not even allow us to dream.

At the age of 13 years I had to work in the fields for the same number of hours as adults worked, that is to say from dawn till dusk. And how much do you think I was paid for this work? One shilling and sixpence.

Widowed

That was how I spent my childhood, with my back bent over the land of the landowner.

I married an agricultural worker in similar circumstances. My husband died in the war, a few months before its end.

I was left alone with three young children, the eldest of whom was four and the youngest only a few months old. It seemed to me that I simply hadn't the strength to struggle to keep them from starving.

But I didn't have to struggle. My country, which had been liberated, took

an interest in my fate and that of my children. Thanks to the agrarian reform I was given twenty acres of land, as a woman and the equal of the other poor peasants, and for the first time in my life I was able to work my own land.

Elected

That was not easy. My neighbours also had many difficulties. We started by considering the possibilities of working collectively. I supported this idea with great enthusiasm for I knew how much easier our lives would become in a production co-operative.

So we formed a production co-operative in March 1950; 29 peasants joined it, of whom eight were widows. I was elected president of it.

It was not an easy task. The co-operative possessed 765 acres of poor land, it had no agricultural equipment at all, and the buildings had been destroyed in the war.

Enthusiasm

We had only our hands to work with and the enthusiasm which filled our hearts. But the State came to our aid. We were given a loan; our will to work was not lacking either.

How our situation has thrived since then! We have repaired the buildings, we now have cattle, we have an orchard and we have constructed a greenhouse.

Our production co-operative has been electrified, all our heavy work is performed by machines, we have a wireless.

Everybody's heart is in his work, for everyone can see that his conditions get better every day and that our life is becoming easier and happier.

The women are no longer like their mothers in former times, who had to leave their children alone at home or take them to work. We have a fine sunny



nursery, and we can work without anxiety because the personnel of the nursery look after our little ones wonderfully.

For the bigger children and the adults we have a home with a library and a lecture hall. We are very happy to be able to go to this home after working hours and there read the papers and watch our children performing in their artistic dance, drama and choir groups.

I am a simple peasant woman. To-day I am not only president of a co-operative, but also a deputy of the Diet of the Polish People's Republic.

Knowledge

How is it that I have acquired such responsibilities?

It is because I know the life of the peasants and because I know which is the best way to reach a full development of life in the countryside that I have been elected a deputy.

It is also because, knowing as I do the needs of the countryside, I can help the State which constantly watches over the complete development of our culture.

At School

I am a simple village woman who formerly was prevented by the landlord's dogs from setting foot in his courtyard, and now I deliberate over questions of state with the Prime Minister.

At present I am taking a year's course at a school run for presidents of agricultural co-operatives. My dreams have come true. I can really study. When I have finished school I will return to my village and I will do all I can to make our production co-operative an example not only in the district but in the whole country.

[The above article is reproduced from the May issue of "Women of the Whole World," official journal of the Women's International Democratic Federation.]

World Congress of Women

POLISH WOMEN'S REAL RIGHTS



These Polish women who are helping to build Nowa Huta wish to build not only for themselves but for the women and children of the whole world

★
Nothing will succeed in destroying the selflessness and devotion of millions of women for the great common cause.
★

WOMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE world who met in Copenhagen last month for the World Congress of Women heard how Polish women are already enjoying many of the rights which the Congress demanded for all women.

"I am happy that in my country the shame of discrimination against women is unknown," Mrs. Eugenia Pragier told the Congress. Mrs. Pragier is a vice-chairman of the International Federation of Democratic Women and vice-chairman of the Women's League in Poland.

True Equality

She went on: "People's Poland is a country where full and real equality of woman has become a fact. After power had been taken over by the people the principles of full equality of women in the political, economic, social and cultural fields were put into practice.

"These principles have by now found a telling expression in our new Constitution of July 22nd, 1952, which is justly recognised by all Polish women as the *Great Charter of the Rights of Women*. These rights are actually made valid by the People's Government.

"If I am insisting on this point," she said, "it is because from our knowledge of the life in many countries, from the

report and discussion (at the Congress—Ed.) we are only too well aware that the granting of rights alone does not imply what is most essential—the opportunity to benefit from these rights in practice.

"In many countries use is made of different bans, restrictions, etc., so that, in fact, a provision of law which is of advantage to women is transformed into a meaningless phrase."

A Warning

After warning Congress that the re-arming of Germany under the guise of a "European Army" was a direct threat to peace, another Polish delegate declared: "However, the wave of resistance against these machinations is growing. The nations want to live and work together in peace, they do not want pacts of hatred and aggression."

The delegate, Mrs. Alicja Musialowa, after saying that the "idea of settling outstanding questions by direct negotiations is winning over millions of followers in every country," continued: "this should stimulate us to increased efforts for peace.

"Nothing will succeed in destroying the selflessness and devotion of millions of women for the great common cause. We derive our strength from mutual understanding of our feelings and desires.

"Nothing is stronger, and nothing can

be stronger, than the courage and ardour of a mother defending the happiness of her child. Nothing is stronger, and nothing can be stronger, than the undaunted will of women who are determined to defend to the end life against death.

"Let us be undaunted in our defence of the cause of peace and friendship between nations.

"May the hands of millions of women all over the world, linked in a sisterly clasp, become an impenetrable barrier defending our homes against death and destruction."



Mrs. Alicja Musialowa, chairman of the Central Board of the Women's League

This Does Mean More Red Meat

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

IT'S MEAT, MORE MEAT AND better meat. Pork meat, beef and mutton.

It's red meat, poultry and game. And it's cheap, ration-free meat. Meat, in fact, of every sort for hungry men and women workers in industry when they go to their canteens or home to their evening meals.

That is the Six Year Plan for Polish agriculture and production.

All the world over it is recognised that one of the best barometers of a nation's standard of living is the amount of meat its people eat.

Polish meat is already off the ration. And Polish industrial production has been getting into its stride so fast that the demand for meat—always one of the first things demanded by workers doing a keen job in regular employment with a rising standard of living—has been outstripping the countryside's output.

What is the Six Year Plan? It is a plan for putting the countryside on an efficient basis so as to cut out waste, improve the fodder, raise the standards of the livestock, build up the animal population, and cut down the work on the farms by mechanisation and modernisation.



More on the Farms . . .

But how's it to be done when so many workers have left the countryside for the new amenities and the ideal working conditions offered by the towns?

By using some of the best products of industry to improve agriculture. It means putting up new, model farm buildings; equipping them with the latest mechanical and electrical equipment for milking, cleaning and processing.

Incentives

It means the most modern land equipment for clearing and re-claiming stagnant or derelict land; giant modern tractors, ploughs and harrows. The steady increase of the acreage of fodder and the yield of crops per acre.

This Six Year Plan is not, of course, the first post-war plan which sets new tasks for agriculture in Poland. A Two Year Plan for Meat Production has already been operated. That was the outcome of the shortages that threatened when the people from the countryside flocked to the towns to work in industry, relied on the markets and shops for their food instead of growing—or catching—their own, and left the farms still straining under the old, inefficient, unplanned systems with old-fashioned methods and out-dated, often worn-out equipment.

Coinciding with this movement of the agricultural workers, the peasants themselves celebrated their new status by consuming more meat per head than ever before.



. . . More in the Shops

That plan was backed by incentives. There were, of course, guaranteed markets and prices, and stable conditions on which the farmers could rely. But in addition there were certain State privileges offered by the Government.

These privileges included such attractions as exemption from taxes or State liabilities, special credit facilities, and specially favourable long term contracts.

To meet the most urgent demand for almost immediate increases in supplies of food for the towns, concentration was on the quickest-breeding stock, notably pigs and poultry, to fill the gap while the horned cattle herds for beef were being built up.

Science Helps

Science has been enrolled in the cause of better farming—and better eating. Scientific selection of livestock and game for breeding purposes; scientific balance of feeds, and care of parent and young stock at breeding times.

Needless to say, there had to be better marketing arrangements and transport to get the meat to town in the best condition, too.

All this has already produced more meat in the shops and the canteens, and more meat meals in every home. Pork and mutton were, of course, the first to be plentiful, with wild game for variety. There are cooked meats and sausages a-plenty already, and, very important in an industrialised society, more animal fat foods and dairy products.

Now as the Six Year Plan is well under way, the signs of what will be seen in the future are becoming apparent. Growing animal populations are being built up, typified by the example of pigs, which this year have reached 9,500,000 head compared with 5,100,000 in 1948.

Seems Easy

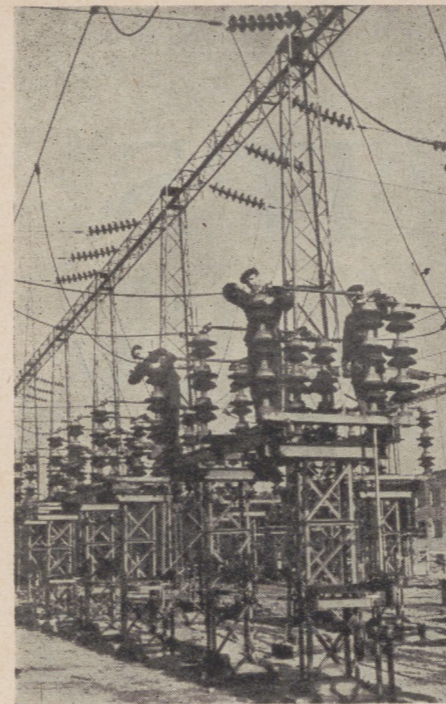
It seems such a simple formula to do all this. Just improve the cropping and get more feed per acre; improve the quality and get more, and better, animals and poultry. From better breeding, higher egg yields and milk and butter yields per head of livestock and more meat per carcass.

From better selection of breeding animals more marketable carcasses per herd and per acre of farmland, with less loss through disease or climatic conditions.

And from more efficient transport and marketing, better, fresher, more hygienic food for the towns and higher prices for the farmers.

It was impossible under the old peasant-landlord methods. To-day, socialism makes it a reality.

Incidentally, it all builds up to more and better supplies of wool and leather, but that is another story.



MORE POWER TO THE PEOPLE

By Our Industrial Correspondent

to grow at an ever-accelerating pace after the Plan, too.

Power stations now under construction include both coal-burning (the "black coal" as mined in Britain and the "brown coal" or lignite) and hydro-electric, utilising two natural resources in which Poland is particularly rich.

By 1955, under the Six Year Plan, 13 major coal-burning power stations will have been put into operation, several of them of twice the capacity of Poland's biggest stations existing in 1950. A number of special industrial power stations are also going up.

Several of these coal-burning stations

BEFORE THE WAR, POLAND'S ANNUAL consumption of electric power per head was barely 115 kilowatt-hours. Use of electricity in industry was very limited; on the railways it was negligible; in agriculture it was non-existent.

Few facts illustrate so startlingly the new wind that blew through Polish economic life on the establishment of people's rule as the rapid growth of electrification. As early as 1946—the first year of peace—war-torn Poland succeeded in outstripping the pre-war level and attaining a consumption per head of 230 kilowatt-hours.

By 1949 the figure was well over 300 kilowatt-hours. By last year it was over 500. By the end of the Six Year Plan—in 1955—it will be around the 700 mark.

The Key

What has brought about this astonishing development?

From the first, People's Poland regarded electric power as one of the key problems of reconstruction and development, of the conversion of the country from a land of primitive agriculture with a small, backward industry, to a modern industrial state firmly based on an up-to-date agriculture.

Readers of *New Poland* will be well aware by now of the immense scope of the Six Year Plan of 1950-55. The development of electrical power under the Plan is scheduled to reach a total annual output of 19,300 million kilowatt-hours, which will completely meet the requirements of the economy at that stage—though, of course, both the economy's needs and the power output will continue

New Poland

ment of this source of power, as part of Poland's long-term plan for the full exploitation of her rivers for navigation, irrigation and power supply.

This is an immense scheme of canals, reservoirs and locks on the upper and middle Vistula, the Bug and other rivers, involving a network of power stations totalling over 2,000 million kilowatt-hours annual output at the end of the first stage of the scheme.

Poland inherited from the capitalist régime a very ill-balanced power distribution system, and parallel with the expansion of her power output a carefully planned development of the high-tension grid is being carried out, to provide for the whole of the country a uniform supply system with a more economical reserve margin.

Doubled

Within the six years 1950-55, over 47,000 miles of new transmission lines will have been constructed, including over 3,000 miles of major trunk lines in the 60,000-220,000 volt class.

As Poland's power system expands and improves, so does its technical level. Last year alone, for example, costs of production were reduced by 8 per cent; consumption of coal per kilowatt-hour by 5 per cent; energy loss on the grid by 0.5 per cent, and so on.

The electrical machinery industry was neglected before the war, in the interests of the foreign capital which dominated what industry Poland had. It was also, of course, seriously damaged during the war years. None the less, it had exceeded the pre-war level well before the beginning of the Six Year Plan. Since then its output has almost doubled, and by 1955 it will be 3.5 times the 1949 level.

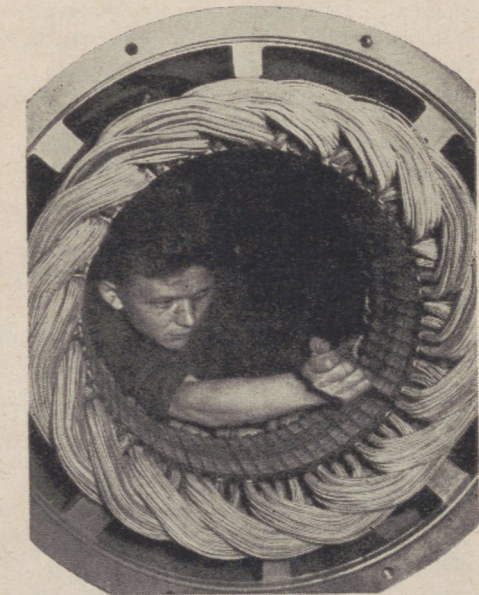
Many of its products are being made in Poland for the first time—for example, big generators of several thousand kilowatts, transformers for very high voltages, and so on.

Confident

What has already been achieved under the Six Year Plan gives Poland confidence that in the remaining two-and-a-half years the Plan will not only be fulfilled—in many sectors it will be outstripped. There is no doubt that one of the keystones of this success is Poland's rapidly expanding power industry.

And no Pole ever forgets that the achievements of the power industry—as of many other Polish industries—could not have been so great without the brotherly help in technical advice, actual construction, and the supply of equipment on favourable credit, of her great neighbour, the Soviet Union.

Power for Poland's industries, light for Poland's homes, is becoming available on an ever-increasing scale, through creative peaceful labour for a better and fuller life.



Preparing a transformer for one of the new power stations

are equipped to supply their waste steam to factories and houses within 2½ miles for industrial and heating purposes.

Coal-burning power stations are under construction mainly in the mining areas, so that slack can be utilised near the pit-head; it is more economical and convenient to carry electric power by cable than to carry coal by rail or road.

As for the hydro-electric stations, the Six Year Plan will see a 65 per cent increase in total power from these. But later years will see a far bigger develop-



They're hundreds of feet up . . .

HOLIDAY CENTRES

IT'S PLAY TIME...

By FRANCIS WHITE

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR, BRITISH railwaymen are the envy of all the workers, for they get free holiday travel. Not so in Poland, there holiday travel is free for all workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Poland do not spend long winter evenings looking at catalogues of the places they long to see and would like to visit only to decide that they are not for them, because the fares are too heavy.

In Poland, no matter where the workers choose to spend their holiday, no matter what far away seaside resort, mountain peak or rural countryside they choose, fares present no problem. Rail travel is free for the holiday maker and his family, however large the family.

The much bigger problem for the Polish family is to decide where to go. Again expense is no problem, for the most they will pay for their holiday is 30 per cent of the total cost. But in the cases where doctors order a rest it will cost nothing.

No Worry

Booking the holiday is no worry either. The holiday maker in Poland can book his holiday at his place of work and need lose no time looking for a suitable place.

The right to leisure for everybody in People's Poland is ensured by the constitution which guarantees the provision of holidays for all, and grants additional leave where work is of a particularly hazardous nature and where conditions are specially detrimental to health.

For instance, cutters and loaders in the mining industry get three weeks' holiday, because of their heavy tasks. Manual workers get 12 days' holiday after one

year's work and a month after 10 years at one place of work.

One of the first jobs for the trade unions after the liberation was the organisation of rest homes and health resorts. These were organised under the Workers' Holiday Fund, set up by an Act of Parliament.

More Homes

The number of rest homes has been growing year by year, by last year 1,336 of these homes had been set up, compared with only 54 in 1945. Along with this increase the scope for various forms of holidays has widened.

Scattered throughout the country are

hostels, similar to our own youth hostels, run by the Polish Tourist Society. Those who love the seaside have plenty of places to choose from with a fair chance of real sunny weather and plenty of opportunities for bathing.

Those who prefer the lakes are well served, and sailing holidays on both lakes and rivers are popular among the younger people. Cyclists are out in force every summer, touring the lovely countryside, where they can take advantage of many a cool stream for a pre-breakfast swim.



One for the family album

HEALTH RESORTS

... And Rest Time



... They've both feet up

THIS SUMMER, HUNDREDS OF thousands of Poland's factory workers, office workers, peasants, schoolteachers and scholars will be spending their holidays in special health resorts. Many will go there to regain their health, as many will go to regain their strength and prevent illness.

Hundreds of kiddies of school age and the smaller ones will spend happy weeks in the special children's resorts. In these more than anywhere else the emphasis is on prevention of illness rather than cure.

There are to-day 30 such health resorts in Poland, with another twelve already built which will soon be in use, too. They are to be found in many parts of the country from the mountains in the south

to the sea in the north.

Poland is rich in various types of mineral waters—previously reserved only for the rich, poorly exploited by private ownership and poorly equipped—which can be used for curing many diseases. To-day there are some 70 spas where curative waters are known to exist and efforts are being made to discover new springs.

To-day the resorts are wide open to the workers and peasants to cure diseases of social and occupational natures. Workers whose state of health does not warrant a stay in a sanatorium are sent for "curative holiday," where they are given medical attention, the use of

therapeutic facilities and special diets.

Last year 60,000 holiday makers went on "curative holidays." This year 20,000 peasants alone—peasants who pre-war seldom made use of a doctor—are expected to visit the health resorts.

Not Dull

The majority of working people pay nothing for their stay or medical treatment. Others receive special grants and reductions from the State and their trade unions.

But don't get the impression that a holiday in a health resort is dull and not much of a holiday. Special educational and cultural organisations see that there is plenty of entertainment, dances, games, chess tournaments, table tennis, literary exhibitions and excursions.

In fact, everything is done to make the visitors forget the medical side of things and make it first and foremost a happy and carefree holiday.

Prevention

Prevention is better than cure. On this old English saying Poland has based its whole future as far as the nation's health is concerned. This is specially true for Poland's children. One big step in the planning of health centres is the special resorts for children.

Certain health resorts are completely devoted to the treatment of children and young people. There, great emphasis is laid on occupational therapy. As part of this the youngsters are given small daily tasks to perform, such as helping around the homes, are encouraged to run their own affairs, to organise competitions in cleanliness and orderliness.

The clinical side of these resorts is in the hands of some of the foremost medical authorities in the country. Everything is done to have a healthy youth and a healthy nation.

Well earned leisure





Youth contingents were in the majority

Poland in Pictures



Part of a women's sports organisation



Marchers wave their programmes as they pass the stand. BELOW: A general view of the procession



Prime Minister Bierut forgets the procession for a moment to attend to more pressing business. Third from the left is Mr. O'Farrell, chairman of the British delegation



It was a family day, too. BELOW: Peasants came to the capital to celebrate with the workers



May Day Celebrations

New Poland

New Poland



OLD AGE IS NOT FEARED

By ERNEST HANWELL

ALL TOO OFTEN WHEN IT IS CLAIMED that living standards of the people are increasing, consideration is given only to wage earners, and pensioners are forgotten. When overtime earnings are quoted to prove how much better off the workers are, it should be remembered that the poorer the pensioners the lower the national level of living standards.

In People's Poland this fact is not only recognised but as the nation's economy improves and wages go up so do pensions. Since the war there have been several increases in old age pensions, the last in January this year.

More To Come

Then when all rationing was ended and some prices rose, wages and salaries were increased by 27 per cent but old age pensions went up by 46 per cent. As the industrial output of Poland develops under the Six Year Plan with the resultant increase in the national wealth, pensioners will receive still more.

In pre-war Poland the majority of workers were not entitled to any retirement pension, although some trades and professions, such as local government employees, railway workers, miners and civil servants, had their own system of pensions. All these systems have now been unified under the Social Insurance scheme which has been set up by the Constitution.

Qualify Early

However, certain categories of workers qualify for earlier and bigger pensions than others. Miners, iron and steel workers, shipyard workers and seamen become pensionable at the age of 60, or 55 if their particular work is especially dangerous. The general retiring age is 65.

All miners get their pension at 55, if they have worked for 25 years underground. To qualify for a pension a manual worker must have been em-

ployed for 200 weeks (four years) in the ten years before retiring, fifty (one year) of these during the last three years. For brain workers the qualifying period is a minimum of five years.

If a worker continues to work after his retiring age the pension is paid in full and the earnings are not considered.

Entirely Free

In addition, pensioners receive free medical and hospital treatment and medicine, a "helplessness" allowance equivalent to 50 per cent of their basic pension if they are blind or need someone to care and attend to them. Children's allowances are also paid for all children they are responsible for whether the children are theirs or somebody else's.

Family allowances are granted for children up to the age of sixteen, or twenty-four if the child continues his education.

As with all the social services, the old age pensions are entirely free, the people do not have to pay any contributions whatever. The State is responsible for social services but factories, mines and other trading enterprises are levied according to their total wages bill.

Not Forgotten

To ensure the fair and speedy working of the pensions scheme, committees at workshop level have been set up. Keeping a watchful eye over the national working of the scheme is the Polish Trade Union Movement, which has been mainly responsible for the unifying and improvement of the scheme since liberation.

At its last Congress it decided that the administration should be completely overhauled so that workers past working age are not forgotten while the emphasis is so much on production and the needs and well-being of the producers. Since then many improvements have been made, more are planned so that Polish workers need not fear old age.

Warsaw Calling

READERS OF *New Poland* WISHING to obtain an even more up-to-date picture of events and developments in Poland will find the new programmes broadcast from Radio Warsaw helpful and interesting.

Daily broadcasts on current events, with news of the international peace movement, comments on world affairs together with the latest information from Poland, are made on eight shortwave lengths.

In addition there are special broadcasts directed to different tastes and interests.

"Music, the common language of all people," is the title of the concert sent out each Wednesday and Saturday. Those who like humorous programmes are catered for by "Indiscretions," which goes over the air at 7 p.m. on Sundays.

A "Woman's Hour" broadcast every Wednesday brings news of women and children in Poland, the other Peoples' Democracies, the Soviet Union and New China.

Youth are spotlighted in a special programme on Thursdays, while Friday's programme is devoted to a summary of events that have happened in Poland during the week.

Request tunes are played in the last broadcast each night. The Saturday "Request Programme" is made up of listeners' questions and, of course, the answers.

Listeners are asked to write to Warsaw Radio with their questions and requests. Reports about the reception of the programmes are also welcomed.

Finally, if you have any comments or suggestions to make send them off to Warsaw Radio, they are wanted.

The times and wavelengths of broadcasts in English by the Warsaw Radio are as follows:

7.30 to 8 a.m. on 31.40, 42.11, 50.04 and 50.38 m.
6 to 6.30 p.m. on 41.81 and 31.40 m.
6.30 to 7 p.m. on 49.79, 31.40 and 41.99 m.
8 to 8.30 p.m. on 49.79, 31.40 and 41.99 m.
8.30 to 8.55 p.m. on 42.11, 50.38 and 50.21 m.
11.30 to 12 p.m. on 31.40, 42.11, 50.21 and 50.38 m.

The concert each Wednesday and Saturday is from 3.30 to 4.30 on 31.30 and 42.11 m.

(According to B.S.T.).

New Poland

Motor Cycles — A New Industry

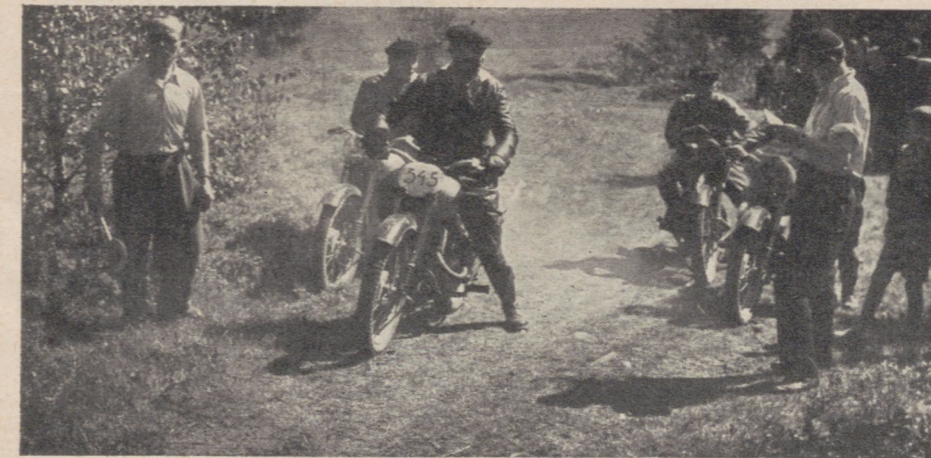
By MARTIN LANE



UNKNOWN TO CROWDS WATCHING British riders roar round the famous Isle of Man T.T. motor-cycle racing road circuit last month at records of 90 miles an hour, with Italian machines the closest rivals of the British, a new, stiff competitor was being developed in Poland for the world motor-cycle markets. It may one day, indeed, be a contender for the international T.T. honours themselves.

It is the new, nationalised Polish motor-cycle. A machine which has been popularising in Poland, the motor-cycle sports that have grown up all over the world as the machines themselves are improved—road racing, dirt track racing, scrambles, trials and trick riding.

Pictures that have just reached London show how these sports are catching on among the Polish workers. And what a romantic story lies behind the building of them.



Competitors waiting to ride through a test section in this year's Polish Cross Country Trial Championships

New Poland

It goes back eighteen months to a time when the factory was no more than an out-of-date old repair shop which overhauled all sorts of vehicles that came its way, trying to put new life into what was already often obsolete.

By the end of 1951, the economic planners had developed this workshop as an important engineering plant to build Poland's first real motor-cycle and provide cheap, fast transport.

Until then, motor-cycle parts had been produced on old plant in scattered places, assembled elsewhere, and a tremendous amount of wasted labour and inefficiency slowed down the production tempo till it was costly and uneconomic.

All Out

Once the decision was taken, four months were spent in transforming the whole plant, installing modern equipment, organising proper assembly lines, and introducing all the latest ideas—many of them thought out by the workers on the spot—in speedy, efficient, economical operation. It was the workers themselves who did the job, too.

What their real trade or their normal role in the factory had been in the past didn't matter. What counted was the job in hand, so engineers, tool operators and mechanics worked as painters, labourers, glaziers or whatever was needed. Once they had got the building shipshape, they turned to installing new plant.

But this was only part of the task in hand. Only a part of the plant was in production, and a great number of new technicians had to be trained, to open up full production.

It was tackled with tremendous enthusiasm and a team-spirit approach. In a few months, production had soared, and by July 15 last year every part of the motor-cycle was being made on the premises as well as assembled; things were really under way.

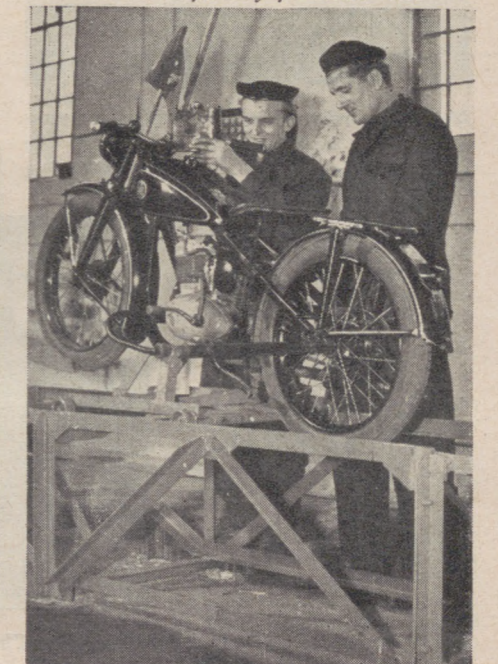
Throttle Open

Then the plant really got rolling, the 10,000th machine came off the assembly line in May this year.

But as output soared, technicians and designers were working on improvements in the machine itself, and shortly an up-to-date 1954 model will be coming off the lines.

It will be a mobile monument to Polish endeavour; to tremendous effort and determination, to self-sacrifice, and to the keenness of both the women and the young people who are continually striving to master new techniques and operations and produce a better job.

Final check over before a new machine leaves the factory for road tests



15

THE
EUROPEAN

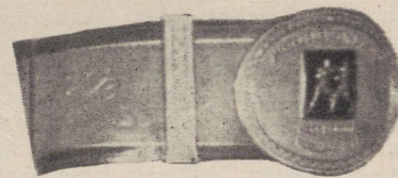


Bruce Wells, winner of Britain's only title

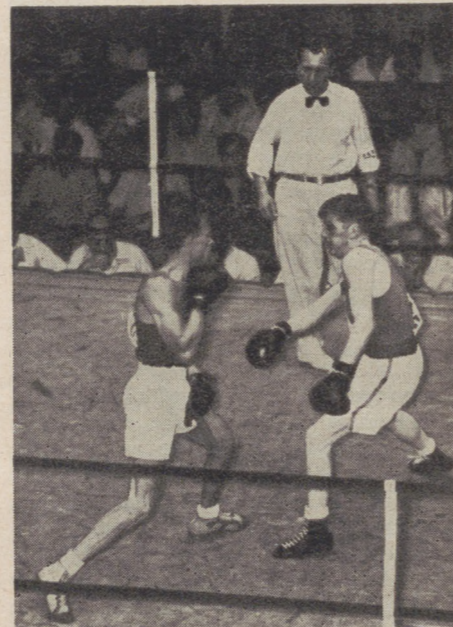
CHAMPIONSHIPS



McNally (Ireland) is cornered by Stepanov (U.S.S.R.). Stepanov was beaten in the final bantamweight fight by Stefaniuk (Poland)



The Championship Belt. Each title winner received a belt, given by the Polish boxing authorities



Milligan (Ireland) on the right lowers his guard to entice Szakaos (Hungary)



The Champs line up with Wells, fourth from the right

Warsaw

May, 1953

POINTS FROM POLAND

A NEW TRADE agreement has just been signed between China and Poland, which provides for a considerable increase in trade over last year's level.

Under the agreement, Poland will receive among other things, ores and minerals, and agricultural products.

In return China will be supplied with machinery and equipment for industry, rolled goods and medicines.

ROLLING MILLS in Poland are now using synthetic materials for bushes, thus doing away with the need for bronze, which is scarce. Early experiments show that the life-span of these new bushes is at least five times longer than bronze ones.

TO ACCOMMODATE the growing number of Polish people who spend their holidays and week-ends touring the country, numerous tourist hostels are being built.

There are already 170 of these hostels and another 30, capable of putting up 6,000 people, are in the course of erection. They include mountain shelters, mooring places on lakes and rivers as well as hotels in the towns.

AS IN BRITAIN, many students in Poland will spend their summer vacation working on the farms. More than 12,000 Polish students have already enrolled to help with the harvest.

Those joining the harvest brigades sign contracts with the Ministry of State Farms under which they receive the same rate of pay as other workers.

TWO SOVIET novels are among the most popular in the village libraries. They are Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Uplifted," and "Quiet Flows the Don," both of which were "best sellers" in this country.

MR. STANISLAW SROKA has been appointed to the post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Services.

THE FIRST touring opera company in Poland has been formed by Artos, the State Concert Agency.

It will perform W. Zelenski's "Janek" in Kielce, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, Rzeszow, Lublin, Lodz, Szczecin and Bialystok.

THE POLISH Peace Defenders' Committee sent Paul Robeson a telegram on his 55th birthday in which they wished him best wishes for further work for the consolidation of peace and friendship between all nations.

THE RECONSTRUCTION of the Warsaw Philharmonic Hall is scheduled to be completed by autumn of next year.

It is to be rebuilt on the old style, so as to keep its historical traditions, but it will have the latest equipment. The seating capacity will be 1,100.

The Hall will be ready for the next International Chopin Competition.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING courses are being held on many Polish ships. Designed to assist the seamen to improve their qualifications and, maybe, to go to officers' training schools, the courses are given by officers of the Merchant Marine.

THE MINISTRY of Culture and Art is busy organising a National Recitation Competition which is to be held shortly.

The purpose of the competition is to popularise progressive, revolutionary Polish literature and to raise the standard of recitation.

THE THIRD national photographic exhibition is now being held in Warsaw. Most of the photographs show the reconstruction and the building of industry, new towns and villages.

Workers, manual and professional, are also shown at work and play, while the portrait section is well supported.

LAST YEAR'S shooting season in Poland yielded over 1,000,000 fur skins, some 6,000 tons of meat and 75,000 hides.

POLAND'S CIGARETTE output is planned to reach 30,000,000,000 per year in the near future. The country's largest cigarette factory, at Czyzyny near Cracow is almost ready to go into production and will eventually turn out more than 20,000,000 a day.

PREPARATIONS are being made to make the first full recording of Moniuszko's opera "Halka." Gramophone records are also to be made of the "Great Concert" by the artists who performed this work in the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, in the presence of Joseph Stalin.

THE Szczecin district in the Regained Territories has already got 38 children's advice centres, 41 crèches and 55 village maternity centres.

Two more district crèches are to be opened soon while 17 seasonal crèches will be opened on co-operative farms during the harvest period.

THE German-Polish Friendship Society held its annual "Week of Music" in Goerlitz last month. At the inaugural meeting a new cantata "in honour of German-Polish Friendship" was performed. The musical programme started with a performance of Moniuszko's opera, "Haunted Hall."

THE Ludwik Warynski Central Municipal Library in Lodz has won the first prize in a competition for the title of the best city library in Poland.

NEARLY 400 posters by 106 Polish artists go to make up the first All Polish Poster Exhibition which opened in Warsaw last month.

The posters range from the hand duplicated ones carrying slogans of the Provisional Government, which the First Polish Army brought into the country in 1944 to the most recent posters carrying the latest slogans of the People's Government.

PRIME MINISTER Boleslaw Bierut has founded the first prize in the national sports competition to be held at the World Youth Festival next month. The second prize will be given by Marshal Rokossowski.

MORE than 11,500 leading members of people's councils (e.g., local councils) have undergone a training course on local government work during the past two-and-a-half years.

THE band of the 7th Hussars which visited Warsaw to play at the British Embassy Coronation reception also gave a concert in the National Theatre.

The concert, which included works by Chopin as well as Soviet composers, was organised by the Polish Army Club.

TO HELP YOU

THESE points are intended to provide you with additional information which can be used to supplement speakers' notes or to provide ammunition for debates. They will be featured regularly in future issues of "New Poland."

Our other new feature, "Poland in Pictures" will also appear regularly. We suggest that, if possible, you use this on your branch notice board or works' wall newspaper. To make it easy to take out, "Poland in Pictures" will always be on the middle pages.

Secretary's Letter

FOR MANY PEOPLE, JULY IS HOLIDAY time, one or two weeks in which to relax in the sun, take things easy, and catch up with some reading. But for the British-Polish Friendship Society, July is one of the busiest months of the year.

How so? Well, it is the month of activity around the big celebrations in honour of Poland's National Day of Liberation, and it is the time when the largest delegation of trade unionists visits Poland.

Even now, as you sit and read my Letter, some 40 British men and women are in Warsaw, beginning an exciting and interesting two weeks' tour of Poland. What a lesson we learned while preparing this delegation!

Ignored

The invitations sent by various Polish trade unions were transmitted by us to Executive Committees of unions in this country. Would you believe it . . . most of them were not even courteous enough to acknowledge the invitation, or indeed discuss it at all!

It would seem that certain trade union secretaries have completely forgotten the long tradition of international unity of which we are rightly proud, and which is the slogan emblazoned on union banners and badges.

There have been instances where District Committees eagerly accepted the Polish workers' invitation, elected their delegate, only to find that they were instructed by their Head Office to reject the invitation. Why? The Labour Party leadership has seen fit to proscribe our Society . . . we are not to be associated with. Our work for friendship and peace does not meet with their approval.

Keen

I can tell you that the letters from those delegates whose participation in the visit has been cancelled from higher up are full of resentment and bitter disappointment. But what can they do?

Now look at what happens when these invitations go direct to the Shop Stewards committees in factories, or to union branches! Refusals? No! But keen competition among the lads, and often a very

special appeal to be allowed to send two delegates. They see the invitation as a chance of a lifetime to visit a country they have heard so much about—a chance to see for themselves, to talk to Polish workers and find out the truth about life in a country run by the workers.

So there it is. Once again the ordinary folk, the rank and file of our great labour movement have shown their fundamental

By



Ann Herbert

common sense in stretching out the hand of friendship and understanding between peoples. And in spite of all obstacles, British trade unionists have themselves decided that no language difficulties, no frontiers will prevent them from making contact with a people they hold in such high regard.

Who are the delegates, where do they come from? Miners from Scotland, South Wales, Notts, Kent and Derbyshire. Foundry workers and engineers from Lancashire, London and Sheffield. Building workers and railwaymen from the Midlands and cotton workers from the big textile towns.

Before they left London on this mission of friendship their letters showed the feeling of anticipated interest. Dis-

cussions in the workshops and branches expressed a clear instruction to really find out the truth. They left with lists of questions they want answered.

Questions about wages, housing, rents, freedom of religion, full employment, and dozens more. Not one of them looks on this visit as a holiday jaunt, but as an opportunity of making a personal study of life over there, and of the attitude of the Polish people to them.

Will you and I be able to read about their impressions in the National Press? After all, a delegation of this size represents a typical cross-section of the trade union movement, and their conclusions are important. Previous experience has shown that the findings of the delegates will not be given the space they deserve. However, many local papers are showing interest and it is almost certain that some will report local delegates.

Reports

Depend upon it, however, that the delegates themselves and our Society will do everything possible to make known the conclusions and the message of goodwill they will bring home to this country. Through meetings in all the towns they come from, through reports in union branches, workshops and local organisations, the truth will be spoken.

And *New Poland*, through its Editor, Ernest Hanwell, will invite articles from them so that you too may be able to make their findings widespread. From September onwards the Society will arrange a series of meetings so members and readers of the magazine can hear their story and follow the remarkable progress being made in Poland.

Rejoicing

Every page you turn over in *New Poland*, whether it be pictorial or written, gives you yet another reason for the great celebrations taking place this month in Poland. July 22nd will see the 9th anniversary of her National Day of Liberation. For weeks there have been special preparations in towns and villages for this day of rejoicing.

Well may the people rejoice! The peasant family finds new prosperity on

(Continued on next page)

his land, the industrial worker, the shop assistant, the office worker and technician values his new-found security, and the youth coming into their own with a life full of opportunity. Yes! they have much to celebrate.

In Britain, friends of Poland share their gladness, for we begin to comprehend the tremendous effort it has taken to overcome problems due to heavy loss of life, to wanton destruction caused by the Nazis. We begin to appreciate that the triumph over such difficulties required stout hearts, courage and determination.

Celebrations

In our own way, we will show how we share that gladness. First, and most important, by telling people we work with and meet socially, what we have learnt about Poland's achievements. And secondly, by supporting the two attractive concerts we are organising in honour of National Liberation Day.

In London, there will be a Concert at the Whitehall Theatre on Sunday, July 19th. Look at the advertisement on page ii for full details of the artists and programme. I just want to say here, that it's good, it's different, you'll enjoy it, so don't be late in sending in for your tickets.

In Glasgow, on Sunday, July 5th, there will be a similar event just as colourful, and deserving the fullest support of Scottish members who can conveniently reach Glasgow. To be held in the Central Halls, 25 Bath Street, Glasgow, the concert will have a full programme. There will be well-known soloists and a team of dancers who will perform Polish dances in national costumes. Details are on page ii.

One-Day Schools

In Sheffield and Birmingham we have experimented with One-day Schools, to provide interested members and friends with an opportunity of making a detailed study of some important features concerning relations between our two countries. The main features dealt with by our accomplished and popular lecturer, Mr. Gordon Schaffer, were "Poland's Frontiers," "The Bonn Treaty," and "East-West Trade."

The Schools, although not large, were important because they were an indication of the vital job we still have to do in bringing home the facts about Poland's rights to the Western Territories, and the dangerous consequence of rearming the German generals.

New Publications

Our Executive Committee has under consideration the organising of a series of such schools in the autumn in London and Scotland, but we would be only too pleased to help arrange similar schools in other parts of the country, and we invite

members and readers to put their proposals to us.

But until then, there are several things you can do to help the good work. There are three current publications with a powerful punch. Each is priced at one penny and easy to sell.

The first is "*Poland's Regained Territories*," and gives a brief outline of what is happening there. The second is on "*East-West Trade*," with emphasis on how British factories can avoid redundancy and short time by selling to Poland the goods she is willing to buy, in exchange for food we could do with.

The third is the illustrated report of the May Day Delegation called "*Poland—As We Saw It*." As soon as you see these publications, I am sure you will want to order a supply to sell to your colleagues, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you are doing something really worth while to help further the aims of our Society.

Rousing Send-Off

With less than two days' notice, 80 Co-operators crowded into the Warsaw Club to give a rousing send-off to the two Polish delegates to the Co-operative Guilds Conference.

The delegates, Mrs. Strzelecka and Mrs. Rozmaryn, surprised the rank and file Co-operators, whom they had asked to meet, by their youth and by their willingness to answer the dozens of questions fired at them.

The friendly atmosphere of the meeting, with its sincere welcome that did not blunt the searching and pointed questions, was a fitting tribute to the Co-operative Movement in Poland.

Coming Events

Sunday, July 5th:

National Liberation Concert, Central Halls, Bath Street, Glasgow. See advertisement on inside front cover.

Saturday, July 18th:

Grand Dance. Eve of National Liberation Day celebrations. At the Warsaw Club.

Sunday, July 19th:

National Liberation Day Concert, Whitehall Theatre, London. See advertisement on inside front cover

From July 1st:

The Exhibition of Polish Arts and Crafts re-opens at 81, Portland Place. Daily from 11 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Friday Afternoons:

Note for art teachers. On Fridays the Polish Cultural Institute arranges special afternoons for schoolchildren. If sufficient notice is given, film shows are given which include such excellent documentaries as Wit Stwos, Polish Handicrafts, Dragon of Cracow and others.

Incidentally . . .

IN MAKING MY BOW AS EDITOR OF *New Poland* I want to warn you to be careful of what you do or say in my presence, for I have a reporter's nose and I always carry my little notebook.

Now that I'm editor I will achieve the ambition of all reporters and have my own column. And you, I do mean you, will be my subject, for I intend to use this column to tell the world about the people I meet.

Ann Herbert, our hard working secretary, is the envy of the staff, for she lives just outside Brighton. Can you imagine Brighton at this time of the year? But like most people, Ann doesn't know when she's well off. She reminds us that late nights, and she gets plenty, usually mean a dash for the 11 p.m. train from Victoria and arriving home at 1 p.m. Then—horrid thought—she has to be up by 6.30 in order to get to the office before knocking off time. Thinking it over I'll stay in the "Great Smoke."

Talent

Our meetings organiser, Minna Samuels, spends what little spare time the Society leaves her singing in the W.M.A. choir. Unfortunately we don't hear much of her musical talents in the office. She is usually too busy bullying some "reluctant hero" into accepting a speaking date.

Elsie Rhind, when she is not making the typewriter keys dance—she is the shorthand typist—is dancing herself. She is an active member of the Polish Folk Dance Group.

The other member of the staff has the toughest job of all, that of organising me. Jo Florent is in charge of the routine work necessary in the production of *New Poland*. Quietly and efficiently she bullies me about and sees that I keep to the strict schedule needed if the journal is to appear monthly.

Mixture

As to myself, I need your commiserations or congratulations—dependent on how you look at life—for I'm the odd man out in a staff of five women.

The Warsaw Club is truly international in more senses than one. The other day I invited my wife to lunch, this was a bit of soft soap, for she helps me on *New Poland* quite a lot. She had Hungarian goulash, made by a Swiss chef, served by a Cypriot in the Polish club in London and paid for by me a thoroughbred Yorkshireman. She is an Austrian!

Ernest Hanwell

Poetry from People's Poland

Translations by JACK LINDSAY

My Encounter

By RYSZARD KAPUSCINSKI

Extract from "Poem to Nowa Huta"

A MAN would like to know many things—
How many does the world contain?
But I,
If only I could,
Would like to drive here all the time.

UNDER the wheels of the car I drive
The road goes reeling back,
I drive on.
The horizon opens all around.
My hair is alive with dust.

I WAIT to see the town,
Of Nowa Huta come in sight:
I wait with more impatience than the message
Rushing in the wires overhead.

SUDDENLY—
There stand large blocks.
I feel
Joy springing in my breast.
The houses make
A picture in my eyes.

I OFTEN stand and admire
A building in Warsaw:
The triumphs of our builders
Are widely known.

BUT,
A town growing quicker than rye
—That I have not seen before.

FOR, not long ago,
As far as the eye could see,
This was green land,
And the wind was wild in the corn.

AND now
The earth is dug and buildings rise;
The bent backs of the roofs bathe in the sun.
This is the way
We change the landscape:
Sooner than planned
The work is done.

EVERYTHING here
Is great and bright—
And it can be simply said:
This magnificent town
Is being raised
By the younger generation's hands.

Ode to Warsaw

By JAN SPIEWAK

FOR you the trees are murmuring in
unburnt forests
and planks in sawmills rise with smells of
resin
for you the quarries yield their marble and
granite
for you the Vistula churns her sandy bed.

FOR you the cornlands rustle with
fattening ears,
the salt and coal are dug, the lime and iron,
for you the foundries' furnace lights are
playing,
steel ripens in ingots, glass is pouring molten.

FOR you the quick loom's turning and
the thread
in a perpetual race achieve its patterns,
for you the miner deepens his day of labour,
for you the geologist probes new veins of ore.

FOR you the ships cast off for lands
far-distant,
for you the railway man fast widens
transport;
the bricklayer embodies the architect's vision,
giving it weight and height with every brick.

FOR you Zabrze, Szczecin, Lodz and
Cracow,
the smallest village stretches a hand of gifts
for you the meadows and woods come
greenly closer,
for you the baby chuckles, the mother smiles.

YOU yield them zeal in return, courage
of action,
you temper their work, urge them into
creation.
In every list you're enrolled, in every target,
where the first before the first attains the
goal.

We Are Building A House For All

By S. R. DOBROWOLSKI

A HOUSE we are building wide and tall.
Shining to the clouds we raise it,
a house so high the stars will graze it;
friendly to our thoughts it gleams,
and friendly to our dreams,
a worker's house that cannot fall,
a House for one and all,
where brotherly voices call:
above the Wawel's golden wall
with thronging lights and songs for all.

A HOUSE, our own, we raise and praise,
a worker's House with clear-bright
ways,
for everyman we build it
that all may meet with clasping hands;
a hearth of home, it soaring stands,
a roof of sheltering friends,
reaching the world's far ends,
and into youth and joy, the future stretching.
Here by the silver Vistula we've filled it
with endless light, a spreading dome,
that no one on earth may lack a home.

A HOUSE for all we widely raise.
With bricks of strength a House we
rear
proudly in independence here
by toil of arms, by strenuous sweat:
for freedom and for peace it's set,
that life's full beauty may unfold
that all may stand securely bold
though lightnings at the windows blaze—
a House, a House for all, we raise.

The Bullet And The Word

By SEWERYN POLLAK

WHAT varies more than the weight of
lead?
One weight is the foundry—another where
arms are made;
One weight the lead that spells out Peace—
Another the enemy bullet aimed at the
human head,
And another when it is used in a nation's
just defence.

IT is also right to measure the weight of
words.
I do not believe that words have magic
powers
And turn to gold, and, like a mirror
Glitter in the restless light of the sun.

BUT I know that when the word
Stands upon the will of men
It grows in its intensity;
A million volts pervade the word.

AND, like a living sun, the sullen lead
Gives out its rays—
The deep desires of millions press
The trigger of the type, and spell out—Peace.

POLISH POSTERS



THREE of the fine collection of Polish posters, mainly theatre and film, which was on exhibition at the Warsaw Club last month.

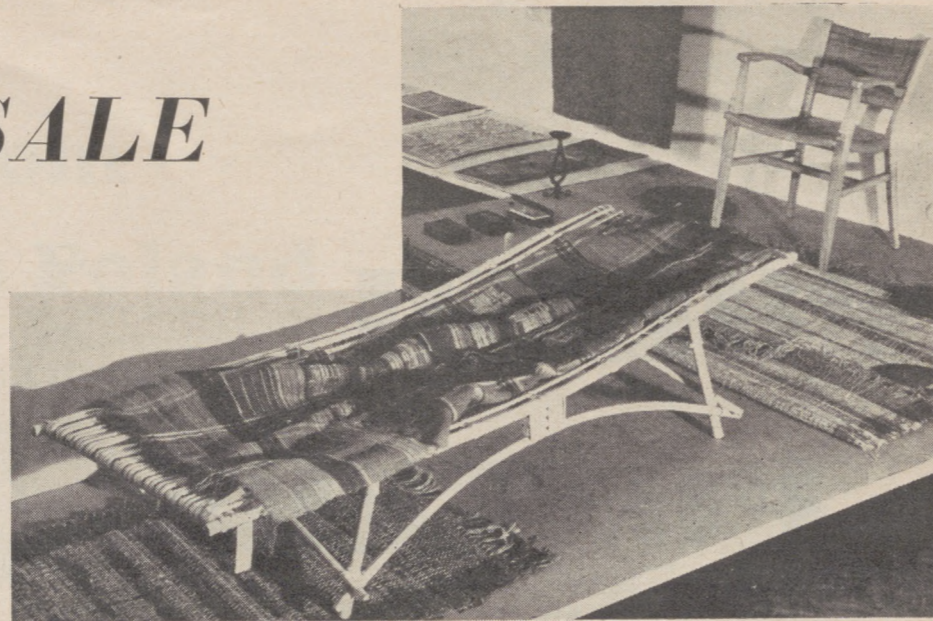
The thirty posters which make up the exhibition have been loudly praised by artists and non-artists alike for their beautiful blending of colours, for their design and wit.

The exhibition is to be shown at the Manor Secondary Modern School, Eastcote Road, Ru'slip, from July 13th to July 18th.

Persons interested in staging the exhibition should get in touch with the Polish Cultural Institute, 81 Portland Place, London, W.1.

FOR SALE

An Antidote to Redundancy



As the result of the amazing increases in production, Poland is now in a position to export many more goods than ever before.

Because of her own economic development with the emphasis on capital equipment it is her lighter industries which can supply Britain with many essential and semi-luxury goods.

In return for these, and agricultural products of which there is also a surplus, Poland

To many people Poland means timber, and timber, of course, means furniture. The Polish furniture trade is now able to produce more than is required for the home market so modern furniture designed and made by the country's finest craftsmen is available for export

needs machine tools, machinery for building, mining, agriculture and industry, she needs vehicles and railway rolling stock.

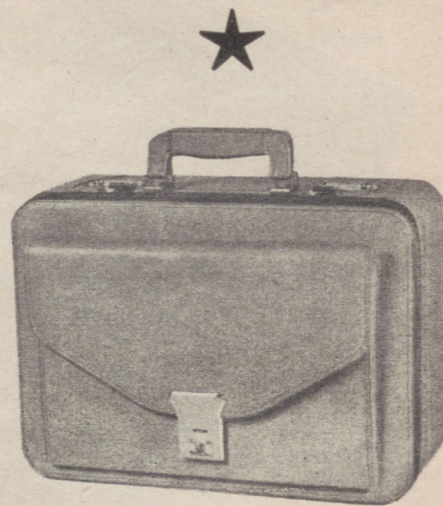
In fact, she needs all the kind of things on which Britain built its pre-war tradition as the "workshop of the world."

Poland needs the very things produced by those industries

which are now faced with short time working and redundancy, so her needs are our needs if a serious trade recession here is to be avoided.

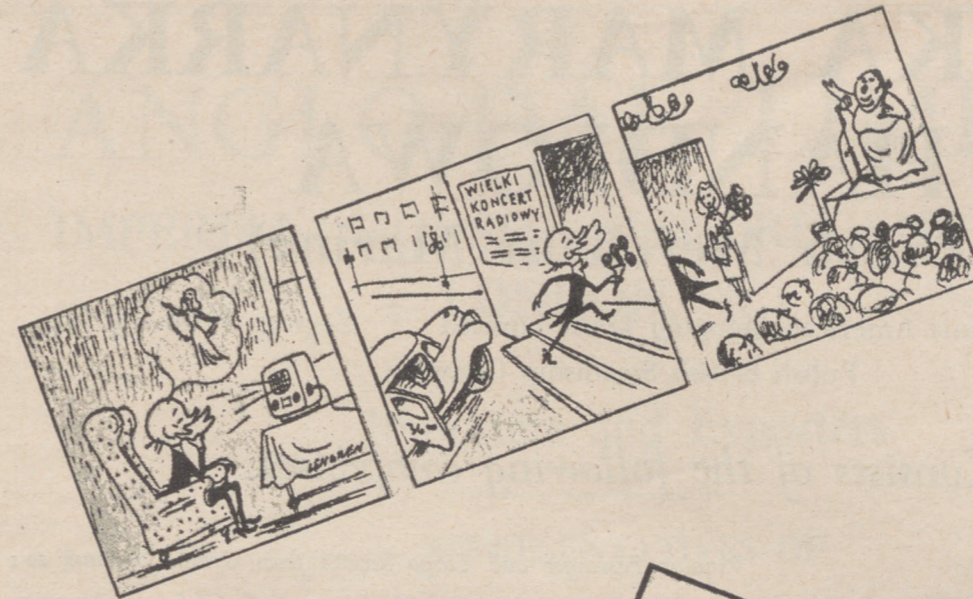
The case for increased trade between our two countries is outlined in a four-page folder "an antidote to redundancy" published by "New Poland," price one penny, supplies of which are now available.

Food is one of this country's traditional imports from Poland. All know Polish bacon and eggs, but Poland offers a much wider variety in return for the goods she needs. More trade with Poland could make food, which is now considered a luxury, available for everybody

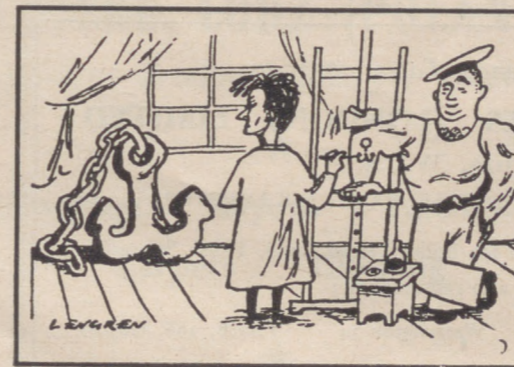


The increase in production of livestock has meant a big expansion in the manufacture of leather goods. The picture shows a lady's weekend case in pigskin. It is one of the many travel goods which the leather industry is now turning out in growing numbers

New Poland



Polish Humour



An exhibition of cartoons throughout the ages has just been opened in Warsaw. The 500 exhibits, both original and reproduction, illustrate the development of progressive Polish caricature from the 15th century to the present day.

The exhibits are divided into four sections. The first, the historical section covers the years 1450-1918; the second, shows progressive cartoons during the inter-war period; the third is devoted to Polish cartoons during the war and in the fight against Nazi invaders; the fourth shows contemporary political cartoons.

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