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THE POLISH DAILY & SOLDIERS DAILY
and
THE ANGLO-POLISH SOCIETY

DINNER

in honour of those
Members of the House of Commons
who ten years ago opposed
the Yalta Agreement



The House of Commons,
Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955.



Polesia

MENU



Saumon Fumé aux Crevettes



Tortue Claire



Filet de Sole Véronique



Selle d'Agneau à l'Anglaise

Petits Pois

Pommes Parmentier



Ananas au Marron Glacé

Petits Fours



Café



Puligny Montrachet 1949

Geisweiler Reserve 1947

Mumm Cordon Rouge

Bisquit Dubouchè V. S. O. P.

1774



At Yalta Poland lost approximately 47% — that is 70,000 square miles — of her territory, and 34% of her over 32-million population, as registered by the census of 1931.

The dotted line shows the Russo-Polish frontier drawn up at Yalta. For demographic and economic reasons the territories Poland lost can be divided into four blocks.

Block I: Eastern Galicia. This territory had never been Russian, being part of the area which was wrested from Poland by Austria by the First Partition of Poland, in 1772, and held by her until 1918.

Blocks II, III and IV became Russian by the Third Partition of Poland, in 1795.

Ethnic composition of the territories Poland lost at Yalta was too mixed for any national group to have an absolute majority over the rest. Russians formed only 1% of the population. The population figures at the 1931 census were:

Ukrainians	4,010,000 (37%)
Poles	3,914,000 (36%)
White-Ruthenians*	928,000 (9%)
Jews	899,000 (8%)
Polesians	711,000 (7%)
Russians	102,000 (1%)
Germans	80,000 (1%)
Lithuanians	76,000 (1%)
Czechs	32,000 (—)
Others	16,000 (—)

Total 10,768,000 (100%)

Yalta dealt a crippling blow to Poland's economy. She lost 37% of her railway system, and 29% of her road mileage. She lost her total production potential of potash salt, linseed, flax fibre and ozokerite, 79% of oil, 74% of earth gas, 73% of light gasoline, 49% of sawmill production, 40% of wheat, 39% of barley, 39% of oats, 33% of potatoes, and 32% of her salt deposits.