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SOURCE Periodical and newspapers as indicated.

SURVEY OF POLISH PUBLICATIONS
FOR INFORMATION ON HILARY MINC

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Numerous rumors of a pending purge in Poland of Hilary Minc, Jakub Berman, and Roman Zambrowski have appeared recently in the non-Communist foreign-language press, notably the Israeli Polish press, the New York Yiddish press, the Polish DP press in Germany, and the Swedish press. All these sources point to the anti-Semitic nature of the purge.

A survey of certain Polish publications in Poland reveals information which may be taken as support of these rumors, particularly in regard to Minc. These publications give no indication of anti-Semitism as the issue. The following four points may be cited in support of these rumors:

1. Thorough scanning of the daily newspaper Dziennik Polski, supplemented by most, but not all, issues of the Warsaw newspapers Trybuna Ludu and Zolnierz Wolnosci, and the Legnica newspaper Wolnosc, between 2 May and 23 July 1952, revealed that the only mention of Minc was on 2 May. On that date, a photograph published in Trybuna Ludu showed Minc with other leading Communists in connection with the May Day celebrations. However, Minc was not reported as having taken part in the ceremonies.
2. All state statistics and the Main Office of Statistics, formerly under the jurisdiction of the chairman (Minc) of the PKPG (State Economic Planning Commission), were put under the jurisdiction of the chairman (Cyrankiewicz) of the Council of Ministers according to a law published in Dziennik Ustaw, Warsaw 12 April 1952.
3. According to Dziennik Lodski, 17 June 1952, 30 members of the Central Committee of the PZPR (Polish Workers' Party) took part in the discussions following Bierut's speech at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR which took place 14 - 15 June 1952. The June 1952 issue of the Warsaw monthly, Kowce Drogi, an official party organ, devoted to extensive excerpts from the discussion following Bierut's speech, contains no reference to Minc either as being present or as participating in the discussion.

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The remarks of 29 of the 30 members of the Plenum (including Bierut's speech and remarks by Dworakowski, elected to the Central Committee as alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Orgburo) were reproduced in the June issue of Nowe Drogi.

The names of participants in the discussion are reproduced at the end of this report in the order in which they appeared in Nowe Drogi. Winc is not included, though Zambrowski, rumored as a possible purges, is included.

4. Bierut's speech at the Plenum dealt with and criticized party activity in a number of fields, including the economic field. Examples of the sharpness of criticism in the economic field (which might point to Winc) are given in the following excerpts on manpower, raw materials, and agriculture (Winc's speech on economic conditions at the Sixth Plenum in 1951 is in marked contrast to the sharp criticism that Bierut delivers in 1952).

Manpower

"A new situation has arisen, caused by conditions of industrial expansion, which requires a change in work methods and a change in methods of management. However, a number of institutions and economic directors have failed to observe in the situation or the necessity for applying new methods. A comparable situation existed in the Soviet Union and the solution was pointed out by Stalin on 23 June 1931.

"The problem deals primarily with the necessity of directing the necessary manpower to the expanding industrial economy. Heretofore it has been possible to depend on spontaneous transfer of manpower to industry because large manpower existed in the rural areas. Now manpower shifts must be handled in an organized manner. To deal with the problem, a central organ must be created which will be responsible for meeting the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements and which will provide the organizational and political direction in the transfer of available manpower from agriculture to nonagricultural employment. Manpower recruitment must be carried out on the basis of yearly manpower plans approved by the Council of Ministers. Agencies must be made responsible for avoiding tendencies to 'blow up' manpower requirements. We must learn how to prepare regional manpower requirements availability balances. The People's Councils must be made responsible for the efficient handling of local manpower recruitment. Recruitment efforts must be concentrated and priorities given to the most essential plants and construction projects. Most important of all, workers being recruited must be informed of the precise conditions which await them, and travel must be facilitated to the place of employment. New arrivals must be well-received and given constant and effective attention.

"In addition to the transfer of the agricultural population to industry, urban manpower reserves must be utilized better, mainly through more recruitment of women. To achieve this, more child-care facilities must be provided and care in such centers must be restricted to the children of working mothers.

"Finally, steps must be taken to stop wasteful management of manpower within the plants. Mechanization must be pushed, particularly minor mechanization. There must be a stop in the destructive use of equipment and idleness of equipment. All planners, rationalizers, and technicians must devote effort to this problem. More attention must be given to raising the technical qualifications of workers, especially the youth, since the proportion of young people in total industrial manpower is increasing each year. Young people constitute 70 percent of the manpower in the Passenger Automobile Factory in Zeran and in the construction of Nowa Huta.

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"Labor turnover is plaguing industry and is disorganizing enterprises. In 1951, labor turnover in coal mining was 43.2 percent, in the engineering industry 39 percent, in the production of railroad rolling stock 32.2 percent, and in the sulfuric acid and phosphate fertilizer industries 66.1 percent. Wages must be revised to offer proper incentives to skilled manpower. Furthermore, the basic living standards must be met, especially housing."

Raw Materials

"The problem of raw materials allocation has heretofore been handled without vision, on a hand-to-mouth basis, by a method of 'patching holes' wherein as fast as one hole is patched another appears. The Central Office of Raw Materials Management has been created; after it is properly staffed, it should provide the proper perspective in the light of present difficulties. It should prevent stoppages in one factory while excessive supplies accumulate in another. It should develop substitute materials to take the place of those in short supply."

Agriculture

"There is an opportunistic attitude toward collectivization. The number of producers' cooperatives since the middle of 1951 remained practically constant at around 3,000 until spring 1952, when about 300 new producers' cooperatives were formed. The PGR (State Farms) have failed in their role of presenting a good example of model farming. Trade union activity must be organized to mobilize the 300,000 workers in the PGR and to clean out the thieves, saboteurs, and loafers."

In the 28 speeches that followed, each of the speakers echoed Bierut's remarks, citing further concrete instances of shortcomings. The PKPG was not criticized directly, except by inference, as shown in the following, taken from Matuszewski's and Blinowski's discussions respectively:

"In March 1952, the PKPG gave permission to construction enterprises under the Ministry of Industrial Construction to recruit 4,595 workers. After the recruiting program got under way, the construction enterprises had to send urgent petitions to halt further recruiting because they only had 56 dwelling units available."

"Frequently a plant foreman cuts down on the number of pieceworkers employed in his unit, leaving only those that exceed norms, thereby guaranteeing a high premium for himself. How is it that, in the 4 years during which collective labor agreements have been in effect, the fundamental error in methods of remuneration had not been pointed out by anyone from the plant right on up to the Department of Wages and Norms of the PKPG?"

Plenum Members Whose Speeches or Discussions Appeared in "Nowe Drogi"

Boleslaw Bierut, President of Poland

Leon Stasiak, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR of Lodz Wojewodztwo

Stanislaw Krupa, first secretary of Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR in Olstyn

Maria Kaminska, Deputy Minister, PGR

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Wladyslaw Dworakowski, member of Secretariat of Orgburo, alternate member of Politburo

Edmund Puszczolkowski, manager of the Agricultural Division, Central Committee of PZPR

Jerzy Tepicht, director, Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnej (Institute of Agricultural Economics)

Dorota Kluszyńska, chairman of Main Administration of the TPD (Children's Friendly Society)

Jerzy Pryma, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR in Krakow

Jerzy Sztachelski, Minister of Health

Tadeusz Janczyk, chairman of the Administration of "Samopomoc Chlopska" CRS (Peasant Self-Help)

Antoni Kuligowski, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of PZPR in Wroclaw

Jan Ptazinski, first secretary of the Lodz Committee of the PZPR

Stefan Jedrychowski, Vice Premier of the Council of Ministers

Stefan Matuszewski

Julian Tokarski, Minister of the Machine Industry

Josef Kalinowski, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR in Lublin

Jan Trusz, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR in Gdansk

Wiktow Klosiewicz, chairman of the CRZZ (Central Council of Trade Unions)

Wieslaw Ociepka, secretary of the Main Administration of the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth)

Helena Kozłowska, manager of the Division of Party Education of the Central Committee of the PZPR

Eugeniusz Skyr, deputy chairman of the PKPG

Stefan Miniasek, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee in Poznan

Edward Ochab

Jan Jablonski, first secretary of the Wojewodztwo Committee of the PZPR in Szczecin

Ramon Zambrowski

Franciszek Blinowski, deputy chairman of the PKPG

Hilary Chelchowski

Marian Rybicki, chief of the Office of the Council of State

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