

Archbishop of Cracow Dies

Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak, apostolic administrator of the Cracow arch-diocese, died June 15, Radio Warsaw and agencies reported. His position was always a delicate one for both political and Church administration reasons. Born 8 March 1890 in Tarnopol (now part of USSR) and ordained on 14 July 1912, he was appointed auxiliary bishop of the Lwow archdiocese (now part of USSR) on 15 September 1933 and consecrated on 5 November 1933. He was named titular archbishop of Pario (in partibus infidelium) on 1 March 1944, i.e. at the time when a major part of the territory of the Lwow archbishopric was already under Soviet domination. After the death of Boleslaw Twardowski, the archbishop of Lwow to whom he was appointed archbishop coadjutor (with automatic right of succession), Baziak became archbishop of Lwow on 22 November 1945. Due to the territorial division of the archbishopric between Poland and Russia, Baziak moved with his curia to the small town of Lubaczow in what had become south-eastern Poland. In June 1951 Baziak was appointed auxiliary archbishop of the Cracow archdiocese, and after the death of Cardinal Stefan Sapieha, the archbishop of Cracow, he became apostolic administrator of the Cracow archbishopric on 30 January 1953. He was arrested sometime in 1953 and released from prison either in 1955 or in 1956 to return to Cracow where he continued until his death to administer the Cracow archdiocese while retaining his title of the Archbishop of Lwow and his formal although far from actual power over the Lwow archdiocese.

His death poses the problem of succession. In this connection two names are mentioned by RFE experts on Church affairs: Archbishop Boleslaw Kominek, bishop of Wroclaw (cf. Situation Report, March 23) and Karol Wojtyla, a young (42) titular bishop of Ombi (in partibus infidelium) and since 1958 bishop auxiliary to the late Baziak. Filling the existing vacancy will also be a trial of strength between the Church and the regime, for it is the latter which may veto the appointment (cf. Situation Report, April 24).

Polish - Cuban Declaration

At the end of Adam Rapacki's visit to Cuba (cf. Situation Report, June 13) which lasted from June 11 through 16, a joint Polish-Cuban communiqué was signed by the Polish visitor and by Cuban Foreign Minister Dr. Raul Roa, Radio Warsaw and agencies reported. During his visit Rapacki saw many Cuban government and Party dignitaries, including President Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos and the Secretary General of the United Revolutionary Organizations, Dr. Fidel Castro. He also delivered a lecture at the University of Havana on "Non-Intervention - the Basic Principle of Peaceful Coexistence". Of the Communist doubletalk included in the joint communiqué one formulation deserves attention. Although originally intended to be diplomatically refined, it turned out clumsy: "Both Ministers declared that the endeavors to impose upon Cuba by force and by recourse to a policy from "a position of strength" the will of the most aggressive and exploiting circles of the North American imperialism stand in contradiction to the fundamental rights of nations and the fundamental principles of peaceful international relations."

Simultaneously an additional Polish-Cuban protocol on the expansion of trade between the two countries in 1962 was signed in Warsaw June 16. According to PAP, in exchange for Cuban goods, Poland will supply Cuba with passenger car and trucks, concrete mixers, chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc.

Edward Kennedy Criticized by "Trybuna Ludu"

At least one statement made by Edward Kennedy, the youngest brother of the US President, was ridiculed by the official Polish Party daily "Trybuna Ludu" and another objected to, according to the official Polish news agency PAP which summed up the article in a special release on June 18. The ridiculed statement was one written by Mr. Kennedy for the "American Polonia Reporter" to the effect that "although Soviet troops can patrol the vicinity of big cities, it does not prevent thousands of Poles from going weekdays and Sundays with proudly

raised heads to their churches." The statement objected to was one in which Mr. Edward Kennedy suggested that "the USA should try to counteract the intellectual revolution spread by the Marxist regime." The latter "obsession", "Trybuna Ludu" said, had obscured "for our tourist the many-sided reality of our country".

It should be recalled that Mr. Edward Kennedy visited Poland early this year (cf. Situation Report February 19). His impressions of Poland were already referred to by Radio Warsaw, but in complimentary terms (cf. Situation Report March 1).

Senegal's Delegation Visits Poland

A government delegation of Senegal under Prime Minister Mamadou Dia visited Poland between June 15 and 19, Radio Warsaw and agencies reported. According to a joint communiqué signed on June 18 by Polish Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz and by Mamadou Dia, the exchange of diplomatic missions will take place "at an appropriate time". A trade and payment agreement as well as one on scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries were also concluded. The Senegalese delegation which came to Warsaw from Moscow left for Prague, and is scheduled to visit Hungary as well.

While Mamadou Dia was in Warsaw, Senegal was visited by a Polish good will mission under Roman Fidelski, Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries.

Polish-Dahomeyan Relations

Trade and payment, and cultural and scientific technical cooperation agreements between Poland and Dahomey were signed in Warsaw June 14. In addition, a joint declaration pertaining to Dahomey's good will mission to Poland (cf. Situation Report June 13) was signed by Oskar Lange and Sourou-Migan Apithy. Resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries at an ambassadorial level has been agreed upon.

Polish-Soviet Trade Exchange

"For many years ahead our country is assured continuous supply of investment equipment and of basic raw materials and a simultaneous assurance of outlet for its own products", Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Kropczynski stated in an article on Polish-Soviet trade exchange ("Polityka", June 10).

Such assurances are contained in the Polish-Soviet five-year (till 1965) trade agreement of 10 March 1960, the biggest ever concluded by Poland with any other country. Under the agreement and under the additional protocol signed March 20 (cf. Situation Report March 22) the value of trade turnover in 1962 will reach 1,119,750,000 dollars, with Polish export value totalling 541,750,000 dollars and 578 million dollars worth of imports from the USSR. Poland depends on the Soviet Union for 100 per cent of its crude oil imports (3.1 million tons), for 78 per cent of its iron ore (8.2 million tons) from abroad, 77 per cent of its imported manganese ores, 64 per cent of its nickel, 56 per cent of its grain imports, and 93 per cent of timber imports.

The structural setup of Polish trade will take favorable shape, Kropczynski stressed, through the increase of the share of industrial products in Polish export to the USSR. The estimate for 1962 looks as follows:

| | Polish | |
|--|--------|-------------|
| | Export | Import |
| Machines and industrial equipment | 43.0 % | 35.7 % |
| Raw materials and semi-finished products | 27.0 % | over 50.0 % |
| Industrial consumer goods | 20.8 % | ? |
| Agricultural produce | ? | 11.0 % |

A glance at these figures seems to suggest that Poland's trade with the USSR is similar in pattern to that of an industrial country with a backward one, all in relative terms of course. The disproportions between an industrially developed and a backward

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country are even better reflected in the structure of Polish exports to "capitalist" countries (cf. Situation Report June 14).

West Germany Willing to Sign a Long-Term Trade Agreement with Poland

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the representative of the West German economic committee for trade exchange with the East, stated in Poznan that West Germany was willing to sign a long-term trade agreement with Poland, "Die Welt" reported June 15. Queried about the Common Market impact on Polish-West German trade relations, von Amerongen insisted that West Germany would do its best to press for specific Common Market provisions which would take into account the "exceptional position" (Besonderheit) of Polish-West German trade exchange.

In the meantime Otto Stalman (cf. Situation Report June 12) returned from Warsaw where he had an exchange of views with high Polish foreign trade officials. It is expected that the Polish-West German trade agreement will be signed in the autumn of 1962.

Grin and Bear It

We seldom stop producing errors and omissions. This time from the corrected list of the new UPP leadership (cf. Situation Report June 13) we omitted the name of a new Presidium member, Franciszek Gesing. However, we did not fail to provide some information on the new appointee in Situation Report June 1.