

Heavy Industry

The decentralization of industry, as elsewhere in the bloc, notably in the USSR itself, was one of the post-Stalinist changes heralding a new effort at streamlining the top-heavy administrative apparatus, paring down the office personnel busy churning out quantities of useless forms, and clearing up the jungle of ministries and departments (there were 30 ministries in 1954, 23 in 1960). But the action of the removal of supernumerary bureaucrats, extensive as it was, apparently left many state-run enterprises untouched, particularly the smaller plants. According to Zycie Warszawy, the ambitions of careerists in leading positions in such plants impede the process of amalgamation of factories of the heavy industry. Opposition is also encountered among employees of small enterprises who fear amalgamation with more aggressive and bigger plants. The popular Warsaw daily suggested therefore caution in reviewing each case and warned against "forceful amalgamation."

Some progress in industrial amalgamation has been achieved. Up till now, 35 production units have been combined into 16 so-called "multiple enterprises." In order to help smaller plants employing less than 100 workers in keeping abreast with technical progress, a subject which has been endlessly debated during 1960, they are being combined whenever the production cycle justifies such a move. Thus, a mine may be merged with a mill in order to improve administration and supply. It is expected that this action will be completed by the end of 1961.

New industrial developments include preparations for starting production in a tinning mill equipped with machinery bought in the USA by the Lenin Mill and the increasing output of sulphur and sulphur products by the Tarnobrzeg Combine. Two thousand tons of sulphur were purified in January, and the current production has reached 10,000 tons. Tarnobrzeg also boast a new plant for the production of sulphuric acid, a key ingredient of modern industry.

Qualifications of Leaders

The recent verification campaign conducted by the self-governments of the cooperative movement has revealed inadequate formal education among the administrators. At a time when renewed stress is being laid on the reform of the educational system, 700 persons were dismissed from leading positions,

8 JUNE 1961

1,230 were obliged to pledge that they will complete their education, and 5,230 were found equal to their assignment. Of the 700 dismissed administrators, 450 were discovered wanting in formal training, some 180 failed to show sufficient on the job training, and 68 were persons who had been charged with embezzlement. The second phase of the verification campaign will be devoted to checking if the orders have been fulfilled, and some production cooperatives have been asked to review their leading cadre once more.

#### Agriculture - Mechanization

Radio Warsaw broadcast yesterday reflected regime's concern whether the investments in farm machinery yield profit. The voivodship association of agricultural circles in Bydgoszcz has conducted a spot check on the utilization of machinery in 20 agricultural circles, a self-admitted unrepresentative sampling. The study has shown that the number of machines increased from 510 to 1,050, not a single circle has offered to buy land from the state reserve before the purchase of machinery. Today they cultivate 370 hectares which, according to radio broadcast, contribute to a very profitable operation. However, the commentator was displeased with the extent of utilization of machinery owned by agricultural circles. He stated that 909 work hours per unit is not enough and as a solution suggested that additional attachments be purchased in order to increase tractor utilization.

Elsewhere on the farm front, Radio Warsaw experiment in bringing its programs to the grass-root level was reported yesterday. A newly constructed agronomist center in Rybno, a village 70 km from Warsaw, will become a branch of the Farm Variety Show "Kogutek." This new outpost is to maintain close contact with the Rybno agronomist and local farmers. The project is scheduled to get under way July 1.

#### Travel

Progress is being made on the sector of coexistence concerned with the exchange of persons and ideas. More than 1,700 Polish students will travel abroad during the vacation season. Instead of tourism, they will undertake scientific studies in 23 foreign countries. The most numerous groups will train in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, USSR, Great Britain and France. Radio Warsaw announced that some Polish students will study in the Moscow Institute of Automation, the British Institute of Iron and Steel,

8 JUNE 1961

and in the East German Power Industry Enterprises. In exchange, some 1,500 foreign students are expected to arrive in Poland.

Pouched:

- 1) Przegląd Kulturalny (1.6.61) BEREZOWSKI M.: Blinkers (on Great Britain's political position)
- 2) Przegląd Kulturalny (1.6.61) FALSKI M.: Attempted Warning (on the school reform)
- 3) Przegląd Kulturalny (1.6.61) B.G.: 40 Years of "Nasza Księgarnia" (on text books)
- 4) Słowo Powszechne (29.5.61) RYBAK M.: Export With a Footing (on the export of food)
- 5) Życie Warszawy (28-29.5.61) RAWICZ J.: Shame (on the incidents during the football match in Poland vs. USSR)
- 6) Głos Placy (23.5.61) M.W.: Also a Priest Should Comply With Law.