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## EAST EUROPE

● Poland  
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#### CC Plenum to Meet

"The debates of the 6th Plenum of the CC, PUWP, will start in Warsaw on April 25," Radio Warsaw reported yesterday. "The subject of the debates will be main directions of the improvement of investment processes," the broadcast explained.

The announcement follows closely several reports of the last few days on voivodship Party plenary sessions devoted to a "review of the execution of the resolutions of the 5th Plenum of the CC" pertaining to foreign trade (cf. SR December 16). One of the last such meetings took place in Szczecin yesterday, and it was attended by Politburo member and chief planner Stefan Jedrychowski as well as by Shipping Minister Janusz Burakiewicz.

#### Sejm Session

The first plenary sitting of the Sejm in its spring session started this afternoon with the following agenda: 1) a draft law on air pollution prevention; 2) a draft bill on patent protection devised to insure better attention to all sorts of inventions; 3) information of the Vice-Minister of Communal Economy, Jerzy Majewski, on the progress of housing repairs and maintenance.

#### Lull in State-Church War

For the second day today Radio Warsaw did not broadcast any attacks on Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Polish Episcopate, or the latter's "reactionary wing."

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While this lull may be purely accidental and of little or no significance, one might reasonably speculate that it may be linked with the visit to Rome of Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. This visit begins today and, according to press reports, it is possible that he may be received by Pope Paul VI some day this week.

Even if there is no connection between the Polish propaganda lull and Gromyko's trip to Rome, one cannot fail to notice that the Vatican has found a way of telling Gromyko that the Holy See is closely watching the situation in Poland. The day before the Soviet minister's arrival in Rome, the unofficial Vatican weekly, Osservatore della Domenica, clearly referred to Poland when it stated:

"The most diverse pretexts are gathered at will against the Church and Catholicism wherever it may have made the 'error' of possessing a vigorous organization and a moral force which the dominant regime must take into account as 'redimensional' realities."

These realities became particularly evident during the rival celebrations of the Polish Millennium in Gniezno and Poznan (cf. SR April 18). Almost all the Western correspondents present there agreed that it was the Cardinal who emerged victorious from the test of strength with the Party. This is particularly evident from the reports of Henry Kamm for The New York Times (April 18), Angela Nacken for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (April 18 and 19), and Ludwig Zimmerer for the Bayerischer Rundfunk's program "Weltspiegel" on April 19.

Immediately following the Gniezno and Poznan celebrations, Radio Warsaw and the Polish press led a particularly bitter and violent campaign against the Cardinal. For instance, Trybuna Ludu (April 19) condemned him for not recognizing "the fundamental truth of the present day world, the truth about the peaceful mission of socialism." The Party daily continued:

"That is why a sober analysis of facts is replaced in his sermons by reactionary heat, political wisdom by anti-socialist obsession, a sense of responsibility by fanaticism."

The attack was not led by Polish press only. "Brotherly" European Communist press organs obliged by criticizing Cardinal Wyszynski for "fanatical anti-Communism" (L'Humanite of April 16), for "disrupting national unity" (L'Unita of April 15) and for "aggressive political Catholicism" (Die Volksstimme, Vienna, April 13). A bit late and probably out of step came the East German Neues Deutschland. In a report from its Warsaw correspondent on the Gniezno and Poznan festivities, published only yesterday, the paper claimed that Wladyslaw Gomulka had unmasked Cardinal Wyszynski's attitude as "anti-Polish and anti-national." To say the least, this statement of Neues Deutschland was not quite exact for -- in spite of the fact that Gomulka's speech was bitter and even violent -- the Cardinal had not been charged with being either "anti-Polish" or "anti-national."

Polish Participation at Comecon's Executive Committee Session

Vice-Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, Polish representative in Comecon's Executive Committee as well as its current chairman opened the Committee's 22nd session on April 19 in Moscow, Radio Warsaw reported on April 20. It said that the first day of the meeting was devoted mainly to coordination of plans for economic cooperation in the years 1966/1970. It quoted Roman Fidelski, vice-chairman of the planning commission at the Council of Ministers, as saying that Poland appreciates the coordination of plans already achieved but that needs of the Comecon countries for certain raw materials and industrial goods have not yet been fully met.

Reporting on the second day of the session, Radio Warsaw said that it was also attended by Polish Minister of Communications, Piotr Lewinski, chairman of Executive Committee's transport commission. The broadcast also mentioned that one of the Executive Committee's commissions is preparing a draft of the resolution on coordination in the development of Comecon machine-building industries.

For more details on Polish attitude to cooperation and specialization of production within Comecon cf. SR March 24.

Note: Attention is drawn to Polish Press Survey No. 1986 of April 21 devoted to a discussion on the morals and mores of the youth.