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### NEW PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN:

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT CHANGES

Summary: A number of changes in the composition of the government and, in particular, the Planning Commission, were announced during a Sejm session in Warsaw on October 26. The most important was the appointment of Politburo deputy member and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski as chairman of the Planning Commission, a post which had been vacant for more than seven months. In addition, the Planning Commission underwent -- for the second time this year -- a "general overhaul"; one more first deputy chairman and four deputy chairmen were dismissed. The commission now has a chairman (Jagielski), two first deputy chairmen, and six deputy chairmen, all well qualified economic experts. In addition to reviewing the background and possible implications of the changes, this paper supplies biographies of the officials concerned. Changes were also made in three ministries: Culture and the Arts, the Chemical Industry, and Justice. Of these, the most important is the dismissal of Minister of Culture and the Arts Lucjan Motyka, while the failure to appoint a successor appears to indicate that party leader Gierek does not yet have a free hand in filling important positions.

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### The Planning Commission

Upon a recommendation of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Sejm appointed Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. (It was announced that Jagielski will retain his job of permanent Polish representative at Comecon.) Of all the changes this is the most important. The Planning Commission has been without a chairman since February 13, when Stanislaw Majewski was recalled from that position and first deputy chairman Witold Trampczynski was made acting chairman of the

commission (see Zamorski/Costello, "Personnel Changes at Sejm Session: Revised Economic Plans Discussed," Polish Background Report/5, Radio Free Europe Research /EERA/, 17 February 1971).

The fact that the position of Planning Commission chairman remained vacant for more than seven months -- particularly at a time when socioeconomic issues have been in the center of attention -- seems to indicate that it might have been the subject of hard bargaining among various party factions. On the other hand, one cannot exclude the possibility that -- this being an extremely important and sensitive position -- party leader Edward Gierek might have found it quite hard to make up his mind regarding a suitable candidate. On an earlier occasion, it was reported from Warsaw that Gierek favored Stanislaw Kuzinski, CC Economic Department head. Apparently his candidature was opposed by certain elements in the leadership. Regardless of the delay, Jagielski seems to be a good choice to head the Planning Commission. For almost 11 years he was Minister of Agriculture, and in that capacity was known as an economic expert. If Polish agriculture in that period did not record particular successes, this was not the result of Jagielski's personal failure but rather of bad crop years on the one hand and the antiquated economic concepts of former party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka on the other. Jagielski is known as a man with an aversion to party infighting. Moreover, he seems to enjoy Gierek's confidence and shows the latter's penchant for hard work and good management.

Jagielski's qualifications notwithstanding, his responsibilities as both Planning Commission chairman and Poland's permanent representative to Comecon may prove exacting. There seems to be little doubt that even an efficient manager like Jagielski will not be able to perform both these duties on a full-time basis. Which of the two jobs Jagielski will concentrate on remains to be seen. Other changes within the Planning Commission made simultaneously with Jagielski's appointment seem to indicate that his deputies will form a team of expert economists and managers who should be able to work on their own without too much guidance and supervision from their chief.

These other changes, which did not require Sejm approval, were made by Premier Jaroszewicz, who only briefed the Sejm on them. Acting chairman Witold Trampczynski is relinquishing that post to become Poland's ambassador in Washington. A second first deputy chairman has been appointed, Jozef Pinkowski, hitherto presidium chairman of the Warsaw Voivodship People's Council (Professor Kazimierz Secomski retains his post as the commission's first deputy chairman).

Four new deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission have been appointed: Longin Cegielski, Janusz Hryniewicz, Henryk Kisiel, and Maciej Wirowski. As indicated in the biographies below, they are all experts. With the possible exception of Cegielski, a United Peasant Party leader, there is no indication that the appointment of the remaining three men was dictated by political considerations. (Cegielski replaces another UPP leader, Tadeusz Skwirzynski, who will take up a position in "another branch of state administration.") Jerzy Olszewski has also been recalled as deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and will take over the position of Minister of the Chemical Industry. Thus the commission has undergone a second "general overhaul" (the first took place on February 13); the only holdover from the Gomulka era is the noted reformer Jozef Pajestka. Its present composition is:

Chairman:	Mieczyslaw Jagielski
First Deputy Chairmen:	Jozef Pinkowski Kazimierz Secomski
Deputy Chairmen:	Longin Cegielski Jan Chylinski Janusz Hryniewicz Henryk Kisiel Jozef Pajestka Maciej Wirowski

As a result of this reshuffle the commission has been augmented by one first deputy chairman and two deputy chairmen (formerly there were only four).

#### Biographies of New Planning Commission Members

Mieczyslaw Jagielski was born to a peasant family on 12 January 1924 in Kolomyja, then in southeastern Poland (now the USSR), where he went to elementary school and started his high school education before transferring to Ciechanow, Warsaw Voivodship, in 1939. During the war he tended his parents' farm in the village of Lekowo (Ciechanow district), and worked as an agricultural laborer on various "land estates" (Trybuna Ludu, 1 July 1970). After the war he completed his university studies, graduating from the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw with the degree of master of agricultural economy. (In 1962 he received a doctorate from the same faculty.) In the years 1946-1949 he worked with the Main Board of the Peasant Self-Help Association (Samopomoc Chlopska) in Warsaw, and then -- until 1950 -- with the Central Board of the State Farms. He studied at the Scientific Cadre Training Institute attached to the PUWP CC. After completing his studies in 1952, Jagielski was called to work at the CC, first as deputy head of the Agricultural Department, then -- since 1956 -- as head of that department.



On 16 January 1957 he was appointed Deputy Minister, and later -- on 27 October 1959 -- Minister of Agriculture. In that capacity, he has participated in meetings and conferences of the Comecon Standing Commission on Agriculture. Since September 1958 at the latest, he has been the head of the Polish group in the Permanent Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Co-operation in Agriculture attached to Comecon. On 30 June 1970 Jagielski was recalled from the Ministry of Agriculture and appointed a deputy premier, a post he retains after being given two additional duties -- that of Poland's permanent representative in Comecon (he presumably took over from Jaroszewicz in December 1970), and, now, that of Planning Commission chairman.

Jagielski began his political career in 1945 as a youth activist, and later became a member of the Executive Board of the ZMW (Fighting Youth Union), an underground youth organization ideologically connected with the (communist) Polish Workers' Party, which Jagielski joined in 1946. In 1948 -- after the congress at which the PWP and the Polish Socialist Party were merged -- he became a member of the PUWP. In March 1954 he was elected a CC deputy member, in March 1959 he became a full CC member, and at the fourth party congress in June 1964 he was elected a Politburo deputy member, a position he has retained ever since.

Jozef Pinkowski, born in 1929 in Siedlce, Warsaw Voivodship, graduated from the Higher Economic School in Poznan, where he also worked as an assistant lecturer. He spent the years 1952-1956 on active duty as an officer in the army; thereafter -- until 1958 -- he was a department director at the Ministry of Procurement, then chief grain inspector at the Ministry of the Food Industry and Procurement. He also acted as party first secretary at the Ministry of the Food Industry. At the same time he continued his studies at the Main School of Planning and Statistics, from which he graduated with a master's degree in economics. In 1958 he started working with the Warsaw Voivodship People's Council, first as secretary of the Scientific Economic Council, then as presidium deputy chairman, and -- in 1965 -- presidium chairman. He was a youth activist before becoming a member of the PUWP in 1951. Since 1965 he has been an executive member of the Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee. His economic and managerial abilities appear to have played a role in his appointment last May as chairman of a team within the commission of experts working on modernization of the functioning of the economy and state.

Longin Cegielski, born on 12 March 1920 in Moszczenica, Rzeszow Voivodship, to a peasant family, graduated from the agricultural faculty of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow in 1946 as diploma engineer in agriculture (in 1963 he received a

doctorate in agricultural sciences). From 1946 to 1949 he worked in district agricultural departments in Wroclaw Voivodship, then -- until 1952 -- in the agricultural department of the Main Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party. After that, until 1956, he was chief agricultural editor of the UPP weekly Zielony Sztandar. In 1956 he began working in the office of the Council of Ministers, first as deputy premier's counselor and then, for about 10 years (1958-1968) as cabinet director for then deputy premier Stefan Ignar. On 27 April 1968 Cegielski was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, from which position he was recalled on 14 May 1971, when he was elected a UPP CC secretary.

Janusz Hryniewicz, born on 15 July 1924 in Ciechocinek, is an expert in radio and telecommunications. He started his professional career in 1947, first as an assistant lecturer at the Gdansk Polytechnic Institute, then (until 1952) as scientific assistant at the Gdansk branch of the Industrial Institute of Telecommunications. In 1952, with a diploma in communications engineering, he was transferred to Warsaw to work at the Kasprzak Radio Plant, where he rose to the position of deputy director in charge of "new production." From 1955 to 1963 Hryniewicz was first technical department head and then deputy director of the Department of Technology at the Ministry of the Machine Industry and technical director of the Electronic and Teletechnical Industry Association. In 1963 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Heavy Industry; in June 1965 he became Minister of Heavy Industry, a post he held till September 1967, when he was appointed Minister of the Machine Industry. On 23 December 1970 he was recalled from the latter position and appointed first deputy chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, a position he held until his latest appointment as deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. A party member since 1953, he was elected CC deputy member in November 1968.

Hryniewicz is known as an expert in his profession and as a good manager. In 1965, on the occasion of his appointment as Minister of Heavy Industry, Trybuna Ludu (26 June 1965) stressed that his promotion had been dictated by, among other things, his "organizational talent." Again, during the Sejm session on 23 December 1970, Premier Jaroszewicz praised Hryniewicz as a "talented engineer, with a thorough knowledge of the problems involved in the development of technology in machine construction."

Henryk Kisiel was born in Lodz on 1 July 1921 to a worker's family. He graduated from high school in 1939 and during the war was a blue-collar worker. In 1945 he started working as a bank clerk in Lodz, where he also studied law and economics (he graduated in 1949). In 1952 he was appointed



director of the Gdansk Vovidoship branch of the Polish National Bank, but later that year was transferred to its Warsaw headquarters, where he worked until 1961 as director in a number of departments. In the period 1961-1964 Kisiel was director of the Polish National Bank headquarters, and from 1964 to 1965 director-general of the Trade Bank in Warsaw, then -- until 1968 -- its chairman. On 15 July 1968 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Finance, and on 28 April 1971 was transferred in the same capacity to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He is a member of the PUWP.

Maciej Wirowski, born in Katowice on 2 March 1929 to a white-collar family, graduated in 1955 from the chemical department of the Silesian Polytechnic Institute (in Katowice), whereupon he was employed -- until 1960 -- in various executive jobs at a chemical plant in Gliwice. For at least three years (1960-1963) he was deputy director for technical matters at the Inorganic Chemistry Institute in Gliwice, then -- in 1963 -- was transferred to the Ministry of the Chemical Industry as deputy director of the Economic Co-operation Department. From January 1966 to early 1969 he was director of the Production and Trade Turnover Department at that ministry, and on 7 March 1969 he became Deputy Minister of the Chemical Industry. The official biography published on that occasion (Trybuna Ludu, 8 March 1969) stressed that during his studies at the Silesian Polytechnic Institute he had been assistant, then senior assistant lecturer in inorganic chemistry. Wirowski is a member of the PUWP.

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Short biographical notes on the other three members of the Planning Commission leadership, Professors Secomski and Pajestka and Jan Chylinski, are to be found in Polish Background Report/5, cited above.

#### Ministerial Changes

In addition to the shifts in the Planning Commission, several changes in ministerial positions were announced at the Sejm session. The most significant of these was the recall of the Minister of Culture and the Arts, Lucjan Motyka, in connection with his appointment as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. No replacement has been announced. According to Radio Warsaw (October 26), Premier Jaroszewicz informed the Sejm that "proposals regarding the matter of filling the post of Minister of Culture and the Arts will be presented to the Sejm at a future date." Until this happens the ministry will be in charge of one of the deputy ministers.

Like the long delay in appointing a chairman of the Planning Commission, this lack of decision about a new Minister of Culture and the Arts seems to indicate that there is disagreement in the leadership over the choice of a suitable candidate. Needless to say, this also means that Gierek must reckon with such forces. With regard to Motyka, there is no clear-cut reason for his present transfer to an ambassadorial post. One possible explanation is that Gierek, who has shown signs of conciliation toward the cultural community, chose to remove a man identified with the anti-intellectual policies of the Gomulka era. Although Motyka was not as vigorous as he might have been in carrying out those policies, he was hardly a credible figure among the cultural elite.

Lucjan Motyka, born to a worker's family in Cracow in 1915, has spent most of his life in his native city, first as a worker then as a political (Polish Socialist Party) and trade union activist. Arrested during the war, he was sent to the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) concentration camp, where he became a close friend of the present State Council chairman, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, also a former Social Democrat. In 1948 both Motyka and Cyrankiewicz became members of the Polish United Workers' Party. From 1951 until February 1957 Motyka held various positions with the Ministry of Culture and the Arts, including that of deputy minister. From February 1957 until early December 1964 he was first secretary of the Cracow Voivodship Party Committee, and on 12 December 1964 the Sejm approved his appointment as Minister of Culture and the Arts.

Recalled from the position of Minister of the Chemical Industry was Edward Zawada, who has been replaced by Jerzy Olszewski, the man who was transferred from the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. It is difficult to say why Zawada, who held the post of Minister of the Chemical Industry since 30 June 1970 and is even younger (he was born in 1922) than his successor, should have been recalled, unless Olszewski is regarded as a more energetic and more efficient manager. According to Bernard Margueritte, writing from Vienna for Le Monde (October 28), Zawada will be appointed commercial counselor at the Polish embassy in Rome.

Jerzy Olszewski, born in Czestochowa (now Katowice Voivodship) on 24 March 1921, holds a diploma in chemical engineering. He was appointed a member of the Economic Council in January 1957, and has held several managerial positions in Polish industry, the last as director of the Nitric Industrial Association. On 13 February 1971 he was appointed deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. He has been a member of the PUPP since 1948, but his party career has not always been smooth. He was arrested in 1952 in connection with an accident

at the plant in which he was working, accused of sabotage, expelled from the party, and put to work as a prisoner in an industrial plant. He was released and rehabilitated in 1956.

The last ministerial change involves the Ministry of Justice, from which Minister Stanislaw Walczak has been recalled. His replacement is Wlodzimierz Berutowicz. As in the case of Zawada, it is difficult to find the reason for Walczak's dismissal. Born in 1913, he graduated from the law faculty of the Jagiellonian University in 1937, became Deputy Minister of Justice in 1957 and Minister in 1965. He has not particularly distinguished himself during his tenure: the recent spate of press complaints about too-lenient sentences on "parasites" and hooligans may have reflected official dissatisfaction with his performance. Margueritte (see above) pointed out that recently the press has repeatedly complained about the complexity of laws and regulations, the contradictions in their texts, their ambiguities and incomprehensibility. Le Monde's correspondent also stressed that Walczak was in close touch with what he called "the hardest elements in the party."

Wlodzimierz Berutowicz was chairman of the Voivodship Court in Poznan in 1958, and later held the same position in Wroclaw. In 1967 at the latest he left the court and became head of the department of civil procedure in the law faculty of Wroclaw University, a post he held for at least two years (1967 and 1968) before he became rector of Wroclaw University in 1969. Berutowicz is a member of the PUWP, and in November 1968 was one of the Wroclaw Voivodship delegates to the party congress.

Kazimierz Zamorski