

Polish Government Informs UN Chief on Poznan Riots

VIENNA, July 10.—United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld said today the Polish Government had informed him about the Poznan uprising. Hammarskjöld told

a news conference at the Austrian Chancellery he was "informed by the Polish Government while in Warsaw on the Poznan incident."

"However, I have no further comments on this for two reasons: The Poznan incident is of Polish domestic nature and . . . I do not discuss discussions I had," Hammarskjöld said.

Asked for comment on the forthcoming meeting of President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt of Brioni, Hammarskjöld said he favors "in principle direct contact between statesmen to solve international problems."

He refused any "speculations" on the outcome of the meeting.

Public Hearing to Be Held in Poznan

By GORDON CRUICKSHANK
WARSAW.

A commission of inquiry, in public and at which everyone able to give evidence will be heard, is to be held in Poznan in the very near future, it was authoritatively stated here.

Altogether between 500 and 600 people were arrested during the Poznan disturbances. Some were merely people who unwittingly broke the curfew — where that has been established, they have been sent home.

Some few have no documents and are refusing to say who they are or where they come from.

A certain number came from outside Poznan. These include people from various parts of Poland who say they were in Poznan for the Fair.

One is a seaman from Gdansk who was armed when arrested.

More is now known about where the rioters obtained their arms.

Some were taken from the local polytechnic and other high schools where both arms and ammunition are kept by students receiving military training.

Others were seized from militia men who, being prohibited absolutely from using their arms in the first hours of the disturbance, were thereby disarmed by the rioters.

To date there is no evidence that arms were imported.

Of the arrested men investigated so far, there are very few students and very few workers from the Zispo factory. There are young workers from small factories and some tramway workers.

Most of the deaths resulted from the night fighting when the military began to clean up the machine-gun nests rioters had set up on the roofs.

The clearest statement I have received of the demands of the Zispo workers—around which the demonstration took place — is as follows:

1. Income tax which had been

illegally levied should be repaid to the workers backdated to 1949.

In the negotiation with the delegation of Zispo workers that went to Warsaw, the Minister had agreed — before the demonstration that the tax had been illegally levied and that the workers should be repaid from July 1, 1953.

2. The internal structure of wages should be changed so that more should be paid as a basic wage and less as bonus earnings.

3. There should be better cooperation between other factories supplying Zispo with material and parts, so that there should be less slack time.

The Ministry agreed to inquire into and do something about all these demands, although obviously time would be needed to deal with them.

Mr. Fidelski, the Minister involved, himself went to Zispo to meet the workers, but was too late to speak to enough of them to offset the demonstration.

Throughout Poland, workers continued to discuss the events. Many have passed protest resolutions and some have elected delegations to go to Poznan to talk to the workers there and convey to them their reasons for the protest.

Some workers have refrained from passing resolutions. They want more information.

POLISH EDITORIAL

Trybuna Ludu, newspaper of the Polish Workers Party, declared that the Poznan riot were partly caused by "bureaucratic irregularities in the workingclass State, and that fact should not be hidden."

It emphasized that "there were two currents—that of the dissatisfaction and bitterness of the workers as well as the current enemy provocations against the People's Government.

"It was an armed provocation, the ultimate form of enemy action, that hooked itself on to a strike based on purely economic demands.

"The people's power does not and will not shoot against the working class. This should be underlined because of the miserable lies that the authorities opened fire on the workers.

"This principle of not attacking a workers' demonstration was to a considerable extent responsible for the confusion of such organs as the militia, the prison guards and even for the confusion of the leading Party members.

"The confused comrades could not in time distinguish a strike demonstration from illegal acts of violence, against which they should have reacted immediately and with all energy."

Discussing the causes of the strike, the editorial says: "The workers had reasons for bitterness, but the Poznan events showed that the form of their protest was not proper and it was harmful."

The editorial asks: "Does a conscious worker want to take part in the same demonstration as the hooligan and the criminal? Does the worker want to take part in a bloody adventure together with hooligans and criminals?"

Discussing the difficult economic situation in the country, the editorial says it was necessary to create a powerful defence industry in a country that had been ravished by war and the cold war, all of which contributed to making existing low standards of living.

"We all know that the mistakes committed by our Party aggravated those negative results of the situation.

"We should frankly admit that we were not able to translate the works of the Party into deeds."

Although much has been done in recent months, "the process of democratization in the economic life of the country has clearly lagged, it said.

"We shall speed up the process of democratization in the field of production and in increasing the masses' participation in the distribution of the national income.

"This, of course, cannot be done all at once. This will be carried out in proper time."

About the role of the local United Workers' Party and the trade union organizations, the editorial says:

"How did it happen that the Poznan party organization was so passive? How did it happen that such a large organization did not play an active role in such important events?"

"One thing should be stated. The task of the party and trade union organization is not to hide the contradictions in our economic and social life.

"Their task is to find those contradictions and, together with the working class, to eliminate them.

"Otherwise conflicts are created, and an example of that was Poznan.

"The Party will destroy all obstacles which weaken her ties with the masses.

"The Party will draw the necessary conclusions concerning those who had responsible tasks in the service of the working people and who, as the Poznan events showed, became separated from the masses and transformed themselves into soulless bureaucrats."

500 Petition

DETROIT.—July 10.—Five hundred people petitioned Congress to act before adjournment on legislation to replace the Walter-McCaran Immigration and Naturalization Law, it was announced by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The petition backed the McNamara-Diggs Bill (S.1206, also known as the Lehman-Cellar Bill), which would eliminate the racist immigration quota and establish a statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation proceedings.