

# POLISH ARTILLERY REPORTED ENDING REVOLT IN 3D DAY

## Westerners Returning From Poznan Fair Tell of Gunfire Dying Out in Afternoon

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 30—Polish heavy artillery and tanks tonight appeared to be crushing the last holdouts of a workers' bread-and-freedom revolt in Poznan.

Westerners returning from the Poznan industrial fair reported that tanks and artillery had thrown a ring of steel around the city. A Frenchman told of artillery firing directed at the center of Poznan.

Gunfire echoed through the streets in the morning but was dying down in the afternoon, Westerners said.

Two Portuguese business men said they had been told that 400 to 600 Poles had been killed in three days of street fighting. The Warsaw radio increased its estimate of the number of dead from thirty-eight to forty-eight.

[East Germans, meanwhile, received a warning based on the Polish rioting. Their top Communist paper said "the workers' and peasants' state can be of steel-hard vigor." In Italy, however, the left-wing press sided with the demonstrators. The rioting was viewed as evidence that the Communist system needed revision.]

### Mass Trials are Hinted

The Warsaw radio spoke angrily of "marks of devastation" in Poznan and indicated mass trials for ringleaders. It said an investigation of those under arrest had begun.

One Warsaw broadcast in the English language charged that a "certain power" had helped to foment the uprising by "openly supporting subversive movements in Socialist countries."

This appeared to allude to the United States, often accused by the Communists of such activity.

The Warsaw radio said Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz visited thirty-one wounded in Poznan hospitals. The thirty-one were soldiers and civilians wounded in the fight against "Fascist provocateurs," the broadcast added.

Hospitals were described by the radio as jammed with the wounded.

The broadcast said the worst devastation was in the street where the state security police building is situated. The building was the object of the workers'

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# REVOLT IN POLAND APPEARS BROKEN

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wrath when the uprising broke out Thursday.

"Here," the Warsaw broadcast said, "four members of the service, among them a lieutenant and an ensign, were killed.

"In expert fashion, the rioters surrounded the building \* \* \* with machine-gun nests. This proves that the action was directed by people who are schooled in diversionist fighting."

Some unconfirmed reports said Polish troops abandoned their tanks and turned them over to the rebels on the second day of the uprising. Three Frenchmen arriving from Poznan said they saw Communist militiamen join the rebels.

[A correspondent for The London Daily Express said in Warsaw that two tanks and "several units of infantry" had helped workers capture the Poznan radio station Friday morning. But now, he told a correspondent in Rome by telephone, the rebellion "is just about over."]

Polish Communist officials asserted that everything was "quiet and back to normal" in Poznan today. But they admitted that there had been fighting yesterday, hours after the Warsaw Government had said the revolt had been crushed.

Lucien Delain, a buyer from Muedon, France, one of the few travelers to permit use of his name, said he heard Communist artillery firing sporadically on the center of the city at 9 A. M. when he left Poznan.

"It took an hour and a half for Polish police to escort a group of foreign cars through the military patrols in and around Poznan," he said.

Two Portuguese business men said that, when their train pulled out of the Western Polish city at 1 A. M. today, the "shooting was still as strong as ever." They said foreigners in Poznan were convinced the outbreak was not mere rioting but a full-fledged "revolution."

They said the taxi driver who took them to the station last night mentioned the same figure of 400 to 600 killed that they had heard at their hotel. They said they were "convinced that 99.9 per cent of Poznan's population" supported the revolt.

The Portuguese said they left their hotel for the train at 6:30 last night but had to wait until 1 A. M. for the train to depart.

The rioting broke out with peaceful-appearing demonstrations by marchers. They carried signs calling for bread, evacuation of Russian troops and betterment in living conditions,

which the Government itself conceded were not good.

But the demonstrations suddenly got out of hand, with forces of both sides opening fire. Prisons were burned, convicts released, Communist policemen and party headquarters assaulted.

Reports indicated thousands of tank-led troops swarmed through the scarred city streets while tommy-gunners combed the roofs for machine-gun nests and weapons hidden by the rebels. Communist troops and policemen jailed hundreds of defiant workers in the uprising, according to West German business men.

Hundreds of women and even children joined men in overalls in storming Communist citadels in the city, and many fell bravely under Army gunfire with the slogan "give us bread and freedom," the business men said.

One eyewitness reported: "After the main fighting was over, the dead were carried away in trucks. Some foreigners helped carry wounded to the hospitals in their cars."

Travelers reaching here earlier today said fighting had flared anew for several hours last night but appeared to have come to a stop by dawn. During the fight, rebels were said to have climbed to the top floor of the post office and fired on tanks and infantry.

Business men said that, during the fiercest moments of the fighting two days ago, the workers repeatedly offered a cease-fire if all arrested rebels were released and all troops withdrawn from Poznan.

Fifty to 100 Western business men were still reported in Poznan early today. The United States Ambassador in Warsaw, Joseph E. Jacobs, telephoned from the Polish capital that he had sent two members of the embassy staff to Poznan as observers.