

55 Vessels Built Poland's Shipbuilding Industry Is Growing

Szczecin, Poland (Sp.)—During the course of last year, the major shipbuilding yards in Poland constructed fifty-five ocean-going vessels which totalled 288 thousand gross register tons with a capacity of 359 thousand dead-weight tons; this output has set a new record as against previous years when the figure never exceeded 300 thousand DWT and hovered at about the 290 thousand DWT mark. The results for five-year period 1961-1965 are highly satisfactory: 261 vessels which totalled 1,153 thousand gross register tons with a capacity of 459 thousand DWT — as increase of 60 per cent, as against the previous five-year period.

THE PROGRESS was not only quantitative: great advances were made in the construction of new types of improved vessels, ships of greater tonnage, full conversion to motor-ships, and further progress in the construction of special-purpose vessels.

Modern types of mixed-cargo vessels were developed: 8600 DWT for the American runs and 11,600 DWT for the Indian ones. The construction of 5,400 DWT merchant ships for the West African trade has been inaugurated. Modern mixed-cargo vessels of 12,500 DWT and 13,000 DWT for foreign client are another specialty of Polish yards. Other types have also been developed: 19,000 DWT and 11,420 DWT, and particularly tramp vessels with a capacity of 14,500 DWT. Several types of vessels for coastal trade have been developed apart from new versions of merchant ship previously delivered to home and foreign clients.

PROBABLY THE GREATEST achievements of the Polish shipbuilding yards are in the domain of vessels for sea-fishing. Trawler factories of 1,200 DWT have been built in large numbers and work has started on a refrigerated-trawler of 1,000 DWT capacity. But the most striking attainment was the construction of up-to-date, fully industrialized mother-ships with a capacity of 10,000 DWT.

The last steamer built in the Polish yards was in 1962; since then, only motor-ships have been constructed. This was made possible by the considerable growth in the output of marine internal-combustion engines of Polish design or produced under licence.

The Polish shipbuilding yards greatly increased their production for export during 1961-65; in fact, 72 per cent of the aggregate output was exported, accounting for 159 vessels totalling 831 thousand gross register tons and 1,041 thousand DWT, the latter being a record figure in as

Yule Spirit?

Columbus, Ohio (UPI) — A thief broke into the home of Marvin Glassman and stole \$3,000 worth of jewels. But, apparently overcome by the spirit of the season, he left behind a mink stole and some costume jewelry police said had been stolen from another home.

much as it passed the million-ton barrier. The Soviet Union retained its position as Poland's chief sales market for vessels. Ships were also exported to Brazil, Indonesia, the Chinese People's Republic, Albania, France and Great Britain apart from some which fly the Czechoslovak or the Swiss flag. Cuba, Norway and India filed their first orders for Polish-built ships towards the end of this five-year period. The Polish vessels for deep-sea fishing have gained world-wide renown, and orders for them are steadily increasing; it is significant that even France and Great Britain, despite their well-developed shipbuilding industries, are in the market for the vessels.

AS COULD BE EXPECTED, all this progress could not have been made without sizeable capital investments, particularly in respect of the Gdansk (Danzig) and Szczecin (Stettin) shipbuilding yards. Thus, the former's production rose from 174 thousand DWT in 1960 to close to 200 thousand DWT in 1965; the latter increased their output from 60 thousand to 90 thousand DWT, and the Gdynia yard reported an increase from 18 thousand to 72 thousand DWT (the last-named has recently installed a large dry-dock and other equipment which enable it to construct vessels of up to 65,000 DWT capacity). It is expected that Polish shipbuilding construction will continue to grow in the years to come; thus, it is planned to build vessels with a total of about 560 thousand DWT by 1970. In addition, further qualitative advances will be made, especially in the field of fishery vessels, and ever larger units will be launched. Plans are under way to construct cargo vessels of 23,000 DWT capacity and the building of such vessels of 40,000 DWT is being considered.

THE POSITION of the Polish shipbuilding industry in the world rose from eleventh to ninth place, running more or less level with the Danish and Italian yards — hence with industries with long traditions and high reputation. As regards fishery vessels, Poland is at the head of the list together with Japan, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, and occupies sixth or seventh place.

Secrets Of Krakow's Street

KRAKOW (Sp.) — Golebia Street in Krakow now and then supplies archeologists with valuable findings. During excavations in 1956, a treasure of 15th century coins was found. Four years later, an ancient sculpture was uncovered.

Now the street yielded two 15th century limestone columns which in the 19th century had been used to level the street. Similar columns have been preserved in Krakow. They can be viewed at Collegium Maius and on Mariacki Square.

Pole From Żywiec Zurek Displays Art Works In Hamtramck

Detroit (DP). — Casimir Zurek, whose recent paintings are hung in the auditorium gallery of the Hamtramck Library, is a native of Żywiec a city perched on the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains.

In 1934, he enrolled at the renowned Krakow Academy of Fine Arts where he studied under such famous teachers as Jarocki and Pautch, and from which he received several awards as well as his degree.

HIS WAS one of many careers interrupted by the war. Active in underground and partisan movements, he found little time for painting. Following his arrest in 1945 by the NKVD, he escaped and began a series of short term travels which took him to Germany, France, Italy and England. He has exhibited in the last two countries and in Scotland, as well as in his native Poland.

Since 1952 Zurek has lived in the United States, coming to Detroit by way of Philadelphia. The current exhibit, which is his second at the Hamtramck Public Library, follows shows at the Polish Museum in Chicago and in Los Angeles.

CURRENTLY ZUREK is working on a mural commission in his studio on Farmsworth Avenue.

He has done a number of portraits of such famous Polish personalities as Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski and Adam Mickiewicz. His portrait of the late President Kennedy hangs in the Federal Building in Detroit.

Recently the newly-erected Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Sorrow in Mexico City unveiled Zurek's reproduction of the famous Black Madonna of Czestochowa, an event attended by bishops and church dignitaries from both American continents.

In The Eternal City War, Birth Control Will Occupy The Pope In 1967

By DAVID L. DUGAS
United Press International
Vatican City (UPI) — Two very unrelated issues — the war in Vietnam and birth control — will command much of Pope Paul's attention in 1967.

If nothing else, the contrast between those subjects illustrates the scope of modern papal problems and emphasizes Pope Paul's deep concern for human life.

The Pontiff, who has dwelt on the Vietnam question in recent months, made his most dramatic peace appeal, Dec. 9 by begging the two sides to extend their Christmas truce into an "armistice" for peace talks.

"We earnestly beg and beseech . . . that this truce become an armistice and that the armistice be the occasion of sincere negotiations that will lead to peace," he said.

THE PONTIFF may have an opportunity to personally discuss peace prospects soon with two vitally concerned world leaders: U.S. President Johnson and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

The Soviet chief of state is expected to make an official visit to Italy in January or February. If he does call on the Pope he will be the first Soviet head of state to do so since the 1917 Russian revolution.

Observers said such a meeting undoubtedly would carry far more significance, both for the Vatican and for the Communist world, than Pope Paul's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last spring.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON was expected to include Italy on his announced visit to Europe next spring and it is virtually certain he will meet with Pope Paul for a discussion on the Vietnam situation.

What and when, Pope Paul will decide on the birth control question is known only to the Pontiff himself. In announcing a delay for more study of the problem last October, he gave no indication how long he intended to take. But most observers believe the final decision will mean little if any change in the traditional church ban against contraceptives.

Any endorsement of modern birth



"YULETIDE FANTASY," it's called, and it's wired to light up. The hairstyle wearer is Alice Grimm, 18, an advanced student in an Omaha, Neb., beauty school.

Hair Life

Wayne, N.J. (UPI) — An individual hair in the head lives two to five years, according to a hair care products company.

The follicle that produced it then shrinks and the hair drops out, say researchers at John H. Breck, Inc. When the follicle returns to action, a new hair grows. At all times, about 10 per cent of the scalp follicles are resting. Normal daily loss is about 80 hairs.

Seer, See Thyself!

MARSEILLES, France (UPI) — The mediums, clairvoyants and astrologers of Marseilles seemed unable this week to tell their own futures, let alone anyone else's.

Charges of fraud against eight of their number were under investigation after a recent police crackdown.

Midwest Listing Len Wolodzko In Who's Who Publication

Cleveland (Sp.) — Leonard J. Wolodzko, former commander of Lincoln Post 13, Polish Legion of American Veterans, Cleveland, Ohio, has been honored by the editors of Marquis' "Who's Who" by being listed in the just released edition.

The past years have been good to the biographe. He has had the opportunity to meet many famous personalities through the United States. As vice president of the Cleveland Society of Poles, and as a member of the former Nationalities Division of the National Democratic Committee he was invited with his wife to the inaugural ceremonies and festivities of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

At the time of World War II he was purchasing agent for Lake Erie Steel & Blanking Co. With millions of other men he left for the Army, and as representative of Uncle Sam and God's will, he had the opportunity to see some of the World — Hawaii, Okinawa and Tokyo. Was honorably discharged as Staff Sergeant from General MacArthur's Supreme Command Allied Powers Headquarters in Tokyo.

The Polish Legion of American Veterans has occupied much of his time from 1946 to present. Ran the gamut of Post and Departmental positions to National Adjutant and National Vice Commander. Attended every National Convention from 1948 to 1964 and every Department of Ohio Convention from 1947 to 1963.

Mr. Wolodzko is an active member of the Polish National Alliance Lodge 143.

Space Expert Hopeful About Our Old Planet

St. Louis (UPI) — A space expert says there is hope for planetary life.

The planet he is talking about is Earth and the life is human.

Dr. C. Stark Draper, head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology disagrees with predictions that man will blow himself and the whole planet to smithereens.

"There is hope for the future life on our planet," Draper said in a recent interview here "but it depends upon the continued advances of technology."

Draper, here after attending a family celebration, the 150th anniversary of the Stark Apple Nursery at Louisiana, Mo., said he also disagrees with predictions that the human race will run out of food.

"THE EARTH is like a huge space ship with a given supply of resources to sustain life," Draper said. As president of the International Academy of Astronautics, Draper knows something about space ships.

Italian Equipment For Fiber Factory

GORZOW (Sp.) — During the next few years the development of the Synthetic Fiber Factory in Gorzow, Zielona Gora Voivodship, will be based on deliveries of equipment from Italy. The conditions of the deliveries are defined in a contract signed recently in Warsaw.

According to the credit principles usually applied, Poland will receive installations and equipment which will make it possible to produce 2,000 tons of nylon silk, 14,000 tons of nylon fiber cord and 1,000 tons of polymer annually. The contract is Poland's largest import transaction so far, concluded with the purpose of meeting the needs of the chemical fiber industry.

The deliveries will begin next year. The contract also foresees that after deliveries have been completed in 1969, the Italian firm will continue to supply Poland with information on the latest achievements and experiences in the modernization of nylon production.

South America, Africa and North America, no suitable occasion has been found for the coming year. "I would like to make a hundred trips," Pope Paul told a visitor a few months ago, "but there are a hundred obstacles."



NEW GENERATION — Being built in Baltimore, Md., this SV-5D will be launched by the Air Force from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., in 1967. The first of a new generation of spacecraft is to be maneuvered across the Pacific on a re-entry course to a recovery area.

Nedza In Armor Course

Ft. Knox, Ky. — Army Private Ronald E. Nedza, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Nedza, 2325 N. Harding Ave., completed an advanced armor training course at Ft. Knox, Ky.

During the course, he was trained to drive and maintain the Army's M-60 tank and fire its 105-millimeter gun.

TIMELY TOPICS

ACEN Reports

Human Rights in Communist Controlled E. Central Europe

(Continued)

Communist Constitutions

The Constitutions of the Communist-ruled countries of East-Central Europe contain nominal provisions for safe-guarding human rights. The regimes, however, circumvent and even disregard most of the pertinent articles of the very Constitutions they themselves had tailored to suit their needs and purposes. Moreover, the rights set down in these Constitutions are so hedged with restrictions that they have become meaningless. De facto discrimination against the majority of the population is effected by severe restrictions of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and by the use of coercion and intimidation.

Elections are conducted on a single-slate basis, with all candidates nominated by Communist-sponsored and directed organizations. All political opposition is banned. In this manner, the constitutionally guaranteed suffrage is limited to the right to vote for regime approved candidates. Although elections are held at regular intervals, they do not conform to the intent of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, because the people are being denied the right "to take part in the government of the country directly or through freely chosen

stitution guarantees to all citizens "freedom of conscience" and declares that "everyone is free to profess (or not) a religious belief." The Rumanian Uniate Church has been suppressed and its followers forcibly incorporated into the Moscow-directed Orthodox Church. Some 200 priests of the Rumanian Uniate Church are still doing forced labor in the lead mines of Baia Sprie in Northern Transylvania and in concentration camps in Dobruja, Radna, Dej and Gherla.

Police State

A certain easing of Communist pressure in some East-Central European countries has been a welcome development for both the captive peoples and their brethren in the free world. Police terror has been considerably relaxed, the standard of living has shown modest improvements, and the rigid dependence on Moscow's dictates has given way to somewhat more autonomy in the management of internal affairs.

Yet there has been no meaningful change in fostering the rights of the individual. The one-party system remains in power. The methods of coercion and intimidation have been modified, but the average citizen—who is not a member of the privileged group of Party members or bureaucrats—is as much at the mercy of the Party and government organs as ever.

Tight police control over the population is maintained and, in the case of Albania, the police have been given new powers.

This enlargement of the role of the police was brought to public attention by Premier Mehmet Shehu. Addressing the Albanian Assembly on September 13, 1966, Premier Shehu announced in a rather offhand manner that his regime had decided to abolish the Ministry of Justice.

He said: "Following the opinion presented by the Central Committee of the Party, I propose that there must no longer exist a Ministry of Justice. . . . Now that the state institutions . . . are empowered to dispense justice and since socialist justice is the concern of all the organs of the popular power, we believe that there is no need for the Ministry of Justice."

In practice, the functions of the Ministry of Justice have been turned over to the Ministry of the Interior. Since in Albania the latter controls the country's police, the police will henceforth arrest, indict and try all persons accused of a crime or misdemeanor.

Swift punishment is meted out to any East-Central European found guilty of a political offense—that is, to anyone trying to assert his fundamental right to agree with the regime.

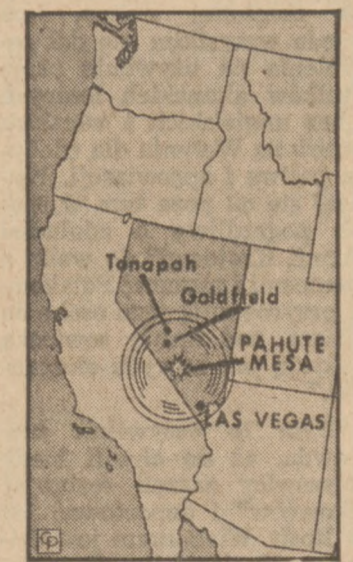
(To be continued)

Horse Oddities



The "Dawn Horse," Eohippus, was the size of a large cat, resembled a greyhound, and had hooves instead of hooves. The modern hoof might be called an enlarged "toenail." The horse actually runs on one toe!

The first known system of regular horse care was laid down 3,400 years ago by a Hittite stablemaster named Ikullis, who wrote is "lexikon" on stone tablets. Today, knowledgeable horse owners still practice "programmed" horse care—a systematic schedule of worming, daily vitamins, rubdowns and hoof care, done the "Top Form" way.



50 TIMES HIROSHIMA—Blast symbol pinpoints the largest underground thermonuclear blast ever touched off by the U.S. and circle indicates the shock area in Nevada and California. The detonation, comparable to an H-bomb, adds up to 50 times the power of Hiroshima atom bomb.

