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[Institute of Nuclear Research, 1984]

["Cultural Revolution in the Institute of Nuclear Research"]

[Communists]?

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ENGLISH SUMMARY/TRANSLATION

"Cultural Revolution in the Institute of Nuclear Research (INR)"

Report edited under agreement with the Temporary Executive Commission
of NSZZ Solidarnosc of INR

Second edition: enlarged and corrected
Warsaw, 1984

Published by: W OKOPACH (In Trenches) [Underground Publishing House],
with financial support of the Social Committee of Science.

94 pages

Abstract:

Normalization by destruction: This report describes the course and consequences of the destruction of the Institute of Nuclear Research [Instytut Badan Jadrowych - IBJ], designed to dispose of socially and politically active members of Poland's major research institution.

Preface (to the first edition) - [translated]

Here we present a collection of articles and documents illustrating events which took place during the period of December 1981 to May 1983 in the Institute of Nuclear Research (INR) [Instytut Badan Jadrowych - IBJ] - Poland's largest scientific institute, which has also been a powerful center of independent public opinion. The months-long pacification of the Institute's scientific community is, in itself, worth analytical description. Our intention to give witness to the truth is not, however, the only reason we decided to issue this account. A closer look at tendencies which appear within the group that now holds power in Poland prompts one to suppose that INR is, in fact, regarded as an experimental field, and that the struggle against the independence of the INR community conducted by administrative and penal means is an introduction to a wider settlement with the whole Polish scientific community. For this very reason, we think that recent events in INR should become widely known.

The Editors

Warsaw, May 1983.

Preface to the Second Edition (Summary)

The second edition of our report is supplemented with a description of new events and documents that will describe more fully the casualties of "political struggle" in the meaning of the Polish United (Communist) Workers Party. We added new comments and corrected errors. The material presented is very heterogenous since we include historical, political, economical and sociological aspects of the events. In particular, we present attitudes of the scientific community, Solidarity underground, INR establishment and judiciary. We hope that our report will reach different readers in Poland, our friends as well as functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, members of the Parliament, offices of Atomic Energy Agency and ~~and~~ Solidarity supporters abroad.

Warsaw, March, 1984

Editors

Note from the Translators.

The book, "Cultural Revolution in the Institute of Nuclear Research" has been published in Poland by the underground publishing house "W OKOPACH" and smuggled out to the United States. A group of Polish-American scholars and scientists living in this country undertook the task of preparing an extensive English summary of the book. While many details have been omitted, we have attempted to leave in the most important facts.

We would like to draw attention, for the sake of the American reader, to the term "cultural revolution" which is used in the title and quite frequently in the text. The authors see a certain analogy between the "cultural revolution" in China engineered by Chairman Mao in the late sixties and the course of action taken by the Polish Military and Communist Party leaders in the Institute of Nuclear Research after the declaration of the state of war. Both "revolutions", carried out in the name of a rigid ideology, were targeted against scientific institutions and their contributions to the progress of society. Considering the reactionary and destructive aspects of these events, the term "counter revolution" would perhaps be more appropriate.

The Translators

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Half a Year of Martial Law in the Institute of Nuclear Research (INR)

(Fragments of unpublished report dated July, 1982)

This chapter describes the most important events which took place in the INR after the declaration of martial law on December 13, 1981. The names of arrested or interned Solarity Members are listed and protests undertaken on behalf of these persons are described. For instance, a letter to the director of INR was signed by 1,000 out of 3,000 employees. Another petition with 53 signatures was sent to the Polish Government. It should be noted that since 1981, Security Police (SB) agents were present in INR under the cover of official employee status. After the declaration of martial war, approximately 70 employees of INR were placed under pressure to cooperate with SB. All of these people refused to cooperate; some were forced into early retirement. In August 1980, the Communist Party organization in the INR included approximately 600 members. Since then, approximately 50% of the party members have surrendered their cards. After the declaration of martial law, about 50-60% of INR employees participated in the protest action, despite the presence of security agents and the threat of being fired or detained.

The Case of INR: A warning or a beginning of action.

On December 31st, 1982, General W. Jaruzelski dissolved INR. By the same decree, he established the Institute of Atomic Energy, the Institute of Nuclear Problems and the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology to replace the former INR. In this situation, every employee had to go through the rehiring process. That was a method to eliminate the "troublemakers". The very aim of

dividing INR was to break-up the intellectual community and the political opposition in INR as well as to create new managerial positions for people willing to cooperate with the military government.

Nuclear Energetics and INR.

INR was organized in 1955, at the request of the Military Establishment with the purpose of producing and selling nuclear reactors and cyclotrons to other communist countries. The other reason was to build up prestige. INR's usefulness for the military soon became of no importance. In June 1957 long-range plans to develop nuclear energy in Poland were established. However, they were never realized because of the opposition of politicians lobbying for the development of conventional energy (coal mining) and because of the lack of competence of the officials appointed to high managerial positions. Unexpectedly, INR became the largest research center in Poland, employing unique, highly educated teams of investigators, and developing increased cooperation with Western laboratories. In 1968, Communist Party leaders attempted to break up and disperse the progressive groups by carrying out personnel and organizational changes within the INR. In 1976, some officials suggested establishment of a "Scientific Production Center" to replace INR. Finally, in 1982, INR was dissolved. The real reasons for this decision were to strengthen bureaucratic hierarchy, to diminish the importance of nuclear energy (thus giving priority to coal mining), and to eliminate inconvenient people.

Scientific Council in INR after August, 1980: Birth, ascent, fall.

Before 1980, The Scientific Council was a body created to advise on scientific and research problems and to decide about scientific degrees and promotions.

Members of this board were nominated by the Ministry on the recommendation of the directorial board of the research institute.

The Scientific Board was established following democratic elections after August 1980. Several highly competent scientists were elected ^{to the Board.} Some candidates from the Ministry of Defense and several party activists were defeated. The newly elected Scientific Council was challenged by the INR Board of Directors. After the declaration of Martial Law, the INR Scientific Council ceased to function. All further decisions regarding INR were made without the knowledge or approval of the INR Scientific Council.

Second Act of the destruction of the Institute of Nuclear Research.

In November 1982, a few hundred people demonstrated their disfavor with the situation in the Institute. The authorities reacted by firing 32 people. But eight of them had to be rehired because they couldn't be replaced, 16 others, after appealing to the court, got their jobs back, and the remaining eight chose better paying jobs elsewhere. On January 1st, 1983, INR was officially dissolved, thereby providing the opportunity to lay-off 41 people who had "bad" political opinion or who had been arrested in the past ^{for their political activities.} The main organizer of these changes, Prof. R. Broszkiewicz, was recognized and honored with a high position within the Party structure as a Secretary of Science in the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party.

Polish Precedent.

An editorial regarding purges in INR, published in Nature (303:559, 1983), is reprinted in the full Polish translation. The editors of Nature expressed

the opinion that by rejecting people who think differently, the Polish government can only stand to lose.

IPM - Institute of Communist Party Monopoly.

The results of the reorganization of INR are:

- Firings of personnel.
- Low quality of work (budget cuts, exodus of some employees because of uncertain future and everyday contradictory decisions).
- Eliminations of some basic research units.
- Larger, overgrown administration.
- Director without authority.
- Omission of the Scientific Board in important decision-making^{processes} concerning the future of research, etc.

Also, the author provides ten ideas and suggestions regarding improvements and possibilities for keeping Polish nuclear research going.

In the shade of Swierk - INR Center in Zeran

One fourth of INR employees, mostly involved in chemical research, worked in Zeran Center. At the beginning of 1983, this Center was reorganized as the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology with Dr. Lech Walis appointed as an acting director.

The purges of the new Institute took place in April 1983. Dr. Maria Kopec

and Dr. Henryk Wincel were dismissed from the position of Chairpersons of the Department of Radiobiology/Health Protection and Department of Radiation Chemistry, respectively. Both scientists were accused of being too ~~much~~ involved in Solidarity affairs and of giving support to their colleagues who were detained or tried by the authorities. In April 1983, the following investigators were fired: G. Boguta, Z. Luczynski, W. Malicki, W. Markowski, Z. Wegrzynowicz and T. Wronowski. They were considered particularly dangerous. At this time, Dr. L. Walis, Director of the Institute, was replaced by Dr. Janusz Leciejewicz, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party responsible for scientific matters.

It is noteworthy that in April 1983, the local Committee of the Communist Party at INR was dissolved because several party members opposed the repressive policy against scientists and other employees. However, Prof. Roman Broszkiewicz, secretary of the local party unit, became faithful to the directives from the top. As a reward, he was upgraded to the position of the Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee.

The Department of Radiobiology and Health Protection (Department X) and the Department of Radiation Chemistry (Department XVII) became targets of the most repressive actions of the authorities. Department X was directed by Dr. Maria Kopec, an outstanding scientist with international recognition. She is an exceptional person, admired and loved by her colleagues and employees. It should be emphasized that Department X was funded extensively by extramural grants and contracts and was financially self-sufficient.

On March 23rd, 1983, Mr. G. Boguta, an investigator of Department X, received a notice that his employment at INR would terminate on March 31, 1983.

When the appeal by Dr. Maria Kopec was turned down, the employees of ^{the} Department _^ wrote a letter on behalf of Mr. Boguta to the INR management. Among 50 employees, only three did not sign. A few weeks later, Dr. M. Kopec was notified of her dismissal from the position of department chairperson because she did not prevent her employees "from submitting a political letter".

Several signers of the letter were penalized by salary cuts or by delays in re-employment to the new Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology.

The Department of Radiation Chemistry directed by Dr. Henryk Wincel had a very high scientific standard and contributed significantly to the Polish economy because of many cooperative projects with the industry. One of the Center's most outstanding investigators was Dr. Zygmunt Luczynski, an expert in the field of high pressure gas spectrometry and an author of several scientific publications and patents. He worked during his sabbatical at Laval University in Quebec City, Canada. After Dr. Luczynski was fired from his job in the spring of 1983, his colleagues wrote a letter on his behalf to the management. As a penalty, Dr. Wincel, director of the department, was dismissed from his job and his instruments were donated without his consent to a community college in Siedlce (where they cannot be utilized). Several members of the department were penalized by salary cuts and Dr. I. Achmatowicz by the loss of her position as head of the laboratory.

It is noteworthy that during the convention of the Polish Radiation Research Society (PTBR), which took place in April 1983 in Wroclaw, Dr. Maria Kopec was awarded the Marie Curie-Sklodowska medal for outstanding achievements and Dr. G. Boguta received a special scientific prize. Dr. Luczynski and Dr. Sablinski*1

*1 Dr. Sablinski, a researcher in the field of tumor genetics surrendered his party card in December, 1981.

were elected to the board of directors of the Society by a secret ballot. After the convention, Dr. M. Sowinski, President of the Polish Atomic Agency, withdrew financial support to PTBR. This support was essential for the operation of the Society and for the payment of membership dues to the International Association for Radiation Research.

The "reorganization" of Zeran Center resulted in the phasing out of several ~~major~~ ^{leading} projects including "ionizing radiation in the gas phase", "effects of irradiation on the cell membranes", "alteration of blood clotting in cancer and after irradiation". The directors of these projects and their associates represented very high scientific standards; the achievements of Zeran Center gained international recognition. It should be emphasized that the above projects were eliminated due ^{exclusively} to political reasons, i.e., because directors of the projects had political opinions that differed from those of the Polish government. The new policy brought about the general deterioration of Zeran Center.

A number of well qualified technical and professional employees left on their own; travel abroad and interaction with other scientific centers became greatly limited; the Ph.D. training program was abandoned; the Scientific Council and the Promotion Committee were suspended. The empty shelves in the library added to an increasing feeling of isolation from the scientific community.

"Cyfronet System - Anatomy of Destruction"

The computer center "Cyfronet" was established in 1973 by the "Government Office for Nuclear Energy" and the "National Bureau of Information Sciences". The Center was equipped with a modern computer, Cyber 73, purchased in the United States. At that time (and for the next few years), Cyber 73 was the most powerful and most modern computer system functioning in the Soviet block. The purchase of the computer required several international negotiations, including lifting the NATO embargo on the sale of modern hardware to Warsaw Pact countries. Professor Roman Zelazny initiated the idea of the Computer Center. His international recognition and prestige were critical in overcoming difficulties and in the implementation of the idea.

At the beginning, the Computer Center was operated by a team of physicists, under the guidance of Professor Zelazny, with expertise in neutron transport. Subsequently, this team expanded to include 100 staff members. The task of Cyfronet Center was to develop ~~scientific~~ computer programs to be applied in scientific research, economy, information sciences and accounting. Several universities and research institutes in Warsaw obtained access to Cyfronet, which was connected to a number of minicomputers PDP-11/45, which were for local use.

Prof. Zelazny also opened the opportunity for Polish scientists to participate in exchange programs with leading laboratories of the world (Berkeley, CERN, Dubna, Saclay) that were equipped with instruments essential to research in the field of nuclear physics and elementary particles. These instruments were not available in Poland.

In 1977, under the agreement of several Ministries and the Polish Academy of

Science, Cyfronet was established as an independent unit affiliated with the INR. It required a lot of effort to maintain the operation of Cyfronet during the time of the economic crisis in Poland. In 1981, Prof. Zelazny succeeded in receiving as a gift from CERN (Geneva) several spare parts and new hardware for his Center. However, due to the declaration of martial law (or "state of war") in Poland on December 13th, 1981, the above-mentioned equipment never arrived.

The Polish military junta felt threatened by the computer communication system developed between Cyfronet and its users. The Security Service was unable to control and/or censor the flow of information sent from Swierk (Cyfronet Center) to Warsaw. Therefore, the telephone connection and terminals were destroyed by means of axes at the beginning of the state of war. It took 14 months to restore the computer communications. Further destruction of the Cyfronet was brought about by the "cultural revolution" in the Institute of Nuclear Research. Prof. R. Zelazny firmly opposed purges of his employees who were well trained in physics and computer sciences and who were supporting Solidarity. Therefore, he was dismissed from the position of Cyfronet director and replaced by a person who lacks professional and managerial skills ^{but} ~~and~~ who shows obedience to ^{the} ~~the~~ authorities. The new building which had been constructed for Cyfronet, has been given to another user. Cyfronet was deprived of its autonomous position, and was attached to the Institute of Atomic Energy, one of the three institutes created after the dissolution of the Institute of Nuclear Research. Cyfronet was detached from the Department of Reactor Computations and current plans include reduction of the Cyfronet staff by 15-20%. Several officials in Poland believed the autonomous position of Cyfronet ~~made~~ political control difficult. These officials also believed that

Cyfronet might be an obstacle for the development of a computer system at Warsaw University. The latter center is equipped only with an obsolete computer system, RIAD 60, resembling the IBM system of the sixties.

In conclusion, the decision regarding Cyfronet Center, which was based solely on political motives, will certainly contribute to its gradual decline in the future.

The Institute of Atomic Energy or Progress in Apparent Actions

On January 1, 1983, a part of the Institute for Nuclear Research (IRN), after several months of so-called "reorganization", became the Institute for Atomic Energy. Nevertheless, the essential features of the economic policy towards the power engineering industry, as a whole, and nuclear energy, in particular, have remained the same. As a matter of fact, there has been no policy for years - the capacity of the domestic energy system wasn't expanded, while at the same time the government was pushing for development of energy-intensive industries.

The only accessible new source of energy would be nuclear energy and yet, all steps to introduce a nuclear energy program have remained in the sphere of make-believe. Activities are carried out to keep up appearances of governmental good-will and concern; in fact, policy has gradually limited or terminated all projects which are the most promising and the most indispensable in the process of developing the nuclear energy program. Among these are:

- Projects in reactor theory and empirical reactors physics. The program was terminated as was the existence of the Department of Reactors' Physics.
- Projects on fast breeders with sodium cooling.
- Projects on dosimetric measurements of reactors.
- Projects on neutron measurements with ^{new} detectors and on reactors control systems.
- Projects on the technology of oxide atomic fuel production.

Expensive and unique equipment was wasted.

- Other projects dealing with nuclear energy: Theory of the atomic fuel cycle, theory of the atomic power plant system, nuclear energy development forecasting.

The termination of some projects took place in 1968-1982, impoverishing basic research in the field of atomic energy. One of the reasons why these projects were terminated was the situation that contracts agreed upon with the Soviet Union were not advantageous ^{to Poland.} Instead of the programs being terminated once this decision was made, new projects were continually undertaken and then gradually liquidated with a great waste of human and capital resources. It seems that this kind of policy, consisting merely of superficial activities for the sake of keeping up appearances, is simply inherent to the socio-political system. So, the institution superficially engaged in nuclear energy program development will continue to exist. In 1982-83, the old policy was continued. Subsequent programs terminated or suspended included:

- Recycling of burnt-out fuel.
- Nuclear heating plants.
- Last projects concerning nuclear energy utilization forecasting.

All this is being done in the name of "the necessity to concentrate resources in chosen fields" and of "improving effectiveness in utilizing resources". The tasks that are defined for the newly renamed institution have been carried on by the former INR for years, and have always been evaluated negatively. They belong to the previously mentioned line of make-

believe activities. Part of the problem is the new management of the Atomic Energy Agency. The new director has neither the professional nor the moral qualifications for this function; his deputy is ignorant and has no leadership qualities.

Landscape after reorganization

a: Department of Nuclear Physics

This department was one of two ^{at INR} engaged in ^{experimental} ~~theoretical~~ nuclear physics. Faced with the inability to purchase a proper accelerator, the physicists from this department developed an extensive network of international cooperation, which allowed for contacts with the best laboratories in the world and was the only way out of the difficult situation. The cooperation turned out to be very successful ^{one} and the list of the department's generally reorganized achievements is lengthy. Research in the field of fission of heavy nuclei brought the department international recognition. In 20 years, this team of first-rate scientists was the only one in the country conducting research in fission physics. Part of the team had been conducting research for industry and medicine.

As a result of reorganization, the number of employees was reduced from 55 to 37, while lack of perspective will probably cause more losses in manpower. Half of the staff physicists are currently abroad and it is conceivable that under the circumstances they will not return. Electronic and fission laboratories have been liquidated and all fission physicists have been fired. Human and capital resources have been squandered.

At present, the department has no long-range activities planned, no

leadership and no motivation for intensive work. Collaboration with centers in the U.S.A., France, Switzerland, Denmark, West Germany and Finland has been terminated or suspended.

Obviously, the policy towards the department has assumed the character of a large scale sabotage, hidden behind slogans about crisis, economic reform and the necessity of savings. Yet informally, it is well known that the operation has been intended as a punishment for political activities.

b: Department of Solid State Physics

In November 1982, on the day after a demonstration by INR staff, the department head lost his position. A complete disorganization followed. Nobody was nominated to fill his position until July 1983 and the department was not incorporated into any of the existing institutes - even though the research conducted there resulted in large and valuable exports of monocrystals, crystal detectors and neutron spectrometers. The atmosphere of uncertainty and absurd decisions has caused these highly qualified technicians to leave. Also, three physicists have been fired, apparently as a result of political repressions. Two of them were top specialists in their field and their research projects have had to be suspended despite the fact that they were fairly advanced. (Drs. Holas and Dobrzynski)

c: Other departments

The same policy was applied to the following departments.

- Theory of Atomic Nucleus
- Theory and Technique of Particle Acceleration
- Center of Production and Distribution of Isotopes.
- Laboratory for Semiconductors Detectors.

d: Conclusions

Generally, the cooperation with centers abroad is limited or suspended. As compared with the situation in 1976, the number of subscriptions to foreign periodicals has diminished eight times. An atmosphere of uncertainty and threats is created and constantly enhanced. Top specialists and technicians are fired or kept for months in a state of uncertainty regarding the renewal of their work contracts.

This situation has had a devastating effect on work efficiency in various departments. For example, the Department of the Theory of Atomic Nucleus issued only ten publications in 1983 (the department's average was 50-55). Apparently, the firings have seriously disorganized work in the Institute. One has to take into account the role of motivation in a country which underpays its scientists and usually cannot provide them with proper equipment, which would be available to scientists in any industrial country. In today's competitive world of science, it means that the policy of the Institute's leadership has destroyed whatever incentive might have previously existed.

Four Conditions of Comrade Broszkiewicz

In the realm of repression, several scientists found themselves faced with the possibility of losing their jobs, in an atmosphere of artificially created suspicion and threats. At one point, seven professors, (suspended and unsure of their future contracts), were given four conditions by

Mr. Broszkiewicz.:

- Formulate and sign a protest against the installation of American missiles in Western Europe.

- Make a declaration that the facts published in the 1983 "Nature" article about INR activities are untrue and give the proper comments about the situation in Polish Nuclear Physics.
- Write an article for a newspaper based on the materials provided by the Science Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party with the, again, "proper" comments on the fact that many Polish physicists decided to stay abroad.
- Exercise influence on the environment to suppress so called "terrorist action" in the Institute.

(None yielded to the pressure.)

INR Directors in the Court

The fired staff members of the Institute made an appeal to the Labor Arbitration Board and the Labor Court. The Institute's management did its best to try to influence the Court's rulings and to cover the political motivation of the firings. This was only a partial success as during the hearings the facts compromising the management and its political version of events came out clearly. Unfortunately, in the political climate of Poland, after the declaration of martial law, many judges had to follow the "Party line".

DOCUMENTS

(All published without author's knowledge or permission)

(pages 55-85)

- 1° Resolution of INR party organization condemning those who wish to transform the INR "into a center of struggle against the people's

authority", stating a need for the "idea of self-government" and encouraging establishment of a trade union. (Nov. 19, 1982).

- 2° Decree 31 of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on transformation of the INR into three separate bodies; the Institute of Atomic Energy, the Institute of Nuclear Problems, both at Otwock-Swierk, and the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology in Warsaw (Dec. 13, 1982).
- 3° Communique of the INR Solidarity organization of Jan. 3, 1983. acknowledging the encouraging attitude previously held by the INR Scientific Council and deploring the Council's lack of action in connection with the Institute's transformation (cf. above), resulting in the breakdown of professional organization and numerous firings.
- 4° Resolution of the Physics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences of Jan. 27, 1983 condemning the transformation of the INR without consultation with the Committee; expressing hope that the statutes of the new three bodies will be consulted with the Committee.
- 5° A blank form used for dismissal of the INR employees.
Signed: Jerzy Michalik
- 6° Letter of April 25, 1983 from Professor Zelazny to Chairman of the Atomic Agency, Sowinski, expressing concern over the incorrect

implementation of decree 31 (see above). Instead of expanding the activities of nuclear institutes (suggested by the regulation), the transformation resulted in the firing of numerous employees, thus limiting the institutes' professional potential and causing an atmosphere of distrust among the employees of the newly established institutes.

The letter states that the implementation of decree 31 runs counter to the policy of national reconciliation launched by PRON (Polish Council for National Revival) and should be reconsidered.

- 7° Letter from eleven physicists (Bartolik , Brejnka, Dobrzynski, Holas, Jankowska, Koczon, Krogulski, Nowicki, Tys, Ugniewski, Piasecki) protesting their recent dismissal from work on the basis of decree #31, questioning the legal grounds of the decision and explaining that it would affect negatively the development of physics in the country. The letter suggests that the firings took the form of retaliations for the employees' political activity. This letter, dated April 29, 1983 is addressed to Professor Jerzy Kolodziejczak of the Physics Committee of the Policy Academy of Sciences.
- 8° Memorandum from 228 employees of the former INR addressed to the Presidium of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Jaruzelski, of May 6, 1983. This memorandum requests a reconsideration of the number of detrimental decisions stemming from the implementation of decree 31. It pre-

sents a history of the INR, its extensive international contacts, and its vast achievements despite difficult working conditions. It discussed negative impact of decree 31 and the ~~also~~ detrimental personnel policy including "obligatory employment reductions" which have affected many outstanding scientists, among them:

Andrzej Holas, Zdzislaw Mazur, Zbigniew Stomma, Ludwick Dobrzynski, Alicja Pszonowa, Zygmunt Luczynski, Grzegorz Boguta, Stanislaw Ugniewski, Henryk Tomecki, Jan Tys, Eryk Piasecki. The reductions, as well as the humiliating acts of salary payments to some former employees outside the premises of the former INR (aimed at preventing their presence and thus preventing them from completing their valuable research at the INR), contradicted the declarations of Poland's highest authorities who have been advocating reconciliation and the pluralism of political beliefs. Finally, it presents postulates concerning a change in the relationship between the Chairman of the Atomic Agency and Directors of the Institutes on one hand and atomic physicists on the other. The relationship should be partner-like and based on strictly professional criteria. Lest the incorrect policies cause incontrovertible losses, reconsideration should be quick.

- 9° Resolution of the Council of the Physics Institute of Warsaw University of May 16, 1983, expressing concern over the recent developments at the INR. It deplores, in the sphere of nuclear physics, the disintegration of Poland's unique research group studying heavy

nuclei fission; the debilitation of research in solid state physics, particularly those using neutronographic methods and polarized neutrons; the debilitation of research on plasma measurements and particularly laser interferometry. The recent organizational and personnel changes have not been called for by developments in the relevant fields and have been conducive to the waste of the professional potential of people and valuable equipment. The Council is of the opinion that Polish science has suffered tangible losses in this regard. Signed: Chairperson Ewa Skrzypczak.

- 10° Statement of the Council of the Physics Institute of the Jagiellonian University of June 23, 1983. This statement supports the resolution of the Council of the Physics Institute of Warsaw University (see above) protesting the arbitrary decisions depriving scientists of their research possibilities; the destruction of Polish physics and the disreputability of the Polish atomic science authorities.
- 11° Letter from the Netherlands Energy Research Foundation to Professor Leciejewicz of the INR, expressing concern over the fact that "the possibility of working at INR Swierk has been withdrawn from several employees", most notably, Ludwik Dobrzynski. (May 27, 1983.) (In English)
- 12° Response to the letter above from Professor Leciejewicz explaining that it is impossible to satisfy the NERF request to have Dr. Dobrzynski restored to his position. (June 15, 1983). (In English)

- 13° Polish translations of the two letters above.
- 14° Letter from the European Physical Society of May 27, 1983 to M. Sowinski, Chairman of the Polish Atomic Agency, regretting the dismissal of a number of persons at the IEB and requesting a revision of the addressee's position on the matter.
Signed: J. Friedel, President.
- 15° Letter from Physique Nucleaire of Orsay, June 15, 1983 to M. Sowinski (in French) on behalf of the French nuclear physicists regretting the dismissal of INR employees and expressing doubts as to the possibility of future cooperation. Signed: H. Langevin.
- 16° Polish translation of the two letters above.
- 17° Resolution of the Institut de Physique Nucleaire, Orsay, of June 27, 1983 (in French) expressing deep concern over the dismissals of 40 INR employees and demanding that the fired scientists and technicians be restored to their positions. The resolution also announces reconsideration of conditions under which cooperation might be possible in the future, as the decisions in question interfered with the present plans of the French partners. The resolution has been mailed to, among others, the following officials: Olszowski, Mickiewicz, Gieysztor and Sowinski.
- 18° Polish translation of the above resolution.

19° Letter from 26 scientists of the AFI Research Institute of Physics, Stockholm of August 22, 1983, expressing concern over the dismissal from work of J. Kownacki and requesting confirmation of the fact from Professor Turkiewicz of the IBJ.

(Editor's Note: In November, 1983, J. Kowⁿacki received an employment proposal from the IBJ Swierk).

20° Open letter to Professor Gieysztor, Chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, July 26, 1983 from employees of the former INR concerning the transformation of the Institute on the basis of decree 31 and the amount of losses that the decision had caused. The letter states that programs for the newly established institutes are still ~~existing~~ ^{non-existing} despite the obvious fact that such programs should have preceded the establishment of new institutes; many outstanding scientists have been dismissed; the dismissals have been often accompanied by repressive actions and have interrupted important research. The decisions have lacked legal basis (unlike technical personnel, the dismissed scientists are not protected by the Code of Labor). The letter expresses hope that the addressee will share the author's conviction of the decision's detrimental character and will undertake action aimed at preventing further losses and waste.

Signed: Holas, Januszewski, Kowalski, Krogulski, Koczon, Krupinska, Latek, Lopuszynski, Malicki, Mazur, Nowicki, Piasecki, Pszona, Rybka, Stomma, Tomecki, Tys, Ugniewski, Wegrzynowicz, Wierusz.

21° Information on decisions concerning the Community Computer Center "Cyfronet" at Swierk of August 10, 1983

The three page note lists organizational and personnel decisions concerning Cyfronet (dismissal of its director, Professor Roman Zelazny, administrative measures and plans to dismiss 15-20% of its employees). Established in 1973, the Center had rendered invaluable computing services to the INR, Polish Academy of Sciences and institutions of higher learning as well as other institutions. It has maintained contacts with centers in the Soviet Union and other countries, both Socialist and Western. The Center has highly qualified personnel, a network of specialized minicomputers and is capable of providing rapid computational services. Professor Zelazny's role had been invaluable for the development of the Center. The CYBER 73 computer system required Western-made spare parts which could only be obtained through Zelazny's international contacts. There were plans to adapt the system to slightly inferior domestic and RWPG (Comecon) equipment, now unimplementable since the Center has been denied the use of its new building. Also, the possibilities of cooperation with domestic institutions have been obstructed by the Polish Atomic Agency for unknown reasons. Subordination of the Center to the Institute of Atomic Energy may prove harmful to the Center's future and may eventually lead to its disintegration. The level of the Center's services will be lowered if the already announced reductions of personnel follow the line adopted by the former IBJ. The Center's situation is critical at present and threatens the interests of its clients. The decisions have not arrived at through consultation with members of the Subscriber System nor with representatives of interested ministries. Further development of Polish atomic science depends on a quick exchange of computer information from abroad. In this

context, the decisions concerning Cyfronet must be seen as harmful and inconsiderate. Cyfronet has occupied a unique place and its disintegration has shown that the decision makers have had little knowledge of its role. Nor have they had any comprehensive plans as to its future development. The so-called "school of neutron transport" created by Zelazny 25 years ago, has been destroyed by the interruption of ZOR at Cyfronet research (Reactor Computation Institute). The degradation of Cyfronet and the diminishing of perspectives for Polish atomic science will put the field many years back and will prevent international cooperation. 69 signatures: The note has been mailed, among others, to: T. Beldowski, W. Findeisen,

Z. Kaczmarek, A. Kopec, J. Leciejewicz, J. Michalik, J. Pniewski, J. Prochorow, R. Sosnowski, M. Sowinski, J. Stodolkiewicz, Z. Szoda, J. Turkiewicz, S. Waligorski, H. Wozniakowski, R. Zelazny, the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic, Secretariat of the Informatics Committee, editorial boards of Przeglad Techniczny and Informatyka.

ENGLISH SUMMARY/TRANSLATION

"Cultural revolution..."

"We do not seek a revenge"

Gen. W. Jaruzelski

(From the speech broadcasted on December, 13, 1981

when martial law was imposed.)

LIST OF INR EMPLOYEES REPRESSED FOR POLITICAL CAUSES

DURING THE PERIOD: December 13, 1981 to December 13, 1983 (Summary)

The list does not include the names of persons arrested for less than 48 hours, formally or informally investigated by the security police, black-mailed, e.g., with a threat of dismissal from work or refusal of a passport to travel abroad. Employees demoted from managing positions or deprived of some parts of their salaries for political reason(s) are also not included.

Abbreviations: A - arrested

F - fired

I - interned

LAB - Labour Arbitration Board

LC - Labour Court.

1. Bogumil Bartolik, M. Sci. Physicist, member of the Auditing Commission of Solidarity in INR.

I: From 12/31/81 to 7/13/82

F: On 11/11/82 then reappointed by a decision of LAB.

F: Again in April 1983 and again reappointed by LAB decision,
and subsequently,

F: By a sentence of LC to which the management of INR appealed.

2. Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, M. Sci. Eng. Chemist. Twice sentenced for fines.
(Strike on Dec. 14, 1981 and inappropriate uniform in Jan., 1982)

3. Krzysztof Bobrowski, Ph.D. Chemist. Sentenced for fine. (Strike on
Dec. 14, 1981).

4. Izabella Bogusz, M. D., member of the Auditing Committee of Solidarity
in INR. Sentenced for fine (strike on December 14, 1981). Only temporarily
appointed after reorganization of INR, eventually forced to
resign.

5. Grzegorz Boguta, Ph.D. Chemist. Received the award of the Polish
Society of Radiation Res. in 1982. Editor of NOWa (Independent
Publishing House)

I: From 12/31/81 to 12/10/82

F: On 4/1/83, reappointed

F: Again on 4/15/83, appealed to LAB, LC and Supreme Court without
success.

6. Marek Brejnak, M. Sci. Physicist.

I: From 5/8/82 to 7/24/82

F: April 1983 - appealed to LAB and LC.

7. Ryszard Broda, M. Sci. Physicist.
F: On 11/11/82 and later reappointed.
8. Andrzej Celiszczew. Technician. Sentenced for fine, then for three months of arrest. Then again for fine, (strike on 12/14/81).
9. Ludwik Chelmicki, M. Sci. Physicist. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR and editor of "Biuletyn informacyjny IBJ".
I: From December 13, 1981 to June, 1982.
10. Mirosław Chojecki, M. Sci. Chemist. Editor of NOWa (Independent Publishing House). Abroad since November, 1981. Accused, by default, (with other members of KOR - Workers Defense Committee) of participation in "undertaking arrangements which aimed in overthrowing, by force, the constitution of the Polish People's Republic".
11. Janusz Chustecki. Electronics Technician.
F: On 11/11/82, reappointed by management's decision.
12. Kazimierz Czasza, Mechanic's Technician. 24 years in INR. Author of patent pendings. Soldier of the Polish underground army (A.K.). Disabled during World War II. Solidarity chairman in his department, forced by blackmail to retire.
13. Roman Danielczyk. Chemist technician.
F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.
14. Ludwik Dąbkowski, M. Sci. Energetics. Active in Polish Teachers' Union (before August 1980). Member of the Executive Commission of

Solidary in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April 1983. Appealed to LAB and LC without success.

15. Krystyna Dlugosz, M. Sci. Engineer.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

16. Ludwik Dobrzynski, Ph.D. Physicist. 19 years in INR. 39 publications. Member of the Scientific Council of INR from 1980 to 1982. Solidarity chairman in his department. Editor of "Biuletyn informacyjny IBJ".

F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB, LC and Supreme Court without success.

17. Andrzej Dybkowski, Engineer Electronics. Sentenced for fine (strike on 12/14/81).

18. Katarzyna Gonta-Grabiec, M. Sci. Biologist. Had submitted her Ph.D. thesis in May 1983 but could not defend it because her appointment expired and was not extended despite earlier promises.

19. Zbigniew Gutowski, M. Sci. Engineer Electronics, computer specialist.

Member of the Employees Self-Management Council in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.

20. Boguslaw Heba, M. Sci. Electronics. Member of the Temporary Commission of Solidarity from September 1980 to February 1981. Secretary of the Employees Self-Management Council in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.

21. Andrzej Holas, Ph.D. Physicist. 19 years in INR, 40 publications, president of the Auditing Commission of Solidarity in INR. Member of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club (K.I.K.).

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April 1983. LAB decided again that the firing was illegal, yet LC, to which the management appealed, approved the firing.

22. Danuta Jablonska-Raczynska. Administrative staff.

F: On 11/11/82, did not appeal.

23. Andrzej Janikowski, M.Sci. Electronics. 30 years in INR. Resigned from the Polish United Workers Party in December, 1981.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by LAC decision but had to retire due to health problems.

24. Joanna Jankowska, M. Sci. Physicist, 15 years in INR. 28 publications. Member of the Intervention Commission of Solidarity for Mazowsze-Warsaw region.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April 1983 - appealed to LAB, reappointed by management decision (on the basis of a law which forbids the firing of pregnant women).

25. Jerzy Januszewski, M. Sci. Electronics, 27 years in INR. 7 publications, 1 patent pending, awards, foreign training. Solidarity chairman in his department.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

26. Stefan Karamuz, M. Sci. Physicist. Sentence for fine (Strike on 12/14/81).
27. Tadeusz Kempisty, Ph.D.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed later by management decision.
28. Piotr Koczon, M. Sci. Physicist. Solidarity chairman in his department.
F: In April, 1983 - appealed to LAB; due to his travel abroad, the hearings were postponed.
29. Maciej Kolaczowski, M. Sci. Chemist. Several awards, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of Solidarity in INR. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in Mazowsze-Warsaw region. Delegate to the National Solidarity Convention. Managed to avoid being captured and interned in December 1981.
F: In February 1982. Now in hiding to avoid repression.
30. Andrzej Kowalski, Technician. 18 years in INR. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by management decision.
F: Again in April 1983 - appealed to LAB, LC and Supreme Court - result unknown at this time.
31. Bohdan Krajewski, Ph.D. Mechanic. 24 years in INR, 31 publications, member of the Scientific Council of INR. Lecturer at one of the technical universities in Warsaw. Vice-chairman of the Polish Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics for three terms. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR. Forced to retire.

32. Tadeusz Krogulski, Ph.D. Physicist. 18 years in INR. 40 publications.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

33. Kazimierz Krolik, Security Guard. 25 years in INR (with only 12 days of sick leave). Solidarity activist in INR. In May 1982, his

firearms license was revoked. Having to choose between a different assignment and resignation, he chose the latter.

34: Janina Krupinska, administrative staff. 17 years in INR. Solidarity secretary in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April, 1983 - appealed to LAB and LC without success.

35. Janina Ksiazek, administrative staff. 23 years in INR. Resigned from the Polish Workers Party in December 1981. After reorganization, was appointed only temporarily (9 months) which forced her to retire.

36. Tomasz Kurecki, Ph.D. Biochemist. Sentenced for fine (Strike on December 14, 1981).

37. Anna Kurpiewska. Administrative staff.

F: In May 1982 - did not appeal.

38. Kazimierz Kwiatek, Engineer. Electronics.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by management decision.

39. Irena Laskowska, Clerk. Solidarity secretary in INR.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

40. Stanislaw Latek, M.Sci. Physicist. 20 years in INR. 12 publications.

Editor of INR magazine "Rezonans". Secretary of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Warsaw.

F: In April 1983 - appeal to LAB - rejected.

Reappointed in August 1983 by management decision.

41. Witold Lada, M. Sci. Physicist. 25 years in INR. 18 publications, 1 patent pending. Awards. Solidarity chairman in his department.

F: On 11/11/82 - Reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April 1983, but the decision was illegal since it was made during a sick leave. Eventually transferred to another institution.

42. Aniela Lopuszynska, M.Sci. Engineer, Mechanic. Editor of "Biuletyn Informacyjny IBJ", active in the (Church) Committee for Help to Imprisoned Persons and Their Families

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB - deceased in March 1983.

43. Jerzy Lopuszynski. (Husband of Aniela), M. Sci., Engineer, electronics. 27 years in INR.

F: In April 1983 - his appeal to LAB was rejected.

44. Zygmunt Luczynski. Ph.D., Chemist. 19 publications. 1 patent pending.

Award of the Polish Society of Radiation Research (in 1976). Member of the Council of this Society from April, 1983. Member of the Executive Committee of Solidarity in INR. Editor of "Biuletyn

Informacyjny IBJ" (Information Bulletin of INR).

I: From December 15, 1981 to December 22, 1982.

F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB and LC without success.

45. Wojciech Malicki, M. Sci., Chemist.

I: From December 28, 1981 to July 23, 1982.

F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB and LC without success.

46. Waclaw Markowski. Technician. Participated in the strike on 12/14/81.

From 11/5/82 to 2/3/83: In a penal military camp.

F: In April 1983 - his appeal to LAB was rejected.

47: Zdzislaw Mazur, M. Sci. Engineer. Automation theory. Physics and nuclear reactors. 24 years in INR. 19 publications. Head of the Linear Protons Accelerator Laboratory. Solidarity activist in INR. President of the Employees Self-Management Council.

F: In April 1983 - Appealed to LAB which decided that he should be reappointed but LC approved management decision.

48. Andrzej Mozdrzewski. Administrative staff. Member of the Regional Board of Plant Self-Management Council. Solidarity chairman in his department. Member of the Employees Self-Management Council in INR.

F: In March 1982 - reappointed by decision of LAB and LC. Forced to resign when his department was militarized (Labour Code is suspended in these circumstances).

49. Zenon Nowak, Technician. Solidarity chairman in his department.

Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR. Initially

sentenced to two years in prison for heading the strike on Dec. 14, 1981
 Appealed, set free in March 1982 due to health problems. Eventually
 sentenced for two years, suspended for five years and a fine.

50. Lech Nowicki, M. Sci. Physicist. 11 publications. Member of the
 Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR.

I: From 5/13/82 to 7/13/82.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: Again in April, 1983 - his appeal to LAB was rejected.

51. Tadeusz Pacuszka, Ph.D. Biochemist. Member of the Executive Commission
 of Solidarity in INR. Sentenced for two years of prison. Appealed -
 Set free in November 1982. Eventually sentenced for two years,
 suspended for five years and a fine (Strike on December 14, 1981).

52. Bernard Pejas. Administrative staff. 19 years in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.

53. Ernest Piasecki, Ph.D. Physicist. 19 years in INR. 28 publications.
 Awards.

F: On 5/14/82 for "participation in a protest action" - reappointed
 by decision of LAB.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.

F: In April, 1983 - LAB decision was that he should be reappointed
 again. The management appealed to LC which, feeling not fully
 competent to judge the case, had sent several questions to the
 Supreme Court which, also unable to answer them, (because that

would reveal how ridiculous all previous cases of dismissals from INR had been), took over the case itself and approved the decision to fire E. P. Teresa Romer, the judge of LC, who formulated the questions to the Supreme Court (30 years in office) was punished with a transfer to another administrative position.

54. Maciej Pietrzak. Technician.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by LAB decision.

55. Zygmunt Piore, technician. Sentenced for fine (Strike on Dec. 14, 1981).

56. Alicja Pszona, M. Sci. Pharmacist. 19 years in INR. 15 publications.

Awards. Solidarity activist. Member of the Employees

Self-Management Council of INR.

F: Three times in a similar procedure as Ernest Plasecki.

57. Jozef Przybysz, Technician. 18 years in INR.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

58. Andrzej Robalewski, Ph.D. Chemist. Sentenced for fine (Strike 12/14/81).

59. Wojciech Rogozinski, M.Sci. Chemist. Sentenced for fine (Strike on 12/14/81).

60. Andrzej Romanowski. Photographer. 20 years in INR.

F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB - reappointed by management decision in July 1983.

61. Dariusz Rutkowski. Technician. Arrested in June 1982. Sentenced in February 1983 to two years in prison for collaboration with "Radio Solidarnosc" (underground). Set free in August 1983 by the decree of amnesty.
62. Gabriela Rybacka, Economist. Solidarity activist.
F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.
63. Zbigniew Rybacki (Husband of Gabriela). M. Sci. Engineer, mechanic.
20 years in INR.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.
64. Ryszard Rybicki. Technician. Resigned from the Polish United Workers Party in December 1981.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.
65. Anna Rybka. Administrative staff. Activist of Solidarity. Secretary of Solidarity in INR.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.
F: Again in April 1983. LAB decided that she should be reappointed but LC disapproved of that decision.
66. Maciej Sewerynski, Ph.D. Physicist. 20 years in INR. Member of the Auditing Commission of Solidarity in INR and delegate to the National Convention of Solidarity. From November 1981, was on the list of persons to be interned. He avoided internment because he was abroad in December 1981. December 1981.

67. Jozef Sobolewski, M.Sci. Physicist. 4 publications.

F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.

68. Ryszard Sroka, Technician, Designer. 16 years in INR. In November 1982 forced to resign.

69. Zbigniew Stomma, Ph.D. Mechanics. 25 years in INR. Member of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club.

F: In April 1983, appealed to LAB which decided that he should be reappointed, but LC disapproved of this decision.

70. Kamila Stryczniewicz, M. Sci. Chemist. 21 years in INR. 16 publications.

From 5/14/82, on the payroll but not allowed to enter the premises of INR. Since November 1982 - retired.

71. Zbigniew Szewczyk. Technician. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR. Sentenced for fine (Strike on December 14, 1981).

72. Adam Szulczewski, Technician. Sentenced for fine. (Strike on 12/14/81). Beaten in July 1982 by "unknown individuals".

73. Lech Szumny, Engineer, Electronics. Sentenced for fine (Strike 12/14/81).

74. Roman Szynilewicz, M. Sci. Chemist. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR.

F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by management decision.

75. Jerzy Tarasiuk, M.Sci. Engineer. 18 years in INR. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR.
F: On 11/11/82 - reappointed by decision of LAB.
F: Again in April 1983 - did not appeal.
76. Henryk Tomecki, M.Sci. Mathematician. Sentenced for fine (Demonstration on May 3, 1982, Polish Constitution Day).
I: From 5/8 to 7/24/82
F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB which decided he should be reappointed, yet LC changed that decision..
77. Wojciech Turkowski, M. Sci. Electrician. Resigned from the Polish United Workers Party in December 1981.
F: In April 1983.
78. Jan Tys, Ph.D. Physicist. 27 years in INR. 35 publications. 2 patent pendings. Awards. 11 years of collaboration with the Institution of Nuclear Research (Orsay, France).
F: In April 1983 - appealed to LAB and LC without success.
79. Stanislaw Ugniewski, Ph.D. Physicist. 26 publications. 4 patent pendings. Awards. Chairman of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR.
I: From 12/31/81 to 12/23/82.
F: In April 1983 - appealed LAB. Decision was that he should be reappointed but LC changed that decision.

80. Slawomir Wawrzak, M. Sci. Chemist. Sentenced for fine (Strike 12/14/81).

81. Zenon Wegrzynowicz, Ph.D. Biochemist. 22 years in INR. Several dozens of publications. Awards. After his sabbatical leave in the Fed. Rep. of Germ., received, as a gift, instruments for his Department (value: Several thousands of U.S. dollars). Member of the Employees Self-Managing Council.

F: In May 1983 - his appeal to LAB was rejected.

82. Krzysztof Wegrzynowski, Technician. 12 years in INR.

F: In April 1983 - did not appeal.

83. Andrzej Wierusz, Ph.D., Engineer. 27 years in INR. Designed blueprints for the construction of dozens of nuclear energy plants. Solidarity activist in INR. Delegate of INR to the Regional Solidarity Convention. Chairman of the Employees Self-Management Council.

I: From 12/13/81 to 2/26/82

F: On 11/11/82 - retired in March 1983.

84. Andrzej Wisniewski, M.Sci. Physicist. Member of the Auditing Commission of Solidarity in INR. Editor of "Biuletyn Informacyjny IBJ" (Information Bulletin of INR). Sentenced for two years, suspended for five years and a fine for heading the strike on December 14, 1981.

I: From 5/14/82 to 6/22/82.

85. Ryszard Wisniowski, M.Sci. Electronics. Member of the Executive Commission of Solidarity in INR. Editor of "Biuletyn Informacyjny IBJ".

I: From 3/17/82 to 6/23/82.

F: On 11/11/82 - the dismissal form could not be delivered due to the sick leave of R.W. Later the dismissal decision was withdrawn by the management.

86. Tadeusz Wronowski, V.M.D. Head of the laboratory animal house. He was the only professional there. Resigned from the Polish United Workers Party in December, 1981.

F: May 1983 - his appeal to LAB was rejected.

87. Maria Zaborska, M.Sci. Economist. 24 years in INR. Head of the Secretariat of the Scientific Council in INR. Activist in Solidarity.

F: On 11/11/82 - did not appeal.

88. Kazimierz Zawadka, Security Guard. His firing arms license was revoked in August, 1982.

F: In March, 1983.

We should also add to this list, the names of seven associate professors:

A, Czachor, M. Dakowski, J. Geisler, E. Jozefowicz, A. Jurewicz, L. Lukaszuk, J. Sablinski. (As yet, these persons have neither been hired nor offered new positions.)

Polish nuclear physics

Future of institute in doubt

Future of theoretical nuclear physics in Poland is in some doubt, following the closure last December of the nuclear research Institute at Swierk (see *Nature* 303, 1983). The original institute is to be replaced by three: the Institute of Atomic Energy, the Institute of Chemistry and Nuclear Technology and the Institute of Nuclear Problems. The research programmes and organization of these new institutes are now being worked out. Nothing, so far, has been said about the fate of the former Theoretical Physics Division at Swierk. The reorganization of such an important institute as Swierk is widely believed to have been a cover for a purge of Solidarity activists. Swierk had, for many years, been a focus of dissent — in 1976, two Swierk scientists, Gregorz Boguta and Mirosław Chojecki, joined the workers' Defence Committee (KOR), the rights pressure group that paved the way for Solidarity. In the summer of 1981 when, after an interval of five years, the Polish Government established its Atomic Energy Agency and put it in charge of Swierk, the scientific council of Solidarity at the institute refused to accept the introduction of "Deputy Directors for Security" who would be appointed from the state security apparatus. The imposition of martial law, Solidarity members at Swierk went on strike. In the face of the new regulations outlawing strikes, more than 70 Swierk employees were arrested, arrested, fined or dismissed. Professor A. Wierusz, director of the nuclear reactor development programme, and Dr Antoni Luczynski, a specialist on gas-fission-molecule reactions, were interned and Dr Tadeusz Pacuszka, a leading chemist, received a two-year prison sentence for participating in a strike. Others were repeatedly interrogated by the security services, and were refused passports to attend conferences abroad.

The formal closure of the Institute last December meant that even if a researcher wanted to continue doing the same job in the same laboratory under the new set-up, he had to go through the polluting accreditation process imposed on new employees. It also provided a loophole for leaving researchers who had held tenured positions for many years. At least 40 people lost their jobs in this way, including Dr Antoni Wierusz and Dr Luczynski (by now out of Poland); Dr J. Kownacki (a specialist in heavy nuclei), Dr T. Krogulski (muonic atoms), Dr E. Piasecki (fission) and Dr Antoni Wegrynowicz (a biologist).

According to the Solidarity underground in Warsaw, the proton synchrotron team was particularly hard-hit. Moreover, instead of being allowed to leave out their statutory three months'

notice, the dismissed scientists, contrary to Polish law, were not allowed to return to the institute while under notice. They had to collect their salaries and ration cards outside the institute premises, and their experiments were simply abandoned. The dismissals did not go unmarked by the Polish physics community, and resolutions expressing concern at the manner in which they were carried out have been passed by both the University of Warsaw physics department and the Physics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

At the end of March 1982, Gregorz Boguta, the former member of KOR, was refused an extension to his contract, although a position was available within the new structure. This meant that he would be unable to complete his PhD research in radiobiology. A petition on his behalf was signed by 46 fellow employees in the department of radiobiology (only 3 abstained) but was rejected by the authorities. A few days later, Dr Maria Kopec, his supervisor, who had been particularly active on his behalf, was demoted from her position as head of the depart-

ment and has now been forced to take early retirement.

Ironically, and almost simultaneously, the Polish Radiation Research Society awarded its Maria Sklodowska-Curie medal to Dr Kopec and a special prize to Mr Boguta, and elected Dr Luczynski to its executive board. A few days later, the military commissar for the Swierk complex ordered an investigation into those taking part in the society's elections. The latest rumours suggest that another round of mass dismissals from Swierk is on its way.

Under these circumstances, the outlook of the theoretical physics division looks bleak. Its research teams include such internationally known figures as Dr E. Infeld (the son of Leopold Infeld, one of the founders of Swierk and a colleague of Einstein), Professor R. Raczka (field theory), Professor J. Dubrowski (field theory) and Dr L. Lukaszuk (particle theory). Formally, the decision as to whether to disband the division or to incorporate it into the new structure is the responsibility of Dr M. Sowiński, the director of the Atomic Energy Agency, although it is hoped that Professor M. Nalecz, who holds a watching brief within the agency on behalf of the Academy of Sciences, will be consulted.

Polish precedent

The Polish Government, in rooting out dissent, may be the chief loser.

THE Polish authorities appear to have found a novel way of dealing with unwilling and recalcitrant members of public laboratories — split the laboratory into separate units, each of which is called by a different name, and then invite staff members from the original institution to reapply for what are in essence the jobs they held previously. This is how the Institute of Nuclear Research in Warsaw, thought to have been sympathetic to Solidarity before December 1981, has been brought to heel in the past few months. The institute itself, one of the most distinguished in Poland, has been split up and the process by which the members of its staff have been accredited anew to its component parts has tipped many of them out. Meanwhile, the theoretical division of the institute has been left in limbo. Its members' contracts expire at the end of this month, but there are as yet no places for them in the new institutes. Moreover, those concerned do not know whether the government intends to tip them out into the streets or whether, alternatively, it is simply playing cat and mouse.

This is a shabby way to deal with professional people, whatever

their political inclinations and sympathies. Moreover, it is as demeaning for the Polish Government as for those who do not know whether they will have jobs to go to next month, for the institute that has been broken up is one of Poland's links with a distinguished tradition. Leopold Infeld, Poland's best known theoretical physicist, who ran an institute at the University of Warsaw, was an important influence in the founding of the Institute of Nuclear Research — indeed, his own university group and that of the nuclear research institute lived in each others' pockets (and in the same building). If the Polish Government now puts the theoretical physics division to sleep, it will find that the procedural benefits of a compliant research force are outweighed by the intellectual damage done to its research enterprise — and the damage suffered by its reputation elsewhere.

← Nature 303, 559, 1983

Boston Randolph

Holiday Inn