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AUTHOR Apanasewicz, Nellie
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ABSTRACT

Polish education is described in terms of its history, structure, legal policies, and reforms. After having been controlled by various parties since the late 18th century, Polish education is now consolidated under two administrative bodies, one for elementary and secondary education and one for higher education. At all levels, education is free. Polish is the primary language of instruction. Four years of noncompulsory preschool are available, followed by eight years of compulsory elementary grades for which the curriculum is uniform throughout the country. During the four or five years of secondary education, students may attend general education lyceums and post-lyceum schools, technical/vocational schools, or basic vocational schools, depending on their plans for university study or immediate entry into agricultural or industrial trades. Teacher education begins in special secondary level study centers and continues at the university level. Higher education requires four to six years of study for the first degree, depending on the institution and field of study. A table shows 20 general and technical universities with locations and with fields of study, called faculties. Admission requires a secondary school Certificate of Maturity and a passing grade on an entrance examination. Reforms planned for 1978 include equal eight-year elementary education for urban and rural youth, teacher training, and redesigned curriculum. (AV)

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POLAND

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

Official Name: Polish People's Republic.
Location: Eastern Europe.
Size: 120,700 square miles.
Main Subdivisions: 49 Provinces (*Voivodships*).
Language: Polish.
Population: 33.5 million (December 1973 estimate).

People: 98 percent ethnically Polish.
Literacy Rate: 98 percent.
Type of Government: Communist.
Religion: 95 percent Roman Catholic; 5 percent Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, and Jewish.

THE BASIC SYSTEM

History

For centuries the Polish people have esteemed learning and education. The University of Kraków (Cracow) was founded as early as 1364, and in the 1490's Nicolaus Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer, was one of its students. Almost all education was "classical," the principal subjects of study being the arts and sciences, history, languages, philosophy, and theology. In 1773 the National Commission of Education, one of the first ministries of education in Europe, was created.

After Poland was partitioned among Russia, Prussia, and Austria in the late 18th century, the inhabitants of what had been Poland became subject to three very different educational systems and

policies. Only Austria permitted use of the Polish language for teaching. At the end of World War I (1918), Poland's independence was restored, and in 1932 a unified and compulsory system of education was established by the National Education Law. The law provided for a 6-year elementary school for children aged 7 to 13, a 6-year secondary general education school divided into a 4-year gymnasium offering general education and a 2-year lyceum offering college preparatory courses, and various types of secondary vocational schools. While most of the elementary schools were state supported, the majority of secondary schools were financed privately.

Higher education developed during the inter-war period with the number of higher education institutions in Poland increasing from about 13 to 35 by 1938.

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POLAND: 1974

While Poland was under military occupation throughout World War II (1939-45), only elementary schools were permitted to function, and their curriculum was confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, and practical work. Secondary, higher, and teacher education had to be carried on secretly.

After World War II, Poland became a smaller and more homogeneous state under the control of the Polish Communist party, the *Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*—PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party). The organization of elementary-secondary education was based in principle on the 1932 Education Law; but a decree issued on November 23, 1945, "to speed up the repair of war damages" authorized the Minister of Education "to establish or to permit the establishment of courses not foreseen in the Law of 1932, and to modify the duration of school education."¹ In the 1948-49 school year, 11 years of elementary-secondary education were introduced into the system; i.e., 7 years of compulsory elementary schooling followed by 4 years of secondary. "The new school programs were closely related to the goals of education to shape the thought and will of the pupil in conformity with the spirit of socialism. . . ."² The 11-year system remained in effect until the 1961 Law on the Development of Education was passed and Poland returned to a 12-year school system.

After the war higher education was rebuilt and reorganized, and a number of new schools were founded. Some faculties were separated from the universities and set up as separate higher education institutions; e.g., medical faculties were taken away from the universities and transformed into separate schools called academies of medicine.

Legal Basis

The Constitution of July 22, 1952, establishes the legal basis for education and defines the basic principles relating to the organization and administration of education and science in Poland.

The present elementary-secondary education structure is based on the July 15, 1961, Law on the Development of Education, which defines the organization of education and the principles governing its development and regulates questions

concerning these matters. Higher education is governed by the November 5, 1958, Law on Higher Schools.

Administration

Before 1950 all levels of education were under the authority of a single Ministry of Education (*Ministerstwo Oświaty*). In 1950, when the Ministry of Higher Education (*Ministerstwo Szkolnictwa Wyższego*) was created, the Ministry of Education became the primary governmental body concerned with elementary-secondary education, and the Ministry of Higher Education became the chief authority over higher education. In 1967 the two ministries were merged into a single Ministry of Education and Higher Schools (*Ministerstwo Oświaty i Szkolnictwa Wyższego*), and all levels of education were again under the supervision of a single ministry until early 1972.

In March 1972, to improve the administration, organization, and development of the country and the economy, the Polish *Sejm* (Parliament) voted to abolish the Ministry of Education and Higher Schools and to establish a Ministry of Education and Upbringing (*Ministerstwo Oświaty i Wychowania*) and a Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology (*Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki*).

The Ministry of Education and Upbringing is now the primary governmental body concerned with elementary and secondary education. Its functions are to coordinate all education at the elementary and secondary levels, develop the system of vocational education, and carry out the necessary changes in the structure of elementary-secondary education for the proposed education reforms discussed later under "Education Reforms." Within the Ministry, subsidiary departments deal with specific educational matters such as planning, budget, staffing, and school construction. The People's Councils, or local governmental bodies, oversee the schools in their respective regions and districts.

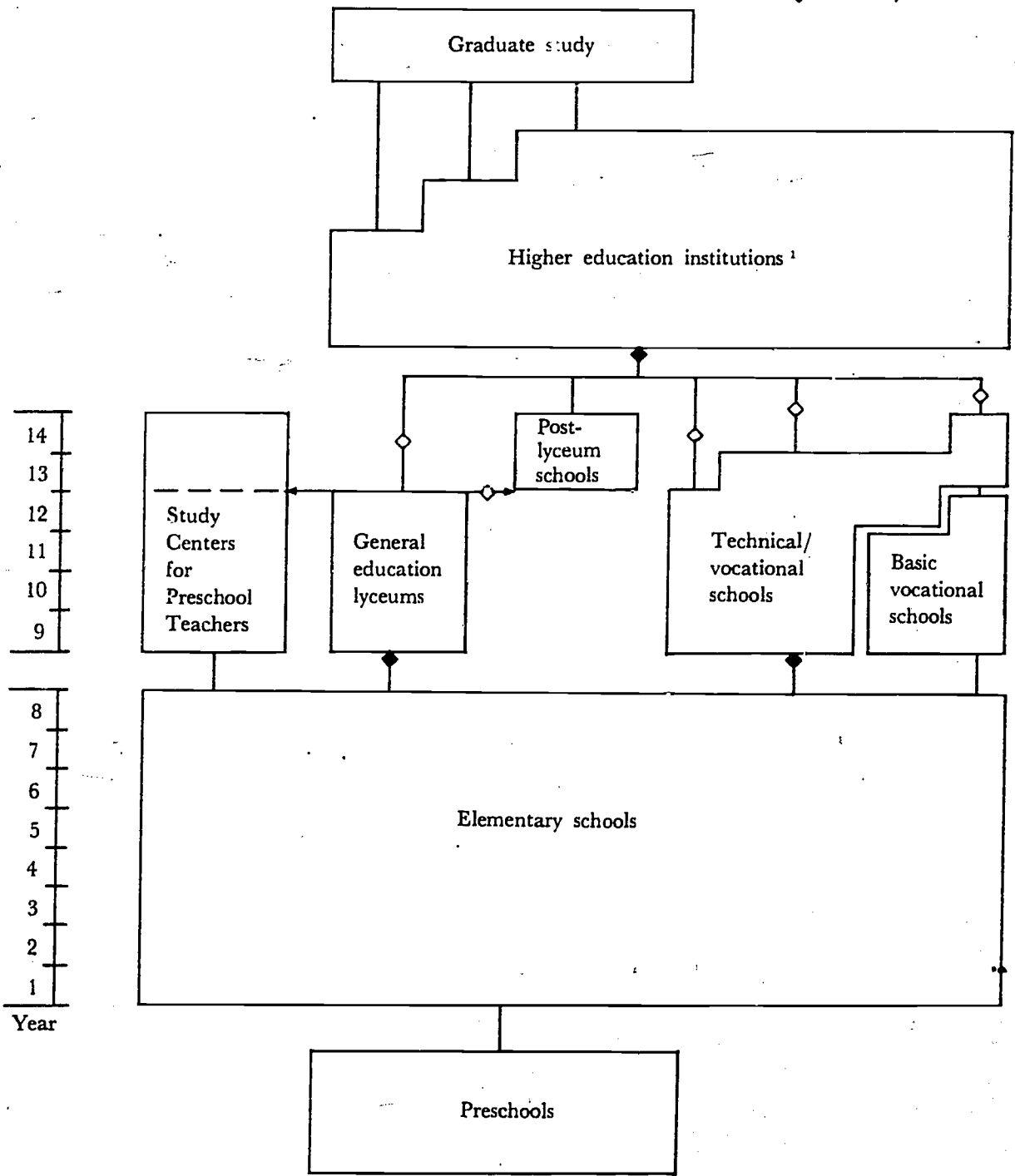
The Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology is now the principal administrative body responsible for higher education, although some specialized higher schools are under the supervision of other ministries. Its functions are to administer higher education schools, to develop scientific-technical policies, to coordinate scientific research and technical work, and to develop, coordinate, and implement the state plan for graduate training of research and technical personnel.

¹ UNESCO. *World Survey of Education—II: Primary Education*. Paris: UNESCO, 1958. Pp. 856-57. (Information prepared by The Polish Commission for UNESCO, July 1956.)

² UNESCO. *World Survey of Education: Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*. Paris: UNESCO, 1955. P. 524.

The Basic Educational System

Key: ◆ = Entrance examination
◇ = Maturity examination



¹ Includes universities, technical universities, and other higher education institutions specializing in various fields.

SOURCE: Adapted from Komitet Ekspertów. *Raport o Stanie Oświaty w PRL* (Report on the State of Education in the People's Republic of Poland). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1973. P. 479.

Financing

Education at all levels is free.

During 1972 education expenditures amounted to 9 percent of the total state budget expenditures, or approximately 3,899,259,000 zlotys (about \$1,950,630,500³). Expenditures for higher education amounted to 21.2 percent of the education budget or 1.93 percent of the total state budget.⁴

Structure

Poland's basic education structure comprises 4 years of preschool education, 8 years of compulsory elementary education (ages 7 to 15), usually 4 or 5 years of secondary education, and from 4 to 6 years of study at the higher education level for the first degree, depending on the type of institution and field of study.

Academic Calendar

For elementary and secondary schools, the school year begins in September and ends in June; for higher education, the academic year begins in October and ends in June, with a semester break in February.

Language of Instruction

Polish is the primary language of instruction, since the population of the country is 98 percent ethnically Polish. Other ethnic groups are few and "represent very small minorities; the State has, nevertheless, made every facility available for meeting their educational needs by providing school, class, or group instruction in their mother tongue."⁵

Grading System

The grading system provides for four adjective ratings: Very good (*bardzo dobry*), good (*dobry*), satisfactory (*dostateczny*), and unsatisfactory (*niedostateczny*).

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Preschool education (*przedszkola*) is available to children from 3 to 6 years of age. Preschool education is not compulsory, but proposals are being discussed regarding the gradual introduc-

³ In November 1975 the official exchange rate (non-commercial) was 19.92 zlotys for \$1 (U.S.).

⁴ Główny Urząd Statystyczny (GUS). *Rocznik Statystyczny 1973* (Statistical Yearbook 1973). Warsaw: GUS, 1973. Pp. 585, 588.

⁵ UNESCO. *World Survey of Education—V: Educational Policy, Legislation, and Administration*. Paris: UNESCO, 1971. P. 982

tion of 1 year of compulsory preschool education for all 6-year-old children.

According to the Minister of Education, in the 1973-74 school year preschool care was provided for 80 percent of 6-year-old children in the urban areas and 78 percent of the same age group in the rural areas.⁶ Plans were being made to increase 1974-75 preschool attendance to 85 percent of all 6-year-old children.⁷

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The reorganization of elementary schooling, begun in 1961, was completed in the 1967-68 school year. Compulsory schooling was extended from 7 to 8 years to coincide with the 8 years of elementary schooling.

The curriculum shown in table 1 is uniform throughout the country for grades 1 through 8. As of 1973-74, a system of automatic promotion was introduced in grades 1 through 4; in grades 5 through 8, promotion is on the basis of a pupil's class performance and achievement in tests and homework.

After successfully completing the eighth grade, a student receives the Certificate of Completion of the Elementary School (*Swiadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej*), which is a requirement for admission to secondary schooling. In 1973-74 approximately 99 percent of elementary school graduates continued their studies in some type of secondary school.

Enrollment data are given in table 2.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The reform of secondary education, begun in 1967-68, was completed in 1970-71, when the 12th year of schooling was introduced throughout the system. To be admitted to any secondary school, a student must have completed 8 years of elementary education. The chart of the basic educational system (p. 4) shows the various paths open to elementary school graduates.

The principal secondary schools (*szkoły średnie*) are the 4-year general education lyceums

⁶ U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. "Minister of Education Interviewed on Changes in the Educational System," *Translations on Eastern Europe: Political, Sociological, and Military Affairs*, No. 929 (JPRS: 62,474, July 15, 1974, p. 40). (From *Trybuna Ludu*, June 22, 1974, pp. 1, 3.)

⁷ "Conference of the PZPR CC Politburo and Government Presidium." *Polish News Bulletin*, Aug. 7, 1974, p. 2, Section A. (From *Trybuna Ludu*, No. 219, Aug. 7, 1974, n.p.)

Table 1. Hours per week by grade level in each elementary school subject
[--- indicates zero hours per week]

| Subject | Grade | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 18 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
| Art | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Biology | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chemistry | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 |
| Civic education | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 |
| Geography | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| History | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Languages: | | | | | | | | |
| Polish language | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Russian language | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mathematics | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Music | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nature study | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| Physical education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Physics | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Practical and technical studies | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

SOURCES: Ministry of Education. *The Development of Education in the People's Republic of Poland in the School Year 1965-1966*, p. 10; and Ministry of Education and Higher Schools. *The Development of Education in the People's Republic of Poland in the School Year 1966-1967*, p. 9. Reports presented at the 29th and 30th International Conferences on Public Education in Geneva, July 1966 and July 1967, respectively.

Table 2.—Elementary and secondary education graduates, 1st 2-73, and schools, students, and teachers, 1973-74, by level and type of school
[--- indicates no data given.]

| Level or type | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | Graduates | Schools | Students | Teachers |
| Elementary | 638,257 | 18,889 | 4,634,316 | 200,625 |
| Secondary | 348,353 | 6,198 | 1,465,078 | --- |
| General education lyceums | 91,623 | 878 | 470,105 | 22,763 |
| Technical and vocational schools | 97,239 | 2,621 | 535,753 | (1) |
| Basic vocational schools | 143,613 | 2,287 | 405,176 | --- |
| Post-lyceum schools | 15,878 | 412 | 54,044 | (2) |

¹ Teachers for technical and vocational schools and post-lyceum schools together total 32,662.

SOURCE: Adapted from Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973-74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. Pp. 53, 55, 78, 83, 106, 108, 136, 159.

(*licea ogólnokształcące*)— also called general education schools (*szkoły ogólnokształcące*)—the 4- or 5-year technical schools (*szkoły techniczne*) and vocational schools (*szkoły zawodowe*), and the 2- or 3-year basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe*). Included in the organizational structure under secondary schools are post-lyceum schools (*szkoły pomaturalne*) or (*szkoły policealne*) for graduates of general education lyceums who do not go on to higher studies but who want to

work in certain fields that require supplementary training.

Enrollment data are given in table 2.

General Education Lyceums

The primary purpose of general education lyceums is to prepare students for university studies. The curriculum is shown in table 3.

To receive the Certificate of Maturity of the General Education Lyceum (*Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego*), which allows a student to apply for admission to higher education institutions, students must pass a final written examination in mathematics, the Polish language, and a subject selected by the student.

Under a regulation passed in 1971, students may decide whether or not to take the maturity examination. Those who do not take the maturity examination receive a Certificate of Completion of Secondary Schooling (*Świadectwo Ukończenia*

Szkoły Średniej) or Certificate of Completion of the General Education Lyceum (*Świadectwo Ukończenia Liceum Ogólnokształcącego*). This certificate, however, does not entitle them to apply for admission to higher studies.

Technical and Vocational Schools

The technical and vocational schools combine general education with theoretical and practical training to prepare students for work in such fields as agriculture, commerce, health services, and industry. Development of various kinds of technical and vocational schools is conditioned by the needs of the national economy.

General subjects, which comprise more than 50 percent of the school program, include chemistry, mathematics, military training, physics, Polish language, Russian language, and social sciences (geography and history). Students who pass the maturity examination and receive the Certificate

Table 3.—Hours per week by grade level in each subject in the secondary general education lyceum curriculum
[--- indicates zero hours per week]

| Subject | Grade | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Total</i> | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 |
| Arts (plastic arts and music) | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- |
| Astronomy | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Biology | --- | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chemistry | 2 | 2 | 2 | --- |
| Civics | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Geography | 2 | 2 | 2 | --- |
| History | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Hygiene | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Languages: | | | | |
| Foreign language (English, French, or German) | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Polish language | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Russian language | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mathematics | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Premilitary training | 1 | 2 | 2 | --- |
| Physical education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Physics | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Technical education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Elective | --- | --- | --- | 4 |

SOURCE: Adapted from U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. "Primary, Secondary School Issues Discussed," *Translations on Eastern Europe: Political, Sociological, and Military Affairs*, No. 198 (JPRS: 50,200, 3/31/70). Pp. 91-92; (*Głos Nauczycielski*, Mar. 8, 1970, pp. 1, 2); and The Ministry of Education. *Les Rapports Entre L'Enseignement, La Formation Et L'Emploi [en ce qui concerne particulièrement l'enseignement du second degré, ses objectifs, sa structure et son contenu]* (Relationships Between Education, Training, and Employment, concerning particularly education on the secondary level, its objectives, structure, and content). Warsaw: The Ministry, 1972, p. 9. Response to a questionnaire from the Bureau of International Education.

of Maturity (*Świadectwo Dojrzałości*) may apply for admission to higher education institutions.

In 1973-74 the majority of young people completing elementary education continued their studies in a technical or vocational school; and about three times as many students attended technical or vocational secondary schools as general education lyciums.

Basic Vocational Schools

The majority of elementary school graduates who do not go on to a general education lyceum or a technical or vocational school enter a 2- or 3-year basic vocational school to prepare for agricultural or industrial trades. About 20 percent of school time is spent in the classroom on general subjects such as civics, chemistry, mathematics, physics, Polish language, and Russian language; the rest of the time is devoted to practical on-the-job training.

Those who complete the basic vocational school receive the Certificate of Completion of the Basic Vocational School (*Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej*) and may continue in a technical or vocational school, depending on the skill acquired and the kind of basic vocational program completed.

Post-Lyceum Schools

Although students entering post-lyceum schools (*szkoły pomaturalne* or *szkoły policealne*) must have the Certificate of Maturity from the general education lyceum, these schools are considered secondary schools in Poland. The 2-year program of studies prepares specialized personnel for various branches of the economy.

After completing the studies and passing the diploma examination, a student receives a diploma and a title in his or her field of specialization. For example, graduating analytical technicians of the 2-year post-lyceum state schools of medicine receive the Diploma of Completion of the State School of Medicine of Analytical Technicians (*Dyplom Ukończenia Państwowej Szkoły Medycznej Techników Analityki*) and the title Analytical Technician (*Technik Analityki*).

TEACHER EDUCATION

Preschool Teachers

Before September 1973, 5-year pedagogical lyciums (*licea pedagogiczne*) trained elementary school graduates to become teachers for preschools. Since that time, in accordance with the May 30, 1973, Decree of the Minister of Education,

preschool teachers have been trained in Study Centers for Preschool Teachers (*Studia Wychowania Przedszkolnego*), or SWP's. The length of studies is as follows: 12 semesters (6 years) for graduates of 8-year elementary schools and 4 semesters (2 years) for graduates of secondary general education lyciums. Students from the former pedagogical lyciums could continue studies at the SWP's at the next higher grade level following the grade level completed in the pedagogical lyciums at the time of their transformation into SWP's. Graduates of pedagogical lyciums, after 1 year of teaching practice in preschools, can complete the required additional studies through part-time, evening, or correspondence courses and by passing the diploma examination. As of the 1973-74 school year, there were 35 SWP's with a total enrollment of 8,089 students, of which 3,268 were first-year students.⁸

Elementary and Secondary School Teachers

In preparation for the forthcoming education reforms, elementary school teachers are now required to complete 4 years of studies at the higher education level. Those 5-year secondary pedagogical lyciums that used to train teachers for grades 1 through 4 were phased out in 1970, and the 2-year postsecondary teachers' schools (*Studia Nauczycielskie*, or SN's) that still train some elementary school teachers for grades 5 through 8 were to be completely phased out by 1975. Graduates of these schools are given the opportunity to complete their studies at one of the higher education institutions described hereafter that are currently training elementary school teachers.

The three types of higher education institutions that train elementary as well as secondary school teachers are the universities, the Higher Schools of Pedagogy (*Wyższe Szkoły Pedagogiczne*, or WSP), and the Higher Teachers' Schools (*Wyższe Szkoły Nauczycielskie*, or WSN).⁹ To be admitted, a student must have received the Certificate of Maturity and have passed an entrance examination. After successfully completing the required 4 years of studies, a graduate receives the diploma and the title of Magister Pedagogiki (*Master of Pedagogy*) in a particular field of specialization.¹⁰

⁸ Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973-74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. P. 99.

⁹ Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. *Informator dla kandydatów na studia dzienne w szkołach wyższych na rok szkolny 1974/75* (Handbook for applicants to day studies at the higher education institutions for the 1974-75 school year). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 61-64.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

HIGHER EDUCATION

The purpose of higher education institutions is to educate specialists for the various branches of the national economy and culture and to train specialists for scientific and research work. Article 1 of the 1958 Law on Higher Schools states that "higher schools actively participate in the building and strengthening of socialism in People's Poland by carrying out creative scientific research, preparing scientific personnel for research and teaching,

and developing and cultivating national culture and technical progress."¹¹

Organization and Administration

The universities in Poland are listed in table 4, with the location and faculties of each.

¹¹ *Ustawa o szkołach wyższych z dnia 5 listopada 1958r.* (Law Governing Higher Schools dated Nov. 5, 1958.) Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1959. P. 3. (Translated by the author.)

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974¹

| Institution | Location | Faculties |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| General: | | |
| Adam Mickiewicz University | Poznań | Biology and Earth Sciences Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History |
| Bolesław Bierut University | Wrocław | Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Natural History Philology Philosophy and History |
| Catholic University of Lublin | Lublin | Canon Law Christian Philosophy Humanities Theology |
| Jagiellonian University | Cracow | Biology and Earth Sciences Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History |
| Maria Curie-Skłodowska University | Lublin | Biology and Geography Economics Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry |
| Nicholas Copernicus University | Toruń | Biology and Earth Sciences Fine Arts Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry |
| University of Gdansk | Gdańsk | Biology and Earth Sciences Economics of Production Economics of Transport Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry |

¹ See footnote at end of table, p. 11.

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974—Continued

| Institution | Location | Faculties |
|---|-----------------|---|
| University of Łódź | Łódź | Biology and Earth Sciences Economics and Sociology Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History |
| University of Silesia | Katowice | Arts Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Technical Training |
| University of Warsaw | Warsaw | Biology Chemistry Geology History Law and Administration Mathematics and Mechanics Non-Slavonic Philologies Physics Psychology and Pedagogy Slavonic Philologies Social Sciences |
| Technical: | | |
| Academy of Mining and Metallurgy | Cracow | Drilling and Petroleum Engineering Electrical Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy Engineering of Materials and Ceramics Foundry Engineering Geological Prospecting Metallurgy Mining Mining Geodesy Mining and Metallurgical Mechanics Non-Ferrous Metallurgy |
| Cracow Polytechnic | Cracow | Architecture Civil Engineering Hydraulic Engineering Industrial Chemistry Mechanical Engineering Metallurgy |
| Częstochowa Polytechnic | Częstochowa | Mechanical Engineering Metallurgy |
| Gdańsk Polytechnic | Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz | Chemistry Electrical Engineering Electronics Machine Building Mechanical and Technological Engineering |
| Wincenty Pstrowski Silesian Polytechnic | Gliwice | Automation Chemical Technology and Engineering Civil Engineering and Architecture |

See footnote at end of table, p. 11.

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974—Continued

| Institution | Location | Faculties |
|----------------------|----------|--|
| | | Electrical Engineering Mathematics and Physics Mechanical Power Engineering Mechanical Technological Engineering Metallurgy Mining Engineering Organization of Production Sanitary Engineering |
| Łódź Polytechnic | Łódź | Chemistry Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering Food Chemistry Mechanical Engineering Textiles |
| Poznań Polytechnic | Poznań | Chemical Engineering Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering Mechanical Technological Engineering Working Machinery and Vehicles Engineering |
| Szczecin Polytechnic | Szczecin | Chemical Technology Civil Engineering and Architecture Engineering and Economics of Transport Machine Construction and Shipbuilding |
| Warsaw Polytechnic | Warsaw | Architecture Chemistry Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering Electronics Engineering Fine Mechanics Geodesy and Cartography Machinery and Vehicle Engineering Mechanical and Production Engineering Mechanical Energetics and Aviation Sanitary and Water Engineering |
| Wrocław Polytechnic | Wrocław | Architecture Basic Problems of Technology Chemistry Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering Electronics Engineering Economics Mechanics Mining Power Engineering Sanitary Engineering |

¹ All the universities except the private Catholic University of Lublin are supervised by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

SOURCE: Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. *Informator dla kandydatów na studia dzienne w szkołach wyższych na rok szkolny 1974/75* (Handbook for applicants to day studies at the higher education institutions for the 1974-75 school year). Warsaw/Kraków: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. passim. and Polish Scientific Publishers. *Polish Research Guide* (IT 70-55127). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 79-210.

The other higher education institutions (except those under the Ministries of National Defense and Navigation), with location and faculties, are as follows:¹²

Agriculture

(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Agricultural Academies: *Cracow*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Forestry, (3) Horticulture, (4) Land Reclamation and Improvement, and (5) Zootechnics; *Lublin*—(1) Agricultural Engineering, (2) Agriculture, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Horticulture, and (5) Veterinary Science; *Olsztyn-Kortowo*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Civil Engineering, (3) Dairy and Food Technology, (4) Geodesy and Agricultural Appliances, (5) Mechanical Engineering, (6) Veterinary Science, (7) Water Protection and Inland Fisheries, and (8) Zootechnics; *Poznań*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Agriculture Food Technology, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Forestry, (5) Horticulture, (6) Land Reclamation and Improvement, and (7) Wood Technology; *Szczecin*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Sea Fisheries, and (3) Zootechnics; *Warsaw*—(1) Agricultural Economics, (2) Agriculture, (3) Food Technology, (4) Forestry, (5) Horticulture, (6) Land Reclamation, (7) Veterinary Science, (8) Wood Technology, and (9) Zootechnics; and *Wrocław*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Land Reclamation and Improvement, (3) Veterinary Science, and (4) Zootechnics.

Arts

(under the Ministry of Culture and Art)

Academies of Fine Arts: *Cracow*—(1) Graphic Arts, (2) Industrial Design, (3) Interior Design, (4) Painting, and (5) Sculpture; and *Warsaw*—(1) Graphic Arts, (2) Painting, (3) Plastic Design, and (4) Sculpture.

Higher School of Films, Television, and Theater: *Łódź*—(1) Acting, (2) Camera Photography, (3) Film and Television Directing, and (4) Production Management.

Higher Schools of Music: *Cracow*, *Gdańsk*, *Katowice*, *Łódź*, *Poznań*, *Warsaw*, and *Wrocław*—(1) Composition, Theory, and Conducting (2) Instruments, (3) Music Education, and (4) Voice and Drama.

Higher Schools of Plastic Arts: *Gdańsk*—(1) Painting and Sculpture and (2) Plastic Design; *Łódź*—(1) Graphics and (2) Textile Design; and *Poznań* and *Wrocław*—(1) Interior Architecture and (2) Painting, Sculpture, and Graphic Arts.

Higher Schools of the Theatre: *Cracow*—(1) Drama; and *Warsaw*—(1) Drama and (2) Stage Management.

Economics

(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology¹³)

Central School of Planning and Statistics: *Warsaw*—(1) Domestic Trade, (2) Economics and Social Sciences, (3) Economics of Production, (4) Finance and Statistics, and (5) Foreign Trade.

¹² Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. Op. cit. *Passim*. and Polish Scientific Publishers. *Polish Research Guide* (TT 70-55127). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 79-210.

¹³ With the exception of the Higher School of Social Sciences, which is supervised by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Higher Schools of Economics: *Cracow*—(1) Economics of Production and (2) Economics of Trade; *Katowice*—(1) Economics of Industry and (2) Trade and Economics of Consumption; *Poznań*—(1) Commerce and Commodity Science and (2) Economics of Production; and *Wrocław*—(1) Industrial Engineering and Economics and (2) National Economy.

Higher School of Social Sciences: *Warsaw*—(1) Agricultural Policies, (2) Confessional Policies and Study of Religions, (3) Contemporary International Workers' Movement, (4) History of the Polish Workers' Movement, (5) Industrial Policies, (6) Knowledge of the Party, (7) Philosophy, (8) Political Economy, (9) Sociology, and (10) Studies on Youth.

Education

(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Higher Schools of Pedagogy: *Cracow*, *Kielce*, *Opole*, *Rzeszów*, *Szczecin*, and *Zielona Góra*—(1) Geography and Biology, (2) History, (3) Humanities, (4) Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, and (5) Philology.

Higher Teachers' Schools: *Bydgoszcz*, *Częstochowa*, *Olsztyn*, *Siedlce*, and *Śląsk*—(1) Humanities, (2) Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and (3) Pedagogy.

Maria Grzegorzewska State Institute of Special Education: *Warsaw*—(1) Revalidation and (2) Social Readjustment.

Engineering

(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Higher Schools of Engineering: *Białystok*, *Lublin*, *Opole*, and *Zielona Góra*—(1) Civil Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, and (3) Mechanical Engineering; *Bydgoszcz*—(1) Chemical Technology, (2) Civil Engineering, (3) Electronics and Electrotechnics, and (4) Mechanics; *Kielce*—(1) Civil Engineering, (2) Economics, (3) Electrical Engineering, (4) Footwear and Tanning Technology, (5) Mechanical Engineering, and (6) Transport; *Koszalin*—(1) Civil Engineering and (2) Mechanics; and *Rzeszów*—(1) Chemical Technology, (2) Civil and Sanitary Engineering, (3) Electrical Engineering, and (4) Mechanical Engineering.

Medicine

(under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare)

Medical Academies: *Białystok*, *Cracow*, *Gdańsk*, *Katowice*, *Łódź*, *Lublin*, *Poznań*, *Szczecin*, *Warsaw*, and *Wrocław*—(1) Medicine and (2) Pharmacy.

Physical Education

(under the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism)

Academies of Physical Education: *Cracow*, *Poznań*, *Warsaw*, and *Wrocław*.

Higher Schools of Physical Education: *Gdańsk-Oliwa* and *Katowice*.

Theology

(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Academy of Catholic Theology: *Warsaw*—(1) Canon Law, (2) Christian Philosophy, and (3) Theology.

Christian Theological Academy: *Warsaw*—(1) Theology.

The majority of higher education institutions are divided into faculties.

The faculties of higher education institutions may include several divisions; e.g., institutes, departments, sections, or chairs. Each faculty corresponds to a particular field of study; e.g., architecture, engineering, humanities, medicine, pharmacy. In some institutions, department or institute functions are considered comparable to faculty functions. Chairs are basic organization units for research and teaching.

Each higher education institution is headed by a rector, assisted by one or more prorectors. Each institution is governed by a senate composed of the rector, prorectors, deans (heads of faculties), and representatives of faculty councils. Faculty councils are made up of deans, heads of chairs, delegates of the teaching and scientific staffs, and student representatives.

Enrollment figures by type of school are given in table 5.

Admission Requirements

A student applying for higher studies must have the Certificate of Maturity (*Świadectwo Dojrzałości*) and must pass an entrance examination. Additional factors taken into consideration in student admissions are the number of applicants and openings available for a given specialty. See table 5 for statistics concerning openings in most of the major types of higher education institutions in 1973.

First-Degree Programs

The length of studies leading to the first degree in higher education institutions is from 4 to 6 years, depending on the institution and the field of study. Examinations are given at the end of each semester, but the number of subjects in which examinations are given varies each semester. The final semester is devoted to preparing a diploma project and studying for the diploma examination. Upon successfully completing required studies, the graduate receives the Diploma of Completion of Higher Studies (*Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Wyższych*) and the title appropriate to the given specialization.

Some examples of fields of study, with the years required and the title given, are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Dentistry . . . (5) | <i>Lekarz-Dentysta</i> (Physician-Dentist) |
| Law (4) | <i>Magister Prawa</i> (Master of Law) |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Medicine . . . (6) | <i>Lekarz</i> (Physician) |
| Physical Education (4) | <i>Magister Wychowania Fizycznego</i> (Master of Physical Education) |
| Technical Studies (4½) | <i>Magister Inżynier</i> (Master Engineer, in a particular field) |
| Veterinary Medicine (5) | <i>Lekarz Weterynarii</i> (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) |

Graduate Degree Programs

Doctorate degrees require 2 years of study beyond the *Magister* diploma, plus the presentation of a thesis. The designations are formed by combining *Doktor* with an indication of the field of study, as in *Doktor Filozofii* (Doctor of Philosophy), *Doktor Inżynier* (Doctor-Engineer), and *Doktor Nauk Technicznych* (Doctor of Technical Sciences).

The degree of *Doktor Habilitacji* (literally, Habilitated Doctor) is a scientific degree conferred on the holder of a doctorate degree whose work represents an original contribution to the development of a given scientific discipline.

EDUCATION REFORMS

At a plenary session held in Warsaw on October 13, 1973, the Polish *Sejm* (Parliament) discussed and approved a resolution on the reform of Poland's school system.

The principal objective of the educational reform is the gradual introduction of a free, compulsory school of general education for grades 1 through 10 based on a uniform program in urban and rural areas. The reform would begin in 1978 and would be completed within a 5-year period.

In connection with the reform—

- Plans are being discussed to introduce 1 year of compulsory preschool education for all 6-year-olds.
- In rural areas experimental 8-year community (*gmina*) schools have been set up to assure that rural youth receive an elementary education comparable to that of their urban counterparts. The *gmina* schools are considered essential at present to achieving universal 10-year schooling, and will be continued as long as necessary. The number of *gmina* schools increased from 12 in 1972-73 to approximately 1,200 in 1974-75.
- Discussions are being held on the possible modification of the administration of voca-

Table 5.—Higher education graduates, 1972–73, and institutions, students, teachers, and other data, 1973–74, by type of institution

| Type of Institution | 1972–73 | 1973–74 | | | Candidates per 100 openings |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | Graduates | Institutions | Students | Teachers | |
| <i>Total</i> | 60,284 | 87 | 394,904 | 41,227 | --- |
| Universities | | | | | |
| General | 16,445 | 10 | 118,897 | 10,460 | 244 |
| Technical | 18,201 | 10 | 107,189 | 12,414 | 194 |
| Other institutions by specialty | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 5,570 | 7 | 37,927 | 3,971 | 233 |
| Arts | 855 | 16 | 6,393 | 1,585 | 307 |
| Economics | 3,913 | 6 | 27,270 | 1,978 | 191 |
| Education: | | | | | |
| Higher Schools of Pedagogy (WSP) .. | 4,607 | 6 | 24,722 | 1,142 | 232 |
| Higher Teachers' Schools (WSN) ¹ .. | 1,917 | 6 | 11,946 | 565 | 241 |
| Engineering | 3,345 | 8 | 23,328 | 1,678 | 270 |
| Medicine | 3,919 | 10 | 24,947 | 6,479 | 302 |
| Physical Education | 1,376 | 6 | 10,530 | 831 | 314 |
| Theology | 136 | 2 | 1,755 | 124 | --- |

¹ Includes the Maria Grzegorzewska State Institute of Special Education.

SOURCE: Adapted from Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973–74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. Pp. 172–73, 180, 221–22; and *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* (Higher School Life), XXII, no. 9, 1974. P. 8.

tional education and on various other methods to strengthen the system.

Employed teachers are being given various opportunities to upgrade their qualifications; e.g., through (1) correspondence, evening, or part-time studies at a higher teacher-training institution, (2) use of radio-television programs, and (3) 2-week summer sessions.

- New curriculums, textbooks, and teaching aids are being designed to meet the requirements of the reformed school system.

A draft law of the proposed reform, to be submitted for approval to the *Sejm* by the end of 1975, will define a detailed program for the 10-year school.

SELECTED GLOSSARY OF EDUCATIONAL TERMS

| Polish | English | Polish | English |
|--|---|--|---|
| A | | M | |
| <i>Akademie Medyczne</i> | Medical Academies | <i>Magister</i> | Master |
| <i>Akademie Rolnicze</i> | Agricultural Academies | <i>Magister Inżynier</i> | Master Engineer |
| <i>Akademie Sztuk Pięknych</i> | Academies of Fine Arts | <i>Magister Pedagogiki</i> | Master of Pedagogy |
| <i>Akademie Teologiczne</i> | Theological Academies | <i>Magister Prawa</i> | Master of Law |
| <i>Akademie Wychowania</i> <i>Fizycznego</i> | Academies of Physical Education | <i>Magister Wychowania</i> <i>Fizycznego</i> | Master of Physical Education |
| B | | <i>Ministerstwo Kultury i</i> <i>Sztuki</i> | Ministry of Culture and Art |
| <i>bardzo dobry</i> | very good | <i>Ministerstwo Nauki,</i> <i>Szkolnictwa Wyższego</i> <i>i Techniki</i> | Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology |
| D | | <i>Ministerstwo Oświaty</i> | Ministry of Education |
| <i>dobry</i> | good | <i>Ministerstwo Oświaty i</i> <i>Szkolnictwa Wyższego</i> | Ministry of Education and Higher Schools |
| <i>Doktor</i> | Doctor | <i>Ministerstwo Oświaty i</i> <i>Wychowania</i> | Ministry of Education and Upbringing |
| <i>Doktor Filozofii</i> | Doctor of Philosophy | <i>Ministerstwo Zdrowia i</i> <i>Opieki Społecznej</i> | Ministry of Health and So- cial Welfare |
| <i>Doktor Habilitacji</i> | Habilitated Doctor, a scien- tific degree conferred on the holder of a doctorate degree. | N | |
| <i>Doktor-Inżynier</i> | Doctor-Engineer | <i>nie-dostateczny</i> | unsatisfactory |
| <i>Doktor Nauk</i> <i>Technicznych</i> | Doctor of Technical Sciences | P | |
| <i>dostateczny</i> | satisfactory | <i>Państwowe Wydawnictwo</i> <i>Naukowe</i> | State Scientific Publishers or Polish Scientific Publishers |
| <i>Dyplom Ukończenia Pań-</i> <i>stwowej Szkoły Medy-</i> <i>cznej Techników</i> <i>Analityki</i> | Diploma of Completion of the State School of Medi- cine for Analytical Tech- nicians | <i>przedszkole</i> | preschool |
| <i>Dyplom Ukończenia</i> <i>Studiów Wyższych</i> | Diploma of Completion of Higher Studies | S | |
| E | | <i>Studia Nauczycielskie</i> | Teachers' courses |
| <i>Egzamin maturalny</i> | Maturity examination, re- quired for the Certificate of Maturity | <i>Studia podyplomowe</i> | Graduate studies |
| <i>Egzamin wstępny</i> | Entrance examination | <i>Studia Wychowania</i> <i>Przedszkolnego</i> | Study Centers for Preschool Teachers |
| G | | <i>szkoły ogólnokształcące</i> | general education schools |
| <i>Główny Komitet Kultury</i> <i>Fizycznej i Turystyki</i> | Central Committee of Physi- cal Culture and Tourism | <i>szkoły podstawowe</i> | elementary schools |
| <i>Główny Urząd</i> <i>Statystyczny</i> | Central Statistical Office | <i>szkoły policealne</i> | postsecondary schools |
| <i>gmina schools</i> | 8-year experimental rural community schools | <i>szkoły pomaturalne</i> | postsecondary schools |
| L | | <i>szkoły średnie</i> | secondary schools |
| <i>Lekarz</i> | Physician | <i>szkoły techniczne</i> | technical schools |
| <i>Lekarz-Dentysta</i> | Physician-Dentist | <i>szkoły wyższe</i> | higher schools (university level) |
| <i>Lekarz Weterynarii</i> | Doctor of Veterinary Medi- cine | <i>szkoły zawodowe</i> | vocational schools |
| <i>Licea ogólnokształcące</i> | General education lyceums | Ś | |
| <i>Licea pedagogiczne</i> | Pedagogical lyceums | <i>Świadectwo</i> | Certificate |
| | | <i>Świadectwo Dojrzałości</i> | Certificate of Maturity, a secondary school diploma required for admission to higher education |
| | | <i>Świadectwo Dojrzałości</i> <i>Liceum Ogólnokształ-</i> <i>cącego</i> | Certificate of Maturity of the General Education Lyceum |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej</i> | Certificate of Completion of the Elementary School | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Ekonomiczne</i> | Higher Schools of Economics |
| <i>Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Średniej</i> | Certificate of Completion of Secondary Schooling | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Inżynierskie</i> | Higher Schools of Engineering |
| <i>Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej</i> | Certificate of Completion of the Basic Vocational School | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Muzyczne</i> | Higher Schools of Music |
| | | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Nauczycielskie</i> | Higher Teachers' Schools |
| | | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Pedagogiczne</i> | Higher Pedagogical Schools |
| | | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Sztuk Plastycznych</i> | Higher Schools of Plastic Arts |
| T | | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Teatralne</i> | Higher Schools of the Theater Arts |
| <i>Technik Analityki</i> | Analytical Technician | <i>Wyższe Szkoły Wychowania Fizycznego</i> | Higher Schools of Physical Education |
| U | | | |
| <i>uniwersytety</i> | universities | | |
| <i>Uniwersytety Techniczne</i> | technical universities | | |
| W | | Z | |
| <i>Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych</i> | Higher School of Social Sciences | <i>zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe</i> | basic vocational schools |

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- by Nellie Apanasewicz
*Education Program Specialist
 in Comparative Education
 Division of International Education*