

YEARBOOK
of the
FOREIGN
TRADE
of
POLAND
1948

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1948

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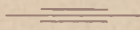
MAP OF POLAND



CONTENTS

	Page
Preface — <i>Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld</i>	XI
The Revival of Polish Shipping — <i>Dr. K. Petrusewicz</i>	XIII
Transit Traffic through Poland — <i>M. Łopuszyński</i>	XX
The Reconstruction of the Polish Ports and their Economic Importance — <i>Eugene Kwiatkowski</i>	XXIV
The Tendencies of Poland's Postwar Trade Agreements — <i>Andrzej Kaduszkiewicz</i>	XXIX
The Exporting Prospects of Poland — <i>Jerzy Poznański</i>	XXXVII
The Cooperatives and Foreign Trade — <i>Dr. Jan Zieleniewski</i>	XLII
Lower Silesia the Land of Health Resorts	XLVII
The Foreign Trade Organisation of Poland	L
List of Central Foreign Trade Offices	LI
 INDUSTRY AND TRADE 	
Coal Industry	3—12
Polish Exports of Coal — <i>Gustaw Potworowski</i>	3
The Polish Coal Industry — <i>Mieczysław Markowski</i>	6
Coal Pits	9
Briquettes Works	11
Coking Works	11
Brown Coal Pits	11
Iron and Steel Industry	13—17
Export Possibilities of the Polish Iron & Steel Industry — <i>St. Monsior</i>	13
Iron Works	15
Engineering and Metal Industry	18—42
Reconstruction of the Polish Metal Industry — <i>Jerzy Poznański</i>	18
Exports Plan of the Polish Metal Industry for 1948 — <i>T. Kowalkowski</i>	21
Shipbuilding and Shipyards in Poland — <i>Witold Urbanowicz</i>	23
Metal Works	26
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	30
Electrotechnical Industry	43—44
Equipment Factories	43
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	43
Textile Industry	45—53
Textile Factories	45
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	53
Chemical Industry	54—64
Exports of the Chemical Industry of Poland — <i>Tadeusz Chęciński</i>	54
Chemical Works	56
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	59

	Page
Leather Industry	65—67
Export Possibilities of the Leather Industry of Poland before and since the War	65
Leather Goods Factories	66
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	66
Timber Industry ,	68—78
Polish Timber Industry	68
Wood Wares Factories	70
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	72
Paper Industry ,	79—86
Export Possibilities of the Polish Paper Industry — <i>St. Libiszowski</i>	79
Paper Wares Factories	83
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	84
Handicraft Industry	87—92
Export Possibilities in the Polish Arts and Crafts — <i>I. Tybor</i>	87
Arts and Crafts Workshops	92
Mineral Industry	93—107
Development and Export Possibilities of the Mineral Industry — <i>Roman Olszewski</i>	93
United Cement Works of Poland, The Export of Polish Portland Cement	97
Ceramics — <i>Dr. Z. Winigradow</i>	99
Mineral Works	101
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	105
Food Industry	108—138
Polish Seafishing and its Role in Foreign Trade — <i>F. Lubecki</i>	108
Revival of the Sugar Industry of Poland	112
Export Possibilities of the „Społem“ Herbs Department	114
The Fattening of Geese in the Eggs and Dairy Department of „Spo- łem“ in Poznań	116
The „Społem“ Feather and Down Factory at Swarzęd	117
Polish Eggs, Poultry and Feather Achieve Success in World Markets	119
Polish Meat Industry — <i>W. Nahlik</i>	121
Sugar Factories	123
Meat Preserves Factories	125
Fish Preserves Factories	126
Breweries and Malt	126
Fruit Preserves Factories	126
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	128
Miscellaneous	139—150
Three Years of Polish State Co. „Film Polski“	139
Transport and Foreign Trade Companies	143
Association of Private Exporters and Importers	143



Preface

The „Yearbook of the Foreign Trade of Poland” is intended to convey to our foreign friends an idea of the economic structure of Post-war Poland, of her efforts and her achievements in the revival of her foreign trade, as well as of her export prospects.

The publication of this book bears testimony of the achievements of Poland — a country which had been ruthlessly ravaged by war and the German occupation — and which has already regained a production level, enabling her to take an active part in foreign goods exchange; it is, at the same time, an expression of our good-will in extending this international exchange in all directions.

In 1947, the value of Poland's international trade (imports and exports) amounted to over \$ 500,000,000, which figure exceeds that for 1938. These transactions (both on a major and minor scale) were carried out with 34 countries; the majority were carried out under effective trade agreements, determining the quota for imports and exports and comprising supplementary individual terms. Such agreements have been concluded by Poland with 19 countries, that is to say, with practically all European States. Transactions outside trade agreements were carried out with a further 15 States, and also with certain countries with whom trade agreements had been concluded, but where the transactions exceeded the quotas fixed therein.

The steadily improving stabilisation of economic conditions in Poland, the ever increasing industrial output, as well as the reconstruction of our harbours and land transport facilities, lead us to assume that our foreign trade, in the course of 1948, will show an appreciable increase, and that the range of goods covered by our exports will be extended.

The year 1947 was, to a considerable extent, devoted to the reconstruction of the destroyed industries and to the increase of output. During 1948, apart from further reconstruction work, a determined effort is being made to improve the quality of our manufactures and to adapt a portion of our output to the requirements and demands of our foreign clients.

We consider the furtherance of international trade relations an economic necessity for the development of the entire productive power of the world and for the improvement of the standard of living of all peoples. We consider this development of our international trade relations as one means of getting to know each other, of establishing bonds of friendship and of cooperation, for the sake of peace and progress.

It is these thoughts that the „Yearbook of the Foreign Trade of Poland“ is to serve, and it is to them that the efforts of Poland, steadily rising from the chaos of destruction, are devoted – to increase her exports and to fulfill the duties of a scrupulous supplier.

Dr. LUDWIK GROSFELD

*Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
at the Ministry of Industry and Trade*

Warsaw, 14-th February, 1948

The Revival of Polish Shipping

by

Dr. K. PETRUSEWICZ

1910. Jaga.
In order to fully appreciate the present state and the prospects of the Polish merchant navy, a brief preamble describing the history thereof and its tendencies, both before and after the war, is necessary.

The history of the Polish merchant navy may be divided into three stages. The first — is the period intervening both world wars; the second — the recent war period and the third — the period of the restituted democratic Poland. All these three stages are marked by a continuity unprecedented in other economic branches in Poland, as the Polish merchant navy did not cease to operate under the Polish flag even during the war.

In the beginning of the period intervening the two world wars, there were several futile attempts to build up a merchant navy by private enterprise. In this way a few rickety shipping companies came to life, as for instance the „Orzeł Biały“ (White Eagle), the Polish-American Shipping Co. and „Sarmacja“. These attempts on the part of private initiative in a country which had no naval tradition, in a country continental in nature throughout, were bound to fail. It was ultimately realised that without the initiative and influence of the State, the formation of a merchant fleet was impossible. And thus, in 1928, the State began to take an active interest in shipping. A State-owned enterprise under the name of „Żegluga Polska“ (Polish Shipping) was founded. This enterprise, though originally merely of the tramp type, gradually developed into several shipping lines of a regular type. Within the next few years, two further enterprises came to life, namely the Polsko-Brytyjskie Towarzystwo Okrętowe (Polish-British Steamship Co) acquired from Ellermans Wilson Lines, of Hull, and the „Gdynia—Ameryka Linie Żeglugowe“ (Gdynia—America Line), acquired from the East Asiatiske Compagniet of Copenhagen.

In 1930, these three companies initiated regular shipping services under the Polish flag.

The policy in developing our shipping at that time had the following objects:

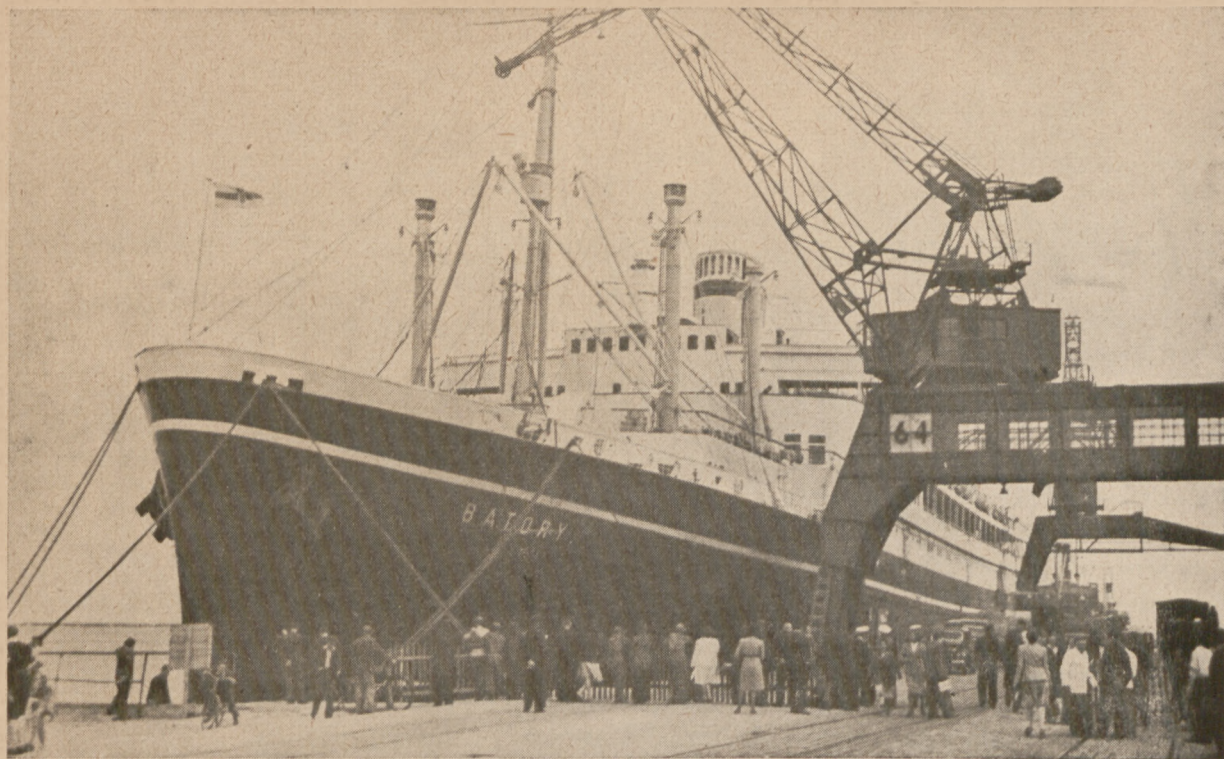
1. to create the widest possible number of Polish shipping lines in the Baltic, thus giving Gdynia the opportunity of becoming a distributing port in the Baltic, in competition to Hamburg and Copenhagen;

2. to establish a system of supply lines, that is to say, to provide Gdynia and Gdańsk with frequent and regular connections with basic ports which were terminal points of oceanic lines, in order thus to be able to control, if only within a limited sector, Polish overseas trade and, as this trade developed, to establish a direct long-distance shipping line;

3. to establish such long-distance lines as, in consequence of the existing Polish trade and thanks to our „hinterland“, would be commercially justified and could be operated within the scope of judicious financial arrangements.

It was obvious that in order to service certain sectors in competition with old-established foreign shipping lines, mainly German, or to divert the Polish lines to sectors insufficiently serviced, due to insufficient cargo, though having prospects of development, this was bound to necessitate sacrifices at times. Once the State, as the main shareholder in these shipping companies and principally interested in the success of Polish exports, decided to take such line of action as is referred to above, it had to bear the consequences, assisting certain shipping lines by financial subsidies.

The initial stage in the development of regular shipping lines was a difficult one, both for the newly formed „Żegluga Polska“ Line and for the Polish-British Steamship Co. and Gdynia—America Line which were taken over from foreign companies.



The s/s „BATORY“ at Gdynia

The initiative of the State ultimately succeeded in developing the regular shipping lines from Gdynia and Gdańsk before the war, and managed to make these ports a kind of counterbalance to the port of Hamburg which was the distributing point for the Baltic.

The shipping lines were arranged as follows:

1. 5 Baltic lines — viz. Riga—Klajpeda (Memel), Tallin—Viipuri—Helsinki, Western Finland, Stockholm, Malmoe—Goeteborg;
2. supply lines: Antwerp, Rotterdam, Le Havre and West British (partly supply, partly commercial line);
3. British lines: London and Hull;
4. Mediterranean lines — viz. Levantine, Italian and, for a certain period, the Palestine line which was a passenger line relying mainly on Jewish emigration;
5. oceanic lines: North-American, both cargo and passenger, South-American, cargo and emigration traffic, and the line of the Gulf Stream.

At that time, private initiative was limited to the Polish—Scandinavian Transport Co. which, actually, was an extension of the railway line carrying coal transports, but had as well a few small tramp steamers.

The figures of our pre-war commercial fleet were as follows:

Ships, number of,	43
DWT	119,754
GRT	123,198

This fleet carried cargo amounting to approximately 2 million tons per annum, which represented approximately 11% of Poland's foreign trade.

Without arguing as to whether Poland's pre-war shipping policy was justified or not, and without trying to analyse the errors committed in the realisation of this policy, there is no denying the fact that the Polish flag was carried to overseas markets, that we have now inherited the goodwill of this nucleus which provides us with a foundation on which to build our plans for the future development of Poland's shipping.

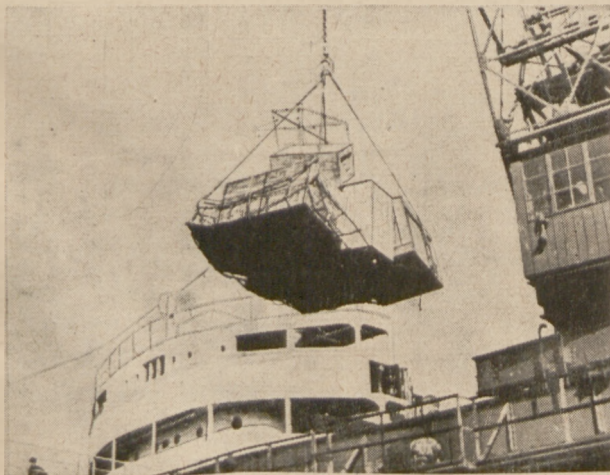
In 1939 we entered the second war stage. This was marked by the entire cessation of trade and by the transfer of our entire tonnage to our Allies for war purposes. We lost the coastal shipping, our tugs and all tonnage on the stocks at ship-building yards. But if we bear in mind that the entire sea-going tonnage was saved by being withdrawn from the Baltic, and if we compare this with the tonnage left behind by Dutch, Norwegian and Danish shippers in their ports; if we

further compare the number of ships thus fallen into the hands of Germany, with the fact that three of the ships belonging to „Żegluga Polska“ managed to escape right under the Germans' nose in November, 1939; if, finally, we recollect the escape of all our ships from French European and African ports after the surrender of France, in spite of the latter's threat to sink them, whereas at the same time almost all ships belonging to other nations remained in French harbours, and if we bear in mind that our ships took a prominent part in most of the Allies' war ventures, we shall come to the conclusion that the Polish merchant navy accomplished no mean feat in the recent war.

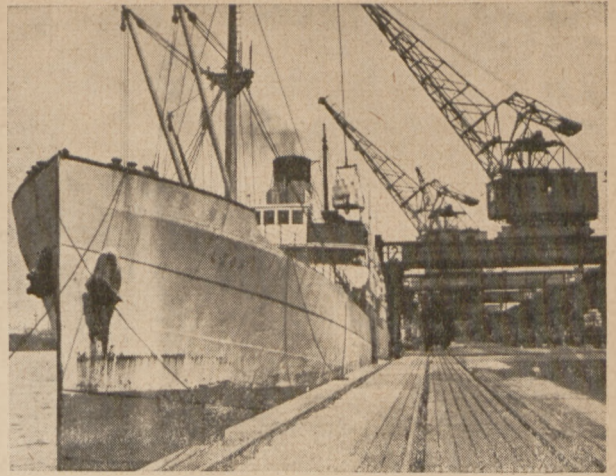
The losses sustained by the Polish merchant navy during the war were considerable. This does not apply so much to tonnage actually lost, but to the deterioration of units. In the course of the war, tonnage lost was replaced by units built under war conditions, of serial manufacture, such units being little suitable for trade purposes. Furthermore, those of our ships which survived the war, have aged and deteriorated in war service, when it was difficult to keep them in normal and proper repair.

We also sustained serious losses in our crews. Many naval specialists, mesmerised by the policy of the Polish „Exile Government“ in London, decided that Poland lies on the banks of the Thames, and not of the Vistula, have not returned home.

We have now entered the third stage of development of our merchant navy with the following assets:



The s/s „BAŁTYK“ Discharging Cargo



Loading Eggs on the s/s „LECH“

Ships, number of,	25
DWT	110,910
GRT	92,086

We entered this stage with our merchant navy based in London. Thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Shipping and of Foreign Trade, as well as to the loyalty of the greater part of officers and crew, and due to the support of the directors of the shipping companies, we succeeded in transferring the base of our merchant navy to home ports, without undue economic concussion or loss.

Our merchant fleet is now home. What does democratic Poland expect of it?

Shipping, within the national economic system, plays two major roles. The first is its mediation in international trade, or the selling of its services to third countries. Typical examples of countries who act as such intermediaries in international trade are Norway, Great Britain and Greece. The merchant navies of these latter countries are, within their economic and social structure, independent units, intended to serve the trade of other nations and giving a revenue to the individual country's budget for services rendered to others, that is to say, for invisible exports.

The second role which the merchant navy is expected to play is to assist in overseas trade exchange. The U.S.A., Italy and Germany are typical instances in this respect. In this case, the merchant navy becomes an auxiliary instrument in commercial expansion and endeavours, primarily, to rely on home cargoes. Before the war, the Polish merchant navy did play this role,

though to a minor extent, most of the cargo carried under the Polish flag representing imports to, or exports from Poland. These represented 90% of aggregate cargo transported by Polish ships.

There is no doubt that Poland will not be able in the near future to become a maritime country to such an extent as to enable her to export her tonnage for the use of other countries. Poland, as a continental country, without any prominent naval tradition, can only strive to adapt her merchant navy so that it may become an aid to Poland's international trade.

There appears, in this respect, to be an analogy to the naval structure of pre-war Germany. German shipping, both in the days of the Empire and the Third Reich, was concentrated mainly on line shipping, adapted to the requirements of Germany's trade and industry and acted as an instrument of German economic infiltration. This does not by any means imply that Germany's merchant navy was intended exclusively for her own trade. On the contrary, at one time or another, Germany's shipping lines provided the best organised system of regular connections with practically the entire world.

Simultaneously, making use of their favourable geographical position, Hamburg and Bremen were taking over from German oceanic shipping the major percentage of cargoes intended for Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. It suffices to point out that Sweden, in spite of her most efficient shipping lines, directed approximately 30% of her exports and imports by the intermittent route via Hamburg. Tramp shipping was of secondary consideration in Germany's shipping policy, although it was fairly extensive. It was intended mainly for serving Germany's own industries, both in the Baltic and the North Sea. The German tanker service was also intended for the country's own requirements, in contrast to the Scandinavian one.

It would appear that Poland now having a naval structure similar to that of pre-war Germany, ought to endeavour to take up a similar position in international shipping to that of Germany before the war. Although Poland is aiming at reaching such an economic structure as to merit the attribute of „naval“, apart from „agricultural and industrial“, it must be admitted that she will never be able to reach such a „naval“ stage as that of countries like the Scandinavian ones, Great Britain and Greece.

Logically, Poland ought to concentrate on handling 50% of the shipping turnover of her ports, that is to say, of imports and exports plus transit passing through her ports. This is a normal ratio similar to that of other countries in their overseas trade. In solving the problem in this manner, the development of the merchant navy will be a function of Poland's foreign trade proceeding by sea routes, with due allowance for transit cargoes. Thus, the expansion of Poland's shipping will be contingent on the volume of goods passing through Polish ports, their nature and destination; these same factors will determine the necessary tonnage.

It is difficult at this stage to express a definite opinion on the nature and the direction of our sea trade. Far too many factors in this respect are still obscure. Neither does the National Economic Plan provide a solution to this problem, merely specifying the aggregate value of our foreign trade, without indicating destination or definite quantities of goods which will be exported either by sea or by land routes. No solution either will be provided by pre-war records, as the fact of the frontier with Soviet Russia having been closed for political reasons would distort the position of our trade.

In order to glean at least some idea of this problem, consideration may be given to the handling capacity of our ports, as provided for in the estimates of the National Economic Plan, without for the moment considering destination and nature of goods to be handled.

The aggregate figures to be handled by our ports are as follows:

Year	Aggregate	Coal	Ore	Other bulk shipments	Other minor cargoes
1947	12.7	8.2	1.6	1.3	1.6
1948	19.3	12.3	2.3	1.9	2.6
1949	24.5	16.0	3.0	2.2	2.3

Making allowance for the fact that Poland's pre-war merchant navy, while possessing approximately 125,000 GRT, carried approximately 2,000,000 tons per annum, it will become apparent that if we are to participate in the throughput of Polish ports to the extent of 50%, our merchant navy with 90,000 tons GRT at its disposal, would have to be substantially increased.

At this point we must refer to a factor which, apart from the volume of our foreign trade and

its destination, will influence the size and development of our merchant navy. That factor is the general national economic situation and the provisions of the National Economic Plan.

The war and German occupation of the country have left Poland in a most awkward economic situation and have made the nation face such enormous exertions, that one of the basic principles of the National Economic Plan is to effect investments primarily in such directions as to cause an immediate output capacity and where the investments necessary for the resumption of output of individual industries will be confined to restricted limits. Investments in shipping are of a nature to cause immediate effect in industrial output. Further, investment of additional amounts in the increase of the merchant navy, although this would increase the efficiency of tonnage available, is not an absolute necessity for the operation of the merchant navy. Thus, the extension and development of the merchant navy have, in the provisions of the National Economic Plan, been dealt with within a modest margin. In the course of the first 3 years of the operation of the National Economic Plan, the development of the merchant navy will have to proceed by natural means, i. e. without resorting to investments. These natural means consist of reparations from German tonnage, recovery, repairs to tonnage recovered, raising tonnage sunk during the war, and only to a small extent of new units to be built.

In so far as the extension of the merchant navy is concerned, Poland already has certain achievements.

With the available units, Poland has already resumed normal commercial operations. The merchant navy, at the present moment, is constituted as follows.

Three enterprises, viz. the Gdynia—America Shipping Line, the Polish-British Steamship Co. and „Żegluga Polska“. The Gdynia—America Line (GAL Co.) acts as curator to the other two companies. We now possess 25 ships of 92,086 GRT. Apart from this, we have 10 further units in course of building, three in British yards (2 motor vessels at Goole and the ss Nowy Puck at Newcastle), and 7 in Polish shipyards. We are shortly expecting the return of two of our pre-war vessels, the ms Bielsko and ss Robur which were originally considered by the Allies as ex-German and included by them in the general reparations scheme. Apart from this, we expect to

raise a number of sunk ships within the next three years and to recondition them, and, further, we shall probably receive in the coming spring that part of the ex-German tonnage which has been allotted to us and which represents 66,000 GRT.

During the first months following the war, we had no regular shipping lines. At present our ramifications have been extended, and we are operating 7 regular lines, viz.

1. to British ports on the east coast.

This line, between Gdynia and London, was inaugurated at the end of November, 1945 by the chartered ss Rague. At present this line is being served by the ss Śląsk, which will shortly be replaced by the ss Lublin, equipped with cold storage plant. It must be emphasized, that Poland commenced this service some months in advance of the British line now running on the same route.

2. to the Swedish east coast ports (Stockholm—Gdynia) and,

3. to the Swedish west coast ports (Gdynia—Malmoe—Goeteborg).

Both these latter lines are served by chartered vessels. Recently, the west-Swedish line has been extended to Danish ports. In future, it is intended to divide this line into two, one for West-Sweden and one for Denmark. This latter may possibly be extended to Norway.

4. A regular line to Antwerp and Rotterdam. This line was inaugurated in spring 1946 and is served by the ss Hel, in addition to which regular tramp steamers are also being introduced on this line, according to demand. When the ss Śląsk is withdrawn from the British route, it will be put into service on the Antwerp—Rotterdam route, as a sister ship to the ss Hel.

5. The Levantine line.

This was inaugurated in August 1946 by the ss Lewant, to which was added, a month later, the ss Lechistan. So far, the trade between Poland and the Levant has been insignificant. The same remark applies to trade between Poland and the intermediate ports on this route (Rouen, Marseilles, Malta and Italian south ports). In so far as bulk cargoes are concerned, Polish export has so far been restricted to cement, and in order to render this line remunerative, we had to collect supplementary cargo at Antwerp (iron and parcels), the same conditions applying to the return trip.

The line is being maintained with a view to the future, as this route will ultimately become remunerative, as Poland's trade with the countries concerned improves.

6. Line to South-American ports.

So far, the operation of this typically freight line which maintains constant touch between Poland and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine has proved that it has most satisfactory prospects for the future. This line so far is hardly a regular one, and may be described rather as a regular tramping service. So far 4 vessels are serving this route, the ss Białystok, ss Narvik, ss Morska Wola and ss Stalowa Wola. A passenger line will be inaugurated on this route in May, by the ss Sobieski which, in addition to freight, is capable of carrying approximately 800 passengers, principally from the ports of Western Europe. The cargoes carried until now by the above vessels for South-American ports have consisted of bar iron and cement, whereas on the return trip they carried hides, quebracho, cotton, wool, gut, etc. A part of the cargoes go to Western Europe via Antwerp, namely to Switzerland, Holland, etc. the greater part, however, is delivered to Gdynia, for our own industries. Considerable opportunities have recently arisen for transit traffic via Gdynia to Czechoslovakia. Apart from carrying cargo

to and from Europe, the above vessels, after discharging in Brazil and while proceeding to the Argentine for cargo, carry bananas on that section of their route, as an additional source of revenue. The vessels on this line frequently carry out intermittent trips, by calling on their way at Central American ports.

7. The North-American Line, Gdynia—New York—Boston—Baltimore.

There is a regular service on this line maintained by two vessels, the ss Bałtyk and ss Borysław. The former began sailing on this line in May 1946, the latter in September 1946. On their westward trip, they usually proceed under ballast, and so far only the ss Bałtyk once carried pig iron. On their return trip, the above vessels are used mainly to carry U.N.R.R.A. supplies and mail. In future it is intended for them to carry railway material, machinery and bulk cargoes. Considering that the U.N.R.R.A. supplies have been steadily declining in the past months, the two vessels referred to are now also partly carrying coal from the U.S.A. to Great Britain, supplementing their cargo by minor freight loads for Poland. In April, the ss Batory, a pre-war passenger liner, will resume its sailings on the Gdynia—New York route. She will also be able to carry valuable small freight on the Gdynia—Copen-



The ss „LECH“ Loading Cargo for Great Britain. Hoisting Jackle Being to Trolley

hagen—Southampton—New York route, maintaining regular monthly sailings.

In so far as our intentions for the future are concerned, we shall primarily make a determined effort for speedy restoration of our supply lines, in consideration of the steady increase in our trade with the U.S.S.R. We also intend to open new shipping lines to Finland and to Hull, to carry agricultural produce, bacon, etc. It is also possible that the intermittent route to South America referred to above, and which, as stated, frequently contacts Central American ports, may be divided into two individual lines. There appear also to be prospects in the future which would justify a new regular service to India, contingent on the purchases made by Poland in that market,

namely rice and jute, as well as on our exports to that part of the world.

In conclusion, it cannot be denied that our achievements so far are substantial, and that the development of our shipping lines is a permanent feature.

Our assets are the steadily increasing economic standard of the country, the human element full of vigour and determination in so far as creative work is concerned, and the centralisation of management. These factors give us the assurance that, within the near future, we shall not merely make good our war losses, but shall considerably exceed our pre-war status, thus becoming an important element in maritime policy in the Baltic and enhancing our position in international oceanic waters.

Transit Traffic through Poland

by

M. ŁOPUSZYŃSKI

The Polish territories constitute a part of the great European plain bordered in the North by the Baltic and the North Seas, and in the South by the mountain ranges of the Alps and the Sudeten, the Carpathians and the Hungarian plain. This country of large valleys links the Russian plateau and the Black Sea hollow with the plains of Western Europe, extending along the North Sea. Due to her borders being open from the East and from the West, and to the convenient passage through the Sudeten mountains, by means of the Moravian Pass from North to South, Poland, being conveniently located geographically in the centre of Europe, possesses exceedingly favourable conditions for transit traffic and international exchange. Since she lies in the zone of convenient transport routes, Poland is bridging the gap between her powerful Eastern neighbour — the Soviet Union — and the whole system of economically mature Western European countries.

The changes which have taken place in the political and economic system of Europe, and the liberation of the young nations of Southern Europe, colonies and overseas countries from under the supremacy of countries with an older economic system, as well as the opening up of the markets of the Soviet Union, will no doubt influence the direction along which goods are exchanged on a universal scale. These changes are bound to radically influence in the trend and scope of international exchange and turnover.

The Western nations with their highly developed industries will, in consequence of the increasing demand for greater variety of marketable goods, have permanently to absorb the basic raw materials requisite to maintain a high economic standard.

At the same time, their huge output capacity will force them to seek opportunities for commercial exchange and an outlet where their goods could be absorbed in large quantities.

The following data on the import of some basic raw materials by such countries as Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland give an idea of the manufacturing features of these countries:

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS IN 1937

	Great Britain	Germany	France	Belgium	Percentage of total imports of industrial European countries. 1937
					%
	In Thousand Tons				%
Cotton	755	294	294	135	81
Wool	236	103	200	116	76
Coal	—	4,583	24,261	6,167	54
Crude Oil	2,142	732	6,152	—	100
Iron Ore	7,611	22,085	1,456	12,621	94
Pig Iron	597	160	42	308	76
Copper	310	263	133	238	84
Gum	99	123	72	—	100

A comparison between the figure of population and industrial output of these countries and that of their turn-over on the international market, amounting to 35% of the world total and to almost 63% of total European export, proves their industrial potentiality and their enterprise. They must find an outlet for their manufactured goods, find raw materials and come into contact with foreign markets on a large scale. If therefore industrialized Europe will meet with export difficulties in overseas markets and even in her own colonies — a situation which could be observed already before the war — she will be bound

to turn to her nearest neighbour, the Soviet Union. Commercial relations with the Soviet Union, a country with vast resources in raw materials, with infinite productive possibilities, energy and initiative, are bound to and, no doubt, will become the fundamental condition for the economically mature countries of Western Europe to maintain the economic level they have already reached and to further develop it.

Poland lies in the path of these relations. The exchange of manufactured goods and raw materials between East and West cannot take place except via Poland. The reason for this is simple: there is no other way.

We conveniently situated on the route of this flow of goods, should consciously and effectively avail ourselves of this opportunity.

Thus, if we look forward to the near future, we are faced with the necessity of improving our transit traffic means of every kind, and on a big scale at that.

Let us review our possibilities in so far as coping with the requirements for service in international transit is concerned. It can be said that already to-day, our present system of rail communications is sufficient for our future problems.

Among the routes available for transit, we would mention the following:

1. North Western Europe — Berlin—Warsaw—Białystok—Moscow—Leningrad.
2. Central Western Europe — Munich—Wrocław—Katowice—Przemyśl—Kiew—Odessa.
3. Gdynia—Gdańsk—Warsaw—Lwów—Kiew—Odessa.
4. Gdynia — Gdańsk — Warsaw—Budapest — Southern Europe.
5. Wrocław—Prague—Danubian countries.

The consciousness of the existence of the more important railway lines will not tend to lessen our efforts in surveying and building new ones, to stimulate international goods exchange. The contemplated Mława—Ostrołęka sector will provide a new transit line running parallel through the northern areas of Polish territory. The construction of the sector Łuków—Skierniewice will straighten the main transit line Berlin—Moscow, by eliminating the Warsaw sector. Finally, the construction of the railway line Coal-Basin — Sędziszów—Tarnobrzeg—Szczepczyszyn will provide yet another route which apart from being of importance for the interior traffic will serve

also for transit purposes, with considerable prospects of development.

With our extensive access to the sea, our Baltic ports, suitably equipped and adapted for transshipments of transit goods, as well as for dealing with Poland's exports, and forming the northern terminus of transit routes running latitudinally, will tend to increase the flow of merchandise between the countries of Northern Europe and those of Southern Europe and the Near East. Commercial exchange in this direction had been increasing before the war; under post-war conditions, our ports, our railway routes and our inland navigation will no doubt be utilized even more extensively. All the more so because the distances between the countries gravitating round the route by way of the Moravian Pass—Szczecin are considerably smaller than to the German ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck. For example, the distances:

Prague	—	Szczecin	=	494	kms
Prague	—	Hamburg	=	655	„
Budapest	—	Szczecin	=	974	„
Budapest	—	Hamburg	=	1,277	„

The difference in the first case amounts to 161 kms, in the second to 303 in favour of Szczecin.

The present state of our inland waterways is not so favourable as that of the railway system. If we review the inland water-routes, it is obvious that there are two natural directions: East to West and North to South which intersect in Poland. There exists the Central Canal, linking the Rhine, Weser and Elb systems with the Oder. Once this canal is linked with the Warta, Noteć, Wisła, Bug and Dniepr as well as with the inland waterways of Russia, it will become a most important transit route for inland navigation. This main route will be useful for the mass import of raw materials from East to West, and for the flow of manufactured goods from West to East. At the same time, the Oder waterway, linking the Baltic Sea with the industrial territories of Upper and Lower Silesia, will provide inexpensive and convenient transport means for commercial exchange between the Danubian and the Scandinavian countries. The railway line through the Moravian Pass is the only means of mass traffic from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other Southern countries towards the North, to the Baltic ports. In future, should these exports increase considerably, it will be possible to build along the same route a canal linking the

Danube with the Order. The realisation of this project, although it involves huge investments and depends on the pressure of traffic, would facilitate commercial penetrations and exchange, as well as concentrate the traffic of the Danubian countries and link these countries with Poland, Russia and Scandinavia.

The most important article to be conveyed on this route would be iron from the Northern countries, primarily from Sweden to Czechoslovakia, which in 1938 imported 1945 thousand tons of it. From the Danubian countries, northwards, we must expect increased exports of agricultural produce, among which corn will be the most important item; besides this, there will be metal ores mined in these countries and manufactured goods from Czechoslovakia.

We must not forget that on this route our surplus raw materials and manufactured goods too can find an outlet, e.g. coal, coke and pig iron, steel, as well as iron — and steel ware, artificial fertilizers and so on.

So far as road communications are concerned, the system is sufficiently developed along the essential routes; but it will be necessary to resurface them and to adapt them to heavy long distance traffic. In a country of plains, as in Poland, the cost of building roads specially adapted to motor traffic will not be excessive, moreover, as our resources in suitably hard rock in Lower Silesia, together with the quarries of Kielce and Cracow will make it possible to build modern highways adapted to heavy traffic load.

In reviewing our possibilities in transit traffic, we must not forget air communications which to-day occupy a prominent position as means of transport. In this case also we may say, that our geographical position and the fact that our country is flat, give Poland the opportunity of occupying a fitting position in a system of air communications embracing the whole world. Air routes from East to West, i.e. between the countries of Western Europe and her international trade centres, and the Soviet Union, and thence the countries of the Far East and North America pass through Poland. Such lines will link by the shortest cut, by a route running along latitudinally, the business centres of the most important economic systems in the world, and will thus serve one of the most important routes of communication.

We must realise the fact that this route is bound to cut across Poland, between the Baltic

Sea and the chain of the Sudeten mountains and the Carpathians. If it were to be shifted to the North, to the coast of the Baltic Sea, or to the South, across territory bordering on the mountain ranges, aerial navigation would become dangerous because of the unfavourable weather conditions prevailing there. Only by flying over central Poland will it be possible to ensure the safety of the machines. This marks out Warsaw as a landing point and junction. In this way, Warsaw is becoming one of the most important air-junctions in international communications. This was confirmed by the Commission for Aviation of the League of Nations before the war.

Another air route, linking the Northern Scandinavian countries with the Balkans and further South, reaching as far as Africa and Asia Minor, although it is less important from a transit point of view, must also pass through Poland, and through the same junction, Warsaw.

These details lead us to the conclusion that the location of Poland, together with her capital, Warsaw, will make it possible for us to occupy an important place in world air traffic and to serve those potential interests which invariably proceed along the world air routes.

We must remember that aviation to-day since it is using heavier aircraft more and more powerful, is dependant on the conditions of landing servicing and starting. We must create on our aerodromes the most favourable conditions, particularly technical services and commercial offices to provide commercial information, services, to ensure personal comfort of passengers and to attract them to this route. In order to make the most of the geographical position of Poland and of Warsaw, as one of the most important junctions in international traffic, we must create on the routes passing through Poland the best service for international air traffic.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the geographical position of Poland, her open frontiers East and West, her advantage as a convenient thoroughfare from North to South through the Moravian Pass, as well as her firm friendship with the Soviet Union, provides tremendous opportunities for economic development on the basis of international transit.

But we must fully realise that international exchange is by its very nature capricious, and, thus, always on the look-out for the most profitable and the most suitable routes, where passengers and goods are conveyed with care and

for this reason, the fact of the availability of transport routes, in spite of their natural transit features, is not in itself sufficient to ensure the full flow of traffic through Poland from East, West, North and South.

In order to deal efficiently with this flow of goods through Poland, we are aware of the necessity to establish an efficient organisation, able to provide commercial and information service, so as to induce international transit traffic to be diverted through Poland's transport system.

The attracting of passenger and goods traffic to our transport routes is not merely an aim on our part; it is a deliberate means of drawing Poland into the sphere of world interests. Transit traffic should not merely pass through Poland at rates more or less financially attractive. It will only become remunerative, if we are able to become intermediaries in its development and take up a convenient position at the source where international exchange interests will be dealt with, discussed and decided.

The Reconstruction of the Polish Ports and their Economic Importance

by

EUGENE KWIATKOWSKI

Poland, as a result of the recent 2nd World War, has suffered more than any other country. Millions of her population have been killed or have died, her territorial losses are considerable, her material losses run into tens of millions. For 6 years Poland was being systematically pilfered; her population condemned to slave labour, suffering hardship and privation; her natural rights were violated. The only compensation Poland has received, are her new frontiers on the rivers Odra and Nyssa. Thus, Poland has received certain satisfaction for the sufferings she had endured from the Huns.

It is imperative for the country's attention to be concentrated on the so-called „Recovered Territories“, the main centres there being Silesia and the Baltic Coast. It is not mere coincidence that within a short time two big conferences were held there by the authorities; one in Silesia, and the other on the coast, in Gdańsk, which was the pretext of German aggression in 1939 and which has since become, not for us alone, the symbol of international justice, undaunted in the last resort.

The past economic year, the first since the war, has not been wasted along the coast, thanks to the self-sacrificing work of tens of thousands of people. The government set the ball rolling by authorizing the Treasury to make a grant of 4 milliard zlotys for rehabilitation along the coast; a no mean factor contributory to success, was the determination of the Government that reconstruction work on the Coast should be carried out with the greatest possible despatch. It was a determination similar to that which, contrary to all expectations, had led to the resuscitation of Poland's lifeless, prostrate capital-Warsaw. To-day,

looking at the 1946 balance-sheet, we are able to review Poland's main achievements on the coast.

In the past year, our ports have handled nearly 8 million tons, i.e. nearly 25,000 tons per day. This figure is higher than the tonnage handled by Bremen in 1937, i.e. in the period of its greatest prosperity, immediately preceding the war. It is twice the tonnage handled by Ghent, three times that of Riga, four times that of Lubeck; it is a third of the 1937 turnover of the largest port in Europe, Rotterdam. Under what conditions we started work 18 months ago is well known, for the Hun is as thorough in his work of destruction as he is eager to destroy.

In the ports at the Vistula estuary, work is carried on along an 11 km coast line; 62 cranes have been repaired; the Harbour Reconstruction Office has renovated and built anew wharves and warehouses over an area of 165,000 sq. metres, and these are now in commission. Electric energy is being supplied through 25 kms of cable, and water through 23 kms of pipe line; our divers have explored 43 kms of shore and removed 74 wrecks; 6 bridges and harbour viaducts have been rebuilt, as well as 2 grain elevators with a capacity of 20,000 tons and tanks for liquid fuel with a capacity of 100,000 cubic metres; 9,000 rooms have been made habitable, 12 hospitals comprising 43 buildings have been renovated, secondary schools and colleges have been opened all over the district; 5 university colleges have resumed work and are accommodated in premises rebuilt to the extent of 80%. Gas and Water Works, sewage system and garbage removal are in operation.

In the course of the past year, the throughput of Gdańsk Harbour exceeded 360,000 goods



The Sea-shore of Poland

trucks. Whereas the average daily throughput in August 1945 amounted to 157 trucks, it reached almost ten times this figure by August 1946, amounting to 1,511 trucks.

The Gdańsk Railway centre has relaid 220 kms of track, 660 level crossings, rebuilt 60 bridges, 12 stations, 10 locomotive sheds and nearly 16,000 kms of telegraph and telephone lines; 2,000 telephone and telegraph instruments have been installed.

The District Transport Board is operating at present 160 kms of bus tram, trolleybus and ferry lines serving nearly 4 million passengers.

Progress has also been made in so far as inland traffic is concerned in the interest of postal service and in servicing power plants and coastal industries. The associated Polish Shipbuilding Works have available 6 yards for shipbuilding and employ 7,500 workmen, whereof 1,200 are employed for the building of fishing boats. In Gdańsk 10 works, employing 1,400 workmen, are producing iron and steel ware.

In the wood working industry of the district, there are 28 works in operation. The Gdańsk Corporation is operating 41 enterprises engaged on local industry. The Szczecin Reconstruction Office has also put a few plants in operation. The rebuilding of a further 7 is under way.

In the Gdynia—Gdańsk district, 12,000 artisans are working. The turnover of the two most important wholesale organisations, i.e. „Społem“ and the Central Trading Office exceeded 620 million zlotys within the Gdańsk district.

Polish fisheries too are prospering. The catch has exceeded 23,000 tons, valued at 550 million zlotys. This means that, starting from nil our fisheries have reached the 1936 level, exceeding that for both 1935 and 1937.

Life is humming along the whole 500 kms of coast line. The same spirit prevails here now as that, which before the war gave so fine a reflection of the dynamic power of the Polish people of Gdynia and Puck, Jastarnia and Władysławów, and along the whole of the then so short stretch of Polish coast-line from the Żarnowiec Lake to the Free City of Gdańsk.

The Polish nation has stood the test of life on the sea coast; by its determined effort, it will substantiate the historical destiny which has carried the nation back to its old borders on the rivers Oder and Nyssa.

It is on the coast of the Baltic Sea, more than in any other part of the territory of Poland, that the nation is so indirectly and so manifestly conscious that in its great effort it is not isolated, and that its success is the result of hard work and fair competition. Agriculture, industry, trade, the various professions, banking, government administration, transport, everything is closely linked with foreign markets. Relations with the home market are here of secondary consideration.

The sea and the coast, although they are unreservedly at the service of the nation, would remain barren if they did not play their part in international relations. Every single import or ex-

port operation necessitates an agreement with foreign countries, and only in exceptional cases does it involve the need to establish contact with an individual market. In other words, foreign trade is a law unto itself and follows its own course.

This leads us to the conclusion that the expansion of the ports and the improvement of their technical equipment must be carried out to an extent which would enable Poland to withstand the most serious competition of other countries.

But if the most important aim of our national plan the raising of the standard of living of the population, is to be fulfilled, Poland must become industrialised at a rapid rate, must provide its personnel with suitable, modern tools, raw materials, labour-saving devices, must be electrified and motorized. This can only be realised by obtaining supplies from abroad, and the means to do so supplied by our own exports. Hence our attention is once more automatically directed to outlets for our goods and foreign sources of supplies. The selection of markets will be made to suit Poland's convenience, according to suitability and remunerability.

In preparing for all this, Poland must face the consequences. These are partly political and partly economic in character. For example, there arises the question of transforming those ports which were originally export shipping ports into commercial ports, the establishing of higher commercial organs such as an Exchange, auction sales, exhibitions and international fairs. Poland's economic aspirations must be translated into commercial treaties.

The new investment plan for 1947 and the years to follow, in contrast with that for 1945 — 1946, clearly lays stress on the sea. It is to create normal conditions for the berthing of ships in our ports, it is to solve the difficulties in loading and unloading. If our methods are deficient to day, if our work is less productive than before the war, it must be remembered that this is to a large extent due to technical deficiencies. The sites for unloading, for warehousing and mechanical service are often improvised or forced upon us by circumstances. In the long run, such a policy is unprofitable and will deprive our harbours of their good reputation. Our plan is directed towards elimination of these shortcomings within three years.

Not only is it necessary to obtain good results from serving the Polish hinterland; it is equally

important to enliven the entire Polish coast line from Szczecin and Swinoujście to Elbląg and Braniewo in the East. Those 500 kms of coast line should become an important factor in the reconstruction of the new social Poland. This important political achievement should, simultaneously, become an economic achievement as well. The Gdynia—Gdańsk area has provided proof that, if all efforts had been concentrated there, considerable transport facilities could have been provided within a very short time.

That is why substantial credits were granted by the State for this sector in 1946. Out of the credits granted for reconstruction and essential investments—barring those for agriculture and similar purposes — the central area absorbed 85.7%, the Western 12.8% and the Eastern 1.5%. The program for 1947 somewhat shifts the point of gravity towards the Western sector, to which 63.7% of the aggregate credits is allocated, the Eastern sector being allocated 2.3%. On the whole, however, the aggregate allocation for investments will be increased.

Out of the funds allocated for 1947, 33% will be devoted to the reconstruction of sea ports, 18.2% to railways, 13.4% to the rehabilitation of certain towns, 12% to power plants, 9% to the reconstruction of other towns and villages in these provinces, 5.8% to the expansion of fisheries, 5% to highways, roads and bridges, 2.7% to waterways and 0.9% to miscellaneous investments, mainly telegraphs and telephones.

Moreover, other expenditure highly important for the coast is also provided for; but the funds for these purposes will be allocated by the central authorities direct. This includes: the expansion of our merchant navy, the equipment and extension of Polish Shipyards, the opening-up of the Oder as the main waterway, investments in harbours by the Central Board of the Coal Industry, the reconstruction and expansion of the sea-coast industry by the competent Boards of individual industries, funds for education and health services and, above all, considerable grants to rehabilitate and develop agriculture in these districts.

In the course of three years, these investments will transform the outer appearance of our coast, will effect a structural change in the economics of these provinces and provide our personnel at the main ports with working conditions and technical equipment second to none.

The increase in Poland's harbour traffic, the starting of industries, commerce and the trades,

the systematic distribution of commercial transport along the coast, the expansion of the fisheries and the processing industry connected therewith, the strengthening of the foundations of cultural institutions, all this will create many new and important demands.

Primarily, additional workmen will have to be provided with accommodation. This is a condition *sine qua non*. Just as factories and offices are concentrated within a confined area, so it would be desirable for housing settlements also to be concentrated close to the place of employment. In consideration of this, many problems will have to be tackled. In numerous instances offices have occupied the most favourable sites, irrespective of whether the importance of these warranted the location in any particular place. Such offices and institutions must be removed from congested areas. Such a course of action will not only solve the housing problem in a rational and inexpensive manner, but will at the same time enliven some of the sea coast areas so far sparsely populated. Moreover, there is also the question of increasing the pace of reconstruction in the urban centres and ports.

Gradually, the emergency methods of satisfying pressing needs must stop. At the moment we are working in order to live; in the next stage

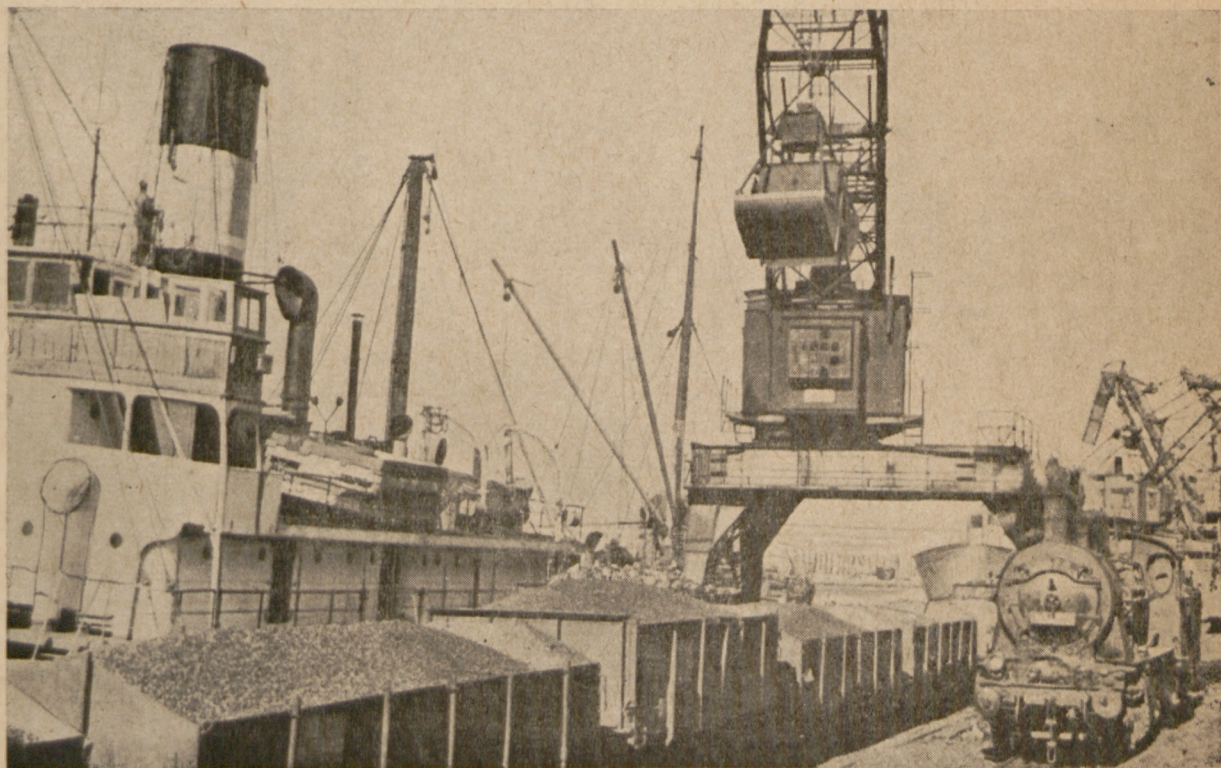
we shall have to live in order to be able to work. In view of this, the question of town-planning, of reconstructing and building new houses becomes of primary importance.

Public utilities, transport facilities, streets, highways and all the amenities which have become first necessities for civilised urban centres will have to be adapted to such developments.

If treated from this point of view, the task will demand immense efforts and huge investments. Hence the need to harness the whole nation to this task.

Up to now the State was the main factor in so far as the rehabilitation of devastated localities was concerned. It is essential for the influence of the State in this respect to be maintained and for the State to have control of all activities within the scope of the economic plan. Nevertheless, other parties should also play their part in it, namely — local authorities, cooperative societies and private enterprise. The City of Poznań, for instance, has provided proof of what important results may be achieved by the harmonious cooperation of the three factors quoted.

We can visualize as to what features the sea coast, this lovely and valuable area, should assume: teeming with prosperous life, it should serve the interests of the whole nation. Let us devote



Coal Port at Gdansk

our work to it, for the future generation to be proud of it.

The restitution of the Baltic coast to its natural, Polish „hinterland“, the expulsion of the Germans from the Baltic shores to the estuary of the Oder, signifies that the menace of the „Drang nach Osten“ of the modern Hun has been eliminated; and this will be instrumental in ensuring the welfare of the people living East of the Oder. It means the peaceful cooperation of many nations.

If we succeed in linking together the two elements of state activity, which are expressed in the national plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as in its naval policy, if we transpose those aims into a lasting reality, and combine both the economic and the political factors with the creative forces latent in the Polish nation, then, within a short period of time, we shall witness such great and positive changes along the whole Polish coast as can neither be imagined nor foreseen at this stage.

The Tendencies of Poland's Postwar Trade Agreements

by

ANDRZEJ KADUSZKIEWICZ

I

Even ere the war was over, Poland Restituted was faced with the ordeal of providing for the most urgent requirements of a country which, devastated by the enemy forces of occupation and demolished as a result of warfare, was not in a position to avail itself of its own sources of supply.

This problem became even more acute on the termination of hostilities, when the responsibility of the State was increased by having to provide for new territories. Simultaneously with the reconstruction of industries, transport and agriculture, the scale of economic problems to be tackled began to increase.

The necessity of relying on imports became more and more intense, not only in so far as quantities were concerned, but also in respect of the range of commodities required, so much so, that in particular instances the reconstruction became entirely contingent on supplies from abroad.

The relief provided by U.N.R.R.A. which did not manifest itself until some months after the armistice, did not and, in fact, could not embrace the whole of Poland's requirements, neither could it provide for the entire range of the latter.

Moreover, Poland had to face the realistic features of world credits. This reality made Poland realise that, in any case in the immediate future, she could not expect to obtain long-term investment loans on reasonable terms and to an extent compatible with the devastation of the country.

The only alternative, thus, was to attempt to secure the necessary means by way of commercial relations.

At the time when Poland made her re-appearance on the international markets, two factors in particular, resulting from the war, had a decisive influence on Poland's efforts. The first was the fact of a universal excess of demand over supply; the second — the disorganised state of transport and consequent lack of liaison, resulting in impeded goods exchange and deficient handicapping it.

The problems to be dealt with by the foreign trade organisations were being complicated by the chaotic economic conditions in the country. On the one hand, there was the lack of foreign currencies for purchases from abroad; as well as lack of any surplus industrial output that could, without detriment to the home market, be diverted abroad; on the other — there was the pressing urgency of obtaining imports. Thus, the initial phase of our post-war foreign trade was primarily devoted to the elimination of the effects of war, i. e. to reconstruction, though, simultaneously, these very same effects of war were handicapping it.

The changed problems and conditions were reflected in the type of trade agreements, which were divergent from agreements concluded previous to 1939.

In the period intervening between the first and second world wars, Poland had economic agreements (mainly trade agreements) with 39 countries, viz.: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Holland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, Lithuania, Latvia, Germany, Norway, Iran,

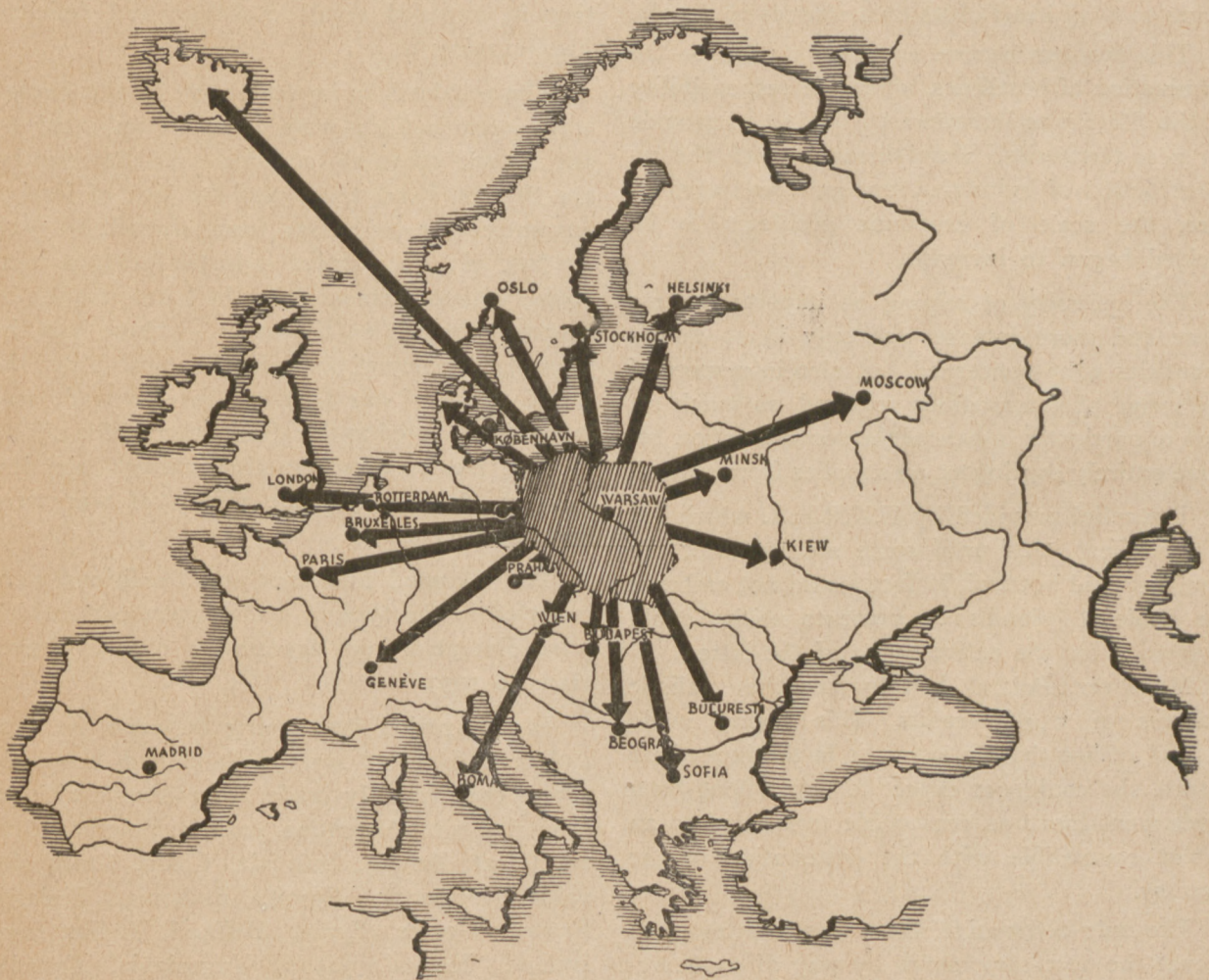
Portugal, Rumania, Slovakia, United States of America, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Hungary, Italy, U.S.S.R.

A part of these agreements, provided they had not expired in the interim, or provided they had been concluded for an indefinite period and notice of termination had not been served, continued to be effective. Certain others have ceased to be effective, either due to war between the parties thereto, or as a result of changes in sovereignty of the parties; others, again, though formally still effective, are not being exercised in practice, due to non-resumption of commercial relations between Poland and certain countries.

A common feature of these pre-war agreements was that they rather applied to the standardisation of trade methods than to trade itself. These agreements provided for mutual privileges — usually by applying the most favoured of Nations clause, or a clause of equality. Such privileges applied primarily to customs duties, the principle of reciprocity in respect of enterprises

and individuals of any one party carrying on trade and industry in the territory of the other, reciprocity in transport and transit, and equality in the treatment of the goods of the other party on the home market, reciprocity in the treatment of sea transport on the high seas and in port. In certain, rather frequent, instances, provision was made in the agreements for veterinary and epizootic regulations and, in some instances, — for the combating of unfair competition.

Customs provisions, determining reduced duty tariffs on goods specified in appendices to the individual trade agreements, and quotas restricting imports and exports on a quantitative basis, reflected the attitude of the authorities toward foreign trade at the time. It was, in brief, a compromise between the tendency of furthering the country's output by means of exports, coupled with the effort to secure foreign currencies, and the tendency to increase the revenue of the State by customs revenue. Fluctuations in the home or international economic situation used to turn the



The Foreign Trade of Poland

scales in favour of one or the other of these tendencies, in which case one of them either came under the influence of the other, dominating one, or temporarily lost its practical sense.

II.

Since the war, the attitude of the State towards foreign trade underwent a change, the main interest being shifted from secondary to main effects of foreign trade. The state is directly and, primarily, interested in such imports as are essential for the regeneration and improvement of the economic conditions of the country, whereas exports, fiscal considerations and currency policy are subjugated to these imports. The problem of reviving the country's economic standing is contingent on imports which, by serving investment purposes, provide the means for increasing output, rather than on exports. In other words, we do not export our products in order to provide employment for our people, but in order to secure the means for various requisite investments and raw materials, which will tend to create new industrial enterprises in the country, with the consequent absorption of labour and the eventual improvement of the standard of living of the masses.

Furthermore, during this transitory period, the necessity of satisfying home consumption is also most pressing; this applies primarily to food stuffs which Poland is compelled to import for some years to come, until such time as the country reaches self-sufficiency.

Since the war, trade agreements have been concluded by Poland with the following 17 countries — Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Iceland, Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. zone in Germany, Norway, Rumania, Switzerland, Sweden, Hungary, Italy and the U.S.S.R. Recently, agreements have also been concluded with Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

In the majority of cases, these agreements apply to mutual goods exchange, on a quantitative basis, although in certain instances definite price figures have also been fixed. Settlement in respect of supplies on this basis is effected by a clearing system, in accordance with a currency factor determined in the agreements, that is to say, either in U.S. Dollars or in the currency of one of the parties to the agreements, provided such currency is stabilised. In Poland, the clear-

ring operations ensuing from international trade agreements are carried out by the International Clearing Office of the National Bank of Poland, which collects amounts due for exports and settles payments due for imports. Both payment and collection are effected in Polish currency, converted from the foreign currency stipulated in the individual trade agreements.

Apart from the main element of the international trade agreements, that is to say the supply of goods, the post-war agreements also determine such terms pertaining to goods exchange as are directly pertinent to it,— primarily — the method of settlement.

Poland is endeavouring to detract from the clearing principles in cases, where it is possible to arrange for a certain percentage of the value of her exports to be payable in effective foreign currency. This is intended to enable Poland to effect purchases of certain necessary commodities in markets of other countries with which as yet she has no clearing arrangements. Apart from this, Poland is endeavouring to obtain goods on a credit basis, thus causing an excess of imports over exports, with the stipulation, however, that this balance will be offset in future by a corresponding increase of exports from Poland.

The obtaining of credits becomes of special significance in conjunction with orders to be placed for investment goods. Such orders, dealt with on the basis of trade agreements, or by special individual arrangements, are a difficult problem in trade policy. The execution by our contractors of orders placed for plant and equipment intended for our industries and the transport thereof take, as a rule, a number of years, whereas we have to effect advance payments against them at the time the order is placed. As we ourselves supply mass goods from our current production and at the same time endeavour to secure foreign credits, it may come about that our goods-exchange unexpectedly shows an unintentional balance in our favour, considering that credits are accumulating on our accounts with our foreign customer in respect of coal and coke supplied by us, whereas the plant and equipment on order by us is still in course of manufacture. If, by agreement with our foreign contractor, we are granted credit for the advance payments due for orders subject to long-term delivery, the problem of our making use of our assets accruing from our exports becomes all the more interesting.

The problem of transport, in conjunction with our trade agreements, is of paramount importance to us, in consideration not merely of the serious loss sustained in rolling stock during the war, but also in view of the fact that we are invariably exporting mass goods having a considerable weight and transport volume, incompatible with their value, as for instance in the case of coal, coke and cement. It is for this reason that, in agreements with our clients, we usually stipulate that carriage of coal and coke is effected by means of rolling stock provided by the buyer. In so far as sea freight is concerned, we try to adhere to the principle of selling on a c. i. f. and buying on a f.o.b. basis, nevertheless lack of tonnage compels us, now and again, to detract from this principle, pending increase of our merchant navy.

III.

Perusal of the statistics pertaining to the results of trade agreements can only elucidate the permanent tendencies of trade policy, if a commentary to the individual items is provided. At the moment, our foreign trade is still under the influence of temporary, provisional requirements and of temporary impediments.

Thus, in 1946, foodstuffs (mainly grain) represented 35% of our aggregate imports. This item will decline steadily in the course of the next few years to a much smaller percentage of the total of imports, and will comprise solely such commodities as coffee, tea, spices and southern fruit.

Another transitory phenomenon is, that certain goods are not always being purchased at their source. This is due to lack of foreign currencies under the clearing system, preventing us purchasing direct from the source, and necessitating our buying on clearing or compensation terms from intermediary sources; in other cases, it is due to our not having yet established relations with the producer, as it must obviously take time for us to resume contact with our pre-war connections.

Another phenomenon which, it is hoped, is also of a temporary nature, although likely to prevail for a considerable time to come, is the acquisition from abroad of industrial products which, before the war, we were producing in the country and which, due to destruction of plant, we are compelled to import. This applies to various chemicals, including substantial quantities of fertilizers, dyes, pharmaceutical products, to

certain electrical equipment and accessories, metal goods, etc. The position in respect of timber is similar; whereas before the war it constituted one of our main export items, we are at present compelled to import it, in particular pit props for our collieries.

The Table on the next page provides (in round figures) details of our purely commercial exports and imports in 1946, exclusive of U.N.R.R.A. supplies, war reparations and equipment acquired from U.S.A. Surplus Stocks on the basis of a loan granted to us.

In 1945 we only set foot on foreign markets. Our trade balance sheet for that year shows the value of imports at Zl. 1,750,000,000 and of exports at Zl. 1,930,000,000

Our contractors then were the U.S.S.R., Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia and Hungary, though the dominant part of the transactions was carried out between us and the U.S.S.R., representing 90% of aggregate imports and 95% of exports. This is due to our having established early economic relations with our Eastern neighbour, in fact as early as October, 1945, when the U.S.S.R. granted us a goods loan, free of interest; it is further due to earlier resumption of traffic between the two countries, while the war was still in progress, and in fact these traffic arrangements had originally served war purposes, being subsequently adapted to trade purposes.

IV.

The year 1946 witnessed an increase in the number of parties with whom we concluded agreements, bringing the total to 23; our imports increased to Zl. 11,558,000,000 and the exports to Zl. 10,715,000,000. The range of goods affected also increased considerably, whereas the predominance of the U.S.S.R. in our trade turn-over decreased appreciably (in relation to the aggregate) in spite of its having increased in absolute figures, that is to say, from Zl. 1,580,000,000 to Zl. 7,271,000,000 in imports, and from Zl. 1,933,000,000 to Zl. 5,392,000,000 in exports; yet this constituted merely 63% of Poland's aggregate imports and 54% of exports.

Although our exports to the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1947 increased to 70% of the aggregate, this is due partly to transport difficulties; whereas our exports to the U.S.S.R. invariably go by rail, the imports from the distant

IMPORTS

EXPORTS

Description	Units	Quantity or value	Description	Units	Quantity or value
Iron ore	tons	1,026,000	Coal	tons	7,267,000
Zinc ore	"	2,000	Coke	"	1,425,000
Scrap iron	"	10,000	Steel, iron, sheet iron and manufactures thereof	"	79,000
Bauxite	"	7,000	Zinc, zinc sheets and zinc powder	"	27,000
Crude iron steel, iron, alloys and other metals	"	3,800	Lead, lead sheet, shot and ground lead	"	3,790
Aircrafts and motors . .	"	75	Machines, apparatus and tools	thous. zlotys	5,830
Motor vehicles	"	401	Zinc oxide, litharge and lead oxide	tons	7,780
Machines, apparatus and tools	thous. zlotys	330,000	Cadmium	"	100
Railway trucks	No of	200	Soda	"	26,570
Wool	tons	1,100	Carbide	"	5,200
Cotton	"	29,900	Naphthalene	"	1,600
Linen	"	8,000	Benzole	"	10,900
Rags	"	270	Chemicals	"	6,050
Hides	thous. zlotys	31,000	Newsprint paper	"	723
Cellulose	tons	14,000	Textiles	thous. zlotys	2,013,000
Oil products	"	190,000	Artificial silk	tons	740
Gas	m ³	184,200	Art. silk thread	"	103
Fertilisers	tons	182,300	Footwear	thous. pairs	130
Tanning extracts	"	2,700	Glass and manufactures thereof	thous. zlotys	172,000
Chemicals and pharmaceut. prod . .	"	720	Earthenware & china . .	tons	90
Rubber	"	2,550	Goods of vegetable origin	"	1,450
Cattle	"	8,500	Sugar	"	9,500
Horses	"	1,700	Eggs	"	720
Fish and herrings	"	23,500	Miscellaneous victuals . .	"	545
Butter, bacon, lard and meat	"	2,830	Miscellaneous goods . .	thous. zlotys	403,320
Seeds and plants	"	21,090			
Corn and pods	"	482,220			
Tobacco	"	2,120			
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	"	5,250			
Miscellaneous goods . .	thous. zlotys	912,000			
Total value of imports . .	thous. zlotys	11,545,000	Total value of exports . .	thous. zlotys	10,700,000

parts of the U.S.S.R. are carried mainly by sea and in the course of the few months of the year under reference, in view of the harbours becoming ice-bound, sea transport was impeded to a greater extent than rail transport. Furthermore, this excess of exports over imports was also due partly to our making up our last year's arrears in deliveries. It is a striking feature, however, that during the period under review our imports from the U.S.S.R. represented merely 37% of our aggregate imports.

The first quarter of 1947 is, furthermore, marked by an increase in the aggregate value of fo-

reign trade, the value of imports amounting to Zl. 3,227,000,000, as compared with the quarterly average for the previous year of Zl. 2,886,000,000; the value of exports at the same time amounted to Zl. 5,084,000,000, as compared with the quarterly average for the previous year of Zl. 2,674,000,000. The increase in value (which was consistent with the increase in quantity) of our foreign trade is all the more relevant, if it is considered that the first quarter of any year is usually a period of considerable difficulties and delays in transport, as a result of the climatic conditions prevalent in our latitude.

The following Table represents the percentage of goods exported and imported, according to their economic destination.

Imports		Class of goods	Exports	
1945	1946		1945	1946
28%	44%	Victuals	23%	25%
13%	15%	Plant and Equipment	3%	6%
59%	41%	Industrial raw materials and fuels	74%	69%

It will be apparent from this Table that our trade applies principally to raw materials. This must be attributed to the fact that we are mainly exporting coal and coke (representing 60% of the aggregate value of our exports in 1945 and 50% in 1946) and that, for our industries (textile in particular) we are in need of raw materials which we do not possess in the country. The pressing necessity for us to cover our elementary requirements on foreign markets, as a result of the destruction by war of our victualling industry, accounts for the still limited increase in the purchase of plant and equipment. Nevertheless, although the position in this respect has not changed yet, the import of plant and equipment, and at the same time the export of ready manufactures, including plant and equipment, steadily increases. Although we had to start afresh, from the bottom of a very deep depression which imparted to our foreign trade features far from the ideal we are aiming at, nevertheless evolution proceeds in the right direction and, we hope, that it will continue to gain speed, as we regain self-sufficiency from the victualling point of view.

The figures for part of 1947 show favourable and sound tendencies in so far as Poland's foreign trade is concerned.

Imports, which in 1946 amounted to an average value of 12,000,000 dollars per month, exceeded a monthly value of 25,000,000 in the second quarter of 1947, reaching the record figure of 35,000,000 dollars in August. Exports, which in 1946 amounted to an average of 10,500,000 dollars per month, reached an average value of 19,000,000 per month in the second quarter of 1947, reaching a figure of 25,000,000 dollars in August. These figures apply exclusively to normal trade and do not include imports from non-refundable sources (U.N.R.R.A.). The imports from these latter sources, which in 1945 represented 75% of the total of our imports, declined to 12% in 1947.

Simultaneously, the range of goods, both in export and import, steadily increases, as does also the number of countries with whom we entertain trade relations.

V

Although exceptional and urgent problems still dominate our foreign trade, our trade agreements already begin to reflect permanent tendencies of trade policy, and as the economic system of the country regains the balance upset by the recent war, these tendencies alone will have a decisive influence on our foreign trade relations.

The tendencies follow suit to the reorganisation which is taking place in Poland's economic system and are contingent on the role which will be allotted to Poland in world trade.

One of the basic principles is to adapt foreign trade to the economic model of the country, that is to say, in the case of Poland, to industry and agriculture. This will in future necessitate the securing of markets for farm and agricultural produce, as well as for industrial manufactures (textiles, clothing, glass, china, etc) and for products of the mining and metallurgical industries (coal, bye-products thereof, iron, sheet iron, wire, tubes etc). Apart from this, there is the necessity of establishing permanent relations with supply markets, in order to secure plant and equipment for our industries and raw materials for them. This raises the problem of Poland's trade relations with the East, primarily with the U.S.S.R. and the West, that is mainly with Western Europe and America.

It would be wrong to assume that these alternatives compete with each other or mutually eclipse each other. Under our conditions, the position is just the reverse. From purely economic considerations, we must come to the conclusion that the intensity of trade in one direction is bound to intensify them in the other.

The U.S.S.R. at the moment are, and for a considerable number of years will continue to be, consumers of industrial raw materials, fuel (coal and coke) and manufactures (textiles, clothing, glass, etc).

A substantial part of raw materials we are lacking for the maintenance of our industries, we can obtain and are obtaining from the U.S.S.R. (cotton, flax, ores and oil products). On the other hand, in so far as plant and equipment is concerned, the U.S.S.R., owing to the increased

demand created by their 5 year plan, are themselves in need of acquiring this, henceforth they do not come into consideration as a source of supply of the goods. The natural source of supply of these goods is the West. Therefore, the more oil or cotton we import from the U.S.S.R., the less shall we have to import in these lines from the West.

The scope of our imports is, due to shortage of foreign currency, contingent on the scope of our exports. In so far as the West is concerned, towards whom we are looking for the supply of plant and machinery for our investment plans, the problem in effect is that we should avail ourselves of our assets accruing from our exports in the first instance for the purchase of plant and equipment unobtainable in other markets. In other words, the more raw materials and victuals we import from the U.S.S.R. the less shall we have to import in these lines from the West, but at the same time we shall be in a position to import more plant and equipment from the West.

Therefore, in order to intensify the development of our economic situation, we must import the majority of plant and equipment for our industrial development from the West, at the same time increasing our imports of raw materials and victuals from the East. This policy will have the effect of increasing our output, our national assets, our standard of living and, in consequence, increase our foreign trade. Thus, a proper policy towards both our trade partners, will influence mutual development of trading relations both with the West and the East.

Incidentally, it must be pointed out that our economic interests are, to no mean extent, dependant on universal peace, and we are most interested in maintaining it. The hopes we entertain of our economic development are based on harmonious and simultaneous development of our trade relations with countries to the East and West of our boundaries, and we realise that by isolating ourselves and restricting our operations in one direction only we would be courting the danger of economic anaemia.

Thus, our economic structure forces us to be ardent propagators of the idea of world peace and of the strengthening of the bonds of international economic relations.

The tendency to extend our trade relations over the widest possible area, that is to say to establish relations with the greatest possible number of countries is also due to one other

reason. We are, even in the case of the most potential branches of our industries, dependant on foreign sources of supply in so far as raw materials are concerned; as the restoration of our industries progresses and we are able to meet the requirements of the home market, and as the sellers' markets become buyers' markets to us, we shall still be dependant on foreign buyers. Our production means possess no hen laying golden eggs, as was the world's cheapest labour in Japan, or the modern improvements introduced into German industries under foreign loans. In consequence of war damages, of failure on the part of the Germans to maintain and renovate such plant as has ultimately survived the war, as well as due to difficulties in securing the necessary personnel, depleted of specialists, we are not in a position to produce cheaply, and if we do produce, frequently under rather improvised conditions, we are indebted for it to the energy and sacrifices of our personnel. It is for these considerations that we realise the exceptional importance in our foreign trade to gain direct access to the producer, in the case of our imports, and to the consumer, in the case of our exports, eliminating the intermediary who either increases cost, or reduces our profits.

VI

In so far as the structure of our foreign trade in respect of range of goods is concerned, we are fully cognizant that at the moment it does not comply with our intentions. The first stage of extricating ourselves from the post-war depression, should be to regain our pre-war ratio between manufactured goods and raw materials in our foreign trade balance.

We realise that the ideal situation, namely that of importing raw materials and exporting manufactures, is beyond our reach, we are, nevertheless, endeavouring to make the best possible use of the opportunities available to develop our trade along a path leading towards this ideal.

In so far as foodstuffs are concerned, we aim at again becoming suppliers, and we are preparing for this.

Our agrarian reform which favours farming produce rather than cereals, due to the latter not being particularly remunerative under our climatic, demographic and geological conditions, will, assisted by the development of cooperative victualling industries, contribute towards our regaining the position we held in this line of industry before the war and, as time progresses,

towards improving and developing it. Even now we are beginning to take steps towards reminding our pre-war clients of our existence and towards entering foreign markets with our produce.

For the time being, our farm produce (eggs), poultry or bacon are serving the purpose of a visiting card, heralding substantial supplies in future.

We also bear in mind that our present currency on foreign markets, namely our coal, will not continue to remain on the list of our exports exclusively in its crude form. It will in future be accompanied by its bye-products. As our blast furnace plants and our heavy industries develop, the metals exported will be of the highest possible standard. Our textile industry, which already previous to the first world war had a world-wide reputation, is already occupying second place in our exports and, as the reconstruction, the im-

provements in this industry progress, the quantity and quality of our export textiles will also rise.

The wide scale of glass manufacture, from structural to laboratorial and optical, the not less wide range of our ceramic industry, already now take a prominent part in our export and have early prospects of further development.

It must be said that, in general, our range of export goods steadily increases. From 15 groups of goods provided for in our foreign trade agreements of 1945, we have advanced to 30 in our 1946 agreements. The position in respect of imports is similar.

We are entering the foreign markets with the primary object of regaining our pre-war status, and with the further intention of developing it and of taking firm root in the economic system of the world.

The Exporting Prospects of Poland

by

JERZY POZNAŃSKI

The National Economic Plan is making due allowance for the important nature of investments in plant, equipment and raw materials ultimately accruing from foreign trade relations.

The basic provisions of the Plan are as follows —

1. The value of imports of plant and equipment to increase from year to year:

1947	\$ 148 millions
1948	345 "
1949	415 "

2. The import of foodstuffs to decrease progressively:

1947	\$ 132 millions
1948	20 "
1949	10 "

at the corresponding increase in the export of foodstuffs:

1947	\$ 6 millions
1948	20 "
1949	40 "

3. The value of imports of raw materials and auxiliaries required for industrial purposes to gradually increase:

1947	\$ 223 millions
1948	300 "
1949	350 "

but is to be offset by the simultaneous progressive increase in the exports of raw materials and industrial manufactures:

1947	\$ 232 millions
1948	380 "
1949	445 "

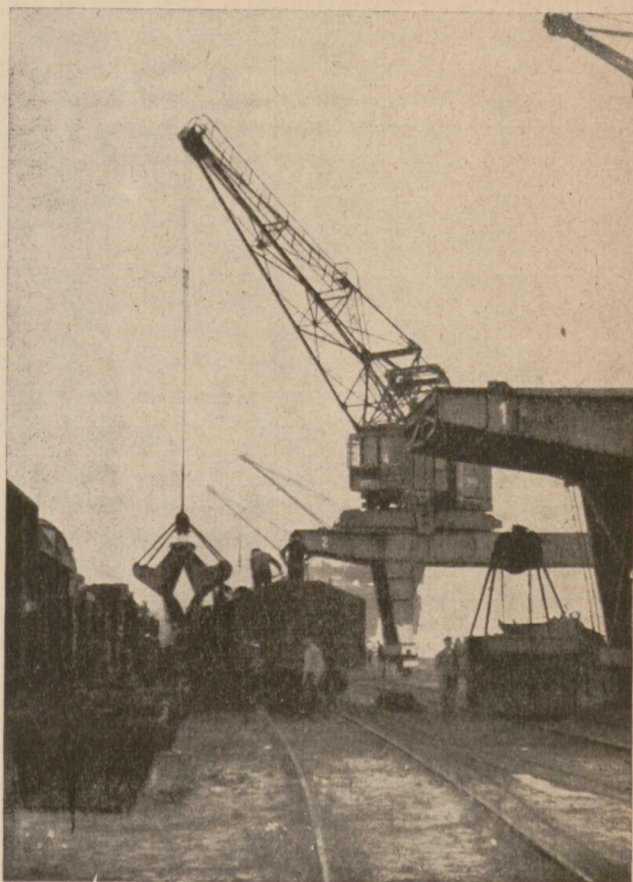
As a result, the foreign trade balance for the period of from 1947 to 1949 will be adverse, the deficit of

\$ 767 millions being intended:

in 1947 to meet the temporary deficit in foodstuffs and to provide for investments, whereas

in 1948 and 1949, after having overcome the provisioning crisis, it will be applied exclusively to investments.

An adverse trade balance would be a calamity for an industrially developed country with a prevalent high standard of living; yet for a country ravaged by war and ruined by a policy of destruction displayed by the enemy administration during the period of occupation, for a country in the process of modifying its economic structure, it will eventually prove a blessing.



Loading of Coal in Gdańsk

The 3-year plan provides for steady and appreciable increase of exports:

in 1947	\$ 298 millions
1948	400 "
1949	485 "

It is obvious that coal will constitute the basic of these exports.

In so far as the quantity of Polish coal exports are concerned, the National Economic Plan provides for the following figures:

in 1947	20,000,000 tons
1948	28,000,000 "
1949	35,000,000 "

These figures are the result of most conservative estimates, whereas in practice both the value and quantities of coal exports have exceeded the figures estimated.

In 1946, the export of coal amounted to 13,000,000 tons, out of a total output of 46,000,000 tons.

At an estimated aggregate output of

60,000,000 tons in 1947
70,000,000 " " 1948
80,000,000 " " 1949

the estimated exports for these years prove to be reasonable.

It need hardly be mentioned that the major part of coal exports will emanate from collieries located in the Recovered Territories. These latter, in 1946, provided 42.2% of the aggregate coal exports, whereas

in 1947 they are expected to provide	45%
in 1948 " " " " "	49%
in 1949 " " " " "	50%

Poland at present represents one of the most potential coal mining countries in the world, in so far as export ability is concerned, being able to cover 40% of the European coal deficiency (1947). Nevertheless, in considering new outlets for coal exports, consideration will primarily be given to markets which are likely to remain accessible for years to come, rather than to those of a temporary nature. Western European countries will, as a matter of course, cease to be open to Polish coal in a few years time, once Great Britain will modernise her collieries and Germany will resume exports, and once American coal will be able to avail itself of shipping, released from war transport, to reach the European market. On the other hand, Scandinavian, South-Eastern,

Southern markets, as well as those of the Near East (including Palestine and Egypt), and even of the Far East (India, Ceylon) are likely to remain permanent and potential importers of Polish coal.

Next comes the textile industry which can already boast of a substantial range of goods exported. Poland is exporting carpets and carpet strip, clothing, waste, velours, artificial silk yarn, haberdashery, hat cones, artificial fibre, cotton, woollen, linen and jute piece goods, jute manufactures, artificial silk piece goods and knitted goods. The value of textile exports for 1947 was fixed at \$ 21,000,000; for 1948 it is expected to amount to approximately \$ 50,000,000 and in 1949 to not less than \$ 56,000,000.

In so far as quantities of textile exports is concerned, the figures are as follows:

Specification	1947	1948	1949 (anticipated)
Carpets and strip	50,000 sqm	50,000 sqm	115,000 sqm
Clothing	2,500,000 pcs.	3,500,000 pcs.	5,000,000 pcs.
Waste	500,000 kg	600,000 kg	800,000 kg
Wool yarn, combed	1,000,000 kg	1,400,000 kg	1,500,000 kg
Velours	250,000 sqm	500,000 sqm	500,000 sqm
Art. silk yarn .	900,000 kg	2,000,000 kg	2,000,000 kg
Haberdashery .	25,000,000 m	28,000,000 m	32,000,000 m
Artificial fibre .	600,000 kg	400,000 kg	—
Cotton piece goods	33,000,000 m	60,000,000 m	100,000,000 m
Wollen piece goods	1,000,000 m	4,000,000 m	7,000,000 m
Linen piece goods	7,500,000 m	12,000,000 m	32,000,000 m
Jute piece goods	10,000,000 m	12,000,000 m	13,000,000 m
Art. silk piece goods	1,000,000 m	3,000,000 m	2,500,000 m
Hat cones . . .	800,000 pcs.	1,000,000 pcs.	1,500,000 pcs.
Hosiery and knitted goods	2,020,000 "	4,000,000 "	8,000,000 "

Next in importance in so far as exports are concerned comes the heavy metallurgical industry. The total value of iron, steel and non-ferrous metals earmarked for export in 1948 amounts to \$ 29,000,000. The most prominent item in these exports is zinc of which Czechoslovakia is one of the most potential consumers.

The metal industries, exactly as previous to the war, will not play any import role in exports.

Up to 1939 its exports amounted to merely 1.6% of Poland's aggregate exports, and in 1947 it was not expected to constitute more than 1.7%. A similar percentage will continue for the next few years, in spite of an increase in its absolute value.

The value of exports from this source was expected to amount to \$ 4,410,000 in 1947, whereas for 1948 it has been estimated at \$ 11,000,000. The main item in this group of industrial production (for 1947/8) is railway material, next follow tinplate goods (1949). Exports will comprise ploughs, rotary pumps, paper mill machinery, railway trucks, optical glass, laboratory glass, iron wire, nails, wire netting, hardware, water meters, heaters, steel furniture. The industries of the Recovered Territories will participate in the exports of the metal industry, relatively to the aggregate exports for the whole of the country, to the extent of

5.3% in respect of quantity and 11.3% in value in 1947,

6.0% in respect of quantity and 10.4% in value in 1948,

5.8% in respect of quantity and 8.8% in value in 1949.

The exports in this line will, similarly as in the case of other industrial exports, be directed to the U.S.S.R., Scandinavia, the Balkans and the Near East.

The building materials section, which comprises porcelain ware and china, glass, cut glass,



Polish Cement on the Way to Africa and America

is assuming imposing features in the Polish export plans.

It must be pointed out that these exports will be based mainly on the output of the relevant industries located in the Recovered Territories. To the above figures should be added those pertaining to the exports of cement, the average for which for 1947/49 is estimated at 300,000 tons p.a. (The Recovered Territories will provide 60% of this figure).

EXPORT OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR PERIOD 1947—1949

Specification	Unit	Quantity in 1947	Recovered Territories % of total export figure	Quantity in 1948	Recovered Territories % of total export figure	Quantity in 1949	Recovered Territories % of total export figure
Spar	Tons	16,000	100	16,000	100	66,000	100
Plaster of paris	"	3,000	100	6,000	100	6,000	100
Bestwina clay	"	4,000	64.8	5,000	76.8	6,000	82
Crystals	"	200	100	220	100	240	100
Glass pipes	"	180	100	350	100	350	100
Sheet glass 3 mm gange	square metres	1,000,000	100	1,376,000		1,376,000	100
Mirror glass	"	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100
Reinforced glass 6 mm .	"	300,000	100	323,000	100	323,000	100
Coloured glass 3 mm for railway signals	"	50,000	100	53,000	100	53,000	100

The export figures for 1948 and 1949 have been computed pro rata to the planned output for these years.



The State Porcelain Potteries of „C. Tielsch“ at Wałbrzych. Consignments for the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

The approximate value of exports of cement, china, glass, cut glass, building materials, should not amount to less than:

\$ 12,900,000 in 1948

\$ 20,000,000 in 1949

The geographical export radius of this latter industry is much greater than in other branches of industry. Thus, spar, plaster of Paris, Bestwina clay and glass tubes will primarily be exported to Czechoslovakia, china ware and cut glass to the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Sweden and Great Britain, the trans-oceanic exports amounting to at least 50% of the total. Cement commands a ready sale in many European countries and in the Near East, and may even find its way into South America and the Middle East (India, Ceylon).

Other industries, such as the electrical, leather and liquid fuel industries are not yet in a position to export. The paper and timber industries contribute, for the time being, a small percentage of total exports from Poland.

The wood working industry is exporting chairs, easy chairs and complete suites, the value of which is expected to amount to \$ 6,000,000 in 1948. The paper industry relies on the export of newsprint, the quantity of which, in 1947, amounted to approximately 12,000 tons.

In both these industries, the Recovered Territories contribute approximately 27—31% of the exports.

Finally, attention must be called to the victualling industry which is expected to improve from year to year. The main item in this line is sugar, the export of which, theoretically, should amount to:

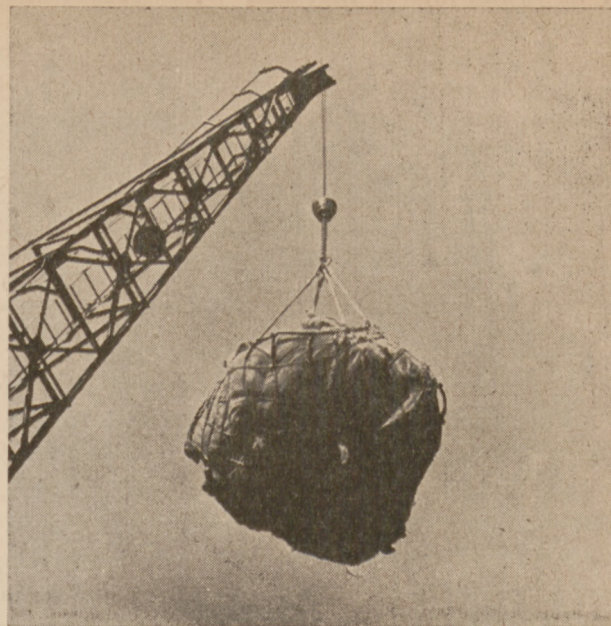
53,000 tons in 1947

150,000 „ „ 1948

In summing up the prospects of Polish exports, we must nevertheless call attention to the fact that the figures quoted throughout are those planned, and although there is every probability that they will be reached, this is by no means a certainty. It will be realised that exports depend largely on influx of imported raw materials for these purposes. Poland happens to be in the fortunate position of not having to import quite a substantial range of such raw materials, as for instance coal, zinc, cadmium, salt, of which she possesses a surplus available for export. On the other hand, however, the paper and ceramic industries would not be able to operate without importing china clay and cellulose, and the textile industry — cotton, wool and flax. The coal mining industry calls for considerable investments in plant and equipment and requires steel

ropes, lorries, tyres and tubes, in order to be able to develop its exports. Thus, exports and imports are clinched together inseparably, and the planned figures of exports are dependant on the full support of imports.

In 1945, 90% of Poland's foreign trade was with the U.S.S.R. This is quite understandable, considering the political and economic situation at the time. However, with the stabilisation of post war conditions, the number of countries with which Poland concluded trade agreements increased. Although the value of trade with the U.S.S.R. increased at the same time, it nevertheless decreased in proportion to the aggregate figure of our foreign trade, constituting 70% in 1946 and 60% in 1947. In consideration of her geographical position, the U.S.S.R. will continue to be the most potential and permanent consumer of Polish manufactures. Next in importance comes Czechoslovakia in whose foreign trade Poland has so far participated to the ridiculous extent of not more than 2%. Czechoslovakia, however, is a natural consumer of Polish coal, zinc, salt,



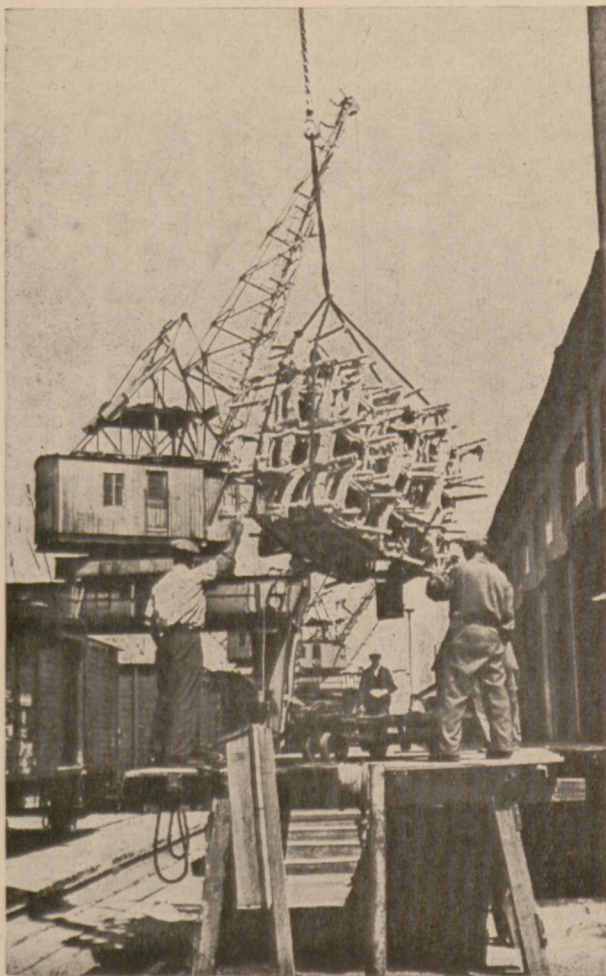
The ss „BAŁTYK“ Discharging Cargo

electric energy, (Lower Silesia), gypsum, spar, bottles, eggs, pigs, fish, poultry and yeast. The value of Polish exports to Czechoslovakia during the 1947—1949 period is expected to increase from \$ 30,000,000 to \$ 45,000,000, representing approximately 10% of our aggregate exports value throughout.

The remainder of the countries of South-eastern Europe should be within the radius of our exports, as well as the Scandinavian countries where Poland now has the first opportunity for centuries to oust German manufactures.

The British and French markets are, obviously, temporary markets in so far as coal is concerned. On the other hand, Great Britain is a likely steady consumer of Polish victuals, whereas the United States of America are a potential importer of china ware and cut glass.

It is impossible, within the scope of this article, to deal in full with the country's problems on which the National Economic Plan for 1947 — 1949 is based. It is, however, indisputable that we have entered the era of steady increase of exports, of replacing provisional annual agreements by rational 5-year treaties and of reducing to a minimum the number of administrative institutions dealing with foreign trade. We have reached the stage where we can, on the other hand, increase the number of organisations requisite for the realisation of the treaties entered into by the State, organisations that would be free from bureaucratic methods, but would be based on individual initiative and responsibility.



Loading of Furniture for Great Britain

The Cooperatives and Foreign Trade

by

Dr. JAN ZIELENIEWSKI

In order to appreciate the scope and features of the foreign trade carried on by the Polish cooperatives, it is necessary to consider on the one hand what role the cooperatives are playing and are to play in our new economic system, and on the other hand, to get acquainted with the changes which have taken and are taking place in the variety of goods dealt with in our foreign trade, in the directions where it is extending and in the structure of its organisation. So far as the variety of goods dealt with is concerned, we must realise that war-damage is preventing the export of a series of articles which occupied a prominent position in our exports before the war; to-day, it is not possible to export them, or they could be exported only in small quantities, because of the shortage on the home market.

Under the present state of the food supply in the country, this applies above all to basic food-stuffs and agricultural produce, although even to-day we can visualise certain possibilities; they point to the necessity of preparing seriously for the increase of our export production to such a level, that the exports of agricultural produce are of a sufficiently high standard to satisfy fully the requirements of the foreign customers, as soon as it is possible to supply them. Destruction in our industry which was caused by war, limits considerably the possibility of exporting certain manufactured goods. On the other hand, the extension westwards of our national borders and the fact of our having taken over a series of new mines and factories will make it possible, once these mines and factories are renovated and put into operation, to increase our exports of coal and to begin exporting certain industrial articles which have not been exported before.

Before the war, our foreign trade was mainly directed towards Great Britain and Germany; this has changed now, and we trade with countries likely to become potential customers and which are at the same time most favourably

situated from a geographical point of view, and with which our political relations are satisfactory. This applies in particular to Soviet Russia and to the Scandinavian countries. The development of commercial relations with other countries will probably depend on the possibilities of imports on a credit basis.

The whole apparatus for foreign trade lies in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce: it is the ministry which carries on negotiations for commercial agreements with individual countries; it also issues import and export licenses. The Polish State maintains the right to take decisions in so far as foreign trade is concerned; but it has not taken the line of having the actual commercial transactions carried out by administrative organs. According to our general conception of a mixed economy, there are the State-owned, cooperative and the private sectors in foreign trade to be distinguished.

It has been laid down as a general principle, that the different institutions engaged in foreign trade in the socialised sector (i. e. State-owned and cooperative centres) shall specialise in their own branch of goods. Thanks to this specialisation, it is possible to make the best use of the limited staff of specialists, and to obtain better terms on the foreign markets; in this way, competition between Polish traders abroad is avoided. In order to avoid at the same time the harmful effects of monopoly, the private sector is allowed complete freedom of activity and is not limited in the choice of goods to be bought or sold.

Poland has concluded trade agreements with a series of countries, and the number of these agreements is steadily increasing; hence we must distinguish between import and export operations included in the framework of the trade agreements and those outside them. Within this system, different economic organisations can carry on commercial operations and accept pay-

ment for same or to clear their own commitments for imports through the International Clearing Office of the Polish National Bank. Besides the operations resulting from international agreements, the economic organisations which I have just mentioned may obtain export or import licenses on condition that the value of each import or export operation is in every case compensated by a corresponding export or import operation. Only such transactions are possible at present with the countries which have not yet a trade agreement with Poland.

If the question is now put as to what part the cooperatives play in this scheme, the reply is obvious. The cooperative apparatus for foreign trade must import the articles of which there is a shortage on the home market and which are suitable for distribution by the cooperative system. At the same time, the cooperatives must export the surplus of goods which is acquired on the home market by the cooperative system, or goods produced by the cooperatives. In keeping with this general principle, the Department for Foreign Trade of „Społem“ has received from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce the right of direct import and export, which is also the prerogative of the central corporations for foreign trade, in respect of import and export operations under trade agreements or under special licence of the government. This right of direct import and export applies to different foodstuffs and agricultural produce, agricultural implements and dairy machines, as well as special flour milling plants and artificial fertilisers.

So far as foodstuffs and agricultural produce for distribution on the free market are concerned, the cooperatives do not possess an exclusive right. Besides the cooperatives, competent State organisations are engaged in the import of these goods, thus constituting a wholesale source of supply for the private trade.

But so far as supplies for agriculture are concerned, the cooperatives, whose aim it is to be suppliers to villages in all branches, including imported goods, are considered as the main instrument for foreign trade. This also applies to the export of agricultural produce supplied direct by individual farms and organised in cooperatives.

Such export, as I mentioned in the preamble, is not yet possible on a large scale. Nevertheless, a series of articles of this kind are being exported to-day; as to others, preliminary work is under

way, so that they can be produced and placed on the market.

In so far as the export of industrial manufactures is concerned, the export rights of „Społem“, as a central organisation for foreign trade in respect of the products of the various State Boards of individual industries are subject to arrangements between „Społem“ and the respective Boards.

When carrying out transactions which are not included in trade agreements, but on their own initiative, the cooperatives can receive import and export licenses or promissory compensation notes in respect of all articles they have available for export, provided they comply with foreign standards and the transactions are found to be desirable in the interests of the State. In that case, the cooperatives are not restricted in the choice of the goods imported in exchange. Naturally, the needs of the cooperatives are not limited to agricultural produce or foodstuffs in the strict meaning of the term. For their offices they require to import typewriters and adding machines, for their shops they need automatic scales and cash registers, for their transport lorries and spare parts and workshop equipment; their factories require many raw materials and equipment.

The internal organisation for foreign trade of the cooperatives relies on the close cooperation of the different trade-lines represented by the different Branches of the Cooperative Wholesale Company „Społem“ with the special Department for Foreign Trade organised by this Association.

The Agricultural Department for example, besides its other activities, is employed in collecting, standardising and drying pharmaceutical herbs and fungi, preparing grass seed, clover, leguminous plants, root-crops as well as potato plants for export. Conditions permitting, they will also arrange for the purchase of export surplus of cereals, malt, sugar, beet pulp, etc.

The Eggs and Dairy Produce Department has taken up the collection, the processing in factories and the preparing for export of feathers and down as well as the collection and standardisation of eggs and honey. The Agricultural Industrial Department collects for export rabbit skins, organises arts and crafts work produced in the peasant homes and so on. The Production Department processes bristles in its workshops, turns out fruit pulp and jam, fruit juices, of which a certain amount can be earmarked for

export. The Department for Foreign Trade organises the sale of these articles outside the country.

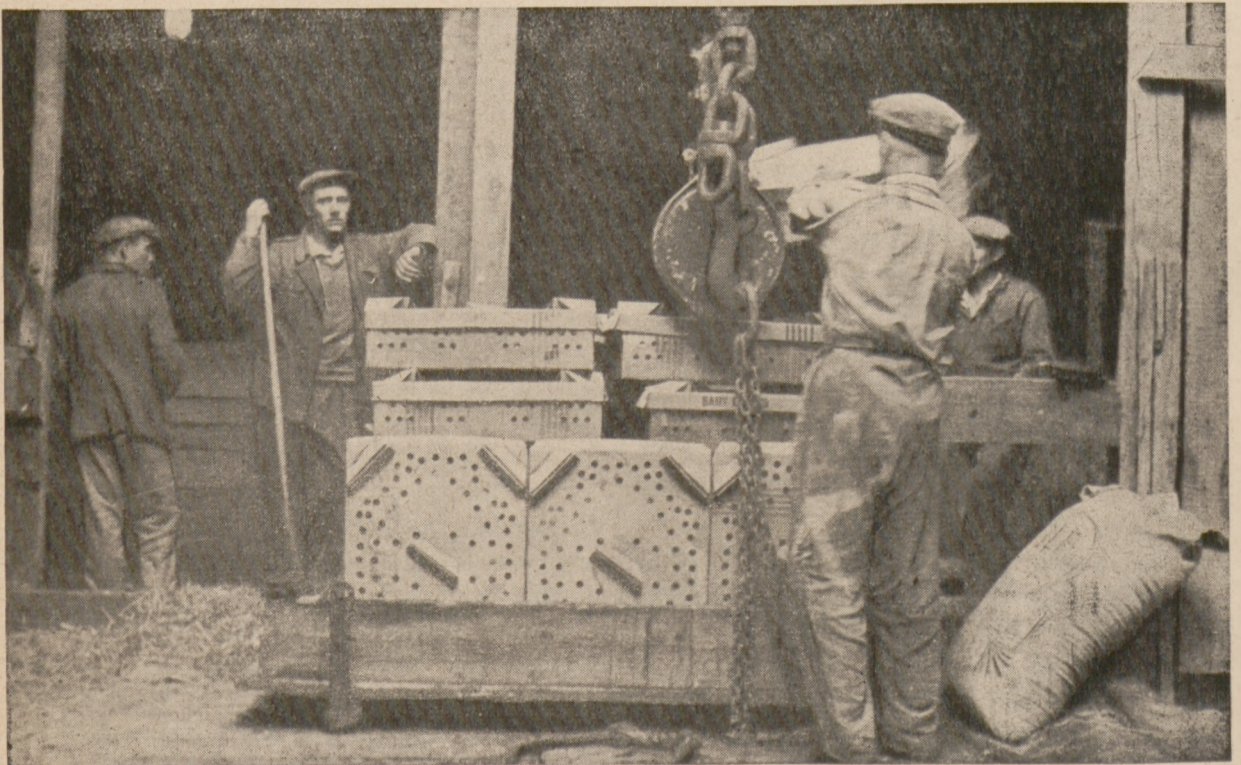
On the other hand, the Department for Foreign Trade supplies the Foodstuffs Department with salt fish, imported from Sweden and Norway, fruit from Hungary, wine from Hungary and Rumania, peas from Rumania and Sweden; in the near future it is intended to import groceries from France. For the Egg and Dairy Produce Section it imports butter from Denmark and dairy machines from Sweden. Among their imports, the cooperatives also obtained important supplies of corn for sowing and immediate consumption, and seeds from Soviet Russia and Sweden, planting potato from Czechoslovakia; the Foreign Trade Department organised the supply of rye for sowing from the latter country, and of agricultural machinery from Sweden, the import of scythes and sickles from Austria, of potash fertilizer from the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany, etc. It is worth while mentioning also the special barter transactions, as for example the exports of caraway-seed to America in exchange for cocoa, and to Belgium in exchange for photographic materials for use of the State Survey Office; the export of lycopodium to Great Britain in exchange for exotic herbs; of feathers

to Great Britain in exchange for pepper and pimento; of dried bilberies to Switzerland in exchange for miller's gauze.

The activities we have referred to are only that part of the ramifications of the Polish cooperative movement which is directly concerned with foreign trade. It must be said that the range of goods recently dealt in by the foreign trade department of the cooperative movement is steadily growing in accordance with the growth of production in the country and the needs of the population.

As will be seen, the role of the cooperative movement in foreign trade is distinctly linked with those problems which are allotted to it in general by the contemporary structure of Poland's economic life. Under these conditions, the foreign trade of the cooperatives is logically bound to be directed in the first place towards agricultural produce and foodstuffs. If we recollect what was said in the preamble of the range of goods available for the whole of our foreign trade, it is easy to realise that up to now, the cooperatives had primarily to be importers on a large scale, acting as exporters in a minor degree.

The first stages of our independence do not allow us to export agricultural produce and



The Unloading of Chickens at Gdynia

foodstuffs, but rather force us to import many of them.

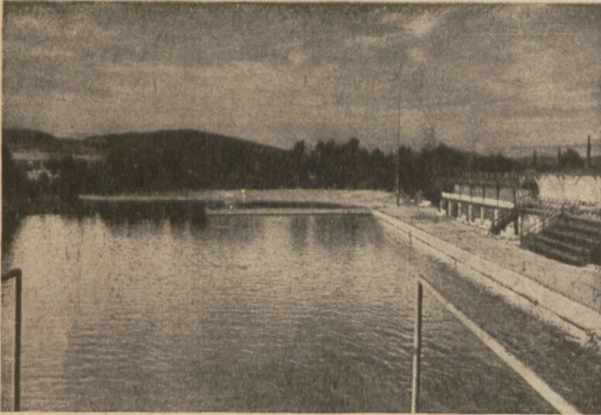
What prospects present themselves before the cooperatives in the field of foreign trade in the near future? I venture to forecast that the time is not far off when a complete reversal of the situation will take place, when the cooperatives will slowly pass from being large importers to being large exporters. It is true that the structural changes in Polish agriculture, due to the agrarian reform, will, according to the general opinion, shift the weight from the production of vegetable to the production of animal foodstuffs; but it is not yet clear whether the export of animal produce will be organised direct through the cooperatives, but even if the cooperatives were not in a position to take up this export, they will nevertheless have an important role to play in these exports. Their task will be, before all else, the export of dairy produce which must rise well above the pre-war level, as our live-stock increases in number. The same applies to the export of eggs, the output of which should vastly increase in poultry farms, as a result of the agrarian reform;

the increase in poultry will open possibilities for exporting feathers and down.

Finally, the fact that the cooperatives have taken over, in accordance with the law of the nationalisation of industry, the basic branches of the food industry, clears the way for the export of surplus food in the form of manufactured goods, and in the form which is most suitable from the point of view of the interests of the nation.

On this point, it can be said that already today the time has come for the cooperatives to make the most intensive efforts in getting ready to play their new part. This means, on the one hand, getting into touch with foreign markets and examining how much they can absorb and what customs prevail there; on the other hand, it means, which is even more important, organizing production and training many specialists, and raising the level and the quality of goods in a such a way that, when export becomes possible, Polish goods abroad can compete with others not only because of their lower price, but because of their higher standard.

Lower Silesia the Land of Health Resorts



Cieplice Śląskie. Swimming Baths

By justice of Destiny, Lower Silesia, after years of separation, was restored to Poland.

This essentially Polish land had been the envy of Germany ever since the 10th Century. History records the victorious defence of the city of Niemcza in 1025, and the victory of Głogów in 1109, glorious through the heroism of the Polish citizens. Also, in 1109, Bolesław Krzywousty, king of Poland, gained a decisive victory over the forces of Henry V, Emperor of Germany, at Psie Pole (Hundefeld) near Wrocław.

The subsequent fate of Silesia, weakened by the invasion of the Mongolian Tartar hordes and by the defeat of the Polish forces at the battle of Legnica in which king Henry the Pious, „Christianissimus Princeps Poloniae“ lost his life, was varying. As a result of political strife and of the splitting-up of Silesia into small duchies, ruled by the Polish Piast dynasty, Silesia was gradually defeated by the Germans who next strove to eradicate Polish language and customs. A part of the population retained the Polish language, also numerous Polish monuments testify to the ownership of this land.

After seven centuries of foreign oppression, the sorely tried Silesian territories have been restored to Poland, together with those inhabitants who maintained the Polish spirit and traditions.

The frontier posts, as of old, were again planted on the banks of the Oder and Nissa.

Lower Silesia, which within a mere two years has been rehabilitated by Poland and by joint



Cieplice Śląskie. Sanatorium for Treatment of Rheumatic Complaints

effort of the entire country raised from ruins, presents a problem of particular interest to home and foreign tourists.

The Lower Silesian health resorts, against the background of the picturesque panorama of the Sudeten mountains, are most attractive. They are famous for their mineral waters and modern sanatoriums, well-appointed hotels, cultural and sporting facilities, thus satisfying the most exacting requirements of the most fastidious visitors.

Anyone wishing to avoid the humming life of large hotels can easily find quiet spots from where he can enjoy the beauty of nature, by taking advantage of hostels and inns among the hills. Convenient and well maintained roads, adapted to motor traffic, facilitate excursions to picturesque towns and to the imposing mines and large industrial works.

The Lower Silesian health resorts, apart from their curative values, provide excellent entertainment and are a base from which excursions can be undertaken, both on foot or by car. Among the hills, where ski-ing conditions prevail until middle May, the ski-ing tracks and jumping stages assemble the pick of winter sportsmen. Bobsleigh and toboggan runs, ice skating rinks, ski-ing excursions and courses, provide continuous entertainment for those desirous of spending their holiday in the open. In summer, all class of sports may be indulged in as numerous sports grounds, tennis courts, a golf course (at Solice Zdrój), swimming pools, artificial lakes, glider fields and stadiums are available.

The evenings may be spent at dancing halls or in picture palaces.

Location. The majority of Lower Silesian health resort are situated at more than 1,200 feet



*On the Way to the Summit of Szrenica.
Hostel on the Summit.*

above sea level on the picturesque and densely wooded slopes of the Sudeten mountains. Well appointed sanatoriums, offering every comfort, are situated within lovely, wide and well maintained parks. Roads and paths have a well distributed gradients, thus not causing fatigue.



*Kudowa-Zdrój. Front Elevation of the
„POLONIA“ Sanatorium*



*Szklarska Poręba. In the Foreground the „Sudeten
Road“ between Szklarska Poręba and Świeradów*

Climate. The climate of the north-eastern side of the Sudeten mountains is mild, the temperature throughout the year not being subject to violent fluctuations. The summer is less hot than in the lowlands, whereas the winter temperature is higher than in the latter, particularly in the higher localities (temperature inversion). In winter there is powerful radiation from the sun, a substantial proportion of ultra-violet rays having been determined. The depth of the snow is considerable (up to 7 ft.), the snow remaining, near the summits, till end of April or middle May. This, together with accessibility of ski-ing areas, offers ideal conditions for winter sports.



Solice Zdrój. Rhododendrons in Blossom in the Park

The health resorts are located mostly in valleys, sheltered from wind. The southern mountain gales (Foehn) never reach the same intensity as those prevalent in the Alps and the Carpathians.

The mild climate is reflected in the vegetation of Lower Silesia; in winter, mangolias, azaleas and rhododendrons are in full blossom.

The mineral waters of Lower Silesia may be divided into 3 groups:

1) Alkalines (straight, alkalic, ferrous and arsenous).

2) Thermal springs (straight, sulphurous and radioactive).

3) Radioactive waters (straight, alkaline and sulphurous).

Apart from these, all health resorts have excellent alpine mud baths.

The exceptional climatic conditions, together with the abundance of mineral waters and the attractive landscape are ideal for the cure of numerous complaints and for prevention of illness.

The following ailments may successfully be treated in the health resorts of Lower Silesia:

Disease of the heart and circulation

All kind of blood troubles

Metabolic disorders

Complaints of the upper respiratory organs

Gastric complaints

Rheumatism and arthritis

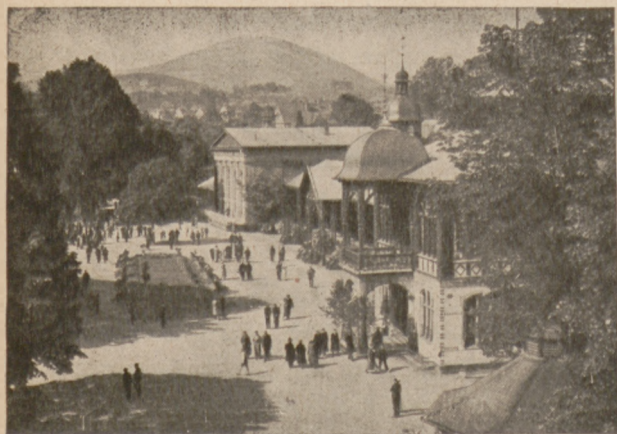
Inflammation of the nerves

Diseases peculiar to women

Urorectal troubles.

Treatment. The Health Resorts of Lower Silesia have up-to-date balneological sanatoriums equipped with excellent instruments, such as X-ray plant, electro-cardiographs and extensive laboratories.

At Solice Zdrój a large laboratory for mineral waters is available. There is also a special sanatorium for the treatment of asthma, equipped in accordance with modern balneological practice, inhalatorium and pneumatic chambers.



Solice-Zdrój. Mineral Waters Fountain and Walk



Bierutowiec. An old Relic. The Norwegian Wang Chapel

In the case of complaints of the upper respiratory organs, as well as in cases of exhaustion, the cure may be purely climatical, thanks to the beautiful mountain and foothill climatical stations. Karpacz and Bierutowice, at the foot of the Karkonosze hills, and Szklarska Poręba on the border between the Karkonosze hills and the Izer mountains, are particularly recommended.

Accommodation. Throughout the health resorts of Lower Silesia, hotels and boarding houses, managed by the State Health Resorts Board are open during the whole year. In addition to these, there are numerous private hotels and boarding houses which, up to a height of 2,800 ft above sea level, have water, gas and electricity services.

Up-to-date baths, sanatoriums, hotels and rest homes, amid the most glorious surroundings, are an attraction to visitors from abroad.

There is direct railway service from Wrocław, Warsaw, Gdynia and Goeteborg (by ferryboat), with comfortable sleeping cars operated by the „ORBIS“ State Travel Agency, to Wałbrzych, whence Solice Zdrój is accessible by tramway (1 hour). From the latter, Cieplice can be reached in 45 minutes, also by tramway, and Karpacz, Szklarska Poręba and Świeradów by rail or omnibus.

Sleeping cars are also running to Polanica, Duszniki and Kudowa. Łądek Zdrój may be reached by the main line service Goeteborg — Warsaw—Wrocław—Kłodzko, changing at the latter for Łądek.

Guides and interpreters are at the service of visitors from abroad at all health resorts.

The Foreign Trade Organisation of Poland

All problems pertaining to foreign trade are within the competence of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Department of Foreign Trade (57, Filtrowa Street, Warsaw).

The Foreign Trade, as a whole, is being directed by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, who controls the following sections.

1. Secretariat of the Under-Secretary of State;
2. Department for the Planning and Coordination of Foreign Trade;
3. Treaties Department;
4. Imports Department;
5. Exports Department;
6. UNRRA, War Surplus Stocks and Relief Office.

The scope of the individual departments is evident from their titles. In Foreign countries, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is represented by official commercial posts at the Embassies and Legations of the Republic of Poland i.e. by commercial attachés and counsellors.

Within the country, foreign trade is conducted by the individual State enterprises (Central Boards), Cooperatives and private enterprises, as well as by enterprises with mixed capital. All these enterprises operate by virtue of concessions for carrying on foreign trade, granted by the Department for the Planning and Coordination of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The State enterprises engaged in foreign trade are the Central Supplies and Sales Offices of the Central Board of the individual industries.

The scope of the activities of the Supplies Offices of the individual Central Industrial Boards comprises the import of goods required exclusively or chiefly by the corresponding industries.

The Central Sales Offices of the individual Central Industrial Boards, on their part, are concerned with the export of manufactures of the corresponding industries.

Further, there exists a number of Limited Liability Companies and one Stock Company who are also engaged in the import of various goods required by various Central Industrial Boards or by various economic enterprises.

These Companies, at the same time, also carry on export of the manufactures of State-owned industries, in cases where the Central Industrial Boards have no Sales Office of their own.

It must, however, be pointed out that not all enterprises controlled by the Central Industrial Boards have concessions for the carrying on of foreign trade.

In addition to the above, certain Cooperatives have been licenced for transacting foreign trade, and these are generally concerned with the import and export of all kinds of goods.

The Central Industrial Boards have their own representatives in foreign countries.

A number of private firms have also been licenced by the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the import and export of all kinds of goods.

LIST

of

CENTRAL FOREIGN TRADE OFFICES

Specifying Scope of Activities and Foreign Agencies

A. State Enterprise

I.

„CENTRONAFT“, Central Office for Mineral Oil Products, No. 39, Rakowiecka Street, Warsaw, Telephone 4-00-20, Cable address — Centronaft.

Scope of activity: Import of mineral oil products and ozokerite.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Rumania

Delegation: 41. Strada Argentina, Bucuresti.

Goods: Mineral oil products.

Hungary

„VIKER“, Co. for Chemical Industry and Trade, Ltd., 28, Katona József utca, Budapest V.

Goods: Mineral oil products.

II.

„CEPAGED“, Polish Timber Industry, No. 18, Plac Trzech Krzyży, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-54-20; 8-54-21 and 8-54-22. Cable address — Cepaged.

Scope of activity: Export of sawn timber, both coniferous and foliferous, plywood, veneers, wood wool, sets of cases etc.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Great Britain

PHARAOH. GANE & CO. LTD. Adelaide House, London Bridge, London E. C. 4.

SCANTLEBURY & HEMINGWAY LTD. 26/28, Fish Hill Street, London E. C. 3.

CHURCHILL & SIM, LTD., Clements Lane, London E. C. 4.

Denmark

NORDISK TRAELASTAGENTUR A/B. 8, Palaegade, Kobenhavn.

CARL RONOW, 22, Guldsmedgade, Aartus.

Egypt

NICOLAS & EV. ST. TRIPHON, P. O. Box 1188, Alexandria.

France

HANSEN & KILLEN, 37, rue du General Foy, Paris.

Netherlands

BAKKER & RÖPKE, 14, Palistraat, Amsterdam.

Palestine

ŁAZARZ LEWIN, P. O. Box 1223, Tel-Aviv.

Switzerland

HOLZ-CONTOR A. G., 58, Bahnhofstr., Zurich.

Sweden

SKANDINAVSKA TRÄIMPORT A. B., Värtan, Stockholm.

Argentina

FELIX SINGER, 501. Av. Roque Salaz Pena, Buenos Aires. U. T. 33, Avenida 1292.

III.

„WĘGLOKOKS“, Central Sales Office of the Coal Industry, 30 Kościuszki Street, Katowice, Telephone 3-69-41, Cable address — Węgłokoks.
Scope of activity: Export of coal and coke.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Belgium

„POLIMPORT“ (Société pour l'Importation de Charbons Polonais), Mixed Polish-Belgium Company, No. 16, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Bruxelles.

Good: Coal and coke.

Denmark

„POLIMPORT“ A/A, 17, Vestre, Boulevard, Kobenhavn VI.

Goods: Coal and coke.

France

Delegation: 23, rue Taitbout, Paris 9-e.

Goods: Coal, coke and fireclay schist.

Switzerland

„IMPOLCO“, Gesellschaft für den Import Polnischer Kohle, 2-a, St. Albanan lage, Basel.

Goods: Coal and coke.

Sweden

Delegation: Stockholm, 9 Blasicholmstorg.

Goods: Coal and coke.

IV.

„CENTROZAP“, Central Buying Office of Supplies for the Coal Mining Industry, No. 7, Ligonja, Katowice, Telephone: 3-59-81, Cable address: Centrozap.

Scope of activity: Import of technical equipment and supplies for collieries and industrial enterprises.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Czechoslovakia

JÓZEF BRODER, 8/11, Chlobska, Praha XI

Goods: Colliery equipment.

Denmark

JÓZEF PIECHURSKI, 19/IV, Tognergatan, Stockholm, Hotel Dacker.

Goods: Colliery equipment.

France

RYSZARD DITTRICH, 23, rue Taibout, Paris 9-e.

Germany

DR. ZDZISŁAW HOFFMAN, 42, Schutterstrasse, Berlin (via Polish Mission).

Goods: Colliery equipment.

Switzerland

JULIUSZ KEPSKI, 8, Gantrischstrasse, Berne (Suisse).

Goods: Colliery equipment.

Sweden

JÓZEF PIECHURSKI, no. 19/IV, Tognergatan, Stockholm, Hotel Dacker.

Goods: Colliery equipment.

V.

„CENTROSTAL“, Central Iron & Steel Office, No. 7, Ligonja, Katowice, Telephone: 3-29-61, Cable address: Centrostal.

Branch: No. 21, Aleja na Skarpie, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-85-62.

Scope of activity: Export of the products of the Iron and Steel Industry, pig iron, ferrous alloys, rolled steel, etc.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Brazil

„POLBRAZ“ S. A., 93, Clelia, Caixa Postal 5659, Sao Paulo.

Goods: Iron and steel products.

Denmark

E. KASTRUP HANSEN & CO., 27, Strandgade, København.

Goods: Rolled steel products.

Netherlands

N. V. POOLSCHER YZER EXPORT MAATSCHAPPIJ's, 32, Riouwstraat, Gravenhage.

Goods: Rolled steel products.

Sweden

UNO ANDERSON, Scheelgatan L., Stockholm K.

Goods: Pipes.

AKTIENBOLAGET ALLAN SWENSON, Malmoe.

Goods: Rolled steel products (except pipes).

VI.

„CENTRORUD“, Central Supplies Office for the Iron and Steel Industry, No. 12, Zamkowa, Katowice, Telephone: 3-67-01, Cable address: Centrorud.

Branch: No. 21, Aleja na Skarpie, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Import of raw materials and plant for the Iron and Steel Industry.

VII.

„CENTROZŁOM“, Central Scrap Buying Office, No. 50, Powstańców, Katowice, Telephones: 3-36-81 and 3-69-11, Cable address: Centrozłom.

Branch: No. 21, Aleja na Skarpie, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Import of scrap for the Iron and Steel Industry.

VIII.

„CYNK“, Associated Non-Ferrous Metals Industries, No. 4, Podgórna, Katowice, Telephones: 3-49-01 and 3-49-41.

Delegate: No. 4, Aleja na Skarpie, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-81-94.

Scope of activity: Export and import of non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, as well as of raw materials for the non-ferrous metals industry.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Brazil

„POLBRAZ“ S. A. INTERCAMBIO COMMERCIAL, Sao Paulo, Clelia 93. Caixa Postal 5659.

Goods: Metals.

Sweden

HANDELS A/B & SMITH No 5B, Strandvaegan, Stockholm 7.

Goods: Metals.

Italy

DITTA CHUN & VOLLERIN, No. 9, Via Aurelio, Milano (Italia).

Goods: Metals.

IX.

„CENTRALCEMENT“, Associated Cement Works of the Republic of Poland, Sosnowiec, P.O. Box 122, Telephone: 6-30-04, Cable address: Cementexport.

Scope of activity: Export of cement.

X.

„CETEBE“, Central Textiles Office, Export Department, No. 15, Aleja Kościuszki, Łódź, Telephone: 1-40-46, 1-40-76 and 1-54-51.

Branch: No. 33, Żurawia, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-51-98.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Great Britain

NOVEL, Regent Street, London.

Goods: Silks, woollen piece goods, velours and upholstery materials.

ANGLO-DAL, LTD Plantation house, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Goods: Shirtings and printed cotton fabrics.

H. STOCKLER, 16/18, Chepswood Street, Manchester.

Goods: Cotton fabrics (except shirtings).

AYGEE TEXTILE TRADING CO., 41, Lemon Street, London.

R. FENBY, 20, Abbey Road, London.

Goods: Hat cones and hats.

KARSON TRADING CO., 9-a, West Halkin Street, London.

Goods: Jute manufactures.

CARTERS WINCHESTER HOUSE, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

Goods: Textiles.

Egypt

BAHGAT CHACCAL, Cairo, P. O. Box 266.

Goods: Textiles.

Palestine

ELIAS WOJTINSKY & CO, 13, Rotschild Boulvar, Tel-Aviv.

Goods: Textiles.

T. & S. W. DAJANY & CO, Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem.

Goods: Textiles.

South African Union

AFRIMERIC DISTRIBUTORS, Cape Town

Goods: Textiles.

Switzerland

„WISŁA“ A. G., 8, Genferstrasse, Zurich, Cable address: Sucompol, Zurich.

Goods: Carpets, jute and flax upholstery materials.

Sweden

LEOPOLD SARKO. „SARKOTEX“, 69, Sankt Eriks Gatan, Stockholm.

Goods: Textiles.

Turkey

L. MÜCKENBRUNN, Istanbul.

Goods: Yarn.

XI.

„TEXTILIMPORT“, Central Supplies Office for the Textile Industry, Import Department, No. 8, 6-go Sierpnia, Łódź, Telephones: 1-71-18 and 1-91-59, Cable address: Textilimport.

Delegate: No. 9-a, Wilcza Street, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-57-16.

Scope of activity: Import of raw materials, textile waste and rags, as well as of technical auxiliaries for the textile industry, plant and equipment exclusively for the textile industry.

XII.

„CEES“, Central Raw Hides Office, Foreign Trade Branch, No. 73, Wólczańska, Łódź, Telephone: 1-64-53 and 2-22-72.

Delegate: No. 17, Mochnackiego, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Import of raw hides, tanning extracts, imitation leather, cardboard, tanned leather and needles for boot-makers.

XIII.

„CUKROZBYT“, Central Trade Office of the Sugar Industry, No. 161, Aleja Niepodległości, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-57-61 and 8-57-65, Cable address: Cukrozbyt, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Export of sugar and melasses and import of sugar beet seeds.

XIV.

CENTRAL TRADE OFFICE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY, Export Department, No. 22, Bracka Street, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-30-09.

Scope of activity: Export of furniture, builders' woodware etc.

XV.

CENTRAL SALES AGENCY OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY, Export Department, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Export of newsprint, vellum and packing paper, cardboard, stationery, paper sacks etc.

B. Cooperative Enterprise

I.

„SPOŁEM“, Economic Association of Cooperatives of the Republic of Poland. Foreign Trade Department, No. 61, Mokotowska, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-34-48, 8-34-49, 8-34-50, 8-66-35,

8-69-53, 8-71-37, 8-72-87, 8-73-15, 8-76-18, Cable address: Coopex, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Import and export of agricultural products and victuals, agricultural, flour-milling and dairy implements.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Great Britain

A. J. MILLS & CO. LTD., (Correspondents), Colonial House, Tooley Street, London. E. C. 1.

Goods: Eggs and poultry.

COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. Grocery Department (Correspondents), Lemon Street, London, E. C. 1.

Goods: Eggs and other produce.

K. W. KRZYSIAK (Correspondent), 47, Whitcombe Street, London W. C. 2, Cable address: Polonica-London.

Goods: Medicinal herbs, mushrooms, berries, canned goods and fish, wicker and baskets.

R. H. THOMPSON & CO. (Correspondents) 6, Borough High Street, London, S. E. 1.

Austria

„AUSTROPOL“, Export & Import G. m. b. H. (Correspondents), no. 7, Stalinplatz, Wien.

Goods: Seeds, medicinal herbs. Mushrooms and pickled cabbage (Sauerkraut).

Belgium

EDOUARD SION, 32, rue de Venise, Bruxelles. Correspondent in matters pertaining to herbs

ALEXANDRE SNAPIR, 21, Place Constantin Meunier, Bruxelles, Correspondent in matters pertaining to herbs.

France

„SPOLEM“ Delegation for France and French Colonies, 23, rue Taitbout, Paris 9-e.

Czechoslovakia

„KOOSPOL“ Dovožni a Vyvožni A. S., 12, Havlickovo Nam. Praha II. Cable address: Koospol, Praha.

Goods: All products dealt with by „Spolem“.

Norway

FRITHJOF BLOM (Correspondent) 59, Akersgatan, Oslo 11, Cable address: Kraftfoder — Oslo.

Goods: Cereals, seeds and fertilizers.

Switzerland

EWALD MAZUREK (Agent) 4, Eichgutstrasse, Winterthur, Cable address: Keruzan, Winterthur.

Goods: Eggs, poultry, feathers and down; also acting as correspondent in matters pertaining to wicker goods.

IZAAK SCHNEIER (Correspondent) 130, Badenerstrasse, Zurich.

Goods: Herbs.

HANS ROTH, Handelsagentur (Correspondent), Postfach Transich, Berne, Cable address: Rothus, Berne.

Goods: Cereal, siliquous and agricultural seeds, fodder.

U. S. A.

ALFRED MILLER CORPORATION (Agents) 673, Broadway, New York 12, N. Y., Cable address: Alfmilcor, New York.

Goods: Medicinal herbs, mushrooms, white clover seeds.

Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary

„SPOLEM“ Delegation: Addresses obtainable from Polish Commercial Attachés and Counsellors in the respective countries.

Goods: All products dealt with by „Spolem“.

II.

„CZYTELNIK“, Publishing Cooperative, Foreign Department, No. 38, Poznańska, Warsaw. Telephone: 8-67-16, Cable address: Foroff.

Scope of activity: Export and import of books, periodicals and newspapers. Export of home crafts manufactures. Foreign advertising agency.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Great Britain

DR. BERNARD PRZEWORSKI („The Reader“) Flat B. 118, Gt. Portland Street, London. W. 1.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter and home crafts manufactures. Publicity agent.

Austria

DR. JÓZEF LICHT, 4, Freundgasse, Wien IV.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Publicity agent.

Belgium

LUDWIK OPAL, 102, Chausse d'Anvers, Bruxelles.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Export of manufactures of the arts industries. Publicity agent.

Czechoslovakia

JERZY HAŁECKI, 13, Na Zbořenci, Praha II.

Goods: Import and export of printed matter. Export of manufactures of the arts and crafts industries. Publicity agent.

France

MME IZABELLA BIBROWSKA, 23, rue Taitbout, Paris 9-e.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Publicity agent.

Yugoslavia

„JUGOSLOVENSKA KNJIGA“, 23/11 Marsala Tita, Belgrad.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter.

Germany

„CZYTELNIK“ Bookshop, 96, Wilmerdorferstr. Berlin — Charlottenburg.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Publicity agency.

U. S. A.

ALEXANDER DONAT, Suite 1204, no. 299 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Export of arts and crafts manufactures. Publicity agent.

Switzerland

F. SCHWITTER S. A., 90, Allschwilerstr., Basel.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter. Export of arts and crafts manufactures.

Sweden

„ORBIS“, 86, Regeringsgatan, Stockholm.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter.

Italy

EDUARDO RAVAGILIA, 47, Via Otranto, Roma.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter.

U. S. S. R.

„MIEŻDUNARODNAJA KNIGA“, 18, Kuznecky Most Moscow.

Goods: Export and import of printed matter.

C. Private Enterprise and of Mixed Capital

I.

„VARIMEX“, Polish Company for Foreign Trade Ltd. No. 4, Kredytowa, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-28-92, 8-58-15, 8-78-88, 8-33-75, 8-72-74, 8-78-33 and 8-85-56, Cable address: Varimex.

Scope of activity: Export of manufactures of the ceramic, glass, home crafts, and metal industries. Import of raw materials and semi-manufactures for industries, clinical apparatus, precision and measuring instruments and miscellaneous goods. Import of motor vehicles.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

South African Union

HAEMI SCHNEIDER, Johannesburg, P. O. Box 8090 (Correspondent), Cable address: Maritage, Johannesburg.

Goods: Glass ware.

East Africa

DR. H. & F. TILLES (Sole Agents), Nairobi, Kenya Colony, P. O. Box 1674.

Goods: Export of all goods dealt with by „Varimex“ (for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

Austria

„AUSTROPOL“ Ex-Imp. G. m. b. H. (Correspondents), J. Stalinplatz, Wien IV, Cable address: Austropol Wien.

Goods: All goods dealt with by „Varimex“.

Brazil

„POLBRAZ“ S. A., Sao Paulo, Clelia 93, Caixa Postal 5659.

Goods: All goods dealt with by „Varimex“.

Czechoslovakia

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE CENTRAL FOREIGN TRADE OFFICES OF POLAND, 25, Narodni Trida, Praha I, Telephone: 3-33-41, Cable address: Rehapol, Praha.

Goods: All goods dealt with by „Varimex“.

Denmark

E. KASTRUP HANSEN (Sole Agent) 27C, Strandgade, Kobenhavn K., Cable address: Varka, Kobenhavn.

Goods: Metal manufactures dealt with by „Varimex“.

France

„VARIMEX“, Polish Company for Foreign Trade, Agency in France, Manager — Jan Seweryn, Asst. Manager — Charles Schenberg, 23, rue Taitbout, Paris 9-e, Cable address: Polvarimex, Paris.

Goods: Complete range, without sole right.

Great Britain

ANGLO — DAL LTD., (Sole Agents for the United Kingdom), Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3, Cable address: Anglodal, London,

Netherlands

T. I. DEBICKI (Correspondent), 32, Riouwstraat S'Gravenhage, Cable address: Poolexport S'Gravenhage.

Goods: Complete „Varimex“ range, without sole rights.

Switzerland

„WISLA“ A. G., 8, Genferstrasse, Zurich, Cable address: Sucompol Zurich. (Sole Seiling Agents for glass ware and cut glass).

Sweden

JAN BIETKOWSKI (Correspondent), c/o European Technics, 8, Lill-Tansplan, Stockholm.

Goods: Complete „Varimex“ range, without sole rights.

Turkey

MATAS TRADING CORPORATION (Sole Agents), 13—17 Tahir Han, Istanbul, Turkey, Cable address: Matasan, Istanbul.

Goods: Complete range of export goods of the ceramic and glass sections.

Germany

(Russian Occupation Zone)

„VARIMEX“ Berlin Branch, Managers: Tadeusz Stande and Eugeniusz Kosewski, Asst. Manager — Jan Krajewski, 30, Spickermanstrasse, Berlin — Pan-kow, Telephone: 48-01-01, Extension 99.

Goods: Reparations section and complete „Varimex“ range of goods.

II.

„CIECH“, Central Import and Export Office for Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus, Ltd. 10, Jasná, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-53-23, 8-70-24, 8-73-73, Cable address: Ciech, Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Import and export of chemicals, chemical and allied products, plant and equipment for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Brazil

POLBRAZ S. A., 93, Clelia Sao Paulo, Caixa Postal 5659, Cable address: Polbraz-Sao Paulo.

Goods: Import and export of chemicals of all kinds.

Czechoslovakia

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE CENTRAL POLISH FOREIGN TRADE OFFICES, 25, Narodni Trida, Praha I.

Goods: Import and export of chemicals of all kinds.

Finland

HILARY LAKS, 20, Arstavägen, Stockholm.

Goods: Chemicals and chemical apparatus.

France

„PROTECNOS“, Krzemieniewski i Kilesza, 36-ter, rue d'Auvergne, Paris 9-e.

„PROBUR“ 152, Boulevard Hausmann, Paris 8-e, Cable address: Socprob, Paris.

Goods: Consignment stocks, import and export of chemical articles of all kind.

Great Britain

ANGLO-DAL LTD., Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Goods: Import of laboratory chemicals and export of chemicals of all kinds.

Germany

(Russian Occupation Zone)

PAWEŁ BORENSTEIN & M. KAMIŃSKI, 24, Schut-terstr., Berlin—Charlottenburg.

Activities: Transactions within the scope of reparations and contracts for the Russian Zone.

Norway

HILARY LAKS, 20, Arstavägen, Stockholm.

Goods: Import of chemicals of all kind.

Sweden

HILARY LAKS, 20, Arstavägen, Stockholm

Goods: Chemicals and chemical apparatus.

Switzerland

„WISŁA“ A. G., 8, Genferstr., Zurich, Cable address: Sucompol.

Hungary

„KELIMPEX“ Keleteuropai Kereskedelmi R. T., 28, Nador Utca, Budapest, Cable address: Kelimpex.

Goods: Chemicals and chemical apparatus.

Italy

„NORDITALIA“, 11, Via Senato, Milano, Cable address: Nordex.

Goods: Export and import of chemical articles of all kind.

III.

„POLIMEX“, Polish Company for the Export and Import of Machinery and Tools, Ltd. 11, Da-szyńskiego, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-31-20, 8-31-21, 8-54-28, 8-54-29, 8-66-05 and 8-75-25, Cable address: Polimex.

Scope of activity: Export and import of machinery and parts, tools and bearings.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

South African Union

Y. N. MIĘDZYRZECKI, 61, Herzl Street, Tel-Aviv, Palestine.

Goods: Pipes, enamelled baths and pipe unions.

DR. LOBETHAL, LTD., 149, Commission Street, Johannesburg.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Argentine

„RECOMIN“, 880, Calle Arroyo, Buenos Aires.

Goods: Railway rolling stock, pipes and unions, rotary pumps, chains and sanitary goods.

ARNOLD HERCK, 444, Espora, Ramos Mejia.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Belgium

AUGUSTE SCHELLINCK, 5, Quai du Strop, Gand.

Goods: Textile Machinery.

Brazil

„POLBRAZ“ S. A., 93, Clelia, Sao Paulo, Caixa Postal 5659.

Goods: Complete „Varimex“ range of goods

Bulgaria

S. BAROUH, „Polimex“ Delegate, 52, Vestetz, Sofia.

Goods: Railway rolling stock and materials, structural steel parts for bridges, road rollers, machine tools. Cast iron pipes and unions, sanitary ware.

B. K. OUNDIJAN (Western Bulgaria), 19, Kolcyan, rue Zar, Sofia.

Goods: Textile machinery.

DOSSJU BALABANOFF (Eastern Bulgaria), Gabrovo, P. O., Box 38.

Goods: Textile machinery.

D. ALEXIEW, Sofia, P. O. Box 31.

Goods: Water meters.

Denmark

E. KASTRUP HANSEN & CO., 27, Strandgade, København.

Goods: Pipes and unions, sanitary ware, rotary pumps, plough-shares, machine tools, steel cylinders.

BRÖDRENE, A. & G. JOHANSEN 16, Vestergrade København.

Goods: Water meters.

JULIUS KOCH, Norrebrogade, København.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Egypt

EMMERICH FORHANSZ, 16, rue Guencua, Cairo.

Goods: Textile machinery and machine tools.

E. KRAEHENBÜHL & CO. (Correspondents), 15, rue Emad-el-Dine, Cairo.

Goods: Railway material, machine tools and water meters.

Y. N. MIĘDZYRZECKI, 61, Hertzl Street, Tel-Aviv, Palestine.

Goods: Pipes and unions, sanitary ware.

Finland

O. HENRICK HURMALAINEN, 20, Berggatan, Helsinki.

Goods: Cast iron pipes and castings.

ALGOZ, A. B., 22, Unionsgatan, Helsinki.

Goods: Railway rolling stock.

MERKANTILLE, A. S., Helsinki.

Goods: Paper mill machinery.

AZI ILMAKUNNAS OY., 6A, Kaisaniemenkatu, Helsinki.

Goods: Textile machinery.

KESKUSOSUULIKE, Hankkija, Helsinki, P. O. Box 80.

Goods: Agricultural machinery and implements.

France

AUGUSTE SCHELLINCK (Northern France), 5.
Quai Du Strop, Gand, Belgium.

Goods: Textile machinery.

RENE CAMPIN (Southern France), 12 ar. Fontenelle,
Sceaux (Seine).

Goods: Textile machinery.

Greece

M. B. ATHANASIADES, St. 1b, Angelou Vlachou,
Athens.

Goods: Textile machinery.

India

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Fortress Street, Fort, Bombay.

Goods: Textile machinery.

TAYBBALLY EBRACHINCI MITHAIVALLA
& SONS, No. 1, Ebrachinci Street, Karachi.

Goods: Railway material. Machine tools.

Mexico

COMPANIA DE INDUSTRIA „CICAP“ Y COMMER-
CIE. S. A. (Correspondents), 15, Calle de las Delicias,
Mexico, D.F.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Netherlands

MAX TERNBACH, 66, Koninginnegracht, Den Haag.

Goods: Pipe unions.

ARTHURS SERPHOS (Northern Holland), Enshede.

Goods: „Josephy“ Textile machinery.

JAN VERSCHUUREN (Southern Holland), 8A, Wil-
helminapark, Tilburg.

Goods: „Josephy“ Textile machinery.

SIBEHA SNIJDERS, Internationale Buizenhandel,
Arnhem.

Goods: Steel cylinders and rotary pumps.

TEODOR DE GROEN, 103, Bezuidenhonweg, Den
Haag.

Goods: Railway rolling stock.

BRÖCKING & ZOON, Tilburg, Rotterdam.

Goods: „Schnabe“ textile machinery.

N. V. IMPRIMEX, 544A, Heerengracht, Amsterdam.

Goods: Machine tools.

Norway

OLAF K. STANGEBYE, 57, Akersgatan, Oslo.

Goods: Water pipes and unions.

EIVIND KOCH A/B, Oslo, P. O. Box 545.

Goods: Sewage pipes and sanitary ware.

HANS CLAUSSEN, Bergen, P. O. Box 213.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Palestine

IMPORT BUILDING & TRADING CO., Tel-Aviv,
P. O. Box 2287.

Goods: Water meters, rotary pumps, machine tools,
optical and laboratory glass, steel cylinders and
agricultural implements.

Y. N. MIĘDZYRZECKI, 61, Herztl Street, Tel-Aviv.

Goods: Pipes, unions, sanitary ware.

Persia

ABDULLA SHAKOUR, Bazar Seraye Delgishalv,
Teheran.

Goods: Textile machinery.

Rumania

„RIMPEX“, 6, Sborului Street, Bucuresti

Goods: Miscellaneous.

Sweden

ERIC KIHLEBERG, 16, Amiralsgatan, Malmö.

Goods: Water pipes and unions.

C. W. ASKLUND, Norrköping 5.

Goods: Textile machinery

Switzerland

I. SCHNEIDER, 130, Badenerstr., Zurich.

Goods: Optical glass.

ZÜRCHER & CO., 32, St. Leonardstr., St. Gallen,

Goods: Textile machinery

Turkey

TURK-LEVANT TICARET EVI, 75, rue des Banques,
Galata, Istanbul.

Goods: Cast iron pipes and unions, steel cylinders,
rotary pumps, water meters, textile machinery and
machine tools.

SAKIR GENERAL FEIZI OGLU, 91, Schradebazi cad,
Istanbul.

Goods: Bakery plant.

MATAS TRADING CORPORATION, 13—17, Tahir
Han, Galata, Istanbul.

Goods: Railway rolling stock, agricultural machinery
and machine tools.

Hungary

BOLGAR ZSIGMUND, 13, Wakerie Sandor, Budapest

IV.

„ELEKTRIM“, Polish Foreign Trade Company
for Electrical Equipment, Ltd. 29, Puławska
Street, Warsaw, Telephones: 4-07-54 and 4-35-46,
Cable address: Elektrim.

Scope of activity: Export and import of raw ma-
terials, semi-manufactures and manufactures of
the electrical industry.

V.

„DAL“, Foreign Trade Company, Ltd., 40, No-
wy Świat, Warsaw, Telephones: 8-32-43, 8-32-44,
8-50-90, 8-51-40, 8-53-95, Cable address: Dalos,
Warsaw.

Scope of activity: Export of agricultural produce,
victuals, canned meat products. Import of ani-
mals and of groceries.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Belgium

RADWAŃSKI VICTOR, 25, rue France, Bruxelles.

Goods: Complete range of „DAL“ products.

GROSSINGER HERMAN, 25, rue France, Bruxelles.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

Brazil

„POLBRAZ“ S. A., 93, Clelia, Sao Paulo, P. O. Box
5659.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

Czechoslovakia

GENERAL AGENCY OF CENTRAL OFFICES OF
POLISH FOREIGN TRADE, 25, Narodni Trida,
Praha I.

WAJSMAN STANISŁAW, 23, Dlouha, Praha I.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

France

SEWERYN JAN, 23, rue Taitbout, Paris 9-e.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

Germany

(American Occupation Zone)

DAVID PINE, American Commercial Company, 11, via Senato, Milano, Italy

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

Great Britain

ANGLO-DAL LTD., Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

Sweden

MAREK WARSZAWSKI, 15, Kommendörsgatan, Stockholm.

Goods: Complete range of „Dal“ products.

U. S. A.

DEL-INE, 17, State Street, New York City, N. Y.

VI.

„RYBCENTRALA“, Central Fish Office, Ltd., 20, Puławska, Warsaw, Telephones: 4-06-48, 4-31-86, 4-31-83, Cable address: Rybcentrala.

Scope of activity: Export and import of fish and fish products.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Great Britain

PAUL STOCKHAMER, 34, South Lodge, Grove End Road, London, N. W. 8, Cable address: Stockfish Maida, London.

Goods: Fish and fish products.

Germany

(British & American Occupation Zones)

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 1530 Street, N. W. Washington, D. C, USA,

Goods: Fish and fish products.

VII.

„POLESKA“, Polish Bearings Company, Ltd., 71a, Filtrowa, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-55-95, Cable address: Poleska.

Scope of activity: Import of Swedish SKF bearings and parts.

VIII.

„DALMOR“, Deep Sea Fisheries, Ltd., no. 14, Rybacka, Gdynia, Telephones: 2-19-22 and 2-69-41, Cable address: Dalmor.

Scope of activity: Export and Import of Fish and Fishing Tackle.

IX.

„TABULATOR“, Polish Office Machines Co. Ltd., 8, Szpitalna, Warsaw, Telephone: 8-27-25.

Scope of activity: Import of spare parts for office machines and of office equipment. Export of locally made office machines.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Germany

(Russian Occupation Zone)

POLISH MILITARY MISSION. Representative — Tadeusz Stande, 30, Spickermannstrasse, Berlin, Telephone: 48-01-01, Extension 99.

Goods: Office machines and parts.

List of Commercial Sections Attached to Polish Diplomatic Posts Abroad

Argentine

Delegate for Foreign Trade, Lavalle 1454, 6 piso eser 1/2 Buenos Aires, Cable address: Morhan, Baires.

Austria

Commercial Attaché, Political Mission of the Republic of Poland, 1, Rennweg, Wien, Cable address: Morhan, Wien.

Belgium

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 25, rue des France, Bruxelles, Telephone: 33-48-89, Cable address: Morhan, Bruxelles.

Brazil

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, Rio Branco 257, S 1401, Rio de Janeiro. Telephone: 22-80-90, Cable address: Morhan, Rio de Janeiro.

Bulgaria

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 30, Iwan Wazow, Sofia, Cable address: Morhan, Sofia.

Canada

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 183, Carling Avenue, Ottawa-Ontario, Cable address: Morhan, Ottawa.

Czechoslovakia

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 8, Voldstejska, Praha III, Cable address: Morhan, Praha.

Mission for Capital Purchases, 25, Naročni Trida, Praha I, Cable address: Misja Praha.

General Agency of Central Polish Foreign Trade Offices, 25, Narodni Trida, Praha I.

Denmark

Commercial Counsellor, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 30, Dronningens Tyserga, Kobenhavn, Telephone — Pal. 99-06, Cable address: Polcommerce, Kobenhavn.

Egypt

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, Cairo, Cable address: Polmission.

Finland

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, I A 14, Tempelgatan, Helsinki, Telephone: 4-60-21. Cable address: Polcommerce, Helsinki.

France

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, rue de Taillierand, Paris 7-e, Telephone: 44-45 and 44-46, Cable address: Polmission, Paris.

Germany

Delegate for Foreign Trade, Polish Military Mission, 42, Schlaterstrasse, Berlin, Telephone: 32-30-64.

Great Britain

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 40, Queen Anne Street, London, W. 1, Cable address: Ampolhan, London.

Mission for U.N.R.R.A. and British Surplus Disposal Matters, Coventry Court, 47, Whitcomb Street, London W. C. 2, Cable address: Poldemob, London.

Polish Mission for Capital Purchases in England, 40, Queen Anne Street, London W. 1.

Hungary

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 52, Andrasycy utc. Budapest VI, Cable address: Morhan, Budapest.

Italy

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 44, via Virgilio, Roma, Cable address: Ampolhan, Roma.

Mexico

Acting Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 121, Calle Merida, Mexico, D. F. Cable address: Polmission, Mexico City.

Netherlands

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 43, III, Torsgatan, De Haag, Cable address: Morhanatt.

Norway

Commercial Attaché, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 28, Madsrud Allé, Oslo, Telephone: 55-75-71, Cable address: Morhan, Oslo.

Palestine

Commercial Attaché, Consulate General of the Republic of Poland, Apperbase, 2nd House from Carmelik House, Jerusalem, Cable address: Polcom, Jerusalem.

Rumania

Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 5, Jon Chica, Bucuresti, Cable address: Morhan, Bucuresti.

Switzerland

Commercial Counsellor, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 21, Thunstrasse, Berne, Cable address: Hanpol, Berne.

Sweden

Commercial Counsellor, Legation of the Republic of Poland, 18, IV, Stadegarden, Stockholm, Cable address: Polmission, Stockholm.

Polish-Swedish Technical Committee, Polish Group, 43 III, Torgatan, Stockholm, Telephone: 32-91-80, Cable address: Morhan, Stockholm.

Turkey

Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, Kavaklidere, Ankara.

U.S.A.

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 2224, Wyoming Avenue, N. W. Washington, 8 D. C., Cable address: Polsupply Washington.

Polish American Supply Corporation-Export-Import, 39, Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., Cable address: Nypolasco, All codes used.

U.S.S.R.

Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, 30, Al. Tolstoja, Moscow, Cable address: Morhan, Moskwa.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

on the

„INDUSTRY AND TRADE“ CHAPTER

1. The Section dealing with „Industry and Trade“ contains details of the individual branches of industry, indices of the establishments manufacturing for export and advertisements of the firms and institutions specialising in export.
2. Explanation of symbols used in the indices of industrial establishments:
 - A — Address.
 - B — Type of establishment.
 - C — Goods produced for export. Foreign importers.
 - D — Former name of the establishment.

(1915)— Year of establishment of the firm.
3. In the section entitled „Coal Industry“ symbol „C“ contains the following data: — grade of coal, caking capacity, minimum heating value in calories.

Polish Exports of Coal

by

GUSTAW POTWOROWSKI

Bibl. Jas.

When speaking of our present export of coal it is necessary to recall in a few words what the situation was like in the period between the two world wars.

PRE-WAR EXPORT.

In the years 1922—1925 Poland, on the basis of the clauses of the peace treaties, exported to Germany approximately 500,000 tons of coal a month. In 1925, when the Geneva convention expired, a tariff war between Poland and Germany started, causing a complete stop in our export of coal to Germany. At this time, the Polish coal industry seriously endeavoured to dispose of its coal in other foreign markets, particularly in the Scandinavian ones.

The British coal strike in 1926 made it possible for European markets to get acquainted with Polish coal. There came a few years of prosperity which found its end in the general economic crisis of 1931.

Our export of coal diminished considerably, and at the same time prices fell seriously as a result of our competition with German and British coal. This competitive struggle led at the end of 1934 to the conclusion of the Polish-British Coal Agreement in which a certain proportionate relation of the Polish coal export to the British one was established. This arrangement opened a period of stabilization of the coal export which lasted until the second world war.

If we want to characterise in a few words the Polish export of coal in the pre-war period it must be stated that the Polish coal met with approval on the European as well as on the overseas markets e.g. Dakar, Argentine, not only because of its good quality but above all because of its good screening; in this respect it had the advantage over the British coal which was exported mostly as run-of-mine.

PRESENT EXPORT.

The Polish export of coal is of greatest importance to the post-war economic life of Poland as well as of other European countries. The joining to Poland of the other part of Upper-Silesia as well as of the Lower Silesian Basin increased the potential productive capacity of the Polish Coal Industry. While before the war, only the surplus production was being exported, at present, as the coal production rises to the level of pre-war figures our export will even surpass the sale for the inner market.

In view of the losses inflicted on Poland's production machinery in the course of a few years occupation and as the result of military operations the question of the coal export has become a capital problem for Poland and is the basic condition of her national economy. The saying that „Coal is our foreign currency“ has become today a well known slogan. Connected with this is the general shortage of coal which can be observed in the whole of Europe and which e.g. for the period July 1946—June 1947 has been estimated by the European Coal Organisation „ECO“ at 40 million tons. Considering this situation, Poland, as soon as she had regained her independence, resumed her export of coal, which amounted in 1945 to 5½ million tons of coal and coke. As the transport conditions were improved and the reconstruction of her harbours was making progress the Polish fuel export was increased to the amount of 13.5 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of coke in 1946 and to 17.75 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of coke in 1947. According to the Three Year Plan of economic reconstruction the fuel export in 1948 is foreseen at 24 million tons of coal and coke. In this way Poland is becoming the largest exporter of coal in Europe and is thus contributing her share in the economic reconstruction of the European countries devastated by war.

DIRECTION OF POLISH EXPORTS

In the first half of 1945, Polish export of coal was directed almost exclusively by land to the USSR, who took our coal by her own means of transport thus helping the Polish railways destroyed by the war as well as our coal industry which in the first difficult period of reorganisation could thus avoid the unnecessary and expensive stocking of the coal produced.

As the railway transport and loading capacity of our ports improved, our coal was also directed to other European markets especially to the Scandinavian and Danubian ones which are a natural outlet for Polish coal.

The loading capacity of our ports is a very important question for the Polish export of coal. In the pre-war period Gdynia and Gdańsk could transload up to one million tons of coal and coke a month. In 1946 about 5 million tons were loaded in Gdynia, Gdańsk. In 1947, the same ports, with Szczecin and other smaller ports, transloaded about 7 million tons — and for 1948 the loading capacity of these ports is foreseen at about 12 million tons.

Besides the problems of a strictly technical nature, economic considerations also had an influence on the direction to be given to our export of coal. As one of the countries which have most suffered during the last war, Poland must seek the closest economic cooperation above all with the countries which by their supplies can best help in the reconstruction of the country in exchange for the present and future deliveries of Polish coal.

This was the basis of the thesis put forward by Poland in ECO to which she has belonged since April 1946.

The aim of the European Coal Organisation (ECO) is to determine the minimum coal requirements of the importing countries and to allocate the quantities of coal put at their disposal by the exporting countries. At the same time this organisation endeavours to develop coal production by organising help in the form of deliveries of materials, equipment and machinery.

Two different points of view were advanced in the ECO in 1946. The Anglo-Saxon countries were of the opinion that the coal crisis should be remedied through a mechanical distribution of the coal available among all the importing countries according to their requirements. Poland on the other hand suggested a conception of bilateral agreements to be concluded by her with

the countries which in compensation for the Polish coal could provide her with necessary materials for the reconstruction of her mines or give her financial support in the form of credit necessary for the rebuilding of the Polish economy. All this depends on the question of whether the deliveries to the ECO countries of Polish coal in the bilateral agreements mentioned above would be deducted from the quotas allocated by ECO to these countries or whether they would be treated as extra deliveries and so become extremely attractive for the importing countries.

The Polish point of view met with understanding on the part of the ECO. It was decided that the deliveries of coal to the ECO countries on the basis of the bilateral agreements would be divided into a basic allocation „A“ and a supplementary allocation „B“. Both these allocations are in a similar ratio to each other, as that of the value of the coal exported is to the surplus payment of the importing country.

FEATURES OF CONTRACTS

In view of the economic considerations mentioned above, almost all the contracts for the export of coal were made on the basis of international commercial Treaties concluded by the Polish Government with other governments and covering the whole exchange of goods between Poland and the respective country. At the end of 1946 and in 1947 Poland concluded also some minor contracts for the export of coal against free currencies.

In order to complete the picture of the Polish Coal Export, it is necessary to add that the intention of the Polish Coal Industry is to found mixed Polish-foreign Companies for the import of Polish coal and to establish its own Agencies abroad. Several such Companies have already been founded. There is also already one agency in Paris 23, rue Taitbout, and in the near future some Agencies will be established in Stockholm and in Vienna.

The aim of these Companies and Agencies is to adapt the Polish coal to the importers' requirements and to protect it against unfair discrimination.

THE TECHNIQUE OF EXPORT

The institution competent for the distribution of Polish coal export is the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Export Department, in Warsaw, which allocates the yearly and monthly export quotas among the different importing countries.

The Office which is actually concluding coal contracts for export and which is in charge of the execution of these contracts is Centrala Zbytu Produktów Przemysłu Węglowego (Coal Sales Corporation Export Department — L' Organisation Centrale pour la Vente des Produits Houillers, Département d'Exportation) — Katowice, ul. Kościuszki 30, tel. 369-41, telegraphic address „Węglokoks“ Katowice.

Importers may also apply to one of the agencies abroad mentioned above.

For the export by rail the buyer must provide his own railway trucks. The coal is sold f.o.r. at the mine or f.o.r. Polish frontier. The foreign trains arriving to Poland to fetch coal are loaded at once and leave Poland within 3 days of their having crossed the frontier. For overseas export the Polish coal is usually offered f.o.b. With the development of the Polish merchant navy we shall gradually go over to c.i.f. offers. The loading and trimming in our ports is effected by the Naval Department of the Coal Sales Corporation at Gdańsk — Wrzeszcz, ul.

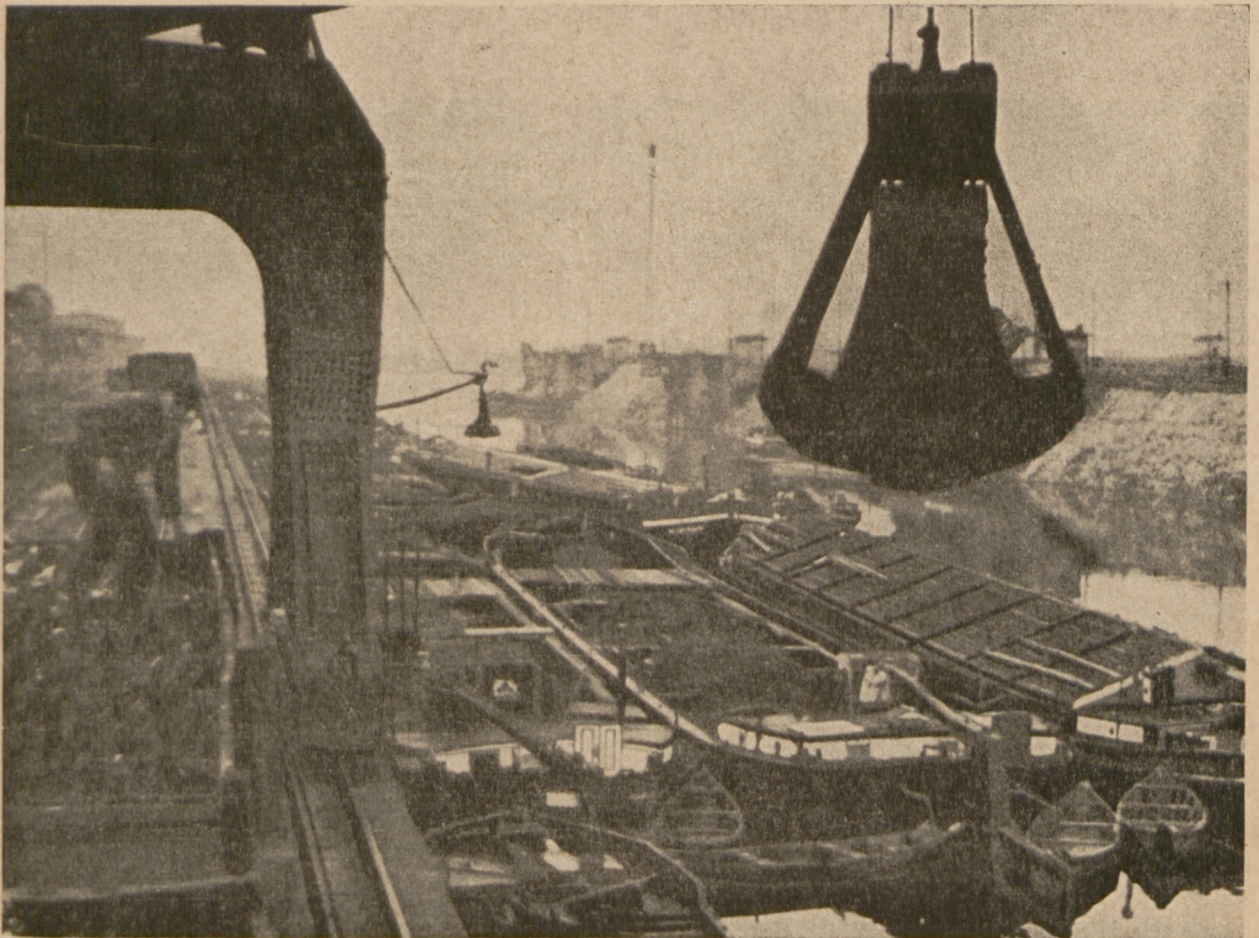
Batorego 26, tel. 411-12, telegraphic address „Polcoal“ Gdańsk.

The importers have to agree terms with this department. Several State and private Shipbrokers are at the importers' and shipowners' service. Bunkers for ships calling at our ports are supplied at current rate.

According to our shipping conditions, ships calling for coal at Polish ports are expected to be chartered under the Baltic and White Sea Conference Coal Charter of 1921 with the Supplementary Loading Conditions of Gdańsk—Gdynia. The Polish coal Charter is being discussed.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

In the coal contracts concluded on the basis of the international commercial treaties the terms of payment vary in accordance with the provisions of these treaties. In the contracts for sale against free currencies payment is made as a rule from a credit opened by the buyer in the National Bank of Poland in Warsaw, Office of International Settlements.



Coal Transport on the Odra

The Polish Coal Industry

by

MIECZYŚLAW MARKOWSKI

The Polish Coal Industry is one of the essential elements in the reconstruction and organisation of the economic life of Poland.

The nationalisation of the coal industry in Poland has enabled all enterprises, whether directly or indirectly connected with it, to be concentrated in one economic unit. Over half a million people (including families), or roughly 1/40th of the aggregate population of Poland, constitute a community whose future is dependent on the success of this key-industry.

At the present time, the Polish coal industry comprises 77 collieries in operation, 11 coke

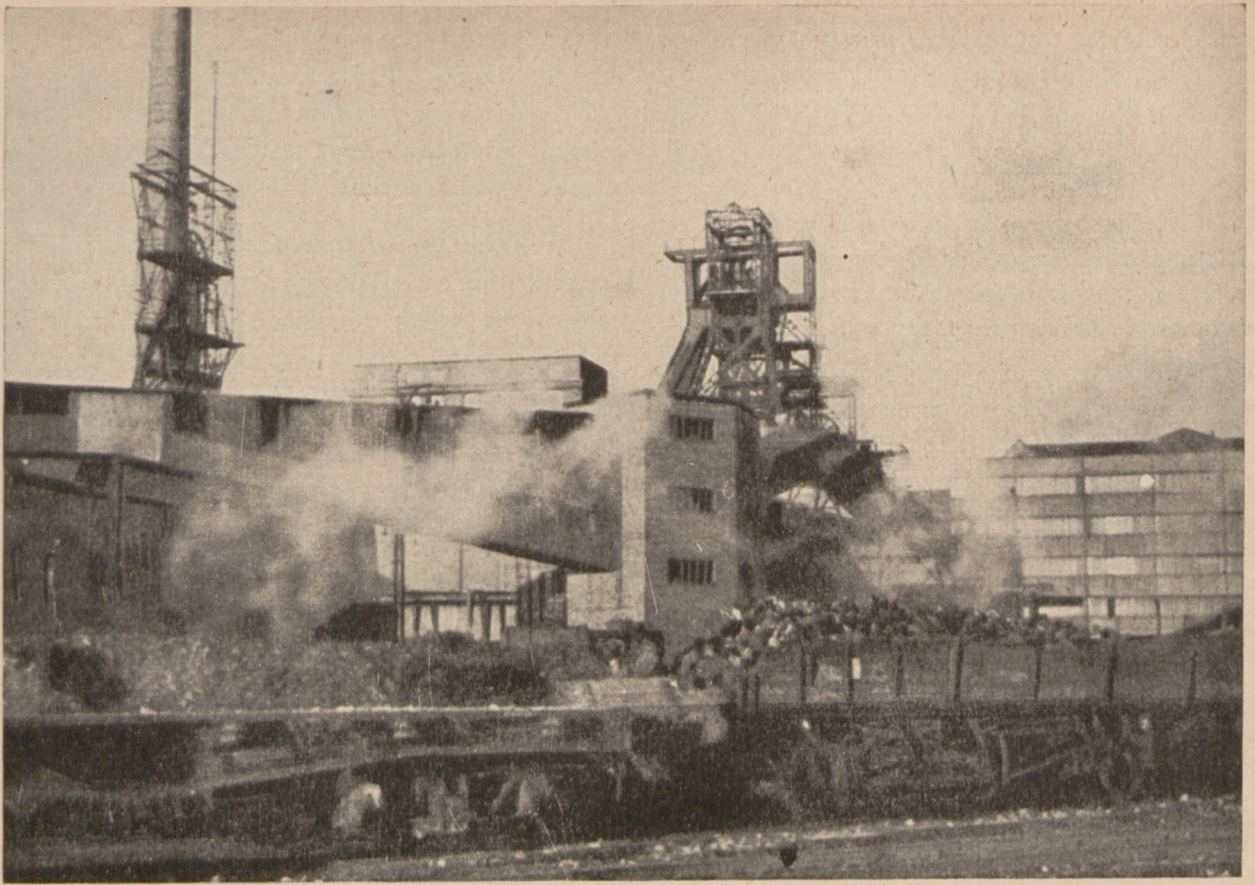
plants, 4 pressed coal brick factories, 36 electric generating plants in operation, as well as some 120 other auxiliary enterprises, such as brickworks, waterworks, engineering works producing mining implements, mechanical repair shops, sawmills, etc. The organisation also comprises the lignite mines in Lower Silesia.

Well over 250 plants of the coal industry are in operation, employing almost 200,000 people — these are figures that require no comment.

With what determination the Polish miner resumed his work after the 2nd World War will best be illustrated by the fact that, while the



Polish Miner at Work.



Coal Trucks Leaving the Zabrze-East Colliery.

liberation of the Polish coal district was in progress, from the 22nd to 29th January, 1945, the first collieries were already put into operation on the 27th of that month.

The collieries in the Rybnik (Upper Silesia) district were not cleared of the invaders until the end of March, 1945. Finally, on the 1st July 1945, the Lower Silesia collieries came under Polish administration.

All collieries, as soon as they had been cleared of the enemy, resumed work forthwith, and no effort was spared, in spite of most adverse conditions, to steadily increase their output.

According to the first official statistics, the output of coal for April, 1945, amounted to

919,423 tons

The difficulties encountered in the working of the collieries were immense, and, actually, the start had to be made almost from the bottom. Five years of devastating German methods of operation had left the colliery plants in a deplorable condition. Nothing, however, would or could deter the Polish miner. As early as July

1945 the output of coal had reached a figure of
2,202,563 tons

This will indicate what rapid and marked progress had been made in so short a time.

In November 1945, the Polish coal output exceeded the 3,000,000 ton figure, and amounted to

3,114,308 tons

The total output for the 9 months period of 1945 amounted to 20,168,642 tons.

1946 showed a further improvement. In July of that year, the 4,000,000 ton mark was exceeded.

The official target for 1946, fixed at 46 millions tons, was materially exceeded, the total output of coal reaching a figure of 47,288,004 tons. The position in 1947 was similar. The target for that year had been fixed at 57,000,000 tons, and this figure was already reached by the 20th December, whereas the total for the year came to 59,130,335 tons, i. e. a surplus of 1,625,675 tons.

This represents a remarkable effort indeed. The zeal of the Polish miner will best be appre-

ciated from the figure of daily output per miner. In April, 1945 the output per miner amounted to a modest 469 kgs per diem. By November 1945 it had increased to 908 kgs and in 1947 it exceeded 1,190 kgs.

The miner enjoys full care and protection, and his standard of living steadily improves. It is not merely a matter of wage scale reform, an important role being played by social welfare.

It must be emphasized that Poland is the only country in Europe where a labourer who, in the course of the first 10 years of employment, is entitled to a fortnight's leave each year, is allowed a full month's leave in each subsequent year. Every miner is entitled to a fortnight's stay at one of the numerous rest homes situated in the most picturesque health resorts of Poland.

In the third year of operation of this holiday scheme, the coal industry was able to place 92 rest homes at the disposal of some 72,000 employees. The scheme continues to expand almost from day to day, and there is no doubt that in the coming year it will have assumed still more formidable proportions. Each participant in this rest home scheme pays for his fortnight's board and residence the equivalent of approximately one day's wages. The balance of the cost of his stay at a rest home is contributed by the coal industry.

The number of welfare homes for mothers and children also steadily increases. In 1947 the coal industry was able to provide for 25,820 children at 80 holiday camps and for 31,220 in similar day-camps.



Children's Hostel at a Colliery

Each industrial enterprise has its own recreation hall with periodicals and a library, with an ever increasing number of volumes. Amateur choirs, orchestras and theatrical circles are included in this scheme.

In order to increase the number of skilled miners, the coal industry, in the course of the past three years, organised its own industrial school system. The schools have been so located as to be easily accessible from the whole of the mining area.

As this article goes to press, the schools in existence are divided into two distinct types — industrial mining schools and mining colleges. The first, numbering 53, are of the artisan type, turning out skilled miners. They are accessible to youths having completed at least 5 forms at a secondary school. These schools have the following sections — mining, mechanical, electrical, coke and chemical. The mining colleges, numbering 11, are accessible to candidates having completed an 8 years course at a secondary school.

No candidates of under 15 years of age are admitted to these schools. All scholars are treated as employees of the coal mines, and as such are entitled to wages and benefits provided for in the collective trade unions agreement. Scholars emanate mainly from local homes. Scholars coming from distant localities are placed in boarding houses, gratuitously. The above schools are attended by approximately 12,000 youths. Apart from this, the coal industry, in view of the shortage of skilled labour, is providing special training courses for adults. This scheme deals with approximately 8,000 workmen. It must also be pointed out that the coal industry, in order to supplement the number of miners, has further provided special training centres, attended mainly by candidates from overcrowded villages. This scheme, at the moment, operates 6 boarding schools with approximately 3,500 pupils undergoing training for a future mining career.

Thus, the first 3 years of operation of the Polish Coal Mining Industry have been attended by marked success, both in respect of improvements in production methods and in the realisation of social welfare.

1. COAL MINES

- 001. Kopalnia „Andaluzja“**
(1912)
A. Brzozowice-Kamień, pow. Tarnowskie Góry.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,400.
- 002. Kopalnia „Anna“**
(1832)
A. Pszów, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding and coking; very strongly caking; 7,550.
- 003. Kopalnia „Artur“**
(1880)
A. Siersza k. Trzebini, pow. Chrzanów.
B. Coal mine.
C. Long-flame dry; 5,450.
- 004. Kopalnia „Barbara-Wyzwolenie“**
A. Łagiewniki, ul. Chorzowska 13.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 7,000.
- 005. Kopalnia „Bielszowice“**
A. Bielszowice, pow. Katowice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame medium caking; 7,200.
- 006. Kopalnia „Bobrek“**
A. Bobrek, pow. Bytom.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,200. 7,450.
- 007. Kopalnia „Bolesław Śmiały“**
(1779)
A. Łaziska Górne, pow. Pszczyna.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 6,600.
- 008. Kopalnia „Boże Dary“**
(1902)
A. Kostuchna, pow. Pszczyna.
B. Coal mine.
C. Long flame bituminous; 6,200.
- 009. Kopalnia „Brzeszcze“**
(1904)
A. Brzeszcze k. Oświęcimia, pow. Biała.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,750.
- 010. Kopalnia „Bytom“**
(1828)
A. Dąbrowa Miejska, pow. Bytom.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,800.
- 011. Kopalnia „Centrum“**
(1870)
A. Bytom.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,800.
- 012. Kopalnia „Chorzów“**
A. Chorzów.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,300.
- 013. Kopalnia „Chwałowice“**
(1903)
A. Chwałowice, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 6,650.
- 014. Kopalnia „Concordia“**
(1851)
A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Coking; strongly caking; 7,500.
- 015. Kopalnia „Czeladź“**
(1867)
A. Piaski, pow. Będzin.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,360.
- 016. Kopalnia „Dębieńsko“**
(1890)
A. Czerwionka, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding and coking; strongly caking 7,100.
- 017. Kopalnia „Ema“**
(1880)
A. Radlin, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding and coking; very strongly caking; 7,500.
- 018. Kopalnia „Eminencja“**
(1904)
A. Katowice-Dąb.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 7,200.
- 019. Kopalnia „Gen. Zawadzki“**
(1873)
A. Dąbrowa Górnicza, pow. Będzin.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,500.
- 020. Kopalnia „Gliwice“**
A. Gliwice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Coking bituminous; very strongly caking; 7,660.
- 021. Kopalnia „Grodziec“**
(1889)
A. Grodziec, pow. Będzin.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,400.
- 022. Kopalnia „Hr. Renard“**
A. Sosnowiec.
B. Coal mine.
- 023. Kopalnia „Ignacy“**
(1792)
A. Niewiadom, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,100.
- 024. Kopalnia „Jadwiga“**
(1862)
A. Zabrze-Biskupice, pow. Gliwice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking, medium caking, strongly caking; 7,350. 7,400.
- 025. Kopalnia „Jan Bąbysta“**
A. Szlagowo, pow. Kłodzko.
B. Coal mine.
- 026. Kopalnia „Janina“**
(1906)
A. Libiąż, pow. Chrzanów.
B. Coal mine.
C. Long flame dry; 5,400.
- 027. Kopalnia „Jankowice“**
(1913)
A. Boguszowice, pow. Rybnik.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,650.
- 028. Kopalnia „Jaworzno“**
A. Jaworzno, pow. Chrzanów.
B. Coal mine.
C. Long flame dry; 5,700.
- 029. Kopalnia „Jowisz“**
(1907)
A. Wojkowice, pow. Będzin.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,300.
- 030. Kopalnia „Julia“**
A. Biały Kamień, pow. Wałbrzych.
B. Coal mine.
- 031. Kopalnia „Karol“**
A. Orzegów, pow. Katowice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding strongly caking; 7,450. 7,700.
- 032. Kopalnia „Katowice“**
(1823)
A. Katowice.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,300.
- 033. Kopalnia „Kazimierz-Juliusz“**
(1883)
A. Kazimierz, pow. Będzin.
B. Coal mine.
C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,350.

- 034. Kopalnia „Kleofas“**
 A. Katowice-Załęże.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 7,050.
- 035. Kopalnia „Klimontów - Mortimer“**
 (1899)
 A. Klimontów, pow. Będzin.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,200.
- 036. Kopalnia „Knurów“**
 A. Knurów, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding and coking; caking well; 7,400.
- 037. Kopalnia „Krystyna“**
 A. Tenczynek k. Krzeszowic.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Long flame bituminous; 5,500.
- 038. Kopalnia „Książę“**
 A. Wesoła, pow. Pszczyna.
 B. Coal mine.
- 039. Kopalnia „Ludwik“**
 (1870)
 A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,100.
- 040. Kopalnia „Łagiewniki“**
 (1843)
 A. Łagiewniki, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly coking; 6,900.
- 041. Kopalnia „Makoszowy“**
 A. Makoszowy, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding and coking, gas-yielding long flame; strongly caking, medium caking; 7,500, 7,300.
- 042. Kopalnia „Mała Dąbrówka“**
 A. Mała Dąbrówka, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
- 043. Kopalnia „Matylda“**
 (1876)
 A. Lipiny, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,400.
- 044. Kopalnia „Melchior“**
 A. Wałbrzych, Podgórze.
 B. Coal mine.
- 045. Kopalnia „Michał“**
 (1881)
 A. Michałkowice, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,450.
- 046. Kopalnia „Mikulezyce“**
 A. Mikulezyce, pow. Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 7,150.
- 047. Kopalnia „Miechowice“**
 (1910)
 A. Miechowice, pow. Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 6,800.
- 048. Kopalnia „Milowice“**
 (1885)
 A. Sosnowiec.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,360.
- 049. Kopalnia „Murcki“**
 (1769)
 A. Murcki, pow. Pszczyna.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Log flame bituminous, 6,350.
- 050. Kopalnia „Mysłowice“**
 (1872)
 A. Mysłowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,600.
- 051. Kopalnia „Niwka-Modrzejów“**
 (1833)
 A. Niwka, pow. Będzin.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,600.
- 052. Kopalnia „Nowa Ruda“**
 (1896)
 A. Kurowo, pow. Kłodzko.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,000.
- 053. Kopalnia „Pawel“**
 (1847)
 A. Godula, Chebzie, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,400, 7,500.
- 054. Kopalnia „Pokój“**
 A. Nowy Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,300, 7,450.
- 055. Kopalnia „Polska“**
 (1867)
 A. Świętochłowice, Nowowiejska, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,450, 7,600.
- 056. Kopalnia „Prezydent“**
 A. Chorzów, Piotra Skargi.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 7,000.
- 057. Kopalnia „Radzionków“**
 (1872)
 A. Radzionków, pow. Tarnowskie Góry.
 B. Coal mine.
- 058. Kopalnia „Rokitnica“**
 (1897)
 A. Rokitnica, pow. Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,200.
- 059. Kopalnia „Rozbark“**
 (1865)
 A. Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; 6,900.
- 060. Kopalnia „Rudolf“**
 A. Przygórze, pow. Kłodzko.
 B. Coal mine.
- 061. Kopalnia „Rydułtowy“**
 (1806)
 A. Rydułtowy, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; caking well; 7,150.
- 062. Kopalnia „Rymer“**
 (1896)
 A. Niedobczyce, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; caking well; 7,200.
- 063. Kopalnia „Saturn“**
 (1837)
 A. Czeladź, pow. Będzin.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 6,600.
- 064. Kopalnia „Siemianowice“**
 (1871)
 A. Siemianowice, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 6,500.
- 065. Kopalnia „Silesia“**
 (1903)
 A. Czechowice, pow. Bielsko.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; weakly caking; 6,800.
- 066. Kopalnia „Śląsk“**
 (1883)
 A. Chropaczów, ul. Kopalniana.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,400.
- 067. Kopalnia „Sobieski“**
 (1908)
 A. Bory k. Jaworzna, pow. Chrzanów.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Long flame dry; 5,700.
- 068. Kopalnia „Sośnica“**
 (1916)
 A. Sośnica, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking; 7,200.

- 069. Kopalnia „Szombierki“**
 A. Szombierki, pow. Bytom.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,200, 7,500.

- 070. Kopalnia „Szyby Piast“**
 A. Łędziny, pow. Pszczyna.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Long flame bituminous; 6,000.

- 071. Kopalnia „Victoria“**
 A. Węglowo.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Coking bituminous; strongly caking; 7,650.

- 072. Kopalnia „Walenty-Wawel“**
 (1815)
 A. Ruda Śl., pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,400, 7,500.

- 073. Kopalnia „Waleska“**
 (1837)
 A. Łaziska Średnie, pow. Pszczyna.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; caking weakly; 6,800.

- 074. Kopalnia „Wałbrzych“**
 A. Wałbrzych, ul. Zamkowa 4, Dolny Śląsk.
 B. Coal mine.

- 075. Kopalnia „Wanda-Lech“**
 (1880)
 A. Nowy Bytom, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking medium; strongly caking; 7,400, 7,550.

- 076. Kopalnia „Wieczorek“**
 A. Janów, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; non caking; 7,000.

- 077. Kopalnia „Wirek“**
 A. Kochłowice, pow. Katowice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame; medium caking, 7,200.

- 078. Kopalnia „Wujek“**
 (1899)
 A. Katowice-Brynów.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, weakly caking; 6,900.

- 079. Kopalnia „Zabrze-Wschód“**
 A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding long flame, gas-yielding and coking; medium caking, strongly caking; 7,350, 7,450.

- 080. Kopalnia „Zabrze-Zachód“**
 A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Gas-yielding and coking; very strongly caking; 7,700.

- 081. Kopalnia „Zbyszek“**
 (1921)
 A. Trzebinia, pow. Chrzanów.
 B. Coal mine.
 C. Long flame dry; 5,100.

2. BRIQUETTES WORKS

- 082. Brykietownia „Lofix“**
 (1938)
 A. Wałbrzych.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 083. Fabryka Brykietów Podpałkowych „Lofix“**
 A. Wałbrzych, Batorego 82, Dolny Śląsk.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 084. Brykietownia „Prezydent“**
 A. Chorzów, P. Skargi.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 085. Brykietownia „Radzionków“**
 A. Radzionków, pow. Tarnowskie Góry.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 086. Brykietownia „Rymer“**
 (1896)
 A. Niedobczyce, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 087. Brykietownia „Szombierki“**
 A. Szombierki, pow. Bytom.
 B. Briquettes works.

- 088. Brykietownia „Zabrze-Zachód“**
 A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Briquettes works.

3. COKING WORKS

- 089. Koksownia „Concordia“**
 A. Zabrze, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, tar, benzol.

- 090. Koksownia „Dębięsko“**
 A. Czerwionka, pow. Rybnik, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke.
 Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Sweden.

- 091. Koksownia „Ema“**
 A. Pszów, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, benzol, ammonia, gas.

- 092. Koksownia „Gliwice“**
 A. Gliwice.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, benzol, tar

- 093. Koksownia „Jadwiga“**
 A. Zabrze-Biskupice, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, tar, benzol.

- 094. Koksownia „Julia“**
 A. Biały Kamień.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, gas, benzol.

- 095. Koksownia „Knurów“**
 A. Knurów, pow. Rybnik.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, benzol, tar.

- 096. Koksownia „Makoszowy“**
 A. Makoszowy, pow. Gliwice.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, tar, benzol.

- 097. Koksownia „Melchior“**
 A. Wałbrzych, Podgórze.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke.

- 098. Koksownia „Victoria“**
 A. Węglowo.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, tar, benzol, gas.

- 099. Koksownia „Wałbrzych“**
 A. Wałbrzych, Dolny Śląsk.
 B. Coking works.
 C. Coke, ammonia, benzol, gas.

4. BROWN COAL MINES

- 100. Kopalnia „Babina“**
 A. Nowy Dwór, pow. Żary.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 101. Kopalnia „Henryk“**
 A. Kunica, pow. Żary.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 102. Kopalnia „Kaławsk“**
 A. Kaławsk, pow. Zgorzelec.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 103. Kopalnia „Konin“**
 A. Marantów, pow. Konin, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 104. Kopalnia „Lubań“**
 A. Węglin, pow. Lubań.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 105. Kopalnia „Smogóry“**
 A. Smogóry, pow. Rypin Lubuski, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 106. Kopalnia „Turów“**
 A. Turów, pow. Zgorzelec.
 B. Brown coal mine.
 C. Brown coal.

- 107. Brykietownia „Lubań“**
 A. Węgliny, pow. Lubań.
 B. Brown coal briquettes works.
 C. Brown coal.

CENTRAL SALES AGENCY of COAL PRODUCTS

CENTRALA ZBYTU
PRODUKTÓW PRZEMYSŁU WĘGLOWEGO

K A T O W I C E
UL. KOŚCIUSZKI 30
P H O N E 3 6 9 - 4 1
telegraphic address
„Węglokoks“ Katowice

Export of coal and coke in:

1946	15 million tons
1947	19 million tons
1948	24 million tons (anticipated)

20 countries are being supplied with our coal: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Russian Zone in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, U. S. S. R.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Export Possibilities of the Polish Iron & Steel Industry

by

ST. MONSIOR

Before the war, as a result of years of efforts made, the Polish iron and steel industry had gained on foreign markets a reputation fully compatible with its position among the iron and steel industries of Europe. In 1937, 1,139,000 tons of rolled steel were produced, whereof 262,372 tons or 23% of the total output, were exported to 62 countries. Polish steel goods went out to the most remote corners of the world. As a result of the exports drive, they were known, before the war, nearly the whole world over. The prompt attention given to orders, as well as the high quality of those goods, enabled them to compete with those of European and non-European countries. In some distant markets, e.g. in the Argentine and in Brazil, Turkey and Persia, Polish goods were even one of the most important imports, although these markets were situated in the vicinity of countries which were more heavily industrialized than our own. In the pre-war period, the Polish iron and steel industry was included in all international agreements on iron, and an exports quota had been set for it.

So far as European countries were concerned, the natural outlets for this industry were the following: the USSR, the Baltic and Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy, the Balkan countries and Turkey; outside Europe, they were the Argentine, Brazil, Persia; the bulk of our exports went to these countries. The industry had built up its own export machinery (Argentine, Holland) and had its own agents in nearly all countries of the world.

It must however be admitted that the motive force behind our efforts to export was underconsumption at home; hence, the surplus had to be disposed of elsewhere.

Now that the war is over, and economic conditions throughout the world and, above all, in our



War Damage at „Łabędy“ Steel-works

country have radically changed, the problem of exports must also rest on a totally different basis. The ruthless policy of the invaders who completely destroyed or dismantled many iron and steel plants, and our taking over the Lower Silesian iron and steel works have completely altered the pre-war economic structure. (Though the Silesian rolling mills were nearly completely destroyed, they are being rebuilt at present).

On the one hand, the huge demand for steel goods on the home market exceeds by far our present output capacity, although we have already reached pre-war output (one million tons of rolled steel goods in 1947); on the other hand, some raw materials are lacking in this country, and have to be imported in spite of our scanty resources in foreign currency; investments are urgently required by the industry; hence the government must control and plan our exports, considering them as one of the factors in the nation's economic and financial policy. It must distinctly specify the quantity and class of goods to be exported to individual countries. As is well known, the Polish iron and steel industry

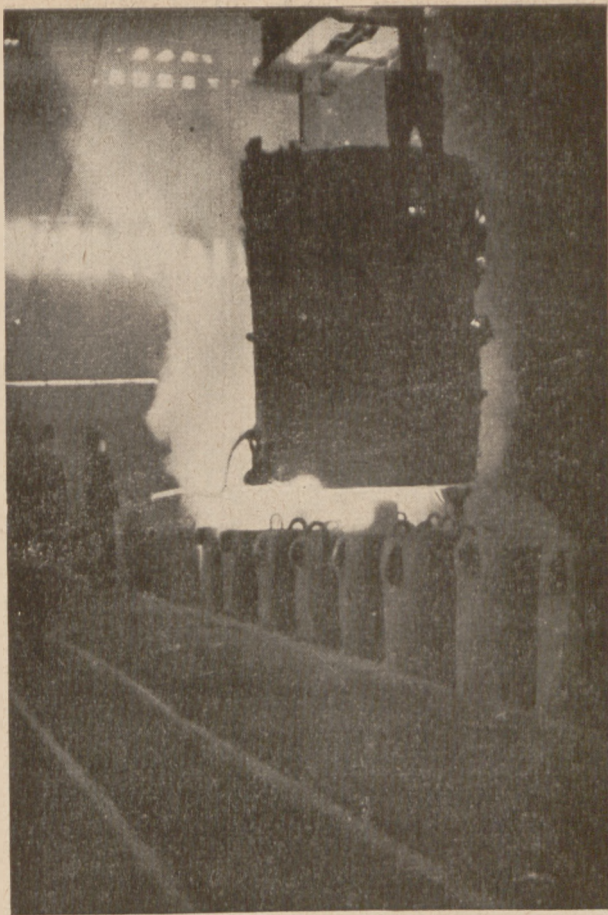
is not self-sufficient and has to import raw materials from abroad (ores and ferrous-alloys).

Under our present economic conditions, the export trade must be carried on strictly along the lines laid down by the central administrative bodies who shape the economic life of the country and find the means of payment for imports within the national budget. Giving due consideration to our economic policy as a whole, the central authorities (in Poland, the Central Planning Board) must decide which branches of production must stand at the disposal of the government for export. This varies according to the nation's needs and the imports necessary to satisfy them. The Central Planning Board decides what amount of goods must be sold abroad, though this be temporarily at the expense of the home market. The change over from a purely agricultural to an agricultural-industrial country, through our having taken over a vast industrial plant for processing in the Recovered Territories, has put before the industry the task of finding adequate sources of raw materials for itself, as well as for the processing industry which existed before the war and which is being developed.

Judging solely by the output of the industry, our knowledge of the markets, the experience of many years gained before the war and by our export organisation, there appear to be good prospects of exporting. Yet this is not the case, because iron and steel are the foundation for the reconstruction and the development of other branches of industry; through excessive exports, we would impair the rehabilitation and reconstruction of other branches of industry (transport, the processing industries). In sound



Part View of the Coke-oven Plant at „Zabrze“



Casting

economic practice, these industries first and foremost should be operating smoothly. In planning, the duty of the central authorities is to settle these questions and give directions as to what amount of goods should be exported and over what period of time this should be done.

The commercial agreements concluded by the government with foreign countries form the corner stone of the transactions abroad of the iron and steel industry. These agreements provide, by mutual arrangement between the parties, for export quotas for individual goods, and thus also for iron and steel manufactures. Starting from the principle we have stated above, the iron and steel industry began exporting as early as April 1945, nearly immediately after the government's taking control of the industry; in two years, 171,286 tons of rolled steel, have been exported; this represents 11.5% of the million and a half tons that had been produced in this period; 30,000 tons of pig-iron were also exported.

The manufactures produced by the Polish iron and steel industry are those obtained by the Siemens-Martin process:

Martin pig-iron, all kinds of pig-iron for castings, ferromanganese, raw steel in moulds, semi-finished products like rectangular blocks, bolts, plate (strip) finished rolled goods of every shape, such as ingots of every description (round, flat, square, hexagonal) shaped iron (wedge, trough and T-shaped, beams and girders), general purpose iron, iron hoops (for barrels, hot or cold-rolled) rolled iron and steel, thin, medium-sized and thick sheet, sheet for deep embossing, electric plates, galvanized sheets and tinplates, galvanized strip (Sędzimir) rails and railway accessories, rails for mines and tramways, steel and iron castings, forged steel, rolled pipes of every description: welded and seamless, for gas, steam, boilers, locomotives; polished pipes and pipes with flanges, drilling pipes, pipes for high pressure and so on, and the refined steels such as alloy and carbon steels.

So far as development in the near future is concerned, the industry takes the Three Year

Plan as its guiding line; according to this, it is anticipated that output will rise to one and a half million tons by 1950. The growing demand of the country, and particularly of our railways and processing industries thus make it desirable for the iron and steel industry to satisfy home needs first; hence the export figures for 1947, 1948 and 1949 have been fixed by the plan at 50,000 tons a year.

From the economic point of view, the rapid reconstruction and the re-equipment of the processing industries are indispensable; the latter industries can then, so far as is possible, take the lead in export while the iron and steel industry plays its part by supplying them with raw materials.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Three Years Plan, intended to primarily satisfy the country's most urgent requirements, it is necessary to postpone the export programme of the iron and steel industry until a more opportune moment.

1. IRON WORKS

110. Huta „Bałdon“

- A. Katowice-Dąb, ul. Żelazna 9.
- B. Refined steel works.
- C. High speed steel, rolled plate. Argentine, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland. U.S.S.R.

111. Huta „Bankowa“

- A. Dąbrowa Górnicza, ul. Sobieskiego.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Rails, hoops, castings. South America, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.

112. Huta „Batory“

- A. Chorzów-Batory, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Thin and thick plate, rolled and forged steel, pipes. Whole world.

113. Huta „Będzin“

- A. Będzin, ul. Sielecka 63.
- B. Zinc works.

- C. Zinc white. South America, Balkan countries, China, Scandinavian countries.

114. Huta „Częstochowa“

- A. Częstochowa, Raków, ul. Rejtana 6.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Wire, rail for railways. Bulgaria, U.S.S.R.

115. Huta „Ferrum“

- A. Katowice, ul. Hutnicza 3.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Pipes for turbines, steel castings. Brazil, British India, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden.

116. Huta „Florian“

- A. Świętochłowice, ul. Hutnicza.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Rolled iron in bars and shaped. Asia Minor, China, Dutch Indonesia, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Scandinavian countries, South Africa, South America, Switzerland.

117. Huta „Katarzyna“

- A. Sosnowiec, Staszica 44.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Thin and galvanised plate, pipes. Bulgaria, Egypt, Italy, Japan, Palestine, Philippines, Portugal, Rumania, Syria, U.S.S.R.

118. Huta „Kościuszko“

- A. Chorzów, ul. Moniuszki 11.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Iron manufactures. South America, Sweden, Western and Southern Europe.

119. Huta „Kunegunda“

- A. Katowice-Bogucice.
- B. Kiln, distilling plant, and alloys works.
- C. Foundry zinc, New Jersey zinc. Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Rumania, Switzerland.

120. Huta „Laura“

- A. Siemianowice, ul. Hutnicza 1.
- B. Iron works.
- C. Boiler- and gas-pipes, welded pipes, drilling pipes. Argentine, South Africa, Bulgaria, India, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R.

121. Huta „Malapanew“

- A. Ozimek, pow. opolski.
- B. Refined steel foundry.

- C. Bogies, machine parts, foundry rollers, coal waggons. Argentine, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Sweden, Turkey, U.S.S.R.
122. **Modrzejów-Hantke, Zjednoczone Zakłady Górniczo-Hutnicze, Huta „Milowice“**
 A. Sosnowiec, ul. Francuska 12.
 B. Iron works.
 C. Steel bottles, bolts and screws, tubes and railway sleepers. Bulgaria, Dutch Indonesia, Esthonia, Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Persia, Rumania, Turkey.
123. **Huta „Ostrowiec“**
 A. Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, ul. Traugutta 2.
 B. Goods waggons works.
 C. Goods waggons, shaped iron, bogies, tram rails, electrodes. Finland, U.S.S.R.
124. **Huta „Pokój“**
 A. Gliwice, ul. Wileńska 4.
 B. Foundry.
 C. Bogies for waggons and coaches, locomotive axles. Bulgaria.
125. **Huta „Pokój“**
 A. Nowy Bytom, ul. Niedurnego 28.
 B. Iron works.
 C. Rails for railways, bogies, plates iron.
126. **Prażalnia Magnezytu „Racibórz“**
 A. Racibórz, ul. Stalowa 9.
 B. Magnesite kiln.
 C. Ground magnesite. South America, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Spain.
127. **Huta „Silesia“**
 A. Lipiny Śląskie.
 B. Kiln and distilling plant.
 C. Foundry zinc, galvanised plate. Argentine, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Rumania. Switzerland.
128. **Huta „Silesia“ (1753)**
 A. Rybnik.
 B. Thin plate rolling mill and utensils factory.
 C. Enamelled utensils. West and South Africa, South America, Great Britain, Canada, China, Greece, India, Sweden.
129. **Huta „Sosnowiec“**
 A. Sosnowiec, ul. Nowopogońska 1.
 B. Steel castings and pipe works.
 C. Pipes. South Africa, British India, Dutch Indonesia, Japan, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Sweden.
130. **Zakłady Hutnicze „Szopienice“**
 A. Szopienice.
 B. Kiln, distilling plant and rolling mill.
 C. Foundry zinc, electrolytic zinc, galvanised plate, cadmium, lead. The whole of Europe, South America, Australia, China, Egypt, India, Japan, U.S.A.
131. **Huta „Wielowiec“**
 A. Wielowiec.
 B. Distilling plant, zinc rolling mill.
 C. Raw and refined zinc, galvanised plate. Argentine, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Rumania.
132. **„Węgierska Górka“ Górnicza i Hutnicza Spółka Akc.**
 A. Węgierska Górka, pow. Żywiec.
 B. Pipe and iron castings, iron fittings works.
 C. Cast pipes and shaped castings, iron fittings. Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey.
133. **Huta „Zawiercie“**
 A. Zawiercie, ul. Okólna 58.
 B. Iron works.
 C. Spare parts for ploughs. South Africa, Bulgaria, Turkey.

THE EXPORT TRADE

of the Iron and Steel Industry

is carried on by its Sales Organisation:

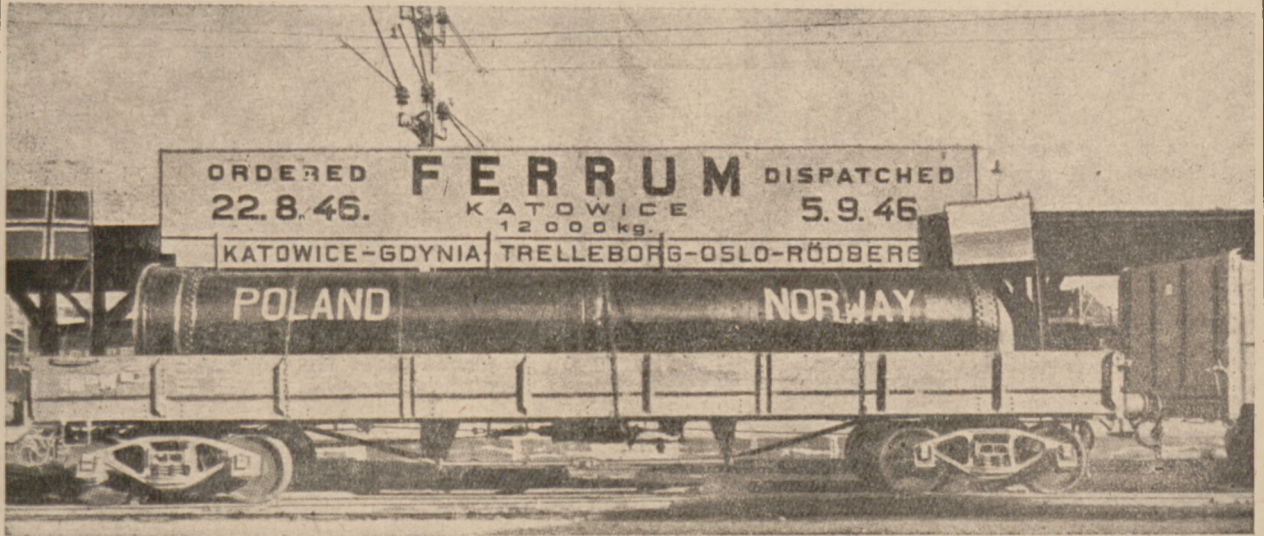
Central Agency of Iron and Steel

„CENTRALA ŻELAZA I STALI“

Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe

KATOWICE, ul. Ligonia 7.

Ferrum



The above shown pipe is manufactured within the short period of only 14 days (from August 22nd to September 5th 1946) for the purpose of repairing one of the seven penstocks at the Norwegian waterpower Plant Nore I for substituting one pipe-section which suddenly failed owing to excessive inside pressure, thereby putting 25,000 KW out of service, corresponding to 600,000 kilowatt-hours per day.

Said pipe-section has a diameter of 1,350 mm, 28 mm plate thickness, is 10 meters long and designed for a working pressure of 30 atmospheres, prior to despatch pressure tested to 50 atmospheres, total weight 12,000 kg.

Ferrum is engaged as a Speciality in the manufacture of pipelines for waterpower plants for high and highest pressure.

Ferrum is the oldest pipe manufacturing work in the world and has delivered from 1902 the majority of all pipelines for the most important plants all over the world.

Ferrum supplied from 1902 until to-day a total of 135,000 tons high-pressure pipelines corresponding to not less than 4,500,000 Horse-Power.

Ferrum supplied in addition to the penstock-pipes themselves, also all accessories, bolts, cast steel specials and rivets, all from own factories.

Ferrum's cast steel (*FERRUMSTEEL*) is known in quality as being of the highest grade, and is employed for the manufacture of bends and specials for the above mentioned many high-pressure plants.

Ferrum supplied and erected pipeline plants for waterpower purposes all over the world, particularly in the following countries: Norway, Italy, Switzerland, Brazil, Mexico, California, Japan, British India, Dutch India and others.

Ferrum is to-day in a position as their Works did not suffer damage during the war but on the contrary were largely extended by installation of new equipment and machinery, to manufacture and deliver, within the shortest possible time, high-pressure penstock pipes and to erect same by their own trained and experienced erecting staff.

FERRUMS ADDRESS IS:

S. A. FERRUM, Katowice — Cables: FERRUM, Katowice

All sales through „Centrala Żelaza i Stali“, Katowice.

General Export Representative:

T h v. H e y e r d a h l
Elisenbergveien 4, Oslo,
Cables: FERRUMPIPE, Oslo.

Reconstruction of the Polish Metal Industry

by

JERZY KOWALSKI

After the Germans evacuated Poland, the country was left in a state of complete destruction. Not only had factories been destroyed and the plant dismantled and carried away; the industries were deprived of skilled labour — countless numbers of workmen having been either put to death or carried away. It seemed as if years would pass before the industries could be put into operation.

Nevertheless, thanks to the efficiency and sense of duty of the Polish workman, hundreds of enterprises have been reconstructed and put into operation. As early as November, 1946, Polish industries drew level with their pre-war output. In certain branches, as for instance in the manufacture of railway trucks and engines, and bicycles — the pre-war output has been exceeded. The metal industry is issuing forth from ruins and striding ahead. The Starachowice Works (Zakłady Mechaniczne w Starachowicach) are already employing 2,800 people, whereof 500 are engaged in production and 2,200 in reconstruction work. The following departments of these Works are already in operation — mechanical, brake manufacturing, tool manufacturing, carpentering, electrical, forge, foundry and one blast furnace. The Works have 600 machine tools in operation, for the manufacture of railway brakes and equipment. The present range of manufacture comprises road and forest supports, railway brakes, pneumatic drills, school benches, tables, desks and cupboards. The mechanical department is supervising the installation, and the tool warehouse is issuing the necessary tools. The blast furnace, put into operation in July 1946 produces the raw material (Siemens Martin process) for the manufacture of stoves, ventilating pipes, hotplates and cart axles.

At the „AVIA“ Machinery and Precision Instruments Works in Warsaw, (Fabryka Maszyn i Aparatów Precyzyjnych) ruthlessly destroyed by the Germans, 75 workmen and practically the full complement of engineering personnel are already at work. Reconstruction is in progress. The Works have been electrified, central heating and water supply have been provided. The reconstruction of the garages, caretaker's house, boilers, transformer and switchboard equipment has been completed. Reconstruction of the Works has been completed in 40%. They are now manufacturing micrometers, gauges and automatic cigarette making machines.

The National Optical Works in Warsaw (Państwowe Zakłady Optyczne) have already reconstructed their 5-storey building and are manufacturing glasses for spectacles, microscopes, planctoscopes, polarimeters and field glasses. In so far as precision is concerned, these manufactures are not inferior to Zeiss products. At present the Works possess a mechanical shop for precision grinding and polishing.

The Belgian Nail and Wire Works at Warsaw—Praga (Belgijska Fabryka Gwoździ i Dru tu) have already been reconstructed and employ 70 workmen, although working conditions are rather primitive (the main shop has been reconstructed, but still has no window panes fitted). In spite of this, the Works produce approximately 60 tons of nails and wire per month. Once window panes are fitted, the output will increase by 200%.

The Machinery and Boiler Works of Zieleński in Cracow (Fabryka Maszyn i Kotłów Zieleniewskiego) are employing 1,200 workmen, all of them highly skilled. The following departments are in operation: — foundry, forge, sheet

rolling mill and steel manufacturing. The employees of these Works are taking an active interest in the reconstruction of the synthetic petrol plant at Dwór near Oświęcim, as well as in that of the railways throughout Poland, by supplying the necessary equipment and parts for bridge building. Recently, they carried out roofing work for the House of Paliament and are now engaged on structural steel work at the railway carriage Works at Sanok. 80% of the pre-war output has been reached.

The Association of Polish Mechanics from America at Pruszków (Stowarzyszenie Mechaników Polskich z Ameryki) is employing 700 men. The machine tool department has been put into operation, and the output of machine tools is more than double that of pre-war figures.

The Surgical Instruments Works at Nowy Tomyśl (Fabryka Narzędzi Chirurgicznych) is half in ruins (no skilled labour is available). These Works at the present moment employ 125 men. The value of goods produced during 1946 amounted to Zł. 6 millions. The Works produce a wide range of surgical and orthopedic instruments, even of the most complicated type. In addition to this, they also manufacture special lamps.

The Railway Engine Works at Chrzanów (Chrzanowska Fabryka Lokomotyw) employ 3,000 men, and pre-war output figures have already been exceeded. All locomotive parts are now produced at these Works, whereas previous to the war some of them had to be imported from Austria and Germany. The Works are now producing a new Polish engine type, known as Ty 46.

The Works of H. Cegielski (Zakłady H. Cegielski) are one of the most important industrial centres in Poland, employing 10,000 men and possessing 2,120 machine tools. They are manufacturing railway carriage parts, railway carriages and engines. Since the war, these Works have already completed several hundred railway engines. They have recently commenced mass production of the most up-to-date Pullman coaches, produced by Polish labour throughout. These coaches are 10 tons less in weight than previous models.

The Agricultural Machinery Works „UNIA“ (Fabryka Maszyn Rolniczych) at Grudziądz manufacture agricultural and gardening machines and implements, common and mechanical ploughs

(various types), spring and field harrows, cultivators (for weeding), sowers, threshers, potato steamers, separators, common and horse-drawn rakes and dairy implements. The present output of these Works is slightly below pre-war figures. They employ 662 men.

The National Engineering Works at Ursus (Państwowe Zakłady Inżynierii) already possess 180 machine tools. They manufacture motor vehicles and railway engine parts. Recently, they began to manufacture spare parts for Lanz-Bulldog tractors. The value of the monthly output is estimated at Zł. 150 000, at pre-war value.

The Works of Herzfeld & Victorius at Grudziądz (Fabryka Herzfeld & Victorius) employ 900 men. In spite of enormous difficulties, these Works are already turning out pipes and enamelled sanitary ware which is being exported to Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

The output of works situated in the so-called Recovered Territories is keeping pace with that in other districts. The most important Works there are the Bytom Machinery Works, (Bytomskie Zakłady Budowy Maszyn) comprising 4 of the largest works at Bytom, where a bare 20% of pre-war Works has survived. At present the Works referred to operate 130 machine tools. Part of the Works, destroyed by bombardment, has been rebuilt, the necessary transformer plant and hoists have been newly installed and 2 new workshops have been added. The present output represents approximately 35% of the pre-war figure. The manufactures comprise conveyor equipment, hoists, metallurgical equipment and shafting.

The Gliwice Machinery Works (Gliwickie Zakłady Budowy Maszyn) comprise 9 departments, whereof the most important ones are — as outlined below. The cranes and hoists and machinery departments occupy the site of the former Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works. When these Works were taken over, they were equipped with plant and shafting, but the main machine tool shop had not been re-built. In the course of 1946 it was completed, and a railway siding added; over 100 machine tools were installed and the cranes repaired, the necessary equipment having been taken from other works in the Recovered Territories. In other departments, a further 60 machine tools were installed, as well as a foundry oven for ferrous and non-ferrous metals; a moulding department and special shops were

added to enable mass production to be taken up. The present output represents 55% of the pre-war figure. They produce plant for the metallurgical and steel industry, also boilers, tanks, machinery for the building industry and miscellaneous spare parts.

The Wire Rolling Mills at Gliwice (Walco-wnia Drutu), when taken over by Poland, were absolutely unfit for operation; they possessed neither transformer nor boiler plant. Old plant for the manufacture of nails was found, some forty sets were brought from Pommerania, and the nail factory put into operation, with a monthly output, at the present moment, of 200 tons. The Works' own staff constructed several wire drawing machines, in order to prevent stoppage due to lack of material. Electric energy is supplied through underground cables, thus ensuring absolute working safety. The present output amounts to 25% of pre-war figures.

The combine of Lower Silesian Works (Zespół Fabryk Dolnośląskich) was destroyed in 50%. At present these Works are capable of carrying out the work allotted to them, without outside assistance. The output amounts to 60% of the pre-war capacity and consists of iron castings.

The National Machine Tool Works (Państwowa Wytwórnia Obrabiarek) at Wrocław was destroyed in 35% (formerly C. Walden). The mechanical workshops, offices, warehouses, engine room, canteen and 2 caretakers houses have been re-built, and the site fenced in.

The National Optical Works (Państwowa Wytwórnia Optyczna) at Jelenia Góra have not suffered much damage during the war and are operating at 70% of their pre-war output, producing special glass for spectacles, reflectors and glass parts for scientific instruments.

The National Water Meter Works (Państwowa Fabryka Wodomierzy) at Wrocław had hardly any plant left and no stocks of raw materials. The site had to be cleared, and the Works are now operating at 50% of their pre-war output.

The National Clock Works (Państwowa Fabryka Zegarów) at Frybork, though the premises had been little damaged, were stripped of all plant and installations. The buildings have since been repaired, plant installed, and the Works are now operating at 80% of their pre-war output, producing railway and tower clocks.

The National Railway Carriage Works (Państwowa Fabryka Wagonów) at Wrocław had been completely devastated — the buildings in 30%, installations in 80%. At present these Works are producing coal trucks, undertaking tramway car repairs and overhaul of railway carriages. The output amounts to 80% of their pre-war figure.

The Zaodrzańskie Bridge Building Works (Zaodrzańskie Zakłady Budowy Mostów) at Zielona Góra had been completely stripped of plant, though the buildings showed little sign of damage. The Works resumed operation in November, 1945, producing tanks waggons, coal trucks and bridges. The output amounts to 60% of pre-war figures.

The National Motorisation Works (Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Motoryzacyjnego) at Szczecin, at the time of being taken over by the Polish authorities, had no machine tools, and the buildings were damaged to the extent of 50%. At present these Works carry out repairs to motor vehicles and operate at 15% of their pre-war capacity.

The Gdańsk Machine Tool Works (Gdańska Fabryka Obrabiarek) at Gdańsk, (formerly Timmecke) were converted from the former German Works of Tieke, Kellinger and the A.E.G. Works. The buildings were re-built to the extent of 25%. Plant and equipment has been repaired, so that at present there are approximately 80 machines fit for operation.

The value of the output of works contingent on the Metal and Light Alloys Industry and under the control of the Central Board, steadily increases. The value of goods produced in the course of June, 1946, amounted to Zlotys 9,000,000, at pre-war value. Six months later, in December, 1945, it was estimated at Zlotys 25,000,000. In January, 1946, it exceeded Zl. 30,000,000, and by November had reached Zl. 50,000,000, and Zl. 45,000,000 in December. The total value of production for 1946 amounted to Zl. 500,629,900. This industry at the present time employs over 103,000 workmen.

It will, no doubt, be of interest to know that the Metal and Light Alloys Industry has been re-constructed entirely by Polish labour and means.

Exports Plan of the Polish Metal Industry for 1948

by

T. KOWALKOWSKI

The first few years after the Second World War, in so far as the exports policy of the Polish Metal Industry was concerned, were devoted to the investigation of the exports prospects of this branch of industries. Investigations proceeded in two directions, namely, to ascertain the requirements of the home market and the surplus in output available, and to determine what metal manufactures were of interest to and required by the world markets.

The extent of the exports of the Polish Metal Industry before the war was not considerable, for various reasons. War damage sustained by this industry was a serious deterrent to the export of certain lines of production. On the other hand, the fact of Poland's western frontier having been extended, providing the country with a number of new metal works, considerably brightened the prospects of increasing exports beyond the pre-war level and of implementing them by a new range of manufactures, which previous to the war, were not available for export. In respect of certain lines of manufacture, the future export will be of a pioneering nature, intended to acquaint foreign markets with Poland's present range of manufactures and to solicit new customers.

The oldest and, at the same time, largest item of exports of the Polish Metal Industry were castings which have a reputable export tradition and access to world markets. Polish foundry products used to be exported to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Balkans, Middle East, Central and South America. Since the war, this section of the metal industry was the first to resume its exports on a major scale. In view of the considerable interest displayed by foreign markets in so far as castings are concerned, it is intended to considerably increase the scope of these exports. In the course of 1948 it is intended to export sewage and water pipes, unions, jointings, sanitary castings, baths, etc. As regards markets for

these articles, Scandinavia, the U.S.S.R., the Near East and Latin America are of primary importance.

The machine tool section of this industry made its first appearance on foreign markets in 1933, when exports were undertaken in consequence of the crisis on the home market, in order to maintain the output level. Due to the high standard of Polish machine tools, they commanded a ready sale in foreign markets. The main consumer at that time was the U.S.S.R. The export plan for 1948 comprises planing and cutting lathes, drilling lathes, shaping lathes, grinding lathes, woodworking machinery, etc. In view of the considerable requirements of the home market, the export figures for machine tools are not very considerable, with the exception of heavy railway machine tools, in respect of which both the output capacity and export prospects are very considerable. In this line, consideration is being given not only to pre-war customers, but also to such countries as the Balkans and the Middle East.

The pre-war output of wire manufactures was valued at \$ 14 millions p. a., the value of home requirements amounting to \$ 13 millions. The surplus was available for export. From 1935 to 1938 this section of the metal industry was a member of the international exports cartel „Iweco“ through whom it exported its manufactures to practically all countries. Under present conditions, the output capacity of this section of metal industries is more or less sufficient to meet the requirements of the home market, while leaving a certain surplus for export. A number of contracts already concluded, and a further number still in the stage of negotiations, are indicative of exceedingly favourable export possibilities in the future. The items in this section earmarked for export include black and galvanised wire, nails, wire netting and chains, as well as spades. Considerable interest in these lines is being dis-

played by the U.S.S.R., the Balkans and Latin America.

The Agricultural Machinery and Implements section is contingent on the general agricultural situation. Previous to the war, the exports in this line were insignificant and were restricted to plain and inexpensive implements, which were exported mainly to France and her colonies, to the Balkans, Finland, and occasionally to overseas markets such as Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, South America, etc. At present, this industry is quite capable of meeting the requirements of home agriculture in respect of machinery and implements, with the exception of harvesting machines and centrifugals which are not yet manufactured in Poland. Apart from this a substantial quantity of manufactures will be available for export. This latter will include sowers, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, diggers and potato steamers, as well as flour milling machinery. The consumption of these manufactures in foreign markets is considerable, in consequence of agricultural reconstruction.

In so far as sheet metal manufactures are concerned, the most prominent export line before the war was constituted by enamel ware. The exports of these manufactures were the most dispersed of all exports of the Polish metal industries; they were being supplied to over 50 different countries in all parts of the world. In spite of strenuous efforts made in the course of 1947, it was not possible to resume this export, due to the lack of enamelling ingredients. The difficulties which prevailed as regards the import of these raw materials have since been overcome, and arrangements have been made to ensure adequate supplies for the future. The list of articles which it is intended to export in 1948, apart from enamel ware, also includes galvanised manufactures, such as buckets, jugs, etc., the demand for which in the world markets is far in excess of supply.

The export of railway rolling stock and materials began in 1932 with the supply of 6 engines to Latvia, 22 engines to Bulgaria and 12 to Morocco. In the following year, 19 narrow gauge railway engines were exported to the U.S.S.R. Further exports included railway engines for China and spare parts thereof for Yugoslavia and Greece. In 1938 a further 3 engines were supplied to Bulgaria. In 1939, Egypt, taking into consideration both price and opinions expressed as to Polish railway engines by other foreign

clients, placed an order with Polish works for 10 railway engines. In supplying 10 restaurant cars to the order of the International Sleeping Car Company, the Polish railway carriage works proved that Polish rolling stock is in a position to compete with foreign manufactures. These items are also now being included in the export plan, in spite of home requirements for rolling stock and railway materials being considerable. It is intended in 1948 to resume exports to the Balkans and the Near East.

The machinery section of the Polish Metal Industry, before the war, exported mechanisms for lifts and hoists, though to a small extent. It also included bread baking ovens and plant. Exports on a wider scale were carried on by works located in territories now recovered by Poland. They included, primarily, rotary pumps manufactured by the Knauth works at Wrocław. The export of these pumps is to be resumed in 1948, in addition to which a certain number of bakery and sugar works plant, as well as paper machinery parts will also be available. This section of the industry has good prospects for exports in future. On the basis of investigations, the machinery section will find markets in the Balkans, Scandinavia and the Near East.

As regards screws and rivets, there always was a considerable surplus before the war. The works in this line of manufacture were able to make use of only 40% of their output capacity, and during the years of the economic crisis, to the extent of only 20%. In order to maintain production, this industry was forcing exports as much as possible; the results, however, were negligible in view of keen competition and low price level, necessitating exports to be effected at a loss. The screw and bolts works have suffered comparatively little during the recent war, and are at the moment engaged on meeting the demands of the home market, for the building industry and railway shops. In spite of this, potential export possibilities are available, although they have not been given full consideration in the export plan of the Metal Industries. Exports planned for 1948 include bolts, wood screws, cotter pins, nuts, steel cylinders and railroad materials. Interest in these goods is being displayed by the U.S.S.R., the Balkans and South America.

Textile machinery, before the war, represented a regular export line of the Polish Metal Industry, extending to over 30 different markets. Due to precision in operation, Polish textile ma-

chinery was exported even to Great Britain. This industry, also, has not suffered much during the recent war, so that output and export capability have been maintained on the pre-war level. In spite of heavy demand on the part of the home market, a certain quantity of machinery has been allocated for export in 1948, to a quite substantial value. There is considerable interest in textile machinery on the part of both European and overseas markets and the Middle East.

The tool industry carried on hardly any export in pre-war times. The inclusion of a number of items in the 1948 export plan is in the nature of rather a pioneering attempt, without any definite values being computed. The export will be restricted to such items as are really of an export standard and includes metal saw blades, breast drills, wood saws. It is expected that exports in these lines will be directed to the U.S.S.R., the Balkans, Middle East and to certain European countries.

Precision instruments and optical works, located within the pre-war boundaries of Poland, hardly participated in the exports of the Polish Metal industry before the war. On the other hand, exports on a major scale were carried on by precision instruments and optical works located in the so-called Recovered Territories. The more

important items exported were the Meinecke type water meters, which commanded markets within a very wide radius, and the manufactures of the optical works at Jelenia Góra, in particular optical glass, of world-wide repute. This section of industries is at present ready to resume exports. The export plan for 1948 includes water meters, optical glass, laboratory and technical glass. There is considerable interest in these manufactures in Switzerland, Scandinavia, the Balkans, Middle East, etc.

The remaining three sections of the Polish Metal Industries, namely the motorisation industry, steel furniture and fittings industry and boiler making industry, participated in the pre-war exports but to a limited extent. A comparatively major role was played by steel furniture and fittings, in particular metal fittings for railway carriages and furniture, which gained access even to the British market. Minor quantities of steel furniture were exported to Egypt and India. The motorisation industry exported bicycle parts. The export plan for 1948 provides merely for limited quantities in the boiler and steel constructions line, in view of considerable home requirements. Provision has also been made for the export of furniture fittings and small metal hardware, as well as of bicycles and bicycle parts.

Shipbuilding and Shipyards in Poland

by

WITOLD URBANOWICZ

NAVAL ARCHITECT

Deprived for many decades of political independence and of an outlet to the sea, Poland cannot boast of having old shipbuilding traditions. The very foundations of the Polish shipbuilding industry were laid in the last years before the Second World War by creating the Shipyards in Gdynia. Some smaller warships and merchant vessels designed by Polish naval architects were built there with assistance from abroad, although on the other hand the propelling and auxiliary machinery and many materials such as steel, elec-

trodes, electrical installations were already furnished by the various branches of Polish Industry.

After the end of the Second World War, the Polish shipbuilding industry was given a broader basis for further development when the several ex-German shipyards were taken over by the Polish Government, though in a state of serious devastation and with 75% of the necessary machine-tools missing. A government enterprise administering the shipyards was founded under the



11,000 BRT Motor Liner „Sobieski“ Refitted from Troopcarrier to Passenger & Cargo Liner in the Northern Shipyard in Gdańsk.

name of „United Polish Shipyards“, with its head office in Gdańsk. The enterprise now comprises 5 shipyards of which the most important are:

- Gdańsk Shipyard (Stocznia Gdańska), formerly Danziger Werft A. G. and F. Schichau — now constituting one shipyard.
- Gdynia Shipyard (Stocznia Gdynska).
- Northern Shipyard, Gdańsk (Stocznia Północna), formerly Waggonfabrik, Danzig.
- Szczecin Shipyard (Stocznia Szczecińska), formerly Stettiner Oderwerke.



Ship Repairs in Gdańsk Shipyard.

After the numerous difficulties caused by war devastation and due to lack of the necessary materials had been overcome, the shipyards were put into operation, resuming repair work so necessary for the revival of the Polish ports. Numerous ships, tugs and dredgers, sunk within the harbours, were salvaged and after being reconditio-

ned, put into normal service, carrying goods and assisting in the reconstruction of the harbours.

Steadily increasing shipping & coal export set the Polish Shipyards a task of repairs on larger vessels, both Polish and foreign, entering the Ports of Gdynia & Gdańsk. Often repairs on a very large scale were required and sometimes urgent help in emergencies to enable the ship to leave with cargo without any delay. At the present time the Polish Shipyards are carrying out repairs and docking even on the largest scale. It is worth emphasising here that the Shipyard of Gdańsk has at its disposal 2 floating docks with a lifting capacity of up to 8,000 t, thus being able to dock vessels of up to 12,000 t D.W.

Shipowners may rely on prompt execution of repairs to ships' hulls, such as renovating or fairing steel plates and structural members, clearing and painting the hull below the water line, repairs to deck and rigging, replacing and repairing of cast iron parts and forgings.

The same applies to all kind of machinery repairs. New engine parts, propeller shafts, bearings and pipes can be made and repairs carried out on boilers and boiler mountings.

The details quoted above are substantiated by statistical data for the past 18 months. The number of ships repaired amounted to 453, comprising vessels of various sizes ranging from small tugs to ocean-going liners such as m/s SOBIESKI owned by the Gdynia — America Shipping Lines or vessels of the „Liberty“ type. The figure includes 109 foreign ships of the following nationalities: USA, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Finland, Norway, USSR, and Sweden.

Much appreciation was expressed by foreign shipowners to our shipyards for quick, reliable and expert repairs to hull and machinery. It may be of interest to quote here the more important work carried out partly or completely in 1946/7:

- 1) Refitting of m/s SOBIESKI (11,000 gross tons), used during the war as a troop-carrier which took part in all invasions and is now converted to its original form of passenger liner.
- 2) General overhaul of the hull of the s/s KRAKÓW (3,000 tons DW) badly damaged after being stranded. 108 shell plates were replaced, repairs carried out to the double bottom construction, as well as to engines and boilers.

3) General overhaul of the ex-German s/s WAR-THE (1,000 DWT) sunk in the port of Gdynia. Large holes in bottom and sides, close to engine room which had been caused by high explosive shells, necessitated major repairs to hull and engines. The crew and passenger cabins also had to be renovated.

4) General overhaul of the tanker BLEXEN (1,000 DWT) which raised after having been sunk.

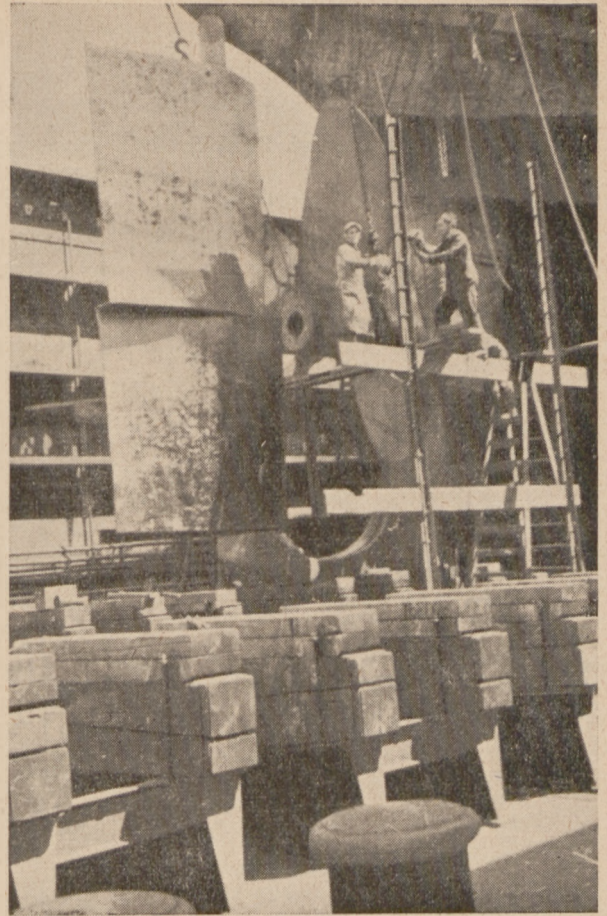
In the early period after the end of the last war the methods used by the shipyards were sometimes quite primitive, nevertheless they always managed to get the work ready in the right time. The repair to the propeller of the small Swedish m/s ETTAN may be mentioned here as an example of solving technical problems in a rather unusual way. As the docks were still out of use, a 100 tons floating crane was applied to lift the vessel's stern to have the propeller clear of the water, then men working on rafts removed the propeller and after having it repaired fitted it again. The floating crane held the ship's stern clear of the water for 40 hours, the vessel however could leave with cargo in due time.

All work is carried out in compliance with the requirements of Lloyd's who have their permanent representative in Gdynia.

In addition to their activity as ship-repairers, the Polish shipyards are now going over to the building of new vessels. The possibilities of the output of new tonnage are still restricted by technical difficulties, but after the reconstruction is completed the shipyards will take advantage of their 8 slipways in Gdańsk and further ones in Szczecin to build new vessels for Polish and foreign shipowners. The drawing office organized by the United Polish Shipyards is working on the designs for ore and coal carrying steamers 2,500 t DW and 4,800 t DW, fishing vessels etc.

The Gdańsk shipyard has already started with the building of six colliers of 2,500 DWT Each and of four harbour tugs. Orders are now being placed with them for five motor coasters, a large trawler and four tramp steamers of 4,800 DWT Each.

The prospects for further development of the shipbuilding industry in this country seem to be very good if one takes into consideration the big steel industry in Silesia, which may be in a position to cover the whole demand for shipbuilding-steel, and the fact that the Polish engineering industry has already begun with the building of boilers as



Repair to Propeller in a Floating Dock

well as propelling and auxiliary machinery for the said ore and coal carries.

In the event of a foreign shipowner faced by the problem as to whether he would be justified in availing himself of the services of Polish shipyards, he should bear in mind that:

- 1) contrary to the majority of European shipyards, the Polish yards are in a position to effect repairs and execute orders for new vessels and parts in the shortest time possible. Although having many orders in hand, they still have the possibility of accepting further ones. It would, in fact, be most advisable for shipowners engaged in shipping to the Baltic, to conclude permanent arrangements with the Polish shipyards for repair work to their vessels.
- 2) Repair work carried out by the Polish shipyards is reliable and everything is done, whether by day or night, to have the work finished in the required time. The charges for repairs not only do not exceed the prevalent European average, but are actually lower.

1. METAL WORKS

- 141. Zjednoczenie Stoczni Polskich w Gdyni**
 A. Gdynia, ul. Czechosłowacka.
 B. Ship-yards.
 C. Ship repairing and overhauling. (For vessels of all nationalities.)
- 142. Fabryka Parowozów, H. Cegielski S.A. (1846)**
 A. Poznań, ul. Daszyńskiego 136.
 B. Locomotives factory.
 C. Locomotives, agricultural machinery, ordnance. Great Britain, Holland, Rumania, Turkey.
- 143. Państwowa Fabryka Wagonów d. Linke-Hoffmann Werke (1871)**
 A. Wrocław, ul. Robotnicza 12.
 B. Railway coach, goods trucks and rolling stock works.
 C. Railway coaches, goods waggons, waggons for special requirements. Balkan countries, China, Japan, South America.
- 144. Pierwsza Fabryka Lokomotywy w Polsce S.A. (1921)**
 A. Chrzanów.
 B. Locomotives factory.
 C. Standard and narrow-gauge locomotives, spare parts. Bulgaria, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Morocco, U.S.S.R.
- 145. Polskie Zakłady Babcock-Zieleniewski S.A. (1880)**
 A. Sosnowiec, Feliksa Perla 4.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Steam boilers. Bulgaria, Morocco.
- 146. Wytwórnia Parowozów, Zakłady Ostrowieckie (1934)**
 A. Warszawa, ul. Kolejowa 57.
 B. Locomotives and locomotive repairs works.
 C. Locomotives and locomotive boilers. U.S.S.R.
- 147. Wytwórnia Sygnałów i Urządzeń Kolejowych (1923)**
 A. Kraków, ul. Cystersów 16.
 B. Signalling apparatus and rolling stock factory.
 C. Scales. Yugoslavia. Rumania.
- 148. Wytwórnia Wagonów i Mostów „Wspólnota Interesów“**
 B. Waggons and bridges factory.
 A. Chorzów II, ul. Hutnicza 7.
 C. Waggons, trucks, bogies, bridges. Yugoslavia, Rumania, U.S.S.R.
- 149. Zjednoczone Fabryki Maszyn, Kotłów i Wagonów, L. Zieleniewski i Fitzner-Gamper**
 A. Sanok, ul. Lipińskiego 91.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Railway coaches and tram carriages. Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Rumania.
- 150. Zjednoczone Fabryki Maszyn, Kotłów i Wagonów, L. Zieleniewski i Fitzner-Gamper, S.A. Fabryka Obrabiarek**
 A. Dąbrowa Górnicza, ul. Kolejowa 8.
 B. Machine-tools factory.
 C. Lathes. Great Britain, U.S.S.R.
- 151. Fabryka Łóżek Metalowych i Wózków Dziecięcych „Kon-Kon“ (1923)**
 A. Częstochowa, ul. Dąbrowskiego 44/46.
 B. Children's prams. Free City of Gdańsk, Palestine.
- 152. Fabryka Maszyn, K. Drzewiński (1913)**
 A. Łódź, ul. Przędzalniana 33.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Oil presses. Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania.
- 153. Fabryka Maszyn i Narzędzi (1885)**
 A. Glinik Mariampolski, pow. Gorlice.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Drilling machines and implements for oil wells. Albania, Rumania.
- 154. Fabryka Maszyn oraz Odlewnia Żelaza i Metali „Moj“ (1933)**
 A. Katowice-Załęże, ul. Ks. Strzybnego 20.
 B. Mine-working machines works.
 C. Electric boring machines for pits. U.S.S.R.
- 155. Fabryka Maszyn Wykończalni-czych (1910)**
 A. Łódź, ul. Wodna 22.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Finishing and dyeing machines. Czechoslovakia, Rumania.
- 156. Fabryka Mebli Stalowych „Wschód“ (1926)**
 A. Zadziele, p. Żywiec.
 B. Steel furniture factory.
 C. Office and house steel furniture. Near East, South America.
- 157. Fabryka Pleców Plekarskich, Maszyn Plekarskich i Rzeźniczych, d. Witte i M. Radziński (1898)**
 A. Bydgoszcz, Al. 1 Maja 112.
 B. Ovens, baker's and butcher's implements factory.
 C. Baker's ovens and implements. Balkan countries, Baltic countries, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Rumania, Turkey.
- 158. G. Josephego Spadkobiercy, Fabryka Maszyn i Odlewnia Żelaza (1851)**
 A. Bielsko, Powstańców Śląskich 6.
 B. Foundry and engineering works.
 C. Spinning machines (cleaning machine, carding engine, revolving and roller spinning machines). All industrially advanced countries of the world.
- 159. Karol Schwabe i S-ka, Odlewnia Dzwonów i Metali (1840)**
 A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Nad Niwką 60.
 B. Bell foundry.
 C. Tower bells. Australia, Manchuria, U.S.A.

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For items of other branches see page 28

160. **M. Samsonowicz, Wytwórnia Maszyn, Odlewnia Żelaza i Metali**
 A. Dębica.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Basketry machines. Rumania, Sweden.
161. **Państwowa Fabryka Maszyn i Aparatów Chemicznych d. „Frambs & Freudenberg“**
 A. Świdnica, ul. Nadrzeczna 35.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Machines for the linen industry vacuum drying machines, grinders and vibration sieves. Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy.
162. **Pomorska Fabryka Maszyn (1887)**
 A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Leśna 19.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Machines. Canada, Dutch Indonesia, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Spain, U.S.A.
163. **Zakłady Budowy Maszyn Papierniczych**
 A. Jelenia Góra, ul. Dewajtis 16.
 B. Paper-making machines factory.
 C. Machines for the paper industry. South America.
164. **Zgierska Fabryka Maszyn i Odlewnia Żelaza, d. J. Hoffmann (1867)**
 A. Zgierz, ul. Dąbrowskiego 20.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Spinning machines. Australia, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Palestine, Rumania and others.
165. **Fabryka Maszyn Rolniczych (1884)**
 A. Ostrówek, pow. Łochów.
 B. Agricultural machinery factory.
 C. Agricultural machinery. U.S.S.R.
166. **Fabryka Maszyn Rolniczych i Odlewnia, d. Babrowski**
 A. Zielona Góra, ul. Dąbrowskiego 4.
 B. Agricultural machinery factory.
 C. Filters for sugar-mills, kitchen fittings, bathroom geysers. Europe and U.S.A.
167. **Fabryka Maszyn Rolniczych „Ventzki-Pleuntsch“ (1923)**
 A. Słupsk, ul. Poznańska 1/3.
 B. Foundry and agricultural machines factory.
 C. Tractor-ploughs. ordinary ploughs, cultivators. Balkans, France, Holland.
168. **Fabryka Pługów i Narzędzi Rolniczych (1856)**
 A. Berlinek, pow. Myśliborz.
 B. Agricultural machinery factory.
 C. Ploughs, harrows, agricultural machinery. All parts of the world.
169. **Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych i Narzędzi Gospodarczych (1785)**
 A. Osowiec, p. Opole.
 B. Metal works.
 C. Forks, hoes, spades, shovels. Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania.
170. **„Kraj“ Fabryka Maszyn i Narzędzi Rolniczych (1891)**
 A. Kutno, ul. Troczewskiego 5.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Agricultural machines and equipment. Rumania.
171. **„Płon“ Lubelska Fabryka Maszyn i Narzędzi Rolniczych (1840)**
 A. Lublin, ul. Fabryczna 2.
 B. Agricultural machinery factory.
 C. Agricultural machinery. Baltic countries, U.S.S.R.
172. **„Unia“ Fabryka Maszyn i Narzędzi Rolniczych, d. A. Ventzki (1882)**
 A. Grudziądz, ul. Fabryczna 14/16.
 B. Agricultural implements factory.
 C. Ploughs, harrows, cultivators, potato-boilers. Bulgaria, Finland, France, Holland, Rumania, South Africa.
173. **„Union“ Fabryka Maszyn i Narzędzi Rolniczych (1882)**
 A. Grudziądz, ul. Fabryczna 14.
 B. Engineering works.
 C. Agricultural machines. Bulgaria, Finland, France, Holland, Rumania, South Africa.
174. **„Żelwo“ Odlewnia Żelaza i Fabryka Maszyn Rolniczych**
 A. Zielona Góra, ul. Dąbrówki 4.
 B. Foundry and engineering works.
 C. Filters. Czechoslovakia, Hungary.
175. **Fabryka Pił i Narzędzi „Globus“ (1927)**
 A. Katowice, ul. Kościuszki 29.
 B. Metal-saws factory.
 C. Metal-cutting saws. Argentine, Portugal, Sweden.
176. **Państwowa Fabryka Obrabiarek im. J. Strzelczyka, d. J. John (1866)**
 A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 217.
 B. Iron foundry and machine-tools factory.
 C. Lathes, drills, radiators and central heating boilers.
177. **Śląska Fabryka Pił (1919)**
 A. Wapienica k. Bielska.
 B. Saws factory.
 C. Wood saws. Argentine, Czechoslovakia.
178. **Stowarzyszenie Mechaników Polskich z Ameryki S.A., Zakłady Przemysłowe „Poręba“ (1798)**
 A. Poręba k. Zawiercia, woj. Śląsko-Dąbrowskie.
 B. Iron foundry and machine-tools factory.
 C. Machine-tools.
179. **Wytwórnia Obrabiarek i Narzędzi, Stow. Mechaników Polskich z Ameryki S.A. (1920)**
 A. Pruszków, ul. Sienkiewicza 19.
 B. Machine tools factory.
 C. Milling machines, lathes. U.S.S.R.
180. **Fabryka Rowerów i Części Rowerowych „Torpedo“ (1904)**
 A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Św. Trójcy 34.
 B. Bicycles factory.
 C. Bicycles and spare parts. Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland.
181. **Państwowe Zakłady Lotnicze, Fabryka Silników Nr 3**
 A. Wrocław-Psie Pole, ul. Bierutowska 55.
 B. Motor works.
 C. Machine-tools with flexible shaft.
182. **Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Motoryzacyjnego, d. Stoewer (1896)**
 A. Szczecin, Al. Wojska Polskiego nr 186.
 B. Motor-cars factory.
 C. Motor-cars. Europe, India, South Amer.ca.
183. **Pierwsza Wytwórnia Auto-Karoserii i Powozów, Orlicki (1922)**
 A. Kraków, ul. Daszyńskiego 12.
 B. Automobile-body works.
 C. Motorbus bodies. Rumania, U.S.S.R.
184. **Strażackie Zakłady Przemysłowe, H. Płóciennik i S-ka (1925)**
 A. Warszawa-Grochów, ul. Kaleniska 3.
 B. Fire-fighting apparatus works.
 C. Fire-fighting apparatus. Baltic countries.
185. **Ernest Erbe, Fabryka Łączników i Wyrobów Lano-Kutych (1886)**
 A. Zawiercie, ul. Pierackiego 2.
 B. Metal works.
 C. Connecting pieces for pipes. Argentine, Egypt, Europe, Manchuria, South Africa.
186. **Fabryka Przewodów Rurowych „Compensator“, W. Maciejewski i S-ka (1908)**
 A. Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 51, m. 4.
 B. Pipes factory.

- C. Steam and water pipes.
Egypt, Italy, Japan, Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R.
- 187. Herzfeld i Victorius, Spółka Akcyjna**
(1862)
A. Grudziądz, ul. 3 Maja 26.
B. Enamel works and foundry.
C. Waste and sanitation pipes.
Near East, North and South Africa, Scandinavia, Baltic and Balkan countries.
- 188. Odlewnia Żeliwa i Warsztaty Mechaniczne**
A. Nowa Sól, ul. Marsz. Stalina 52.
B. Iron foundry.
C. Tubings.
U.S.S.R.
- 189. „Węgierska Górka“ Górnicza i Hutnicza S.A.**
(1838)
A. Węgierska Górka, pow. Żywiec.
B. Iron and pipes foundry.
C. Cast iron pipes, shaped pieces, girders.
Bulgaria, Scandinavian countries, Turkey.
- 190. Bielska Fabryka Pomp**
(1933)
A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Limanowskiego 86a.
B. Pumps factory.
C. Pumps.
Germany, France.
- 191. Fabryka Pomp i Maszyn**
(1893)
A. Grodków, ul. Wiejska 3.
B. Pumps factory.
C. Pumps, wheeled tanks.
India, Italy, South America.
- 192. Wrocławska Fabryka Pomp, d. A. Knauth**
(1880)
A. Wrocław, ul. Wł. Jagiełły 7.
B. Pumps factory.
C. Wing-pumps.
Belgium, Britain, Greece, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A.
- 193. Dąbrowski Przemysł Druciany „B-cia Klein“**
(1924)
A. Dąbrowa Górnicza, ul. Chopina 72.
- B. Nails and wire factory.
C. Chains.
Egypt, Palestine.
- 194. Fabryka Drutu i Gwoździ, Bracia Bauminger**
A. Kraków, ul. Grzegórzecka 77.
B. Nails and wire factory.
C. Nails, wires.
British Empire.
- 195. Fabryka Drutu i Gwoździ Drucianych, Herman Kamsler**
A. Kraków, ul. J. Sarego 10.
B. Wire factory.
C. Wires and wire nails.
China, Palestine, South American countries.
- 196. Państwowa Fabryka Drutu i Lin Stalowych, d. E. Boge**
A. Karb k. Bytomia, ul. Klasztor-na 5.
B. Steel wire and line works.
C. Steel lines.
Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, South America, Uruguay.
- 197. Pomorska Fabryka Lin, d. Schroeder & Co.**
(1868)
A. Gdańsk, ul. Grobla Angielska 3/5.
B. Cables factory.
C. Steel lines and cables for vessels.
Various countries.
- 198. Walcownia Drutu**
A. Gliwice, ul. St. Dubois 32.
B. Wire rolling mills.
C. Nails, screws, electrodes, wire, wire fence.
Balkan countries, Near and Far East, North Africa, South America.
- 199. Walcownia „Hr. Renard“**
A. Sosnowiec, ul. Niwecka 1.
B. Wire and iron rolling mill.
C. Wire, rounded iron in bars.
Argentine, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Holland, Sweden, Turkey.
- 200. Wrocławska Fabryka Lin, Drotu, Gwoździ i Siatek, d. C. Klauke S.A.**
(1895)
A. Wrocław, ul. Kościuszki 26/30.
B. Metal works.
C. Wire fence, wire and steel lines.
Austria, China, Denmark, Norway, Palestine, Sweden.
- 201. Zakłady Przemysłu Metalowego, Bracia Szajn S.A.**
(1863)
A. Sławków, pow. Olkusz.
B. Metal works.
C. Galvanised wire, copper wire, barbed wire.
Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Norway, Rumania.
- 202. Austriacka Spółka Akcyjna dla Fabrykacji Śrub i Wyrobów Kutych, Brevillier & Urban Synowie**
(1913)
A. Sporysz, pow. Żywiec, woj. krakowskie.
B. Screws factory.
C. Bridge screws, nuts, machine screws.
India, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R.
- 203. Bartelmuss i Suchy, Fabryka Śrub i Wyrobów Metalowych**
(1880)
A. Bielsko, ul. Długa 3.
B. Metal works.
C. Railway screws and rivets.
Rumania, Turkey, U.S.S.R.
- 204. Dolno-Śląska Fabryka Śrub „Archimedes“**
(1873)
A. Wrocław, ul. Robotnicza 72.
B. Rivets and screws works.
C. Screws, nuts, hooks, rivets.
Balkan countries, U.S.S.R.
- 205. Fitznerowska Fabryka Śrub i Nitów**
(1868)
A. Siemianowice, ul. Fabryczna 14.
B. Rivets and screws works.
C. Rail screws, rail hooks, splint screws.
Dutch Indonesia, Iran, South America.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VARIMEX, WARSAW

Motorisation Branch

EXPORT

Bicycles, spares and accessories.

IMPORT

Cars, motorcycles, trucks, buses, tractors, spares and accessories.

For items of other branches see page 62

- 206. Polska Fabryka Hufnali i Wyrobów Żelaznych**
(1924)
- A. Zawiercie, Borowe Pole 1.
B. Horse-shoes factory.
C. Calks.
Finland.
- 207. „Rydłówka“ Fabryka Gwoździ i Wyrobów Żelaznych**
- A. Kraków-Podgórze, ul. Rydłowska 5.
B. Nails factory.
C. Building nails, cobbler's nails.
Palestine.
- 208. Wadowicki Przemysł Druciany Sp. z o.o.**
(1923)
- A. Wadowice, ul. Legionów 22.
B. Wire factory.
C. Building nails.
Union of South Africa.
- 209. Zakłady Przemysłowe „Metalurgia“**
(1899)
- A. Radomsko, ul. Reymonta 48.
B. Metal works.
C. Nails, wires, wood-screws.
Africa, Australia, Finland, India, Norway, South America.
- 210. Częstochowska Fabryka Guzików, d. Jon i Grosman S.A.**
- A. Częstochowa, ul. Armii Ludowej 66.
B. Buttons factory.
C. Buttons.
Algiers, Belgium, Great Britain, Columbia, Denmark, France, Holland, India, Luxemburg, Morocco, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.
- 211. Dolnośląska Fabryka Szpil i Drutów Trykotarskich**
- A. Świdnica, Bystrzycka 7.
B. Pins and knitting needles factory.
C. Hair-pins, knitting needles, buttons.
Balkans, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Turkey.
- 212. Fabryka Szpilek i Drutów Trykotarskich, d. William Prym**
- A. Świdnica, ul. Bystrzycka 7.
B. Pins and knitting needles factory.
C. Pins, knitting needles.
Great Britain, Baltic and Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, U.S.A.
- 213. Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych „El-Ge“**
(1934)
- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Dworkowa 2.
B. Metal works.
C. Straps and buckles for skis.
Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany.
- 214. Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych, J. Geissler**
(1896)
- A. Kraków, ul. Krasieckiego 18, 20.
B. Metal works.
C. Buckles, buttons.
Belgium, Great Britain, Egypt, Holland, Mexico.
- 215. Państwowa Fabryka Guzików i Galanterii Metalowej, d. C. Zeidler**
(1912)
- A. Głucholazy, ul. Kopernika 7.
B. Buttons factory.
C. Buttons, tie-pins, cuff-links.
Columbia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A.
- 216. „Rogolith“ Fabryka Guzików S.A.**
- A. Biała Krakowska, Pl. Ratuszowy 2.
B. Buttons factory.
C. Buttons.
Britain, Denmark, France, Holland, Yugoslavia, Palestine.
- 217. Wünsche i Marcuzzi, Fabryka Guzików i Wyrobów Metalowych**
- A. Cieszyn, ul. Dra Michejdy 13.
B. Buttons and metal articles factory.
C. Linen buttons.
Balkans, Belgium, Great Britain, British colonies, Denmark, Near East, Sweden, U.S.A.
- 218. Boubela i S-ka. Fabryka Wyrobów Nożowniczych i Stalowych**
(1929)
- A. Cieszyn, ul. Frysztacka 39.
B. Knives and steel articles factory.
C. Table-knives, spoons and forks, stainless spoons.
Argentine, China, Philippines, Uruguay.
- 219. Bydgoska Fabryka Opakowań Błazanych**
(1935)
- A. Bydgoszcz, Al. 1 Maja 140.
B. Tins factory.
C. Tins for preserves.
Whole world.
- 220. Fabryka Naczyń Emaliowanych „Olkusz“**
- A. Olkusz, ul. Partyzantów 8.
B. Enamel works.
C. Enamelled utensils.
All parts of the world.
- 221. Fabryka „Światowid“**
(1909)
- A. Myszków, pow. Zawiercie.
B. Kitchen utensils factory.
C. Enamelled kitchen utensils.
Scandinavian, Balkan and Mediterranean countries and colonies.
- 222. Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych**
- A. Elbląg, ul. Blacharska 11.
B. Utensils factory.
C. Galvanised and tinned plate utensils.
Great Britain, Baltic countries, Germany, Sweden.
- 223. Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych, I. Fogelnest S-cy**
(1882)
- A. Stojadło, pow. Mińsk Mazowiecki.
B. Metal works.
C. Aluminium tea-spoons.
Turkey.
- 224. Fabryka Wyrobów Stalowych, Bracia Kobylańscy S.A.**
(1825)
- A. Drzewica, pow. Opoczno.
B. Steel fitting factory.
C. Knives, spoons and forks.
Canada, Egypt, India, Palestine, South Africa, South America.
- 225. Przemysł Cynkowy**
- A. Katowice, ul. Podgórna 4.
B. Galvanised plate articles factory.
C. Galvanised plate wares.
All parts of the world.
- 226. E. Wildner, Fabryka Wyrobów Emaliowanych i Metalowych**
- A. Biała k. Bielska, ul. Leszczyzny 2.
B. Utensils factory.
C. Metal utensils and spare parts.
Rumania, Turkey.
- 227. Fabryka Armatur „Łagiewniki Krakowskie“**
- A. Kraków-Łagiewniki, ul. Główna 9.
B. Non-ferrous metal works.
C. Non-ferrous fittings.
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania.
- 228. Przetwórcze Zakłady Wyrobów Metalowych, d. Nickel-Werke**
(1902)
- A. Łabędy k. Gliwic.
B. Foundry and rolling mill for non-ferrous metals.
C. Light metal plates, nickel, copper and brass anodes.
Africa, Bulgaria, China, Greece, India, Italy, Yugoslavia, South America, Spain.
- 229. „Sztancmet“, Fabryka Wyrobów Metalowych**
(1928)
- A. Grodzisk Maz., ul. Koronkowa 11.
B. Metal fancy goods factory.
C. Zip fasteners.
Bulgaria, Canada, France, Palestine, Turkey.

**230. Wytwórnia Klódek i Zamków,
Stefan i Jan Klelan
(1938)**

- A. Warszawa, ul. Obozowa 16.
- B. Metal works.
- C. Reinforced padlocks.
South America.

231. Zjednoczone Zakłady Metalowe. d. Beteco i Rosner

- A. Łódź, Piotrkowska 167.
- B. Metal works.
- C. Metal fancy goods.
Canada, Turkey, U.S.S.R.

**232. Fabryka Wodomierzy
(1843)**

- A. Wrocław, Karłowice.

- B. Watermeters factory.
- C. Watermeters.
The whole of Europe.

233. Państwowe Zakłady Optyczne

- A. Warszawa, ul. Grochowska 316.
- B. Optical glass works.
- C. Armaments equipment.
Great Britain, Yugoslavia.

234. Państwowa Wytwórnia Optyczna

- A. Jelenia Góra, ul. Dewajtis 10.
- B. Optical glass and grinding works.
- C. Optical glass, globes for arc-lamps.
Sweden, Switzerland.

**235. Wytwórnia Strzykawek Medycznych „Omega“
(1927)**

- A. Kielce, ul. Wiśniowa 21.
- B. Syringe factory.
- C. Medical syringes.
Brazil, Palestine, Persia.

**236. Wytwórnia Termometrów i Manometrów, Stanisław Straus
(1886)**

- A. Rembertów, ul. D. Muśnickiego 1/3.
- B. Thermometers and manometers factory.
- C. Manometers.
Rumania.

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Association of Private Exporters and Importers

TRADES GROUP:

METALS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, PARTS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

1. „Atlantic“ — Warszawa, Piusa XI 50.
2. „Animex“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 66.
3. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
4. „Block-Brun“ — Warszawa, Białostocka 22.
5. Bronikowski — Grodzki — Wasilewski — Warszawa, Waliców 26.
6. K. Brun i Syn — Warszawa, Białostocka 22.
7. R. T. Borisch — Warszawa, Wronia 45.
8. M. Bohdanowicz i M. Dziankowski — Warszawa, Wspólna 65a.
9. S. Chaskielewicz — Warszawa, Zgoda 4.
10. „Celes“ — Warszawa, Poznańska 36.
11. „Comexim“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 35.
12. M. Czarnecki — Warszawa, Szpitalna 8.
13. E. Dudziak i S-ka — Warszawa, Jasna 5.
14. Wł. Drozdowski — Warszawa, Rejtana 16.
15. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
16. „Eterna“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 97.
17. „Forrestal“ — Warszawa, Kopernika 32, m. 1.
18. G. Gerlach — Warszawa, Zgoda 5.
19. Stefan Gałaszewski — Warszawa, Zgoda 4.
20. A. Gołębiewski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 47.
21. K. Humiński i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 41.
22. „Interprint“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 137.
23. „Inerglob“ — Warszawa, Poznańska 3.
24. „Imico“ — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 77.
25. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
26. S. Jaromiński — Warszawa, Brzeska 8.
27. F. Juchnikowski — Warszawa, Hoża 59.
28. W. Kamiński — Warszawa, Mińska 9.
29. B. Kowrdan — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
30. Kasy Rejestracyjne National — Warszawa, Okólnik 11.
31. Z. Matyszkiewicz — Warszawa, Targowa 44.
32. St. Miernicki — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 81.
33. „Ocean“ — Warszawa, Noakowskiego 10.
34. „Polthap“ — Warszawa, Pańska 83.
35. Polsko-Czechosł. Spółka Handlowa — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 95.
36. „Polskie Drewno“ — Warszawa, Al. Stalina 34.
37. „Podkowiak“ — Warszawa, Hoża 27a.
38. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
39. Jan Rauo — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51, m. 21.
40. Rzemieślnicza Centrala Zaopatrzenia i Zbytu — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
41. A. Richter — Warszawa, Senatorska 42.
42. G. Rothert — Warszawa, Jasna 10.
43. „Ream“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 7, m. 5.
44. Svea — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
45. St. Szymański i K. Cygański — Warszawa, Wilcza 32.
46. „Stannograf“ — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
47. „Slipmaterial“ — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 43.
48. „Technicum“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 137.
49. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
50. „Trukan-Auto“ — Warszawa, Książęca 6.

51. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
52. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
53. „Varsovia“ — Warszawa, Szpitalna 5.
54. T. Wróblewski — Warszawa, Wilcza 31.
55. Inż. A. Wiejski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 95.
56. Kazimierz Weychert — Warszawa, 6 Sierpnia 11.
57. Zaborowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Chmielna 18.
58. Fr. Ziółkowski — Warszawa, Szczuczyńska 11.
59. Z. Zbyszyński — Warszawa, Poznańska 3.
60. „Autorecord“ — Kraków, Rynek Kleparski 12.
61. „Eska“ — Kraków, Rynek Kleparski 1.
62. H. Freege — Kraków, Lubicz 36.
63. „Follit“ — Kraków, Szlak 59.
64. „Kotwica“ — Kraków, Bracka 1a.
65. „Meta“ — Kraków, Kościuszki 49.
66. „Oros“ — Kraków, Świętokrzyska 8.
67. „Pragit“ — Kraków, Józefa Sarego 19.
68. Aleksander Stolarski — Kraków, Potockiego 3.
69. St. Sokołowski i S-ka — Kraków, Al. Słowackiego 8.
70. Słosarczyk — Kraków, Św. Anny 3.
71. T. Szyller — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 33.
72. Towarzystwo Handlu Zbożem — Kraków, Warszawska 19.
73. A. Zawuski — Kraków, Floriańska 11.
74. „Bałtyk“ — Katowice, Mieleckiego 10.
75. Julian Kwieciński — Katowice, Stawowa 3.
76. Polski Eksport Rolny — Katowice, Różana 10.
77. J. Stachyrak i St. Kuźniar — Katowice, Podgórna 3.
78. M. Studencki — Katowice, Stawowa 5.
79. „Śląsk“ — Katowice, Młyńska 20.
80. „Trust“ — Katowice, 3 Maja 22.
81. Jan Wajand — Katowice, Wita Stwosza 6.
82. Katowickie Towarzystwo Handlowe — Katowice, Mieleckiego 10.
83. „Auto-Przybory“ — Katowice, Warszawska 32.
84. A. Dubowski — Bielsko, Kolejowa 8.
85. „Dawe“ — Chorzów, Katowicka 28.
86. Śląska Spółka Eksportowa — Gliwice, Zwycięstwa 19.
87. W. Nagłowski i S-ka — Częstochowa, Al. Marii Panny 8.
88. A. Rzewuski — Częstochowa, Garibaldiiego 6/8.
89. H. Cichoński — Łódź, Roosevelta 5.
90. „Industria“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 278.
91. P. Bobkowicz — Łódź, Piotrkowska 135.
92. W. Kozłowski — Łódź, Św. Andrzeja 32.
93. K. Kuske — Łódź, Kiliskiego 84.
94. R. Linkowski — Łódź, Piotrkowska 120.
95. T. Loth i B. Wilkoszewski — Łódź, Sienkiewicza 76.
96. A. J. Ostrowski S-cy — Łódź, Piotrkowska 55.
97. „Singer“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 86.
98. A. Wielopolski i A. Sielecki — Łódź, Piotrkowska 82.
99. W. Chrzanowski — Poznań, Pl. Wolności 2.

TRADES GROUP:

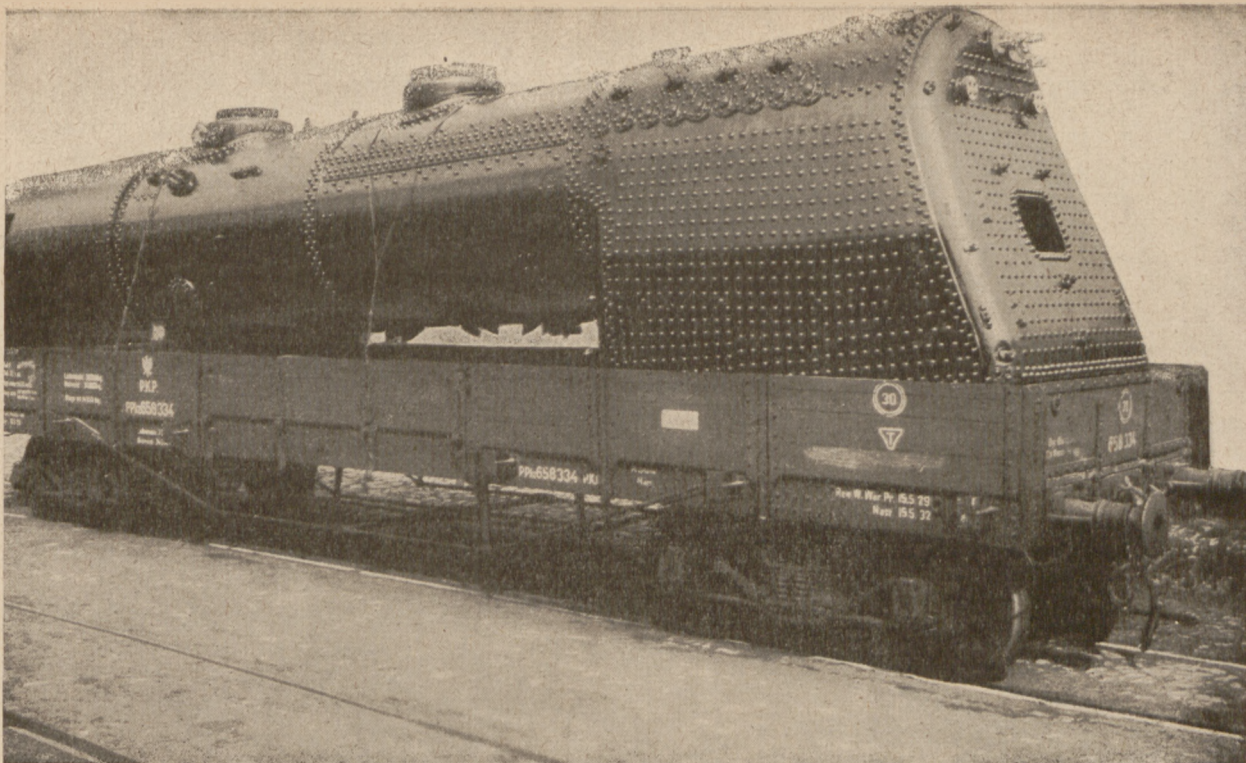
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, SANITARY EQUIPMENT, DENTAL SUNDRIES.

1. „Animex“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 66.
2. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
3. M. Bohdanowicz i M. Dzikowski — Warszawa, Wspólna 65a.
4. „Eterna“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 97.
5. „Dom Sanitarny“ — Warszawa, Żurawia 24.
6. Hurtownia Apteczna Imp.-eksp. — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 35.
7. A. Gołębiowski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 47.
8. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
9. W. Światłowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Zgoda 15.
10. Paweł Szrotki — Warszawa, Wilcza 8.
11. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
12. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
13. K. Kastorski — Kielce, Krakowska 3.
14. St. Lipka — Kielce, Św. Agnieszki 2.
15. M. Maruńczak — Kielce, Sławkowska 10.
16. „Pharma“ — Kielce, Długa 48.
17. Berent i Plewiński — Poznań, Św. Marcina 49.
18. „Dental“ — Poznań, Fredry 3.
19. „Dentaria“ — Poznań, Św. Marcina 63.
20. „Borkal“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 49.

TRADES GROUP:

WATCHMAKERS' GOLDSMITHS' AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES AND MANUFACTURES.

1. M. Bohdanowicz i M. Dzikowski — Warszawa, Wspólna 65a.
2. Z. Czerski — Warszawa, Widok 26.
3. G. Gerlach — Warszawa, Zgoda 5.
4. W. Grabau — Warszawa, Złota 6.
5. Jakub Gzowski — Warszawa, Zwycięzców 25.
6. Z. Matyszkiewicz — Warszawa, Targowa 44.
7. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
8. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
9. Leon Holzer — Kraków, Sebastiana 4.
10. M. Maruńczak — Kraków, Sławkowska 10.
11. Salo Scheier — Kraków, Stradom 5.
12. Wł. Sardecki — Kraków, Narutowicza 29.
13. A. Rzewuski — Częstochowa, Garibaldiiego 6/8.
14. J. Kręglowski — Poznań, Św. Marcina 18.
15. „Zegarohurt“ — Poznań, 27 Grudnia 2.
16. W. Szulc — Warszawa, Hotel Europejski, (Poznań, Pl. Wolności 5).



UNION OF FORGED IRON INDUSTRY ZJEDNOCZENIE PRZEMYSŁU KOTLARSKIEGO

Independent State Enterprise.

CRACOW, Plac Kossaka 6



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: „ZETPEKA”

The amalgamated works of this industry:

The Polish Babcock—Zieleniewski Works at
Sosnowiec,

The Mechanical Stoker Works at Mikołów,

The L. Zieleniewski Machinery, Bridge Building
and Apparata Works of Cracow,

The Tube Works of Tarnowskie Góry

The Boiler and Machinery Works of Toruń,

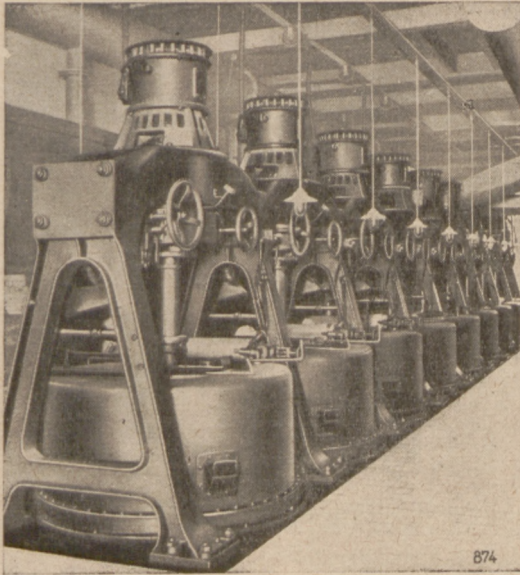
The Machinery and Apparata Works of Nysa,

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Plant and equipment for the chemical, sugar, distilling, food producing, gas, oil, coal bye-products industries, as well as complete refrigerating equipment for the chemical and provisioning industries and cole storage plant for harbours.

BOILERS of all description, grates, mechanical and hand operated stokers, boiler parts, auxiliary boiler house equipment.

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EQUIPMENT for conveyors, grading, sterilising and heating.

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THE UNITED BOILER MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION also comprises:

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THE CENTRAL OFFICE FOR BOILER CONSTRUCTION,

for the designing of complete boiler house installations.

ESTIMATES and QUOTATIONS SUBMITTED on REQUEST.

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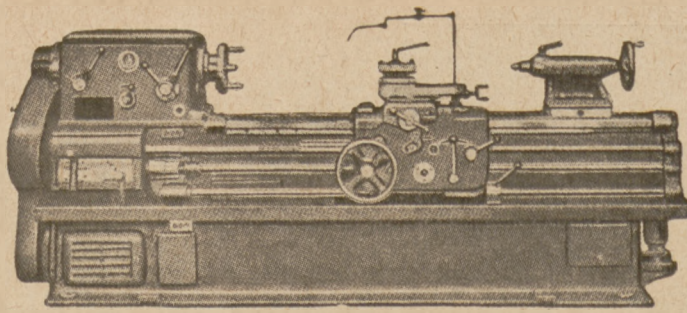
”

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Sales Department, No. 557-01

Engineering Dept, No. 502-26

Central Office for Chemical Apparata No. 558-47



Universal Lathe TUJ 230

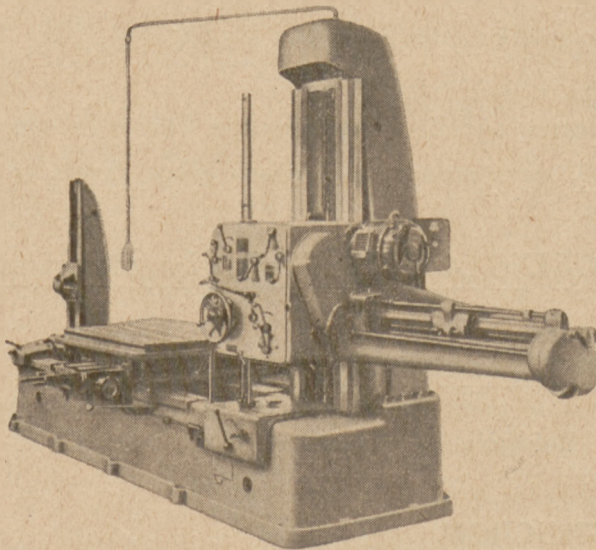
UNION of MACHINE-TOOLS INDUSTRY MACHINE-TOOLS DEPARTMENT

ZJEDNOCZENIE PRZEMYSŁU OBRABIARKOWEGO
GRUPA OBRABIAREK

PRUSZKÓW

ul. Sienkiewicza 19, tel. 28

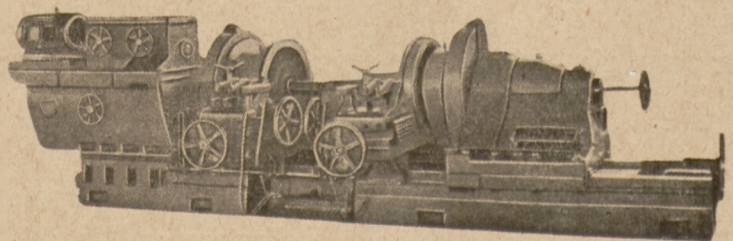
We inform you that our works turn out and export the following machines:



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Machine-tools are sold abroad through the intermediary of „POLIMEX“, the Polish Export and Import Association for Machinery and Machine Tools, Warsaw, ul. Daszyńskiego 11 Sole Exporters for Poland,

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- Horizontal boring and facing machines
- Milling machines of all kinds
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- Presses and punching machines
- Metal saws and shears
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- Pneumatic hammers



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PIPES and sink shapes

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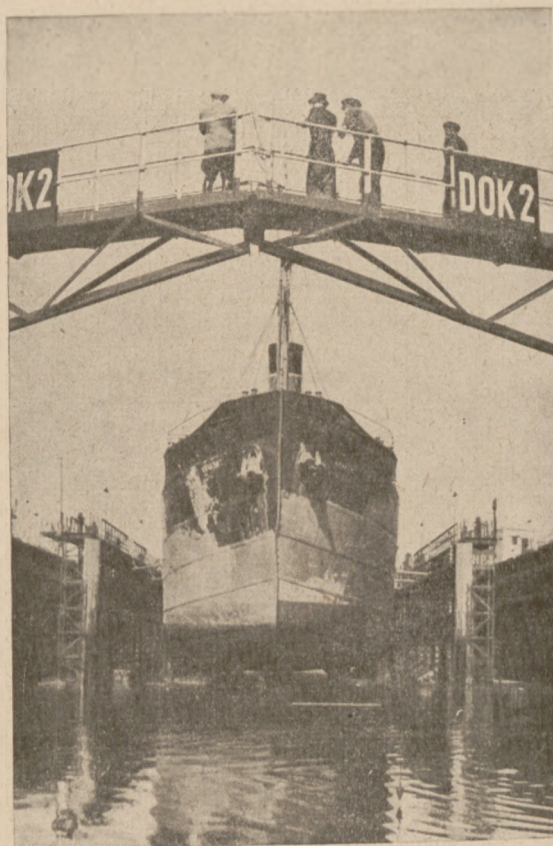
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: „GUZIKARSKIE” ŁÓDŹ

FACTORIES BELONGING TO THE UNION:

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| 1. Zakłady Przemysłowe Br. Grabski, Z. P. | — Łódź, Pogonowskiego 56/58 |
| 2. Częstochowska Fabryka Guzików, dawn. J. i St. Grosman | — Częstochowa, ul. Armii Ludowej 66 |
| 3. „Rogolith” — Fabryka Guzików | — Biała Krakowska, Pl. Ratuszowy 2/4 |
| 4. Państwowa Fabryka Guzików i Galanterii Metalowej | — Głucholazy, ul. Kopernika 7 |
| 5. Dolnośląska Fabryka Szpilek i Drutów Trykotarskich | — Świdnica, ul. Bystrzycka 7 |
| 6. Fabryka WYROBÓW Metalowych, Józef Geisler, Z. P. | — Kraków, ul. Krasickiego 18/20 |
| 7. Tomaszek i Grüss, Fabryka Guzików i Klamer z Galalitu | — Kraków, ul. Kalwaryjska 6 |
| 8. Państwowa Fabryka Guzików | — Inowrocław, ul. Rzeźnicka 7/9 |
| 9. Państwowa Fabryka Guzików | — Wołów k. Wrocławia,
ul. Powstańców Śląskich 28 |
| 10. Zjednoczone Zakłady Metalowe „Beteco” i „Rosner” | — Łódź, ul. Limanowskiego 129 |

OUTPUT

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| 1. Buttons made from plastics | 8. Hooks | 15. Crochet hooks |
| 2. Metal buttons | 9. Hooks and eyes | 16. Small suitcases |
| 3. Military buttons | 10. Military emblems | 17. Baking ovens |
| 4. Buttons for underclothes | 11. Awls | 18. Tubes and joining pieces
for ovens |
| 5. Buttons for bed-linen | 12. Shoemaker's eyelets | 19. Hair-curlers and hair-pins |
| 6. Visors for caps | 13. Shoemaker's accessories | 20. Collar and cuff studs. |
| 7. Buckles | 14. Knitting needles | 41 |

UNION OF MOTOR INDUSTRY

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WARSAW, WILLOWA 13. TEL. 881-07

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motor traction-engines (tractors)
trailers
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accessories for motor-cars
tools for motor-cars
internal combustion engines :
agricultural and others.

27

UNION of ROLLING STOCK and RAILWAYS EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

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Phone 45 80, 43-49

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for railway purposes

securing installations for rail communica-
tion and brake equipment

embossed and drawn wares such as
spinning pots, aluminium spools, mass
packing articles etc.

electric-traction cars.

62

UNION OF THE PRECISION AND OPTICAL INDUSTRY



PWO
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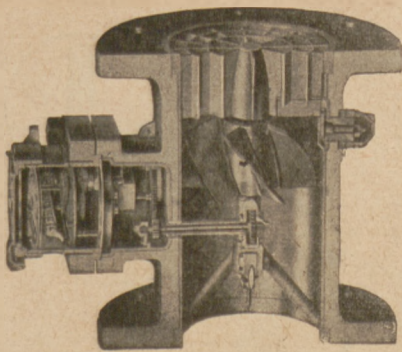
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Hardened heat resisting glasses with prismatic ribs water-gauges of proof at 50 atmospheres.

Special measuring instruments on order.

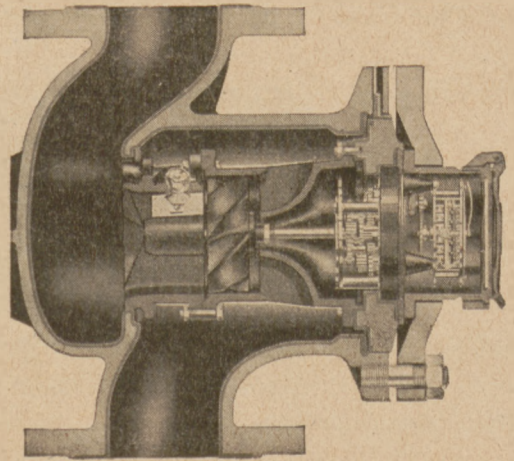


The full-bore water meter type WF

This type is particularly suitable for small pipe lines (from 50 to 250 mm) on account of its smaller overall length and lower price. The meters are used for the measurement of large quantities of water not subject to large fluctuations of supply.

The full-bore water meter type WH

with interchangeable mechanism, in sizes from 250 to 1000 mm, especially suitable for periodical inspection and overhauling.



16

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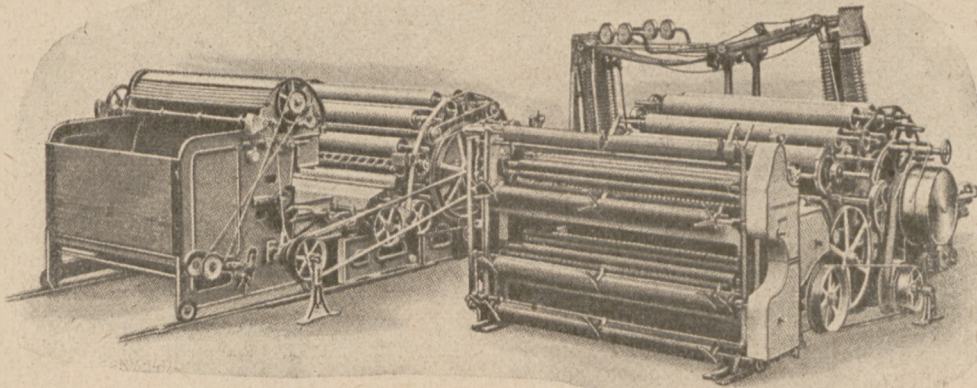
Spectacle lenses
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 Microscopes for schools
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 Stereoscope Microscopes
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51

Josephy

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FOUNDED: A. D. 1851



Type 128 Set is made in 1800 and 2000 mm working width. It consists of 2 Cards Cal. I B with 5 pairs of working rollers, cylinders 1270 mm dia. on roller bearings, doffers 1050 mm dia., working rollers 200 mm dia., strippers 68 mm dia., all on ball bearings. Second strippers fitted with rake gatherer for removing impurities.

Suitable for coarser counts from 3 to 8 metric, from thick and medium wool, or mixtures of the above with re-manufactured wool, cotton-waste and similar fibrous materials.

Arrangement of the set side by side or in tandem.

Automatic Self-Weighing Feeder with big wool box and attached feed table with oscillating evener.

Feed rollers placed close up to the breaking roller underneath of which two knives are taking off rougher impurities.

Other types of Cardsets, Self-Acting Mules, Ring-Spinning Frames, Willows, Tenterhook Wilows and other Machines for carded wool-particulars on request.

Breast H with cylinder 680 mm dia. on ball bearings and 3 pairs of working rollers. Cylinder and rollers fitted with toothed (Garnett) wire.

Transfer roller 350 mm dia. for ordinary card clothing.

Breaker Card I B with 5 pairs of working rollers. Sliver taken up by doffing comb, is passed automatically to the Finisher Card by means of

- a) Intermediate Feed mod. B for cross fibre feed, or
- b) Intermediate Feed mod. C for parallel fibre feed.

Finisher Card I B with 5 pairs of working rollers and Tape Condenser.

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68

Enamel and tin-plated wares produced by all Polish factories in particular those well known before the war on foreign markets:

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26

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R E E D S A N D S P I N D L E S

65

POLIMEX

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Welding equipment

We invite all inquiries on the above mentioned goods

37

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY

EQUIPMENT FACTORIES

610. Fabryka Kabli (1927)

- A. Kraków-Płaszów, ul. Prokocimska 75.
- B. Cables factory.
- C. Electric fittings, high tension cables.
Balkan, Palestine, U.S.S.R.

611. Fabryka Kabli i Walcownia Miedzi (1929)

- A. Ożarów k. Warszawy. Szosa Poznańska 15.
- B. Cables factory.
- C. Cables and electric wiring.
Yugoslavia, Palestine, Rumania, Syria.

612. Państwowa Fabryka Liczników i Zegarów Elektrycznych

- A. Świdnica, ul. Łukasieńskiego 26.
- B. Precision electric apparatus factory.
- C. Clocks, self-steering gears.
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden.

613. Fabryka M-3 „Elektrobudowa“

- A. Łódź, ul. Kopernika 56/58.

- B. Electric machines factory.
- C. Electric welding machines.
Palestine.

614. Państwowa Fabryka Maszyn Elektrycznych, d. G. Schwalbe (1875)

- A. Bielsko, ul. Rzeźnicza 22.
- B. Electric machines factory.
- C. Textile machinery.
Europe.

615. Państwowa Fabryka Przekazników i Specjalnych Aparatów Elektrycznych, d. Fabryki Ri-bau i Moser

- A. Świebodzice, Pl. Dworcowy,
- B. Electrical apparatus factory.
- C. Electrical apparatus, reflectors, relays.
Balkan, Brazil, Great Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Scandinavian countries, U.S.A.

616. Fabryka Maszyn Nr 6

- A. Piechowice, ul. 1 Maja 196b.
- B. Electrical machines factory.
- C. Motors for deep work.
Europe, South America.

617. „Kabel Polski“ Sp. Akc.

- A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Fordońska 12.
- B. Wires and cables factory.
- C. Cables.
Balkans, South America.

618. Państwowa Wytwórnia Aparatów Fonicznych, d. Goldring

- A. Duszniki-Zdrój, ul. Daszyńskiego.
- B. Electrical gramophones and spare parts factory.
- C. Electrical gramophones, diaphragms and spare parts.
Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

619. Zakłady Akumulatorowe „Tudor“

(1898)

- A. Piastów k. Warszawy.
- B. Accumulators factory.
- C. Ferro-nickel accumulators.
Balkan countries.

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| 6. Wł. Borysoglebski — Warszawa, Grochowska 333. | 18. „Oros“ — Kraków, Świętokrzyska 8. |
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| 9. „Rean“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 7, m. 5. | 21. „Trust“ — Katowice 3 Maja 22. |
| 10. G. Rothert — Warszawa, Jasna 10. | 22. Jan Wajand — Katowice, Wita Stwosza 6. |
| 11. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22. | 23. J. Ingster — Sosnowiec, Targowa 9. |
| 12. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55. | 24. „Kalimex“ Łódź, Więckowskiego 5. |
| | 25. „Singer“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 86. |
| | 26. „Ampo“ — Sopot, Stalina 787. |

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Electrical Equipment – EXPORT and IMPORT

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 Two-faced clocks
 Tower clocks
 Alarm clocks
 House clocks
 Staircase switches

33

1. TEXTILE FACTORIES

- 240. Austrijska Spółka Akcyjna Włoska Fabryka Przędzy Czesankowej**
- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Komo-
rowicka 110.
- B. Combed yarns spinning mill.
- C. Woollen yarns.
Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Den-
mark, Finland, Greece, India,
Norway, Sweden, Turkey.
- 241. Fabryka Włókiennicza Nr 4, d. Berka Polaka Synowie (1872)**
- A. Białystok, ul. Branickiego 17.
- B. Textile factory.
- C. Men's suitings, ready-made suits.
Abyssinia, China, Italy, Syria, U.S.S.R.
- 242. Fabryka Włókiennicza Nr 23 d. Zylberblat (1889)**
- A. Białystok ul. Białostoczańska nr 9.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Suitings, overcoat materials and blankets.
Abyssinia, China, India.
- 243. Jeneralna Kompania Przemysłu Przędzalnianego. Towarzystwo Anon. Zakł. Allart, Rousseau i S-ka (1876)**
- A. Tomaszów Mazowiecki, ulica Tekli 25.
- B. Woollen mills.
- C. Cloth.
British India, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Holland, Norway, Swe-
den, Switzerland.
- 244. Ł.Z.P.W. Państw. Fabryka Nr 1, Klajman, Zylbersztajn i Gold-
lust**
- A. Łódź, ul. Kopcińskiego 31.
- B. Factory dealing with many branches of the wool industry.
- C. Woollens.
- 245. Łódzkie Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Wełnianego, Państwowa Fabryka Nr 2, d. M. i T. Pi-
klelni (1898)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Jaracza 74 i 76.
- B. Woollens factory.
- C. Wool georgette.
Great Britain, Denmark, Hol-
land, Palestine.
- 246. Łódzkie Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Wełnianego, Państwowa Fabryka Nr 4, d. J. Kamiński i S-ka (1920)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Mariana Nowotki nr. 833/85.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Ladies' woollen dress material.
Great Britain, Egypt, Palestine.
- 247. Ł.Z.P.W. Państwowa Fabryka Nr 8, d. Ch. M. Pik**
- A. Łódź, ul. Karolewska 38/42.
- B. Textile factory.
- C. Ladies' dresses and tailored suits, pure wool and half wool.
All parts of the world.
- 248. Łódzkie Zjedn. Przem. Wełnia-
nego, Państwowa Fabryka Nr 9, d. Br. Mirscy i Wasserman, Br. Złotowscy, Br. Buklet, Szaja Szac**
- A. Łódź, ul. 6-go Sierpnia 58.
- B. Woollen mills.
- C. Men's suitings and overcoat materials, ladies' dress mate-
rial, head squares.
Belgium, Great Britain, France,
Morocco, Palestine, Syria.
- 249. Łódzkie Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Wełnianego, Państwowa Fabryka Nr 15 (1946)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Wólczańska 127.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Squares, scarves, bead ker-
chieves, plaids.
Belgium, Great Britain, Canada,
Denmark, France, Holland, Near
East, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A.
- 250. Myszkowska Przędzalnia, Au-
gust Schmelzer S.A. (1883)**
- A. Myszków, ul. Kościuszki 12.
- B. Spinning mill.
- C. Yarn craps.
Austria, Holland, Hungary, Yu-
goslavia, Rumania.
- 251. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 1 im. L. Waryńskiego (1865)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Wólczańska 215.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Summer squares, scarves, men's suitings and overcoat material. Belgium, China, Palestine Sweden.**
- 252. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 3, d. Prze-
mysł Wełniany, S. Barciński i S-ka S.A. (1884)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Tylna 6.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Men's suitings and overcoat materials, ladies' dress and tai-
lored suit materials.
Austria, Great Britain, China,
Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia,
Palestine, Persia, South Africa.
- 253. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 4, d. Jeneralna Kompania Przemysłu Przędzalnianego, Tow. Anon. Zakładów Allart, Rousseau i S-ka (1886)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Kątna 19.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Combed yarn.
Argentina, Brazil, Chili, China,
Columbia, India, Indochina,
Turkey.
- 254. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 5, d. Union Textile S.A. (1886)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Wólczańska 219.
- B. Woollen mill.
- C. Stocking yarn, machine knit-
ting yarn, unwound yarn and
knitting wool.
Balkans, Great Britain, India,
Japan, Near East, Scandinavia,
- 255. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 6, d. Łódzkie Zakłady Przemysłu Czesanko-
wego S.A. (1865)**
- A. Łódź, ul. Rzgowska 17a.
- B. Woollens mill.
- C. Woollen weaving and knitting yarn.
Austria, Great Britain, China,
Egypt, Germany, Holland, In-
dia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Pale-
stine, Rumania.

256. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 7, d. C. G. Schon i H. Diétel (1878)
- A. Sosnowiec, ul. Zeromskiego 1.
B. Woollen mill.
Combed yarns.
Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Cairo, China, Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey.
257. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 8, d. „Union Textile“ Sp. Akc. (1889)
- A. Częstochowa, ul. Narutowicza 80.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Combed woollen yarn, wool combings.
Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Great Britain, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Irak, Yugoslavia, Norway, Persia, Peru, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
258. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Włókienniczego Nr 1 w Żyrardowie, d. „Zakłady Żyrardowskie“ (1831)
- A. Żyrardów, woj. warszawskie.
B. Textile factory.
C. Table linen, towels dusters, unbleached and bleached materials, linen upholstery material. Great Britain, British colonies, Finland, Norway, Palestine, South and North America, Sweden.
259. Państwowe Zakłady Włókiennicze „Wanda“ (1945)
- A. Kraków, ul. Rękawka 30/32.
B. Textile factory.
C. Shoe-laces, tapestry. U.S.S.R.
260. Państwowe Zjednoczone Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego, Zawidów-Zgorzelce (1848)
- A. Zawidów, ul. Młynarska 8, powiat Lubań, D. Śl.
- Woollen mill.
C. Mixed cloths.
Egypt, Holland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland.
261. Pierwsze Kackie Fabryki Wyrobów Wełnianych, E. Zajaczek (1868)
- A. Kąty, ul. Sobieskiego 516.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen materials.
Belgium, Great Britain, France, Holland.
262. Tkalnia Kortów, Jan Małecki (1912)
- A. Ozorków, ul. Parzęczewska 10, pow. Łęczycza.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Materials.
Balkan countries, Near East, Norway.
263. Wytwórnia i Wykończalnia Towarów Tekstylnych, d. Plutzer i Brjll (1882)
- A. Mikuszowice Krakowskie 71.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Cloth, combed yarn, men's suitings and service uniform materials.
Argentina, China, Irak, Iran, Yugoslavia, Palestine, South Africa.
264. Zakład Przemysłu Włókienniczego Nr 38, d. L. Vogt, J. Polarny, J. Winter
- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Piłsudskiego 15.
B. Textile factory.
C. Plush and woollens.
Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Holland.
265. Fabryka Sukna Almor-Bartelmuss-Wolf
- A. Bielsko, ul. Partyzantów 27.
B. Cloth factory.
C. Woollen materials.
Austria, Egypt, France, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Persia, Turkey.
266. Fabryka Sukna, Hess, Plesch i Strzygowski (1820)
- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Leszczyńska 20.
- B. Woollen mill.
C. Men's combed yarn suitings 100% pure wool.
Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Holland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey.
267. Fabryka Sukna, Karol Bachrach i Rudolf Deutsch (1890)
- A. Kamienica 212, pow. Bielsko.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Men's suitings.
Argentina, Brazil, Britain, Denmark.
268. Fabryka Sukna, Karol Better (1920)
- A. Bielsko, ul. 1-go Maja 19.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen and combed yarn material for civilians.
Austria, Holland, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland.
269. Fabryka Sukna, C. Breitbart
- A. Bielsko, ul. Rzeźnicza 40.
B. Woollen cloth factory.
C. Woollen materials.
Great Britain, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Palestine, Switzerland, U.S.A.
270. Fabryka Sukna, Edward Zipser i Syn (1826)
- A. Mikuszowice Krakowskie 44.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen materials.
The whole of Europe, Japan, Morocco, South America.
271. Fabryka Sukna, Ernest Stosius (1875)
- A. Kamienica k. Bielska.
B. Cloth factory.
C. Woollen materials.
Balkan countries, Baltic countries, Hungary.
272. Fabryka Sukna, d. Fryderyk Tislowitz (1868)
- A. Biała Krakowska, Plac Ratuszowy 3.
B. Woollen mill.

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- C. High quality combed yarn materials.
Austria, Germany.
- 273. Fabryka Sukna, G. Molenda i K. Bachrach**
(1872)
- A. Kamienica 118, pow. Bielsko.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen materials.
Austria, Japan, Switzerland, U.S.A.
- 274. Fabryka Sukna, J. Schanzer**
(1904)
- A. Bielsko, ul. W. Wasilewskiej 22.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen materials.
Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia.
- 275. Fabryka Sukna, Karol Jankowski i Syn**
(1826)
- A. Bielsko, Plac Dunajewskiego 5.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Combed and carded yarn material for men's and ladies' suitings, overcoat materials, 100% wool; service uniform materials. All European countries, Near East, Scandinavian countries, South America.
- 276. Fabryka Sukna, Landesmann i Kornhaber**
(1901)
- A. Bielsko, ul. Kazimierza Wielkiego 18.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Woollen materials.
Austria, Yugoslavia, Near East.
- 277. Fabryka Sukna, S. Tugendhat Jun.**
- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Żywiecka 13.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Suitings and overcoat materials.
Finland.
- 278. Fabryka Sukna, Szymon Hoffmann — A. Wenzels**
(1921)
- A. Bielsko, ul. Dra J. Michalowicza 3.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Ladies' suitings and overcoat materials.
Balkans, Yugoslavia, Near East.
- 279. Fabryka Sukna, W. Hoinkes i Syn**
(1851)
- A. Bielsko-Kamienica 126.
B. Woollen mill.
C. Oriental cloth, combed and carded yarn materials.
Austria, Egypt, Syria, Turkey.
- 280. Henryk Braun, Fabryka Sukna Nr 18**
(1920)
- A. Bielsko, ul. Inwalidów 3.
B. Woollen and half woollen materials factory.
C. Men's suitings and overcoat material.
Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania.
- 281. Pierwsza Śląska Fabryka Koćców i Sukna, Bracia Hallpern**
- A. Skoczów, pow. Cieszyn.
B. Cloth and blankets factory.
C. Blankets, thick felt mountaineer's cloth, boot-linings.
Asia Minor, Great Britain, Palestine, South Africa, Sweden.
- 282. Połączone Fabryki Sukna, K. Drucker, F. Rabinowicz i R. Strzygowski**
- A. Biała, ul. Piłsudskiego 2.
B. Woollen mill
C. Suitings and overcoat materials.
Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.
- 283. Spółka Akcyjna Fabryk Sukna, H. Landsberg**
(1857)
- A. Tomaszów Mazowiecki, ul. Gustowna 46/48.
B. Woollens and half woollens factory.
C. Combed yarn materials for men's suitings, pure wool overcoat materials, khaki service uniform material.
China, Egypt, Latvia, Rumania, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
- 284. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 1**
- A. Dzierżoniów, ul. Bielawska 20, woj. wrocławskie.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Ticking, shirtings.
South America, Turkey.
- 285. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr. 1, d. Christian Dierig**
(1805)
- A. Bielawa, ul. Bieruta 16, pow. Dzierżoniów.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Coloured materials, bed-linen materials, shirtings; artificial silk suitings, material for pinafores, table-cloths.
All parts of the world.
- 286. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 2, d. M. K. Textilwerke A.G.**
- A. Bielawa, ul. Wolności 24, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Cotton manufactures factory.
- C. Cottons and silks.
Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Rumania, Turkey and countries outside Europe.
- 287. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 2, d. O. G. Jordan**
- A. Dzierżoniów, ul. Brzegowa 17, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Textile factory.
C. Table-cloths, handkerchiefs.
Britain, Hungary.
- 288. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 2, d. J. K. Poznański**
(1870)
- A. Łódź, ul. Ogrodowa 17.
B. Cotton mills.
C. Dyed cotton material and prints.
Argentina, Great Britain, Egypt, Rumania.
- 289. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 4, d. N. Eitingon i S-ka**
(1919)
- A. Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 82/84.
B. Cotton mills.
C. Cotton and artificial silk materials, unbleached, bleached and dyed cotton cloth.
Great Britain, Dutch Indonesia, Finland, Persia, Rumania, U.S.A. U.S.S.R.
- 290. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 5, d. Widzewska Manufaktura S.A.**
(1879)
- A. Łódź, ul. Armii Czerwonej 81/83.
B. Ready-made clothes factory.
C. Men's and children's tailoring, cotton materials, table-linen.
Great Britain and her dominions, France, U.S.A.
- 291. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 6, d. K. Hoffrichter, Gampe i Albrecht**
(1840)
- A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 204.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Underwear and dress material.
Balkan countries.
- 292. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 7, d. F. Eisenbraun S.A.**
(1864)
- A. Łódź, ul. Kilińskiego 228/230.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Coarse cotton material.
Great Britain.

- 293. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 8, d. B. Biederman S.A.**
(1863)
A. Łódź, ul. Kilińskiego 2.
B. Cotton mill, dyeing and finishing works.
C. Coloured cottons. North Africa, South America.
- 294. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 11, d. K. Stejnert S.A.**
(1834)
A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 276.
B. Textile factory.
C. Fustian, printed shirting. South Africa.
- 295. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 12**
A. Łódź, ul. Andrzeja Struga 78.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Coarse cotton material. Belgium, Great Britain.
- 296. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 14**
(1889)
A. Łódź, ul. Senatorska 6—14.
B. Textile factory.
C. Shirtings and dress materials. Austria, Germany.
- 297. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 20, d. Franciszek Ramisch S.A.**
(1886)
A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 140.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Yarn. Rumania.
- 298. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Nr 21, d. Hirsberg i Birnbaum**
(1898)
A. Łódź, ul. Wodna 23.
B. Textile manufactures factory.
C. Cotton cloth. Argentina, Australia, Great Britain, Cuba, Sweden.
- 299. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego i Wełnianego Nr 22, d. Karolewska Manufaktura K. Kroening**
(1898)
A. Łódź, ul. Kątna 39/41.
B. Cotton and woollen mill.
C. Dyed knitting wool, light woollens and half woollens. Baltic countries, Free city of Gdańsk, Greece, Yugoslavia.
- 300. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego**
(1946)
A. Żelów, pow. Łask.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Suitings. U.S.S.R.
- 301. Zakłady Włókiennicze, d. Karol T. Buhle**
(1897)
A. Łódź, ul. Hipoteczna 7/9.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Cotton material. Dutch Indonesia, Finland, Sweden.
- 302. Société Textile La Chenostochoyenne**
(1900)
A. Częstochowa, ul. Narutowicza 127.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Jute and cotton cloth. Great Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Turkey, Uruguay.
- 303. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. A. Horak**
A. Łódź, Ruda Pabianicka, ul. Pabianicka 184/186.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Underwear material. Sweden, U.S.S.R.
- 304. Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. Juliusz Kinderman S.A.**
(1892)
A. Łódź, ul. Łakowa 23/25.
B. Cotton mills.
C. Plush and Manchester cloth. Belgium, France, French colony, Holland, Scandinavian countries.
- 305. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. Karl Lindemann G.m.b.H. Kurt Klinst. Mechanische Weberei**
A. Rychwałd, ul. Kościuszki 460, pow. Zgorzelec.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Overcoat and dress materials, linings, artificial silk and others. Hungary, South America, Sweden, Turkey.
- 306. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. „Krusche i Ender“**
(1826)
A. Pabianice, ul. Czerwonej Armii 3.
B. Cotton manufactures factory.
C. Winter and summer underwear material, bed-quilts, handkerchiefs. Australia, Latvia, Rumania, Syria.
- 307. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. „Mayer Kaufman-Rengersdorf“**
(1875)
A. Rankowo k. Kłodzka, st. kol. Krosnowice.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Tickings, men's cotton suitings, pinafore and curtain materials, bed-linen materials. Italy, South America, Turkey.
- 308. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego w Miedzylesiu**
A. Miedzylesie, p. Spokojna Góra, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Textile factory.
C. Kerchiefs. Europe and overseas.
- 309. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego w Prudniku**
(1827)
A. Prudnik, ul. Nyska 8.
B. Cotton manufactures factory.
C. Bath robes and towels; table cloths, bed-linen. Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, North America, Palestine, Rumania, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.
- 310. Fabryka T-wa Schloesserowskiej Przędzalni Bawełny i Tkalni**
(1807)
A. Ozorków, ul. Legionów 5/7.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Cotton cloth, ready-made clothes. Great Britain, Greece.
- 311. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego d. J. Voge**
A. Zduńska-Wola, Al. Kościuszki 8.
B. Cotton mill.
C. Underwear, coarse cotton and ticking materials. Great Britain, France. U.S.S.R.
- 312. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. Vogel**
(1807)
A. Ozorków, ul. Legionów 5/7.
B. Cotton manufactures factory.
C. Ready-made clothes. Great Britain and Palestine.
- 313. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Bawełnianego, d. Wehnert**
A. Lubań, ul. Szeroka 31, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Textile factory.
C. Handkerchiefs. Balkan countries, South America, Western Europe.



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CETEBE

The Development and Export Possibilities of the Textile Industry in Poland

The primary task of Poland, at a stage where the ravages of the recent war are so acutely felt, is the reconstruction of her industries which constitute the basis for the economic development of the country. In spite of the most difficult position in which Poland found herself on the termination of war and the unprecedented devastation of plant and equipment, the country is already able to show substantial improvement, particularly in the coal mining industry. The steadily increasing output of coal which, in July 1947, exceeded 5 million tons, not only meets the requirements of the home market, but leaves a substantial surplus available for export.

This fact, on the one hand, constitutes evidence that Poland has made a decisive headway towards a brighter future, and, on the other, an important contribution towards the reconstruction of Europe, since numerous countries are in a position to re-start their industries thanks to imports of coal from Poland.

Our next basic industry which has every opportunity of occupying a prominent position in the world market, is our textile industry.

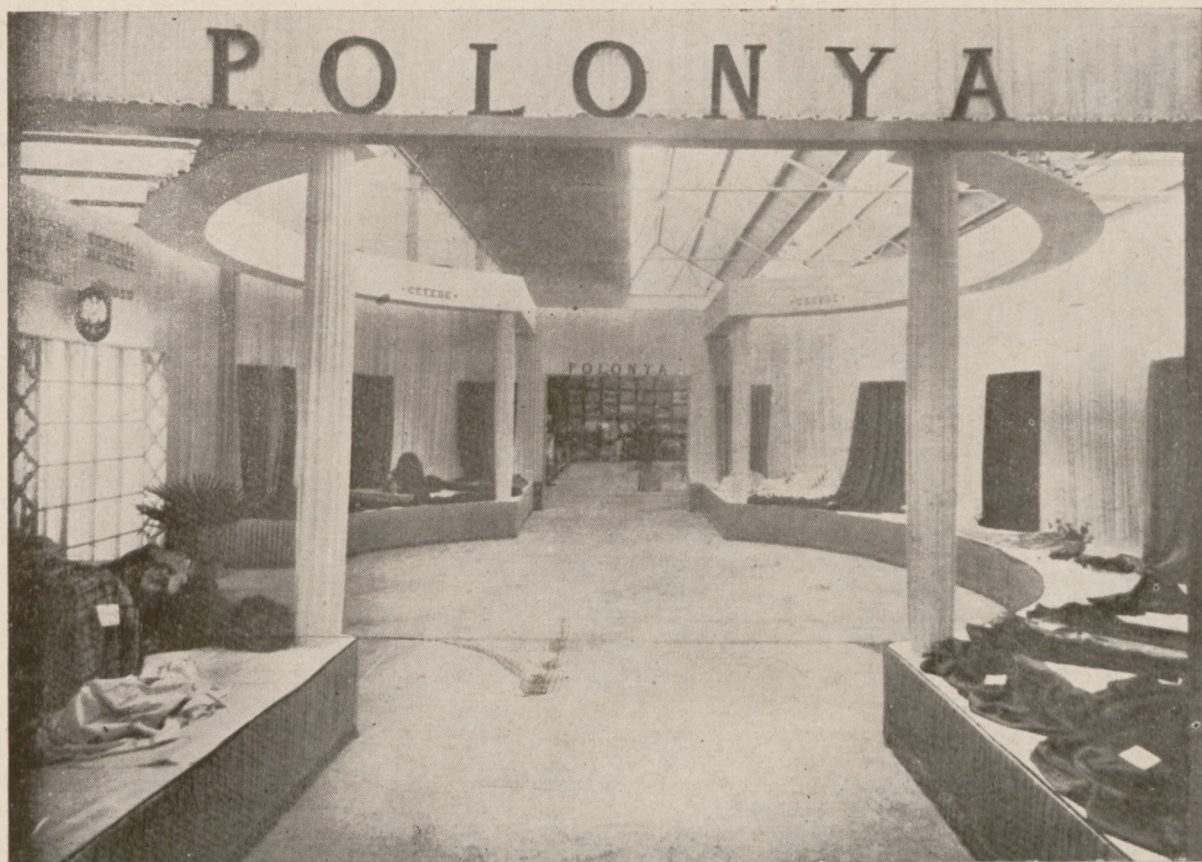
The birth of the textile industry in Poland dates back to the XVth century, although its actual rise did not take place until the second half of the XVIIIth century, thanks to the mercantilist leanings of King Stanislas Augustus. At that time, the textile industry was already flourishing in the rest of Europe. Together with our independence we lost every prospect of developing it. Torn asunder and incorporated into three different states, Poland could not have a thriving industry. Either she had none at all (in the territory occupied by Prussia) or when she had her industry it was on a very small scale, and always in the interests of the occupant. In the territory occupied by Austria, the textile industry served the needs of the Austro-Hun-

garian and Russian markets and played an important part in occupied Poland. Western Galicia and Bielsko were its centres.

Łódź and the area around it was the second centre of the industry. Its spectacular rise was due to the expiration of the German-Russian agreement for the transit of Prussian textiles to the Far East. In this way, the Russian and Far East markets were secured for the Polish industry, and it led to an increased output of woolen fabrics to the value of 15 million Swiss francs in 1829.



„Celebe Stand at the Poznań Fair



„Cetebe“ Stand at the International Fair in Istanbul

In the years 1831—1850, the Łódź industry went through a period of acute crisis because of the tariff barriers imposed against the export of textiles from the so called Polish Kingdom set up by the Vienna Congress. But this was an incentive for the Białystok centre which was situated outside the new tariff area. When customs duties were abolished between Russia and the Polish Kingdom, this again led to the development of our textile industry; at that time many factories sprang up in Sosnowiec, Zawiercie, Częstochowa. They were financed by foreign capital, which visualised the advantages accruing from the vicinity of the coal basin and of transport facilities with Warsaw and thence with the East which offered good prospects for exports.

In the first years of the XXth century, the Polish textile industry was already of world importance and specialised in certain types of goods. In the territory occupied by Austria, for example, thanks to the high quality of its cloth, it was making headway with its 110 factories working 100,000 spindles and a few thousand mechanical looms.

At that time, the cotton, linen, hemp and jute industries were working a few hundreds looms only.

The Bielsko woollen manufactures gained a high reputation, not only within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but also in Southern and Western Europe and in the Near East. The value of these exports amounted to tens of millions of Kronen per annum.

While the woollen industry was developing, the cotton mills were increasing their output in the territories occupied by Prussia. With their 1½ million looms, they exported to Russia and Asia. On these markets, demand seemed well nigh inexhaustible and customers were not exacting as to quality.

At that time, the woollen industry had a million spindles at its disposal, divided equally between combed and carded yarn. There were 20,000 looms. Spinning and weaving mills were grouped in and around Łódź, in Białystok, Częstochowa and Sosnowiec.

In Russian-occupied territory the linen, hemp and jute industries operated nearly 40,000 spind-

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les and more than 3,000 looms. Żyrardów specialised in linen, Częstochowa in jute and hemp.

The First World War spelt disaster for them. Not only did they sustain losses as a consequence of military operations, but they suffered from Germans greed. Factory plants, raw materials and auxiliary products were looted. Altogether the cloth and raw materials which were carried away were valued at 186 million of gold roubles,

After some years of strenuous efforts, production exceeded pre-war output. It went down again during the years of economic depression, but immediately after, the industry went on expanding.

The Cotton Industry operated in 1933 1,870,000 spindles and 47,100 looms, or 1.3% and 1.5% respectively of the world's total plant.



„Cetebe“ Stand at the International Fair in Stockholm

or about $\frac{1}{2}$ milliard Swiss francs in gold. All that remained were commitments incurred in the form of credits obtained for purchase of raw materials and such of the capital investments as had not been lost during the war.

Nevertheless, this did not mean the end of the industry. In spite of a difficult financial situation, the young Polish state forged ahead on the road to economic recovery.

20% of the spindles spun Egyptian cotton which makes the finest thread. Only Great Britain and Switzerland had a higher percentage of fine spinning spindles. 20% of our spindles were automatic, and in this respect we were behind Italy, Canada and the USA only.

The cotton industry centred in and around Łódź, Zduńska Wola, Kalisz, further afield Częstochowa, Zawiercie, Bielsko, Andrychów, Bia-

łystok and Warsaw. 76.3% that industry was appurtenant in Łódź, 11% in the Łódź area, a total of 87% for the Łódź district. These were fine spinning spindles, and the same proportion was maintained for the other branches of the cotton industry.

The output of cotton piece goods, representing 90% of the total output of Poland, and a very similar percentage in the output of hosiery and knitted goods in the Łódź area, clearly indicate the prominent position occupied by Łódź in the Polish textile industry.

The main suppliers of cotton were: up to 1914, Russia (40%); about 20% came from Liverpool and the rest from other countries. Since 1918, American cotton was almost exclusively imported into Poland (90%) while Egyptian, Brazilian and Indian cottons represented a little less than 10%.

Gradually, other countries replaced the USA (imports of American cotton were 73% of the total in 1935), and probably Russian cotton would have been imported thanks to the commercial agreement that was concluded with the USSR.

As production grew, home demand also increased, and the industry was able to cover these needs entirely, in so far as quantity, but also in so far as the range were concerned.

The **Woollen Industry** like the cotton mills centred round Łódź, Częstochowa and Sosnowiec, as well as Bielsko and Białystok. Bielsko was the most important for high grade goods.

In 1935, there were 454 wool-combing machines, 948,000 spindles and 16,200 looms in operation; this represented 2.8%, 3.5% and 3.5% respectively of the world's total equipment and placed us 7th and 8th on the list of countries possessing textile plants. The value of our textile industry was enhanced by the fact that the plants were quite up to date.

The industry had to import from abroad because home produced wool covered only a few percent of the total demand. The main suppliers of high grade wool for Poland were Australia and New Zealand; South American countries also increasingly contributed to our import. As to exports, the industry had gained the position it deserved on the world markets.

This was due to the high quality of its goods. In spite of trade quotas and currency restrictions, it was possible to continue exporting. Although

these exports represented merely a small percentage of the total world turnover, Polish goods reached almost all the countries of the world.

The **Jute and Hemp Industries**: Out of a total of 6 factories working jute, 4 were in the Łódź — Częstochowa district and two in the Bielsko district. 34,000 spindles were working, and out of this 4,000 spun hemp; 1,800 looms were weaving jute and 100 hemp. Out of this number, 26,000 spindles and 1,300 looms were in the Łódź district. Both previous and subsequent to 1918, the industry obtained its raw materials from British India. At the beginning there were financial difficulties, but a proper balance was struck by increasing export of bags and jute materials. The crisis years of the thirties, were a severe blow to the industry, because the main consumers, the peasantry and the industries dealing in agricultural produce had also been hit. In the years immediately preceding the war, there was some improvement, but this did not lead to increased imports, as efforts had been made to encourage the cultivation of flax at home as a raw material. The hemp industry was self-sufficient and could cover its needs in raw materials at home, so it produced hemp cloth, bags, ropes and cords in 30 factories.

The **Linen Industry** was scattered all over the country, in works large and small; it was also concentrated in Żyrardów and the Łódź district. The rest was in the Bielsko and other districts. The raw materials for this industry were produced at home and amounted to 30,000 tons in 1935, or 5.2% of the world's total output. Poland occupied second place in the world as a grower of flax. 12,000 tons of it were exported yearly and the rest was processed in factories and individual peasants' homes.

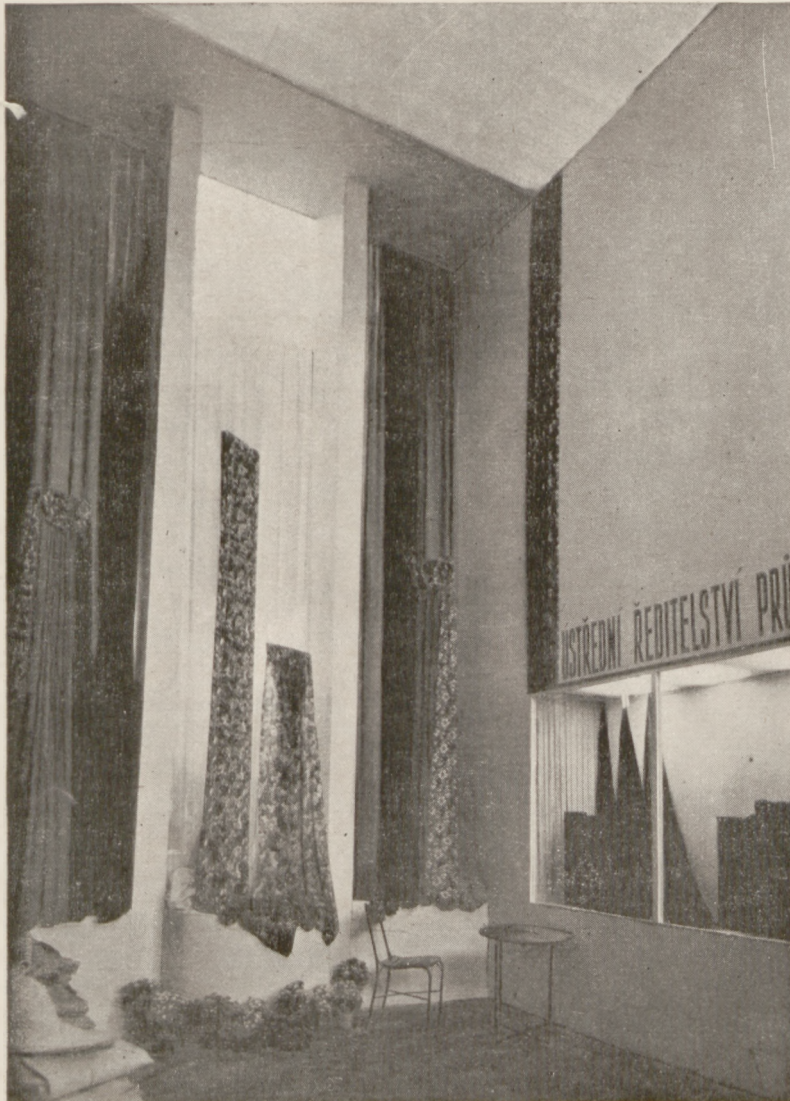
The **Silk Industry** had its centres in Łódź, Warsaw, Kalisz, Tomaszów and Myszków. Natural silk was mainly imported from Japan, France and Italy. There was some raw silk produced at home, but its contribution to the industry's supplies of raw material was insignificant. Artificial fibres (art silk, fibre, lanital) were not produced in amounts sufficient to cover home needs, and yet some of them were earmarked for export.

Three factories: the largest in Tomaszów, one in Myszków and the third in Sochaczew produced yarn from cellulose, and a factory, opened in 1938 in Pabianice, produced artificial fibres from caseine (lanital).

All these factories, the weaving mills and those manufacturing plush, velvet, knitted goods, stockings and artificial yarns came into existence since 1918. By the quality of their goods and their range, they constituted a great achievement.

While dealing with exports, we cannot but refer to the role played by the Port of Gdynia. Since 1929 almost the bulk of our imports and exports went by sea, the result being that, due

at the same time opening up new prospects for development. In the new geopolitical configuration, the textile industry secured a considerable number of new mills in the so-called Recovered Territories, many of which have already been put into operation. Obviously, many of the textile mills, both in Central Poland and in the Recovered Territories, have suffered severely during the recent war, both as the result of military ope-



„Cetebe“ Stand at the Prague Fair

to reduced cost of transport, Polish exports were given a better opportunity for competing in foreign markets.

The change in the social and economic conditions in Poland which came about on the termination of the second world war, found the Polish textile industry facing many important problems,

rations and in consequence of devastation methods pursued by the German administration.

The initial stage, following the termination of the war, was devoted by the textile industry to restoration work and to the putting into operation of the greatest possible number of enterprises. As a result of the spontaneous and gigantic effort of the nation, mills and industrial

enterprises are pulsating with ever increasing vigour.

An organised system of competition in the textile industry has since proved that the working classes have become socially mature and that they are taking a positive and active part in the building-up of a New Democratic Poland.

The industries are now grouped in 4 basic districts:

- 1) Łódź and district
 - 2) The Recovered Territories — mainly Lower Silesia
 - 3) Bielsko
 - 4) Białystok and the neighbourhood
- and, for purpose of organisation, are divided into eight main industrial branches; each having its individual Board:

- a) The Board of the Cotton Industry
- b) The Board of the Woollen Industry
- c) The Board of the Grown Fibre Industry
- d) The Board of the Artificial Fibres Industry
- e) The Board of the Knitted Goods and Hosiery Industry
- f) The Board of the Silk and Fancy Goods Industry
- g) The Board of the Clothing
- h) The Board of the Flax Retting Industry.

All these Boards are subject to the Central Board of the Textile Industry. All factories have been re-organised on the basis of planned economy.

The keystone to economic recovery has been laid by the Economic Three Years Plan which deals with economic problems as a whole with due allowance for the political and economic reforms which have taken place. The plan comprises all matters pertaining to industrial production, investments and sales.

The plan provides, apart from putting into operation of all plant available in the country, after complete overhaul for maximum efficiency of the Polish industries, by eliminating the so-called bottle-necks, for the rational organisation of factories by merging and the modernisation of plants.

Whereas the textile industry in 1946 employed 207,000 hands, the 3-years plan provides for this number to be increased to 290,000 by 1949. The

1946 output of 284,708,000 metres of piece goods and 13,700 tons of knitted goods and yarn, is to be brought up to a figure of 550,000 metres of piece goods and 26,700 tons of knitted goods and yarn by 1949.

The linen, hemp and jute industries are progressing, above all in Lower Silesia, with its three main mills:

- 1) the Dierig Cotton Company in Bielawa, with a branch in Kudowa—Zabrze,
- 2) the Silesian Textile and Tailoring Works in Prądnik, with its cotton, linen and tailoring departments,
- 3) the Gruschwitz Linen Mills in Nowa Sól.

To these may be added:

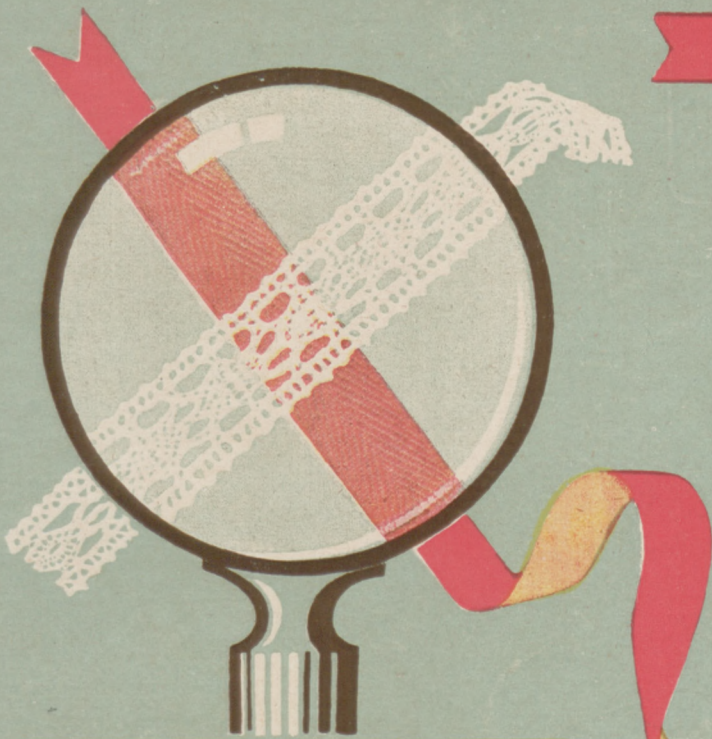
- 1) the Northern United Woollen Mills in Gdynia,
- 2) the United Tailoring Industry in Szczecin.

Cotton Industry. The largest mills are the Dierig Combine in Bielawa and its branch in Kudowa—Zabrze which employed 3,000 people at the end of 1945 (or 75% of the pre-war staff). The weaving shops can produce about 15 million metres of cloth and the monthly output of the tailoring departments is 20,000 shirts. Out of a total of 82 registered factories, 61 were in operation, the output in January and February 1946 exceeding 3½ times the monthly 1945 average.

Two amalgamated mills in Rychbach and Lubań, with branches in several places have at their disposal special looms for producing head squares and handkerchiefs.

The Lower Silesian Woollen Industry, divided into two amalgamated factories, spins combed yarns according to the British system of a 100 years ago but it has been partly brought up to date. Many of the smaller works have merged together to form 16 factories, and output has risen fourfold.

The Linen Industry, grouped in three amalgamated linen factories, has weaving and finishing mills equipped mainly with modern plant. Nearly all the factories possess estates where linen and hemp are cultivated, so that they obtain their supplies of raw material on spot, after it has been made fit for spinning. The linen industry had 42 factories in operation which produced, in January and February 1946, nearly three times the average monthly output of 1945.



VELVET RIBBONS

TAPES, SILK,

CORDS, LACES,

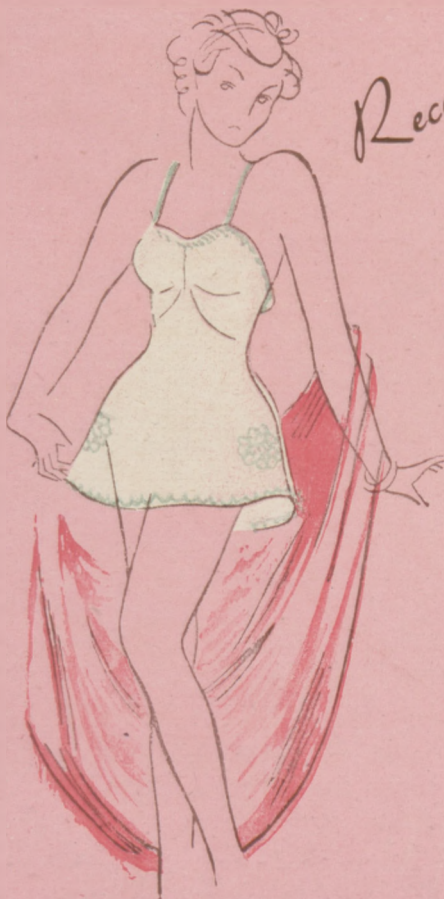
FRINGES, SILK

THREAD-TAPES,

WIGKS, ELASTIC

TAPES, BRAIDINGS

CETEBE



Recommends

LININGS, UNDER-

WEAR AND DRESS

SILK CURTAIN

MATERIAL UNDER-

CLOTHING LACES,

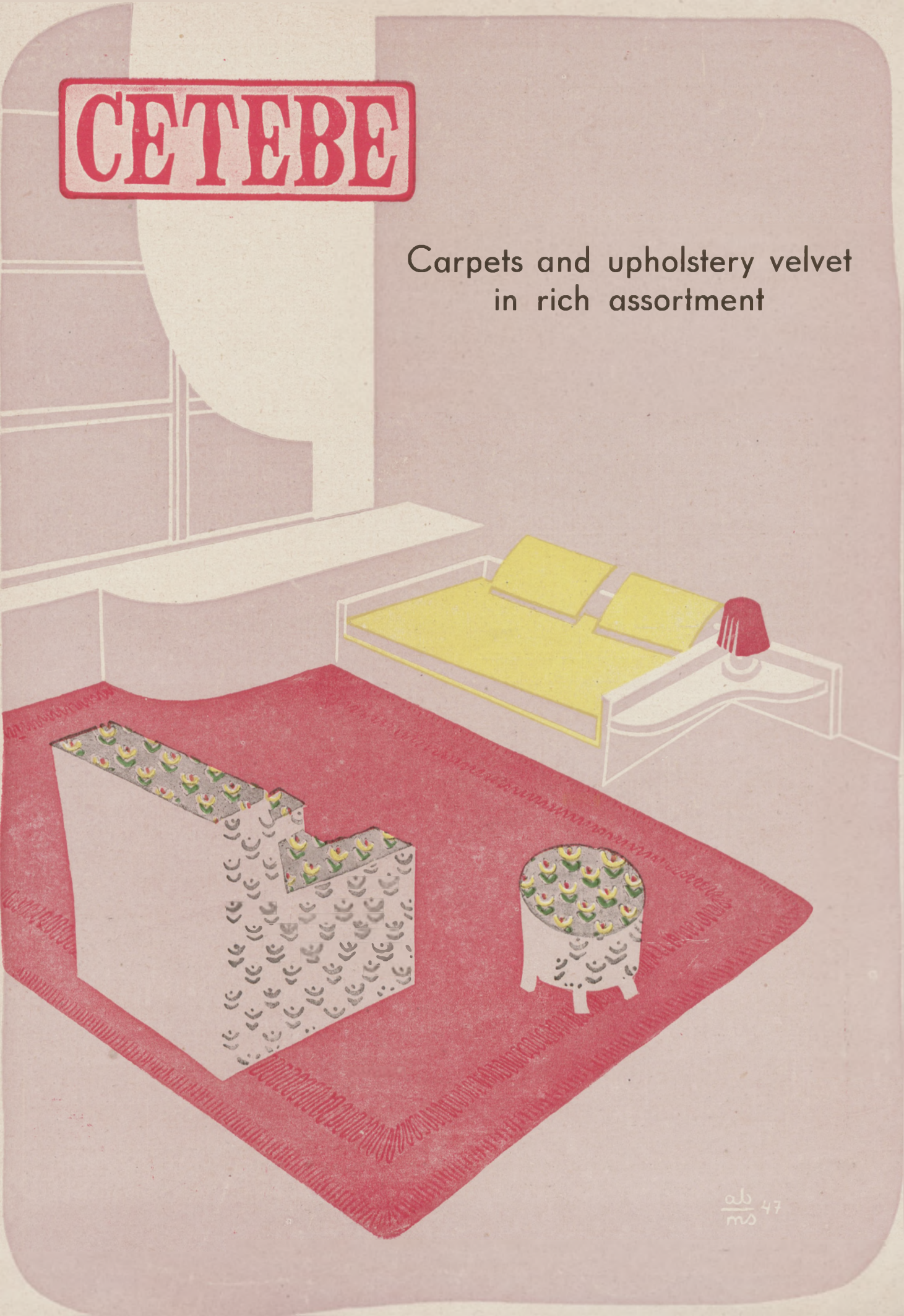
SATINS AND

DAMASKS

CETEBE

CETEBE

Carpets and upholstery velvet
in rich assortment



The **Knitted Goods & Hosiery Industry** comprises two amalgamated factories with 17 mills and 287 machines running. The average monthly output for 1945 was 24,900 pairs of stockings, but this rose, in January and February 1946, to 75,000 pairs.

The **Silk and Fancy Goods Industry**. The amalgamated factory in Krzyżatka comprises 4 carpet and silk weaving mills. The average monthly production for 1945 was 26,500 metres of material, for January and February 1946 it rose to 46,200 metres. This includes some Smyrna carpets.

The amalgamated **Clothing Industry** consists of 16 enterprises, all of which are in operation, comprising 510 special machines. Of a total of 244 works belonging to these enterprises and registered in Lower Silesia, 177 are in operation, employing 27,900 hands.

The latest figures pertaining to the Polish textile industry are as follows:

Production	1945	1947	1949
Cotton			
yarn, in thous. kg . . .	16,426	71,106	109,200
cloth in thous. metres .	71,763	280,000	400,000
Wool			
yarn in thous. kg . . .	8,090	28,000	51,900
cloth in thous. metres .	6,808	32,000	60,000
Knitted Goods			
stockings in thous. pieces	12,524	35,658	81,000
Silk and fancy goods			
cloth in thousand metres	2,115	23,500	34,000
haberdashery in thous. metres	27,552	200,000	300,000
Grown Fibre			
flax yarn in thous. kg .	1,987	9,150	12,000
jute yarn in thous kg .	—	13,450	17,500
jute cloth in thous. kg .	4,750	52,000	74,000
Ragon			
art. silk in thous. kg . .	—	5,300	12,000
fibre yarn	3,977	7,720	20,000
synthetic yarn	—	5	100
Ready-made clothes in			
thous. units	9,430	10,291	21,400

Employment: 258,000 people

Total number of factories 427 (of these 104 in the Recovered Territories).

These figures speak for themselves and show the progress made in such a short time and the significance of the Recovered Territories for the industry.

So far as exports are concerned, Poland's aim is to attain self-sufficiency and a favourable trade balance with foreign countries; exports must provide the equivalent of foreign currencies required for the import of raw materials and plant.

The cotton industry can export gray and bleached materials, print cloth and coloureds: material for bedlinen and bedspreads, underwear and technical purposes, men's and women's clothes. The woollen industry can export less combed yarn but can maintain its exports of cloth, raw or fully finished. Combed yarn materials for men's suits and women's dresses, men's and women's carded yarn suitings and overcoat materials, squares, blankets, hat bodies, men's and women's felt hats can also be offered for export.

In the grown fibres industry, oakum cloth for hand towels, floor-cloths, linings, inner tubes, sail-cloth and awnings can be sent abroad. In the linen cloths Poland can supply bed clothing and material for underwear. Since the machines of the jute industry have been saved, there are good prospects of exporting jute material and ready-made bags, if adequate supplies of raw material are available.

The Silk and Fancy Goods industry can export artificial silk cloth for underwear, lining, frocks, carpets, tailoring, also upholstery velvet and velour haberdashery, fur imitation lamb, lace and curtains.

In the Knitted Goods Poland can export ladies' art silk underwear and men's cotton underwear, sports shirts, stockings and hose.

Up to 1939, the Ready-made Tailoring industry exported mainly articles produced by small home tailors. Now, workshops have been merged, machines modernised and standardised massproduced articles can be exported. At present, men's shirts, workers' overalls, men's suits, children's clothes, trousers and skirts can be exported.

In 1938, 8 million dollars' worth of textile goods, representing 3.5% of the total value of Polish exports were sold abroad. In the first year after the liberation, the textile industry had already reached the 10 million dollar mark, and

in 1946, 15.8 million dollars. If we take into consideration the fact that since 1938 prices have doubled this means that we exported as much in 1946 as in 1937/38.

In the first quarter of 1947, 7.6 million dollars worth of goods were exported.

Previous to the last war, the Artificial Fibre industry consisted of three mills; one of them (Myszków) was destroyed. At the present time, four mills are in operation, providing for the home market only. It is anticipated that in the final stage of the Three Years Plan a fifth mill should be put into operation, and any surplus of output will be allocated for export.

Although economic life as a whole is in the hands of the State, apart from the nationalisation of the industry, there is a wide field of activity

available both for cooperative movement and private enterprise, in production as well as in exports.

Under the new economic structure of the country, export assumes a distinct feature, becoming an essential part of the economic plan. Poland's trade policy is intended to establish contact and to cooperate with all countries throughout the world. Preference shall be given to exports to such countries with which close cooperation has been established and where there are prospects of permanent customers.

In the long run, the commercial agreements concluded with the USSR, and our far-reaching economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia and other countries will ensure realisation of these aims.



„Cetebe“ Stand at the International Fair in Istanbul



Our specialities: protecting
clothing and underwear

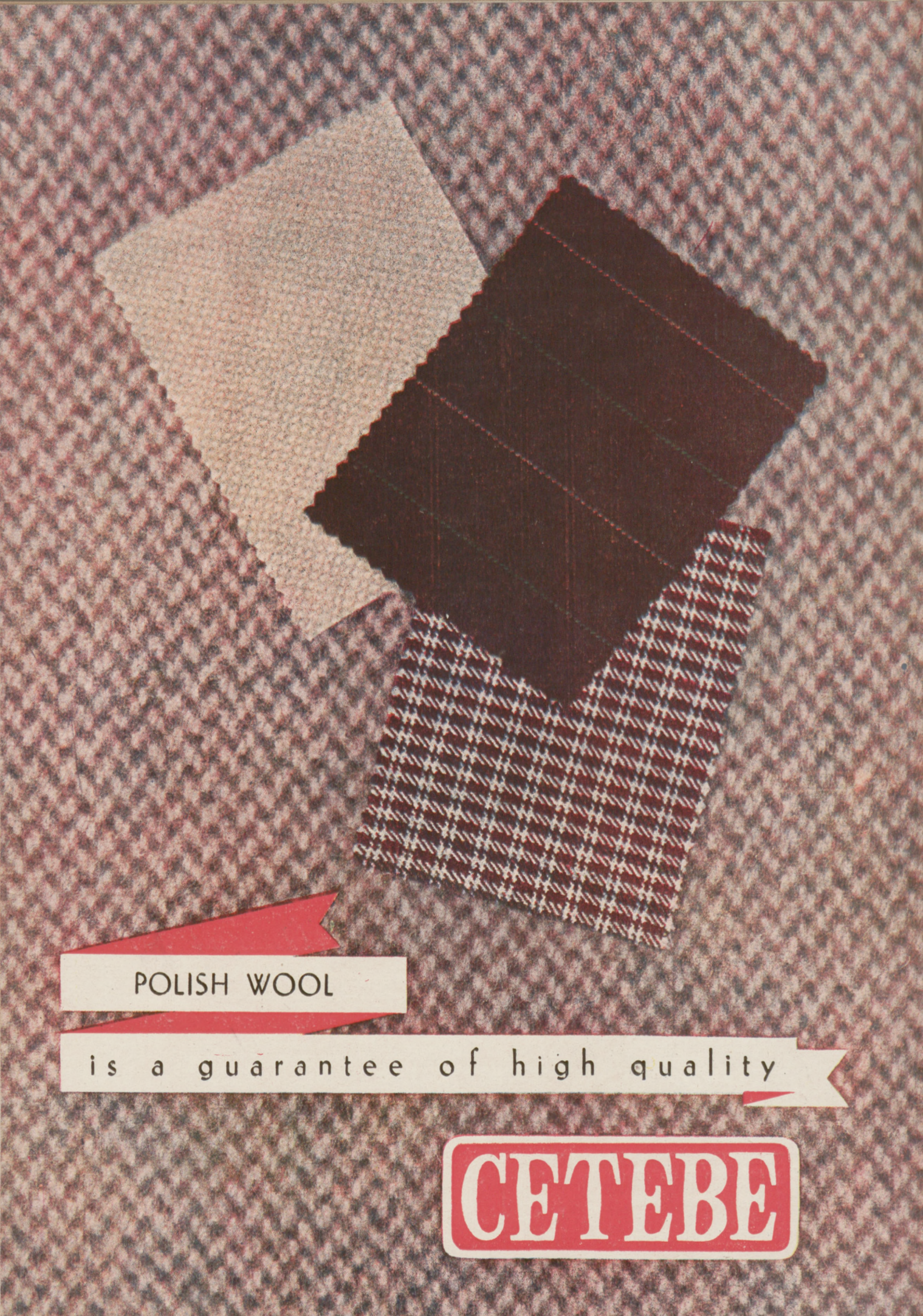


CETEBE



*We recommend ladies' and
gentlemens' underwear, socks
and stockings of outstanding quality.*

CETEBE



POLISH WOOL

is a guarantee of high quality

CETEBE

- 314. Fabryka Wyrobów Dziaonych „Anna Dziembor i S-ka“**
(1934)
A. Łódź, ul. Dr. A. Próchnika 16.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Silk shirts.
Great Britain.
- 315. Fabryka Wyrobów Dziaonych „A. Seide & Co“**
(1926)
A. Łódź, ul. M. Nowotki 65.
B. Knitting factory.
C. Ladies' and gentlemen's underwear.
U.S.S.R.
- 316. Fabryka Wyrobów Dziaonych, Otto Abel**
(1945)
A. Łódź, ul. Sierakowskiego 48/50.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Service leg-wraps.
U.S.S.R.
- 317. Fabryka Wyrobów Dziaonych i Trykotowych, d. Karol Kohzin**
(1934)
A. Łódź, ul. Gdańska 45.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Woollen scarves.
Great Britain.
- 318. Fabryka Wyrobów Trykotowych, Ackerman i Gerndt**
A. Łódź, ul. Jarostawa Dąbrowskiego 87.
B. Hosiery factory.
C. Men's underwear.
U.S.S.R.
- 319. Fabryka Wyrobów Trykotowych, d. Kurtz i Ska**
(1929)
A. Łódź, ul. Strzelców Kaniowskich 71/73.
B. Hosiery factory.
C. Cotton vests and pants.
U.S.S.R.
- 320. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Dzewiarskiego Nr 1, d. L. Plihal S.A.**
A. Łódź, ul. Krzemieniecka 2.
B. Knitting factory.
C. Vests and pants.
U.S.S.R.
- 321. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Dzewiarskiego Nr. 2, d. „Jakub Hirszberg i Wilczyński“**
(1871)
A. Łódź, ul. Kościuszki 23/25.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Ladies' and gentlemen's suits, shawls, blankets, scarves, curtains, sweaters, blazers, dressing gowns.
Austria, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.
- 322. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Dzewiarskiego i Galanterijnego Nr 4, d. K. Eisert i B-cia Schweikert S.A.**
B. Fancy and knitted goods factory.
A. Łódź, ul. Gdańska 47.
C. Shoe-laces, insulating tape.
- 323. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Dzewiarskiego i Welnianego Nr 6, d. Stephan i Werner**
(1903)
A. Łódź, ul. Wierzbowa 44.
B. Combed wool spinning and knitted goods factory.
C. Men's pants and vests.
U.S.S.R.
- 324. Państwowy Zarząd Fabryki Trykotaczy, d. B. Stolper & Co**
A. Łódź, ul. Wólczajska 66.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Men's knitted underwear, vests.
U.S.S.R.
- 325. Spółka Akcyjna Welnianej i Bawelnianej Manufaktury, Adolfa Daube w Łodzi**
(1867)
A. Łódź, ul. Wólczajska 128.
B. Knitted goods factory.
C. Shawls, scarves.
Great Britain, Estonia, Germany, India.
- 326. Zjednoczone Zakłady Przemysłu Dzewiarskiego, Oddział Nr 1**
A. Aleksandrów, ul. Bankowa 4/6.
B. Stockings factory.
C. Socks and stockings.
U.S.S.R.
- 327. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 2 „Lenko“**
(1892)
A. Bielsko, ul. Kazimierza Wielkiego 40.
B. Linen goods factory.
C. Linen yarn, and linen articles: bed-linen material, towels, tablecloths, napkins, dress materials.
European countries, India, Peru, U.S.A.
- 328. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 3 „Stradom“**
(1882)
A. Częstochowa, ul. 1-go Maja 21.
B. Textile factory.
C. Hemp cords, linen materials, jute articles.
Balkan countries, Great Britain, Rumania, Turkey, U.S.A.
- 329. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 5, d. „Gnaszyńska Manufaktura“ S.A.**
(1912)
A. Gnaszyń, k. Częstochowy.
B. Jute, linen and hemp mill.
C. Linen materials: Loomstate Oyster, striped kitchen cloths, kitchen towels.
Great Britain, Canada, U.S.A.
- 330. Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 7, d. „Unia“**
(1885)
A. Bielsko, ul. Mostowa 3.
B. Linen and fibre mill.
C. Jute bags and sack cloth.
Argentine, Balkan countries, Turkey.
- 331. Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 10, d. „Wilamowice“, Kaz. Krzyżanowski**
(1922)
A. Wilamowice.
B. Linen mill.
C. Linen and hemp materials.
Great Britain, South America, U.S.A.
- 332. Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 11, d. Erdmannsdorff A.G.**
(1842)
A. Turońsk, pow. Jelenia Góra.
B. Linen mill.
C. Linen and half linen material, upholstery material, table covers, tailor's linings, raw yarn.
Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 333. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 12 „Len“**
A. Kamienna-Góra, ul. Fabryczna 9.
B. Textile factory.
C. Linen materials.
Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 334. Państwowe Zjednoczone Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 13**
A. Żary, ul. Trzebulska 2.
B. Textile factory.
C. Table-cloths, table napkins, towels.
Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Norway, Rumania, U.S.A.
- 335. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 14 „Wista“, d. Kramsta Mehtner u. Frahne A.G.**
(1792)
A. Kamienna Góra, ul. Kościuszki 45.
B. Linen mill.
C. Dressed linen cloths, bed-linen material, dress materials, tablecloths, unbleached and bleached towels, dust-cloths.
Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Holland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria.
- 336. Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Lniarskiego Nr 15 „Lech“, d. Hugo von Lobbecke A.G.**
(1822)
A. Kochanowo, pow. Kłodzko, woj. wrocławskie.
B. Spinning mill.

- C. Ladies' hat bodies.
Britain, Canada, Denmark, Holland, South America.
387. **Państwowa Fabryka Filców, d. G. G. Güttler**
(1863)
A. Krzyżatka, ul. Wiejska 16.
B. Felt factory.
C. Felts.
Europe.
388. **Państwowa Fabryka Kapeluszy i Stożków, d. P. u. M. Neumann**
A. Złotyryja, ul. Stroma 8.
B. Felts and hats factory.
C. Ladies' hat bodies and wool forms.
Africa, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Turkey, U.S.A.
389. **Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Wełnianego Nr 26, d. Landau i Welle S. A.**
(1877)
A. Łódź, ul. Inż. Skrzywana 5.
B. Felt factory.
C. Felts and hat bodies.
Great Britain, Holland, India, North America, Sweden, Turkey, U.S.A.
390. **Państwowa Fabryka Pluszu i Aksamitu Nr 6, d. Edmund Gaede**
(1908)
A. Kalisz, ul. Szopena 27.
B. Textile factory.
C. Plush with pile on both sides, Jacquard counterpanes, half-wool plush for motor-car upholstery.
Great Britain, China, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland.
391. **Państwowa Fabryka Pluszu i Aksamitu Nr 6 w Kaliszu**
(1908)
A. Kalisz, ul. Polna 3.
B. Plush and velvet factory.
C. Plush for hangings, half-wool plush for motor-car upholstery, counterpanes.
Britain, China, Sweden, Switzerland.
392. **Fabryka Pluszu i Dywanów**
A. Kietrz, ul. Dworcowa 24, pow. Głębczyce.
B. Plush and carpets factory.
C. Plush and carpets.
Balkans, Great Britain, France, Portugal, South America, Turkey, U.S.A.
393. **Łódzka Manufaktura Pluszu i Dywanów, T. Finster**
(1881)
A. Łódź, ul. Dowborczyków 17.
B. Plush and carpets factory.
C. Upholstery plush, house decoration materials, rugs.
Africa, Great Britain, China, Finland, France, Lithuania, Norway, South America, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.
394. **Tomaszowska Fabryka Dywanów, Chodników i Wyrobów kokosowych, A. Müller**
A. Tomaszów, ul. Rolanda 2.
B. Carpets and rugs factory.
C. Carpets, coco-nut rugs.
Great Britain, Egypt, Norway, Turkey, U.S.A.
395. **Fabryka Pluszu, J. O. Schiller**
(1830)
A. Sokołów, ul. Nowowiejska 3.
B. Plush factory.
C. Plush.
Europe, South America, U.S.A.
396. **Fabryka Dywanów „Carpet“**
(1921)
A. Bielsko, ul. Miarki 11.
B. Hand-woven carpets factory.
C. Carpets.
Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Rumania.
397. **Państwowa Fabryka Dywanów Smyrneńskich Nr 11, d. Verelignite Smyrna-Teppich Fabriken**
(1847)
A. Kowary, ul. Ogrodowa 21, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Carpets factory.
C. Chenille Smyrna carpets.
Sweden, U.S.A.
398. **Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Jedwabniczo-Galanteryjnego Nr 3**
(1855)
A. Tomaszów Mazowiecki, ul. Rolanda 2.
B. Carpets and house decoration factory.
C. Carpets.
Norway, Sweden.
399. **Fabryka Wstążek i Tasiem Nr 1, d. Pattberg i Triebe**
A. Łódź, ul. Kopernika 3.
B. Ribbon and tape factory.
C. Tape, shoe-laces, velvet ribbon, lace.
Great Britain, Germany.
400. **Fabryka Wstążek i Tasiem Nr 2, d. Przemysł Wstążkowy A. Rosenfeld**
(1931)
A. Łódź, ul. Stanisława 10/12.
B. Textile factory.
C. Ribbon.
Free city of Gdańsk.
401. **Fabryka Wstążek i Tasiem Nr 11, d. Mech. Fabryka „Tasiemka“ E. Eisert**
A. Zduńska Wola, ul. Zielona 11.
B. Ribbon factory.
C. Ribbon.
402. **Fabryka Tas'em i Sznurówadel Nr 12, d. Frowein i Lange**
(1934)
A. Łódź, ul. Bandurskiego 16.
B. Haberdashery factory.
C. Tapes, elastic tape and shoe laces.
South America.
403. **Pierwsza Kaliska Fabryka Tiulu, Firanek i Koronek, A. Flakowicz i S-ka**
(1910)
A. Kalisz, ul. Fabryczna 6/8.
B. Curtains, tulle and lace factory.
C. Curtains.
Sweden.
404. **Fabryka Watoliny, d. Emil Friedrich**
(1927)
A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 110.
B. Wadding factory.
C. Wadding.
Great Britain.
405. **Fabryka Waty i Watoliny, O. Buchen**
A. Czechowice, ul. Junacka 25, pow. Bielsko.
B. Cotton wool and wadding factory.
C. Tailor's padding and wadding.
Austria, Great Britain.
406. **Państwowa Fabryka Nr 22, d. A. L. Łapp**
(1896)
A. Łódź, ul. Kilińskiego 169.
B. Cotton wool and wadding factory.
C. Cotton wool for cigarette tubes.
U.S.A.

Association of Private Exporters and Importers

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RAW MATERIALS AND TEXTILES

1. „Centrum“ — Warszawa, Frascati 2.
2. „Comexim“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 35.
3. A. Dudziak i S-ka — Warszawa, Jasna 5.
4. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
5. B-cia Jabłkowsy — Warszawa, Bracka 25.
6. „Kenya“ — Warszawa, Bracka 23.
7. „Mundial“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 50 (skrz. poczt. 202).
8. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51 .
9. A. Sielecki — Chmielna 19.
10. A. Skórecki — Warszawa, Jagiellońska 32
11. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
12. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
13. Zaborowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Chmielna 18.
14. Otton Liphardt — Podkowa Leśna, Modrze-
wiowa.
15. „Włóknopol“ — Wałbrzych, Pl. 3 Maja 3.
16. A. Lipiński — Kraków, na Gródku 3.
17. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
18. A. Rzewuski — Częstochowa, Garibaldiiego 6/8.
19. Marian Elsner — Kamienica Polska k/Często-
chowy.
20. Tochtermann — Gdynia, 3 Maja 29.
21. E. Wiśniewski — Gdynia, Świętojańska 36.
22. St. Jesiołowicz — Wrzeszcz, Morska 7.
23. „Wawel“ — Lubasz k/Ozorkowa.
24. E. Bobkowicz — Łódź, Piotrkowska 181.
25. P. Bobkowicz — Łódź, Piotrkowska 135.
26. T. Albiński — Łódź, Piotrkowska 157.
27. St. Czeszek i J.Jastrzębski — Łódź, Piotrkow-
ska 207.
28. Z. Eckersdorf — Łódź, Zwirki 8.
29. „Exim“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 21, m. 10a.
30. „Ha-Zet“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 78.
31. „Hurtownia Ceraty“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 71.
32. „Glob“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 220.
33. „Industria“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 278.
34. B. Kaczmarek — Łódź, Piotrkowska 48.
35. „Kalimex“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 70.
36. J. Majer — Łódź, Piotrkowska 143.
37. Wł. Scheunert — Łódź, Gdańska 106, m. 12.
38. Zb. Warszawski — Łódź, 1 Maja 5.
39. Wł. Wścieklica — Łódź, Sienkiewicza 34.

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CHEMICALS etc.

64

Exports of the Chemical Industry of Poland

by

TADEUSZ CHĘCIŃSKI

The Chemical Industry of Poland enjoys an excellent reputation in so far as its exports are concerned. Previous to the Second World War, a considerable part of the output of the Chemical Industry was being exported to foreign markets. A number of Polish chemicals were highly commended in world markets and found ready buyers. This applies mainly to nitrate fertilizers, zinc oxide, carbide, soda, bye-products of coal, technical nitrate products, etc. which penetrated to the most remote markets, competing gallantly with similar products of famous foreign chemical works.

The recent war and the wave of destruction which rolled across Poland time and again, did not spare the chemical industry. The damage caused to it was considerable, witness whereof are the numerous ruins of chemical works and the empty premises stripped of all plant and equipment by the Germans. Foreigners, visiting Poland shortly after she regained her independence, were of the opinion that it would take years before the chemical industry could meet home demand, to say nothing of exports.

The young Polish State was fully cognizant of the importance of this industry and laid particular stress on its reconstruction. Smoking chimney stacks, tens of thousands of workmen hastening to their work at the chemical factories, as well as the figures of output, testify to the enormous efforts which brought about this rapid progress. The output of the Chemical Industry is increasing from day to day, the range of chemicals is widening.

Particular efforts were made in order to resume exports of chemicals. These intentions are fully justified from an economic point of view,

in consideration of the availability of raw materials such as coal, rock salt, lime, zinc, agricultural raw materials, etc. requisite for the manufacture of a considerable number of important chemicals. The dynamic power of the Chemical Industry in its development and its expansive element in so far as exports are concerned, will best be appreciated from the fact that, within a few months after the termination of war, while transport was still disorganised and telephone and other means of communication were lacking, trainloads of Polish chemicals were rolling into the wide world, carrying soda, carbide, zinc oxide, naphthalene and other products.

After an interval of six years, chemicals bearing the mark „Made in Poland“ heralded the reappearance of Poland in the world markets and announced to the world that Poland was alive and active. It must be obvious that exports in this initial stage of resumption were not enormous, bearing in mind that home requirements had to be given priority. Nevertheless, the Three Years Plan of Economic Restoration, now being realised, provides for substantial extension of the Chemical Industry, and in particular of that section which caters for export. The resumption of transport by means of ports of such importance as Gdańsk, Gdynia and Szczecin, will naturally assist in furthering commercial relations with foreign countries by rapid and efficient transport.

In reviewing the export possibilities of individual items in the Chemical Industry, it must be emphasised that the range of articles available and steadily increasing is extremely wide.

The inorganic industries are represented by 18 large and medium size factories. The pro-

duction program is extensive and provides for a number of articles of particular interest to foreign buyers, particularly sodium carbonate and caustic soda which Poland is now exporting in limited quantities, to be shortly increased substantially. The Export program also provides for carbide, red lead, lead monoxide and sulphur. A chemical of particular interest is arsenic, the production of which is already highly developed. Poland is able to export either arsenic, or metallic arsenide, or other arsenic products. Arsenic is already being exported to a number of European and overseas markets.

In the case of **fertilizers**, the main effort is concentrated on meeting home demand. Nevertheless, in addition to one of the largest Works producing fertilizers at Chorzów, another Works at Mościce is under reconstruction, having been stripped by the Germans of all plant and equipment. The Works at Mościce are already operating in part, and it is anticipated that in the course of next year Poland will be able to enter foreign markets with nitrate fertilizers. At present Poland is in a position to offer a number of nitrate products of interest to foreign markets, such as chloride of ammonium (Sal-ammoniac), both refined and in slabs, acid carbonate of ammonium and sodium nitrite. This section of the chemical industry is represented by 15 large state-owned factories.

One other section of the chemical industry, namely the **coal bye-products** section, is particularly adapted to exports. Poland has abundant resources of the most universal chemical raw material, namely coal. This material, after being subjected to intricate chemical processing, yields a number of organic semi-products, dyes, pharmaceutical products, etc. Coal, subjected to dry distilling in some tens of coke oven plants, yields, in addition to coke, tar which is then further converted. Although the plants converting tar have not yet been fully reconstructed, Poland is already exporting benzole, toluol, naphtalene, both hotpressed and crystalline, cresol, phenol, etc. Other bye-products of interest to importers are gas black, carbon black, used extensively in the rubber industry, and carbon electrodes. These latter are made by the „PLANIA“ Works, believed to be the largest of their kind in Europe. These Works have for years past been supplying foreign markets, and have now resumed export manufacture. This group of chemical products also includes wood tar, considerable quantities

whereof are already available for foreign consumers, and charcoal (made of foliaceous trees).

The **paints and varnishes** section of the Chemical Industry provide two main export articles, namely zinc oxide and lithopone. Poland is one of Europe's most potential producers of zinc, so that the rapid increase in the production of zinc oxide and lithopone is not surprising. Zinc oxide, similarly as previous to the war, is now being exported to European and overseas markets. It may be relied upon that both zinc oxide and lithopone, which have always enjoyed a good reputation on foreign markets, will continue to command ready sales.

The **fat-processing industry** which, previous to the war, materially contributed to the export of chemicals, is, for the time being, catering for the home market only, due to shortage of the basic raw materials. There remains, however, no doubt that within the near future, Poland will be in a position to offer for export bone glue, hide glue and bone meal.

The **explosives industry** comprises 8 factories, and has already resumed exports, particularly of percussion caps, electric detonators and fuses. These articles have always commanded ready sales in the Balkans, and our exports will again be directed there.

The **rubber industry** comprises 20 Works. Exports can not yet be resumed due to the entire output being absorbed by the home market. It is, however, expected to resume exports early this year, in any case in so far as cycle tyres and tubes and gum boots and goloshes are concerned. These articles are certain to find favour in the Balkans, Turkey and the Near East.

The **organic products** section is anticipating shortly to resume export of such articles as aniline oil, betanaphthol, phenylbetanaphthylamin, toluidines, nitrobenzene, etc. A certain number of these articles are already being exported, though actual results will only be possible after having completed the reconstruction of the „Silesia“ and „Rokita“ Works, which had been destroyed by the Germans. The position is similar in the case of the manufacture of aniline dyes, certain quantities of which have recently been exported to the Balkans, but normal export cannot be resumed until after the reconstruction of some of the destroyed plants. In any case, the Chemical Industry contemplates large scale manufacture of both organic semi-products and dyes, which will enable larger quantities to become available for export.

The pharmaceutical products industry sustained particularly serious losses, due to its having been concentrated in Warsaw and neighbourhood. At present, 12 Works are in operation, but are still not in a position to satisfy home demand. The only article in this line available for export is adhesive plaster of all kinds, produced by the well known „Pebeco“ Works. There are, however, good prospects of exporting perfumery and cosmetics, particularly face creams, face and shampoo powders, Eau-de-Cologne, etc.

It will, thus, be seen that the exports scope of the Polish Chemical Industry are by no means negligible. Due to the wide range of products, they are of interest to practically all countries. The value of chemicals exported in 1946 amounted to Zlotys 15 million, at pre-war value, representing 30% of the pre-war value of exports of the Chemical Industry. The value of exports during 1947 is expected to amount to Zl. 20—25 million, or 50% of the pre-war figure. There is no doubt that the realisation of the Three Years Economic Plan will enable the Chemical Industry to reach at least the pre-war level of exports.

In conclusion we should like to comment briefly on the commercial organisation of the Che-

mical Industry in Poland. Home trade is concentrated in the hands of the Central Trade Agency of the Chemical Industry, at No. 18, Młodzieży Jugosłowiańskiej Street, Warsaw. This organisation has the sole selling rights for chemicals produced by approximately 200 State-owned and nationalised Chemical Works.

The foreign trade, both as regards exports and imports, has been entrusted to the Import and Export Agency for Chemicals and Chemical Equipment of No. 10, Jasna Street, Warsaw, telegraphic address „CIECH“, telephone No. 870-24 and 853-23. This organisation is operating as a Limited Liabilities Company and is working on strictly commercial principles. Therefore, in all matters pertaining to goods exchange pertaining to chemicals or to plant for the chemical industry, all foreign parties interested should apply direct to this latter institution, and not to individual Works.

After an interval of six years, Polish chemicals have made their reappearance in foreign markets, and, it is to be hoped, that they will enjoy a reputation similar to that which they held before the war.

1. CHEMICAL WORKS

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>500. Fabryka Opon i Detek Samochodowych „Stomil“
 A. Poznań, ul. Starołęcka 18.
 B. Tyres factory.
 C. Bicycle tyres and inner tubes.</p> | <p>C. Goloshes, Wellingtons, snow-boots.
 Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg.</p> | <p>508. Pablanicka Sp. Akc. dla Przemysłu Chemicznego „Ciba“
 A. Pabianice, ul. Zymińskiego 5.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Pharmaceutical products.</p> |
| <p>501. Fabryka Wyrobów Gumowych „Kauczuk“
 A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Toruńska 155.
 B. Rubber goods.
 C. Technical rubber goods, hoses.</p> | <p>505. Warszawsko-Ryska Fabryka Wyrobów Gumowych „Rygarwar“
 A. Warszawa, ul. Gocławska 19.
 B. Rubber goods factory.
 C. Rubber footwear.</p> | <p>509. Państwowa Fabryka Chemiczno-Farmaceutyczna, Dr. A. Wander (1931)
 A. Kraków, ul. Mogilska 80.
 B. Patent foods and medicines factory.
 C. Dr Wander's health food. Palestine, U.S.A.</p> |
| <p>502. Fabryka Wyrobów Gumowych „Wolbrom“
 A. Wolbrom.
 B. Rubber goods factory.
 C. Technical rubber goods.</p> | <p>506. Zakłady Kauczukowe Piastów (1929)
 A. Piastów k. Warszawy.
 B. Leather goods factory.
 C. Technical moulds, confectioners' moulds, canoes. Czechoslovakia, Germany, Manchuria.</p> | <p>510. „Pebeco“ Spółka Akcyjna (1929)
 A. Poznań 10, ul. Chlebowa 4/8.
 B. Pharmaceutical produce factory.
 C. Adhesive plaster „Leukoplast“ and „Hanzaplast“. Yugoslavia.</p> |
| <p>503. Przemysł Gumowy „Gentleman“
 A. Łódź, ul. Limanowskiego 156.
 B. Rubber goods factory.
 C. Rubber footwear, tyres and inner tubes for bicycles.</p> | <p>507. Laboratorium Farmaceutyczne „Medica“
 A. Poznań, ul. Drzymały 24.
 B. Pharmaceutical laboratory.
 C. Bismuth preparations.</p> | <p>511. Przemysłowo-Handlowe Zakłady Chemiczne, L. Spiess i Syn (1823)
 A. Tarchomin, poczta Henryków.
 B. Pharmaceutical chemical works.
 C. Pharmaceutical products. Balkan countries, Sweden.</p> |

- 512. Towarzystwo Przemysłowo-Chemiczno-Farmaceutyczne, d. Mgr. Klawe S. A.**
(1860)
A. Warszawa, ul. Karolkowa 22/24.
B. Pharmaceutical chemicals factory.
C. Patent medicines for medical and veterinary purposes. Palestine.
- 513. Warszawska Fabryka Eteru Sp. z o. o.**
(1904)
A. Warszawa, ul. Dolna 4.
B. Ether factory.
C. Ethylic ether, for anaesthesia. Egypt, Palestine, Turkey.
- 514. Zakłady Chemiczne Motor Alkaliada S. A.**
(1935)
A. Kutno, ul. Sienkiewicza 25.
B. Chemical works.
C. Morphia.
- 515. Zakłady Produkcyjne Państwowego Zakładu Higieny**
A. Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 24.
B. Serum and vaccines works.
C. Serums, insulin. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Yugoslavia.
- 516. Spółdzielcza Wytwórnia Środków Chemicznych dla Rolnictwa, d. Avenarius**
A. Cieszyn, ul. Wałowa 4.
B. Chemical works.
C. Chemicals against agricultural pests. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany.
- 517. Towarzystwo „Elektryczność” S. A.**
(1898)
A. Zabkowice k. Sosnowca.
B. Electrotechnical works.
C. Lime chlorate, carbide. Great Britain, Hungary, Sweden, U.S.S.R.
- 518. Zakłady Chemiczne „Alwa”, inż. Al. Waligóra**
A. Szczepreszyn, pow. Zamość, woj. Lublin.
B. Turpentine and colophony factory.
C. Turpentine, colophony. Austria, Czechoslovakia.
- 519. Wytwórnia Farb i Chemikali Ceramicznych**
(1905)
A. Wałbrzych, ul. Pocztowa 23.
B. Ceramics paints and chemicals factory.
C. Paints and chemicals for ceramics. Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A.
- 520. Wytwórnia Świec. W. Tomczak**
A. Gniezno, ul. Mickiewicza 5.
B. Candles factory.
C. Candles. Sweden.
- 521. Zakłady Bieli Cynkowej i Przetworów Chemicznych „Huta Feniks”**
(1911)
A. Będzin, ul. Mostowa 7.
B. Zinc white factory.
C. Zinc white. China, Dutch Indonesia, Near East, Scandinavian countries. U.S.A.
- 522. Zakłady Chemiczne „Elektro”**
A. Łaziska Górne, Górny Śląsk.
B. Chemical works.
C. Carbide, aluminium sulfate 14/15% without iron, ferro-alloys (ferro-chrome, brittle iron).
- 523. Chemiczna Przeróbka Drewna**
A. Wosowska, pow. Strzelce.
B. Chemical works.
C. Wood tar, charcoal, methylated spirits, calcium acetate. Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Hungary.
- 524. „Gazosadza”**
A. Łagiewniki Śląskie.
B. Carbon factory.
C. Gas black, printer's black, carbon black, acetylene black. Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden.
- 525. Państwowa Fabryka Suchej Destylacji Drewna**
A. Hajnówka, woj. białostockie.
B. Plant for the dry distillation of wood.
C. Charcoal, wood tar, wood oils. Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Hungary.
- 526. „Polski Przemysł Octowy” Sp. z o. o.**
A. Zawiercie, ul. Towarowa 32-34.
B. Chemical works.
C. Charcoal. Hungary.
- 527. Zakłady Chemiczne „Czarna Huta”**
A. Tarnowskie Góry.
B. Chemical works.
C. Lithopone, aluminium sulfate, active coal.
- 528. Zakłady Chemiczne „Grodzisk” Spółka Akcyjna**
(1921)
A. Grodzisk Mazowiecki, ul. Traugutta 1.
B. Chemical works.
C. Charcoal, methanol, acetic acid 98/100%. Argentina, Great Britain, Greece, Palestine, Rumania, Turkey.
- 529. Państwowa Fabryka Kleju**
A. Olawa, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Glue factory.
C. Vegetable glues.
- 530. Państwowa Fabryka Kleju Skórnego**
(1872)
A. Nowa Sól n/Odra.
B. Leather glue factory.
C. Leather glue in pills, tablets or powder. Europe, North and South America.
- 531. Państwowa Fabryka Kleju Surowego**
A. Nowa Sól n/Odra.
B. Glue factory.
C. Vegetable glues.
- 532. Towarzystwo Zakładów Chemicznych „Strem” S. A.**
A. Łódź, ul. Ciasna 21a.
B. Chemical works.
C. Bone and skin glues.
- 533. Zakłady Chemiczne „Pelikan”, d. Günther Wagner**
(1838)
A. Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Grunwaldzka 205.
B. Chemical works.
C. Inks, glues, typewriter ribbons, watercolours, rubbers. The whole world.
- 534. Państwowa Fabryka Chemiczna „Azot”**
A. Jaworzno.
B. Chemical works.
C. Trichloroethylene, potassium carbonate, caustic potash. Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, Morocco, Norway, Sweden.
- 535. Państwowa Fabryka Związków Azotowych „Mościce”**
A. Mościce.
B. Nitrogen compounds factory.
C. Nitrogen fertilisers, formalin, methyl alcohol.
- 536. Państwowa Fabryka Związków Azotowych „Chorzów”**
(1916)
A. Chorzów, ul. Narutowicza.
B. Chemical works.
C. Ammonium carbonate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, sal ammoniac, carbide, nitric acid, nitrose. All European countries, Africa, Asia, Australia, North and South America.
- 537. „Pragit” Sas-Klechniewski H. Fabryka Przetworów Chemicznych**
(1934)
A. Kraków, ul. Sarego 19.
B. Chemical works.
C. Preserving salt; preservatives for sausages. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden.

- 538. Przemysł Chemiczny**
 A. Gdańsk, Kanał Kaszubski.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Superphosphate mixtures, sulphuric acid, chlorhydric acid. Great Britain, Sweden.
- 539. Spółka Akcyjna Fabryk Chemicznych „Radocha“ (1883)**
 A. Sosnowiec, ul. Radocha 6.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Chlorates and perchlorates of potassium. Australia, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Turkey.
- 540. Towarzystwo Zakładów Chemicznych „Strem“ S. A.**
 A. Strzemieszyce, ul. Pilicka 27.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Nitro-phosphates, bone shot, bone-meal fertiliser.
- 541. Dr. Roman May, Chemiczne Fabryki S. A. (1871)**
 A. Luboń, p. Poznań.
 B. Chemical and artificial fertilisers works.
 C. Phosphites bone-glue, bone meal. Great Britain, India, Dutch Indonesia, Egypt, Holland, Sweden, South America.
- 542. Zakłady „Solway“ w Polsce**
 A. Borek Fatęcki k. Krakowa.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Caustic soda, carbonate of ammonium. Estonia, Finland, Latvia.
- 543. Zakłady Solway w Polsce**
 A. Mątwy k. Inowrocławia.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Ammonium carbonate, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, lime chloride.
- 544. Górnośląskie Wytwórnice Farb i Przetworów Chemicznych (1900)**
 A. Katowice-Ligota, ul. Ligocka 103.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Glauber's salt. Sweden.
- 545. Zakłady Chemiczne „Boruta“**
 A. Zgierz, ul. Śmiechowskiego 30.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Aniline oil, nitrobenzene, beta-naphthol, ortho- and paratoluidine.
- 546. Zakłady Chemiczne „Hajduki“**
 A. Chorzów-Batory, ul. Stalowa 17.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Creosote oil, anthracene oil, naphthalene, benzole 90—95%.
- 547. Zakłady Chemiczne „Wałbrzych“**
 A. Wałbrzych, D. Śląsk.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Raw coal tar, refined benzol 90—95%.
- 548. Fabryka Płyt Rogowych, Leon Schöjner, d. Br. Freankel i S-ka**
 A. Oświęcim, ul. Kruki 6.
 B. Horn plates factory.
 C. Horn plates, horn scrap. Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy.
- 549. Towarzystwo Przemysłowo-Handlowe „Bacutil“**
 A. Warszawa, ul. Bartoszewicza 7.
 B. Commerce and trade company.
 C. Semi-finished pharmaceutical goods. Belgium, Great Britain, Switzerland, U.S.A.
- 550. Zjednoczone Zakłady Przeróbki Szczeciny i Włosa Zwierzeczego (1946)**
 A. Białobrzecze n/Odrą.
 B. Horse-hair and bristles works.
 C. Bristles. Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland.
- 551. Zjednoczone Fabryki Chemiczne „Silesia“ (1857)**
 A. Żarów k. Świdnicy.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Organic semi-finished products. Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, North America, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.
- 552. „Chemimetal“ Spółka Akcyjna dla Przemysłu Chemicznego i Metalowego (1920)**
 A. Zawiercie, ul. Prosta 1.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Shoe paste. Brazil, Egypt, India, Palestine.
- 553. Fabryka Chemiczna, Józef Karczewski**
 A. Warszawa, ul. Górczewska 53.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Water glass. Argentine, Brazil, Holland, Sweden.
- 554. Fabryka Elektrod Węglowych „Plania“**
 A. Racibórz, ul. Fabryczna 7-9.
 B. Graphite and carbon factory.
 C. Electrodes for carbide and metal works. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 555. Fabryka Odczynników Chemicznych, d. Dr. T. Schuchardt (1861)**
 A. Zgorzelec D/Śl., ul. Daszyńskiego 92.
 B. Factory of chemical reagents for laboratory use.
 C. Pure chemical reagents. Austria, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, North and South America, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
- 556. Laboratorium Kosmetyczne „Miraculum“**
 A. Kraków, ul. Oboźna 14.
 B. Toilet and beauty aids factory.
 C. Scents and beauty preparations.
- 557. Państwowa Fabryka Chemiczna „Giesche“**
 A. Katowice-Bogucice.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Red lead, litharge.
- 558. Państwowa Fabryka Bieli Cynkowej i Minił Ołowianej „Huta Marta“**
 A. Olawa k. Wrocławia.
 B. Zinc white factory.
 C. Zinc white, red lead. British India, Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden Switzerland, U.S.A.
- 559. Państwowy Monopol Zapalczany**
 A. Warszawa, ul. Kielecka 16.
 B. State monopoly for the production and sales of matches in the whole country.
 C. Matches. Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Rumania, Siam.
- 560. Przemysł Arsenowy (1883)**
 A. Złoty Stok, pow. Ząbkowice.
 B. Chemical works.
 C. Arsenic, arsenical glass, red lead. Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A.

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5. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
6. M. Bohdanowicz i M. Dziankowski — Warszawa, Wspólna 65a.
7. Centralna Spółka Chemiczna — Warszawa, Towarowa 14.
8. „Continent“ — Warszawa, Szpitalna 4, m. 5.
9. S. Chaskielewicz — Warszawa, Zgoda 4.
10. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
11. „Dom Sanitarny“ — Warszawa, Żurawia 24.
12. E. Dudziak i S-ka — Warszawa, Jasna 5.
13. „Eterna“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 97.
14. Elias Finkiel — Warszawa, Nowy Świat 7.
15. A. Gołębiowski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 47.
16. Hurtownia Apteczna Eksportowo-Importowa — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 35.
17. K. Humiński i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 41.
18. A. Hoerschellmann — Warszawa, Wspólna 44.
19. „Interprint“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 137.
20. „Imico“ — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 77.
21. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
22. „Interglob“ — Warszawa, Poznańska 3.
23. B-cia Jabłkowsy — Warszawa, Bracka 25.
24. „Kosmos“ — Warszawa, Wilcza 23, m. 25.
25. B. Kowerdan — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
26. Jan Kalisiak i S-ka — Warszawa, Srebrna 16.
27. „Linestra“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 124.
28. M. Mroziński — Warszawa, Brukowa 26.
29. „Mundial“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 50 (skrz. poczt. 202).
30. „Ocean“ — Warszawa, Noakowskiego 10.
31. „Poliglob“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
32. „Polbrit“ — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
33. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
34. Jan Raue — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51/52.
35. Rzemieślnicza Centrala Zaopatrzenia i Zbytu — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
36. A. Richter — Warszawa, Senatorska 42.
37. G. Rothert — Warszawa, Jasna 10.
38. Wł. Soczyński — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
39. St. Strójwąs — Warszawa, Hoża 57.
40. A. Sielecki — Warszawa, Szpitalna 8, m. 17.
41. „Stannograf“ — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
42. St. Szyszło — Warszawa, Poznańska 3.
43. „Stanpol“ — Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 12.
44. A. Skórecki — Warszawa, Jagiellońska 32, m. 4.
45. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
46. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
47. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
48. „Warmond“ — Warszawa, Cicha 3.
49. Inż. St. Wiśniewski — Warszawa, Nowy Świat nr 46, m. 26.
50. K. Wenda S. A. — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 63.
51. Warszawskie Laboratorium Chem. — Warszawa, Złota 61.
52. E. Wielgosiński — Warszawa, Wspólna 33.
53. Inż. A. Wiejski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 95.
54. Zaborowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Chmielna 18, m. 21.
55. C. Zawadzki — Warszawa, Ursynowska 8, m. 1.
56. „Alga“ — Kraków, Mikołajska 8.
57. Dobrowolski i Morbitzer — Kraków, Matejki 10.
58. E. Freege — Kraków, Lubicz 36.
59. „Follit“ — Kraków, Szlak 59.
60. „Impex“ — Kraków, Siemiradzkiego 3.
61. „Koruda“ — Kraków, Grodzka 9.
62. „Kotwica“ — Kraków, Bracka 1a.
63. Kułakowski i S-ka — Kraków, Św. Krzyża 19.
64. B. Kamiński — Kraków, Św. Jana 11.
65. B-cia Laskowscy — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 16.
66. A. Lipiński — Kraków, Na Gródku 3.
67. St. Lipka — Kraków, Św. Agnieszki 2.
68. Małopolska Spółka Handlowa — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 18.

69. M. Maruńczak — Kraków, Sławkowska 10.
70. „Pharma“ — Kraków, Długa 48.
71. „Pragit“ — Kraków, Józefa Sarego 19.
72. H. Słosarczyk — Kraków, Św. Anny 3.
73. R. Strójwąg — Kraków, Kapucyńska 3.
74. T. Szyller — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 33.
75. „Agrochemia“ — Kraków, Oświęcim.
76. „Bałtyk“ — Katowice, Mielęckiego 10.
77. „Centrochemia“ — Katowice, 3 Maja 33.
78. K. Kluzik — Katowice, Mickiewicza 10.
79. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
80. J. Stachyrak i K. Kuźniar — Katowice, Podgórna 3.
81. „Stie“ — Katowice, Mariacka 3.
82. „Śląsk“ — Katowice, Młyńska 20.
83. „Dawe“ — Chorzów, Katowicka 28.
84. E. Górka — Bielsko, Rynek 20.
85. J. Herzlich — Cieszyn, Sejmowa 14.
86. B-cia Łempiccy — Częstochowa, Kopernika 21.
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88. Spółka Chemiczna — Częstochowa, Al. N. Marii Panny 22.
89. E. Bobkowicz — Łódź, Piotrkowska 181.
90. „Barwota“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 175a.
91. T. Albiński — Łódź, Piotrkowska 157.
92. Oskar Gros — Łódź, Narutowicza 107.
93. „HA-ZET“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 78.
94. „Industria“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 278.
95. W. Kozłowski — Łódź, Św. Andrzeja 32.
96. J. Petters i S-ka — Łódź, Roosevelta 1/3.
97. A. Wielopolski i A. Sielecki — Łódź, Piotrkowska 82.
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109. „Unia“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 23.
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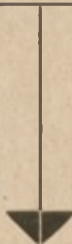
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63

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CENTRALNY ZARZĄD PRZEMYSŁU PALIW PŁYNNYCH

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OLEANDRY 4

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We run the following offices and factories in the works dependent on our office:

- I. PROSPECTING FOR PETROLEUM** — Cracow, ul. Krowoderska 74.
Carries out drilling for oil and gas in the following localities: Klęczany near Nowy Sącz, Iwonicz, Folsz near Żmigród, Radziechowe near Żywiec, Dębowiec near Skoczów, Ciężkowice, Brzozów, Wojstów near Mielec, Wałki near Tarnów, Pilzno, Siedlec near Bochnia, Kłodawa, Inowrocław, Przeworsk.
- II. OIL-WELLS** — Libusza near Gorlice.
Runs the raising of oil and natural gas in the drilling sectors of Sanok, Krośno and Gorlice with 2,454 wells working at present.
Runs the industry of transformation of natural gas into gasoline and liquefied gas; possesses its own works for making gasoline in Mokre, Grabownica, Turzepól, Równe, Lipinki and an expansion device in Strachocin.
- III. MANAGEMENT OF REFINERIES** — Cracow, ul. Wybickiego.
Runs the refining plants in Glinik Mariampolski, Jedlicz, Jasło, Trzebinia, Czechowice and Ligota.
Total refining capacity: approximately 320,000 tons of petroleum a year.
Runs the grease factory in Chorzów and Zabrze.
- IV. NATURAL GAS** — Tarnów, ul. Marcina 1.
Distributes natural gas from its place of origin to the consumer and has at its disposal approximately 850 kms of pipe-line.
Is building new pipe-lines.
Is building new factories for processing natural gas.
- V. NATIONALIZED SYNTHETIC PETROL WORKS** — Dwory near Oświęcim.
Construction under way at present; the plant when installed is reckoned to produce 40,000 tons of synthetic petrol a year from brown coal, coking and natural gas.
- VI. CENTRAL OFFICE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS** — Warsaw, Rakowiecka 39.
Has taken up the export, import and distribution of petroleum products in the country, amounting to 500,000 tons a year.
Has its own provincial branches in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warszawa and Wrocław as well as petrol stations scattered throughout the country.
- VII. PETROLEUM INSTITUTE** — Krosno, ul. Lewakowskiego 18.
Cracow Branch, ul. Łobzowska 49).
Carries out scientific research in all fields of the petroleum industry.
Trains technical staff for the petroleum industry; runs a Petroleum School for foremen and experts with branches in Krosno, Grabownica and Gorlice; a School of the Petroleum Industry in Glinik Mariampolski and technical perfecting courses.
- VIII. CENTRAL SUPPLY AGENCY FOR THE INDUSTRY OF LIQUID FUELS** —
Cracow, ul. Krupnicza 36.
Supplies with food approximately 18,000 workers of the petroleum industry and 35,000 people, members of their families.
- IX. MACHINES & DRILLED EQUIPMENT** — Glinik Mariampolski.
- X. CERAMIC WORKS** — Polanka.
- XI. SUBCARPATHIAN ELECTRICAL WORKS** — Męcinka.

Export Possibilities of the Leather Industry of Poland before and since the War

Not even before the war was the live stock of the country sufficient to meet the requirements of the leather industry, in so far as raw materials were concerned. The home hide market was able to provide barely 60% of the requirements, and at that — practically the bulk of raw hide for soles (80—90%) had to be imported, the balance of imports consisting of high quality hides for uppers. Certain quantities of high grade fur skins were also being imported. However, alongside these imports, exports were also being carried out, comprising raw hides, mainly light calf skins and fur skins. Raw calf hides were being exported to a number of European countries, such as Holland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Italy. The value of these exports in 1937 amounted to Zlotys 13,900,000. Rabbit and lamb skins were being exported mainly to the U.S.A., the average annual value of these amounting to 3—4 million Zlotys, as well as, in smaller quantities, to a number of European countries (e. g. Belgium).

Besides this, Poland was also exporting certain quantities of tanned leathers and fur skins. In particular, chrome-tanned leathers for uppers, such as light calf, dyed kid, suede, etc., due to high quality and workmanship, were enjoying ready sales in foreign markets, realising high prices. The main consumers of these were the U.S.A., Great Britain, Switzerland. Immitation fur made of rabbit and sheep skins found a ready market in Paris, London and New-York.

The leather goods industry was the basis of a most successful export, in the years preceding the war, of ready made gloves. Special export grades, of a popular variety intended for general consumption, secured good markets in the United States, as well as in a number of other countries.

Chrome-tanned coloured leathers were used for the manufacture of fancy goods, a part of which was being exported. Considerable success

attended the export of artistic leather fancy goods, decorated with distinctive highlander designs and made by the home crafts near Zakopane, the Carpathian and Eastern Beskid districts.

In the course of the last few years preceding the war, Poland developed its output of technical leather articles (for the requirements of textile and metallurgical works). Whereof pickers were much sought after on foreign markets.

The war and the German occupation of Poland resulted in enormous damage, both to the leather industry and to the live stock of the country. The decimation of live stock (which had fallen to 30% of the pre-war figure), restricted import of raw hides, shortage of auxiliary materials, partial destruction of plant and, last but not least, the lack of skilled labour, were the main impediments preventing normal operation of this industry and export since the war.

The glove industry is, however, rapidly improving, so that exports of gloves can already be resumed, and enquiries from abroad (Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium) are indicative of the interest prevailing in these goods. Poland is also in a position to export a certain quantity of box-calf, in exchange for raw hides. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that the export possibilities of the Polish leather industry are still rather limited.

In future, granted increased supply of raw hides to the tanneries, Poland will be in a position to export high grade upper leathers, such as black and coloured calf, suedes, or manufactures thereof. Opportunities are also available for the export of technical leather goods.

An individual section of exports will in future be provided by artistic fancy leather goods made of scrap, the manufacture whereof has already been started in Poland.

LEATHER GOODS FACTORIES

- 590. Garbarnia, Marko i S-ka**
 A. Szczakowa, pow. Chrzanów.
 B. Tannery.
 C. Soles and upper leathers, cork heels.
 Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania.
- 591. Państwowa Garbarnia „Żyrardów“, d. L. Schmidt i S-ka (1899)**
 A. Żyrardów, ul. Bracka 22.
 B. Chrome tannery.
 C. Corduroy.
 U.S.A.
- 592. Pierwsza Państwowa Fabryka Skór Chromowych (1924)**
 A. Kraków, ul. Swoboda 4.
 B. Upper leathers tannery.
 C. Fancy leathers, suede, buckskin.
 Great Britain and South America.
- 593. Zakłady Garbarskie, E. Spitzer i Sinaiberger (1856)**
 A. Skoczów, ul. Garbarska 32.
 B. Tannery.
 C. Black and coloured box calf.
 Great Britain, Sweden, U.S.A.
- 594. Zakłady Przemysłowe, H. B. Raabe S. A. (1764)**
 A. Łomianki k. Warszawy.
 B. Tannery.
 C. Chrome tanned upper leathers.
 U.S.A.
- 595. Fabryka Obuwia „Ota“ (1929)**
 A. Odmet, p. Krapkowice, pow. Strzelce Opolskie.
 B. Shoes factory.
 C. Footwear.
 Denmark, Iran, Norway, Spain.
- 596. Polska Spółka Obuwia „Bata“ S. A. (1929)**
 A. Chełmek, pow. Chrzanów.
 B. Shoes factory.
 C. Leather and rubber shoes.
 Holland, India, Tangiers, U.S.A.
- 597. Garbarnia „Zabłocie“, d. Z. Balicer i S-ka**
 A. Bydgoszcz.
 B. Shoes factory.
 C. Footwear.
 Free City of Gdańsk.
- 598. Garbarnia „Zabłocie“, d. Z. Balicer i S-ka (1921)**
 A. Żywiec-Zabłocie, ul. Kolejowa 33.
 B. Fur working firm.
 C. Children's rabbit fur coats.
- 599. Państwowe Zakłady Futrzarskie, d. Thorer-Petzold**
 A. Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Grun-
 B. Fur working and dyeing works.
 C. Sealskin, nutria, beaver-skin, tiger skin, imitation astrakhan.
 Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, France, Rumania, Sweden.
- 600. Zakłady Przemysłu Futrzanego, d. Pipersberg i S-ka (1926)**
 A. Aleksandrowice k. Bielska.
 B. Fur working and dyeing works.
 C. Nutria, shorn lamb, opossum.
 Great Britain, France.
- 601. Państwowa Fabryka Rękawiczek**
 A. Głuchołazy, Śląsk.
 B. Gloves factory.
 C. Leather gloves.
- 602. Państwowa Fabryka Rękawiczek i Garbarnia Białoskórnicza**
 A. Świdnica.
 B. Leather and gloves factory.
 C. Leather gloves.
 Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 603. Państwowa Fabryka Walizek i Wyrobów Skórzanych (1896)**
 A. Zgorzelec D/Śląski.
 B. Suitcases factory.
 C. Suitcases.
 Great Britain, Brazil, South Africa, U.S.A.
- 604. Wytwórnia Galanterii Skórzanej, Z. Tyszkiewicz (1918)**
 A. Łódź, ul. Żeromskiego 43.
 B. Leather fancy goods factory.
 C. Leather attaché-cases, rocking-horses.
 Germany, U.S.A.
- 605. Zjednoczone Fabryki Oblic Zgrzeblanych i Wyrobów Skórzanych, d. A. Nanhard (1860)**
 A. Bielsko, ul. Partyzantów 22.
 B. Upholstery factory.
 C. Hessian, leather articles for the textile industry.
 Yugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Rumania, South American countries, Turkey.

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4. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
5. „Mundial“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 50 (skrz. poczt. 202).
6. „Poliglob“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
7. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokołowska 51.
8. Wł. Soczyński — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
9. „Stanpol“ — Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 12.
10. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokołowska 55.
11. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
12. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
13. „Futro“ M. Pilch — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 24.
14. „Kotwica“ — Kraków, Bracka 1a.
15. „Królik“ — Kraków, Wielopole 22.
16. W. Landerer — Kraków, Bonifraterska 1.
17. „Ha-ZET“ Łódź, Piotrkowska 78.
18. P. Bobkowicz — Łódź, Piotrkowska 135.
19. „Industria“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 278.
20. B. Kaczmarek — Łódź, Piotrkowska 48.
21. E. Wiśniewski — Gdynia, Świętojańska 36.
22. „Ampo“ — Sopot, Stalina 787.
23. A. Gołębiowski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 47.

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Central Board of Timber Industry — Centralny Zarząd Przemysłu Drzewnego (abbr. C.Z.P.D.) started its activities (of an economic administration branch) by taking over the management of well nigh 200 timber-ware industry works. Unfortunately, but few of them could be put into operation immediately as most of them were wholly or partially destroyed. C.Z.P.D. can be proud to-day to have under its management 180 working factories which produce timber-ware goods of all kind from semi-products, to begin with, such as planks and plywood up to luxurious furniture inclusively.

Our post-war timber-ware industry, however, can not avail itself of raw-materials in the prewar quantities.

The invader kept on systematically destroying our forests for all the five occupation years; he felled down as much as 100,000,000 m³ of timber. Consequently our timber industry has to pursue a very careful forest exploitation policy.

This has, necessarily, an influence on our export policy.

Before the war, although our timber stocks were much larger than at the present, our export policy led to the destruction of our forests. We exported only rough-worked timber and more than once we had to import from our western neighbours goods made of our raw-material.

The Central Board was thus faced by the problem of having to export but a limited quantity of manufactures, but completely finished.

C.Z.P.D. export activities began in 1946 as soon as the furniture supplies agreement was signed with Gr. Britain. Important quantities of goods are to be supplied under its provisions e.g.

4,600 ready-made oak bed-room suites,
2,982 „ „ „ dining-room suites,
94,000 upholstered oak chairs,
64,500 beech-wood chairs,
2,000 arm-chairs

for the total amount of £ 258,314.



*Semi-easy Chair No. 500 „popular“,
National Factory „K. Wünsche & Co“.*

The deliveries under this agreement are coming to their end and a new one is being negotiated with Gr. Britain.

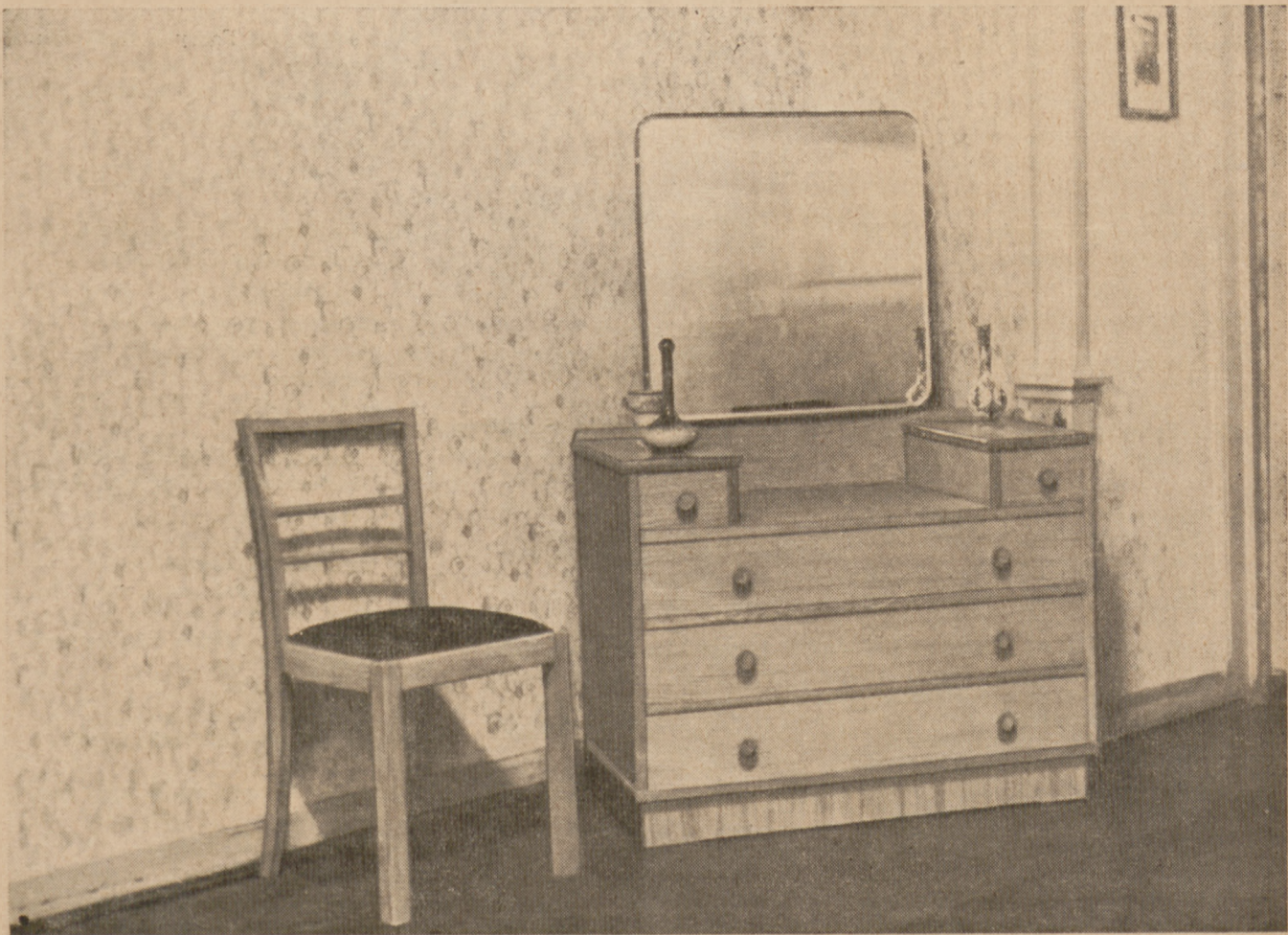
Besides its relations with Gr. Britain our timber industry started talks, as well as deliveries on trial to some other countries such as Holland and South America.

We expect we shall be able to export within the scope of our next year program, chairs and furniture sets as well as many other articles such as wireless-cases for USA, office furniture, garden furniture, household utensils etc.

Numbers in our minimum export program have been set as follows:

chairs	300,000	pieces
arm-chairs	20,000	"
house furniture sets	21,000	"
wireless cases	42,000	"
garden furniture	26,000	"
office furniture	2,400	"
for the total amount of ca 4,000,000 \$ USA		

As it was said above, this is our minimum program, which can be extended at any time in as much as our further relations abroad may necessitate.



Chair and Dressing-table Made from Oak. National Furniture, f. „K. Wutke“ at Łódź.

WOOD WARES FACTORIES

- 620. Fabryka Mebli Artystycznych, E. Bronikowski i Syn**
(1930)
A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Nakielska 135.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Luxury furniture.
Free City of Gdańsk, Germany.
- 621. Fabryka Mebli Artystycznych, d. J. Sroczyński**
(1906)
A. Poznań, ul. Szczanieckiej 10.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Luxury furniture.
Argentina, Great Britain, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, U.S.A.
- 622. Fabryka Mebli, Drzwi i Okien, P. Niemca Synowie**
(1887)
A. Cieszyn, ul. Dra Jana Michejdy 22.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bed-room suites.
Great Britain.
- 623. Fabryka Fortepianów i Mebli, Arnold Fibiger**
(1878)
A. Kalisz, ul. Szopena 9.
B. Piano and furniture factory.
C. Pianos and grand pianos.
U.S.A.
- 624. Fabryka Mebli Giętych, d. Hugo Reich**
(1910)
A. Łodygowice, pow. Żywiec.
B. Bent wood furniture factory.
C. Bent wood furniture.
Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Holland, France, U.S.A.
- 625. Fabryka Mebli Giętych, d. Thonet-Mundus**
A. Jasienica 145, pow. Bielsko, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
B. Bent wood furniture factory.
C. House furniture, hat racks, wash-stands, rocking chairs.
Abyssinia, Austria, Belgian colonies, Great Britain, British India, French colonies, Holland, Italy North, and Central America.
- 626. Fabryka Mebli Giętych, Adolf Wech**
(1873)
A. Buczkowice.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Chairs, easy chairs, settees, tables, rocking chairs.
Great Britain, South America, U.S.A.
- 627. Fabryka Mebli, B-cia Koerpel**
A. Szamotuły, ul. Dworcowa 33.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bed-room and kitchen suites.
Great Britain, France, South Africa.
- 628. Fabryka Mebli i Tartak Parowy, J. Skrivanek**
(1888)
A. Cieszyn, ul. Zamkowa 16.
B. Saw-mill boxes and furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
U.S.A.
- 629. Fabryka Mebli, d. Karol Wutke**
(1865)
A. Łódź, ul. Jaracza 42.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Oak bed-room suites.
Great Britain.
- 630. Fabryka Wyrobów Stolarskich, M. Wójkowski i B. Lewandowski**
(1921)
A. Konin, ul. Kaliska 15.
B. Woodwork factory.
C. Polished tables.
Great Britain.
- 631. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli**
A. Orzechowo, pow. Września.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Study and bed-room suites.
Great Britain.
- 632. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli**
A. Słupsk, ul. 3 Maja 5.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bed-room suites.
Great Britain.
- 633. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli Nr 10**
A. Świebodzice, Pl. Dworcowy, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Hungary, Sweden, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
- 634. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli Artystycznych**
(1888)
A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Dworcowa 12.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Wireless cabinets.
Great Britain, Sweden.
- 635. Pabianicka Fabryka Mebli Biurowych**
A. Pabianice, ul. Narutowicza 3.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Office furniture.
Belgium, Great Britain, France.
- 636. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli i Krzesel w Gościńcu**
(1898)
A. Gościcino, pow. Morski.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Great Britain, Greece, Holland.
- 637. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli i Mechaniczna Obróbka Drzewa**
A. Gdańsk—Wrzeszcz, Al. Grunwaldzka 211/217/239.
B. Furniture and woodwork factory.
C. Wardrobes, chests of drawers, dressing tables.
Great Britain.
- 638. Państwowa Fabryka Mebli Nr 21**
A. Jawor, ul. Kościuszki 13a, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Furniture factory.
C. „Utility“ Cupboards.
Great Britain.

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POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Ltd.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VARIMEX, WARSAW

Wooden Manufactures Branch-Export

Bent and other chairs. Home, office and garden furniture. Interior fittings.
Joiner's work for buildings. Household and technical goods. Boxes.

For items of other branches see page 83

639. **Państwowa Fabryka Mebli, d. S. Manne**
(1909)
A. Kraków-Łagiewniki, ul. Główna 98.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Great Britain, South Africa.
640. **Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Drzewnego Nr 18**
(1859)
A. Olszyna, pow. Lubań.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Tables.
Hungary, Italy, Sweden, U.S.S.R.
641. **Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Drzewnego Nr 19**
(1879)
A. Olszyna, pow. Lubań.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Tables.
Hungary, Italy, Sweden, U.S.S.R.
642. **Państwowa Fabryka Wyrobów Stolarsko-Budowlanych Nr 8**
A. Wrocław, ul. Opolska 178/182.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Great Britain.
643. **Państwowa Fabryka Wyrobów Drzewnych „Unitas“**
A. Kraków, ul. Tatarska 5.
B. Joinery.
C. Folding tables.
Great Britain.
644. **Państwowa Stolarska Nr 5**
(1886)
A. Łódź, ul. Gdańska 112.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bed-room and dining-room suites.
Austria, Italy, Palestine.
645. **Państwowy Zakład Przemysłu Drzewnego**
A. Rogoźna Wlkp., ul. Kotlarska 8.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Great Britain.
646. **Państwowe Zakłady Przemysłu Drzewnego**
(1900)
A. Trzcianka Lubuska, ul. Matejki 23.
B. House and office furniture factory.
C. Furniture.
Great Britain, France, India, Persia, Spain.
647. **Państwowy Zakład Przemysłu Drzewnego w Jarocinie**
A. Jarocin, ul. Pleszewska 44.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bed-room suites.
Great Britain.
648. **Państwowe Zjednoczone Zakłady Drzewne Nr 1**
A. Świdnica, ul. Nadrzeczna 1/3, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Furniture, sports articles and toys factory.
C. Furniture and sports articles.
Great Britain, Holland, Sweden.
649. **Państwowe Zjednoczone Zakłady Stolarskie w Nowem**
A. Nowe n. Wisłą, ul. Nowa 2.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Suites and furniture.
Great Britain, Sweden.
650. **Polskie Fabryki Mebli Giętych „Thonet-Mundus“ S. A.**
(1886)
A. Radomsko, ul. Reymonta 10.
B. Bent wood furniture factory.
C. Chairs, easy-chairs, hat racks.
Great Britain, Egypt, France, Holland, India, Italy, U.S.A.
651. **Stolarska Mechaniczna**
(1932)
A. Gdynia, ul. Morska 68.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Doors.
Great Britain.
652. **Zakłady Przemysłu Drzewnego**
A. Zamość.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Bent wood furniture.
Great Britain.
653. **Zjednoczone Zakłady Drzewne, d. K. Wünsche i Ska**
(1910)
A. Radomsko, ul. Narutowicza 1.
B. Furniture factory.
C. Chairs, upholstered chairs.
Great Britain, Holland, U.S.A.
654. **Dolnośląska Fabryka Szpul**
(1937)
A. Kłodzko, ul. Rybacka 71.
B. Spools factory.
C. Spinning spools, spools for spindles.
Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland.
655. **Fabryka Drewnianych Konstrukcji do Maszyn Tkackich**
(1930)
A. Gierzce Puste, ul. Kościuszki 7, pow. Wałbrzych.
B. Wooden parts for weaving machines.
C. Beaters.
Greece, Turkey.
656. **Fabryka Przetworów Drzewnych Nr 8 „Rekord“**
(1921)
A. Myszków, ul. Kościuszki 73.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Cobbler's plugs.
Great Britain, Greece, Yugoslavia, Palestine, Sweden.
657. **Fabryka Wyrobów Drzewnych**
(1857)
A. Głuchołazy, ul. Kolejowa 8, pow. Nysa.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Bunges, brewer's tar.
Africa, Estonia, Greece, Holland, Rumania.
658. **Fabryka Wyrobów z Drzewa**
(1925)
A. Zator, woj. śląskie.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Wooden heels, coat hangers.
Great Britain.
659. **Fabryka Wyrobów Drzewnych Dr. Jan Larisch-Monnich**
(1918)
A. Jaworze k. Bielska.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Sledges, sports articles.
Great Britain, Germany, Holland.
660. **Mechaniczna Stolarska Artykułów Sportowych „Frema“**
A. Łódź, ul. Dowborczyków 25.
B. Sports articles factory.
C. Tennis rackets.
Canada Estonia.
661. **Państwowa Fabryka Mebli, Żaluzji i Zaciemnień Nr 15, d. Geyer i Klempt**
(1891)
A. Nowa Ruda, ul. Armii Czerwonej 15.
B. Furniture and blinds factory.
C. Rolling shutters Venetian blinds.
Belgium, Holland, India, Italy, Palestine, Scandinavian and Balkan countries.
662. **Państwowa Fabryka Przemysłu Drzewnego Nr 13**
(1871)
A. Bystrzyca Kłodzka, ul. W. Polskiego 14, Dolny Śląsk.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Cheese boxes, herring boxes, baskets.
France, Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, U.S.A.
663. **Państwowe Zakłady Przeróbki Drzewa „Szczała“**
A. Szczawa k. Kaminicy, Stary Sącz.
B. Wood articles factory.
C. Wooden parts for brushes.
Great Britain.
664. **Państwowa Fabryka Sklejek**
(1892)
A. Ostrów Wlkp., ul. Polna 54.
B. Ply-wood articles factory.
C. Spools, cylinders, spindles for the textile industry.
Argentina, Great Britain, Holland, India, Palestine.

665. Państwowa Fabryka Szpul
(1892)

- A. Lubawka, ul. Szymrychowska 1.
- B. Spools factory.
- C. Spools, bobbins, cylinders, spindles for the textile industry. Brazil, Holland, India.

666. Państwowe Zakłady Drzewne w Opatówku, d. Fabryka Lalek i Zabawek
(1888)

- A. Opatówek, ul. Łódzka 13, pow. kaliski.
- B. Wood articles factory.
- C. Toys. Great Britain.

667. Przemysł i Handel Drzewny, Antoni Szmaj
(1928)

- A. Grabów, n. Prosną.
- B. Saw-mill and barrels factory.
- C. Barrels. Great Britain.

668. Tartak Państwowy Czersk

- A. Czersk, Pomorze, pow. Chojnice.
- B. Saw-mill. boxes and furniture factory, wood-wool factory.
- C. Picture frames, friezes. Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Holland, India, Indochina, Turkey.

669. Wspólnota Pracowników Przemysłu Drzewnego

- A. Orzechowo, pow. Września.
- B. Wood articles factory.
- C. Oak articles. Great Britain, Norway, Sweden.

670. Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Drzewnego
(1900)

- A. Paczków, ul. Stacyjna 10, pow. Nysa.
- B. Wood articles.
- C. Picture frames. Denmark, Holland.

671. Eksploatacja Wiklin
(1910)

- A. Wieliczka, ul. Janińska 33.
- B. Osier articles.
- C. Osier articles and hoops. Great Britain, Denmark, Holland.

672. Przemysł Wikliniarski i Fabryka Obręczy J. i W. Trembickich

- A. Chełmno n. Wisłą, ul. Świętojerska 2.
- B. Osier articles.
- C. Osier hoops. Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway.

673. Teodor Trembicki, Wytwórnia Beczek i Przemysł Wiklinowy
(1890)

- A. Chełmża, ul. Toruńska 33, pow. Toruń.
- B. Barrel and wicker articles factory.
- C. Osier and hazelwood hoops. Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden.

Sole Exporters!

POLIMEX

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WARSZAWA, DASZYŃSKIEGO 11

Association of Private Exporters and Importers

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1. H. Balicki, Fabryka Korków — Warszawa, Do-bra 26.
2. „Centrum“ — Warszawa, Frascati 2.
3. „Comexim“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 35.
4. Jakub Gzowski — Warszawa, Zwycięzców 25.
5. St. Jaromiński — Warszawa, Brzeska 8.
6. B. Kruze i S-ka — Warszawa, Piusa XI 22.
7. B. Kowerdan — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
8. „Kosmos“ — Warszawa, Wilcza 23, m. 25.
9. Jan Kalisiak i S-ka — Warszawa, Srebrna 16.
10. „Ocean“ — Warszawa, Noakowskiego 10.
11. „Polskie Drewno“ — Warszawa, Stalina 34.
12. „Primex“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 7.
13. „Poliglob“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
14. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
15. Rzemieślnicza Centrala Zaopatrzenia i Zbytu — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
16. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
17. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
18. Inż. A. Wiejski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 95.
19. Jerzy Zyszkowski — Warszawa, Plac Wilsona 4, m. 44.
20. „Agron“ — Kraków, Staszewskiego 12.
21. „Polbask“ — Kraków, Sienna 14.
22. B-cia Szczurek — Kraków, Stolarska 7.
23. A. Zawuski — Kraków, Floriańska 18.
24. „Bałtyk“ — Katowice, Mieleckiego 10.
25. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
26. „Stie“ — Katowice, Mariacka 3.
27. J. Stachyrak i St. Kuźniar — Katowice, Pod-górna 3.
28. Wiktor Góralczyk — Łódź, Radwańska 25/15.
29. „HA-ZET“ Łódź, Piotrkowska 73.
30. K. Jeneralczyk, Fabryka Korków — Poznań, Śniadeckich 12.
31. Poznański Przemysł Korkowy — Poznań, War-szawska 6.
32. Zachodnio-Polska Spółka Handlowa — Poznań, Mickiewicza 28.
33. „Powil“ — Zbąszyń, 17 Stycznia 69.

UNION OF THE TIMBER FACTORIES OF ŁÓDŹ DISTRICT

Union of the Timber Factories of Łódź District, one of the 7 Unions within the Central Board of the Timber Industry, comprises 16 factories with an extensive range of manufactures (furniture, builders' woodwork, bentwood furniture, sports and fancy goods).

In 1946/47 the following factories were working for export:

Bentwood Furniture Factory of Radomsko (formerly Thonet-Mundus).

United Wood Works (formerly Wuensche).

No. 5 National Woodwork Factory.

National Woodwork Factory, formerly Wutke.

Pabianice Office Furniture Factory.

„FREMA“, National Sports Goods Factory.

Previous to the recent war, bentwood furniture produced by the above factories was being exported to Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy, the U.S.S.R., Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Canada, North Africa and the U.S.A.

The factories have since resumed the pre-war tradition of catering for the European and Over-

seas markets and, in addition to consignments for Great Britain, are exporting bentwood furniture to the U.S.A., South America, Holland, Denmark and the Balkans.

Their output has reached pre-war standards, both in respect of quality and quantity.

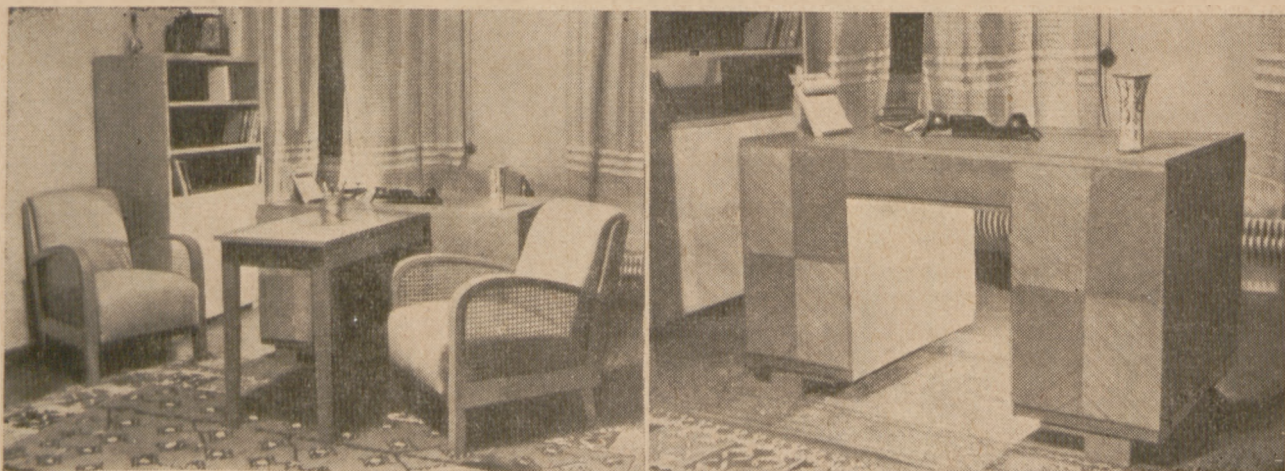
The above factories produce complete furniture equipment for theatres, picture palaces and cafés.

The exports of bentwood furniture are still below the pre-war level.

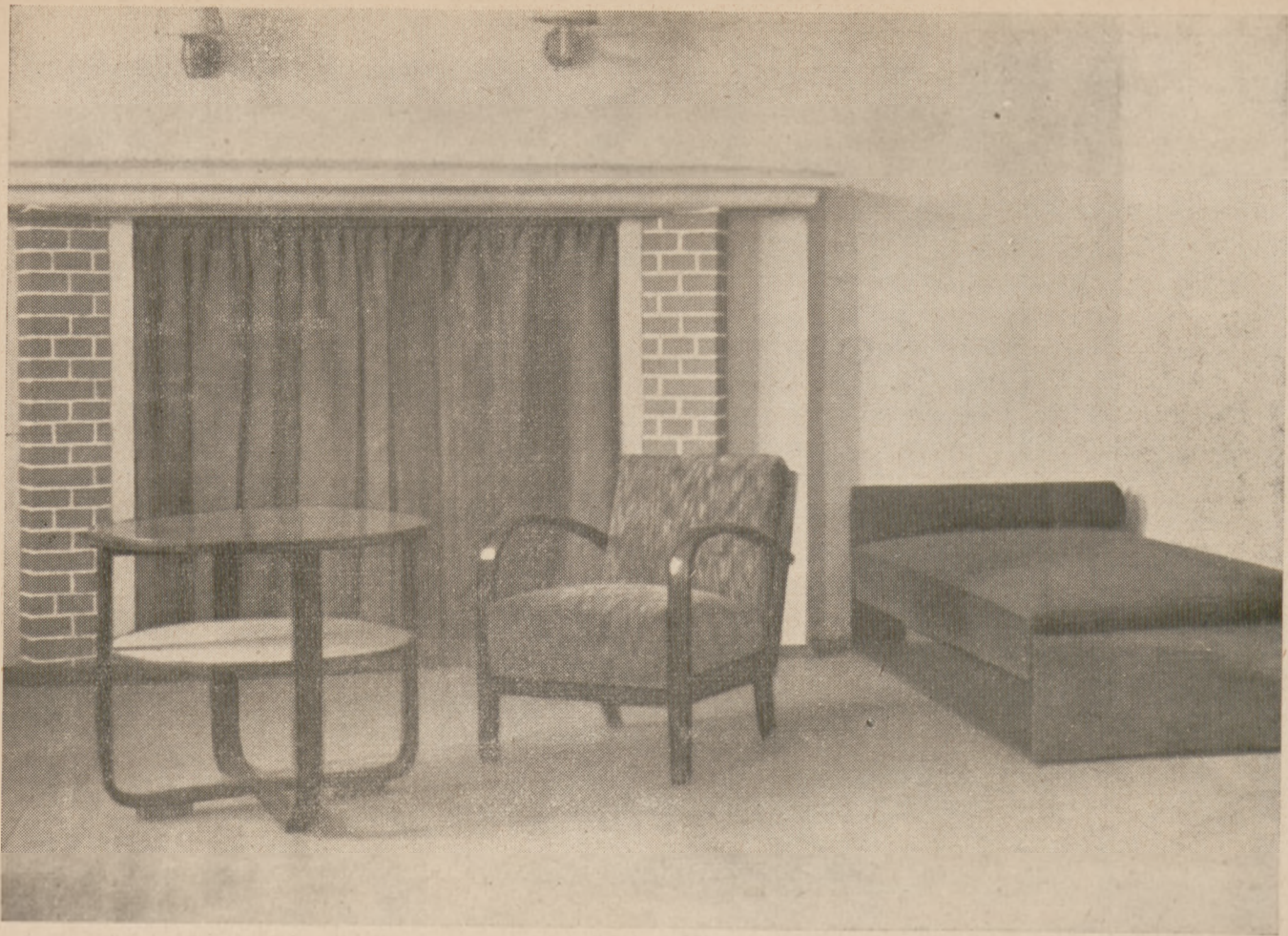
The „FREMA“ factory manufactures skis, bicycle wheel rims, golf clubs, hockey sticks, rackets and gymnastic equipment. Previous to the war, these articles were being exported to Switzerland, Canada, Austria and Great Britain.

The target of output stipulated in the 1946 plan, both for the home and foreign markets, has been exceeded by all factories.

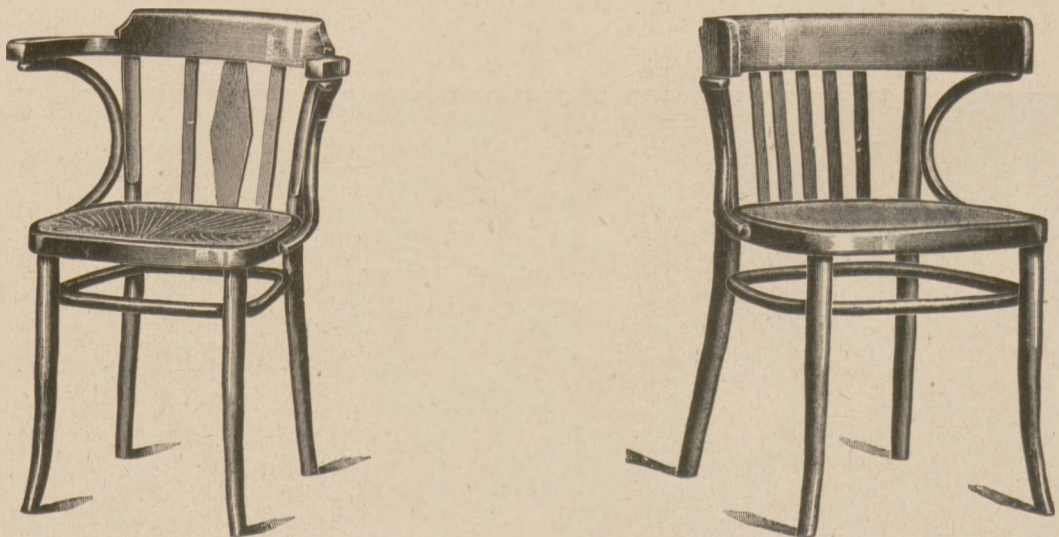
Planned economy has eliminated chaotic production methods and established rational and efficient mass production.



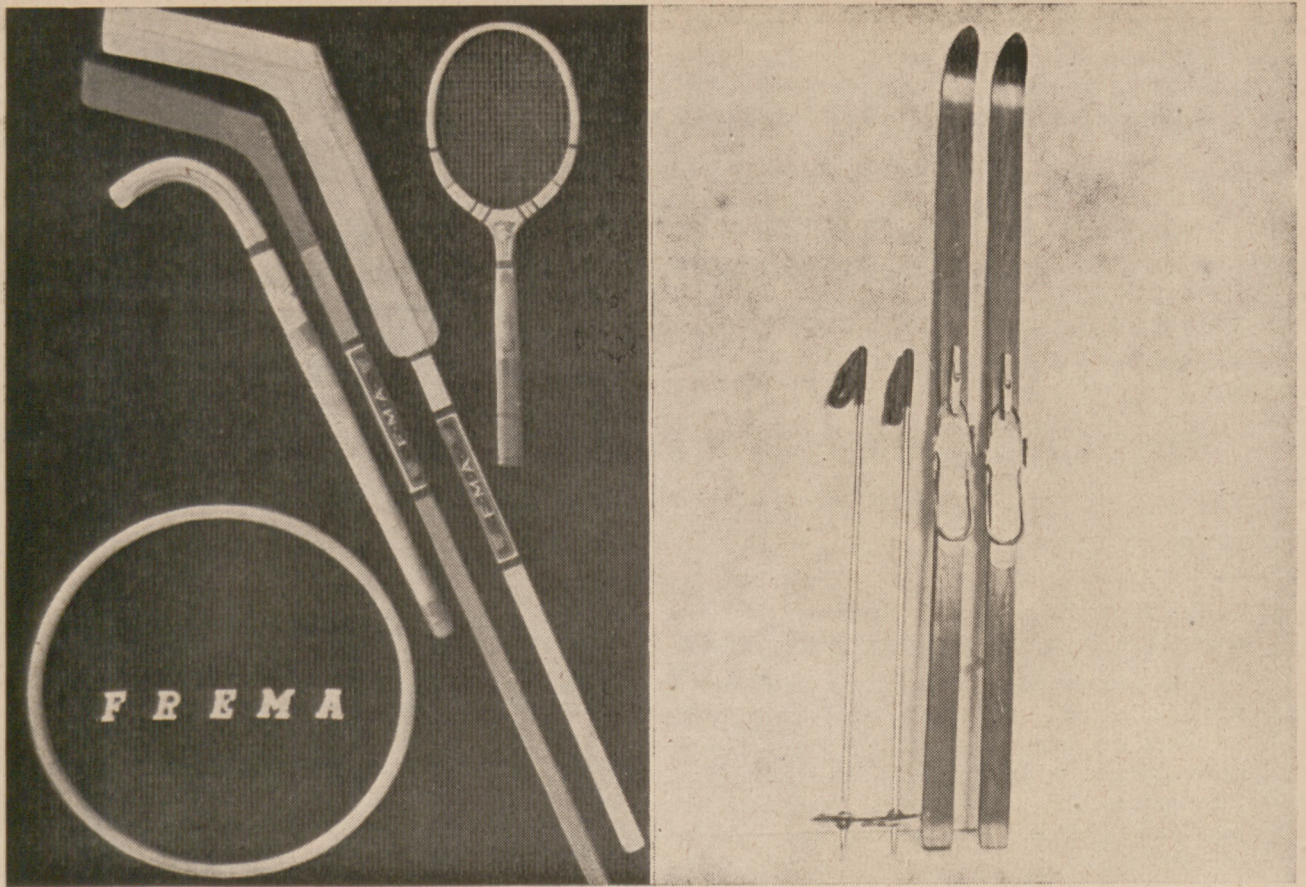
National Woodwork Factory (formerly „Wutke“). Tastefully Made of Oak a Cabinet for British Embassy in Warsaw.



Bent Wood Furniture Factory in Radomsko „Thonet-Mundus“ — a Corner with Different Pieces of Furniture.



National Furniture Factory „K. Wünsche & Co“



Sport Articles Factory „Frema“ at Łódź.



National Woodwork at Opatówek, f. Factory for Dolls and Toys.



UNION OF THE TIMBER FACTORIES OF THE LOWER SILESIA DISTRICT

ZJEDNOCZENIE PRZEMYSŁU DRZEWNEGO OKRĘGU ŚLĄSKA DOLNEGO

JELENIA GÓRA, ul. 3 Maja 63

Telephone: 30-15

The 24 largest woodwork shops and furniture factories in Lower Silesia belong to this district.

They possess the most up to date machinery to work timber and turn out the most varied office furniture, bedroom suites, dining-room and study suites, kitchen suites, children's and garden furniture games and toys, barrels, boxes cobbler's pegs and bands, gramophone and wireless cabinets, school benches, hives, door and window frames, bobbins and sockets for tools and various fancy wooden goods. The value of the monthly output rose from 10,680,000 Zlotys in December 1946 to 47,206,000 in April 1947.

Some of our works are producing for export: the National Wood Works in Olsztyn are working on a contract for Great Britain and turning out light and dark „Utility" tables; the National Works in Świdnica, Świebodzice, Nowa Sól, Wro-

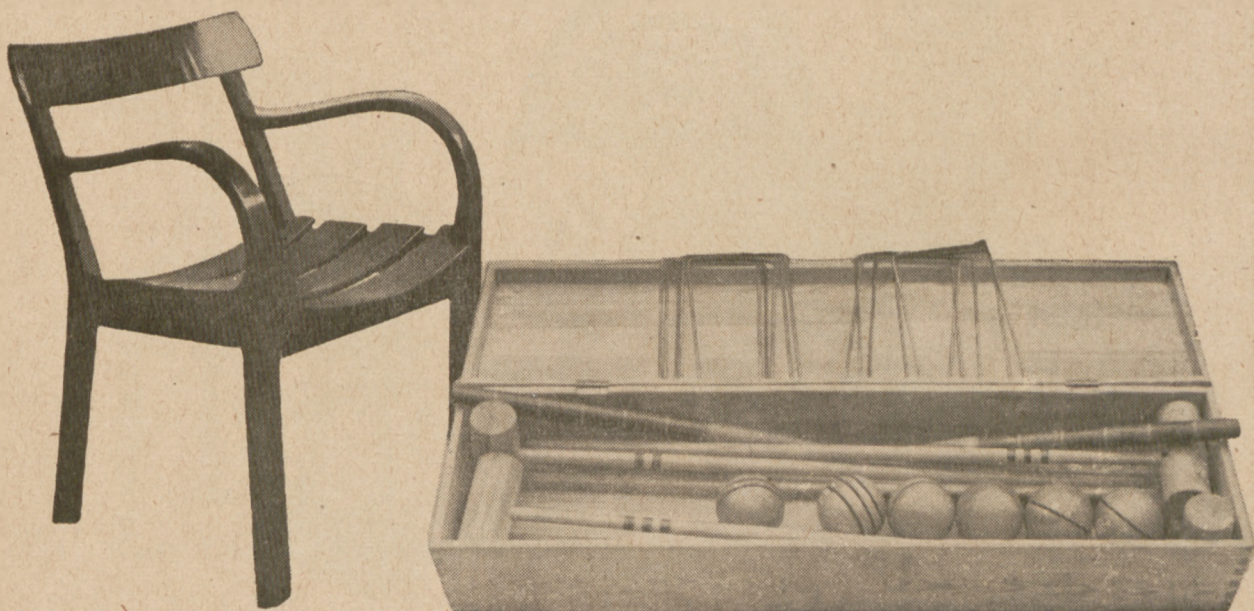
claw and Jawor are exporting Utility cupboards to Great Britain.

In 1946, we turned out 3,000 tables and 3,000 cupboards fulfilling the exports plan in time.

In the near future, it will be possible to increase our exports production of suites, wireless cabinets, egg and orange cases, games, cobbler's pegs and band, toilet seats, roller and Venetian blinds.

The National Woodwork Factory no. 19 in Olsztyn is one of the largest works in Lower Silesia. It was established in 1879 and produced tables and other furniture. From 1900 onwards it specialised almost exclusively in tables which were exported in large numbers to Russia, Sweden, Italy and Hungary.

The value of the output of this factory amounted before the war to 3,000,000 R.M. p. a., at present it exceeds Zlotys 5,000,000 p. m.



NATIONAL FACTORY OF FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

„GOŚCICINO”



established in 1899

PANSTWOWA FABRYKA MEBLI I KRZESEŁ „GOŚCICINO”

GOŚCICINO, pow. morski

*LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of
CHAIRS IN POLAND*

Employs a total of 1,000 workmen



Produces:

Chairs and armchairs of various types
cinema seats
school benches
office furniture
parquet boards

Exporter for 30 years to all countries in and outside Europe.

CENTRAL TRADE AGENCY OF TIMBER INDUSTRY

„C. H. P. D.”

WARSAW, CHMIELNA No. 57

Telegrams: „Centrodrzew”

Telephones: No. 886-74
881-27

Banks: P. K. O. 1-1846
B. G. K. 20/8 Z. P.

Offers for the home and foreign markets:
manufactures from all woodworking factories in Poland,
under the control of the Ministry of Industry
and Commerce, such as

Furniture, domestic and Office in complete suites and single units,
combined room furniture, settees, kitchen furniture, garden furniture,
equipment for schools, sports clubs, farmers, agriculture and garden-
ing, artistic carvings, builders', woodwork, folding huts and barracks,
barrels for liquids and solids, cases, and boxes of all kind, carts,
trailers, barrows, plywood, parquet flooring, toys, fancy goods, boot-
makers, pegs and tape, roller and lattice shutters, automatic blinds, etc.

SPECIAL ORDERS EXECUTED

Branches in: Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Cracow, Gdynia, Bytom, Bydgoszcz,
Lublin, Szczecin, Białystok, Jelenia Góra, Olsztyn.

Agencies in: Radomsk, Częstochowa, Wrocław, Rzeszów, Biała-Bielsk.

Fancy goods wholesale departments in: Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań.

Export Possibilities of the Polish Paper Industry

Exports are one of the most vital problems of the paper industry, reconstructed since the war.

This problem is particularly serious in consideration of the fact that, previous to the war, the exports of paper from Poland were not material.

Changes which have occurred since the Second World War, have opened up new and distinctly favourable prospects for the export of paper.

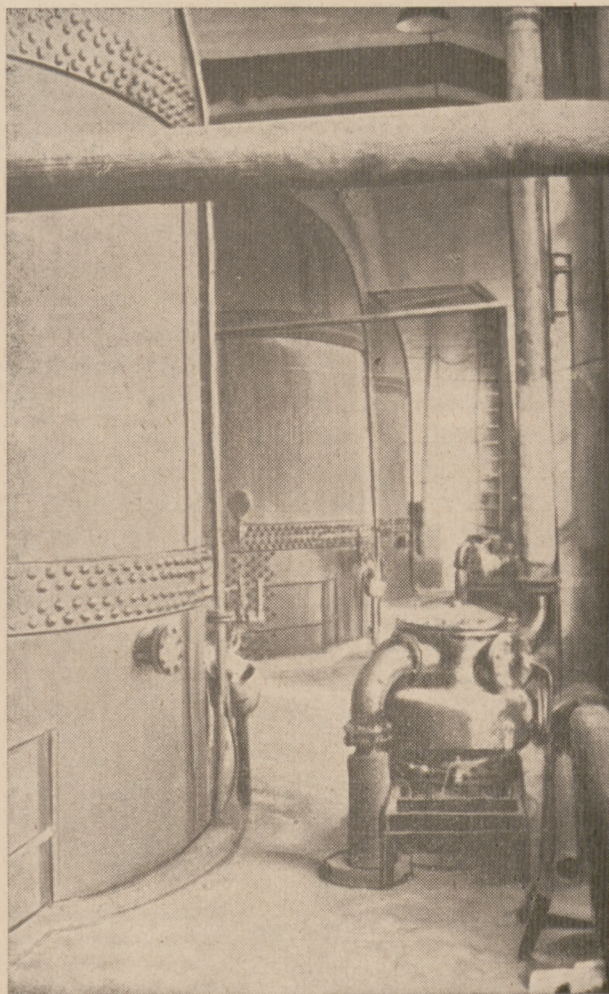
Although the destruction caused to the paper industry in the course of the recent war was considerable, the aggregate output capacity of this industry has considerably increased in consequence of territorial acquisitions.

As it happened, we took over the industries of the Recovered Territories in a most dilapidated condition. Thus, out of the 9 paper pulp mills there which previously had an aggregate output capacity of 275,000 tons p. a., not a single one was fit for operation without a thorough overhaul which amounted practically to complete reconstruction. Nevertheless, the mills acquired in these territories are a valuable asset to the paper industry, as they have already reached approx. 30% of their pre-war output. It may be of interest to call attention to the fact that in consequence of the gap formed in the world market by the elimination of Germany as a paper exporter, the Polish paper industry must, to some extent, assume the responsibility of meeting the deficiency. This is not only a duty, but also one further argument as to the right of our paper industry to participate in the world paper market. To quote one interesting instance — paper transfers — of which the mills now located within the new boundaries of Poland were, previous to the war, supplying 70% of the world requirements.

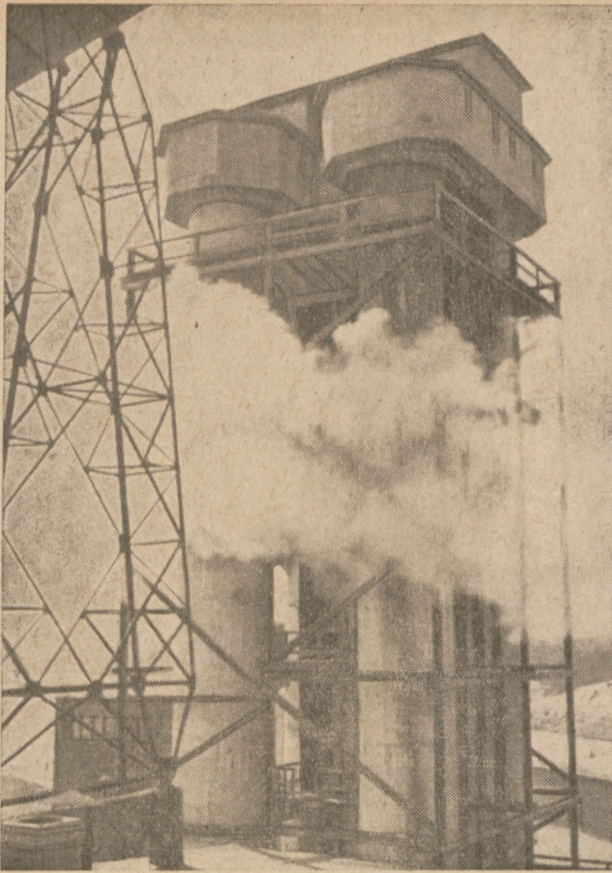
Thus, on the whole, the paper industry of Poland has issued from the war with considerably

improved output possibilities, with due allowance for reconstruction work already carried out and in progress.

If we further consider the consequences of the economic changes which have taken place in Poland, there are two striking features which deserve



Steamer Plant at the Kluczevska Cellulose and Paper Mills.



Lye Towers at the Kluczevska Cellulose and Paper Mills.

special mention. First of all, as a result of nationalisation, the industries have been placed under uniform administration and secondly, each industry has drawn up its individual plan which constitutes an integral part of the National Economic Plan. It is difficult at the present stage to forecast results likely to be achieved in consequence of these changes, in so far as exports are concerned, it appears, however, to be reasonable to assume that a planned and coordinated system is bound to increase opportunities in this respect and render them more comprehensive than was the case before the war.

To give a more lucid idea, it will be best to refer to the provisions of the National Economic Plan which is the foundation and starting point of the national economics of Poland.

This plan provides for the following output of paper and cardboard:

1947	—	230,800	tons
1948	—	250,600	„
1949	—	287,400	„

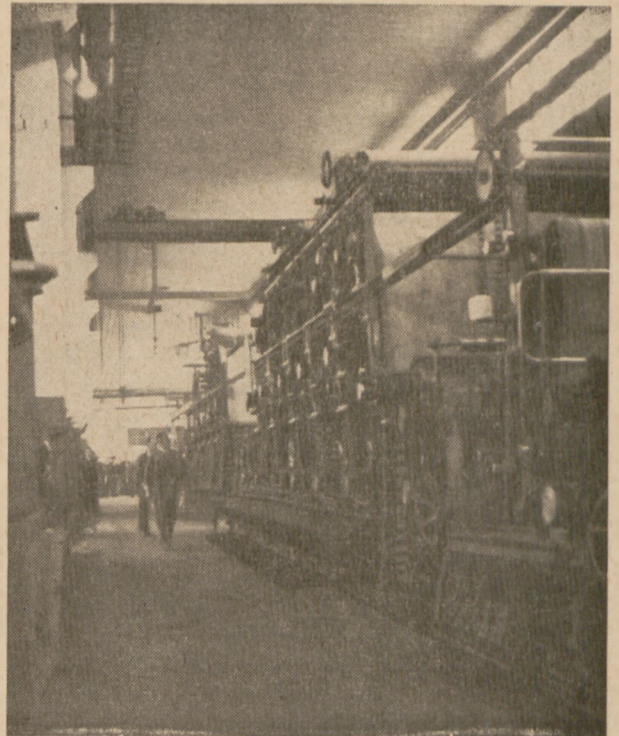
On the basis of the above output figures and taking into consideration engineering and raw

material conditions, as well as the fact that the paper industry is compelled to import certain raw materials and technical articles to a total value of approx. \$ 4,000,000 p. a. which must be offset by foreign currency realised from exports. Without the slightest doubt the paper industry must export its manufactures.

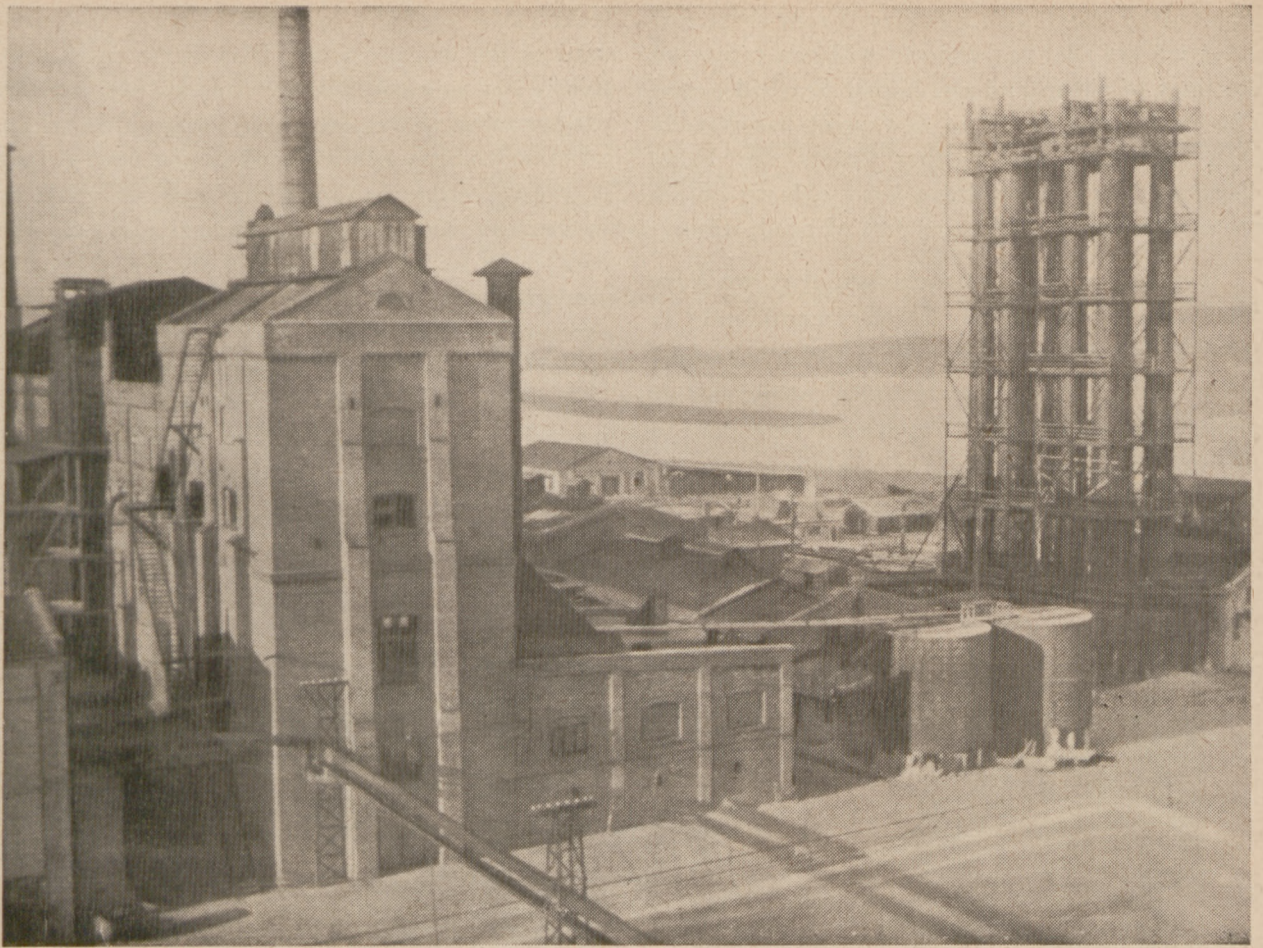
Poland does not aspire to the position of a large exporter of paper, but desires to place on the foreign markets any surplus available after meeting home requirements. In so far as the price policy is concerned, there appears to be no doubt that this will be based on actual self cost and efforts made to secure most advantageous market prices.

In so far as the direction and range of exports is concerned, it appears to be reasonable to rely on pre-war conditions when the Polish paper industry, though just beginning to export, was paving its way satisfactorily in a wide radius and offering a substantial range of goods.

It must also be pointed out that serious competition was then being encountered, influencing a reduction in prices, and this explains why the paper exports in 1937, though 100% in excess of 1934 exports, could only to a limited extent offset the cost of raw materials, auxiliaries and ready paper manufactures imported.



Paper Machine at the Krapkowice Paper Mills.



Lye Towers and Evaporators at the Cellulose and Paper Mills at Włocławek

Contact with a considerable number of pre-war foreign customers has already been re-established. Whereas, however, before the war, Poland was exporting paper almost exclusively to countries which had no currency restrictions, the exports at present must submit to commercial and treaties policy. This latter circumstance may prevent us, for the time being serving all our pre-war markets. Without going into an analysis of the destination of exports, it would appear reasonable to direct our exports to the Balkan countries, particularly to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, in which countries Poland, as regards the export of paper, is in a very favourable position. Efforts in this direction must be made, and assisted by the economic and geographical positions of the contracting parties, we believe that they will be crowned with success.

If we consider the assortment of goods which we have already in stock or which could be exported in the near future, the situation is somewhat different from pre-war. This is again due to difficulties in obtaining raw materials of

which much has already been said, and which makes careful handling of our resources an absolute necessity.

Owing to these difficulties it seems unlikely that we will be able to export cigarette-paper in the near future. This seems particularly unfortunate, as, we may say without boasting, that these goods were highly appreciated in the Near East and even as far away as the Settlements. At the moment also, we can see no immediate prospect of exporting rag-paper from bleached pulp, but on the other hand there are good opportunities for us in the export of newsprint paper, which to-day is of special interest on the world market, and in the export of vellum paper, parchment paper and box-boards. We should be in a favourable position with regard to boards which were also exported before the war.

In the paper-making branch, the most interesting articles will doubtless be decalcomania, of which we have already spoken, paper in relief and embossed paper. These had been left by the Germans and are new to us, but they must be

replaced by the Polish industry. From these few notes we see that our exports will run rather on the lines of cheap and not highly finished paper. The first consignment of newsprint has already been delivered, and further orders are being discussed. So far, we have been able to obtain prices to cover entirely the cost of production.

It may be said in conclusion, that we have some reasons for looking forward confidently to the future exports of the paper industry. We take for granted the concrete technical achievements of our industry. So much has already been done in this field, that we believe it is possible, within the period of the National Economic Plan, for the

technical side of the industry to reach the standard of the world market. It must be noted that this is not an easy task, for we can say without exaggeration, that in regard to the paper industry, no other country has suffered to the same extent as Poland, either in the field of raw materials or in damage caused to the technical plant by the invader or by military operations. We think nevertheless, that with the planned and synchronised economy of the country, as well as our pre-war connections on foreign markets and the interest still taken by these markets in our paper, that we will successfully overcome the first difficult period and once more break through on to the world market.



Manufacturing Utensils from Paper Pulp in the Paper Products Factory at Wilkanów.

PAPER WARES FACTORIES

- 680. Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru „Natronag“**
 A. Kalety, pow. Lubliniec G/Śl.
 B. Soda pulp and paper factory.
 C. Soda pulp, packing paper. Britain, Holland, U.S.A.
- 681. Niedomicka Fabryka Celulozy**
 A. Niedomice, pow. Tarnów, woj. krakowskie.
 B. Bleached sulphite pulp mill.
 C. Cellulose. Great Britain, France, Portugal, U.S.A.
- 682. Wroclawska Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru (1898)**
 A. Wrocław, ul. Łęgska 4.
 B. Pulp and paper factory.
 C. Sulphite pulp, parchment paper. Great Britain, Germany, India, South America.
- 683. Bydgoska Fabryka Papieru (1921)**
 A. Bydgoszcz.—Czyżkówko.
 B. Paper and carton factory.
 C. Packing paper, cartons. Cyprus, Holland.
- 684. Czulowskie Zakłady Papiernicze, Fabryka Papieru „Blachownia“**
 A. Blachownia, p. Sławięcice.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Packing paper. Turkey, U.S.S.R.
- 685. Czulowskie Zakłady Papiernicze, Górnośląska Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru S. A. (1884)**
 A. Czulów, p. Tychy, pow. Pszczyńska.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Lignine. Belgium, Bulgaria.
- 686. Czulowskie Zakłady Papiernicze, Fabryka w Bielsku (1860)**
 A. Bielsko, ul. Rzeźnicza 26/28.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Cartons and packing paper. Egypt, Palestine.
- 687. Fabryka Kartonów „Marysin“**
 A. Miłków, pow. Jelenia Góra.
 B. Carton factory.
 C. Triplex boards. Belgium.
- 688. Fabryka Papieru, P. Lamprecht (1880)**
 A. Sosnowiec, ul. Legionów 1.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Felt, unbleached cardboard. Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Holland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Palestine, Rumania, Sweden.
- 689. Fabryka Papieru i Tektury w Tarnówce**
 A. Tarnówka, pow. Złotów, Pomorze Zachodnie.
 B. Paper and cardboard factory.
 C. Hand- and machine-made brown cardboard. Britain.
- 690. Fabryka Tektury i Papieru „Fordon“**
 A. Fordon, n. W., ul. Bydgoska 36.
 B. Cardboard and paper factory.
 C. Cardboard. Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
- 691. Gdańska Fabryka Papieru i Tektury (1926)**
 A. Łąpin, p. Kalbudy k. Gdańska.
 B. Paper and cardboard factory.
 C. Paper and cardboard. Great Britain, Denmark, Palestine, Sweden.
- 692. Głucholązka Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru**
 A. Głucholązy, ul. Myszkowska 66, woj. opolskie.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. News-print in rolls and sheets. Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Sweden.
- 693. Kolonowska Fabryka Tektury (1907)**
 A. Kolonów, gm. Staniszcze, pow. strzelecki.
 B. Cardboard factory.
 C. Triplex board. Belgium.
- 694. Krapkowickie Zakłady Papiernicze, Oddział Produkcyjny w Młynowie (1885)**
 A. Młynów, p. Kłodzko.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Parchment-paper, printing paper, packing paper. Serbia, Switzerland, U.S.A. U.S.S.R.
- 695. Mikołowska Fabryka Papieru**
 A. Mikołów, ul. Rybnicka 5, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Common gray wrapping paper. Egypt, Palestine.
- 696. Myszkowska Fabryka Papieru (1898)**
 A. Myszków, pow. Zawiercie, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. News-print in rolls and sheets. Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Sweden.
- 697. Piotrowicka Fabryka Kartonów i Papieru (1880)**
 A. Piotrowice, pow. Jelenia Góra.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Stationery. Yugoslavia, China, Turkey.
- 698. Poznańska Fabryka Papieru „Malta“**
 A. Poznań, ul. Wołkowyska.
 B. Paper industry.
 C. Triplex boards. Belgium, Holland.
- 699. „Rori“ Fabryka Kartonaży (1921)**
 A. Cieszyn, ul. Dra Michejdy 23
 B. Cardboard factory, printers and lithographers.
 C. Fancy boxes, spectacle-cases. Western and Southern Europe.
- 700. Rudawska Fabryka Papieru (1897)**
 A. Rudawa, p. Dłużnica, pow. Nysa, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Paper factory.
 C. Rotary-machine paper, writing and printing paper.

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Paper Industry

EXPORT

Paper and boards.
 Paper articles and stationary

IMPORT

Wires, felts, kaolin and other articles
 for paper industry

For items of other branches see page 92

701. Dąbrowiecka Fabryka Papieru
(1835)

- A. Dąbrowa.
- B. Stationery factory.
- C. Stationery.
Argentina, Great Britain, Turkey, U.S.S.R.

702. FabrykaPP ETAOI ETATA
wych
(1888)

- A. Nowa Ruda, ul. Świdnicka 33/35, D. Śląsk.
- B. Stationery factory.
- C. Coloured postcards, postcards in relief.
Great Britain, Denmark, France, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden.

703. Łomnicka Fabryka Papieru
(1890)

- A. Łomnica, pow. Jelenia Góra.
- B. Stationery factory.
- C. Stationery.
Argentina, British colonies, China, Egypt, Iran.

704. Zakłady Przemysłu Materiałów
Pisarskich i Biurowych

- A. Łódź, ul. Traugutta 8.
- B. Stationery factory.

C. Typewriter ribbon, hectographs, stencils, articles for schooluse.
Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland.

705. „Herbewo“ Herliczka, Beldowski i Wołoszyński
(1920)

- A. Krakow, Al. Słowackiego 64.
- B. Cigarette tubes and cigarette paper factory.
- C. Cigarette tubes.
Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, U.S.A.

706. Fabryka Gilz „Sokół“,
W. Kwaśniewski i F. Pacholczyk

- A. Łódź, ul. Gdańska 111.
- B. Cigarette tubes factory.
- C. Cigarette tubes.
Belgium, France.

707. Żywiecka Fabryka Papieru
„Solali“

- A. Żywiec, ul. Fabryczna.
- B. Cigarette tubes and cigarette paper factory.
- C. Paper.
France, Holland, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Rumania, Turkey

708. Drukarnia „Podhalanka“
W. Ostrowskiego

- A. Nowy Targ, ul. Szkolna 8.
- B. Printing works.
- C. Wall calendars, Podhale newspaper.
Africa, Austria, Bohemia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, Hungary, Japan, Rumania, Slovakia, U.S.A.

709. Łódzkie Zakłady Cewek
Przędzalniczych

- A. Łódź, ul. Kopernika 60.
- B. Spinning spools factory.
- C. Spinning spools.
Palestine, Rumania.

710. Wałbrzyska Fabryka Kalkomanii
(1896)

- A. Wałbrzych, ul. Armii Czerwonej 21.
- B. Decalcomanian articles, curtains and blinds factory.
- C. Transfers for crockery, decalcomanian articles, Venetian blinds.
Belgium, Denmark Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.A.

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4. „Interprint“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 137.
5. St. Miernicki — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 81.
6. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
7. St. Majewski — Pruszków, Ołówkowa 6.
8. „Herbewo“ — Kraków, Słowackiego 64.
9. Kułakowski i S-ka — Kraków, Św. Krzyża 19.
10. M. Strokowski — Kraków, Koletek 11.
11. Julian Kwieciński — Katowice, Stawowa 3.
12. K. Kluzik — Katowice, Mickiewicza 10.
13. J. Herzlich — Cieszyn, Sejmowa 14.
14. W. Nagłowski i S-ka — Częstochowa, Al. N. Marii Panny 8.
15. „Omega“ — Częstochowa, Fabryczna 1.
16. W. Chrzanowski — Poznań, Pl. Wolności 2.
17. H. Radolonek — Poznań, Pl. Wolności 2.
18. „Tylrad“ — Gdynia, Abrahama 91.

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FABRYKA KARTONÓW „MARYSIN”

HLONDÓW, Dolny Śląsk
tel. Jarantów No 261
or 262

Exports: multiple boards

MIKOŁOWSKA FABRYKA PAPIERU

MIKOŁÓW, ul. Rybnicka 5
(woj. Śląsko - Dąbrowskie)
tel. 210-01

Exports: packing paper

CENTRALA ZBYTU PRZEMYSŁU PAPIERNICZEGO

ŁÓDŹ, ul. Więckowskiego 33
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Central Sale Agency of Paper Industry

Exports: all manufactured goods of the
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Denmark, Yugoslavia and Sweden

CENTRALA ZAOPATRZENIA PRZEMYSŁU PAPIERNICZEGO

ŁÓDŹ, ul. Piotrkowska 171
tel. 104-31, 188-44, 269-10

Central Supply Agency for the Paper Industry

Imports: raw materials for the paper in-
dustry, from Sweden, Norway,
USSR, France, Czechoslovakia
and Switzerland

WŁOCŁAWSKA FABRYKA CELULOZY I PAPIERU

WŁOCŁAWEK, ul. Łęgska 4
tel. 10-93

Exports: parchment substitute

KOLONOWSKA FABRYKA TEKTURY

KOLONÓW, pow. Strzelecki
(woj. Śląsko - Dąbrowskie)

Exports: multiple boards

GŁUCHOŁAZKA FABRYKA CELULOZY I PAPIERU

GŁUCHOŁAZY, ul. Myszkowska 66

Exports: newsprint

Export Possibilities in the Polish Arts and Crafts

by

I. TYBOR

The beauty of the things created by the people's artistic genius is to-day universally recognised; more and more are the broad masses of the community enjoying it as such. The people's art is the source which has inspired the creative activity of the greatest artists. Hence our love for it, hence its vitality. Our clothes, our utensils, the houses of our villages and articles of daily use bear the mark of this art.

The rich individuality characterising equally our artists, craftsmen and artisans working at home, the unforgotten traditions of former times, the ingeniousness and extraordinary manual gift of our lace-makers, modellers and potters place Polish arts and crafts on a high level. Thanks to the care that has been taken of it, it is steadily developing and becoming more universal. The pre-war Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts contributed to this to a great extent. It was the only Academy in Europe where it was possible to graduate from the weaver's or cabinet-maker's workshop. Through various courses and schools, attempts were made to raise the level of the arts and crafts and to make them reach the dignity of creative art.

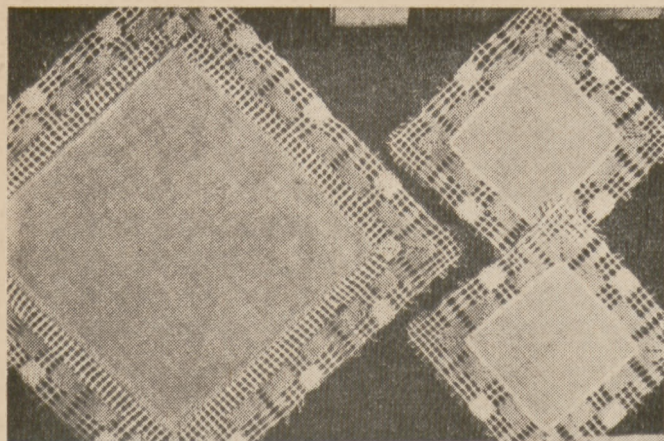
To-day in Poland, the arts and crafts are also objects of care to the authorities. The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts pays serious attention to their level and sees to it that pure forms of our native style are kept. The Central Board of Handicraft Industry, with its seat in Cracow, organises the activities of craftsmen and finds for their wares a market at home and abroad. Its field of activities is the whole of Poland, and it contacts all workshops and makers whose articles are of artistic value. On its register, it has many centres of small production,

including that of artists, craftsmen and artisans, working at home, as well as cooperative workshops and enterprises.

The Central Board of Handicraft Industry concludes contracts with these individual branches of the industry, supplying them with raw materials and making arrangements on their behalf in the home and foreign markets. Thus, the Central Board acts as representative for the various small producers, books orders on their behalf, finances manufacture and insists on prompt deliveries. It, at the same time, supervises the artistic and technical standard of the goods.

All the goods with which the Central Board deals are submitted for approval to the Selection Commission working under the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The aim of that commission is to eliminate all that which is not truly artistic. Only the samples which cause no reservation from the artistic and technical points of view are accepted. Popular art is represented as it ought to be. The Central Board is dealing in its work above all with cooperatives or associations of artisans, and lastly with private firms. Only in the fields where the home industry is not organised does it come in contact with the different small workshops. The branches which have been set up in almost all the main towns of the provinces are bodies dependent on the Central Board. They come directly into contact with the producers living in their administrative area.

Although the activities of the Central Board hardly date back to more than a year, thanks to its efficient organisation, we have succeeded in livening-up thousands of small workshops. An idea of the level of our production in



Complete Sets of Table Mats

the arts and crafts is given by the enthusiasm it aroused at the Stockholm Fair which was organised by the Central Board on the occasion of the „Flag-days for Poland“ in November 1946. This enthusiasm convinced us that the good reputation enjoyed by the Polish arts and crafts on foreign markets before the war has outlasted the years of German occupation. People abroad remember our successes at pre-war exhibitions. The numerous commercial connections which we had before with the most important customers in Canada, Great Britain or the U.S.A. are proof of this. So we must assume that Poland's commercial contacts with abroad dating from before 1939 will be renewed and will be even greater than before. In Poland, at present, conditions are favourable to the development of trade in the arts and crafts articles.

The Central Board of Handicraft Industry is also paying attention to the cultural aspect of the question in the sense of raising the level of our arts and crafts, but is not neglecting the economic aspect, in that it wishes to create supplementary sources of income for the wide masses of the small artisans.

Making a short cut through the unhealthy chain of middlemen, the Central Board ensures the sale of valuable articles at moderate prices. Its mainstay in its work is private enterprise.

As guiding principles in production we have taken the artistic qualities and originality of the wares to be sold, their regional characteristics, their adaptability to the conditions of daily life, their technical finish and their moderate price. The Central Board of Handicraft Industry comprises the following branches:

- (1) the textile branch
- (2) ceramics and objects of worship
- (3) osier, basket-work and straw articles
- (4) leather work
- (5) woodwork
- (6) toys
- (7) decorative work
- (8) metal work
- (9) processing and finishing.

The textile branch comprises the following: handwoven linen, wool and cotton material, rugs, carpets, tapestry and Gobelins tapestry, embroidery, on thick or thin material, lace-making, knitting, haberdashery.

This branch of the home industry, in spite of the existence of such large manufacturing centres as Łódź, Bielsko and those of Lower Silesia, is very much alive in Poland. It has a wide range and a rich variety in technique, ornamentation and colours. Woven flax materials are the most popular ones; they can be used for a great many things, like bath towels, coarser bed linen, sports shirts, but above all for table linen, for draperies and upholstery materials.

Besides handwoven linen, handwoven woollen material is also well developed. In pre-war years, handwoven woollen materials were a revelation in fashions for townwear. The variety of design, of shades and in the kind of yarn used, far remote from the standard materials made in factories, satisfies the most refined tastes.

Besides being pleasant to the eyes, the value of handwoven cloth lies in the fact that it wears well, adapts itself to every season of the year, which in itself is a guarantee of its easily finding a market among all classes of the population.

Since handwoven cloth, thanks to its hard wearing qualities, was much in fashion, this resulted in the development of the home weaving industry, making handwoven cloth the most popular of materials. The same can be said of handwoven linen.

Woollen and linen handwoven cloths adapted themselves readily to house decoration as hangings and upholstery. Designs inspired by popular patterns and colour-schemes prevail in

this field. The feeling of rhythm and harmony of colours, inborn in the handweaver, the change in fashions have created a rich variety of cloths of such high artistic value that one has only to choose from them to get the most exquisite decorating materials. Knitting, although it does not spring from a native tradition is strongly developed at the moment as a product of the home industry. Knitted goods are in strong demand on the home market and could also become articles for export. They include all sorts of sports clothes, for summer and winter (sweaters, pullovers for men and women, frocks and cardigan suits, hand-knitted or machine knitted).

In the textile branch, the following also deserve attention: lace-making and embroidery. Among the different laces, we have pillow lace, crochet lace, lace made on knitting needles, mesh lace and finally needle point lace with cotton and linen threads. They have the most varied uses, above all on tray-cloths and table-cloths, tea and coffee sets, inserted in table or bed linen and lastly as curtains.

Embroidery inspired by the popular tradition is characterised by its great variety in design and colour-scheme, and the varied techniques used in it: relief or flat with white or coloured thread, the special Podolski embroidery which is similar to manufactured articles. The material mostly used is linen of different thicknesses, cambric or net. Embroidery on the latter material is done so elaborately and delicately that it gives the impression of lace.

The ceramics branch includes vases, crockery, castings, carved articles, glass, crystals and objects of worship.

Ceramics inspired from the popular tradition in Poland show a very high artistic level, thanks to their pleasing forms, logically worked out during the course of centuries, the discreet and harmonious technique of ornamentation, or their exuberance of decoration. Some examples of popular ceramics full of character can also be used for house decoration.

There are three main groups of popular pottery: (1) Unglazed pottery for cooking of stately and archaic forms red, white or silver black. (2) Glazed pitchers and bowls, of different shapes. Their glaze can be transparent or brown, golden, black or green. (3) Pottery dipped in tin enamel or decorated with white opaque glaze, engraved, painted and afterwards reglazed (the so called popular majolica).



Folk-weave Material and Decorative Dolls „pacynki“

The crystals form a group apart; the few works we have are grouped in Lower Silesia and in the Rzeszów province.

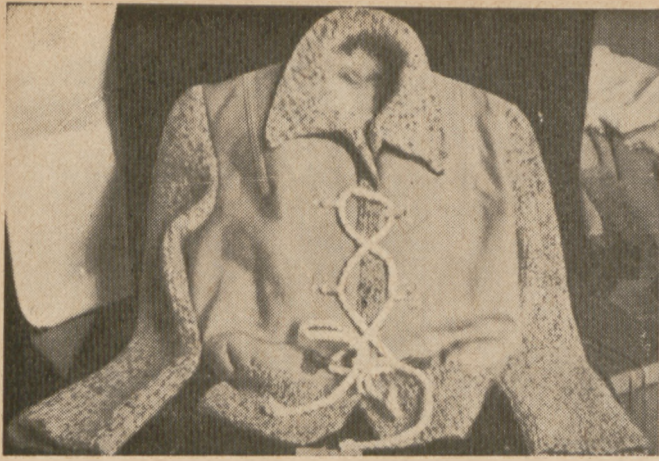
Objects of worship also have their place among fancy-goods: statues, rosaries, engraved metal plates representing figures of saints, medals and crosses.

The main centre of this production is Częstochowa, the destination of numerous Catholic pilgrims. The miraculous Picture of the Holy Virgin of Częstochowa, who is the object of particular worship by the faithful, is known the world over; it has encouraged a strong development of the production of objects bearing the likeness of the Holy Virgin.

The richness of forms and materials used in producing those, the ingenious ways in which the Virgin is represented are an expression of this cult. Plaster, porcelain, wood, metal, and a combination of metal with enamel, wood etc. are used as materials.

Wicker and straw articles include wicker furniture, baskets for heavy uses, light basket-work, straw articles and articles made both of wicker and straw. Before the war, these goods constituted one of the most important branches of export.

The basket-making industry is concentrated on the plains near Cracow and in the valley of the Odra. The Ruda basin (on the San) comprises 23 villages where 8 to 10 thousand people are engaged on this home-industry. All types of basket work are produced either at home or in factories, starting from the rough baskets for vegetables, potatoes, fish, to shopping-baskets, wick-



Fur-golf Jacket with Woollen Sleeves and Trimmings

er cases and hampers, linen baskets, furniture and lastly fancy goods like bread and fruit baskets, baskets for florists and so on.' The abundance in raw materials and the tremendous possibilities of output make it possible to satisfy the needs of the home market and to export a great many of these articles, either as raw material or as finished goods.

In these too, there is also a great variety in pattern according to the regions.

That they are so hard wearing, light and cheap explains why they are so popular.

Not far removed from basket-work come articles made of straw, often in conjunction with wickers, as in furniture. Besides the goods which are mostly used in agricultural work the delicate fancy goods made of straw, like baskets decorated with plaited straw, tasteful sweets boxes (with a straw ornament sown or set in) summer hats and so on, must be mentioned. The decorations made for parties and especially for Christmas deserve to be mentioned. Plaited straw ornaments are often used together with beads and coloured paper cut out to look like lace.

The leather industry comprises the making of furs and fur garments, travelling cases, attaché-cases, handbags wallets and leather fancy goods.

The elegant articles produced in this branch, particularly so far as book-binding is concerned met with great success at the pre-war exhibitions abroad. We can be proud of the high technical level reached in our fancy goods as well as in the travelling articles (cases, dressing-cases, attaché-cases), in the fanciful cigarette-cases, wallets, purses wrist-watch bands which are decorated in the Podhale district with metal insets or with

coloured designs embossed on the model of the mountaineers belts. Since we are short of raw materials, our output in this field is not very large, but its technical level is high. The fur-making industry, on the other hand, producing from the better tanned sheepskins fur-coats made in the model of the peasants' dress is more widely developed.

These are extensively worn by the town population, especially by children because of the severity of our climate. In the Podhale district these sheepskin coats are ornamental white bell-shaped sheepskin coats whose only decoration is a simple cross-stitch embroidery underlining the cut.

The wood industry includes furniture making, plywood articles, boxes, caskets, souvenirs and carved fancy goods. The wood industry was strongly developed in Poland thanks to our abundant raw material; it was well known all over the world before the war, and our manufactures enjoyed an excellent reputation. Wood, the cheapest of raw materials in our country, has an infinity of uses; it can be utilised in building, in furniture and household fittings, and finally in elegant fancy goods.

In this field also, the development of decoration inspired by popular models can be observed. It can be particularly noticed in the Podhale district, where the ceiling of the rooms, the furniture, the cupboards replacing the former chest of drawers, the shelves, the household utensils, in a word every article is decorated with carvings and cuttings, often with the addition of chiselled metal.

The native character of these decoration has been transferred to fancy goods like: caskets of different types, pencil-cases for schoolchildren, writing accessories, vanity-cases cigarette and cigar-cases, sticks particularly the special kind the handle of which is hatchet, on the model of the traditional fighting axe of the mountaineers.

Many Polish and foreign tourists, when they visit our mountains on a holiday or for their health, will constitute a market which will absorb the goods that have been mentioned, buying them as articles of every day use as souvenirs or presents.

The products of the wood industry for export purposes represented one of the branches to which foreigners paid most attention. It must be emphasised that besides the products of the home industry, which is concerned exclusively with

turning out fancy goods, the basic nationalised wood industry exports in considerable amounts mass produced joinery, furniture, barrels, shoe-makers' lasts as well as household fixtures and general appliances.

The toy section includes the following types: moving and motionless toys, dolls, games, paper cut into lace, puzzles etc. Toy-making is the kind of manufacture with a wide popularity and with infinite number of possibilities, depending on their destination, the time of year or the material used.

Wooden toys are the most popular, such as prams and carts, cars, trains, trams, wooden blocks, animals, building-games, hoops, games for older children like chess, dominoes etc.

Both the nationalised and the home-industry are engaged in this section, and their output is considered suitable both for the home and the foreign market.

The decoration branch includes paper cut out to look like lace on the native model, artificial flowers, Christmas tree decorations, amber fancy goods.

One of the ways in which country people decorate their houses is to use paper cut out according to the traditional pattern keeping to the design and colour-scheme appropriate for the region. These cut-outs are seen particularly in the Kurpie mountains and in Łowicz. The country people express in this completely original way their experiences and poetic feelings. Stuck on white paper, these cut-outs form a kind of border going all round the room. The Christmas tree decorations are of particular interest; the variety of shapes, colour-schemes and the wide choice of materials distinguish them from the ornaments used in other countries and make them extremely attractive.

The metal section. Creative activity in metal work had its beginning in the middle ages, when residences were decorated with hammered metal hinges, chains, hasps and bolts, elaborate door-handles; then came the ornamentation of weapons. These wares were made of iron and of the more precious materials, often together with enamel and jewels.

The contemporary ornaments are expressed in metal, they include house decorations as well as fancy goods of every day use. In this field we find forged work, and precise shaping of metal, besides chandeliers, candlestick wall brackets, ornamental fire-grilles and accessories for

the fire-side. In fancy goods, we have necklaces, bracelets, brooches, medals, cigarette-cases, ash-trays, trinket-boxes and so on. The variety of articles and of materials used, in which the people and the artists express their creative invention is based on the rich personality, the ingenuity of our artisans.

Very often, this creative genius of our people lay dormant and only chance or necessity brought it to life. The times of occupation were one of the touchstones of these artistic vocations. Often, people turned out of their own workshops having sold their belongings one by one until there was nothing left, had to find other means of earning money. Turning to the arts and crafts, they discovered their artistic gifts in weaving or carving and chiselling, painting or decorating. Material conditions forced these people into creative activity; they turned to artistic work, often evinced much talent and met⁷ with great success. A similar process was seen to take place in the camps of Polish prisoners of war. It must be emphasised that these people did not give up their work after the war, but went on with it, improving upon it, they are attracting new recruits into their ranks and are working out new designs, the inspiration for which must be sought in Polish traditional art.

There is a general liking for this art, and more and more inspiration is derived from it; its influence permeates all fields of daily life: clothes, implements, building. This in its turn will encourage the development of the arts and crafts.

The basic aim of the Central Board of Handicraft Industry was to take charge of the questions connected as a whole with this industry. The fact that it has done so promises a wide development of Polish exports in this section.



Toys from Fur and Oilcloth

1. ARTS AND CRAFTS WORKSHOPS

720. Centrala Przemysłu Artystycznego, Skomercjalizowane Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe
A. Kraków, Rynek Gł. 7.
B. Arts and crafts workshop.
C. Textiles, ceramics, wicker-work and basketry, leather-work, wood work, toys, decoration and metal work.
Great Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Sweden.
721. L. Goldberg i Synowie, Fabryka Sztucznych Kwiatów
A. Sosnowiec, ul. Prez. Bieruta 21
B. Artificial flowers factory.
C. Artificial flowers, leaves, nosegays and bouquets, funeral wreaths.
Holland, Palestine, South Africa, U.S.A.
722. Wytwórnia Tkanin i Artystycznych Lalek Ludowych, WJ. Engel
A. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 220.
B. Arts and crafts fancy goods work.
C. Handwoven woollen materials, regional dolls.
Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, U.S.A.

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POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Ltd.

ADDRESS: WARSAW, KREDYTOWA 4.

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Polish Handicraft-Export

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For items of other brandes see page 101

CENTRAL BOARD OF HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY

CRACOW, Rynek Gł. 7

represents abroad the whole of Polish arts and crafts possessing artistic value in the following lines:

- 1) Textiles: handwoven linen, wool, cotton, rugs, carpets, tapestry, Gobelins tapestry, embroidery on thick or thin materials, lace-making, knitting, haberdashery.
- 2) Ceramics: vases, crockery, castings, carved fancy goods, glass and crystal wares, objects of worship.
- 3) Wicker — and basket-work and straw articles: wicker furniture, household baskets, basketry fancy goods, straw articles, and goods of both straw and wicker.
- 4) Leather: fur-working and fur garments, cases, attachécases, ladies' handbags, wallets and leather fancy goods.
- 5) Wood: furniture, plywood articles, boxes and caskets, souvenirs, carved articles.
- 6) Toys: moving and motionless, dolls, games, cut-outs, puzzles.
- 7) Ornaments: paper cut-outs, artificial flowers, Christmas decorations, amber and plastics fancy goods.
- 8) Metal-work: fancy goods, castings, ornamental iron work.
- 9) Hand-made goods: house decoration, upholstering, footwear, clothes, also mass produced, tailoring, lingerie, bed and table linen, book-binding.

Development and Exports Possibilities of the Mineral Industry

The Mineral Industry in Poland, now under the control of the Central Board of the Mineral Industry may roughly be divided into three groups, viz: works producing building materials, factories producing household articles and, thirdly, mineral mines. The first group comprises cement works, sheet glass works, brickworks and other red ceramic works, factories producing fireclay sewage pipes, sanitary appliances and tiles, also stone quarries, lime pits and works for the manufacture of roofing felt and insulating materials. The second group consists of glass bottle factories, table glass and china and glazed earthenware factories. The third group embraces feldspar and dolomite quarries and plaster-of-Paris and fireclay factories.

In the course of the German occupation, the mineral industry of Poland was to a great extent devastated. The retreating German forces completed the systematic devastation carried out during the occupation, by blowing-up and gutting the buildings. As soon as the country was cleared of the enemy, the personnel immediately proceeded with the reconstruction and putting into operation of individual plants. Facts and figures are the most convincing illustration of what determination and the united efforts of the

entire nation can perform within a space of two years in the territories of old Poland, and of even only one year in the re-starting of industries in the Recovered Territories.

Polish cement works, previous to war, had an annual output of 1,700,000 tons. Throughout the 6 years of German occupation, the plant and equipment had not been subjected to proper maintenance and had, consequently, appreciably deteriorated, thus reducing output capacity. In spite of this, the joint effort of the personnel of the cement industry succeeded in carrying the output for 1946 to a figure of approx. 1,450,000 tons of cement. The target for the next few years is fixed at 2,000,000 tons p. a.

In Opole—Silesia, one of the oldest Polish provinces, cement works taken over by the Polish administration had been stripped of machinery. The largest of these works, at Groszowice, has since been rebuilt and put into operation, with an output of 200,000 tons p. a., to be increased to the pre-war figure of 350,000 tons by the end of 1947. The cement works of Opole Miasto and Podgodzie in Lower Silesia have also been put into operation, after having been re-built.



Kaolin Pit at Kamień, Lower Silesia



View of Part of a Stone Quarry

The maximum output of drawn sheet glass, previous to the war, amounted to 5,000,000 sq. m. The present output of three glass works in Central Poland and of one at Murów in Opole—Silesia, has considerably exceeded the latter figure and amounts to 8,400,000 sq. m. It must be emphasized that the Murów Glass Works, in spite of having been totally destroyed by the Germans, is now producing approximately 100,000 sq. m. per month. In 1947, another glass works at Kunice Żurawskie in Lower Silesia was re-started. The plant of this works for the manufacture of drawn glass had been taken away by the Germans, and efforts are now being made to have it replaced by plant of Polish manufacture. On completion, these Works will be able to produce 10,000,000 sq. m. of drawn glass p. a.

The pressed glass and plate glass works at Wałbrzych in Lower Silesia, have been put into operation immediately on liberation from the enemy, the present output of pressed glass there

amounting to 200,000 sq. m. p. month. These works also produce armoured, ornamental and plate glass.

The ceramic industry had also to be reconditioned after the war, with much effort and at considerable expense. Certain large brickworks, such as for instance the Knubin works near Ciechanów which had an output capacity of 25,000,000 bricks p. a., had been completely dismantled by the Germans and the plant carried away. After exhaustive search, the plant was found distributed among a number of brickworks near Poznań. It was brought back, re-installed, and the works put into operation in autumn 1946. Also the large ceramic works in Lower Silesia have now been put into operation for some months, producing roofing tiles and fire-clay goods.

All the major factories producing table china in Lower Silesia, namely the two Tielsch and Krister works in Wałbrzych and the Koenigszelt factory, in spite of shortage of skilled labour and acute difficulties in procuring the necessary raw materials, have resumed operation and even exports. China and glazed earthenware factories within the boundaries of pre-war Poland, have also been brought up to pre-war level of output. The output of electrical porcelain has been resumed, both in works located in Central Poland and in Lower Silesia — at Zofijówka and Krzyżatka.

In Lower Silesia, 31 stone quarries have been put into operation, producing crushed stone, road paving cubes, bridge facings, etc. Further, these quarries provide feldspar, dolomite, plaster-of-Paris, magnesite and fireclay.

Almost simultaneously with the reconstruction of this industry, Poland resumed exports. The first exports agreement was concluded with the U.S.S.R. for the supply of over 40,000 tons of cement in 1944, i.e. while the war was still in progress.

The next major agreement, with the same eastern neighbour, was concluded in 1945 for the supply of 70,000 tons of cement, 200,000 sq. m. of window pane glass and 10,000,000 miscellaneous bottles.

In the course of 1946, the Mineral Industry considerably increased the exports to the U.S.S.R., at the same time increasing the range of goods exported. At the same time, export to other European and overseas countries was resumed.

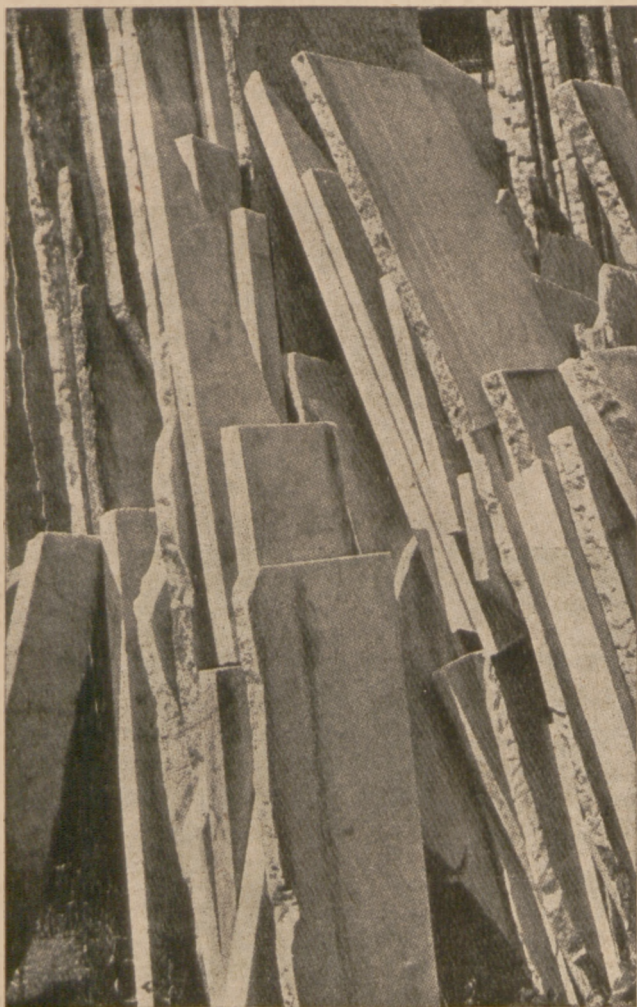
Cement is being exported by Poland to the U.S.S.R., Sweden, Brazil, French West Africa, Venezuela and Malta, etc. The total of exports of cement in 1946 amounted to over 500,000 tons.

Sheet glass and window pane glass was, in 1946, being exported to the U.S.S.R. and Sweden, consisting of 500,000 sq. m. of drawn glass, 350,000 sq. m. of pressed glass and 60,000 sq. m. of armoured glass. Agreements have been concluded for the supply of glass to Denmark, and negotiations are in progress with Argentina and Brazil.

Bottles are being exported to the U.S.S.R., Denmark and Norway. The largest quantities of bottles for beer, wine, spirits, pharmaceutical purposes and for perfumery, totalling approximately 26,000,000 bottles, were supplied to the U.S.S.R. Apart from this, bottles for acids are being supplied to the U.S.S.R. and Denmark.



Crystal Testing



Kielce Marble

The first contract for the supply of a substantial quantity of glass table ware, totalling 3,000,000 pieces, was signed in November 1946 with the U.S.S.R.

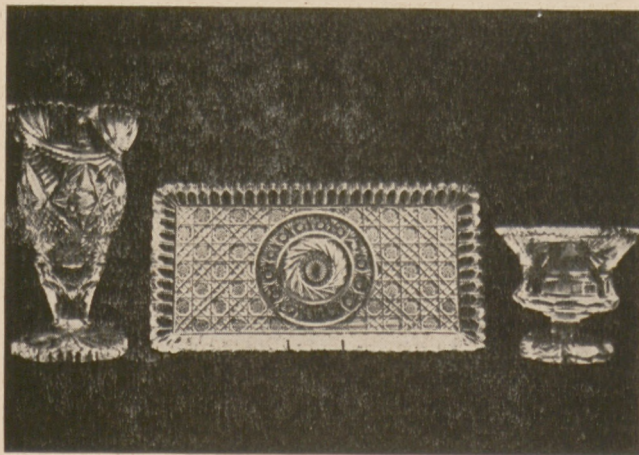
The export of china and glazed earthen table ware included the following countries — U.S.A., Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and the U.S.S.R. The exports of china table ware include high class table sets, decorated and plain white china and hotel ware. The first consignment of cut glass was exported to the U.S.A. Sanitary earthenware goods were supplied to the U.S.S.R.

Mineral raw materials, such as feldspar, plaster-of-Paris and fireclay, are being exported to Czechoslovakia, with whom negotiations are in progress for the supply of dolomite.

Numerous enquiries are coming in from all over the world both for building materials and glass and porcelain ware. It is, however, as yet impossible to meet all foreign requirements, due to home consumption, brought about by the reconstruction of the country. This latter is so considerable that, although — in the case of window pane glass — the pre-war output has now been doubled, it is still impossible to meet more than a small percentage of the requirements of foreign markets. As the home market becomes saturated and output increases, the exports of building materials will, obviously, increase. Neither is Poland yet in a position to export electrical porcelain, the electrification of Poland absorbing the entire output.



Production of the Factory „Chodzież”



Crystals from the Glass-works in „Zawiercie”

In consideration of the difficulties in procuring certain of the requisite raw materials, it has so far not been possible to commence large-scale ex-

ports of cut glass ware. The difficulties are, nevertheless, being gradually overcome, so that by the end of 1947, the much sought for cut glass ware produced by the famous Lower Silesian factories will appear on foreign markets.

The exports of building materials will, in 1937, comprise oven tiles, earthenware sanitary goods as well as terracotta, glazed and clinker tiles. Further, the well-known fireclay ware factory of Ziembice in Lower Silesia is intended to export fireclay sewage pipes, sanitary fireclay goods, farm appliances (such as mangers) and acid-resisting containers.

Particular attention must be called to the intended export of hydrated lime, packed in bags. This lime which is hydrated by a dry process withstands transport and warehousing exceedingly well and is used as ordinary mortar. The production of hydrated lime was commenced in 1946, and small quantities were exported to Sweden, but exports will be increased as opportunities permit. The output of insulating materials, such as slag wool, is sufficient to enable them to be exported. Exports of red ceramics, such as roofing tiles and hollow bricks, however, cannot be resumed until home requirements have been met.

The exports of mineral raw materials started in 1946 will be continued.

China ware for export is being made at the world-famous Kriester (K.P.M.), Tielsch and Koenigszelt factories in Lower Silesia, as well as at Ćmielów, Chodzież and Giesche in Central Poland. Table earthenware is supplied by the Włocławska Fabryka Fajansu.



Crystals from the Glass-works „Josefina” in Szklarska Poręba (Lower Silesia)

Considering that the requirements of foreign customers have somewhat changed during the war, we have not yet been able to adapt our output to the varying demands of individual countries, in so far as range and designs are concerned. The Polish industry is, however, now studying these requirements and is about to produce new patterns to suit the prevailing fashion.

It must be borne in mind that, previous to the war, the mineral industry of Poland exported but small quantities of goods. Since the war, in consequence of the vast destruction throughout Europe, the restriction of building during the war and the allocation of the entire output to necessities other than for private use, the demand for building materials and other products of the mine-

ral industry has considerably increased. The Polish industries, due to changes brought about by the nationalisation of the larger enterprises, are now operating on a sound planning basis. The planning of output, as well as the recovery of former territories and, consequently of numerous works situated in the latter, has made it possible for us not only to meet home requirements, but also to develop exports on a larger scale. This enabled the Polish industries to penetrate to foreign markets as early as 1946. The first export transactions created considerable interest in Polish manufactures in foreign markets, which proves that the Polish mineral industry has opportunities for wide development and for securing an important position in the general international trade.

United Cement Works of Poland

The Export of Polish Portland Cement

Till September 1939 the Polish Portland Cement was exported to the following countries: Scandinavian and Baltic states, Rumania, Turkey, Malta, South Africa, French Guinea, Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Gold Coast, Sudan, USA, Guatemala, Argentina and Porto Rico.

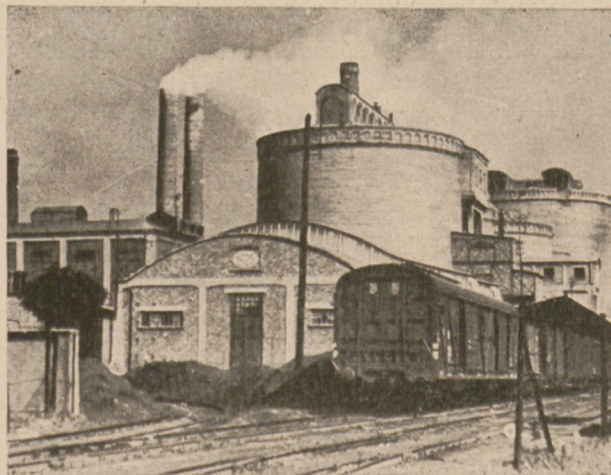
In the year 1945, immediately after the reopening of the first cement work, we started to export again, namely to Russia and in the years 1946 and 1947 to Russia, Sweden, French West-Africa (A.O.F.), Malta, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela.

The United Cement Works of Poland, Export Department at Sosnowiec, however, are still receiving many orders from all parts of the world. It must be pointed out that the Polish Cement is now in demand even in countries which, in 1939 exported themselves large quantities of cement, such as Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Belgium.

Only one kind of cement is exported from Poland, namely the normal, grey, Portland Cement, packed in 6-ply natron paper bags, per 50 kg. gross for net.

The transactions are concluded F.O.B. and stowed Gdynia or Gdańsk and also on the C.I.F. ba-

sis, against an irrevocable and confirmed letter of credit. Our cement is sold in conformity with the Polish Standard Specification PN/B-201 and its quality corresponds to the BSS. 12/1940 Cement type. In the year 1946 the whole production of 12 Polish Cement Works amounted to 1,373,245 tons, from which 845,751 tons have covered home demands and 403,155 tons have been exported.



Cement-works in Grodziec, near Będzin

In the year 1947 — 13 cement Works have produced: 1,519,366 tons from which 1,079,141 tons have been used for home needs and 416,494 for export.

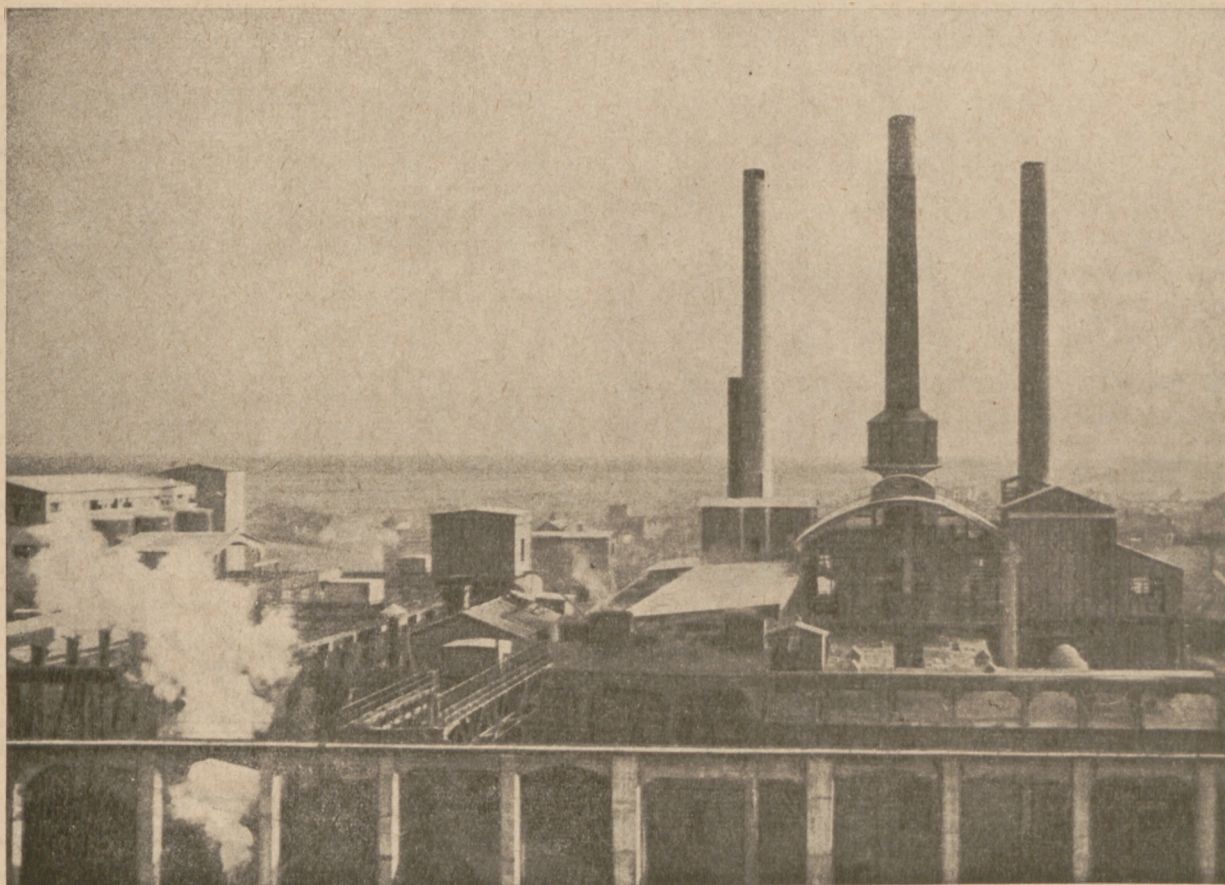
The plan of production in the year 1948 foresees 1,700,000 and in the year 1949 — 2,000,000 tons.

Cement is exported to Russia mostly by land and partly by sea and to all other countries only by sea from the Polish ports of Gdynia and Gdańsk.

At the present time vessels of 9,000 tons can be loaded at Gdynia and Gdańsk; the norms (rates) of loading per weather working day (24 hours) are the same as in the year 1939.

Finally it must be mentioned that many able brokers and shipping agents at Gdynia and Gdańsk are doing their best to carry out the prompt and careful loading of vessels.

The Polish Portland Cement is being sold and exported by the United Cement Works of Poland-Export Department, at Sosnowiec, 3 Maja 22. Telegram address: Cementexport.



Cement-works at Groszowice near Opole

Ceramics

by

Dr. Z. WINOGRADOW

The development of the Polish glazed earthenware and porcelain industry dates back to the beginning of the 18th Century.

The artistic manufactures of the „Belvedere“ factory in Warsaw and of „Telecheny“ in the first half of the 18th Century reached an exceedingly high standard. Utility glazed earthenware and majolica were being produced by home craft in the vicinity of Ćmielów in the latter part of the 18th Century. In 1790, one of the home craftsmen Wojtas, succeeded in amalgamating all potters and commenced the manufacture of glazed earthenware and majolica on an industrial scale.

The manufacture of china originated at Korzec in the province of Volhynia in the reign of King Augustus III and reached the height of success in the reign of King Stanislaus Augustus in the eighties and nineties of the 18th century, when its manufactures bearing the trade mark representing an eye within a triangle were valued on one level with the most magnificent manufactures of Sévres and Meissen. At present, the Korzec manufactures are in great demand by connoisseurs of old china. The Korzec factory was gutted by fire in the nineties of the 18th century and never rebuilt, its tradition, however, survived, as its craftsmen erected another factory, some tens of kilometres from Korzec, at Baranówka. The manufactures of the Baranówka factory reached a high artistic level.

The partitions of Poland, the Napoleonic wars and the 1831 Rising, restrained the development of pottery art in Poland. It was not until the forties of the last century that the pottery industry experienced a sudden rise. At short intervals, three glazed earthenware potteries were put into operation at Koło one at Nowy Dwór, three at Włocławek and one at Pruszków; towards the end of the last century, sanitary

earthenware factories were started at Radom and Czeladź.

In 1847, the glazed earthenware and majolica factory at Ćmielów started mass production of utility and ornamental china.

In addition to Ćmielów, china ware was, previous to the recent war, produced at Katowice and Chodzież, and in 1939—1940 an electrical porcelain factory was put into operation at Boguchwała.

Previous to war, the output of earthenware potteries not only covered the demand of the home market, but was in a position to export as much as from 40 to 50% of its aggregate output.

The exports of earthenware from Poland may roughly be divided into two groups 1) Continental and 2) Overseas. The Continental exports were directed to Rumania, the Netherlands, Belgium and Latvia.

Rumania was mainly purchasing earthenware for the rural population such as plates, mugs, pitchers and bowls, decorated with ears of corn in relief or hand-painted folk designs. The Polish potteries established their own showrooms and branches in Rumania.

The exports to the Netherlands were developing in a most satisfactory manner. Thousands of wash basins, dinner sets, table ware and children's table sets, as well as hundreds of thousands cups, milk tumblers etc. were being sold there. The clients in that country consisted of wholesale merchants and large stores. The Chodzież and Dwór potteries had their own agencies at Amsterdam.

The Belgian market was very similar.

Latvia, by reason of a preferential duty tariff for non-ornamental ware, was importing complete truck loads of plain, white ware which was subsequently decorated at Dangarpils and Riga.

Polish sanitary earthenware was being exported to Germany, France and a number of other countries of Western Europe and was giving satisfaction in every respect.

Overseas exports were directed partly via Hamburg where the Włocławek and Nowy Dwór potteries established agencies and maintained warehouses, and partly via and to Great Britain (mainly to Scotland).

Earthenware re-exported from Hamburg and British Ports were directed to the Near East, South and North Africa and even to India, Australia and Central and South America.

The consignments consisted mainly of plates, mugs and bowls. The United States and Canada were invariably placing orders through their own representatives who were in the habit of visiting Poland once or twice a year to place their contracts on the spot.

The range of goods for North America comprised table and children's services, sets of Salad dishes, fruit dishes and plates, cake plates, breakfast plates and sets of refrigerator jars, usually hand-painted under glaze.

During 1938 and 1939 the overseas exports were being gradually dealt with by Polish export houses, within the scope of their reciprocal trade arrangements. The war terminated all these

trade relations. At present, new export contacts have already been established, particularly in respect of fancy ware, such as flower vases, smoker's sets, flasks, etc. There is every indication that Polish earthenware will not merely regain its pre-war markets, but will extend them substantially.

The pre-war output of china ware in Poland was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the home market, so that instead of being exported, it had to be imported. Since, however, in 1946 Poland regained independence, the situation completely changed. Three large potteries, namely „Kriester“, „Tielsch“, and „Koenigszelt“ were taken over in the so-called „Recovered Territories“ in Lower Silesia, as well as two factories producing electrical porcelain. These enterprises used to have their permanent representatives and customers in many European and overseas countries and their manufactures found much favour in Scandinavia, Great Britain and North America.

The „Kriester“ and „Koenigszelt“ potteries were exporting superior class manufactures, whereas the „Tielsch“ potteries in addition to china table sets, were also exporting large quantities of common ware such as hotel crockery, mugs, teapots, etc.



Warehouse in the State-owned Porcelain Factory in Wałbrzych f. „C. Tielsch“

These potteries suffered but slight war damage, but were left without specialists and skilled labour, deprived of technical records and raw materials.

The Nationalisation of these enterprises enabled all these handicaps to be satisfactorily overcome.

The „iron curtain“ which used to protect private enterprises from competitors has been lifted. Arrangements have been made for mutual exchange of what scanty staff of specialists is available, mutual exchange of technical experience and of the most successful manufacturing formulae, joint training of personnel, centralised purchase of materials and survey over the enterprises by qualified inspectors and technical

advisers, as well as control over the aesthetic appearance of the manufactures.

The quality of the ware at present manufactured by these potteries is not inferior to that of pre-war days.

The potteries of Lower Silesia, together with the pre-war potteries of Poland, constitute a potential industry capable of exporting on a large scale.

Already at the present moment, Polish china ware is being exported to the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Sweden, Denmark, the Near East, etc.

There is no doubt that Poland, as an exporter of china ware, will shortly become one of the principal suppliers of these goods.

1. MINERAL WORKS

730. Klinkiernia „Glinka Górna“

- A. Glinka Górna, p. Lubusko (Zemsz), pow. Krosno.
- B. Klinker hardware works.
- C. Klinker hardware. Belgium, Great Britain, Sweden.

731. Cegielnia Parowa „Gośćław“

- A. Gośćław, ul. Leśna 12, pow. Żary.
- B. Brick works.
- C. Klinker hardware. Belgium, Great Britain, Sweden.

732. Fabryka Wyrobów Szamotowych i Kamionkowych „Marywil“ (1860)

- A. Radom, ul. Marywilska 24.
- B. Fire-clay pottery.
- C. Fire-clay hardware. U.S.S.R.

733. Fabryka Cegły Szamotowej

- A. Lubusko (Zemsz), pow. Krosno.
- B. Fire-clay brick works.
- C. Fire-clay hardware. Countries of South Africa, Egypt, U.S.A.

734. Zakłady Cegielniane „Jadwigołów“

- A. Ostrowiec, ul. Kilińskiego 22/24.
- B. Fire-proof hardware factory.
- C. Fire-proof hardware. U.S.S.R.

735. Zakłady Wyrobów Ogniotrwałych (1888)

- A. Gliwice, ul. Lipowa 1.
- B. Fire-proof hardware factory.
- C. Fire-clay ware. Belgium, Denmark, Holland.

736. Zakłady Wyrobów Ogniotrwałych (1866)

- A. Świdnica, Westerplatte 51/55.
- B. Fire-proof hardware factory.
- C. Fire-clay magnesite and graphite ware. China, Europe, Japan.

737. Zakłady Wyrobów Ogniotrwałych

- A. Żarów k. Świdnicy.
- B. Fire-proof hardware factory.

- C. Fire-clay hardware. Australia, Balkans, Belgium, Italy.

738. Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Materiałów Ogniotrwałych

- A. Gliwice, ul. Stanisława Dubois 16.
- B. United fire-proof materials industry.
- C. Fire-proof schist. Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey.

739. Dolno-Śląskie Fabryki Dachówek

- A. Laskowice, p. Ilwa, pow. Żegań.
- B. Roof-tiles factory.
- C. Roof-tiles, glazed earthenware jars. Austria, Scandinavian countries, U.S.S.R.

740. Fabryka Płytek Ściennych

- A. Przyborsk, p. Grodów, pow. Bolesławiec.
- B. Wall tiles works.
- C. Wall tiles. Scandinavian countries.

VARIMEX

ADDRESS: WARSAW, KREDYTOWA 4.

POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VARIMEX, WARSAW

Fire-Proof Articles

EXPORT

Fire-proof raw materials and products thereof.

IMPORT

Baked magnesite and magnesite bricks

For items of other branches see page 102

- 741. Fabryka Płytek Ściennej, d. Laubaner Tonwerke**
 A. Przyborsk, pow. Bolesławiec.
 B. Wall tiles factory.
 C. Wall tiles. Denmark, Scandinavian countries.
- 742. Fabryka Kaffli**
 A. Siemiatyce, pow. Bielsk Podlaski.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles. Germany, U.S.S.R.
- 743. Fabryka Kaffli**
 A. Orla, pow. Bielsk Podlaski.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles. Germany, U.S.S.R.
- 744. Fabryka Kaffli**
 A. Nurzec, pow. Bielsk Podlaski.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles. Germany, U.S.S.R.
- 745. Fabryka Kaffli**
 A. Milejczyce, pow. Bielsk Podlaski.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles. Germany, U.S.S.R.
- 746. Fabryka Kaffli**
 A. Białystok, ul. Słonimska 29.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles. Germany, U.S.S.R.
- 747. Jeleniogórska Fabryka Kaffli, d. Paul Goebel, Kachelofenfabriken**
 A. Jelenia Góra, ul. Grunwaldzka 5.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles.
- 748. Fabryka Kaffli, d. Ullersdorfer Chamotenofen Fabrik**
 A. Kraszewice, pow. Bolesławiec.
 B. Stove tiles factory.
 C. Stove tiles.
- 749. Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Materiałów Budowlanych woj. Białostockiego**
 A. Białystok, ul. Piękna 13
 B. Tiled stoves and accessories factory.
- 750. Cegielnia Parowa, Jan Ślusarczyk (1908)**
 A. Bestwina, pow. Biała, woj. krakowskie.
 B. Brick works.
 C. Earthenware clay. Czechoslovakia.
- 751. Zakłady Ceramiczne „Józefów” (1927)**
 A. Czeladź, ul. Milowicka 137.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Sanitation pipes. Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Palestine, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey.
- 752. Zakłady Ceramiczne, d. Ullersdorfer Werke Kunstziegel u. Tonwaren**
 A. Płonice Dolne, p. Kunice Żarowskie, pow. Żary.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Wall tiles, sanitation pipes and fittings.
- 753. Państwowe Zakłady Ceramiczne, d. Deutsche Ton & Steinzeug-Werke A. G.**
 A. Ziębice, pow. Ząbkowice.
 B. Earthenware works.
 C. Earthenware conduits. Balkan countries, Great Britain, Denmark, Scandinavian countries, U.S.S.R.
- 754. Zakłady Ceramiczne (1925)**
 A. Murzynowo, pow. Gorzów n. W.
 B. Bricks and flower-pots factory.
 C. Bricks, flower-pots. Germany.
- 755. Zakłady Ceramiczne, d. J. Herschel**
 A. Ulinów, p. Grodków 14, pow. Bolesławiec.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Glazed wall tiles. Denmark, Scandinavian countries.
- 756. Fabryka Wyrobów Ceramicznych „Czyn”**
 A. Częstochowa, ul. Św. Rocha 38.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Orders. U.S.A.
- 757. Towarzystwo Zakładów Ceramicznych, Dziewulski i Lange (1895)**
 A. Opoczno, ul. 11 Listopada 2.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Floor tiles. China, Denmark, Sweden.
- 758. Zakłady Ceramiczne, M. Chmielarz i S-ka (1936)**
 A. Radom, ul. Słowackiego 100.
 B. Pottery.
 C. Glazing for wall tiles. Portugal.
- 759. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany Elektrotechnicznej „Zofiówka” (1859)**
 A. Zdrojowiec. p. Jedlina Zdrój, pow. Wałbrzych.
 B. Electrotechnical porcelain works.
 C. Electrotechnical porcelain. Holland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey.
- 760. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany, d. Tiefsch & Co (1845)**
 A. Wałbrzych — Stary Zdrój, ul. Żeromskiego 2.
 B. Porcelain works.
 C. Table porcelain. Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Turkey, Uruguay.
- 761. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany Technicznej „Krzyżatka” (1871)**
 A. Kowary, pow. Jelenia Góra.
 B. Technical porcelain work.
 C. Porcelain. Great Britain, France, Holland, Norway, U.S.A.
- 762. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany „Krister” (1831)**
 A. Wałbrzych, ul. Limanowskiego 4.
 B. Porcelain works.
 C. Table porcelain. Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, U.S.A.

VARIMEX

ADDRESS: WARSAW, KREDYTOWA 4.

POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VARIMEX, WARSAW

Ceramic Industry

EXPORT

China and faience, Sanitary faience. Electrotechnical porcelain, Earthen and stoneware. Wall tiles

IMPORT

Caolin, clays, earthproducts

For Items of other brandes see page 104

- 763. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany d. „Königszelt“ (1860)**
 A. Jaworzyna Śląska, pow. Świdnica.
 B. Porcelain works.
 C. Table porcelain.
 Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 764. Państwowa Fabryka Porcelany „Giesche“ (1922)**
 A. Katowice II — Bogucice.
 B. Porcelain works.
 C. Table porcelain, plain or decorated, porcelain for restaurants. Palestine.
- 765. Fabryka Porcelany i Wyrobów Ceramicznych „Cmielów“ S. A. (1780)**
 A. Cmielów.
 B. Porcelain works.
 C. Table porcelain. U.S.S.R.
- 766. Fabryka Porcelany „Boguchwała“, Inż. Stanisław Syska, S-ka z o. o.**
 A. Boguchwała k. Rzeszowa.
 B. Porcelain works.
- 767. Fabryka Fajansu, Cz. Szrama i W. Kapczyński**
 A. Chodzież.
 B. Faience factory.
- 768. Fabryka Wyrobów Fajansowych, A. Rottenberg i S-ka (1902)**
 A. Radom, ul. Mleczna 8.
 B. Faience factory.
 C. Sanitation appliances. Africa, Egypt, Holland, Near East, Norway, Rumania.
- 769. Polskie Zjednoczone Fabryki Fajansu (1877)**
 A. Włocławek, ul. Kościuszki 8.
 B. Faience factory.
 C. Table-crockery and fancy goods. Denmark, Holland, U.S.S.R.
- 770. Wrocławska Fabryka Fajansu (1877)**
 A. Wrocław, ul. J. Stalina 198/202.
 B. Faience factory.
 C. Sanitation appliances. Argentine, Belgium, Chili, China, Egypt, France, Holland, India, Italy, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.
- 771. Zjednoczone Fabryki Fajansu**
 A. Włocławek, ul. Kościuszki 14/16.
 B. Faience factory.
 C. Table crockery. Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bulgaria, Cuba, Dutch Indonesia, Holland, Rumania.
- 772. Wytwórnia Wyrobów Szklanych, Fr. Werner i S-ka**
 A. Częstochowa, Wyczerpy Dolne.
 B. Glass articles factory.
 C. Xmas tree decorations. U.S.A.
- 773. Zabkowicka Fabryka Szkła (1884)**
 A. Zabkowice.
 B. Glass works.
 C. Pressed and blown glass. Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy.
- 774. Fabryka Portland Cementu „Saturn“ (1930)**
 A. Wojkowice-Komorne, pow. Będzin, woj. Śląsko-Dąbrowskie.
 B. Portland cement works.
 C. Portland cement. Italy, Africa, Norway, Palestine, South America, Sweden.
- 775. Fabryka Cementu „Grodziec“ (1857)**
 A. Grodziec k. Będzina.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement. Dakar, Malta, South America, Sweden, U.S.S.R.
- 776. Golezowska Fabryka Portland Cementu**
 A. Golezów.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement. British colonies, Scandinavian countries, Turkey, U.S.A.
- 777. Towarzystwo Fabryk Portland Cementu „Wysoka“ S.A.**
 A. Wysoka, p. Łazy, pow. Zawiercie.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement. South America, Sweden, West Africa, U.S.S.R.
- 778. Spółka Akcyjna Fabryki Portland Cementu „Szczakowa“**
 A. Szczakowa, pow. Chrzanów.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement, dolomite. Austria, British colonies, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Scandinavian countries, Turkey, U.S.A.
- 779. Zjednoczone Fabryki Portland Cementu „Firley“ Fabryka w Górze (1913)**
 A. Górka, p. Trzebinia, powiat Chrzanów.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement. Sweden, Turkey.
- 780. Zjednoczone Fabryki Portland Cementu „Firley“ Fabryka w Rejowcu Lub. (1914)**
 A. Rejowiec Lubelski.
 B. Cement works.
 C. Portland cement. U.S.A.
- 781. Fabryka Wapna i Cementu „Piechocin“**
 A. Piechocin k. Pakości, pow. Inowrocław.
 B. Lime-kiln.
 C. Quick lime.
- 782. Fabryka Wełny Mineralnej (1937)**
 A. Gliwice, ul. Towarowa 3.
 B. Mineral wool factory.
 C. Mineral wool. Austria, Balkan countries, Czechoslovakia, France, Scandinavian countries, Switzerland.
- 783. Kamieniołom Bazaltu „Gracz“**
 A. Gracz, pow. Niemodlin.
 B. Basalt pit.
 C. Basalt. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland.
- 784. Kamieniołomy Szydłowieckie, Czesław Antecki S-cy (1905)**
 A. Szydłowiec k. Radomia, ulica Główna 118.
 B. Sand pit and stone-hewing works.
 C. Grindstones, grinding wheel.
- 785. Kopalnia Glinki Białej**
 A. Czarna, pow. Bolesławiec Dolnośląski.
 B. White clay pit.
 C. White clay. Germany, Switzerland.
- 786. Kopalnia Glinki Białej**
 A. Henów, pow. Lwówek Dolnośląski.
 B. White clay pit.
 C. White clay. Germany, Switzerland.
- 787. Kopalnia Glinki Białej**
 A. Grodów, pow. Bolesławiec Dolnośląski.
 B. White clay pit.
 C. White clay. Germany, Hungary, Italy.
- 788. Kopalnia Kaolinu**
 A. Kamień, pow. Lwówek Dolnośląski.
 B. Kaolin pit.
 C. Kaolin. Germany, Switzerland.

- 789. Krumendorfskie Zakłady Kwar-
cytowe**
(1854)
A. Kamieniowice, pow. Strzelin.
B. Quartzite pit and hewing works.
C. Hand and machine-hewn
stone-dressing, mortar, sand.
Austria, Belgium, Czechoslo-
vakia, Denmark, Dutch Indo-
nesia, Hungary, Italy, Yugo-
slavia, Manchukuo, Rumania.
- 790. Państwowe Zakłady Kamie-
niarskie i Kamieniołomy**
„Piaskowiec“
A. Bolesławiec, ul. Polna 1.
B. Stone hewing works.
C. Stone facings for buildings.
U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
- 791. Polski Przemysł Szmeryglowy**
„Union“
(1929)
A. Sosnowiec, ul. 1 Maja 23a.
B. Emery goods factory.
C. Abrasives.
Argentina, Belgium, Balkan
countries, Egypt, Holland, Pa-
lestine.
- 792. Państwowa Gipsownia w No-
wym Łądzie**
(1924)
A. Nowy Łąd, pow. Lwówek D/Śl.
B. Gypsum works.
C. Plaster-of-Paris.
Czechoslovakia.
- 793. Państwowy Kamieniołom Ska-
lenia, d. Feldspat Stroebel**
(1918)
A. Strzeblów, p. Sobótka, pow.
Wrocław.
B. Feldspar quarry.
C. Feldspar in chippings and
ground.
Austria, Belgium, Czechoslo-
vakia, Hungary, Rumania.
- 794. Państwowe Zakłady Marmuro-
wo-Dolomitowe**
A. Rędziny, gm. Pisarzów, pow.
Kamienna Góra.
B. Dolomite marble pit and hewing
works.
C. Marble-chippings, powder and
grit.
Czechoslovakia, Holland, Nor-
way, Rumania, Sweden.
- 795. Prażalnia Magnezytu „Didier“**
(1924)
A. Racibórz, ul. Stalowa 9.
B. Magnesite kiln.
C. Magnesite.
Austria, South America, Spain,
Sweden.
- 796. Zakłady Przemysłowe „Ka-
dzielnia“ S. A.**
(1890)
A. Kielce, Al. Legionów 35.
B. Lime works.
C. Dry-slaked lime.
U.S.A.
- 797. Zakłady Wapienne**
(1872)
A. Wapienno, p. Barcin, pow.
Szubin.
B. Lime works.
C. Lime stone, quick lime.
- 798. Zjednoczone Zakłady Wydoby-
cia i Przeróbki Marmurów**
A. Kunów, p. Borkowice, pow.
Nyssa.
B. Granite and marble hewing-
works.
C. Floor tiles, marble fancy goods.
Belgium, Germany, Holland,
Scandinavian countries, Swit-
zerland.
- 799. Belgijska Spółka Akcyjna To-
warzystwo Południowo-Pol-
skich Hut Szklanych**
(1925)
A. Żąbkowice, ul. Będzińska 12,
pow. Będzin.
B. Window-pane glass works.
C. Rolled window-pane glass,
from 2 to 6 mm thick.
Bulgaria, Crete, Cyprus, Pa-
lestine, Rumania, South America.
- 800. Fabryka Chemiczna i Huta**
„Gzichów“
(1890)
A. Sosnowiec, ul. Chemiczna 10.
B. Glass works.
C. Glass jars in baskets.
Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ger-
many.
- 801. Fabryka i Szlifiernia Precyzyj-
nych Wyrobów Szklanych**
„Spectrum“
(1934)
A. Kraków, ul. Grzegorzeczka 64.
B. Precision grinding works.
C. Watch glasses.
Holland, Italy, Switzerland.
- 802. Fabryki Szkła „Ujście“**
(1831)
A. Ujście, pow. Chodzież.
B. Glass works.
C. Wine and milk bottles.
France, Scandinavian countries.
- 803. Huta Szkła**
A. Ornontowice, ul. Bujakowska 7,
p. Orzesze.
B. Glass works.
C. Wine and beer bottles.
U.S.S.R.
- 804. Huta Szkła „Feniks“**
(1924)
A. Piotrków Tryb., ul. Przemys-
łowa 29.
B. Glass works.
C. Glass fancy goods.
Palestine, Switzerland.
- 805. Huta Szkła „Hortensja“**
A. Piotrków Tryb. ul. 1 Maja 21.
B. Glass works.
C. Glass for lighting, glass fancy
goods.
Great Britain, Palestine, Ru-
mania, South America.
- 806. Huta Szkła Kryształowego, d.**
**Kristallglashüttenwerke Rohr-
bach**
(1877)
A. Szczytna, pow. Kłodzko.
B. Glass blowing and grinding
works.
C. Crystals.
All parts of the world.
- 807. Huta Szkła Kryształowego „Jó-
zefina“, d. Josephinenhütte**
(1842)
A. Szklarska Poręba.
B. Crystals factory.
C. Crystals.
All parts of the world.
- 808. Huta Szkła Okiennego „Jani-
na“**
A. Murów, pow. Opole, woj. Ślą-
sko-Dąbrowskie.
B. Window-pane glass works.
C. Window-pane glass.
Sweden.

VARIMEX

POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Ltd.

ADDRESS: WARSAW, KREDYTOWA 4.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VARIMEX, WARSAW

Glass Industry-Export

Glass and glassware of all kinds. Lead crystals,
For items of other branches see page 101

**809. Małopolskie Fabryki Szkła
„Szczakowa“**
(1911)

- A. Szczakowa, pow. Chrzanów, woj. krakowskie.
- B. Rolled sheet glass works.
- C. Rolled and pressed window glass.
Bulgaria, Cyprus, Palestynę, Rumania.

**810. Państwowa Fabryka WYROBÓW
SZKLANYCH**
(1884)

- A. Zawiercie, ul. Towarowa 18.
- B. Glass works.
- C. Table and lighting glass.
Great Britain, U.S.A.

**811. Państwowa Huta Szkła
„Zabrze“**
(1864)

- A. Zabrze, G. Śl., ul. Piastowska 4.
- B. Glass works.
- C. Bordeaux wine bottles.
U.S.S.R.

812. Polskie Huty Szkła S. A.
(1919)

- A. Krosno, ul. Ign. Daszyńskiego 45.
- B. Glass works.
- C. White, and coloured table-glass.
Norway, Palestine, Tunis.

**813. Siemianowicka Huta Szkła.
sp. z o.o.**
(1934)

- A. Siemianowice, ul. Fabryczna 5.

- B. Glass works.
- C. Glass bulbs and thermos-flask.
Great Britain, Denmark, Holland.

814. Towarzystwo Przemysłu Szklanego Sp. o. o.

- A. Chorzów, ul. Powstańców 75.
- B. Bottle-glass factory.
- C. Wine bottles.
U.S.S.R.

**815. Wytwórnia Galanterii Szklanej
„Kryształ“**

- A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Hetmańska 30.
- B. Glass fancy articles factory.
- C. Xmas tree decorations.
U.S.A.

Sole Exporters!

POLIMEX

(Polish Export and Import Company for Machines and Tools Ltd.)
WARSZAWA, DASZYŃSKIEGO 11

Association of Private Exporters and Importers

TRADES GROUP:

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1. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
2. R. T. Borisch — Warszawa, Wronia 45.
3. „Continent“ — Warszawa, Szpitalna 4, m. 5.
4. „Centrum“ — Warszawa, Frascati 2.
5. St. Dehnel — Warszawa, Radzyńska 56, m. 2.
6. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
7. „Eterna“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 97.
8. A. Gołębiowski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 47.
9. Stefan Gołaszewski — Warszawa, Zgoda 4.
10. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
11. B-cia Jabłkowscy — Warszawa, Bracka 25.
12. W. Jamiołkowski — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 108.
13. Jan Kąlisiak i S-ka — Warszawa, Srebrna 16.
14. „Kosmos“ — Warszawa, Wilcza 23, m. 25.
15. B. Kowerdan — Warszawa, Krucza 13.
16. „Ocean“ — Warszawa, Noakowskiego 10.
17. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
18. Rzemieślnicza Centrala Zaopatrzenia i Zbytu — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
19. G. Rothert — Warszawa, Jasna 10.
20. J. Sznajer — Bruksela.
21. A. Skórecki — Warszawa, Jagiellońska 32, m. 4.
22. „Stanpol“ Warszawa, Krak. Przedmieście 12.
23. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
24. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
25. Inż. A. Wiejski — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 65.
26. St. Zajączkowski — Warszawa, Polna 40.
27. Fr. Ziółkowski — Warszawa, Szczuczyńska 11.
28. Jerzy Zyszkowski — Warszawa, Plac Wilsona 4, m. 44.
29. Stefan Czakiert — Lublin, Nowa 19.
30. „Omnia“ Szczecin, Bogusława 15.
31. „Agron“ Kraków, Staszewskiego 12.
32. T. Alber — Kraków, Floriańska 8.
33. J. Cebulski, Kraków, Szewska 22.

34. „Herbewo“ — Kraków, Słowackiego 64.
35. „Impox“ — Kraków, Grabowskiego 7.
35. „Impex“ — Kraków, Grabowskiego 7.
37. St. Lipka — Kraków, Św. Agnieszki 2.
38. A. Lipiński — Kraków, Na Gródku 3.
39. W. Landerer — Kraków, Bonifraterska 1.
40. „Polmalt“ — Kraków, Słowackiego 60.
41. „Polbask“ — Kraków, Sienna 14.
42. L. Stoff — Kraków, Starowiślna 8.
43. B-cia Szczurek — Kraków, Stolarska 7.
44. M. Strokowski — Kraków, Koletek 11.
45. „Bałtyk“ — Katowice, Mielęckiego 10.
46. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ Katowice, Różana 10.
47. Szankowski — Katowice, Szafranka 11.
46. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
49. Zuzanna Zarębska — Katowice, Kościuszki 68.
50. „Barwota“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 175.
51. St. Czoszek i J. Jastrzębski — Łódź, Piotrkowska 207.
52. „HA-ZET“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 78.
53. „Hurtownia Ceraty“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 71.
54. „Glob“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 220.
55. R. Linkowski — Łódź, Piotrkowska 120.
56. A. J. Ostrowski S-cy — Łódź, Piotrkowska 55.
57. S. Koboś — Piotrków, Piłsudskiego 28.
58. W. Nagłowski i S-ka — Częstochowa, Al. N. Marii Panny 8.
59. A. Rzewuski — Częstochowa, Garibaldiiego 6/8.
60. W. Chrzanowski — Poznań, Pl. Wolności 2.
61. „Wawel“ — Lubosz k/Czarnkowa.
62. „Borkal“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 49.
63. „Jalit“ — Gdynia Sienkiewicza 8.
64. „Ławica“ — Gdynia, Port Rybacki
65. Bałtycka Kompania Handlu Zagranicznego — Gdynia, Abrahama 26.
66. P. Orzechowski — Gdynia, Lipowa 27.
67. „Portomare“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24.
68. „Unia“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 23.
69. Zawadzki — Gdynia, Kwiatkowskiego 24.
70. „Ampo“ — Sopot, Stalina 787.
71. „Moreks“ — Sopot, Grunwaldzka 81.
72. „Pahaz“ — Sopot, Żymierskiego 55.
73. Józef Durczewski — Chełmża, Wodna 1.

Glass works *at Ujście*

FABRYKI SZKŁA w UJŚCIU
pow. CHODZIEŻ

depending on the
Northern Union of the Glass Industry,
Piotrków, Legionów 9

produce goods renowned on
foreign markets for their quality:

beer bottles

wine bottles

medicine bottles

preserving jars

and other glass wares.

12

ESTABLISHMENT FELDSPAR

(form. „Feldspat-Ströbel“)

ZAKŁADY SKALENIA STRZEBLÓW

poczta Sobótka, pow. Wrocław

after completion of military
operations, restarted in July
1945 delivery of feldspar in
lumps, crushed and ground for
industrial purposes, china
manufactures, enamel-glass
works and others.

55

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Export Department

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Polish Seafishing and its Role in Foreign Trade

Seafishing, although under present conditions it is being given more consideration than before, is nevertheless still underestimated as a factor in the economic development of the country. This is due to ignorance of the problem itself, of future possibilities and the remunerative nature of seafishing.

In order to fully appreciate the importance of rational seafishing, combined with a well equipped canning industry, certain particulars pertaining to Norway *) may be quoted. In 1935, the aggregate Norwegian catch amounted to 921,000 tons of fresh fish, representing a value of 77 million Kroner, at purchase value paid to fishers. In the same year, the Norwegian exports of fresh, dried, salted and smoked as well as canned fish, estimated at fresh fish rate, amounted to 712,000 tons, realizing foreign currencies to the equivalent of 133 million Kroner. Relatively to the number of professional fishers, this gives an average of approximately 1,800 Kroner per capita, and relatively to the aggregate population — of 47 Kroner per capita. It must be added that the capital invested in seafishing and the canning industry amounted to 261 million Kroner (including equipment on land, quayside equipment and shelters for fishermen valued at 101 million Kroner, fishing and transport fleet valued at 125 million Kroner and fishing tackle valued at 35 million Kroner). In comparing the expenditure on investments (261 million Kroner) with the revenue from exports (133 million Kroner), it will be apparent how remunerative to national economy such investments in seafishing are.

*) O. Sund. Die Norwegische Seefischerei; Stuttgart; 1938.

Obviously, Norway is exceptionally favourably situated in so far as the proximity of fishing areas is concerned. The position with regard to Denmark became similar, after North Sea fishing was intensified.**) We do not intend to make any comparison, but only to emphasize how valuable rational exploitation of the depths of the seas may be rendered.

In so far as the post-war conditions in Poland are concerned, the country has secured sufficient area (coast and harbours) whereon to develop seafishing on a large scale. Further, the food situation on termination of the war brought forth a dilemma — whether to import meat and fish to meet the requirements of the country, or to increase seafishing, in order to dispense with imports.

Let us briefly review the problem of seafishing, relatively to the provisioning problem. The disastrous extermination of cattle and pigs is commonly known. In the course of the next few years the cattle breeding effort must be primarily directed towards filling the breach, and not towards meeting demand. Yet, the population must be fed, so that the deficiency in albuminous meat food must be met by the import of meat or fish. It must, at this point, be emphasized that the nutritive value of sea fish exceeds that of meat, this being due to the variety of nutritive components and their ready absorption by the human organic system.

The import necessity will best be evidenced by the situation in 1946, when, in spite of substantial food supplies by UNRRA, Poland imported considerable quantities of fish, both fresh and

***) Dansk Saltwanfiskeri; Kobenhavn; 1935, pages 30 & 155.

salted, as well as canned fish. The import, under clearing or compensation arrangements, amounted to over 31,000 tons, UNRRA supplies and gifts from Sweden to over 42,000 tons, so that the total of imports exceeded 73,000 tons fish and canned fish products. Polish fisheries provided over 23,000 tons, so that the total available for consumption exceeded 96,000 tons which, estimated for a population of 24 millions, represents a per capita consumption of approximately 4 kg, or considerably more than during the most prosperous pre-war years, when the consumption amounted to only 3 kg. It must also be pointed out that although the kind of fish available on the market was not so attractive as previous to war, the market was hardly saturated, and any periodic difficulties of disposing of catches were due to deficiency in the functioning of the distributing system, and not to any disinclination on the part of the consumer to purchase sea fish which had not heretofore been popularised in the country.

As soon as the UNRRA supplies ceased, efforts were made to increase the import of fish under clearing or compensation arrangements. In 1947, these imports amounted to 33.4 thousand tons which exceeds the 1946 imports by 2,000 tons. Although imports under this system do not actually require the transfer of foreign currencies abroad, they nevertheless absorb foreign currencies which could be used for other purposes, mainly investments. Therefore, increased output of seafishing, while relieving the tension on imports, at the same time increase the value of foreign currencies at the country's disposal. In other words, by substituting home fish supplies for part of the imports, the saving in foreign currencies thus realised produces an effect similar to that which attends the exports of fish in other countries.

In order to determine if Poland has the necessary conditions and means for increasing seafishing, to what extent and in what course of time, it is necessary to briefly review the nature and area of her fishing areas and also the likely margin of output and remunerative features.

Seafishing, under Polish conditions, is divided into coastal fishing (by coastal boats), Baltic sea fishing (by means of seagoing boats) and deep sea fishing (by means of trawlers and luggers). The first, extends along the entire coast and in the Fresh and Szczecin Bays and, at the end of 1946, consisted of a flotilla of some 1,000

motor and sailing boats. They operate along the coast, without requiring the building of ports, but at the same time the catch is limited to an average of 8—10 tons per boat p. a., the total for 1947 having amounted to over 9,000 tons. Coastal fishing is usually a side-line occupation, being thus connected with the diversion of settlers to the coast, and with the training of new farmer-fishers.

The sea fishing by means of seagoing vessels yields considerably better results, but must of necessity be contingent on ports and fishing bays. The present coastal facilities of Poland are exceedingly favourable, having an appreciable number of fishing bases, the ports and harbours of Western Pommerania, although not being so well equipped as the Polish pre-war ports, have the advantage of being situated in the vicinity of abundant fishing areas, such as the shoals of Słupsk and Gdrzansk and the Bornholm deep.

By the end of 1946, the seagoing fleet of fishing boats consisted of 120 units. In 1947, this number was increased to 180, it being the intention to increase this fleet by some 30—50 units per annum, in the course of the next few years, which, provided the present natural conditions continue and the efficiency of newly trained fishermen increased, should, by 1939, almost double the 1947 output of 24,000 tons provided by open sea fishing.

It must, nevertheless, be appreciated that Baltic seafishing is limited in so far as output is concerned. The Baltic, in consequence of natural salt, thus being rather poor. Under the most favourable conditions the aggregate catch of all Baltic States exceeded 150,000, whereas the average is computed at 100,000 tons p. a. Therefore, our open sea fishing will have to be extended to the Cattegat and Skaggerrack, these latter areas having an output almost equal to that of the Baltic. In this case, however, fishing will have to be contingent on Swedish or Danish ports, where Poland would have to provide discharge and supply bases for its fishing boats engaged on deep sea fishing.

The prospects of development in respect of trawler and lugger fishing are, obviously, brighter. The areas of primary interest to Poland are the North Sea, the Northern Atlantic (Norwegian coast, Barents Sea, the waters around Spitzbergen and Bear Island, Iceland). The aggregate catch by European countries in the North Sea

previous to war, amounted to 1 500 000 tons of fish, the figures for the North Atlantic being still higher. At the same time there appeared to be the tendency to move deep sea fishing expeditions farther North, where the abundance of fish was greater and the size of individual species of fish larger.

So far, as also was the case before the war, Gdynia is the only base for trawlers and luggers and is adequately equipped for fishing purposes, though the fishing port is rather restricted in area. In view of increasing requirements of the fishing industry and in order to organise efficient supply of fish to the western areas of Poland, a new fishing port will shortly be available at Szczecin. It is also intended subsequently to build another modern fishing port at Swinoujście. Both bases are, obviously, less accessible, due to the distant fishing areas, than German or Danish ports. If, however, we take into consideration that there is the tendency to move the fishing farther north, in which case larger fishing units will be used, the question of distance will become less important relatively to the longer distance to be covered to the fishing areas. Thus, if a boat is dispatched on a two days' voyage to the fishing areas, an additional day's voyage to port renders the expedition unremunerative. On the other hand, in the case of a 10 days' expedition, this extra day to port is of no consideration. Gdynia, previous to the war, constituted the base for deep sea fishing companies, and experience proved that fishing based on this port was entirely remunerative.

In the initial stage, while Poland has only small trawlers at her disposal, deep sea fishing results can be improved by providing discharging and coaling stations in localities most conveniently located to the fishing areas of the North Sea.

The trawler fleet of Poland in 1947 amounted to 25 units, of which 23 were in action. The 1947 aggregate catch, though under most adverse conditions, nevertheless amounted to approximately 6,000 tons. Considerable improvement is anticipated within the course of the next few years. Although the number of trawlers is not likely to increase, it is yet intended to acquire larger units, while disposing of the smaller and obsolete ones, which have proved unsuitable for our conditions. Such replacement, as well as the continuing improvement in efficiency of work, will obviously yield better results.

Thus, with comparatively small investments, the deep sea fishing can be materially improved in the near future.

In 1946, with 6 trawlers, 100 sea-going boats and approximately 1,000 coastal boats, the Baltic fisheries yielded 22,000 tons and deep sea fishing 1,000 tons, or a total of 23,000 tons, valued, according to prices prevailing at that time, at approximately 5.8 million U.S. Dollars.

In 1947, with 23 trawlers, 180 sea-going boats and approximately 1,000 coastal boats, the returns for the Baltic were 33,000 tons, valued at 5.5 million Dollars, and for the deep sea fisheries to 6,000 tons, giving a total of 6.5 thousand tons, of an aggregate value of \$ 6.5 million.

In 1948, with 25 trawlers in operation, 210 sea-going boats and 1,100 coastal boats, the catch for the Baltic is estimated to amount to 44,000 tons (valued at \$ 6 million), for the deep sea fisheries to 12,000 tons, or a total of 56,000 tons, valued at approximately 8 million Dollars.

The estimates for 1949, by employing 25 trawlers, approximately 250 sea-going boats and approximately 1,200 coastal boats, provide for a Baltic catch up to 60,000 tons and for deep sea fishing 16,000 tons, a total of approximately 76,000 tons.

Our estimates are extremely conservative, nevertheless we have come to the conclusion that in two years' time our own supplies of fish will equal the total of imports and of the country's fish supply for 1947, so that the present imports will be entirely replaced by increased home supplies.

Nevertheless, sea fishing will require all the same certain expenditure in foreign currencies. In order to determine the actual saving in foreign currencies, an estimate must be given of what foreign purchases have to be made for the fisheries.

The seafishing of Poland is now compelled to obtain larger supplies of equipment from abroad than previous to the war. Thus, for the home manufacture of fishing nets, certain qualities of yarn have to be imported. Further, tackle made of sisal, manilla and jute, cork and floats, as well as tanning materials for nets and, finally, hooks, have also to be acquired from abroad. There are also initial purchases abroad of wireless equipment and compasses and logs for new fishing boats. Deep sea fishing vessels, due to the lack of trained Polish fishermen, have to engage foreign crews, mainly Dutch, who have

to be paid in the currency of the country of their origin.

These crews will, obviously, be gradually replaced by Polish crews, nevertheless pre-war experience has shown that this process will run into years, it being impossible to train crews for deep sea fishing in a short time.

Let us now endeavour to estimate expenditure to be incurred in foreign currencies for individual fishing requirements, and to compare these figures with the value of anticipated catch. We are not at the moment taking into consideration expenditure for the purchase of boats and engines, our estimates being restricted to expenditure on fuel, fishing tackle and navigation instruments.

The least expenditure in foreign currencies will be incurred in respect of coastal fishing boats, as these do not consume much fuel and merely require cotton yarn for nets, as well as hooks and cork.

Sea-going fishing boats, equipped with internal combustion engines of from 40 to 150 HP, consume an appreciable amount of fuel, partly imported, which requires considerable funds in foreign currencies. The expenditure on yarn for nets and on fishing tackle and navigation instruments will be proportionately higher. For 1948, the estimates provide for an expenditure of approx. \$ 300,000 on fuel, and approx. \$ 125,000 for planned purchase of fishing tackle. The total expenditure on imports for the Baltic fisheries will, thus, not exceed \$ 425,000 which, compared with the value of the anticipated catch (estimated, on the basis of prices prevalent on foreign markets, should amount to approx. \$ 6,000,000) amounts to a mere 7%. Therefore, it may safely be assumed, that the saving in foreign currencies realised thanks to the increased fishing yield on the Baltic, will, in 1948, exceed \$ 5,500,000.

Deep sea fishing requires considerably larger expenditure in foreign currencies, having to purchase the bulk of equipment abroad and having to pay the crews in foreign currencies. It must, however, be borne in mind that this kind of fishing provides the kind of fish most in demand on the home market, namely — herrings. For centuries past herrings have constituted a traditional meal, and it would hardly be possible to do without their import, as is proved by statistics for the recent years. It may, thus, confidently be assumed that deep sea fishing will, in this respect, give the country a saving of the estimated aggregate catch. This, in 1948, will represent a

saving of \$ 800,000. This saving will gradually increase, as foreign trawler crews are replaced by Polish ones.

We have so far been considering the passive side of the seafishing trade in the country's trade and financial balance, by reviewing the savings accruing from the suspension of imports of fish and the expenditure connected with the import of equipment and operating costs of the fishing industry. Let us now give consideration to the active side. Our fishing trade, as early as 1946, inaugurated the export of luxury fish, namely salmon; 124 tons of frozen salmon, to the value of approximately \$ 75,000 were exported in that year. Previous to the war, Poland, in addition to salmon, also exported eels. The prospects of catches in respect of these two species of fish are promising; already in 1946 the catch amounted to 277 tons of salmon and 254 tons of eel, whereas before the war, for instance in 1938, the catch amounted to approximately 29 tons of salmon and 444 tons of eel, and a further increase in these figures is confidently expected. We have no indication as yet when the export of eel will be resumed, though the export of salmon steadily increases, amounting, in 1947, to 384 tons, valued at approximately \$ 300,000.

In 1947, Poland also commenced to export Baltic cod (over 200 tons). The deep sea fishing trade exported 1,100 tons of white fish, valued at approximately \$ 200,000. In the course of 1948, Poland intends to start exporting canned fish.

As the sea fishing trade develops, its active share in the trade balance of the country will, obviously, also increase. At the moment, due to home requirements, Poland's export must of necessity be restricted to luxury fish, a limited quantity of canned fish, as a trial in foreign markets, and a certain surplus of cod, during the season. Gradually, however, as the home market becomes saturated, Poland may successfully develop her exports in fish, without limiting it to luxury fish, experience having shown that even in adjacent countries there is a ready market for the cheaper grade fish. The prospects of exports of canned fish, inaugurated before the war, are most promising.

Both the savings effected due to reduction of imports of fish which, as has been stated above, very considerably exceed the value of purchases made abroad, and the revenue from the export of fish and canned fish, are closely linked with the rate of development of sea fishing and the yield.

This latter is intended to be increased by acquisition of new fishing units which will be able to go on expeditions to the Danish Narrows, being based on an auxiliary station (for transshipment and fuelling) in one of the Scandinavian Ports. Our boats, discharging at that base and replenishing there their fuel, ice and provisions, as well as carrying out net repairs, would thus be saving approximately 4 days on each expedition, thus increasing the total output.

As will be seen, our sea fishing trade, even under prevailing conditions, assumes an important role in the economic life of the country, both due to the considerable quantities of food provided for home consumption, and to the substantial savings effected in reducing the import of food stuffs.

Reverting to the foreign currency problem, in respect of investments in the sea fishing trade, that is for purchase of engines and boats. It is

intended, in the course of 1948, to purchase 75 engines. The cost of these is estimated at approximately \$ 270,000, which, compared with the value of catch by coastal and seagoing boats, computed at approx. \$ 6,000,000, represents only some 4.5%. It must be pointed out that this expenditure will be more than covered by revenue from the export of salmon which in 1947 amounted to approx. \$ 300,000 and which will undoubtedly increase in the coming years.

In consideration of the above data which illustrates the share of the fisheries in Poland's trade balance, the question arises as to whether a larger part of the savings accruing in foreign currencies should not be allocated for further and speedier development of the sea fisheries. The forecasts made as to the successful development of this industry are in favour of an increased programme of building new units in Poland and acquiring them abroad.

Revival of the Sugar Industry of Poland

The sugar industry of Poland is one of those industrial branches which not merely meet home needs in full, but are in a position to expand to foreign markets.

The sugar industry of Poland has its historical traditions, as it was at Konary (formerly Cunern) near Scinawa (formerly Steinau) in the Wrocław district, i. e. within the Silesian territory Poland lost ages ago and which she has now recovered, that the first sugar beet factory was put into operation in 1802, — the first in Europe and the first in the world. Almost simultaneously, another similar sugar factory was put into operation in Silesia, at Polskie Wyrbice, in the district once known as Constadt. A few years later, several other sugar factories came into existence.

Thus, almost one and a half centuries ago, Silesia called to life a new industry of historic importance which defeated the overseas privilege of monopoly in the supply of cane sugar through-

out the world, thus making this valuable product available to the whole of Europe.

Already previous to 1914, the sugar industry of Poland constituted an important asset to the Powers then in occupation of the Country, particularly to the German and Russian Empires. Thus, when these industries were in 1919 consolidated in one economic unit, Poland became one of the principal sugar producers in Europe. The major consumers of Polish sugar, previous to the last war, included Great Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Syria, Egypt, Palestine, India and other overseas countries.

Sugar was not the sole article exported by the sugar industry. Melasses, a bye-product in sugar manufacture, was being exported as far afield as the U.S.A. Under present circumstances, melasses are being converted in Poland into various chemical products .

The recent war seriously affected the sugar industry in Poland, both in respect of plant and equipment and of plantations. The sugar works in the Western territories suffered particularly serious damage, some of them being completely depleted of plant and equipment, others deprived of valuable parts and equipment.

Repairs, reconstruction and re-equipment were carried out in record time. The Central Board of Sugar Industries which controls the entire sugar industry of Poland, has succeeded in putting into operation

for the 1945/6 campaign 52 sugar works
 for the 1946/7 campaign 71 sugar works
 for the 1947/8 campaign 76 sugar works

Two major sugar works in the Gdańsk district are still in the course of reconstruction, and it is hoped that these will be put into operation in time for the forthcoming campaign.

Apart from reconstructing the industry itself, the training of new specialists, the numbers of which have been greatly depleted during the war, has been given attention. It became, further, necessary to revive the sugar beet plantations, as otherwise the sugar industry would not be in a position to cope with its obligations.

However, all these difficulties connected with the revival of the sugar industry in Poland have been satisfactorily overcome, whereof the following figures bear witness:

Development of sugar beet plantations (in hectares)

	Pre - war territory	Recovered territories	TOTAL
1945/6	101,162	3,795	104,957
1946/7	117,626	52,067	169,693
1947/8	146,270	63,495	209,765

Sugar Beet Crop (in Quintals)

	Pre - war territory	Recovered territories	TOTAL
1945/6	12,605,380	548,381	13,153,761
1946/7	20,518,604	9,314,192	29,832,796
1947/8	25,107,000	9,823,000	34,930,000

Output of white sugar (in tons)

	Pre - war territory	Recovered territories	TOTAL
1945/6	162,909	6,748	169,657
1946/7	276,151	91,147	367,289
1947/8	371,022	124,887	495,899

This output not only covers home consumption, but enables a certain quantity of sugar to be exported to foreign markets, primarily to Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. with whom Poland entertains lively relations. Of the 1945/47 campaign, the export of sugar from Poland

amounted to 86,000 tons, in 1947/48 to 150,000 of white sugar in crystals.

If we bear in mind that the sugar industry of Poland consumes exclusively home-produced raw materials and relies for its success entirely on the soil, sun and labour, it will be apparent of what benefit it is to the country.

Export Possibilities of the „Społem” Herbs Department

„SPOŁEM“, the largest Cooperative Association in Poland, undertook the revival of the Polish Herbs Industry and has organised the collection throughout the country and the distribution of medicinal herbs and spices. These are intended to both meet the home demand which exceeds the pre-war requirements, due to lack of synthetic pharmaceutical goods, and to prepare herbs for export.

The initial stage of these efforts provided good results.

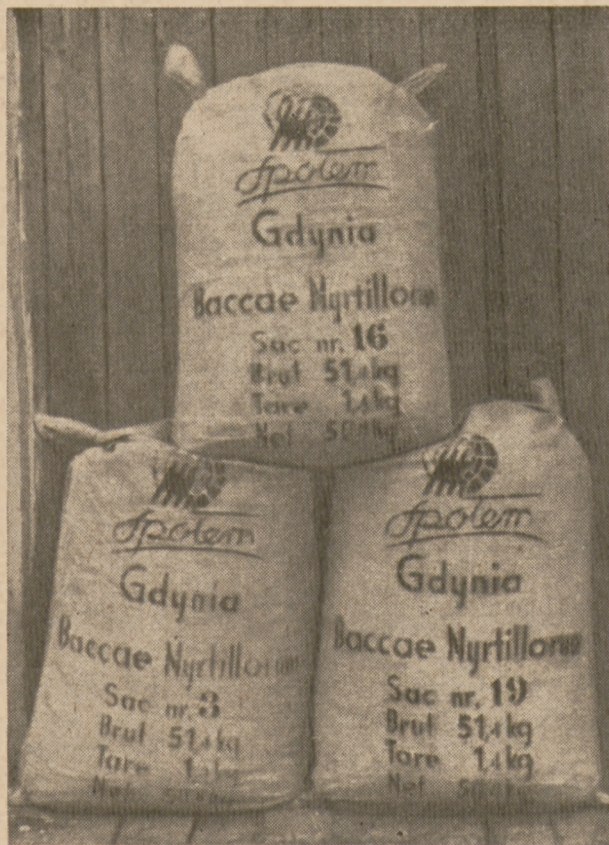
In spite of most onerous post-war conditions, „SPOŁEM“ have already exported substantial

quantities of herbs. These satisfactory results have prompted them not only to continue their activities, but to materially extend them. This is being rendered possible by the extensive natural resources of Poland and by cultivation of herbs on a large scale.

The climatic and atmospheric conditions of the country, eminently favourable for cultivation of medicinal herbs, the interest displayed therein by the smaller farmer, the cooperation between the various organisations, the increasing efficiency of the commercial service organised by „SPOŁEM“ who provide herbs specialists for all herb collecting centres, warrant an abundant supply of medicinal herbs, both for the home and foreign markets. Rigorous standards fixed both for the producer and for the commercial organisation, ensure a high standard of herbs and exemplary packing. The organisation comprises planters, specialists, special warehouses equipped with special plant for grading the herbs, a central warehouse and a special export warehouse where the herbs concentrated from the 14 agricultural district branches are examined, sorted and packed in a uniform manner. Both the goods and the packing have been brought to the highest level. At present, „SPOŁEM“ is the largest herbs centre in Poland. A special exports control branch has been established in Gdańsk.

No complaints have so far been received in respect of deliveries of herbs to the United States of America, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. On the contrary, both our goods and the method of packing them have earned high appreciation and, in consequence, repeat orders have been secured.

Apart from the countries specified above, orders have also been booked from a number of



Herbs Prepared for Export.

other countries which we are endeavouring to execute as soon as possible, in spite of prevailing exchange difficulties.

The following is a list of herbs we are in a position to export, subject to availability of stocks:

Latin and English terms	QUANTITY IN TONS	
	Present	Next season
1 Cortex frangulae Black Alder bark	100	100
2 Flos Sambuci nigrae Elder flowers	0.5	5
3 Flos Stoechados citr. Cudweed flowers (Yellow stoechas flowers)	3	6
4 Flos Tiliac Linden flowers	3	5
5 Floss Millefolii Milfoil flowers	3	10
6 Folium Trifolii fibrini Bog bean leaves	2	5
7 Folium Betulae Birchtree leaves	3	5
8 Folium Uvae ursi Bearberry leaves	6	8
9 Folium farfarae Coltsfoot leaves	8	10
10 Fructus Sambuci nigrae Elder berries	12	50
11 Fructus Myrtilorum Bilberries	15	40
12 Fructus Sorborum Sorbtree apples	6	30
13 Fructus Juniperi Juniper berries	25	30
14 Fructus Crataegi Hawthorn fruits	4	5
15 Fructus Cynosbati sine sem. Seedless rosehip	0.5	2
16 Fructus cynosbati cum sem. Rosehip with seeds	12	10
17 Radix Consolidae Common confrey root	5	6
18 Rhizoma Calami Sweet flag root	20	20
19 Herba Hyperici Hyperic herb	22	40
20 Herba Absinthi Common wormwood	20	20
21 Herba Polygoni avicularis Knotgrass	20	20

22 Lichen Islandicus Iceland Moss	6	20
23 Stipites Visci Mistletoe	3	5
24 Spora Licopodii Clubmoss (hycopodium)	0.8	2
25 Radix Taraxaci Dandelion root	20	80
26 Radix levistici Lovage root	2	20

In addition to items in above list we shall be in a position to export next summer:

Latin and English terms	QUANTITY IN TONS	
	Present	Next season
1 Cortex Quercus Oak Bark		5
2 Flos Verbasci Torchweed flowers		0.5
3 Flos chamomillae vulgaris Common camomile		5
4 Folium Plantaginis lanceolatae Hoary plantain leaves		2
5 Folium Urticae dioicae Common Nettle leaves		15
6 Folium Bibis nigri Black currant leaves		5
7 Fructus Carvi Caraway seed		100
8 Fructus Coriandri Coriander seed		10
9 Fructus Rubi idaei Raspberries		5
10 Rhizoma Graminis Couchgrass root		5
11 Herba Serpylli Sherpherd's thyme		2
12 Herba herniariae glabrae		10
13 Herba Equiseti arvensis Shavegrass		20
14 Dried mushrooms		20
15 Pickled mushrooms		100

In order to enable us to satisfy our clients and to meet their requirements in good time, as well as to ensure high quality of our supplies, we would appreciate early orders, both for the items listed above and for this year's crop. Orders received early will enable us to give early delivery and ensure perfect freshness of the goods.

Foreign orders should be directed to the Foreign Trade Branch of „SPOŁEM“, Warsaw, No. 61, Mokotowska Street.

The Fattening of Geese in the Eggs and Dairy Department of „Spółem” in Poznań

Before the war, the Poznań province possessed a flock of approximately 475,000 geese, in comparison with the 4,000,000 which Poland as a whole possessed within its pre-war borders. Out of these 475,000 geese, approximately 75,000 were kept for breeding and 400,000 went for consumption. Geese were not too much used in the kitchens of North Western Poland so that province had every year a surplus of 300,000 geese. The biggest consumers at that time were the towns of Warsaw and Łódź, then came Białystok, Tomaszów and others. But the towns consumed geese from the Eastern pro-

vinces where production was cheaper. For the most part, the surplus of geese from the Poznań province went for export. Zbąszyń and Grabów were the main loading stations; on the goods station, they had even built special loading gangways and coops in which to keep the flocks of geese which were sometimes enormous.

All the geese from North Western Poland were conveyed alive and without having been fattened. There were no goose farms in the country. The only large goose farm where they were fattened was near Warsaw and Łódź and their poultry went almost exclusively to the



Geese Prepared for Dispatch to England.

home market, after having come in the lean state from the central and Eastern provinces. The geese from North Western Poland mostly travelled only a few dozens or at most a hundred kilometres, beyond the borders to the German goose farms. The German goose breeders knew full well that the geese from Poland were much better material for fattening than their own. They knew full well how to differentiate between the different types of Polish geese of which the most important are: the goose from Wierushow, that of Kujawy, that of Kielce, that of Lublin, the Cracow — Rzeszów, the Pomeranian and the North-Western Polish goose.

The North Western Polish goose is the largest of them all, larger even, on the average, than the Pomeranian goose.

The average weight of the geese bought this year by the goose farm „SPOŁEM“ in the North Western districts, in their lean state, amounted to the following:

In September	4 kgs
— October	4.2 —
— November	4.5 —
— December	4.7 —

In comparison with pre-war times, the flock of geese in the Poznań province is smaller; but it will soon reach pre-war level.

North-Western Poland has no tradition in goose-fattening. Yet, the first attempts made in 1945 by the Eggs and Dairy Department in Poznań gave excellent results.

If we take note of the fact that the Społem goose farms turned out in the present season, i. e. in the second year of their activities 70,000 kg of goose meat, of a value of 14 million zlotys, that in this was included a wagon load of the best fat, that feathers and down, sufficient to make up approximately 2,500 eiderdowns, remained in the country, without counting the feathers used for decoration and millinery, and the blood of the birds, we see what big progress the fattening of geese constitutes in comparison with the export of live geese in their lean state.

In the Społem goose farms, the birds are fed exclusively on oats. This gives excellent meat and delicately flavoured fat. According to the appreciations given by the National Food Board and foreign importers in England and Sweden, the goods supplied by the Poznań Społem Goose Farm are first class quality, from the point of view of size of the birds, the quality of their meat and fat as well as in the way in which the birds were, after slaughtering, bled, plucked, gutted and packed.

The export from this centre began this year with 4,000 dead birds to Britain.

The „Społem“ Feather and Down Factory at Swarzędz

„Społem“, as one of the most important economic organisations in the country, has included in its programme the fattening of geese in the whole country and the installation of modern plant for brooding in order to increase the flocks of geese. The rational exploitation of the by-products, feathers and down shed in moulting has not been forgotten. This decision was quickly taken and we started energetically rebuilding the feather and down factory at Swarzędz which had been destroyed by war and which we took over in December 1945. Not only

had it been heavily damaged, but in the days of occupation, it had been left in very primitive conditions.

We found the plant damaged, some machinery was completely obsolete and could produce only little. It would not have paid to have overhauled the obsolete machinery, so it was taken away. Our aim was to instal modern machinery, and in our search for it not only did we buy, but we also made ourselves modern plant and equipment suitable for a large output.

So we solved the problem of completing our equipment in the following way:

The first machine hall with two complete washing apparatus, centrifugal and automatic drying machines with a daily productive capacity of 800 kgs.

The second hall a mechanical sorter with a productive capacity of 1000 kg daily.

The third hall: for working the waste material and dry cleaning, with a daily productive capacity of 600 kgs.

Besides this, we installed: special tearing machines for plucking feathers and machines for cutting out the quills, which make it possible to use up our material almost entirely. Means of conveyance on the „Vacuum“ system make it possible to move feathers without great efforts and with small losses.

Feathers bags are filled automatically; a self-weighing apparatus helps to pack the goods as quickly as lighting.

In cooling chambers, moisture is evaporated from the better quality down and half down after

they have been washed. They are then kept in cold storage.

A new boiler-room with two upright boilers and huge reservoirs ensures efficient automatic drying. Power is supplied by electrical motors of a joint capacity of 150 P.S. While reconstruction was going on, we processed approximately 45,000 kgs of feathers in spite of the lack of equipment. Since all feather and down factories have to use hand labour, we gave out work to about 100 families working at home; they were to process by hand various kinds of semi-finished feathers; those who proved to be particularly gifted were given special training for working on ornamental plumes.

Our present personnel of home-workers transforms by hand more than 100,000 kgs of feathers a year. We intend to increase production by training the recruits who wish to devote themselves to this work; in this way, we hope to obtain a further 100,000 kgs a year in 1947.

The productive capacity of our factory, if we take machine and hand processing together,



In a Goose Farm.

amounts to more than one million kgs a year. Raw material depots can contain at any one time up to 20 wagon loads of feathers weighing more than 100,000 kgs.

The huge halls where the feathers to be exported are mixed together to even out the differences in quality can process at any one time 5,000 kgs.

Such a feather factory in possession of the most modern equipment and premises can be considered as one of the best equipped and most efficient works not only in the country, but can be equalled to the most go-ahead factories abroad.

Since the factory is prepared for carrying out great tasks, an exports department has been organised so that we may increase our country's wealth.

Before 1939, we exported to various European and overseas countries, among others to the USA, Britain, France, Egypt, Palestine and the Scandinavian countries nearly 2/3 of our output of feathers and down, valued at more than 40 million pre-war zlotys.

It is important to supply our own country, devastated by military operations. But Poland,

one of the big poultry producers is not capable of absorbing her whole output. The surpluses which we cannot dry and process in the country amount to two or three times our normal needs.

In order to supply efficiently consumer countries with good quality feathers and down we have already set up branches trading in detail in our goods.

We turn out feathers for bedding from the lowest to the highest quality.

- (1) Down for quilts and eiderdowns, white, half white and grey.
- (2) Half-down for pillows, feather mattresses, white, half white and grey.
- (3) Goose- and duck feathers for pillows, eiderdowns and mattresses, white, half white and grey.
- (4) Special down and feathers for stuffing cushions, sofas and different padding.

Semi-finished goods for industry

Quills of various lengths and thicknesses, whole or cut up, for brushes and fancy goods; decoration and brushes for flour mill cylinders. quill pipes of various lengths and thicknesses.

A department of half-finished products for ornamental feathers is being organised.

Polish Eggs, Poultry and Feathers Achieve Success in World Markets

Poland has always been a country with vast possibilities for the export of agricultural and farm produce which, previous to the last war, amounted to 40% of aggregate exports from the country. The devastation of the extensive agricultural and farming areas of Poland during the recent war, as well as the ruinous methods exercised by the German administration in the ways of occupation, brought about that, in the course of the first few years following upon the war, Poland was left in a highly difficult food situation. Nevertheless, the rational planning system adopted by the Government from the first days of the resurrection of Poland, directed towards rapid rehabilitation and intensifica-

tion of agriculture and farming, made it possible to resume the exports of basic agricultural and farm produce as early as 1946, whereas in the course of 1947 these exports showed a substantial increase. Of the typical export articles in this line, namely sugar, bacon and eggs, the export of the latter was resumed and developed by Polish cooperatives — the Dairy and Egg Section of the „SPOŁEM“ Association of Polish Cooperatives.

An extensive system of branches and collecting points distributed throughout the country, with complete equipment for the preserving of eggs (cold storage plant, tanks for preserving eggs, equipment for the freezing of canned eggs)

facilitates rational buying and storage of eggs. 24 collecting stations, with a capacity of from 2.4 to 15.1 millions eggs each, provide exclusively for the preparation of consignments of eggs for foreign markets.

Previous to the recent war, the export of eggs from Poland amounted to over 20,000 tons per annum, the main consumers, in order of volume of transactions, were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. Minor consignments were supplied to the USSR, the Argentine and Spain. Since the war, the Polish cooperatives, while organising the collection of eggs, at the same time strove to revive former export traditions. In 1945, the quantity of eggs purchased by the cooperatives in the country, amounted to 17 millions eggs, in 1946 — to 82 millions, whereas in 1947 it exceeded 160 millions. This rendered it possible to export, without detriment to home consumption, approximately 35 millions eggs in the course of 1947 which represents approximately one-tenth of the pre-war figures; the main consumers were Great Britain, Switzerland and Sweden. Exports, in the course of 1948, will appreciably increase, as will also the number of countries to which egg exports will be directed. Our expectations have already been borne out by the figures for the first quarter of 1948, important quantities of fresh, preserved and frozen eggs having already been sent abroad to Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy.

In so far as the quality of eggs exported is concerned, this has met with complete approval by our customers and, in the case of Great Britain, has resulted in numerous complimentary letters being received.

Another important line in the exports handled by Polish cooperatives is poultry, particularly frozen geese and turkeys. In the course of 1938, Poland exported over 150 tons of turkeys to

Great Britain and Germany, as well as considerable quantities of trussed geese to the USSR, Germany and Palestine. The export of poultry, since the war, due to the availability of poultry fattening farms, shows rapid development, whereas modern cold storage plant renders it possible to prepare substantial consignments for abroad. The 1947 exports of frozen geese to Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland amounted to 184 tons. In the first quarter of 1948, the exports increased appreciably, amounting to 145 tons which, apart from geese, also comprised considerable quantities of turkeys.

Feathers and down are the third export article connected with poultry farming in agricultural countries, but it entails particularly careful and accurate preliminaries, such as cleaning and grading. The Polish cooperatives have special cleaning plants, well equipped, thus being in an excellent position to serve the export markets. Pre-war exports from Poland comprised both rough and cleaned feathers, as well as down. Since the war, the first quantities were exported in 1947 to the U.S.A. and Switzerland, amounting to over 20 tons, which figure will be considerably increased during 1948.

The Polish cooperatives have spared no effort in the training and providing of technical staff and instructors for the territorial cooperatives engaged in poultry farming, which leads us to confidently assume that the pre-war export figures for eggs, poultry and feathers will not only be equalled in the near future, but even exceeded. Thus, the cooperative movement will have effectively contributed towards the revival of Poland's traditional exports of farming produce, which constitutes one of the cardinal problems within the scope of foreign goods exchange provided for in the Three-years Plan of Economic Reconstruction.

The Polish Meat Industry

by
W. NAHLIK

Poland an agricultural country, possessed before the war big facilities for cattle breeding, sheep and hog-farming.

The importance of this branch of farming is clearly shown by the export figures for livestock, meat, meat products and by-products of cattle breeding; their value amounted in 1938 to 298,000,000 zlotys, heading the list of all exported articles, the second item being the exports of coal with 217,000,000 zlotys.

To-day the provisions of the Agrarian Reform Act, dividing up big estates between small farmers, increases possibilities still further, specially for hog-farming.

No wonder that Poland, being a poor country, tried to keep up brisk export trade of the yearly increase in livestock, specially of pigs, which breed rapidly. Up to 1925 a ready market was found in neighbouring countries specially in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, which imported year in and year out from Poland important stocks of live animals and fresh meat.

The tariff-war with Germany starting in 1925, this customer was lost, and in 1927, due to an unfavourable commercial agreement with Czechoslovakia, this market began to be less attractive too.

To safeguard the interests of its peasant-population, Poland had to look out for new export possibilities. New ways were easily found. In Czerniewice, a small place in the West of Poland a small bacon factory had been built in 1910 by a farmer's cooperative on the advice of Messrs. Sheed, Thomson & Co. Ltd, British meat-agents, to defend farmer's interests against the Russian government's unfair economic policy. As this factory prospered, leading Polish meat exporters entered in connection with British agents, and bacon factories were built all over the country.

In 1928 we had already 6 such factories, in 1929—14, in 1930 — 19, and in 1932 — 34. Together with the number of factories, the amount of bacon exported, increased, the corresponding figures being:

in 1928 —	1	thousand tons,
1929 —	12	" "
1932 —	54	" "

Since 1932 a decline is to be noted, as export had been limited by English import regulations, which allowed Poland's quota in total imports of bacon to be at first 9.78%, this was changed in September 1933 to 9.53%, and further reduced in April 1934 to 7.95%.

Owing to these restrictions, exports of bacon in 1933 were only 44 thousand tons, in 1934 — 23 thousand, and averaged about 21 thousand tons in the years 1935—1938.

The need to find another outlet for their factories, made Polish industrialists turn their attention to the U.S.A. markets. The bacon factories completed their installations and switched over to producing tinned ham. Four factories already shipped tinned ham to the U.S.A. in 1934, twelve in 1935 and twenty-four in 1936. Owing to the excellent quality of Polish pigs and to the utmost care taken in feeding, Polish ham soon became popular and won first rank among all competitors. Its price came to be about 2 Cts. per 1 lb. over the price of the secondbest hams of Dutch origin, and its importance on the American market is proved by figures, which show the import of Polish hams to the U.S.A. to be in 1936 18,674,737 lbs. against a total import quota of 26,087,850 lbs., and in 1937 — 32,388,639 lbs., against a total quota of 47,399,941 lbs.

Besides the English and American markets, Poland exported before the war large amounts of meat-products to nearly all the countries of the world.

The total figures for meat products exported in 1938 (excluding livestock), were:

20,443 tons of fresh meat and
50,828 „ „ meat products.

In the fresh meat are included 1,062 tons of cooled and frozen poultry (out of which 424 tons to England).

In the export of meat products the first place is occupied by the exports of bacon to the U.K. (21,484 tons), the second by tinned hams (total exports 17,181 tons, out of which 13,827 tons to U.S.A. and 1,926 tons to England). Important posts are occupied by other tinned meat products

(8,338 tons), cured meats (except bacon) 2,332 tons, rendered pork lard 1,116 tons and so on.

The meat factories being now rebuilt, Poland has started exporting again, and the pig population showing a steady increase, the quotas of this export are rising rapidly, it being planned in 1948 to export about 15,000 tons, in 1949 about 30,000 tons. These figures, however, will be probably considerably surpassed. It is generally expected that, as the Government as well as farmers and industry are doing their utmost to promote the interests of this country, the position of the Polish meat export will show a considerable increase when compared with prewar figures.

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produce and export

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tinned ham

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1. SUGAR FACTORIES

- 830. Cukrownia „Baworów“**
 A. Baworów, pow. Głębrzyce, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 831. Cukrownia „Borowiczki“**
 (1900)
 A. Płock, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 832. Cukrownia „Brześć Kujawski“**
 (1893)
 A. Brześć Kujawski, pow. Włocławek, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. White castor sugar.
 America, Great Britain.
- 833. Cukrownia „Chelmża“**
 A. Chelmża, pow. Toruń, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 834. Cukrownia „Chelmica“**
 (1889)
 A. Fabianki, pow. Lipno, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
- 835. Cukrownia „Chybie“**
 A. Chybie, pow. Bielsko, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania and other countries.
- 836. Cukrownia „Ciechanów“**
 (1882)
 A. Ciechanów, pow. Ciechanów, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 837. Cukrownia „Częstocice“**
 A. Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, pow. Opatów, woj. kieleckie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 838. Cukrownia „Dobre“**
 (1907)
 A. Dobre, pow. Nieszawa.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Norway, Turkey.
- 839. Cukrownia „Dobrzelin“**
 A. Żychlin, pow. Kutno, woj. łódzkie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 840. Cukrownia „Garbów“**
 (1908)
 A. Garbów, pow. Puławy, woj. lubelskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 841. Cukrownia „Gniezno“**
 (1882)
 A. Gniezno, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 842. Cukrownia i Rafineria „Gostawice“**
 (1912)
 A. Gostawice, p. Konin, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain.
- 843. Cukrownia „Gostyń“**
 (1896)
 A. Gostyń, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 844. Cukrownia „Góra“**
 A. Góra Śląska, pow. Góra Śląska, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 845. Cukrownia „Gumieńce“**
 A. Gumieńce, woj. szczecińskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 846. Cukrownia „Guzów“**
 A. Żyrardów, pow. Błonie, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 847. Cukrownia „Irena“**
 A. Łyszkowice, pow. Łowicz, woj. łódzkie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 848. Cukrownia „Izabelin“**
 A. Glinojec, pow. Ciechanów.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain and Germany.
- 849. Cukrownia „Janikowo“**
 A. Janikowo, pow. Inowrocław, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 850. Cukrownia „Jawor“**
 A. Jawor, pow. Jawor, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 851. Cukrownia „Józefów“**
 A. Błonie, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

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- 852. Cukrownia „Kętrzyn“**
 A. Kętrzyn, woj. olsztyńskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 853. Cukrownia „Klemensów“**
 (1895)
 A. Szczeczeszyn, pow. Zamość, woj. lubelskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 854. Cukrownia „Krasiniec“**
 (1886)
 A. Krasiniec k/Makowa, pow. Ciechanów, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 855. Cukrownia „Kruszwica“**
 A. Kruszwica, pow. Inowrocław, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 856. Cukrownia „Leśmierz“**
 A. Leśmierz, pow. Łęczyca, woj. łódzkie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 857. Cukrownia „Łubna“**
 (1845)
 A. Kazimierza Wielka, woj. kieleckie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.
- 858. Cukrownia „Lublin“**
 (1892)
 A. Lublin, ul. Krochmalna 13.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 859. Cukrownia „Malbork“**
 A. Malbork, woj. gdańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 860. Cukrownia „Mała Wieś“**
 (1924)
 A. Mała Wieś, pow. Płock, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 861. Cukrownia „Mątwy“**
 (1880)
 A. Mątwy, pow. Inowrocław, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 862. Cukrownia „Melno“**
 A. Melno, pow. Grudziądz, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland,
- 863. Cukrownia „Michałów“**
 A. Leszno, pow. Błonie, woj. warszawskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 864. Cukrownia „Miejska Górka“**
 A. Miejska Górka, pow. Rawicz, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 865. Cukrownia „Nowy Staw“**
 A. Nowy Staw, pow. i woj. gdańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 866. Cukrownia „Odmuchów“**
 (1880)
 A. Odmuchów, pow. Grodków, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 867. Cukrownia „Opalenica“**
 (1886)
 A. Opalenica, pow. Nowy Tomyśl, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 868. Cukrownia „Opole Lubelskie“**
 A. Opole Lub., pow. Puławy, woj. lubelskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 869. Cukrownia „Ostrowite“**
 A. Rypin, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 870. Cukrownia „Ostrowy“**
 A. Ostrowy, pow. Kutno, woj. łódzkie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 871. Cukrownia „Pastuchów“**
 A. Pastuchów, p. Jawornik Świdnicki, pow. Świdnica, woj. Wrocław.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 872. Cukrownia „Pelplin“**
 (1878)
 A. Pelplin, pow. Tczew, woj. gdańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 873. Cukrownia „Pruszcz“**
 A. Pruszcz, pow. i woj. gdańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 874. Cukrownia „Przeworsk“**
 (1895)
 A. Przeworsk, woj. rzeszowskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 875. Cukrownia „Pustków“**
 (1847)
 A. Pustków - Gniechowice, pow. Wrocław, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 876. Cukrownia „Racibórz“**
 A. Racibórz, woj. śląsko-dąbrowskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.
- 877. Cukrownia „Rejowiec“**
 (1898)
 A. Rejowiec Lubelski, pow. Chełm, woj. lubelskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Algeria, Britain, Finland, Greece,
- 878. Cukrownia „Środa“**
 (1880)
 A. Środa, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 879. Cukrownia „Stare Pole“**
 A. Stare Pole, p. Malbork, woj. gdańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Italy, Norway, Rumania.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece.
 Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 880. Cukrownia „Strzelin“**
 (1870)
 A. Strzelin, pow. Strzelin, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 881. Cukrownia „Strzyżów“**
 A. Strzyżów, p. Hrubieszowa, woj. lubelskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 882. Cukrownia „Sułkowice“**
 (1891)
 A. Sułkowice, p. Wrocław.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 883. Cukrownia „Świdnica“**
 A. Świdnica, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 884. Cukrownia „Świecie“**
 A. Świecie n. Wisłą, pow. Świecie, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 885. Cukrownia „Szalajewo“**
 A. Szalajewo Dolne, pow. Kłodzko, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 886. Cukrownia „Szamotuły“**
 (1895)
 A. Szamotuły, pow. Szamotuły, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 887. Cukrownia „Tuczno“**
 A. Tuczno, p. Jaksice, pow. Inowrocław, woj. pomorskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 888. Cukrownia „Unisław“**
 (1883)
 A. Unisław, pow. Chełmno (Pomorz).
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, overseas countries.

- 889. Cukrownia „Witaszyce“**
 (1897)
 A. Witaszyce, pow. Jarocin, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 890. Cukrownia „Woźuczyn“**
 (1912)
 A. Woźuczyn, p. Rachanie, pow. Tomaszów Lub.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 891. Cukrownia „Wschowa“**
 (1880)
 A. Wschowa, pow. Wschowa, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 892. Cukrownia „Ząbkowice“**
 A. Ząbkowice, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 893. Cukrownia „Zbiersk“**
 (1882)
 A. Zbiersk, pow. Kalisz, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 894. Cukrownia „Zduny“**
 (1881)
 A. Zduny, pow. Krotoszyn, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 895. Cukrownia „Ziembice“**
 (1883)
 A. Ziembice, pow. Ząbkowice, woj. wrocławskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

- 896. Cukrownia „Żnin“**
 (1894)
 A. Żnin, woj. poznańskie.
 B. Sugar factory.
 C. Sugar.
 Algeria, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Rumania.

2. MEAT PRESERVES FACTORIES

- 900. Krakowska Przetwórnia Mięsna**
 (1932)
 A. Kraków, ul. Rzeźnicza 28.
 B. Meat preserves factory.
 C. Bacon, meat preserves, tinned ham.
 Great Britain, U.S.A.

- 901. Kujawska Spółdzielcza Przetwórnia Mięsna**
 (1911)
 A. Czerniewice k. Włocławka.
 B. Meat preserves factory.
 C. Tinned ham, bacon, sausages.
 Great Britain, U.S.A.

- 902. Państwowa Wytwórnia Konserw Nr 80**
 A. Ziembice, pow. Ząbkowice.
 B. Preserved food factory.
 C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit juices, tinned fruit and vegetables, dried fruit and vegetables.

- 903. Państwowa Przetwórnia Drobiowa Nr 10**
 A. Skalmierzyce Nowe.
 B. Poultry preserves factory.
 C. Frozen and cooled poultry, poultry preserves.

- 904. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsna Nr 1. d. Bacon Export S. A.**
 (1927)
 A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Maks. Piotrowskiego 12/14.
 B. Meat preserves factory.
 C. Ham, bacon, meat and poultry preserves.
 Belgium, Great Britain, British India, Dutch Indonesia, France, Germany, Italy, South America, Spain.

- 905. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsna**
 A. Toruń, ul. Targowa 4.
 B. Preserved meat factory.
 C. Ham, smoked ham, pressed and smoked loin, meat preserves, sausages, shoulder, cured lean bacon from the sides in air-tight containers.

- 906. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsna Nr 4**
 A. Brodnica n/Drw., ul. Piaski 11 (Pomorze).
 B. Meat preserves factory.
 C. Bacon, meat preserves, lard.
 Great Britain, South Africa, South America, U.S.A.

**907. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 7, d. „Salr“ S. A.**

(1936)

- A. Grudziądz, ul. Chełmska 42/44.
 - B. Meat preserves factory.
 - C. Bacon, tinned ham.
- 2
Britain, Near East, Spain, U.S.A.

**908. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 8**

- A. Poznań, ul. Dąbrowskiego 129/131.
- B. Preserved meat factory.
- C. Smoked ham, pressed and smoked loin, shoulder, meat preserves sausages.

**909. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 9**

(1932)

- A. Grodzisk Wlkp., ul. Powstańców Chocieszyńskich 9.
 - B. Meat preserves and bacon factory.
 - C. Bacon, ham.
- Great Britain.

**910. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 40**

- A. Gdynia, Chylonia.
- B. Ham factory.
- C. Ham, smoked ham and other preserves in air-tight containers, meat preserves, sausages.

**911. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 64**

- A. Lublin, Rzeźnia Miejska.
- B. Preserved meat factory.
- C. Ham, smoked ham and other preserves in air-tight containers, meat preserves, sausages.

**912. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 70**

- A. Dębica, woj. Rzeszów.
- B. Preserved meat factory.
- C. Ham, smoked ham and other preserves in air-tight containers, meat preserves, sausages, frozen meat and poultry, cooled poultry, frozen eggs.

**913. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 72 „Silesiebacon“**

- A. Katowice, ul. Kozielska 11.
 - B. Meat preserves and sausage factory.
 - C. Bacon, tinned ham.
- Great Britain and U.S.A.

**914. Państwowa Przetwórnia Mięsa
Nr 73**

(1926)

- A. Dębica, ul. Fabryczna, woj. rzeszowskie.
 - B. Meat preserves factory.
 - C. Bacon, tinned ham, tongue and sausage, eggs.
- Argentina, Great Britain, France, Italy, North Arica, Switzerland, U.S.A.

**3. FISH PRESERVES
FACTORIES**

**920. Państwowe Fabryki Konserw
„Zjednoczenie“ Fabryka „Nor-
dia-Hawe“**

- A. Gdynia, ul. Śledziowa 1.
 - B. Fish preserves factory.
 - C. Frosted salmon.
- Great Britain.

**921. Państwowe Fabryki Konserw
„Zjednoczenie“ Fabryka „Sy-
rena“**

- A. Gdynia, ul. Św. Piotra 3.
 - B. Fish preserves factory.
 - C. Frosted salmon.
- Great Britain.

**922. Państwowe Fabryki Konserw
„Zjednoczenie“ Fabryka „Tem-
poryb“**

- A. Gdynia, ul. Św. Piotra 4.
 - B. Fish preserves factory.
 - C. Frosted salmon.
- Great Britain.

**923. Państwowa Przetwórnia Rybna
Nr 31 „Gedania“**

- A. Gdańsk, Sienne Groble 7
- B. Fish preserves factory.
- C. Smoked and salt fish, fish preserves.

**924. Państwowa Przetwórnia Rybna
Nr 39 „Zjednoczenie“**

- A. Gdynia.
- B. Fish preserves factory.
- C. Smoked and salt fish, fish preserves.

**925. Państwowa Przetwórnia Rybna
Nr 46 „Kaszuby“**

- A. Łeba, ul. Kopernika 4, woj. gdańskie.
 - B. Fish preserves, smoked and marinated fish factory.
 - C. Scomber and sprats in oil, salmon and marinated fish, lemon soles.
- Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Switzerland.

**926. Państwowa Przetwórnia Rybna
Nr 131 „Tytan“
(1878)**

- A. Koszalin, ul. Asnyka 8—12. woj. szczecińskie.
 - B. Fish tinning and smoking factory.
 - C. Salmon.
- Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Africa.

4. BREWERIES AND MALT

**930. Browar - Słodownia — Wy-
twórnia Wód Gazowych,
St. Danielewicz**

- A. Sieradz.
 - B. Malt factory and brewery.
 - C. Malt.
- Holland, Sweden, U.S.A.

**931. Państwowe Browary Grodzisk
Wlkp.**

(1903)

- A. Grodzisk, woj. poznańskie.
 - B. Brewery.
 - C. Grodzisk beer.
- Germany, Sweden, U.S.A.

**932. Państwowa Słodownia
(1868)**

- A. Szubin-Wieś żwoj. pomorskie.
 - B. Malt factory.
 - C. Malt.
- North America.

**933. Państwowa Słodownia
(1929)**

- A. Poznań-Wschód.
 - B. Malt factory.
 - C. Malt.
- U.S.A.

**934. St. Saski, J. Saski i S-ka, Bro-
war Parowy, Słodownia
i Młyn w Ostrowcu nad Ka-
mienną**

(1908)

- A. Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, ul. Siennieńska 78.
 - B. Mineral water factory and brewery.
 - C. Malt.
- Brazil.

**5. FRUIT PRESERVES
FACTORIES**

**940. Bronisław Milczarek, Przed-
siębiorstwo Przemysłowo-Han-
dlowe**

- A. Kraków, ul. Basztowa 8.
 - B. Manufacturing firm and sales corporation.
 - C. Dried, salted, marinated mushrooms, dried blue-berries, cranberries.
- Britain, Switzerland, U.S.A.

**941. Fabryka Konserw i Suszarnia
Grzybów „Ino“, M. Łężyk
(1929)**

- A. Czersk, pow. Chojnice.
 - B. Mushroom preserving and drying plant.
 - C. Dried blue-berries and vegetables salted, marinated and dried mushrooms.
- Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany Holland, Norway, Switzerland, U.S.A.

**942. Państwowa Przetwórnia Wa-
rzyw, Owoców i Grzybów Nr 15**

- A. Brusy, pow. Chojnice.
- B. Fruit, vegetables and mushrooms preserves factory.
- C. Dried fruit and mushrooms salted and pickled mushrooms.

**943. Państwowa Przetwórnia Wa-
rzywno-Owocowa Nr 19**

- A. Fordon, ul. Dworcowa 1.
- B. Fruit and vegetables preserves factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit and vegetable preserves.

944. Państwowa Przetwórnia Nr 32 „Dragoma“

- A. Gdańsk, Groble Angielskie 1.
- B. Food factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit pickles and preserves.

945. Państwowa Przetwórnia Nr 33 „Frutta“

- A. Gdańsk-Nowy Port, ul. Wyzwolenie 9.
- B. Vegetables and fruit canning plant.

946. Państwowa Przetwórnia Owocowo-Warzywna Nr 39 „Zjednoczenie“

- A. Gdynia, ul. Św. Piotra 4.
- B. Fruit and vegetables preserves factory.
- C. Sauerkraut, pickled gherkins in barrels and tins.

947. Państwowa Przetwórnia Nr 45 „Mazury“

- A. Kwidziń, ul. Toruńska 21.
- B. Food factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam (fruit pulp or whole fruit), preserves, dried fruit, vegetables and mushrooms.

948. Państwowa Przetwórnia Warzywno-Owocowa Nr 65

- A. Warszawa-Grochów, ul. Perkina 112.
- B. Fruit and vegetable preserves factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit juices, fruit preserves, vegetable preserves.

949. Państwowa Przetwórnia Nr 74, Fabryka Przetworów Owocowych „Arpol“

- A. Biała Krakowska, ul. Kazimierza Wielkiego 11.
- B. Fruit preserves factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam fruit juices, preserves, pickles, mustard.

950. Państwowa Wytwórnia Konserw i Zamrażalnica Nr 82

- A. Strzeżelin, ul. Mickiewicza 13.
- B. Preserved and frozen food factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit juices, tinned fruit and vegetables, dried fruit and vegetables.

951. Państwowa Fabryka Owoców Nr 88

- A. Rycnward.
- B. Fruit preserves factory.
- C. Fruit-paste, jam, fruit juices, fruit preserves.

6. YEAST FACTORIES

955. Lubońska Fabryka Drożdży (1903)

- A. Luboń k. Poznania.
- B. Yeast and starch factory.
- C. Potato-flour, dextrine. Great Britain.

956. Państwowa Drożdźownia i Górzelnia

- A. Wołczyn, ul. Dworcowa 2, pow. Kluczbork.
- B. Yeast factory.
- C. Yeast. U.S.A.

957. Państwowa Fabryka Ekstraktu Drożdżowego, d. F. Crepin

- A. Szczecin, ul. Krzysztofa Kolumba 60.
- B. Yeast and yeast extracts factory.
- C. Yeast and yeast extracts. Great Britain, Switzerland, U.S.A.

958. Państwowa Fabryka Drożdży (1932)

- A. Teczew, ul. Za Dworcem 3/4.
- B. Yeast factory.
- C. Pressed yeast. U.S.A.

959. Zakłady Przemysłowe „Biezańców“ (1921)

- A. Biezańów k. Krakowa.
- B. Yeast factory.
- C. Kalolite. Balkan countries.

960. Zakłady Przemysłu Rolnego w Okocimiu

- A. Okocim, pow. Brzesko, woj. krakowskie.
- B. Brewery, factory for yeast and jam, fruit preserves dried vegetables and fruit, farm and dairy produce, flour-mill, saw-mill.
- C. Baker's and brewer's dried yeast, beer, Great Britain, Palestine, U.S.A.

961. Zakłady Przemysłu Rolnego „Wola Krzysztoporska“ (1900)

- A. Wola Krzysztoporska, gm. Krzyżanów.
- B. Yeast and syrup factory.
- C. Malt, yeast. Belgium. Palestine, U.S.A.

7. SWEETMEATS AND CHOCOLATE FACTORIES

965. Fabryka Cukrów i Czekolady „Arkadia“ (1892)

- A. Łódź, ul. Ogrodowa 13.
- B. Sweetmeats and chocolate factory.
- C. Sweets, chocolates. Syria.

966. Fabryka Czekolady, Cukrów i Keksów „Goplana“ (1912)

- A. Poznań, ul. Św. Wawrzyńca 11.
- B. Chocolate, sweetmeats and mincecakes.
- C. Sweets. Sweden.

967. Fabryka WYROBÓW CUKIERNICZYCH „Spolem“, d. Pischinger (1870)

- A. Kraków, ul. Kaçik 18/22.
- B. Sweetmeats factory.
- C. Sweetmeats and chocolates. Palestine, U.S.A.

968. A. Plasecki, Fabryka Czekolady S. A. (1910)

- A. Kraków, ul. Wrocławska 17.
- B. Chocolate, toffee, mince-cakes, waffles and jam factory.
- C. Chocolate, cocoa, toffees. Australia, France, Germany, North America, Palestine, South Africa.

969. Państwowy Zarząd Tymczasowy, E. Wedel S. A. (1851)

- A. Warszawa-Praga, ul. Zamoyskiego 28/30.
- B. Chocolate, sweetmeats, biscuits.
- C. Sweetmeats. Europe, U.S.A.

8. VIARIES FOOD FACTORIES

970. Państwowa Fabryka Sucharów i Pieczywa Dietetycznego Nr 2 (1936)

- A. Bydgoszcz, ul. Kościuszki 53.
- B. Rusk factory.
- C. Rye-rusks. U.S.A.

971. „Spolem“ Zakłady Wytwórcze w Toruniu

- A. Toruń, ul. Żółkiewskiego 34
- B. Gingerbread factory.
- C. Toruń gingerbread. Great Britain, Scandinavian countries, U.S.A.

972. Państwowy Monopol Spirytusowy (1924)

- A. Warszawa, ul. Leszno 1.
- B. State spirits monopoly.
- C. 45% vodka. Argentine, Austria, Belgium. Great Britain, Czechoslovakia.

973. Polski Monopol Solny (1932)

- A. Kraków, ul. Czysta 7.
- B. Salt pits and works.
- C. Kitchen salt, table-salt, salt for industrial purposes. Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden.

974. Polski Monopol Tytoniowy

- A. Warszawa, ul. Nowy Świat 4.
- B. Polish tobacco monopoly.

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| <p>975. Przetwórnia Pierza i Puchu „Społem“
 A. Kraków, ul. Józefa 17.
 B. Feather and down factory.
 C. Raw goose and duck down, feathers for decoration. Belgium, Great Britain, France, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A.</p> | <p>B. Coffee substitutes and chicory factory.
 C. Chicory, coffee mixtures. Germany, Palestine, Tunis.</p> | <p>C. Blue-berries and blue-berry juice. Great Britain, Germany.</p> |
| <p>976. Włocławska Fabryka Surogatów i Kawy „Stella“ (1835)
 A. Włocławek, ul. Stodolna 59.</p> | <p>977. Wytwórnia Lemoniadek, Soków i Cukierków, J. T. Działka
 A. Odolanów, ul. Kaliska 2, pow. Ostrów Wlkp.
 B. Lemonade, fruit-juice and sweets factory.</p> | <p>978. Zjednoczenie Przedsiębiorstw Portowych „Łuszczarnia Ryżu“ (1927)
 A. Gdynia-Port.
 B. Flour and grits mills.
 C. Rice. Czechoslovakia, Norway.</p> |

Sole Exporters!

POLIMEX

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WARSZAWA, DASZYŃSKIEGO 11

Association of Private Exporters and Importers

TRADES GROUP:

MEAT, MEAT EXTRACTS, CANNED MEAT, GUT BRISTLES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, EDIBLE FATS.

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| <p>1. St. Jaromiński — Warszawa, Brzeska 8.
 2. L. Krupecki — Warszawa, Filtrowa 20.
 3. „Ocean“ — Warszawa, Noakowskiego 10.
 4. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
 5. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
 6. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
 7. Warszawskie Zakłady Mięsne — Warszawa, Sierakowskiego 5.
 8. Jerzy Zyszkowski — Warszawa, Pl. Wilsona 4, m. 44.
 9. Jan Woś i S-ka — Jarosław, Ogrodowa 1.
 10. „Pragit“ — Kraków, Józefa Sarego 19.
 11. „Przełom“ — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 34.
 12. L. Rusinowski i S-ka, — Tarnów, Krakowska 33.
 13. Eksportowa Przetwórnia Mięsna — Tarnów, (Rzeźnia Miejska).</p> | <p>14. Stefan Kosmowski — Katowice, 3 Maja 14.
 15. „Kupiec“ — Częstochowa, Armii Ludowej 8.
 16. Standard Bacon Company — Poznań, Św. Marcina 25.
 17. Wielkopolska Spółka Handlu Żywcem i Przetworami Mięsnymi — Poznań, Garbary 7.
 18. Fr. Zielonka — Kępno, Rynek 40.
 19. Bałtycka Spółka Eksportowa — Gdynia, Portowa 13.
 20. Wł. Mazurkiewicz — Gdynia, Jana z Kolna 37.
 21. T. Rożkowski i S-ka — Gdynia, Świętojańska 13a.
 22. „Ampo“ — Sopot, Stalina 787.
 23. „Moreks“ — Sopot, Grunwaldzka 81.
 24. Poultry Company Limited — Tczew, Kaszubska 8.
 25. A. Chwiałkowski — Bydgoszcz, Dworcowa 34.</p> |
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TRADES GROUP:

FISH, CRAYFISH, HERRINGS.

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| <p>1. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
 2. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
 3. Hurtownia Kupców Polskich — Kraków, Lubicz 9.
 4. B-cia Laskowscy — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 16.
 5. „Przełom“ — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 34.
 6. Zachodnio-Polska Spółka Handl. — Poznań, Mickiewicza 28.
 7. „Arka“ — Gdynia, Port Rybacki.
 8. Bałtycka Spółka Rybna — Gdynia, Port Rybacki.
 9. „Harpun“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 30.</p> | <p>10. „Ławica“ — Gdynia, Port Rybacki.
 11. „Łosoś“ — Gdynia, Starowiejska 3.
 12. Wł. Mazurkiewicz — Gdynia, Jana z Kolna 37.
 13. „Morszczuk“ — Gdynia, Hryniewieckiego 7.
 14. A. Onuprejczyk — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 32.
 15. „Orkan“ — Gdynia, Hryniewieckiego 7.
 16. „Portomare“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24.
 17. „Unia“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 23.
 18. „Węgorz“ — Gdynia, Rybacka 2.
 19. „Zrzeszenie“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 31.
 20. „Ampo“ — Gdynia, Stalina 787.</p> |
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TRADES GROUP:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, FOREST PRODUCE, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, FRESH FRUIT, PRESERVES.

1. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
2. K. Buszczyński i Synowie — Warszawa, Smolna 14.
3. „Centrum“ — Warszawa, Frascati 2.
4. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
5. Hurtownia Apteczna Eksportowo-Importowa — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 35.
6. B-cia Hoser — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
7. Jan Kalisiak i S-ka — Warszawa, Srebrna 16.
8. B. Kruzo — Warszawa, Piusa XI 22.
9. „Mundial“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 50.
10. „Primex“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 7.
11. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
12. „Stanpol“ — Warszawa, Krak. Przedm. 12.
13. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
14. „Tranzakat“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
15. „Timex“ — Warszawa, Widok 22.
16. „Wanda“ B-cia Pakulscy — Warszawa, Owsiarna 14.
17. Jerzy Zyszkowski — Warszawa Pl. Wilsona 4, m. 44.
18. St. Przedpełski — Płock, Sportowa 2.
19. „Ex-Import“ — Szczecin, Św. Wojciecha 1.
20. „Agron“ — Kraków, Staszewskiego 12.
21. B-cia Czyżowscy — Kraków, Szpitalna 36.
22. E. Freege — Kraków, Lubicz 36.
23. Hurtownia Kupców Polskich — Kraków, Lubicz 9.
24. Juckor i S-ka — Kraków, Mostowa 4.
25. B-cia Laskowscy — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 16.
26. A. Lipiński — Kraków, Na Gródku 3.
27. Małopolska Spółka Handlowa — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 18.
28. Br. Milczarek — Kraków, Basztowa 8.
29. „Polmalt“ — Kraków, Słowackiego 60.
30. „Przełom“ — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 36.
31. „Salvador“ — Kraków, Krakowska 5.
32. R. Strójwąg — Kraków, Kapucyńska 3.
33. Towarzystwo Handlu Zbożem — Kraków, Warszawska 1.
34. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
35. „Stie“ — Katowice, Mariacka 3.
36. Szankowski — Katowice, Szafranka 11.
37. „Słask“ — Katowice, Młyńska 20 .
38. Fr. Węglarz — Katowice, Kościuszki 31.
39. „Złoty Róg“ — Katowice, Dworcowa 12.
40. J. Herzlich — Cieszyn, Sejmowa 14.
41. „Barwota“ Łódź, Piotrkowska 175.
42. Jabłoński i S-ka — Łódź, Żeromskiego 36.
43. T. Loth i B. Wilkoszewski — Łódź, Sienkiewicza 76.
44. L. Chudziński — Poznań, Św. Marcina 43.
45. B. Czechowski (Wielkopolska Hurtownia Owoców i Warzyw) — Poznań, Wyspiańskiego 16.
46. Denat — Poznań, Strzelecka 28.
47. „Łan“ — Poznań, Mielżyńskiego 9.
48. A. Mieloch — Poznań, Białogóra.
49. A. Nowak — Poznań, Młyńska 13.
50. K. Podlewski i S-ka — Poznań, Szewska 11.
51. Polska Spółdzielnia Nasienna — Poznań, Pl. Wolności 5.
52. Śmierchalski i Łański — Poznań, Mielżyńskiego 9.
53. Wielkopolska Spółka Handlowa — Poznań, Marcinkowskiego 22.
54. Zachodnio-Polska Spółka Handlowa — Poznań, Mickiewicza 28.
55. T. Żak — Poznań, Mokra 17a.
56. Jan Wackowiak i S-ka — Śrem, Nadbrzeźna 3.
57. Leszczyński — Leszno Wlkp.
58. Fr. Zielonka — Kępno, Rynek 40.
59. „Harpun“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 30.
60. Wł. Mazurkiewicz — Gdynia, Jana z Kolna 37.
61. P. Orzechowski — Gdynia, Lipowa 27.
62. „Portomare“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24.
63. W. Zarzycki — Gdynia, Portowa 7.
64. „Agro“ — Sopot, Bieruta 45.
65. „Ceka“ — Sopot, Stalina 75.
66. „Moreks“ — Sopot, Grunwaldzka 81.
67. B. Wiśniewski — Sopot, Stalina 746.
68. „Import“ — Oliwa, Żeromskiego 8.
69. „Britos“ — Wrzeszcz, Jaśkowa Dolina 47b.
70. A. Szerwentke — Wrzeszcz, Morska 5.
71. Gdański Eksport-Import Owoców i Warzyw — Gdańsk, Lawendowa 3.
72. „PE-HA-TE“ — Bydgoszcz, Pl. Wolności 7.
73. „Ino“ — Czersk, Kr. Jadwigi 10.
74. K. Paczanowski i Syn — Inowrocław, Wałowa 41.
75. B. Hozakowski — Toruń, Mostowa 28.

TRADES GROUP:

GROCERIES.

1. St. Barcikowski i S-ka — Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 45.
2. „Inco“ — Warszawa, Chmielna 19.
3. „Kenya“ — Warszawa, Bracka 23.
4. Jan Kalisiak i S-ka — Warszawa, Srebrna 16.
5. L. J. Krupecki — Warszawa, Filtrowa 20.
6. „Korona“ St. Koperski — Warszawa, Jagiellońska 4/6.
7. M. Szumilin — Warszawa, Piusa XI 22.
8. M. Mroziński — Warszawa, Brukowa 26.
9. „Pluton“ — Warszawa, Piusa XI 11b.
10. „Primex“ — Warszawa, Wspólna 7.

11. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
12. „Poliglob“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
13. Rzemieślnicza Centrala Zaop. i Zbytu — Warszawa, Śniadeckich 10.
14. St. Strójwąż — Warszawa, Hoża 57.
15. „Transactor“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 55.
16. „Unitas“ — Warszawa, Marszałkowska 90.
17. „Wanda“ B-cia Pakulscy — Warszawa, Owsianna 14.
18. W. Wrześniewski i A. Długokęcki — Warszawa, Bracka 23.
19. „Agron“ — Kraków, Staszewskiego 12.
20. J. Grosse — Kraków, Pałac Spiski.
21. Hurtownia Kupców Polskich — Kraków, Lubicz 9.
22. B. Kamiński — Kraków, Św. Jana 11.
23. Jan Kolasa — Kraków, Grodzka 26.
24. B-cia Laskowscy — Kraków, Św. Tomasza 16.
25. Machauf i S-ka — Kraków, Długa 52.
26. Br. Milczarek — Kraków, Basztowa 8.
27. „Pragit“ — Kraków, Józefa Sarego 19.
28. „Przełom“ — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 34.
29. „Salvador“ — Kraków, Krakowska 5.
30. R. Strójwąż — Kraków, Kapucyńska 3.
31. Szarski i Syn — Kraków, Rynek Gł. 6.
32. A. Zawuski — Kraków, Floriańska 18.
33. „Marago“ — Katowice, Dyrekcyjna 4.
34. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
35. „Złoty Róg“ — Katowice, Dworcowa 12.
36. J. Herzlich — Cieszyn, Sejmowa 14.
37. „Kupiec“ — Częstochowa, Armii Ludowej 8.
38. „Mokka Kawa“ — Częstochowa, Al. N. Marii Panny 24.
39. „Arkadia“ — Łódź, Ogrodowa 13.
40. Wielkopolska Hurtownia Owoców i Warzyw — Poznań, Wyspiańskiego 16.
41. Domagalski i Ska — Poznań, Garncarska 5.
42. „Edla“ — Gdynia, Słowackiego 58.
43. „Hurtpol“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 39.
44. „Kowań“ — Gdynia, Warszawska 5.
45. P. Orzechowski — Gdynia, Lipowa 27.
46. „Portomare“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24.
47. T. Rózkowski — Gdynia, Świętojańska 13a.
48. „Unia“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 23.
49. „Import“ — Oliwa, Żeromskiego 8.
50. „Indie“ — Sopot, Rokoszwoskiego 39.
51. „Moreks“ — Sopot, Grunwaldzka 81.
52. „Pahaz“ — Sopot, Żymierskiego 55.
53. „Britos“ — Wrzeszcz, Jaškowa Dolina 47b.
54. A. Szerwentke — Wrzeszcz, Morska 5.
55. Gdański Eksport - Import Owoców i Warzyw — Gdańsk, Lawendowa 3.

TRADES GROUP:

EGGS, FEATHERS, POULTRY, GAME.

1. „Dimex“ — Warszawa, Złota 73.
2. „Pozot“ — Warszawa, Mokotowska 51.
3. L. Kalbarczyk — Lublin, Fabryczna 28.
4. Fr. Moskwa i S-ka — Rzeszów, Zbyszewskiego 7.
5. Jan Woś i S-ka — Jarosław, woj. rzeszowskie.
6. Wł. Oberc i S-ka — Rymanów, „ „
7. J. Wiatr i S-ka — Dębica „ „
8. Stefan Wójcikiewicz i S-ka — Biecz, woj. rzeszowskie.
9. B-cia Kazana i S-ka — Mielec, woj. rzeszowskie.
10. Tokarz, Moskwa i S-ka — Łańcut, Piłsudskiego 1.
11. Jucker i S-ka — Kraków, Mostowa 4.
12. Maurycy Klahr — Kraków, Długa 78.
13. Jan Kolasa — Kraków, Grodzka 26.
14. W. Landerer — Kraków, Bonifraterska 1.
15. Małopolska Spółka Jajczarska — Kraków, Karmelicka 21.
16. „Les Plumes de Pologne“ — Kraków, Wielopole 22.
17. W. Stefanus — Kraków, Zamenhofska 7.
18. L. Rusinowski i S-ka — Tarnów, Krakowska 33.
19. „Polski Eksport Rolny“ — Katowice, Różana 10.
20. „Industria“ — Łódź, Piotrkowska 278.
21. Wielkopolska Spółka Handlowa — Poznań, Al. Marcinkowskiego 22.
22. Zachodnio-Polska Spółka Handlowa — Poznań, Mickiewicza 28.
23. Ludwig Cegiełka — Ostrzeszów Wlkp., Rynek 11.
24. L. Weydman — Gniezno, Targowisko 3.
25. Fr. Zielonka — Kpęno, Rynek 40.
26. Warszawska Tuczarnia Drobiu i Handel Dziką — Grabów n/Prosną, ul. 60 Pułku Piech. 3.
27. Bałtycka Spółka Eksportowa — Gdynia, Portowa 13.
28. „Łaświca“ — Gdynia, Port Rybacki.
29. „Unia“ — Gdynia, Świętojańska 23.
30. W. Zarzycki — Gdynia, Portowa 7.
31. „Moreks“ — Sopot, Grunwaldzka 81.
32. A. Słomiński — Brusy, Poczтовая 1.

Sole Exporters!

POLIMEX

(Polish Export and Import Company for Machines and Tools Ltd.)
WARSZAWA, DASZYŃSKIEGO 11

NATIONAL UNION OF CONFECTIONERY

PAŃSTWOWE ZJEDNOCZENIE
PRZEMYSŁU CUKIERNICZEGO

WARSZAWA-PRAGA

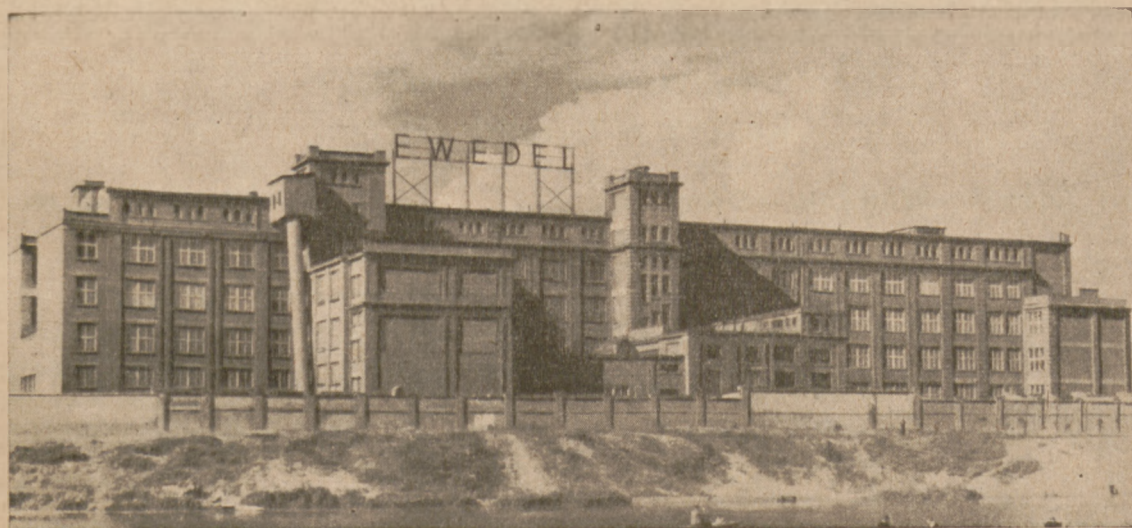
ulica Zamojskiego 28

The National Union of Confectionery directs the activity of 35 factories, owned by the Polish State, producing sweets, chocolate, biscuits and artificial honey. The production from these factories amounts to about 60% of the total sweets production of Poland.

In 1947, the State factories produced over 16,000 tons of various items valued at more than 5,000,000,000 Zlotys; over 700 tons of which were for export.

Since the factories have come under State management and the introduction of a planned economy, a continuous increase of labour efficiency in State factories has been noted. The production index in 1947 rose by 10% as compared to 1946. The production plan for 1947 was carried out 109.6%.

At the same time, the quality of the products reached a high level. Basic raw materials inside Poland, such as sugar, syrup and fruit are plen-



tiful, which is a strong foundation for the development of the sweets industry, not only for the home market, but also for export. Besides modern technical equipment, a qualified staff and constant control of production in the State factories, along established standards and levels, give a guarantee of a high quality production which will satisfy the most exacting demands of any consumers.

The Union comprises the largest factories, known for the good name of their products, such as Wedel, Fuchs, Piasecki, Goplana, Hazet, etc. Every foreigner who visits Poland will certainly not fail to supply himself with Wedel's excellent

sweets or chocolates, or the famous gingerbread of the Toruń factories, as a souvenir when he leaves for home.

One of the most important articles of the State Sweets Industry is artificial honey manufactured from pure sugar, without any addition of syrup; it is hard, and satisfactorily replaces real honey.

Dietary biscuits are also produced in the State factories; they are consumed in large quantities in the northern countries and in America.

The Union will be glad to offer the products of the State factories to any foreign importers interested in these.

CENTRAL TRADE AGENCY of SUGAR INDUSTRY

CENTRALA HANDLOWA PRZEMYSŁU CUKROWNICZEGO

Commercialized State Enterprise
WARSAW, Al. Niepodległości 161

Cable Address: WARSAW – Cukrozbyt

Telephones: 400-80-85

Exclusive sale of the Polish Sugar Industry's
production (sugar, molasses, beet pulp)
in the home and foreign markets

NATIONAL UNION of COFFEE and FOOD SUBSTITUTES

ZJEDNOCZENIE PRZEMYSŁU
SUROGATÓW KAWOWYCH ; NAMIASTEK SPOŻYWCZYCH
WARSAW, NOWY ŚWIAT 64.

includes 13 factories and 10 chicory drying works

employs: 2,327 workers

produces: corn mixtures, malt coffee prepared according to the Kneipp method, chicory in rods, concentrated spices in liquid or solid form, concentrated soups in rods, blancmange, baking powders, vanilla sugar, cake-flavourings, dried chicory, vegetables and fruit; carries out roasting of bean coffee.

After the war, the largest coffee roasting works and food substitute factories were nationalised: in August 1945, they were organised and included in a national planned economy by the National Union of Coffee and Food Substitutes, Warsaw, Aleje Jerozolimskie 95.

At present the industry includes 13 factories and 10 works for drying chicory.

The total productivity of the factories belonging to this industry is:

coffee substitutes	24,000	tons	a year
roasting bean coffee	5,000	"	"
food substitutes	1,520	"	"
dried chicory	15,000	"	"
dried vegetables and fruit	200	"	"

The damage inflicted by war on the industry was relatively little, since it amounted to about 15% of its value. The factories situated on the Regained Territories bore the brunt of this.

Military operations in 1945 almost completely prevented the making of coffee substitutes in Poland. Yet, our works produced 5,095 tons in 1945 and 16,000 tons in 1946. To-day, production is growing every month.

This step up in production has been obtained thanks to our working according to a plan set for the whole of the industry, from the beginning of our activities: later on a plan was set for 1946 and then for the next three years.

In order to obtain the basic raw material for our industry -- chicory root -- we decided to grow it ourselves. In 1945, about 320 hectares were under cultivation; in 1946, we had about 2,000 hectares and we anticipate to have 6,000 hectares

In this way, not only will the coffee substitute industry receive what it needs, but it will be possible to export dried chicory.

At the beginning of 1946, the united industry set up its own sales organisation according to the following principles: to protect our trademark, to keep up personal contact with the customers and to have competition between the factories.

The „Central Sales Board“ distributes our goods through 19 branches situated in the largest towns of Poland.

The best proof of the development of the nationalised industry of coffee and food substitutes is the increase in output which has meant a profit of 200,000,000 zlotys and a revenue of 36,176,000 zlotys to the State in the course of the year August 1945 to August 1946.

The following products turned out by the factories belonging to the industry are earmarked for export:

dried chicory

dried fruit (fruit salad, cherries, apples, bilberries)

dried vegetables (mixed, onions, celery, leeks, parsley, carrots, cabbage.)

28

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR FISH SALE

CENTRALA RYBNA Sp. z o. o.



H O M E T R A D E Sea and fresh water fish, fresh, frozen, salted,
I M P O R T - E X P O R T: smoked; fish preserves.

H E A D O F F I C E: Warszawa, Puławska 20
Foreign Trade Dept. telephone: 431-86.

B A N K I N G A C C O U N T: Państwowy Bank Rolny Nr. 456.
Telegraphic Address: **Rybcentrala.**

B R A N C H O F F I C E S: Chojnice, Chorzów-Batory, Częstochowa, Elk,
Gdynia, Kraków, Łódź, Poznań, Szczecin,
Warszawa, Wrocław.

NATIONAL UNION of the POTATO INDUSTRY

POZNAN
Libelta 12

FARINA (Potato - Starch)

Liquid Glucose

Dextrine

and

Adhesives

THE POTATO INDUSTRY

The potato industry in Poland is especially concentrated in the Western Provinces and came into existence about the middle of the last century.

Within the last forty years large units have arisen in the Western and Regained Territories; they have now been taken over by the National Union of the Potato Industry producing besides farina (potato-starch) liquid glucose and potato flakes, dextrine and adhesives.

The pre-war acreage under cultivation of potatoes has not changed in the new boundaries of Poland. When this acreage is restored, especially in the Western areas where pre-war potato growing was most intensive, Poland may become one of the leading potato growing countries in Europe.

The National Union of the Potato Industry comprises 22 key units giving a total output of about 65,000 tons of potato products.

This production will by far exceed the future home requirements and large surpluses will then remain free for export.

In the last years before the war this export accounted for over one-third of the total output. The National Union of the Potato Industry cannot but renew its efforts in this direction.

PAŃSTWOWE ZJEDNOCZENIE PRZEMYSŁU ZIEMNIACZANEGO

CENTRAL BOARD
OF
CANNERIES
CENTRALNY ZARZĄD
PAŃSTWOWEGO PRZEMYSŁU KONSERWOWEGO

WARSAW, ul. Bartoszewicza 7

Telegraphic address: „Cezetpeka“

Telephone: 866-88

The Central Board of Canneries, set up by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, is the manager of the tinned meat, fruit and vegetables, and fish industries for the whole of Poland:

MEAT BRANCH:

tinned ham renowned on foreign markets, pork loins, lunch meat, tinned tongue, tinned bacon, tinned veal hams, tinned veal, bacon and other cured meat

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
BRANCH:**

fruit juice, mustard, fruit and vegetable preserves, jam (whole fruit, shredded fruit or jelly), dried fruit and vegetables, tomato preserves, tinned and salted cucumbers, dried pickles or salted mushrooms, frosted fruit and vegetables etc.

FISH BRANCH:

tinned fish, salted and smoked fish, herrings, tomato paste, fish oil and fish meal.



DEPARTMENT of FOREIGN TRADE

S P O Ł E M

WARSAW

Mokotowska 61

Telegraphic address „COOPEX“

Telephone No 850-84. 871-37. 873-15

The „Spółem” Department of Foreign Trade is one of the central organisations for import and export trade; within the framework of international agreements or in transactions with which it is entrusted by the state it is entitled to:

- 1) export foodstuffs and agricultural products, as well as agricultural machines and equipment;*
- 2) import different foodstuffs and agricultural products;*
- 3) import agricultural and dairy machines and equipment, spare parts and special milling machinery and artificial fertilizers.*

So far as business transactions which are not included in international agreements are concerned, the „Spółem” Foreign Trade Department may export the different articles which it has at its disposal; it is not subject to any restriction in the choice of goods which are to be imported in exchange for these exports.

CENTRAL BOARD OF THE FERMENTING INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURES EXPORT GOODS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES

I Brewery Malt

Pneumatic malting house in	Poznań
—	Malbork
—	Strzegom
—	Zielona Góra
—	Połczyn
—	Nowy Staw
—	Grodzisk Wielkp.
—	Niemcza

II Porters

Brewery	Okocim
—	Zywiec
—	Elbląg
—	Tychy

III Light Beers

Brewery	Okocim
—	Zywiec
—	Tychy
—	Wrocław
—	Elbląg
—	Gdańsk
—	Szczecin

IV Grodzisk (Graetzer)

Brewery	Grodzisk Wielkp.
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V Fruit wines, sparkling wine from grapes, sparkling fruit wine:

National Factory in Lubusk Zielona Góra (formerly Grempler & Co)
National Kujawska Wine Factory in Kruszwica
National Wine and Fruit Juice Factory in Legnica

VI Preserved Stewed Fruit:

National Wine and Fruit Juice Factory in Legnica.

5

INDUSTRIAL-TRADING COMPANY
UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT

» **BACUTIL** «

Warsaw, 7 Bartoszewicza Street, tel. 851-09
Banking account: Państwowy Bank Rolny

produces:

**RENNET FERMENT. PEPTONE. PEPSIN.
CHOLESTEROL EDIBLE GELATINE. DRIED BLOOD.**

and collects the following animal materials:

for the food industry: casings, maws, bladders
and blood for consumption

for the pharmaceutical industry: pancreas, adrenal
glands, ovaries, testicles, back bone marrow,
gali, thyroid glands, thymus glands, blood a.s.o.

for the fat-processing industry: bones, horns,
cattle and horse hoofs.

for the wood industry: albumin, blood

for the tanning industry: pancreas and blood

for the brush-making and upholstering industry:
cattle hair, horse hair, bristle, fur and
feather waste

8

Enquiries „BACUTIL” Warsaw, 7 Bartoszewicza Street tel 851-09.

Brewery Malt

Porter beers

Light beers
of the Pilsen type

Grodzisk beer

Sparkling wine
of the Champagne type

Fruit wines

Preserved stewed fruit

are exported by

Central Board
of the Fermenting Industry
Warsaw, ul. Narbutta 7, phone 407-52 and 407-53

6



FILM POLSKI

POLISH FILM STATE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

WARSAW, PUŁAWSKA 61

CABLES: FILMPOL WARSAW

THREE YEARS of the POLISH STATE CO. „FILM POLSKI”

I

The situation of film industry in post-war Poland was not easy for many reasons.

Above all — shortage of trained people; there had never be many gifted directors, screen writers or actors, moreover out of those existing only few survived the war. Practically all technical equipment had been dismantled and removed to Germany, or destroyed by the occupants.

Since all pre-war studios and laboratories had been in Warsaw, Polish film staffs, who returned from Soviet Union, found only ruins.

The same with the cinemas. Out of the pre-war total number of 833, a little more than one hundred were left, in addition their equipment was partly dismantled and a considerable proportion required repair before starting regular service.

The situation seemed to be desperate, as in pre-war Poland there had been no factories for technical film equipment.

II

In the very few first days of freedom, a handful of film people set up a „Ist Polish Army Film Service“. These people when arriving to this country, made up their minds not only to produce newsreels and documentaries, but also to start

rebuilding the film industry based on new, democratic principles within a new framework of organisation.

Very soon, in Lublin „Film Service“ had been transformed into „Film Production Base of Polish Army“, its first head being Col. Alexander Ford. The first primitive hand laboratory has been also set up in Lublin.

In Lublin was also started the production of shorts which were to become renowned in the whole world later on.

III

The development of the film industry may be, however, seriously spoken of, only after the liberation of the areas on the left bank of the Vistula; where in Łódź the first technical film base was established.

Arriving to Łódź, the first step of the „Film Production Base of Polish Army“ people was to recruit trained people for all fields of film, to find out suitable grounds for studio and laboratory and equipment factory; it is self-explanatory that without those factors the reconstruction of the film industry was impossible.

Alongside, a „census“ of apparatus of different types, removed by the Germans, was made; a permit to retrieve the equipment in Berlin was granted, and, in fact, a part of the Warsaw „Fala“ laboratory returned.



*Barbara Drapińska — in a Scene of the Film
„Oświęcim“*

Immediately the reconstruction of the great Łódź sport premises — unfinished on the outbreak of the war and practically destroyed during hostilities — was started. This was the first postwar studio. Works to erect a laboratory were carried out alongside; the latter was primarily equipped only with a hand printer, later on with a more modern „Debric“ and „Multiplex“ machines.

At the same time, suitable and necessary buildings were occupied and designers of projectors and spotlights started working.

Central Cinema Board took over all surviving cinema buildings and drew up a plan for the gradual reconstruction of theatres especially in those towns which, as for inst. Warsaw, were entirely deprived of them.

The Soviet Union rendered remarkable help supplying films which prevented newly reconstructed theatres from being shut up because of the shortage of pictures.

In those early days, despite considerable difficulties, there existed a regular production of documentaries and newsreels.

IV

In November 1946, a decree was issued bringing into life the State Enterprise „Film Polski“. The decree was mostly based on the results of the organisation which had already existed under that name; it established the framework of the organisation, production and administration of the State Film Company.

In general lines, the rights and duties of „Film Polski“ under the decree were as follows:

- 1) Production and exploitation of feature and short films of its own production, and exploitation of foreign products.
- 2) Administration of the nationalised cinemas; the latter might be also owned by social organisations and political parties, but not by private persons.
- 3) Production of technical equipment, such as projectors, spotlights, photographic film, and, later on, cinefilms.
- 4) Setting up of the „Polish Film Institute“, a scientific organisation to make educational films and to extend film culture through schools.
- 5) Film training of different kinds, founding of film schools, libraries etc.
- 6) To set to work mobile cinemas to widen the film culture in country villages.
- 7) To start relations and interchange with film organisations in other countries.

Soon after the decree had been issued, first studio at the Łąkowa Street in Łódź had been completed and the first feature film started.

V

The following results have been gained by „Film Polski“:

- 1) The present number of theatres amounts to 558, out of which some four hundred were to be repaired or rebuilt.
- 2) Six feature subjects have been produced; two of them have been already exhibited, the next four will be released within the next few weeks.
- 3) More than 150 consecutive issues of Polish Newsreels and more than one hundred shorts on different subjects have been produced.
- 4) „Film Polski“ received two prizes at the International Festivals at Cannes for „Wieliczka Salt-mines“ (1946) and „Flood“ (1947) while other shorts, such as „Warsaw Suite“ etc., were exhibited through television.



A Scene from the Film „Oświęcim“

- 5) There were set in motion: a factory of cine-films, a factory for spotlights manufacturing enough of them to cover the home requirements, and a factory of projectors; 18 of them have already been installed and work, and further 150 are under completion.
- 6) Two studios in Łódź have been completed in which six feature pictures yearly can be made.
- 7) 123 mobile cinemas served during two years an audience of 6,500,000.
- 8) Film Institute made thirty scientific and educational films and made Polish version of 15 foreign subjects. The Institute opened in Łódź a school for directors and cameramen, and leads supplementary training courses for operators.
- 9) In theatres are shown pictures of Soviet, French, American and British production; recently a Polish-Czechoslovak agreement has been signed; Film Polski entered also in negotiations regarding purchase of a number of Italian films.

The above statement mentions only most important achievements leaving out details. It should be, however, emphasized, that to make the whole machinery work under most difficult post-war circumstances required immense efforts, and the results gained by Film Polski prove the suitability of a uniform state organisation. Only the state may look so carefully after the cultural level of the average picturegoer. The scenarios, as well as foreign subjects have been selected from this point of view, but, of course, certain number of entertainment pictures are being distributed, too.

Last year, Inż. Arch. St. Albrecht was appointed General Manager of „Film Polski“. The Headquarters have been moved to Warsaw to the new premises at 61, Puławska Street. Plans are being drawn up for a large scale development of the Organisation, and especially of the film production, in the framework of general programme of economic development and rehabilitation of the Country.

TRANSPORT AND FOREIGN TRADE COMPANIES

890. Bałtycka Spółka dla Międzynarodowego Transportu „Balped“ Sp. z o. o.
 A. Gdynia, ul. 1 Armii Polskiej 47.
 B. International transport company
891. „Dal“, Towarzystwo Handlu Międzynarodowego S. A.
 A. Warszawa, ul. Bartoszewicza 7.
 B. International trade, import, export.
 C. Foodstuffs and slaughter by-products.
 Britain, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Turkey, U.S.A.
892. „Polski Lloyd“, S. A. Międzynarodowe Transporty
 A. Warszawa, ul. Poznańska 21.
 B. International transport agents.
 C. Chemicals, carbide, iron, cement, wicker, iron and steel manufactures, tinned plate and X mas tree decorations.
 Britain, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, U.S.A.
893. Polskie Towarzystwo Handlu Zagranicznego
 A. Warszawa, ul. Kredytowa 4.
 B. Importers — Exporters.
- C. Luxury and electrotechnical porcelain, kitchen and sanitation hardware, earthenware pipes, glazed wall tiles, window-, decoration-, optical and technical glass implements, crystals, enamel ware, wire, nails, horse-shoe accessories, paper, cartons, wood furniture, wicker-work, hoops, wicker.
894. Warszawskie Towarzystwo Transportowe Sp. z o. o.
 A. Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Ks. Miśzewskiego 18.
 B. Transport and shipping agents.

Association of Private Exporters and Importers

TRADES GROUP:

SHIPHANDLERS

1. Zjednoczenie Shiphandlerów Polskich — Gdynia, Świętojańska 13.
2. „Portomare“ — Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24.
3. „Baltona“ — Gdynia, Port — Nadb. Franc.
4. Ratajczyk — Gdynia, Świętojańska 67.

MAIN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

«SPOŁEM»

GŁÓWNY DZIAŁ TRANSPORTOWY

WARSAW, Stawki 4

Telephones: 877-72, 883-73, 876-74, 874-75

Telegramme: Spoltrans Warsaw

Undertakes all international and home transports

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:

- GDYNIA — Shipping Department „Społem“
 ul. Abrahama 37, telephone: 224-70, 222-79, 213-09
 Telegrams: Coosped Gdynia
- GDYNIA — Agents of the Shipping Department „Społem“
 Gdynia-Port, Strefa Wolnościowa,
 Telephone: 240-21, 223-58, 218-78, 265-12, 217-86, 240-22
- GDAŃSK — Agents of the Shipping Department „Społem“
 Gdańsk — Nowy-Port, ul. Marynarki Polskiej 22
 Telephone: 427-79, 412-62 Telegrams: Coosped Gdańsk
- SZCZECIN — Agents of the Shipping Department „Społem“
 Szczecin, ul. Niedziałkowskiego 22
 Telephone: 31-01 Telegrams: Coosped Szczecin

Agencies in the following frontier stations: Guminiec, Międzylesie, Zebrzydowice, Kostrzyń n/Odrą (inland port) Rzepin (warehouses of the „Społem“ works), Terespol, Zurawica k/Przemysła.

DAL

on

Foreign

Markets

The turnover of Dal in 1947 constituted about 10% of the total figure of Poland's foreign trade.

Imports were dominant; the first place among the countries from which they came is occupied by Denmark, followed by the Philippines, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Bulgaria.

DAL's exports went in the first place to Switzerland, further to Sweden, Belgium, Palestine, Czechoslovakia, Western Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, United States and Holland.

The largest among DAL's transactions is the import of edible fats; next in value come hops, cattle, groceries, spices and citrus fruits.

The most important item among DAL's exports is meat products, mostly purchased by Great Britain. DAL has again taken up its traditional bacon and meat exports, which in 1947 still figured on Poland's import list.

Important among exports are poultry, salt, sets of boxboards for citrus fruits, vegetables and offals.

DAL has gained a strong position in the circle of its buyers of agricultural products (vegetable and animal). Together with the development of economic life in Poland, the export of these articles rises continuously, as it meets with a steady demand abroad.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
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Telephones: 850-90, 851-40, 853-95, 832-43, 832-44.

Bank accounts at:
National Bank of Poland, Warsaw,
State Land Bank, Warsaw.

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Exclusive representative of:

CENTRAL BOARD OF FOOD INDUSTRY: oil seeds, copra, oils and edible fats, dried and fodder yeast, yeast extract, chicory, dried chicory root, coffee substitutes, potato flour, dextrine, sweets, potato.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FERMENTATION INDUSTRY: malt and beer.

CENTRAL BOARD OF CANNERIES: hams, bacon, fowl, luncheon meat, poultry.

CENTRAL STATE COMMERCIAL OFFICE (P.C.H.): importation of groceries, furs.

POLISH SALT MONOPOLY.

POLISH MATCH MONOPOLY.

„BACUTIL“, INDUSTRIAL TRADING COMPANY: gelatine, importation of casings, exportation of pig maws, other offals, cheese rennet, pepsin etc.

COMPENSATION TRANSACTIONS OF ALL KINDS

MEMBERSHIP LIST

of

THE POLISH SHIPBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

L.p.	F I R M S	Address	Tele- phone	Telegr. Address	Detachments	Tele- phone	Telegr. Address
1	„Agmor” Maklerska Sp. Pracy z o. u.	Gdynia, Portowa 13	33 - 00	Agmor Gdynia	Nowy Port, Zamknięta 29 Szczecin, Wielka 5	421 - 87 35 - 25	Agmor Gdańsk Agmor Szczecin
2	„Baltica” Bałtycka Agencja Morska, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, 10-go Lutego	49 - 91	Baltica Gdynia	Gdańsk, Burłowa 8 Szczecin, Malczewskiego 8 Ustka, Stalina 37	413 - 10 29 - 88	Baltica Gdańsk Baltica Szczecin
3	„Batom” Bałtyckie Towarzystwo Maklerskie	Nowy Port, Parafialna 9	420 - 84	Batom Gdańsk	Gdynia, Kwiatkowskiego 9 Szczecin, Poniatowskiego 45	34 - 17	Batom Gdynia Batom Szczecin
4	„Gamma” Gdyniska Agencja Morska i Asekuracyjna	Gdynia, 1 Armii W. P. 40	12 - 22	Gamma Gdynia	Nowy Port, Zaspy 45 Szczecin, Parkowa 6 Ustka, Stalina 67	420 - 97 33 - 05	Gamma Gdańsk Gamma Szczecin
5	Kazimierz Hichel Makler Okrętowy	Gdynia, Pl. Kaszubski 1	46 - 59	Hichel Gdynia	Nowy Port, Władysława IV. 12-b	421 - 77	Hichel Gdańsk
6	American Seattle Line w gólsce, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Nadbrzeże Polskie	18 - 13		Nowy Port, Sołec 1	422 - 66 32 - 83	
7	Szymankiewicz , Sp. z o. o.	Nowy Port, Na Zaspy 45	420 - 97		Gdynia, Polska 20 Szczecin, Kaszubska 60	34 - 42	
8	„Nawigator” Polskie Tow. Zegluga, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, 1 Armii W. P. 47	10 - 21	Nawigator Gdynia	Nowy Port, Oliwska 53 Szczecin, Wielka 5 Ustka, Stalina 36	421 - 98 745	Nawigator Gdańsk Nawigator Szczecin
9	„Nautika” Agencja Okrętowa, Sp. z o. o.	Wrzeszcz, Zawiszy Czarnego 16	413 - 87	Nautica Gdańsk	Gdynia, Świętojańska 42 Szczecin, Śląska 5	35 - 40 32 - 42	Nautica Gdynia Nautica Szczecin
10	„Polbal” Polsko - Bałtycka Agencja Okrętowa, Sp. z o. o.	Wrzeszcz, Grunwaldzka 58	416 - 10	Polbal Gdańsk	Gdynia, Świętojańska 23 Szczecin, Ledochowskiego 20 Ustka, Stalina 67	30 - 34 32 - 72	Polbal Gdynia Polbal Szczecin
11	„Polshipping” Tow. Zegl- Makl., Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Świętojańska 23	10 - 89	Polship Gdynia	Nowy Port, Władysława IV. 11-b Szczecin, Szubistawa 1	425 - 11 23 - 32	Polship Gdańsk Polship Szczecin
12	Tuchelka - Zablocki Mak- lerzy Okrętowi, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Kwiatkowskiego 9	34 - 17	Tuza Gdynia	Nowy Port, Parafialna 9	420 - 84	
13	Zjednoczeni Maklerzy Ubezp. Morskich, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, 10-go Lutego 18	17 - 17	Mumil Gdynia	Wrzeszcz, Parkowa 3	414 - 39	Mumil Gdańsk
14	„Baltahip” Agencja Bałtycka, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Plac Kaszubski 1	24 - 02	Baltahip Gdynia	Nowy Port, Oliwska 33-a Szczecin, Mazurska 19-a	422 - 04 32 - 45	Baltahip Gdańsk Baltahip Szczecin
15	Rumbert i Burton Agencja i Maklerzy Okrętowi, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Abrahama 26	22 - 42	Rumbert Gdynia	Nowy Port, Sołec 1	425 - 68	
16	Polska Zjednoczona Korpo- racja Bałtycka, Sp. z o. o.	Gdynia, Portowa 13	31 - 52	Unibaltico Gdynia			
17	„Neptun” Agencja Okrętowa	Szczecin, M. Buczka 13	29 - 98				
18	„Union” Maklerzy Okrętowi	Szczecin, Kaszubska 17/12	27 - 83				

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Bank Accounts: Bank Gospodarstwa
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Narodowy Bank Polski
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dlowy, Warszawa.

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2. **CERAMIC INDUSTRY.** China, porcelain, faience-ware. Electrotechnical porcelain. Sanitary faience. Earthenware, Stoneware Wall tiles.
3. **MINERAL INDUSTRY.** Raw and fire-proof materials, Clays, plaster of Paris, quartzites.
4. **WOOD MANUFACTURE.** Bent wood furniture. Chairs. Domestic, office and garden furniture. Technical articles. Kitchen utensils. Boxes.
5. **PAPER INDUSTRY.** Paper, Cardboards and pasteboards.
6. **METALWARE BRANCH.** Sheet iron, enamelled and galvanized ware. Wire, nails woodscrews and rivets. Farmers' chains. Horseshoes and horse-shoe nails. Black tools. Metal fancy articles. Steel furniture. Buildings and furniture fittings.
Bicycles, parts and accessories.
7. **POLISH HANDICRAFT.** Willow and willow articles. Toys and dolls. Rustical pottery. Homespun linen and woolen clothes. Glass Christmas tree ornaments. Embroidery and laces. Devotionware.
8. **SUNDRY GOODS.**

IMPORT

1. **SUNDRY GOODS.** Raw technical articles of vegetable, mineral and animal origin. Transmission and conveyor belting. Cine. photo cameras and equipment. Sensitive cine and photo material and raw material for its production. Musical instruments. Fishing tackle and equipment. 'Sporting articles. Haberdashery.
2. **MOTORISATION BRANCH.** Passenger cars trucks, trolleys, tractors. Automobile accessories and spares. Tyres and tubes. Workshop, garage and service stations equipment.
3. **PAPER INDUSTRY.** Wires, felts, cellulose, kaolin and other articles for paper industry.
4. **TECHNICAL ARTICLES.** Geodetical and geophysical instruments. Laboratory accessories. Car-tools. Navigation equipment. Refrigerators.
5. **MEDICAL ARTICLES.**
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Polanica — Spa

Carbonic acid, ferruginous and earthy-ferruginous springs.
Mud baths.

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Thermal springs, thermal pools 44°C=111°F natural heat.

Rheumatism, arthritis, war wounds, traumatic affections.

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Duszniki — Spa
(Bad Reinerz)

Carbonic acid, earthy alkaligenous, ferruginous springs. Mud baths.

Heart diseases and infections of the blood vessels, anaemia, diseases of the intestines, women's diseases.

KUDOWA — ZDRÓJ:

Kudowa — Spa
(Bad Kudowa)

Carbonic acid, ferruginous waters, containing arsenic (3.4 mg/1 kg).

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Radioactive sulphuric thermal springs (28°C=82°F natural heat).

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39

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17



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69

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56

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76

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ERRATA

Page XL, column 1, line 25, should read:

„of *which* is expected etc.“

Page XLVIII, column 1, line 7, should read:

„of Lower Silesia; in *spring*, *magnolius*, *azaleas* etc.“

Page 19, column 1, line 8, should read:

„for the House of *Parliament* and are now engaged etc.“

Page 20, column 2, line 37, should read:

„course of June, 1945, amounted to Zlotys etc.“

Page 81, column 2, line 4, should read:

„Owing to these *difficulties* it seems unlikely etc“

Page 109, column 2, line 20, should read:

„Ślupsk and Odrzańsk and the Bornholm deep.“

Page 109, column 2, line 33, should read:

„concerned. The Baltic, in consequence of natural conditions, contains but a small percentage of salt, thus“

Page 115, column 2, line 6, should read:

„Clubmoss (*Lycopodium*)“.

1914. Jan 2

