

POLAND
3000 - - ECONOMIC RESOURCES & INDUSTRY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CENTRAL REGISTRY

OUT-CHARGE FORM

Date 24/3/47

File No. Poland : Coal Industry

Subject Prepared by V.J. Tereshchenko
Bur of Areas UNRRA - Oct 44

Control No. _____

Letter, memorandum, telegram, cables, last date _____

Requested by Records File Extension _____

For _____

Division _____ Room No. _____

Searcher CS

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RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CENTRAL REGISTRY

OUT-CHARGE FORM

Date 24/3/47

①
File No. Polish Industrial Development

②
Subject State Dept Dispatch #982, - Food and agricultural situations & land reforms in liberated Polish territory. Sept 18-44

Control No. _____

Letter, memorandum, telegram, cables, last date _____

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CENTRAL REGISTRY

OUT-CHARGE FORM

Date 24/3/47

① File No. The Polish Lumber Industry

based on Dept of Commerce & Yearbook of Poland

② Subject Polish Industrial Development

Control No. _____

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CENTRAL REGISTRY

OUT-CHARGE FORM

Date 24/3/47

File No. The Distribution Apparatus in

Subject Poland - by Polish Delegation
Atlantic City

Control No. _____

Letter, memorandum, telegram, cables, last date _____

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Poland
P-5110

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Out of 462,000 retail shops of all kinds in the territory of the General Gouvernement, only 26,000 remained.

In the tourist trade, 3,000 new enterprises were created so there are now 14,000 of them.

The Economic Bulletin of the Polish Ministry of Commerce No. 6-IV of June 1944, which reprints the preceding items, adds that the total number of artisan shops in Poland before the war was 558,000 so that the number given for the General Gouvernement before the war may be true.

F. Weisl
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F. Weisl
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FCC
May 8, 45

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EUROPEAN SECTION

U.S.S.R. 'ORBIT' TRANSMITTERS

EASTERN EUROPE

16 POLES CALLED TRAITORS TO NEW STATE

Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish: "POLPRESS at dictation speed--In connection with the TASS report of the arrest by Soviet military authorities of 16 Poles, headed by Okulicki, POLPRESS is authorized to state that, in accordance with the agreement of Feb. 20, 1944, between the Soviet High Command and the Polish Administration, the Soviet military authorities are empowered to arrest any person committing an offense behind the lines against the Allied Soviet Army.

Poles Indignant--"Public opinion in Poland received with indignation the news of the actions of Okulicki and his accomplices, who are accused of carrying out diversionary activities against the Red Army. Because the criminal activities of Okulicki and his accomplices were directed against the reborn Polish State, it constitutes high treason.

Traitors to Poland--"The Provisional Government reserves the right to demand that Okulicki and his accomplices be turned over to the Polish authorities in order that they may be indicted in the courts of the Republic as well."
(Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish to Poland, May 7, 1945, 8:00 a.m. EWT)

POLES FIX NEW WHOLESALE PRICE LEVEL

Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish: "By an order of the Economic Committee to the Cabinet, wholesale prices of industrial goods have been fixed at a level six times higher than the level prevailing in 1939. An order fixing retail prices of industrial goods will be issued shortly." (Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish to Poland, May 5, 1945, 11:30 a.m. EWT)

POLES DEMAND WARSAW TRIAL FOR FRANK

Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish, broadcasts an "article by the editor Jan Filip, entitled 'Frank--a Prisoner'", of which the following are excerpts: "According to the decisions taken at Moscow and Teheran, war criminals are to be tried where they committed the crimes. The place where Frank committed his crime is the whole of Poland, which is running with the blood of his innocent victims.

Trial in Warsaw --"Not only do the decisions made by the Allies indicate that he should be tried on the ruins of Warsaw, but also the newly reborn moral law, the sigh of every person he murdered, every tear of mourning which he caused, every corpse of his victims, every stone of the Warsaw pavement demands the same conclusion." (Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish to Poland, May 7, 1945, 3:25 p.m. EWT)

Gloomy Truth--"For us Czechs the truth is gloomy. This becomes particularly evident to me after having visited some sectors of the front a few days ago. But I feel urged to tell the truth to the Czech people.

Soviet 'Liberation' Hit--"Sometimes the people speak about Soviet liberation, and many people expect a lot from it. But is it liberation when the Soviet airmen attack Brno's unhappy population and ruthlessly use their armament like savages?

Attacks on Moravia--"Is it, perhaps, liberation if the Soviet bombers set on fire and reduce to rubble Moravian communities far distant from the real front? Every Soviet observer was able to convince himself that no great groups of German soldiers were able to hide in these small country dwellings, and no arterial roads lead to such small places. The Soviet airmen bombed localities without any antiaircraft shelters. But this is only the beginning of liberation....

Eyewitness Report--"I was told this by a Moravian villager who asked me: 'What is going to happen when they reach our village?' Liberation is threatening in the pure meaning of the word. I would like each of the whisperers who live distant from the real danger to speak to such a Moravian peasant or worker without witnesses. They would be astonished and would certainly speak afterwards in a different way.

Peril Great--"Such is the truth as I saw and experienced it. Today we are facing a situation in which we are absolutely unable to master the peril. This is true beyond any doubt, and everybody among you knows it. On the other hand, however, we must not do anything that could cause even greater losses and even more suffering to our nation than the war is inflicting on us now, and undoubtedly will in the future.

Order Necessary--"Today, believe me sincerely, dear listeners, it matters more than ever before that we fulfill our duties, that we devote ourselves to our families, and preserve absolute peace, order, and discipline under all conditions." (Czech Protectorate Home Service, Apr. 26, 1945, 1:10 p.m. EWT)

WARSAW POLES LAUD SOVIET HOSPITALITY

The Soviet Home Service states that the "President of the National Council of the Homeland of the Polish Republic, Boleslaw Bierut, upon leaving Moscow, made a statement over the microphone at the railway station", as follows: "Citizens: On leaving your fine Capital I wish to tell you how deep and heartfelt is the feeling of joy which we are experiencing on account of the results of the most important events which took place during the short time of our sojourn in Moscow.

Friendship Formally Sealed--"The sincere and warm feeling of friendship between our nations--the Polish Nation and the people of the Soviet Union--was formally sealed through the signing of a treaty between our nations. This treaty represents the cornerstone of the new relations which will exist and develop between our fraternal nations, and besides it represents a mighty contribution to the cause of general peace.

Gratitude Expressed--"On leaving the boundaries of your hospitable Capital I wish to express my sincere and deep feeling of gratitude to the great leader of the people of the U.S.S.R., Marshal Stalin, to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., M. Kalinin, to all the highly respected members of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Council Presidium, and to all the members of the Government of the U.S.S.R. for the warm and hearty reception which was accorded to us in Moscow.

Peace Aided by Treaty--"Our growing friendship which is becoming stronger, cemented by the new treaty, undoubtedly opens a new era in the relations of our people, and besides it will become a great contribution to the cause of general peace and will assist in strengthening the unity and alliance of the great democratic nations which are united in the struggle against the dark force of German fascism. Long live the great Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics! Long live the unconquerable Red Army, the liberator of the oppressed nations! Long live the great leader of the Red Army, Marshal Stalin! Long live the eternal friendship of the Polish people with the people of the Soviet Union!"

Premier's Speech--The broadcast continues by stating that "Osobka-Morawski, Polish Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke over the microphone at the railway station on Apr. 24", as follows: "Upon leaving your Capital, Moscow, I wish to express my feelings of deep satisfaction, not only for the hearty reception given us by the Government of the U.S.S.R. and by the Moscow citizens whom we had the opportunity to meet, but, above all, for the political achievements which we are bringing back to our country. There have been many treaties signed by countries, but the treaty signed by us with the U.S.S.R., this treaty of friendship and cooperation is undoubtedly of great importance for us and is the decisive element of our existence, our independence, and of peace for our Nation and, therefore, this treaty was warmly received by the Polish Nation as well as by the people of the Soviet Union.

Seals Friendship--"By this treaty, we have sealed the friendship which emerged during the crisis period, when we were subjected to cruel attacks by the German invaders, and in the common struggle for life and death against the German invaders. This treaty signed by us is the formal strengthening of this friendship which grows stronger daily. Long live the eternal friendship of the Polish people and the people of the Soviet Union! Long live the great Soviet Union!" (Soviet Home Service, Apr. 25, 1945, 10:00 p.m. EWT)

POLAND HAILS RETURN OF WARSAW CHIEFS

Radio Polskie, Lublin, broadcasts "speeches made at the Vilna railway station, during the ceremony welcoming Bierut and Morawski on their return to Warsaw from Moscow". Excerpts of Vice Premier Janusz's speech follow: "Citizen President, Citizen Premier, Members of the Delegation: I welcome you on behalf of the Government and of the Polish Nation. (There follows a reference to the signing of the Soviet-Polish Treaty--Ed.)

Pact of Mutual Aid--"Your work will remain forever engraved in the hearts of the Polish people. Never again will disputes arise between our two brother nations. Concord and mutual help have been sealed by you for all time. (He then discusses the barriers built against Germanic aggression and the Polish troops now fighting in Berlin--Ed.) The blood shed in common by our two nations will further cement them and raise them to such strength that never again will a warmonger dare to move against them."

Guarantee of Freedom--"Peace, so eagerly awaited, will soon ensue--a true and happy spring of nations. It will be given to you to rejoice in the victory over the German fascists. There will be no more room for ignorance and reaction in democratic Poland. Poland must be democratic, happy, and beloved by the working people. (There follows a reference to the rebuilding of Warsaw--Ed.). The guarantee of our security and of our free development will be our international alliances and, in the first instance, the historic pact with the Soviet Union."

Mayor's Address--The same broadcast continues with an "address by Tolbinski, Mayor of Warsaw", of which the following is a summary: The Mayor emphasized the conclusion that this pact will be a stimulant to the people of Warsaw to work all the harder for the reconstruction of their Capital. The Warsaw National Council unanimously voted today (Apr. 26) a resolution acclaiming the Soviet-Polish pact, he stated.

Soviet Technical Aid--"Thanks to the cooperation of a special group of Soviet technicians with our experts and workers, the first dynamo unit of the Warsaw electric power station has now been rebuilt and will be set in motion at 6 p.m. tonight. The reconstructed building of the Polonia Hotel is also being handed over today. The Mayor asked the President and Premier to attend these two ceremonies. (After the Mayor's address are two further welcome speeches by workers' representatives--Ed.)

Bierut's Reply--The broadcast continues with Bierut's reply as follows: "The pact signed by us in Moscow is indeed a gigantic achievement. No words suffice to express its significance. Stalin described it as a historic pact, and indeed this pact opens a new page in the history of Polish-U.S.S.R. relations. (Reference is made to past discord among the Slav Nations which their enemies exploited--Ed.)

Contribution to Peace--"History shows what tragic sufferings our nations have had to endure as a result of this discord. This pact removes for all time the danger of another German aggression. We do not doubt that it will be followed by a pact of all democratic nations against Teuton aggression. The pact is significant not only for Poland, but it is fraught with immense importance for the whole world representing, as it does, a tremendous contribution to the work of universal peace.

Aid to Development--"In these last few months since we recovered our freedom, we have experienced the value of the friendly help of our great sister nation. In the future, too, our friendship and mutual help will insure not only the reconstruction of our devastated lands, but will aid us in our further development.

Historic Moment--"We have concluded this pact in a historic moment, when the invincible and heroic Red Army, together with the 1st and 2d Polish Armies, have entered Berlin and have hoisted the Red and the Red-and-White flags on the streets of mankind's worst enemy. Long live our great neighbor, the Soviet Union!" (Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish to Poland, Apr. 26, 1945, 7:45 a.m. EWT)

FUEL SITUATION SERIOUS - SWEDEN HOPES TO IMPORT COAL
FROM POLAND

(Source: The American-Swedish News Exchange,
Inc., "NEWS FROM SWEDEN", Release
No. 219, May 30th, 1945.)

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (By Wireless)

The possibilities of importing coal from Poland are to be examined by a representative of the Government and two members of the Fuel Commission, who expect to go to Warsaw shortly. The precariousness of Sweden's fuel situation is emphasized by several newspapers, but on the whole press comments are rather hopeful. Swedish firms have discussed an arrangement with the Polish authorities, by which Poland would deliver coal in exchange for Swedish assistance in repairing the harbor of Danzig. However, at present the prospects of reaching such a solution do not appear too good.

CC: Michail Menshikov
George Xanthaky
David Weintraub
Clifford Willson
W. Dominick

FCC
March 23, 45

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- D 2 -

EUROPEAN SECTION
Eastern Europe

POLISH GROUP LEAVES FOR EAST PRUSSIA

Radio Polskie, Lublin: "Hello! The Management of the Task Forces (Grupa Operacyjna) of the Ministry of Industry, Grochowska 274 276, requests all candidates who have registered to leave for East Prussia to report Mar. 26 at the Bureau of Task Forces, Grochowska 274 276 at 9 a.m." (Radio Polskie, Lublin, in Polish to Poland, Mar. 25, 1945, 11:00 a.m. EWT)

MANY INDUSTRIES OPERATING IN POLAND

Polish Provisional Government, Moscow Embassy, in Polish: "A total of 369 industrial undertakings are at present working in Warsaw and Praga. Of these, 116 are engaged in building, 60 in metalworking, 37 in electrical engineering, 37 in chemical industries, 35 in textiles, 26 in paper making, 22 in tanning, 18 in the food trades, 4 in dyeing, and 14 in other activities." (Polish Provisional Government, Moscow Embassy, in Polish to Poland, May 25, 1945, 2:15 p.m. EWT)

LAND REFORM GIVES MAGYARS NEW HOPE

Russia in Hungarian: "Finance Minister Istvan Vasary, Minister of Commerce and Communications Gabor, and others approved of the bill for (land reform) which was then passed unanimously by the Cabinet. Thereupon Imre Nagy made the following statement: 'Wide possibilities of political, administrative economic, and cultural development and progress have opened up before us.'

Landowners' Guilt. "History proves that the disasters which have befallen our people and Nation in the course of centuries had been caused by the large estate owners. It is with them that the historic responsibility for these disasters lies. Large landownership has been the obstacle to economic development and has hampered and paralyzed the implementation of reform. The aim of the present bill is to put an end to large landownership and to give the land to the Hungarian peasant. This is the historic task, the fulfillment of which opens a new chapter in Hungarian history!" (Russia, in Hungarian to Europe, Mar. 25, 1945, 12 noon EWT)

FASCIST PARTIES IN HUNGARY DISSOLVED

Soviet Home Service: "Debrecen--The Provisional National Government of Hungary, on the basis of a mandate received from the National Assembly, and in execution of one of the terms of the armistice, issued an order on the dissolution of all fascist political and military organizations. In accordance with this order the following parties are being dissolved: The Arrowcross Hungarian National Socialist Party, the Hungarian Life Party, the Hungarian Revival Party, the Eastern Front League Comradeship, the Levante Fascist Youth Organization, the Heroes' Order, and other fascist organizations and unions.

EUROPEAN SECTION

EASTERN EUROPE

FINNISH PAPER CALLS FOR RADIO PURGE

Soviet Home Service: "Helsinki--VAPAA SANA has published a note entitled 'Why is the Purge in the Broadcasting Administration Being Delayed?' The paper writes that, except for small changes in the personnel of the Finnish Broadcasting Administration and in the program commission and the dismissal of the technical director, there has been no purge at all in this administration. Changes in the programs to be broadcast are proceeding very slowly.

Reluctant to Give Time--"Such an organization as the Finland-Soviet Union Society was able to broadcast its program only after many demands and entreaties on its part. Strange as it may be, such actions are quite natural for this administration, if we remember with what alacrity it put the radio at the services of the Nazi organization, 'The Baltic Zone' All the wishes of the working people concerning the change of programs are being ignored.

Disadvantage of Democratic League--"In another note VAPAA SANA writes that, in spite of all that has been said of freedom of elections in Finland, the Democratic League of Finnish People was at a great disadvantage as compared to the other parties. 'It can be said', writes the paper, 'that the Fascists organized their activities against the Democratic League very well.' (Soviet Home Service, Mar. 26, 1945, 2:00 a.m. EWT)

POLES SEEK TO DESTROY HOSTILE FORCES

Polish Provisional Government, Moscow Embassy, in Polish: "RZECZPOSPOLITA writes in an article entitled 'Justice and Vigilance', dealing with the recent decree about the elimination of hostile elements from the Polish Nation: 'The decree forms a framework for the activities of the judicial and administrative authorities. It is the duty of every Pole to fill the framework with contents. A person who knows of a case in which rights of citizenship have been restored without justification acts in the same way as he who helps the Germans.'

Last Traces--"When the courts of justice start proceedings to restore the rights of citizenship to those whom we do not regard as lost to the Polish Nation, we shall be able to say that the last traces of the German occupation will be truly removed. When the Germans are finally separated from us, we shall be able to see to what extent the Poles have done their duty to the Nation.'" (Polish Provisional Government, Moscow Embassy, in Polish to Poland, Mar. 25, 1945, 2:15 p.m. EWT)

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Central & Southeast Europe 2

Reconstruction of Polish towns and Industries Reported by Warsaw Radio C-3

RUSSIAN RADIO, March 22, quoted a WARSZAWA RADIO, broadcast reporting the rehabilitation of Polish towns, which it said was "proceeding energetically. In Warsaw itself, the building of the Ministry of National Defense has been restored. In the town of Tomaszow, textile works and artificial silk factories employing some 6,000 workers have begun to function again."

2/3 of Polish Industry Undamaged

C-4

An article from the LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE, reaching Washington, March 23, discussed Polish essential industries which had been saved by the Red Army's rapid advance. "At least two thirds of Poland's essential industries were saved by the advance of the Red Army into Poland, the great textile center of Lodz will be producing half its pre-war capacity, not later than June. The Germans had no time to destroy buildings or to remove all the machinery, so that of the 46,000 looms formerly in Lodz 26,000 are left. Of 2,600,000 spindles, 1,600,000 remain."

"All production facilities in Warsaw have been 'obliterated', the dispatch said, "but Cracow's industrial district is only partly destroyed, and most of its plants, including the locomotive works at Chrzanow, are not beyond repair."

"In the mining regions of Poland, the Germans, who had brought production to a maximum, left 1,000,000 tons of coal ready for transportation. Metallurgical plants used by the Germans for munitions production were also left intact."

CRACOW RADIO, March 21, announced that in Czestochowa, industry had "remained almost undamaged."

the rampart of Slavdom. Silesia will be its cornerstone (See Digest 1703, 9.3, C95-96.)

The Church: Statement by Jasna Góra Prior—

C78. *Moscow Office of the Polish Provisional Government*, 9.3.45 (19.15). Polpress reports that the following statement made by the Prior of the Jasna Góra Monastery has appeared in the Łódź and Częstochowa press: "I state, in connection with the Red Army's military operations and its entry into Częstochowa, that the Church and Monastery of Jasna Góra were not touched by the Red Army, although German military stores were situated within the territory of the Monastery and German bunkers were built at the foot of its walls. The authorities do not interfere in Church affairs. All the monastery buildings which had been occupied by the Germans have been restored to the Church authorities. Services are now being held in the Monastery on the initiative of the Bishop and of the representative of the Government. Signed: Stanisław Nowak, Prior."

—And the Bishop of Poznań

C79. *Moscow Office of the Polish Provisional Government*, 9.3.45 (19.15). Polpress reports that the following statement by Dymek, Bishop of Poznań, has appeared in the Poznań press: "The Catholic Church has a particular share in the general rejoicing over the liberation of Western Poland from the cruel occupation. With this liberation, the enslavement of the Church has also ended. The fetters which bound the Church are broken. The wishes of the faithful have been fulfilled. Instead of the Church bells, which the Germans stole, a modest handbell calls the faithful to the empty and entirely looted House of God. Our humble gratitude goes out to Almighty God for having taken pity upon the Polish nation."

"Signed: Dymek, Bishop of Poznań." (See Digest 1698, 3.3, C97-98.)

German Atrocities

C80. *Radio Polskie*, Cracow, 9.3.45 (22.00) [Polish Provisional Government], reports from Katowice: *Dziennik Zachodni* says the Silesian security authorities have discovered that, during the occupation, the Germans guillotined condemned prisoners in Katowice prison. The executions were carried out by the prison executioner, August Koster, and his assistants. The death penalties were demanded mainly by the sadistic German prosecutor Dr. Hammeckers. During the occupation 482 men, mainly Poles, were executed in the prison. (See Digest 1703, 9.3, C86.)

C81. *Moscow Office of the Polish Provisional Government*, 9.3.45 (19.15). Polpress reports that over 1,000 bodies of Warsaw citizens killed by the Germans by shooting in the nape of the neck have been found at number 20, Grójecka Street, Warsaw.

State of Main Polish Industries

C82. *Moscow Embassy of the Polish Provisional Government*, 5.3.45 (19.15). The Director of the Economic Bureau attached to the Cabinet (*Biuro Ekonomiczne Rady Ministrów*), Major Różanski, in an interview gave our representative the following survey of the state of industries in the newly liberated parts of Poland:

To what extent the great Soviet offensive surpassed the Germans is best shown by the difference between the state of industries near the front line and those

further West. In anticipation of a Soviet offensive, the Germans started on the systematic transfer of machinery and installations, and on the destruction of factories as early as last autumn. The greatest blow to us was the destruction of Warsaw, which had been one of the chief centres of the metallurgic industry and of considerable importance in other production. All Warsaw's industries were destroyed. Equally severe damage was done to the Central Industrial Basin, especially in the eastern part of Kielce Province. Plants at Starochowice, Ostrowiec, Kielce, and, to a slightly lesser degree, Radom, were almost completely dismantled. In many places buildings were blown up. The Germans dismantled what machinery they were unable to take away. For instance, the great furnaces in the plants of East Kielce Province escaped, but essential parts were taken away and the furnaces are not for the time being serviceable. Farther west, however, the Germans were so surprised they did not destroy or take away much machinery. Let us take the example of Łódź and the mining basin: the textile industries of Łódź and district could be said to function when we arrived there—and the same applies to the industries of the mining basin. In these territories the problem of setting industry going is therefore much easier to solve, although difficulties are still considerable.

The Germans made some structural changes in our industries. We need hardly say the Germans made little allowance for Poland's economic needs; they were guided exclusively by needs of the German Army. All industrial production was adapted to these needs. The production of the ill-famed "Ersatz" goods also played an important part. In textiles, for instance, there was a great shortage of cotton flax and wool, so the Germans switched almost completely to synthetic fibre. There had been 4,000 looms in the greatest textile factory in pre-war Poland; not one loom has remained. All were long ago melted down or moved to Germany. In the same way the industries of Łódź have suffered great loss. Of 40,000 looms, some 26,000 have been left, and about 1,600,000 out of 2,600,000 spindles. (See Digest 1703 9.3, C92.) Other branches of industry were similarly geared to the needs of the Army and to the production of "Ersatz" goods. In the Huta Bankowa, for instance, the Germans took down a considerable amount of apparatus for the production of sheet-metal to adapt the plant to war needs.

In mining there is little noticeable change. It is known that the Germans raised the production of coal very much and this industrial area played a growing part in German economy. In Polish Upper Silesia, for instance, the Germans extracted 120,000 tons of coal daily and as much as 260/270,000 tons in the whole district—a yearly output of 100,000,000 tons. Mining then seemed to be in full swing at our arrival. But closer inspection revealed that the Germans had practised an eminently predatory system. Of this, the effects will be painfully felt by us and the restoration of mining will be arduous and costly. Chemical industries, although they have suffered considerable damage and losses, are mainly intact. The plants at Mościce, for instance, have suffered badly. Enough has been written of the refineries of synthetic fuel and rubber in Oświęcim, built literally on the dead bodies of millions, and there is no need to dwell on this subject. (See Digest 1696, 1.3, C70-71.)

As for setting industry to work, this has been practically completed in mining and the attendant industries. The only exception is the German part of Upper Silesia, which has been left almost without

workers. Transport is a serious obstacle. There is a great deal of coal lying at the pitheads—estimated at about 1,000,000 tons but because of transport difficulties it cannot be supplied to the industries. Speaking of Silesia, it is worth mentioning that plants producing building materials—cement, glass, etc.—are working already. The textile industry as I have already stated, had almost completely been switched to synthetic fabrics, and there are considerable stores of raw material. The quality, however, of synthetic cotton, wool, etc., is inferior. Synthetic fabrics can best be utilised in admixtures of natural fabrics. The Government is taking the necessary steps to provide the industries of Łódź with cotton and thus to create the premises for the production of high-quality goods of which the impoverished stands in such sore need.

Turning to organisation, we know that during the period of occupation all industries were in German hands. Poles were expropriated by open or masked plunder. All large, or even medium-sized enterprises became the property of the greedy German cartels and Nazi dignitaries. For that reason, a state administration is now set up in all larger industrial enterprises until the legal situation and the claims of former owners are clarified. Small firms are quite simply restored to their legitimate owners. There is a state administration, in which citizens are represented in all larger enterprises and in those of medium size where the owners have not yet been found. There are, in Łódź, some score of territorial trade associations—wool, cotton and similar associations. They act as independent trade bodies and come under the authorities of the central administration of the trade in question in the Ministry of Industry. State administrations have been organised along similar lines in mining foundries, and other industries.

The problem of technical and managing personnel is one of the most difficult. Out of 30,000 engineers in pre-war Poland there remain some 8,000. Some of our scientists have been deported to slavery in Germany; some are most probably still in various Oflag. As near as we can get in our estimates, however, some 40% of our engineers have been simply murdered by the Germans. In the very near future the shortage of engineers will be felt acutely. Technical education is of prime importance for the development of our industry. The placing of our most experienced and skilled artisans and foremen—after suitable training—provides a temporary solution.

Forwarding agents from the Warthegau to report: see B16.

NORWAY

Subversive Propaganda to Wehrmacht—

D1. *Private report*, 10.3.45. A flood of illegal printed matter is now being distributed among German soldiers in Norway. One leaflet, headed "Is inflation coming?" has been spread in large numbers. The paper explains that Reichsbank notes have been issued for 42,737 million paper Marks, and a further thousand million Marks are printed weekly. The Party and State leaders know this and are now doing their utmost to invest their capital in real estate, etc. Inflation is not coming; it has already started.

Another particularly effective brochure is "Die Heimat Grüsset"; the front page shows a picture of Hitler among his soldiers, with a quotation from "Mein Kampf." The pamphlet is printed in the form of an

almanack and the deaths of famous men are announced, with a historical survey of events in 1944, month by month. The contents are, however, chosen so that the almanack gives a concentrated summary of German defeats; then on the opposite page, there is a quotation from leaders of the Third Reich.

—Black Listening

D2. *Svenska Dagbladet*, 9.3.45. Three hundred German deserters recently sent to Germany in a German freighter from a South Norwegian harbour included over 150 Germans who were caught listening to the BBC or the Swedish radio. The death sentence is now threatened for all German soldiers in Norway who listen to enemy stations, including Swedish broadcasts. Nevertheless the Germans in Norway, not only soldiers but also officers, listen almost openly both to the BBC and Sweden. The Gestapo have now started sudden raids in German camps to trace illegal listeners.

Fortification of Oslo

D3. *Swedish European Service* (in Norwegian), 9.3.45 (22.15). It is reported from Oslo that all roads leading to the town have been fortified for some time past. Some of the fortified positions are in the Sandvika hills. Bunkers are now being constructed in Oslo. A big bunker defence is to be erected at the Doblau store building in the centre of the town.

"Donau" Lost For Good

D4. *Swedish European Service* (in Norwegian), 9.3.45 (22.15). Further details are now available about the big German steamer "Donau," which has plied regularly between Norway and Germany carrying thousands of Norwegians to prisons and concentration camps, and which had to be beached recently south of Drøbak in Oslofjord following an explosion on board. (See *Digest* 1690, 22.2, D2.) It is now reported that the steamer has broken in two and salvage is considered impossible.

Loss of Confiscated Radio Sets—

D5. *SNP*, 9.3.45. Reports from Norway say that a transport ship and a tanker were recently sunk by Allied aircraft in Larvik harbour. It is now reported that among other goods, the ship carried 3,000 radio sets from Larvik, which have been stored at the Godtemplar Lodge. The building will now be used to store radio sets from Stavern, Brunlanes, Hedrum and Tjølling. When a sufficient number has been collected, another attempt will be made to ship the sets to Germany.

—Cars

D6. *SNP*, 9.3.45. It is reported from Bergen that the Germans recently confiscated ten private motor cars at Kvamskogen. They were loaded on to a barge, which capsized in Bjørnefjord, and all the cars were lost.

A big floating crane, "Samson," which the Germans had hired, recently capsized and sank in Bergen. The accident was due to clumsy manoeuvring by a tugboat.

Treatment of Yugoslav Prisoners

D7. *Ny Dag*, 8.3.45. Refugees who have arrived in Sweden tell more horrible stories of the inhuman German treatment of Yugoslav prisoners in North Norway. Of 3,000 deported to Norway only a few are

Classified

Industry

POLAND: GERMAN OCCUPATION.

ARMAMENTS IN SILESIA.

Reported that a large part of the Deutsche Waffenwerke (presumably Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken, Berlin-Borsigwalde) was removed to Liegnitz in Silesia, where a branch factory of the same firm had for some time been undergoing extensions. Number of employees in Liegnitz larger than the total formerly employed in Berlin, estimated at 10,000 minimum. Workers transferred from Berlin were mostly foreigners. "There has been much new development in Upper Silesia, of which details are only now becoming known."

Secret MEW Intelligence Weekly,

Report No. 89, Oct. 28, 1943. p.6.

P-3411
X ref
P-1000

7 October 1944

TO: Larry L. Leonard
FROM: Frank Weisl

Mr. Tereshtenko tells me today that yesterday he discussed with Mr. Menshikov the reports which he has been preparing during the last few weeks on the coal industry in Poland and a population study of Poland. The latter report was ordered by the Bureau of Areas some months ago.

I have been told repeatedly by you and also by Mr. Menshikov himself that he is not able to read all the long reports prepared by the many Branches and other units of the Bureau of Areas, and I have been ordered to give Mr. Menshikov a short summary of the reports prepared. Mr. Tereshtenko now tells me that Mr. Menshikov wants the original reports before they are made available to anyone else.

I should like to discuss the matter with Mr. Menshikov.

FWeisl:lef
7 oct 44

P-3400

23 October 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Health Division
Welfare Division
Distribution Division
Bureau of Supply

FROM: Benjamin Eckhaus

There has been received today and forwarded to Mr. Weisl State Department Dispatch No. 982, Subject: "Extracts from POLPRESS, Information Bulletin of the Union of Polish Patriots in the U.S.S.R., concerning the food and agricultural situations, and land reforms in liberated Polish territory."

See P-3000 for original

POLISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY REORGANIZED 3200P

Warsaw, in the Polish Provisional Government Home Service, broadcasts a talk on the Polish textile industry by Jan Kilczycki, of which the following is a paraphrased summary:

The deliberate destruction of the Polish textile industry by the Germans inflicted severe damages. Losses to machinery owing to dismantling and transferring amount to 698 million zlotys at pre-war value. Damages to buildings and losses of capital are not included. The greatest damages have been suffered by the cotton industry, artificial-fiber production, and hosiery industry.

One million spindles and 20,000 looms were lost during the war by the cotton industry, as well as a great number of valuable dyeing and finishing machines. The total loss of those damaged is 172 million pre-war zlotys. The occupants robbed the industry of artificial fibers and of important machinery valued at 100 million pre-war zlotys. The value of the special American machines employed in the hosiery industry taken away by the Germans is 265 million pre-war zlotys.

Loss of Workers

Further losses have been incurred by other branches of the textile industry. The producing center of Bialystok, which before the war produced 12 million meters of cloth yearly was completely destroyed by the war. The death of the best textile workers, murdered by the Hitlerites, constitutes the heaviest loss. Such was the situation of the Lodz textile industry in January of this year after the liberation. A few days after the departure of the Germans the great textile works in Lodz first, and later those in Tomaszow and Bielsko, started production. Immense difficulties had to be overcome. No raw material was at hand, no electric current, no coal, no machinery parts, and especially sufficient skilled workers were not available. The slightest difficulty became a problem, deciding the possibilities of output.

VLASSOV FIGHTERS ROAM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava, Czechoslovak Home Service, in Slovak: "The Minister of the Interior has ascertained that members of the former Vlassov Army, who for various reasons do not want to return to the Soviet Union, are at large in the towns and countryside. It is the duty of all citizens of the Republic to report these persons to the security organs. Several thousand persons from the completely disorganized, disbanded Vlassov Army remain in the territory of our Republic, are wearing partly Red Army uniforms, have false documents, and commit robbery, rape, and even murder." (Bratislava, Czechoslovak Home Service, in Slovak, Nov. 30, 1945, 1:00 p.m. EST) L

POLES ASK CZECHS TO DISCUSS DISPUTES

Lodz, Polish Provisional Government Home Service: "Warsaw--The Polish Envoy in Prague, Stefan Werblowski, handed to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk the following note:

"The Government of National Unity, continuing (one word unintelligible) democratic policy of the Provisional Government, the aim of which is a permanent and just peace among peoples and for our State the closest friendship with the Czechoslovak Republic, stresses with regret that relations between the two countries following the nonsettlement of frontier problems, and especially of demarcations in territories which were for centuries inhabited by Poles, are steadily worsening and may, in the opinion of our peoples, lead to mutual prejudices harmful to their future.

"Democratic Poland fully appreciates the friendship of brotherly Czechoslovakia. She realizes that the economic strength of the Czechoslovak Republic is a guarantee for the security of our country and also realizes the dangers resulting from the prolongation of a State, unfavorable to our interests, which can be used by reactionary elements hostile to peace (wspolzycie) among Nations.

Cotton from U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Thanks to the effort of the engineers and of the workers these difficulties were finally overcome. Ingenious repairs were made. Cotton, first from the U.S.S.R. and later from U.S. centers producing artificial fibers supplied their products. The Polish textile industry was faced with the great task of producing uniforms for the Army and clothes for the civilian populations.

Great progress was quickly achieved. In March 1945 40,000 workers were employed, in October the number increased to 117,000. Cotton factories produced in October 12 million meters of cloth and 2,560,000 kilograms of thread. The quantity of clothes produced in October was five times the March figure. The number of spindles working increased from March to October four times, reaching 769,000 and the number of looms increased threefold, reaching 21,000 in October.

The wool industry produced in October 970,000 meters of cloth, five times as much as in March. The clothing industry produced in March 220,000 finished clothing articles, in October, 139,000. This is due mainly to the increased efficiency of work achieved by the introduction of the premium pay system. The Central Board of the Textile Industry also organized special feeding services and spent 33,500,000 zlotys on food for textile workers in October.

Devastation in Lower Silesia

Only certain textile enterprises situated in Lower Silesia have been destroyed. In the majority of cases the machinery is still available and will be used. The supply of the textile industry in Lower Silesia has been assured. The food supply for the workers has been provided.

The textile enterprises situated in the central Provinces of Poland have been organized in "patronates". Enterprises patronizing factories in the liberated areas are sending their workers and giving all their technicians. The Polish textile industry, strengthened by the acquisition of the textile enterprises in the regained areas, has every chance to reach one of the top rank places among European textile industries. (Warsaw, Polish Provisional Government Home Service, Nov. 30, 1945, 7:45 a.m. EST) L

"The Government which today (Nov. 30) presents itself under my leadership is an expression of the National Assembly and of the Nation as a whole. We have held national elections in which the Nation expressed its will on the basis of an electoral law of the widest possible range. The elections took place fairly and with exemplary order. The Assembly which emerged from the elections is indeed without precedent in our history. Being, as it is, a true expression of the entire Nation, it is entitled and called upon to solve all important questions facing us.

"We have taken over a difficult juncture. In this predicament it is a great source of strength to be able to rely on the genuine and tangible coalition of the four Parties of the National Assembly. The leaders of the two great workers' parties are assisting me in the Government as Deputy Premiers. We owe due recognition to the work performed by the Government of my predecessor, Bela Miklos de Dalnok. The Miklos Government took over at a fateful moment of life and death for our country. Amid all difficulties it guided faithfully the destiny of our Nation. May I, therefore, ask the National Assembly to express its warm appreciation to the Government of Bela Miklos de Dalnok and to the Provisional National Assembly.

Gratitude to Soviets

"The new Government takes this opportunity of voicing its sincere and profound gratitude for the magnanimity of the Soviet Union, which made it possible for Hungarian national life to get under way and which is assisting its development. The confidence which our great neighbor has shown us means a debt of eternal gratitude not only for our Government, but for the entire Nation.

"While fully recognizing the good services rendered by the Provisional Government, I am bound to emphasize that the new Government is taking over with many tasks still unsolved. In many spheres, difficulties may still be increasing. We shall have to bend all our strength to the heavy tasks confronting us. We are fully aware of the problems to be solved, we know how to solve them, and we shall create the means leading to their solution.

"The Government's foreign policy continues on the same basis which was laid down by the Provisional Government at Debrecen. Our first task is to strengthen the confidence of

P-3200

23 October 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Health Division
Welfare Division
Distribution Division
Bureau of Supply

FROM: Benjamin Eckhaus

There has been received today and forwarded to Mr. Weisl State Department Dispatch No. 982, Subject: "Extracts from POLPRESS, Information Bulletin of the Union of Polish Patriots in the U.S.S.R., concerning the food and agricultural situations, and land reforms in liberated Polish territory."

See P-3000 for original

22 January 1945

P-3100
Mr Tereshtenko
FJA
JAN 27 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: V. J. Tereshtenko

From: P. L. Slagsvold *PLS*

Subject: Reply to Comments on the Report on Agriculture in Poland

Your comments and suggestions concerning the analysis of agriculture in Poland were very much appreciated and have been very helpful to us. The following changes and corrections have been made in the report as a result of your comments:

1. The name of the report has been changed to "Analysis of Agriculture in Poland, etc.".
2. A list of sources of information has been added.
3. The Table of Contents has been extended to cover the entire report.
4. The discussion of land ownership and the division of large estates into small holdings has been brought up to date.
5. Since various sources of information indicate that the number of horses in pre-war Poland were, from an economic standpoint, somewhat excessive, we have retained this statement in the report.
6. A statement has been added to the effect that nearly all of the tractors were used on large estates before the war.
7. The discussion of agricultural cooperatives has been augmented, with a statement explaining that various sources of statistics report wide discrepancies in the numbers of cooperatives and their respective members before the war.
8. All references to "voivodships" have been corrected, and the geographical divisions of pre-war Poland have been referred to as such.
9. Since the foreign trade figures on Page 7 are not available in terms of tonnages, the figures have been retained in terms of approximate money values.
10. The statement regarding the location of the Province of Kielce has been corrected.
11. The word "clack" has been eliminated from the report.
12. The consumption figures for major food items as shown in the report are for the period 1935-37 and, consequently, do not agree with the O. S. S. figures which refer to war-time consumption rates. Since the figures shown in the

22 January 1945

report are, in our opinion, the most reliable ones available at this time for the pre-war period, these data have been retained.

13. All references to the Government of Poland have been clarified. In one instance, reference is made to "Polish Government-in-Exile", and in another case, reference is made to the "responsible national authorities" rather than the Government of Poland.

14. Since none of the various estimates of food production and livestock numbers for 1943 and 1944 agree, the figures submitted to us by the Polish Embassy have been retained, with emphasis on the fact that these figures are merely estimates.

15. It is readily admitted that the figures on Table II showing land utilization and the sizes of agricultural holdings, based on the census of 1921, ~~was~~ considerably out of date. However, these figures are the only data available to us at this time, and it is our opinion that the table serves the purpose in demonstrating that Poland is predominantly a land of small holdings.

16. The interpretation of the area included in that part of Poland west of the Curzon Line as given in the report was taken directly from an O. S. S. report. Also, the O. S. S. population estimate of 20,532,000 agrees favorably with our estimate of 21,000,000 for 1944. The estimate of 23,800,000 is for the period of 1935-37 and should not be compared with the O. S. S. estimate for a more recent period.

17. The per capita consumption figures for lamb and mutton as shown in the O. S. S. report again pertain to the war-time period and should not be compared to the figures in the report which refer to the 1935-37 period. Since official statistics show that some 69% of the sheep were produced east of the Curzon Line before the war, it seems logical to assume that the per capita consumption of lamb and mutton probably was greater in that area during that period.

We again express our appreciation for your thorough analysis of the report and your helpful comments.

Tereshtenko

11 January 1945

TO: Dr. P. L. Slagsvold

FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko

SUBJECT: Comments on the report "Analysis of the Pre-War Agricultural pattern as a Basis for Discussion of Post-War Agricultural Programs and Production Goals."

I think that the report, taken as a whole, may represent a valuable source of information, provided, however, that certain corrections and a few improvements will be made.

1. The name of the report. Since the report contains a chapter on wartime agricultural production and many references to the agricultural situation in Poland after 1938 are made in the report, I think that the name of the report is a little misleading ("pre-war agricultural pattern..."). A more appropriate name probably should be given to the report. In this case however, corresponding adjustments should be made regarding changes in the population, territory, etc.
2. No sources of information are indicated in the text of the report. This decreases its value, especially when it comes to statements analyzing some of the agricultural patterns. It also makes it difficult to check on statistical data dealing with population, territory, etc. For instance on page 2, data on the density of population are given for 1938; the Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, page 3, gives the same data for 1939, and not for 1938; besides, if these are data for 1939, then the footnote appearing in the above Yearbook and stating that Southern Poland includes also the Tesin (Cieszyn) District should not be omitted, since this District is very densely populated and changed considerably the average density figure of Southern Poland, after the Tesin (Cieszyn) District was acquired from Czechoslovakia after the Munich Treaty.
3. The Table of Contents finishes with page 26. It is not indicated that on page 27 a new chapter starts "Analysis of the Agricultural Pattern in that part of Poland West of the Curzon Line".

...

11 January 1945

4. Land Ownership. (Pages 2 - 3). It is generally admitted that the question of land ownership is the key to the whole agriculture situation in Poland. It is strongly suggested therefore to ~~delete~~ ^{amend} the paragraph under consideration and to incorporate more data into it. It is misleading to divide all land properties into those of more than fifty hectares and those of less than fifty hectares. Further subdivisions are definitely necessary here in order to give the actual picture of the situation. One should give here the figure of land ~~estates~~ ^{properties} of let's say over three hundred hectares. It also would be advisable to indicate the number of owners of large estates and the number of owners of small farms, since only by this method could the actual picture be revealed. According to the President of the Polish Government in Lublin, Mr. Berut, there were eight million landless peasants in Poland. If reference is made to "widespread consolidation" of small holdings since German occupation, then the information on this subject should be brought up to date of the report (December 1944). The statement "it is possible that those tracts will again be divided up into small holdings after liberation" should be reworded in the light of the fact that a great percentage of the large estates is already divided on the territory of liberated Poland and the agricultural land reform was in full swing by December 1944. Regarding the situation in the past, your attention is called to the March 8, 1944 issue of the Polish Fortnightly Review published by the Polish Information Centre in New York. Some data on the present situation could be taken from my report on the former Polish Committee of National Liberation, Lublin.

5. Horses. The statement on page 3 that pre-war Poland occupied first place in Europe regarding the number of horses kept in proportion to the average size of holdings is correct. I don't think however that this should lead to the conclusion (page 25) that "there were more horses than were necessary to cultivate the land before the war". The unusually large number of horses is particularly explained by the fact that Polish horses were mostly of a small native breed and rather weak as a drafting power. This is why it was necessary for farmers to keep more horses than it would otherwise be necessary. The word "konic" (page 21) means, by the way, small horse, which Polish name is also applied to that what we call pony in English.

6. Tractors (Page 4). It would be good to add here that tractors were used (insofar as they were used in general) only in large estates.

7. Agricultural Cooperatives (Pages 4 - 5). I suggest to rewrite the paragraphs containing reference to cooperatives in Poland and to base your information on a certain definite source, (the name of this source should be indicated), when attempting to reconcile contradictory data

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11 January 1945

from various sources. I myself had years of experience of work on cooperatives in close collaboration with the Cooperative Division of the International Labor Office and do not hesitate to say that in the case of Poland it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a 100 percent clear picture regarding the organizational set up and statistics of the movement. Any data will be subject to criticism. This originates in the fact that the Polish Cooperative movement went through a period when the cooperatives were reorganized, amalgamated, divided and redivided along national lines, geographical areas and scopal activities. Even the official statistic as it appears in the Polish Ministry of Information's Concise Statistical Yearbook cannot always be accepted since some of the cooperatives do not qualify as such from the standpoint of the International Cooperative Alliance in London. The statistics were accurate only regarding cooperatives affiliated with the Audit Unions. The 1940 Yearbook of the International Cooperative Alliance, London states, however, that there were over 1,000 unaffiliated societies. The same source indicates 2,659 "Agricultural Consumer Societies" in 1938, while the Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, published by the Polish Ministry of Information, gives 3,207 Cooperatives of this type for the same year. In case of Cooperative dairies, the figures are 1,323 and 1,475 respectively, while the total for the country is given as 12,004 in 1938 by the International Cooperative Alliance, the Polish Governmental source gives the figure of 13,741. Also a grouping of Cooperatives doesn't correspond in Poland to that accepted in the United States or Great Britain; using the term "Agricultural Cooperatives" is therefore very misleading for an English reader. Great care should be exercised in translating the names of the Central Cooperative Organizations. The translations in English, even in the most authoritative publications, differ so much that it is often impossible to identify the organizations. For instance, if the names of some of the agencies as they are given on page 5 are compared with those used by the Polish Information Centre in New York, with those which appear in the publications of "The Co-operative Research Institute" in Warsaw and with those which are used in the recently published Bulletin #770, page 218 of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, it would be impossible to establish their identity. It is suggested to consult with the International Directory of Co-operative Organizations (published by the International Labor Office in Geneva in 1939). This Directory gives the original Polish names translated into English, German and French. (I know there the person who was in charge of the translation work who said that it was often necessary to use rather free translations.) The only solution of this problem is to give after the English translation the original Polish name in parenthesis. As a matter of fact, the situation at present will make it even more difficult to make any comparisons since, according to the Radio Broadcast from Lublin of January 2, as a result of the Co-operative Congress, the Cooperative movement was "unified" on the territory of liberated Poland. The following statement appeared in December 3, 1942

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issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung":

"In order to control poultry, eggs and honey in the Eastern occupied territories all egg centres have been amalgamated in the co-operative ~~"Kasna"~~ ^{Ruch} Centre for the Eastern territories, Berlin".

The statement on page 4 that the "Agricultural Cooperative Societies in Poland date back several decades" may be also misleading unless it is ~~statistically~~ ^{historically} indicated what particular phase of the Agricultural Cooperative is meant. Thus, according to the data of the Cooperative Research Institute in Warsaw, the so-called "Mashoperies" (Fishermen's Cooperatives) have existed from times immemorial on the Baltic Coast. There is record of a Cooperative in Pabjaniche for purchase of live stock which was organized in 1715. The first Agricultural Credit Cooperative was organized near Krakow in 1890, etc. On each of three territories (German, Austrian and Russian), the cooperative movement goes back to entirely different dates. If one has in mind the agricultural Cooperatives in Poland as it was reborn after the last war, then the movement goes back only to the last war. In short, I suggest to stick to one source of information, to base on it the section on cooperatives, and by giving the name of the source of information to get rid of the responsibility for any specific data or figures. Under all circumstances, a reference to division of the cooperative movement in pre-war Poland along national lines should be mentioned as this was one of the very important features of Polish Cooperatives (Polish Cooperatives, Ukrainian, Jewish, German, etc., sometime amalgamated into National Unions, sometime affiliated with regional organizations of non-national nature.)

8. Administrative Division of Poland (Page 7). Central, Eastern, Western and Southern Poland are terms reflecting historically and geographically rather than the administrative division of Poland. As one can see from the official statistical Polish Yearbooks, Poland was divided into "Voivodships", which Polish word should be translated into English as "Provinces". It is therefore wrong to say (page 7) that voivodships were divided into provinces or that Central Poland "was the largest of the four voivodships".

9. Export - Import (Pages 6 - 7). The statistics of agricultural exports is given on page 6 in terms of MT. For the sake of uniformity, it will therefore be better to speak on page 7, regarding imports also in terms of MT and not in terms of money value of such imports.

10. The Province of Kielce (Page 8). I don't think that the Province of Kielce is in the "South Eastern part of Central Poland" (if Central Poland is meant in this case). Neither is it a Southern Eastern part of the country as a whole. Perhaps with a certain inaccuracy one may refer to it as a South Western Province, - in relation to Poland as a whole or a Central Eastern Province.

.....

11 January 1945

11. Soils (Page 11). The word "clack" (3rd line of paragraph Western Provinces) should be eliminated and only the word "Chernozem" should be left. I spoke with the Editor of Symposium on "Agricultural Systems of Middle Europe" from whose book this word "clack" was taken. The author of the book admitted that a translation of an article on Poland was made in Europe and that is how it happened that the word "clack" appeared in the text. It is not known, however, neither in British nor American Soil science. Apparently, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the translator to find an English equivalent to the Russian word "chernozem"; this, however, is not necessary since the term "chernozem" is accepted as an international term in the science of the soils.

12. Consumption of major food items. (Page 20). Your attention is called to the fact that the figures of the average per capita consumption rates given on page 20 differ considerably from those which appear in the report "European Food Requirements during the first Year of Occupation: Poland", prepared by the O.S.S., September 1945. In the latter report, for instance, the yearly average per capita consumption was 244 in 1938, while in your report 310 was given. For meat, the figures are 13.4 and 19.4 respectively, etc. It also is not indicated to what year the figures in the report pertain.

13. Polish Government (Page 23). Since there are two Polish Governments at present, it will be better to indicate which Polish Government is meant. Apparently, reference is made on Page 23 to the "Polish Government-in-Exile, in London." This also should be made clear, - at the bottom of the second paragraph where it is stated that the Government of Poland must prepare a production program for the first year after liberation, - which Government? Perhaps it would be better to eliminate the statements under consideration completely.

14. Statistical Data on Acreage and Livestock in 1943 (Pages 24 - 25). Data for 1943 appearing on page 24 in many instances differ considerably from those arrived at in the "Tentative 1943-44 Food Balances for Poland", prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For instance the area under wheat is given as 1,238,000 ha., 1943, in the report, while the figure for 1943 - 44 of the Department of Agriculture is 1,600,000 ha; in the case of cattle, the figures are 6½ millions and 7 millions respectively, etc. As to the decrease in the number of horses, it is accepted more or less by everybody that the losses in Polish horses reach about fifty percent and not thirty-seven percent..

Information on

15. Table 2 on Agricultural holdings. According to area and utilization of land based on census of 1921 is probably out of date for practical purposes".

.....

11 January 1945

16. Analysis of the Agricultural Pattern in that part of Poland West of the Curzon Line (Page 27). I suggest to eliminate completely the first page (27) of the Chapter under consideration and to avoid any statements regarding "endorsements by UNRRA of any particular boundary line for post-war Poland", etc.

The estimate of the population west of the Curzon Line is given in the report as 23,800,000. The above referred to report of the Office of Strategic Services gives 20,532,000. It also looks as if the O.S.S. interpretation of the territory west of the Curzon Line differs from the interpretation given in the report. Perhaps it would be good to achieve certain understanding with other Agencies regarding the interpretation of the territory west of the Curzon line before the report is released. Otherwise the report under consideration may contribute to the confusion anyway prevailing in this field.

17. Sheep (Page 29). In the middle of page 29 a statement is made as "most of the sheep were produced east of the Curzon Line before the war." Therefore, the conclusion is drawn that the per capita consumption of lamb and mutton "probably was considerably higher than in the western part of Poland". The above mentioned report of O.S.S. (Table #6 on Meat Supplies and Utilization) indicates that the production of mutton and lamb west and east of the Curzon Line was exactly the same.

VJTereshchenko/amr
12 Jan. 1945

P-3140
Xref Cy-3140

14 February 1945

TO: Stella Deignan

FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko

I recently had an opportunity to examine a set of tables on Agricultural Production, Consumption, Requirements, etc. for Poland and Czechoslovakia, prepared in F.E.A. Dr. O.S. Morgan (F.E.A., telephone extension 2632) showed me these tables and said that we could obtain copies of them if an official request to this end will be submitted to Mr. H.W. Parisius, Head of the Office of Food Procurements, Bureau of Supplies in F.E.A. I am interested in a complete set of the above tables pertaining to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and shall appreciate if you will make the necessary steps to obtain these tables.

VJTereshenko/amr
14 February 1945

P-3140
File & ref
P-3623

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5 January 1945

TO: Frank Weisl

FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V. J.*

SUBJECT: Polish Milk Processing Plants Program.

Reference is made to Cable Number 13 of January 2, 1945 from London, regarding the equipment for Polish milk processing plants and the urge of the London Office to authorize immediate purchasing. I spoke with Dr. N. Gold, Chief of the Requirements and Allocations Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, regarding this question. Dr. Gold stated that UNRRA doesn't make any commitments on the basis of such telegrams. If any supplies are bought, they are bought for the UNRRA pool and not for a given country. Any requests from the Polish Government-in-Exile do not commit UNRRA to anything. At the same time any planning procurement of a given type of supplies - in this case a commitment for the milk processing plants - the plans developed by a given Government are accepted as the basis for UNRRA planning.

Mr. Tereshtenko

P-3140
Xref
P-3623

I think that it would be necessary to find out if the matter of the Polish milk processing plants is being dealt with only on account of plans forwarded to UNRRA by the Polish Government in London.

I would appreciate your report.

Attachment.

3 January 1945

Call Ags. Rehad
Seymour - ext 70

gold 203

Day 460

P-3000

26 August 1944

TO: Miss Lucille Donovan
FROM: Betty Douglass
Central and Eastern European Division
SUBJECT: Bibliography from the Library of Congress

The reference list on Poland about which Mr. Tereshtenko and I spoke this morning is entitled, "A Select List of References on the Economic Situation of the Republic of Poland, the Free City of Danzig and the Memel Territory" (48 pg.). The list was prepared by T. W. Sladek, 17 June 1942 for the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress and is available there.

The list, being inclusive and arranged by topics, is one which we have occasion to refer to constantly. The Legislative Reference Service has only one typewritten copy available, but has consented to loan it to the Photo-duplication Unit of the Library of Congress if we can make arrangements to have it reproduced there.

LO: MOON JEOZ
MYSS DONOVAN

26 AUGUST 1944

BD/lef
26 aug 44

P-3000

See Incoming Telegram

From: London

Number: 969

Dated: October 25, 1944
Received in UNRRA
3:00 p.m., October 26, 1944

Yrtele 731, enquiry from London Office Allied Governments indicates no such detailed analyses by industries exist apart from information sent you with 2A schedules. Breakdown of requirements by industry being requested but answers will take some time.

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman
Salter
Jackson
Menshikov
Hendrickson *

Telegram 731, Washington to London was not distributed to the Bureau of Areas. The message of telegram 731, dispatched October 11, reads as follows: "Re-Industrial Rehabilitation estimated import programs. Informal information received from Polish Representatives indicates that a breakdown by industries of all equipment summarized in import programs exists in London local offices of respective governments. Request complete detailed breakdown listing all items of equipment and material in this and other import programs be forwarded by earliest mail."

3000 P

See 3000 G

Confidential report on Hermann Goering Works
in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary,
Poland, etc.

REICH'EMPIRE' LOSSES FORCE CUT IN BREAD RATION - by E. Berg Holt

London, Sept 25 - The recent cut in the German bread ration did not surprise observers here, who estimate the Reich lost about 3,000,000 tons of bread grains owing to Allied advances during the current summer.

This is equivalent to nearly 15 percent of the total consumption or about enough to feed the entire Wehrmacht.

Even more serious losses were incurred in meat and fats, two other main items of the German food rations. Experts put the losses at 500,000 tons of meat, 100,000 tons of fats, about 20% of Germany's total consumption in each case.

France and southern Russia are areas the loss of which Germany will feel most, as far as food is concerned. From France last year Germany demanded for the army of occupation and for importation to Germany 800,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of other grains, 270,000 tons of meat, 400,000 tons of potatoes, 25,000 tons of fats, and 3,500,000 hectoliters of wine.

Commodities Saved. The current season's production of all these commodities was almost wholly saved for the French people.

The USSR, according to a German boast (which may have been deliberately exaggerated in the hope of impressing the German people with the potential richness of Hitler's evanescent empire) supplied last year two month's supply of bread, one month's supply of meat, and one month's supply of fats for the entire German people.

This year it won't supply anything.

Nor will Romania and other Balkan countries. Hungarian and Bohemian harvests, however, still will be available. So will the harvest of a considerable part of Poland, as the country's richest agricultural land is in the annexed part of Poland known as the "Central Government." Probably 30% of the food-stuffs stolen from Poland came from this area, which still is under German control for the time being.

Expressed in round figures, the loss of Russian supplies is estimated to amount to 2,000,000 tons of bread ^{grain} and 200,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of fats. In Romania, the Reich lost 500,000 tons of bread grains and 10,000 tons of vegetable oils.

Another important loss is the Netherlands' 350,000 tons of potatoes, 500,000 tons of vegetables (5% of Germany's total supplies), 20,000 tons of meat, and 9,000 tons of fat.

There is also an unknown amount of vegetables, fruit and tobacco from Bulgaria, and oranges and lemons from Italy and Spain which can be put to Germany's debit account.

On the credit side the only item is 200,000 thousand tons of bread grains that had been sent to Finland.

Not only will the German civilian population have to be fed from the resources of the Reich itself and the protectorate of Denmark and perhaps Hungary, but so will the Wehrmacht. Though the current harvest is available, a levy en masse will present farmers with a colossal problem for winter and spring plowing, so even if Germany can militarily succeed in holding on until next year, the future food prospect looks particularly bleak.

There is also a big food-distribution problem facing the Reich during the coming months, since bombers now can fly under fighter protection and attack the transport system throughout the night as well as the daytime.

In these circumstances, it is anticipated the German farmer likely will try to hoard his products instead of sending them in to town.

In another direction, too, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' total-mobilization plans are expected to cause difficulty because they will reduce the number of Gestapo and other officials who control delivery of food products by farmers. This means a better opportunity not only for hoarders, but for "black marketers" too.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, the two chief questions are, How good has this year's German harvest been? and How big are Germany's reserves of foodstuffs?

No reliable information is available here on the first point, though there is certainly no evidence of bumper crops.

As to the question of reserves, normal prudence will have dictated that the cupboard is not stripped entirely bare in respect to any commodities which can safely be stored. It is therefore assumed there are sufficient bread grains ~~for~~ ~~some~~ for some time. The cut in the bread ration, therefore, is regarded as precautionary, with an eye to next spring rather than this fall.

Meats and fats, however, are expected to be in increasingly short supply even during the next few months.

One way in which the Germans have been economizing in food for some time is by widespread adoption of communal feeding in towns, thus reducing waste to a minimum. Communal kitchens were an absolute necessity in bombed cities, but their extension to other places, too, is believed to be in progress.

3700-P

SEE 3700-E

Pamphlet on EUROPEAN TRANSPORTATION
UNDER GERMAN RULE by Herbert Block,
prepared for the Institute of World
Affairs, reprinted from Social Research
May 1944 (vol. 11 No1 2)

3000 P

11 July 1944

TO: Michail Menshikov
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko
SUBJECT: Latest data on Poland

Please find attached a short report containing a few latest data on Poland. I took them from the British Embassy report of 1 May 1944 "Economic Importance of Poland to Germany". It was made available to us by Guy F. Thorold of the War Trade Department, British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Attachment.

X Ref
P-3412
P-3510
P-3520
P-3422
P-3540
P-3230
P-3132
P-7100 (C. on file)
P-1340

"Tereshtenko/lef
1 jly 44

SOME LATEST DATA ON POLAND

Coal Output

3412
It is estimated that the present coal output of Poland reaches about 50 million tons a year, while together with the output of Upper Silesia it reaches about 95 million tons. Taking into consideration that the total coal production of the whole of German Europe amounts to about 350 million tons, Polish Silesia produces about 14 per cent and the whole of Upper Silesia 26 per cent of the total coal output of German Europe. It is estimated that well over one half of this total Polish production has been exported to Italy other parts of Germany, Italy and Scandinavia.

Steel Output

3510
It is guessed that the present steel output is not appreciably higher than the pre-war capacity and constitutes about 10 per cent of the steel output of the Ruhr.

Zinc Production

3520
Poland's zinc production is very important to Germany and constitutes, according to the latest estimates, about 20 per cent of the total production of German Europe.

Oil Output

3422
The Polish oil fields produce about 400,000 tons of crude oil. Of this roughly 250,000 tons originate in the Eastern Galician fields (i.e. Drohobycz-Stenislavow area) while 150,000 tons originate in the Western field (i.e. the Jaslo area). Both areas have a surplus refining capacity. This makes it possible for oil of Austrian and Hungarian origin to be refined there. It is estimated that about 250,000 tons are available for export, some of which go straight to the Russian battlefront. In relation to the total German oil supplies, the Polish production amounts to about 2 1/2 per cent.

Forests

3540
Germany depends to a very high degree on the Polish timber resources. During the first year of occupation, Germans cut 17 million cubic meters, that is nearly three times the normal quantity. Since that time felling has been somewhat reduced. However, there are no reliable statistical figures in this regard.

Textile Industry

3230
The textile industry in Lodz is working to full capacity and supplies as much as 10 per cent of the total German textile needs.

Agricultural Production

For the last harvest, the Polish surplus figures are estimated to be as follows:

3132 ✓
Wheat and Rye - 400,000 tons
Barley and oats - 300,000 tons
Sugar - 50,000 tons
Meat and dairy products - none to speak of.

These surpluses are arrived at after the armies of occupation and of the German civilian administration have satisfied their requirements. Therefore, they are of importance to Germany even if in relation to the total German production the agricultural production in Poland is relatively small (12 1/2 million tons of wheat and rye in Germany as a whole; 9 million tons of barley and oats; 20 million tons of sugar.)

Polish labor

7100
1340
Polish labor constitutes a very important contribution to the German war economy, about 1 1/2 million Poles have been employed in Germany itself, including prisoners of war. This means that Polish workers constitute about 20 per cent of foreign workers in Germany.

8

It is generally accepted that the principal points of Poland's economic importance to Germany are:

1. her coal supplies
2. her labor forces; and
3. her strategic position as a transfer country to and from the Russian front.

See 6710-P
for original

3125 P

22 July 1944

TO: Michail Menshikov
FROM: Frank Weisl
SUBJECT: Situation of the children in Poland

The Polish desk in OWI loaned us a report on the situation of the children in Poland. The OWI has informed us that the Polish original was smuggled out of Poland and delivered to the Polish Government in exile in London.

The abbreviated English translation is 32 typewritten pages long and has in addition, six tables showing the minimum requirements of food for children, comparative tables of food rations for German and Polish children in Poland, and analytic tables of nutritional value of available supplies.

The report itself deals with the nutritional situation of the Polish children, child welfare activities in Poland and their development during the German occupation, German procedures in closing down all children's hospitals, food centers, asylums, etc., health situation and mortality of Polish children, some statistical data on population in 1939-1943, situation regarding children's clothing, the effect of the lack of shelter and the critical situation in housing of children.

It describes the German practice of using children as blood donors and depicts eviction practices. It deals, furthermore, with the situation of children in concentration camps and on deportation trains, the mass deportation of the population for labor in Germany and the problems arising from this practice especially because of the fact that in many cases children are deprived of their parents and guardians. It describes how great numbers of Polish children are becoming vagrants and thieves, deteriorating morally and physically. Another substantial group of children is living with friends or relatives, thus a new group of the displaced population arises - displaced children for whom the parents will have to be found if they are still alive. The report describes the recruiting of school children for labor. It states that practically all Jewish children have been exterminated. It finally deals with the problem of saving the children by creating children's colonies, providing food, soap, medicines and wearing apparel, listing the most needed items.

We have made copies of the translation available to the Divisions of Displaced Persons, Welfare and Health. The report is available to you if you should wish to glance through it.

Weisl:lgf
24-11-44

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1944

19 July 1944

TO: Thomas M. Cooley II
Deputy Director, Division of Displaced Persons
Dr. James A. Crabtree,
Deputy Director, Health Division
F. I. Daniels
Acting Director of Welfare

FROM: Frank Weisl *FW*
Chief, Eastern European Branch

SUBJECT: Children in Poland.

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum on the situation of the children in Poland. It is a translation from Polish, the original of which, we are told, was smuggled out of Poland and delivered to the Polish Government in exile in London.

Attachment

cc . Mr. Menshikov

FWeisl/lef
19 jly 44

PRO MEMORIA

Part I. - Situation of the Children in Poland

1. Nutrition.

The nutrition situation of Polish children and youths is most decisively predicated on the ration card system, which the German authorities introduced in the territory of the General Government.

Table I. contains comparative figures, as compiled by Kestner & Knipping (H. Schall-Nahrungsmitteltabelle-1941) to illustrate the human organism's requirements in various age brackets. These requirements are calculated on the basis of 24 hour periods and cover the energetic requirement expressed in calories as well as the requirement of the several principal elements of our food, such as carbohydrates, fats and proteins, expressed in grams. In addition thereto, we are adducing data, secured from other sources and pertaining to the problem of the human organism's requirements. A comparison of those various data shows that the opinions on the requirement of proteins in particular differ greatly and that the standards, as set up by Kestner & Knipping are strikingly low, when compared with the data of other authors, especially with the widely accepted data compiled by the British Academy.

If, therefore, we accept the data of Kestner & Knipping as a basis for estimating the adequacy or inadequacy of the food rations allotted to the Polish population and specifically to the Polish children, no one could possibly accuse us of making excessive demands, insofar as the quantity of the rations was concerned. On the contrary it is to be rather apprehended that our demands would be too low as to the extent of coverage of the food requirement of Polish children,

especially as to proteins, the ratio of which had been estimated very low by Kestner and Knipping.

The other tables contain the following comparative data:

Table II - caloric values of the rations in calories;

Table III - volume of rations of the individual elements (carbohydrates, fats, proteins) issued for periods of:

1 month of 30 or 31 days for Polish children in the various age brackets;

4 weeks, that is 28 days, for German children in the corresponding age brackets.

The age brackets were so arranged as to agree with the differentiation of the food ration cards issued to the German population, to wit:

- a) children up to 3 years;
- b) children from 3 to 10 years;
- c) population over 10 years.

The data referring to Polish children up to 3 years and from 3 to 10 years are the same because the ration cards for Poles differentiate only between a) children up to 3 years and b) population over 10 years of age.

Attention is being called to the fact that in the columns pertaining to Polish children both meat and eggs, which commodities the Polish population does not receive together, their allotment being mutually exclusive, which means that in certain months the Polish population is receiving meat and in the other eggs. Contrary thereto, the German population is receiving both meat and eggs in every period covered by the ration cards.

On the basis of the results, as shown in Tables II and III, Table IV was compiled to show the total of nutritive elements in

grams, as well as the total energetic value of those rations expressed in calories, which totals are contained in the monthly rations for Polish children, as well as in the 4 weeks' rations for German children.

Just as in the previous tables, the data have been grouped according to the various age brackets and the pertinent values of the rations were calculated for the Polish children in two sets, namely:

- a) for rations containing meat;
- b) for rations containing eggs.

When comparing the various data, the disproportion between the rations allotted to German and to Polish children becomes strikingly patent at the first glance.

To be specific, the caloric value of rations allotted to Polish children (up to 3 years) constitutes barely $1/3$ of the caloric value of the rations allotted to the German children and in the case of children over 3 years, only $1/4$. The same proportion applies to the data on proteins in the rations for Polish and German children. The situation is somewhat better in connection with the allotment of carbohydrates for Polish children, although in this connection as well the German children are being given substantial preference.

The allotments of fats on the other hand present an almost incredible condition of things. The fat content of the rations issued to Polish children constitutes but $1/16$ of the fat allotment to German children in the age bracket of children up to 3 years and even less, namely only $1/20$ of the corresponding allotment for German children in the age bracket of from 3 to 10 years and over. Said

disparity becomes still more striking when we calculate the allotments not in proportion to the different periods covered by the ration cards (23 days for German children, as against a full month for Polish children), but in proportion to a 24 hour period, as shown in Table V, wherein the percentual rations between the rations of the German and of the Polish children are illustrated.

Table VI contains a comparison between the rations issued to German and to Polish children and the essential standards of requirements as set up by Kestner & Knipping. The comparison in question discloses quite an exceptional preference being given the German children, whose food rations - fats excepted - exceed twofold the requirements of their organisms. Such preferential treatment, however, is the result of the population policy of the German government, which by giving excessive food rations to children, specifically to infants, improves the income side of the family budgets and in that way propagates the fertility of the German people.

In the light of the adduced figures, the nutrition situation of the Polish children would perhaps look less tragic than it might be deduced from Tables IV and V, were it not for the fact that the card rations for Polish children exist only in theory, whereas in practical application the quantity and the quality of the rations drop down to zero in certain periods, or are at best contingent on factors which very materially vitiate the theoretical intentions.

To prove the point only a few facts are herewith being adduced:

a) there are communities in the General Government (for instance in the Radom district) which receive no food ration cards whatever, for their land-poor or landless population nor consequently for the

children, although the population in question should, because of its type, be included in the ration card system;

b) the issuing of milk for children up to 3 years, although theoretically provided for in the rations, had almost everywhere been discontinued, so that only a negligible number of children is benefited thereby;

c) the issuing of such products as sugar and marmalade or flour and groats, even in such minimum quantities as allotted to the Polish population is very frequently being suspended for months on end.

d) the same applies to meat, which for months at a time is either being issued in considerably smaller quantities or not issued at all, and replaced at best with eggs, which from the point of view of caloricity are less valuable;

e) a number of products in the rations for Polish and German children, which had been declared as possessing equal value, possess in reality no equal value at all. Much more inferior, both as to quality, as well as to caloricity, is the most important article among the ration products, namely bread issued to the Polish population and, therefore, also to the Polish children, when compared to the pure rye bread without admixtures and to the whiteflour bakery products issued to the German children.

f) materially inferior by comparison with the corresponding ration issued to the Germans is the meat. Meat issued to the Poles comes from poor and lean cattle. Also potatoes issued to the Polish population, are of the worst quality and are frequently coming from lots decayed in transport.

Due to the above factors, the real value of the rations issued

in many localities is reduced by one-half and even more. Thus, for instance, in May and June, 1942, the value of rations issued against food ration cards in Warsaw amounted for every 24 hours to 375 calories instead of 637 or 707 calories indicated by us as the caloric standard.

In certain localities the rations issued to the landless and land-poor population are being restricted almost daily to bread and to one or at best two of the articles listed in Tables II and III with the consequent result that the food actually issued possesses a total value of approximately 200 calories for every 24 hours.

By way of a final estimate it is to be accepted that the food card rations do not cover on the average more than 15% of the food requirement of the Polish population, the children, of course, included and that from the point of view of quality the rations show a shortage of:

90 odd % of fats,
80% of proteins,
50-60% of carbohydrates.

A specific discrimination against the Polish children is the utter lack of vitamins which are available to the German children all the year round due to an allotment during the winter months of fruit, lemons, oranges and fruit juices. The German population enjoys the additional privilege of being able to supplement the standard rations through purchases at low prices of cheese, fresh smoked or canned fish, fruit, vegetables, fruit juices and twice a year of certain quantities of condensed milk and natural honey.

No such possibility of supplementing the card rations is open to the Polish population.

Some, though very few families, are able to secure such additional food articles on the black market and in that way to give their children the chance to live through the war without suffering any serious effects on their health. Far worse, however, fare the orphaned children, now spending their childhood days in orphan asylums. Whenever an institution of this kind has no farming establishment of its own, it must meet the food requirement of its wards with the regular card ration or - by way of supplement - with fees paid for the wards, which fees stand at pre-war levels. What purchasing power do 4 Zlotys per diem (the average fee paid by self-government bodies per head of a child sheltered in boarding institutions for children) represent with prices of food products on the black market at sky-high levels. The precarious situation of such institutions is confirmed by the periodical inspections. The assistance they receive is for the most part inadequate and it is becoming imperative to organize some action on a larger scale, so as to save thousands of Polish orphans from starvation.

Realizing full well the calamity threatening the existence of Polish children, the voluntary social welfare movement in Poland, through its Central Welfare Council and the latter's agencies, concentrated its efforts on helping the Polish children, by means of public kitchens, child-feeding centers, meals issued in schools, children's centers, asylums, creches and mother-and-child welfare agencies. As the general pauperization grew apace and the pre-war stocks of supplies were becoming exhausted, bringing with them an

intensification of the children's distress, the Central Welfare Council appealed warmly to its various committees and through them to the people at large and stressed the urgent need of saving the nation's hope and of making the feeding of the starving Polish children the paramount task of social welfare work.

Food allotments, which the committees managed to secure from the (German) authorities by dint of hard struggle, were being assigned primarily to institutions providing additional nourishment to children. What was lacking because of the insufficiency of rations, had to be secured at high prices on the black market. Many child-feeding centers have been set up in connection with the welfare committees and served meals, which within the limits of possibility, contained the elements required by children for their proper development.

The child welfare activities attained their highest level in June, 1942. In addition to the regular action of providing additional nourishment for the children, nearly all of the welfare committees proceeded to organize summer colonies and semi-colonies, the objective of which was systematically to strengthen the children's organisms weakened by a long, hard winter spent in semi-starvation. It had been possible to convince, by proved facts of appalling distress of children in hundreds of thousands of instances even some of the German civilian-authorities of the imperative necessity for food allotments for purposes of the action in point.

When by the end of June, 1942, the action was in full swing, the National Socialist Party stepped in with all kinds of prohibitions and orders. At a convention of said party, held in Cracow

great indignation was expressed over the fact that assistance in the form of food was to be given to Polish children during the pre-harvest season and that Polish children were to gain strength for their weakened bodies through exercise in the open air and a regular modicum of nourishment in the summer colonies and semi-colonies.

The promises of food allotments were withdrawn.

By a stringent order of the (German) authorities all colonies and semi-colonies already existing, or in the process of organization throughout the General Gouvernement, have been liquidated as of July 15, 1942, and any form of providing additional nourishment in lieu of such colonies and semi-colonies have been strictly prohibited.

The (German) authorities proceeded at the same time with the liquidation of a number of preventive health stations and institutions intended for children either ailing or threatened with illness. All protests and interventions were of no avail. The institutions for tubercular children in Zakopane and Rabka shared the same fate. The right to save their health and life was taken away from the Polish children.

All county commissioners received an official instruction to liquidate within their respective counties any and all activities along the line of providing additional nourishment for children wherever efforts on the part of the Polish community to continue such activities were still perceptible.

The welfare committees were overwhelmed by orders from the local (German) authorities to close up and liquidate all child

feeding centers, asylums, kindergartens, under penalty of imprisonment for the managements of the committees in the event the order was not complied with within the specified period time. The prohibiting orders were accompanied by a refusal of any and all food allotments to the committees for their welfare action. The food supplies secured by the committees with great trouble through purchase or public donations for assisting the children, were to be used for providing additional nourishment to adults, employed on war production work since the (German) government has a vital interest in maintaining the production capacity of labor. The authorities were not sufficiently cynical to speak their mind plainly, by saying that it was to the (German) government's interest to wipe out the Polish children.

The execution of the aforesaid prohibition depended, to a great extent, on the partisan zeal of the individual county commissioners, while on the other hand the work of salvaging the action of the succouring of children hinged on the resourcefulness and devotion of the members or functionaries of the several committees.

Institutions for children operated by the Central Welfare Council or kindred organizations, had to be closed. All of their medical equipment and fixtures were greedily seized by the Germans. The sick children were dispersed, the more so, as the Germans succeeded ere this in liquidating even small private hospitals for children.

The only possibility which still remained open for providing additional nourishment for children was the serving of meals in schools. In view of the volume of food allotments received in

December, 1942, for welfare purposes during the four winter months, it became possible to develop and intensify the action of serving meals to children in schools.

However, on January 6, 1943, an order was issued to liquidate the giving of additional nourishment to children in schools, under the pretext that it interfered with school work. That was the final blow, which very unequivocally bespoke the tendency on the part of the German authorities. The assistance to children in the form of food organized some time previously had now broken down.

Not all schools authorities, however, observed to the letter the official orders, inspired by the National Socialist party. In a number of schools additional feeding of children was being continued without major difficulties up to the end of the scholastic year. In other schools again, the serving of meals had been shifted away from the school premises to public kitchens, community houses and also to private homes, where it assumed the form of neighborly relief.

In the city of Warsaw itself, a number of children's centers, whose scope of caring for children during the hours preceding school sessions included serving of meals possessing a certain caloric value, were salvaged. The shrinking of this type of welfare action in the city of Warsaw is illustrated by the following figures:

1941 -	number of children's centers	205,	no. of children	18,800=100%
1942 -	" " "	" 176,	" " "	13,650= 72%
1943 -	" " "	" 88,	" " "	8,500= 44%

In all localities where the county commissioners, by specific orders, insisted on the liquidation of child-feeding centers, the latter were transformed, through the enlarging of their scope to

include adults, into people's kitchens, the children, however, constituting the majority of the people fed. In this connection too there was in some counties a vexatious control by the (German) authorities coupled with demands for excluding children from the class of patrons fed in such establishments, whereas elsewhere demands have been made to limit the number of children to 20% of the people fed.

The shortage of food articles which was becoming gradually more and more acute constituted a very serious hindrance to the development of the institution of people's kitchens and still more to the maintenance of the caloric value of the meals served. Up to 1941 the work of such kitchens was being substantially helped along by gifts from America, which were coming in either directly from America, or else - after the sea lanes were closed - were being purchased by the Commission for Polish Relief in Hungary, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. The transports of fats, sugar, flour, condensed milk and dehydrated vegetables constituted the very foundation of the relief action. One of the most valuable articles for helping the children was cod liver oil.

After the source of help from abroad had been made unavailable because of the German-Russian war, the activity of the people's kitchens was made dependent - what with the rigorous control over food articles - on the official quota allotted for the action in question. In the budgetary year 1941-1942 the (German) authorities limited the food allotments to the four winter months, from December, 1941 to March 1942. Strenuous insistence notwithstanding, the food allotments were again

limited in the budgetary year 1942-1943 to the four winter months. In the first quarter periods of 1941/42 the people's kitchens had still at their disposal reserves saved up from gifts from abroad. After those reserves were exhausted the food rations had perforce to be reduced. The reduction in question is drastically illustrated by a table showing the number of soup portions served in the people's kitchens in the city of Warsaw.

In 1941/42 in the I. quarter	118,000 portions daily		
" II.	" 100,900	"	"
" III.	" 68,200	"	"
" IV.	" 69,300	"	"
In 1942/43 I.	" 46,100	"	"
" II.	" 33,600	"	"
" III.	" 26,300	"	"
" IV.	" 24,200	"	"

The caloric value of the meals was of course also getting lower.

The securing of fats, which could increase the nutritive value of the meals, is getting steadily harder in the open market.

The earmarking of hogs and cattle, the ruthless requisitioning of every available head for German use and the death penalty inflicted implacably and summarily for illegal slaughter eliminated animal fats from the market. Butter and unskimmed milk, constituting as they do ration articles, reserved exclusively for the Germans, reach in the open market a price level exceeding the purchasing power of any welfare agency not to mention the fact that the articles in question are getting more and more scarce owing to the high quota exacted from the farms and to the continuous requisitioning of cows for slaughter.

Accordingly, insofar as the food conditions are concerned, the situation of the Polish children is disastrous.

Sickness and Mortality

The starving of the children brings in its wake the loss of physical resistance, a great degree of inclination to infectious diseases and an appalling mortality.

Medical examination of children being admitted to the colonies and semi-colonies disclosed in 1942 an alarming percentage of children suffering from affected pectoral glands and a weakened heart. The year 1943 brought a material deterioration of the condition of health. Medical examinations in a certain locality showed the following results in a group of 964 schoolchildren:

237	children	running	a	temperature	of	from	37.6	to	38°
456	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	to	37.5°;
221	"	"	no	"					but with visible indications of physical deterioration.

In a group of 475 children examined of kindergarten age:

	179	children	were	running	a	temperature	of	from	37.6	to	38°
	222	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	to	37.5°	
only	74	"	"	"	no	"				but were physically deteriorated.	

Medical tests for the Pirquet reaction conducted in the scholastic year 1942/43 on children enrolled in the public grammar schools and kindergartens in Warsaw showed a positive result in 42.5% of the children.

These tests proved the existence of incipient tuberculosis unless climatic and above anything else dietetic therapy is applied relatively early. But how to do it under conditions, as described above? Where are the fats and the vitamins to come from, when they

are not included in the rations and are excluded from the open market.

We are at the moment not in the possession of exact statistical data on the health condition of Polish children throughout the entire General Government. Still harder to secure are the data concerning the mortality of children, due to the fact that mortality results in part from hostilities and practices of the enemy, which the civilized world had not known hitherto and which will be dealt with later.

Fragmentary information from various parts of Poland, however, causes dismay and gives occasion for ominous conclusions.

Here is an example from the vicinity of Krosno:

"anaemia superinduced by malnutrition affects over 80% of the children, according to statements of district physicians. Cases of dropsy from starvation are fairly frequent and instances of death from starvation not rare. The epidemic of spotted fever was checked it is true, except for sporadically occurring cases, but tuberculosis is spreading in an alarming fashion".

We have in our possession the following data from the town of Siedlce:

Number of deaths in Siedlce:

in 1938	418
1939	464
1940	647
1941	771

In view of simultaneous changes in the number of the population which do not permit of being accurately analyzed because of resettlements and migrations, no exact conclusions in the form of percentual ratios could possibly be drawn from the above

figures. In any event a substantial and steadily increasing mortality is to be accepted as a matter of fact.

The Polish communities in Borysław and Drohobycz show in the years 1941 and 1942 a terrifying increase of mortality. According to information which reached us from these localities "the health condition of the population presents a desperate picture. Statistics show a mortality increase of 439% by comparison with 1938. Especially heavy losses are caused among the adolescents by tuberculosis. The mortality among the Polish population at Borysław increased in 1942 by 700% as compared with the mortality in 1938. Nearly a score of people die each month from starvation.

The natural increase of the population will never compensate the losses from mortality increased to such a degree. The natural increase of the population is greatly impeded by the disastrous dispersion of families superinduced by war losses, by the absence from Poland of hundreds of thousands of men and by the general deterioration of the living conditions.

Statistical data pertaining to the Polish population of the city of Lwow in the years 1939/1942 are throwing an interesting light on the development of the situation.

Year	Births (in exact figures)	Deaths
1939	2659	3386
1940	2759	2784
1941	3092	3016
1942	2377	4229

In the light of the above statistics, the year 1942 shows a downright disastrous picture, both by the drop in the number of births and by the immense increase in the number of deaths.

In addition to the aforesaid misfortunes of war, the natural increase of the Polish population is also very adversely affected by the order of the (German) authorities, prohibiting the Poles deported for labor to the Reich to become married while there. This affects hundreds of thousands of young men and women, forcibly carried off from Poland and torn out from their normal environment. An unmarried pregnant woman is released from her employment and permitted to return to Poland only in the last few weeks of pregnancy. Any and all efforts of the offspring's father to secure a leave of absence, so that he could wed the woman and legitimate the child, meet on principle with a refusal. Such attitude on the part of the Germans is deliberately perfidious and calculated to destroy Polish family life and the natural increase of the Polish population.

3. Wearing apparel

The fatal effects of starvation on the state of health of the children are still further intensified by the calamitous situation as to clothing. The four years of war have completely exhausted the pre-war stocks of wearing apparel. Ration cards for purchases of clothing are being issued only to farmers as premiums for the delivery of quota of farm products, as well as of excess deliveries above the quotas. A landless peasant, a laborer or an office worker may not even claim the right to purchase either footwear, or undergarments, or clothing at a normal price. Their extremely low wages are all used up for purchasing food articles in the black market. Accordingly, thousands of children in towns and villages never leave their quarters during the cold season of the

year and wherever no fuel is available they do not even leave their beds for lack of often even a shirt, let alone a blanket, to cover their freezing bodies.

4. Housing conditions

To the calamitous food and clothing situation must be added the housing crisis caused by the eviction of over half a million people, who were transplanted to poor neighborhoods, where as many as three and four families with children are often herded together in one small and cold room.

Let us adduce, by way of illustration, a few glimpses depicting the existence of the Polish population, as well as the conditions under which a substantial portion of the young Polish generation develops and builds up its physique for later life. These glimpses are based on actual facts, which had been ascertained beyond peradventure in various parts of Poland.

" There are families among the Polish population of Sochaczew, whose children never leave their beds, because they have no clothes. There are dwellings where rain water leaks through the roofs. In many instances, there are no beds and people sleep on pallets or directly on the floor. There is no underwear, no bedding, no garments and no shoes, in brief abysmal wretchedness".

The following is being reported from the county of Kresno: "in utterly delapidated huts, unfit for habitation, there are frequently from 5 to 9 children ranging in age up to 12 years, who are entirely naked, because only the older girls had thin and

tattered dresses and the boys some nondescript garments to take the place of trousers, while the younger children in most cases shivering from the cold, sat huddled together either on the pallets or else on the kitchen ranges, still barely warm from the fire with which the morning repast had been prepared".

And another fact reported from the vicinity of Warsaw: "Maria W... who receives no news from her husband and son, both of whom were carried off for forced labor in Germany. She is suffering from acute tuberculosis, has two small children, is incapable of performing any work, not even housework. She is so destitute that she not even has a blanket to cover herself on her pallet and the children are unable to attend school because of lack of clothes. During the winter they did not leave the house at all".

This is one of the many thousands of cases urgently demanding the saving of Polish children from tubercular infection, by taking them away from the direct, day-in and day-out contact with their tubercular environment.

The question, however, is where to place such children and how to save them since the pertinent institutions have been liquidated and the orphan asylums, crowded to overflowing, menaced by starvation and reduced in number are themselves struggling desperately against distress. Accordingly, the number of children infected with tuberculosis is growing from day to day.

5. Children carried off for purposes of
blood transfusions.

It is happening time and again that well nurtured children between 10 and 12 years of age are disappearing, especially in towns, either on their way to school or from the streets, or in railway trains and all trace of them is lost. Any and all searches are productive of no results but it is an established fact that healthy Polish children are being used in German hospitals as blood donors. Since their parents did not surrender them voluntarily, then how did such children get there? No specific therapy is being applied to those children, which would make it possible to reproduce in their organisms the blood extracted from them to save other lives. Those children are simply being bled to death and then discarded like a worn rag.

6. Eviction practices.

The practices applied in connection with evictions had also claimed countless lives of children as victims. The evictions started in the fall of 1941 in the provinces of Poznan and Pomorze and were energetically continued until March, 1942. The evictions from a given territory were most frequently preceded by mass imprisonments of the men, who thereupon were carried off to an unknown destination. The women and children were driven out of their houses, frequently in bitterly cold weather and on an hour's and even 10 minutes' notice and carried off to an assembling camp, there to await further transportation for weeks on end. Dismay and haste enforced by yelling, threats, and blows with rifle butts, did not permit to take along the most essential clothing. Bedding and other chattels had to be left behind.

The experiences of living in the concentration camps, as related by those confined therein as deportees and also by people who in their capacity as welfare workers had occasion to come into direct contact with that Gehenna of suffering and misery, are so appalling as to beggar description. In the notorious concentration camp at Lodz, through which hundreds of thousands of Polish families had passed, epidemics were decimating the children under such frightful conditions of sanitation, that quite a few children were drowned in the privy-pits. Coughs and pitiful wailing of the dying children were the unending sounds echoing through the concentration camps. No one will ever be able to count or to ascertain the number of children those camps had claimed as victims.

The families emaciated by a stay of several weeks in those concentration camps were loaded, regardless of the early and very severe frosts, in railway cars for deportation to the General Government. They were marched at night for several kilometers to an entraining siding and made to wait in the snow and cold until dawn for being loaded on the train. If the railway cars happened to be heated, the deportees considered it a real boon, but it had happened time and again that some groups of deportees were transported in unheated cattle cars, with the cold reaching 30% centigrade below zero. The frozen corpses of those who succumbed to the hardships of transport, were clandestinely unloaded at small way stations or isolated sidings. The number of such victims will never be ascertained and the percentage of children among them was enormous.

At the larger stations through which such transports passed, the National Socialist Federation sisters fed the deportees thin, warm soup, which had - in many cases - turned sour and fetid, frequently causing, especially among children, stomach and intestinal disorders, even deaths. Attempts on the part of the Polish Red Cross sisters to give to the nursing mothers during the stops at railway stations warm tea or boiled water, were frustrated by the police, who with bayonets and rifle butts enforced "the German system".

Such incidents were a daily occurrence in the dead of the winter of 1939/1940 and in the unusually cold winter of 1940/1941. Approximately 600,000 people had passed through this agonizing experience. The same fate had befallen Polish families evicted in the fall of 1941 from the Zywiec district. The year 1943 has been an ominous one due to evictions from the counties of Zamość, Hrubieszów and many others.

While the practices applied in connection with evictions from the latter districts did not differ from those described above, they were nevertheless much harder on the Polish children. Due to the frenzied speed of the forcible deportation of labor to the Reich, the police, when segregating the evicted population, are carrying off all the able-bodied men and women to forced labor in the Reich or to work on fortifications in the East. Accordingly, mothers are torn away from their infant children, who are then left to the care of indolent old people and invalids, unfit for deportation because of age and debility.

In this connection as well, the conditions in the camps are monstrous and a mockery of even the most primitive requirements

of human existence. The barracks have no floors, are unheated, without window panes, even in temperatures of 25% centigrade below zero. The pallets consist of wet straw, are swarming with lice and there are no blankets. The food consists of bitter black coffee with a piece of dry bread, once a day of a portion of thin soup of the concentration camp variety, served to all alike, including one year old infants separated from their mothers and unable to digest such food.

The mortality rate in these camps, especially among the children, is appalling and reached, during an epidemic of diphtheria, the level of 100%.

7. Mass deportations of the population as laborers.

The distress of the Polish children is still further intensified by mass deportations of the Polish population as laborers, due to which thousands of children are being deprived of their natural protectors. Over and above the obligatory quota of laborers to be supplied by the governments of urban and rural localities, the recruiting of laborers is done by force in the form of mass manhunts carried out in railway trains, stations, market places, streets and at times in entire sections of a city. Such a dragnet, as frequently as not, catches a mother rushing to store to secure food for her infant, or a brood of children, or who set out to obtain somewhere some potatoes or groats. All her protests and explanations are of no avail. She is dragged off to an assembling camp, put through a delousing process and sent off with a transport to an unknown destination. No one cares what is to

become of the children, of whom she was frequently the only protector. Let them perish, unless good luck plays them into the hands of kindhearted neighbors. Incidents of such type have of late become a daily occurrence.

A more independent and enterprising youngster, having waited in vain for the mother's return and driven by hunger, as well as loneliness, tries to save himself, becomes a vagrant, a thief and deteriorates physically, as well as morally.

Taken in by strangers, such child frequently gets into an improper environment, is being exploited and forced to work far in excess of the value of the care it receives and often sent out to beg and to peddle. It is frightful to behold the little ragamuffins, barefooted and half naked, shivering from cold and emaciated who on bitter cold days, in a hoarse falsetto voice chant some prayers, kneeling all the while on wet ground, or else who surreptitiously hawk "cigarettes, matches and 'saccharine'", etc.; who often dispose of sizeable sums of money and stimulate their courage by smoking vile tobacco or imbibing spirits, purchased illegally in vestibules of houses and in junk shops.

The numbers of such children of the streets are growing from day to day. With the fathers deported to the Reich or the interior of Russia, imprisoned or lost, with the mothers frequently compelled to work all day away from home, so as to be able to support their broods, the children are simply left to shift for themselves.

B. Recruiting of schoolchildren for labor

The facts of recruiting schoolchildren for labor in the Reich and the recruiting methods applied in this connection deserve specific attention. Here is one example: the trade school in Gorlice, whose pupils range in age from 12 to 16 years, was surrounded by police during school hours, the teachers and parents were refused admission and the pupils severely prohibited to attempt any and all contact with their families. The children were kept in the school building without food or heat till evening, whereupon, without being provided with any extra clothing or with food - it all happened in wintertime - they were conveyed by motorcars to the railway station and transported by train to an assembling camp at Cracow, wherefrom, after a delousing process, they were all transported as laborers to the Reich. This account is no fairy tale but a fact proven by repeated practice and by no means an isolated one. A strong protest was made to the German authorities because of this outrage.

All of these methods, however, follow a definite objective, namely, the deliberate destruction and extermination of the Polish nation's very substance, to wit, the Polish children.

Part II - The means of saving Poland's children.

1. Food relief.

First on the list is the action of providing additional nutrition, in view of the fact that food is essential for sustaining life. Such additional nutrition, however, is not feasible with the means now available, which makes help from the outside imperative.

All agencies engaged in welfare work for children, all the

institutions already closed, as well as those still operating and not as yet liquidated, which receive no assistance from the outside are in urgent need thereof.

In exchange for all the liquidated institutions for ailing children it had been possible, by dint of immense effort, to secure permission from the (German) authorities to put into operation only one "Children's Home" at Rymanów. For the summer months of 1943 the (German) authorities relaxed their implacable attitude, by permitting the welfare committees to organize summer colonies and semi-colonies on conditions, however, that the children of parents carried off as laborers from Poland to the Reich, as well as children of parents employed in Poland on war work, be accommodated in such colonies and semi-colonies. Any food allotments, however, for the "Children's Home" and for the colonies were denied. The committees, nevertheless took vigorous action. The securing of foodstuffs in the open market is proving very expensive and it is feared that the budgets of the committees might not be able to defray the expenses of the intended action, nor to include in the latter the children most in need of assistance because of debility, incipient diseases and physical deterioration superinduced by starvation.

The number of children to be benefited by the colonies might be estimated at approximately 75,000. Those children are but a fraction of the vast number of children who are really in need of help and reconditioning. The cost of the action, in the event the promised food allotments were received, was estimated at 5,130,000 Zlotys for a period of 6 weeks. Since the food allotments

were refused, the expenditures would exceed the sum of 35 million Zlotys. The defraying of such substantial expenditures would put the various committees heavily in debt. The fact must be taken into consideration that those children, after having been re-invigorated, could not possibly be abandoned, after the vacation period was over, to their fate and also that those children, who for various reasons could not be included in the welfare action during the summer months would have also to be helped in some way. It shall, therefore, become necessary to look for such ways and means of providing additional nutrition for those children, which would not be sufficiently patent to irritate the Germans.

Because of the immense need it is quite difficult to give any figures on the quantities required. Food shipments imported as gifts of the Commission for Polish Relief, showed in the years 1940/1941 the following quantities:

wheat flour	85,500 kilograms
rye "	669,319 "
buckwheat groats	20,000 "
pearl barley	121,330 "
pealed barley	1,900 "
barley groats	8,270 "
millet gruel	14,820 "
rice	220,845 "
peas	14,614 "
sugar	40,720 "
condensed milk	593,420 "
powdered milk	72,158 "
lard	156,753 "
vegetable fat	90,875 "
hams and smoked meats	294,794 "
cod liver oil	73,142 "

Relief through feeding organized with the help of the above supplies took care of approximately 590,000 persons, who received supplementary nutrition either in kitchens or else in the form of food products as such. Among the people taken care of were 350,000 adults and 240,000 children.

While grain products could be secured, provided financial assistance was forthcoming, in fairly substantial quantities in the event of a good harvest year on the open market in Poland proper, the minimum requirement in fats, milk, cod liver oil and sugar could be covered only by large relief shipments in kind coming from outside.

2. Wearing apparel relief

At the moment we are putting the urgency of wearing apparel relief on a par with food relief. As it had been pointed out before, the distress in this respect is appalling in all social strata. There is a total lack of any and all wearing apparel and even should funds be available the requirements could not possibly be met by any domestic production, since all of its output is diverted to use by the Germans.

Wearing apparel relief from abroad showed in the years 1940/41 the following quantities:

<u>Wearing apparel and linen for men</u>	100,086 items
women	92,775 "
girls	36,958 "
boys	43,943 "
children	90,654 "
infants	
including layettes	8,394 "
Bed linen - line cloth (in bulk)	510 bales of approx imately 670 meters each
Blankets	12,122 items
Children's blankets	226 "
Sheets	92 "
Pillow cases	26 "

The above articles were distributed among approximately 247,000 people, among them 134,000 adults and 113,000 children. By comparison with the available supply the number of those who recei

gifts was very large indeed, because the articles were parcelled out in small quantities, such as for instance one pair of stockings, one muffler, one cap or handkerchief. In the years when the above articles were being distributed primarily among those actually evicted, the generosity of the people, still not directly affected by the distress of evictions, bombardments, etc. was very considerable and instances of mutual assistance went unrecorded. At present there is nothing left to be shared with others. Even the most thrifty and dexterous mother is at present unable to make for her child which everlastingly outgrows its underwear or clothes, any of those garments from the remnants of garments of adults for the simple reason that those garments are worn to tatters. This statement is by no means an exaggeration. In this connection relief from abroad is urgent and its extent could not possibly be estimated accurately. There is need for blankets, yard goods, flannel, layettes, warm clothing, hose, shoes, before winter sets in. Our call for help is an S.O.S.

We estimate the number of Polish children who stand in urgent need of food and wearing apparel relief at 525,000. We must find means for saving them so as to thwart in part at least the diabolically conceived and organized plan of destroying Poland's young generation.

Insofar as the Jews are concerned, the German plan of destruction and extermination had been carried out almost completely. There are still some Jewish children left but their number hardly exceeds a few hundred. They are the children of a few members of the Jewish denominational community and of the Jewish auxiliary police, who have thus far been spared. Hundreds of thousands

of other Jews have been butchered in the most fiendish ways the German inventive mind could possibly contrive.

Part III. Conclusion

From the recapitulation of the above we arrive at the following conclusions:

1. The food ration, as provided for the Polish children by the card system covers on the average 15% of the actual nutrition requirement.

The caloric value of the food ration amounts in practice to barely 200 calories per 24 hours.

Insofar as the basic elements of nutrition are concerned, the requirement of carbohydrates is theoretically covered to the extent of 40-50%, the requirement of proteins to the extent of only 20% and the requirement of fats to the extent of 6% or possibly 7%.

The rations contain no vitamins whatever.

The full advantage of the food rations, insofar as the Poles are concerned, exists only in theory but in practice it is very materially curtailed.

In contrast thereto the card rations for the German children exceed twofold the required standards and are always issued in full. Furthermore these rations are being additionally supplemented by allotments of vitamin containing products and by possibilities of securing fat-containing articles at reasonable prices.

2. The physical conditions of the children, both in the towns, as well as in rural communities are alarming. Mortality is greatly increased and the drop in the birth rate is considerable.

3. Housing conditions caused by evictions and the requisitioning of lodgings, create a fertile ground for the spread of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

4. The lack of wearing apparel is appalling. Four years of war exhausted any and all stocks. Immediately needed are: layettes, woolen and cotton stockings and socks, footwear. In the line of clothing there is an urgent need of overcoats, sweaters, underwear, blankets, bed linen, caps, handkerchiefs, thread, linen cloth in bales, dress materials and suitings.

5. The war claims even healthy children as victims. Tens of thousands of such children perished;

(a) in connection with evictions and in inferno of the assembling camps;

(b) in connection with pacification activities under the principle of collective liability, which is being applied even to infants and children;

(c) due to mass deportations of parents and even minor children as laborers to the Reich, for such practices result in hosts of homeless and abandoned children.

6. Institutions for children are being evicted and closed, while the children inmates who were thrown out into the street are put under arrest and detained in prisons.

7. Polish children and adolescents are deprived of schools, instruction, text books and school paraphernalia. Private instruction is considered as high treason and subject to severest penalties. Professors and teachers are being kept prisoners for years in disciplinary camps.

8. Jewish children have been exterminated and are non-existent. The Polish children are also threatened with extinction unless help comes quickly.

9. Ways and means have to be looked for how to import relief articles and how to remove the objections the authorities of the General Government might raise against the relief action as such.

10. As to the quantitative extent of the relief action, insofar as food articles are concerned, the volume of the relief goods sent by America in the first years of the war and the number of children benefited by said action could serve as a basis for calculation with this provision, however, that the general economic situation of Poland had grown much worse, the number of children in need of relief had increased enormously and the pauperization of the general public in Poland no longer permits of sharing with others.

In the years 1940/41 the gifts of the Commission for Polish Relief provided supplementary nutrition for 240,000 Polish children while the wearing apparel relief benefited 113,000 children. At present 525,000 Polish children stand in urgent need of food and clothing relief.

The extent of the present requirement for wearing apparel relief is downright boundless as to all and any articles of clothing.

Soap must be mentioned as a specifically important item, for lack of it frustrates any and all action along lines of sanitation.

Table I.

Figures illustrating according to age the requirement in every 24 hours of:
1) calories, 2) proteins, 3) fats, 4) carbohydrates. (according
to Kestner & Knipping).

Age	Body weight (in klg.)	Caloric requirement (in calories)	Carbohydrate requirement (in grams)	Fat requirement (in grams)	Protein requirement per 1 kg. of weight (in grams)	Protein requirement for the entire organism (in grams)	Caloric value of proteins in percentages of general caloric demand ^{1/} (in percentages)
+ 8 months	8,5	715	59	41	2,8	24	13,6
- 3 years	14	1,040	142	36,5	2	28	11,1
"10 years	28	1,680	260	39	1,5	42	10,2
"15 years	70	3,400	525	98	1,2	84	10,1
Average standard per person accepted by City of Warsaw Bureau of Statistics		2,602	475.2	45,4		61,4	
Average standard per person accepted by British Academy		3,300 ^{2/}	500	100		100	
Voit's standard average per person		2,976	500	56		118	

^{1/} Caloric value of
proteins = 4,1

^{2/} Calculated on the basis of the caloric
value of carbohydrates being = 4,
fats = 9,
proteins = 4,

TABLE II - CALORIC VALUE

Food articles:	For children up to 3 years				For children from 3 to 10 years				For children over 10 years			
	German per 28 days		Polish per month (30 or 31 days)		German per 28 days		Polish per month (30 or 31 days)		German per 28 days		Polish per month (30 or 31 days)	
	kigs.	cal.	kigs.	cal.	kigs.	cal.	kigs.	cal.	kigs.	cal.	kigs.	calories.
Rye bread (220)			2.800 =	6,100	5.000 =	11,000	2.800 =	6,180	7,200 =	15,840	4,200 =	9,240
Wheat bread (270)	5,400 =	14,580	-	-	2,500 =	6,750	-	-	1,800 =	4,860	-	-
Flour (360)	1,500 =	5,400	0.400 =	1,440	1,000 =	3,600	0.400 =	1,440	1,275 =	4,590	0.400 =	1,440
Macaroni & Groats (360)	1,500 =	5,400	0.400 =	1,440	1,500 =	3,400	0.400 =	1,440	1,000 =	3,600	-	-
Meat & cured meat products (150)	1,200 =	1,800	0.400 =	600	2,400 =	3,600	0.400 =	600	2,400 =	3,600	0.400 =	600
Fats, butter & oil (800)	1,000 =	8,000	-	-	1,200 =	9,600	-	-	1,200 =	9,600	-	-
Eggs	8 eggs =	592	at best in lieu of meat	4,296	1½ eggs =	880	4 eggs =	296	12 eggs =	888	4 eggs =	296
Unskimmed milk (67)	16 litres =	1,072	-	-	4 litres =	268	-	-	8 litres =	296	-	-
Skim-milk (37)	-	-	8 litres =	296	4 litres =	148	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese (67)	-	-	-	-	0.400 =	800	-	-	0.400 =	800	-	-
Marmalade (220)	1,000 =	2,200	0.240 =	528	1,000 =	2,200	0.240 =	528	0.800 =	1,760	0.240 =	528
Sugar & candy (400)	1,250 =	5,000	0.100 =	400	1,600 =	6,400	0.100 =	1,400	1,600 =	6,400	0.200 =	800
Potatoes (86)	20,000 =	17,200	10,000 =	8,600	30,000 =	25,800	10,000 =	8,600	50,000 =	25,800	10,000 =	8,600

78,034 rations with meat 21,208
rations with eggs 20,904

Total caloric value of
rations 61,244

rations with meat
19,464
rations with eggs
19,160

76,454 rations with meat
19,168
rations with eggs
18,864

TABLE III
Card rations according to their nutritive elements

Food articles	Children up to 3 years								Children from 3 to 10 years								Children over 10 years							
	German children per 28 days				Polish children per 30-31 days				German children per 28 days				Polish children per 30-31 days				German children per 28 days				Polish children per 30-31 days			
	Quantity kilogr.	Proteins grams	Fats grams	Carbohydrates grams	Quantity kilogr.	Proteins grams	Fats grams	Carbohydrates grams	quantity kilogr.	Prot. grams	Fats grams	Carbohydr. grams	Quant. kilogr.	Prot. grams	Fats grams	Carbohydr. grams.	Quant. kilogr	Prot. grams	Fats grams	Carbo. grams	Quant. kilogr	Prot. grams	Fats grams	Carbohydr. grams
Rye bread	-	-	-	-	2,800	154	14	1,316	5,000	275	25	2,350	2,800	154	14	1,316	1,200	395	36	3,384	4,200	231	-	-
White bread	5,400	367	27	3,121	-	-	-	-	2,500	170	12	1,445	-	-	-	-	1,800	122	9	1,040	-	-	-	-
Flour	1,500	165	23	1,095	0,400	44	6	292	1,000	110	15	730	0,400	44	6	292	1,275	140	19	9,931	0,400	44	6	292
Macaroni & groats	1,500	165	23	1,095	0,400	44	6	292	1,500	165	23	1,095	0,400	44	6	292	1,000	110	15	250	-	44	6	292
Meats & Cured meat prod.	1,200	240	95	5	0,400	80	32	2	2,400	480	192	10	0,400	80	32	2	2,400	480	192	10	0,400	80	32	2
Fats, butter & oil	1,000	5	900	5	-	-	-	-	1,200	6	1080	6	-	-	-	-	1,200	6	1080	6	-	-	-	-
Eggs	8 eggs	45	42	42	4 eggs	22	21	1	12 eggs	67	64	4	4 eggs	22	21	1	12 eggs	67	63	4	4 eggs	22	21	1
					in lieu of meat								in lieu of mt								in lieu of mt			
Unskimmed milk	16 ltrs	54	58	77	-	-	-	-	4 ltrs	14	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skim-milk	-	-	-	-	8 ltrs	30	2	38	4 ltrs	15	1	19	-	-	-	-	8 lgr	30	2	38	-	-	-	-
Cheese	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,400	80	60	12	-	-	-	-	0,400	80	60	12	-	-	-	-
Marmalade	1,000	5	-	600	0,240	1	-	144	1,000	5	-	600	0,240	1	-	144	0,800	4	-	480	0,240	1	-	144
Sugar and candy	1,250	-	-	1,247	0,100	-	-	99	1,600	-	-	1,596	0,100	-	-	99	1,600	-	-	1,597	0,200	-	-	199
Potatoes	20,000	360	40	3,720	10,000	180	20	1,860	30,000	540	40	5,580	10,000	180	20	1,860	30,000	540	60	5,580	10,000	180	20	1,860

Total value of rations for German
children
in grams

1,460 1,208 10,968

Total value of ration
for Polish children
in grams

x 533 80 4,044
x 475 69 4,043

1927 1545 13,468

x 503 76 4,005
x 446 67 4,005

1975 1536 13,812

x 530 85 1,763
x 523 74 1,763

TABLE IV

Ration for 4 weeks	Proteins grams	Fats grams	Carbohydrates grams	Caloric value
<u>Children up to 3 years:</u>				
German children - ration for 23 days including meat and eggs	1,006.4	1,208	10,967.7	61,244
Polish children - ration for 30 or 31 days includ- ing				
meat	532.8	79.6	4,043.8	19,464
eggs	475.2	68.8	4,043.4	19,160
<u>Children from 3 to 10 years:</u>				
German children - ration for 30 or 31 days includ- ing meat & eggs	1,926.6	1,545.8	14,466	78,454
Polish children - ration for 30 or 31 days - including:				
meat	503.2	78	4,005.4	19,168
eggs	445.6	67.2	4,005	18,864
<u>Children over 10 years:</u>				
German children - ration for 28 days including meat and eggs	1,975.5	1,536.3	13,811.6	78,034
Polish children - ration for 30 or 31 days includ- ing:				
meat	580.2	85	4,763.2	21,208
eggs	522.6	74.2	4,762.8	20,904

TABLE V

Ration for 24 hours	Proteins		Fats		Carbohydrates		Caloric value	
	grams	% ratio of German children's ration	grams	% ratio of German children's ration	grams	% ratio of German children's ration	cal.	% ratio of German childn's ration
<u>Children up to 3 yrs:</u>								
German children	50.2	100	43.1	100	391.7	100	2,187	100
Polish children (ration inclusive of milk & meat)	17.8	35	2.7	6	134.5	34	647	30
<u>Children from 3 to 10 years:</u>								
German children	68.8	100	55.2	100	480.9	100	2,480	100
Polish children (ration including meat)	16.8	24	2.6	5	133.5	28	639	26
<u>Children over 10 years</u>								
German children	70.6	100	54.9	100	493.3	100	2,787	100
Polish children (ration including meat)	19.3	27	2.8	5	158.8	32	707	26

TABLE VI

Ration for 24 hours	Proteins		Fats		Carbohydrates		Caloric value	
	grams	% ratio of theoretical standard	grams	% ratio of theoretical standard	grams	% ratio of theoretical standard	cal.	% ratio of theoretical standard
<u>Children up to 3 years:</u>								
According to normal standard:	28	100	36.5	100	142	100	1,040	100
German children	50.2	179	43.1	118	391.7	276	2,187	210
Polish children (with meat allotment)	17.8	64	2.7	7	134.5	95	647	62
<u>Children from 3 to 10 years</u>								
According to normal standard:	37.5	100	27.5	100	237	100	1,480	100
German children	68.8	183	56.2	147	480.9	203	2,731	185
Polish children (with meat allotment)	16.8	45	2.6	7	133.5	56	639	43
<u>Children over 10 years:</u>								
According to normal standard:	65	100	49	100	315	100	2,025	100
German children	70.6	109	54.9	112	493.3	157	2,787	138
Polish children (with meat allotment)	19.3	30	2.8	6	158.8	50	707	35

Note: Theoretical standards taken from Kestner and Knipping:

- 1) in connection with children up to 3 years average for children from 2 years 8 months to 2 years, 11 months old;
- 2) in connection with children from 3 to 10 years average for children from 6 years, 8 months to 7 years, 6 months old;
- 3) in connection with children over 10 years average for children 15 years old.

P 3132

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3225-P

See 6710 POLAND

PRO MEMORIA

Situation of the Children in Poland

1. Nutrition
2. Sickness & mortality
3. Wearing apparel
4. Housing conditions
5. Moved to Germany for blood transfusions
6. Eviction practices
7. Mass deportations as laborers.
8. Recruiting school children for labor.

Means of Saving Poland's children

1. Food relief
2. Wearing apparel relief

Conclusion.

Report submitted by Mr. Ludwick Krzyzanowski, OWI
with information that it was
smuggled out of Poland and delivered
to Polish Govt. in exile in London.

Information relayed to Divisions of Health, Welfare, and
Displaced Persons.

32307

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
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3320-P

See 6710 POLAND

PRO MEMORIA

Situation of the Children in Poland

1. Nutrition
2. Sickness & mortality
3. Wearing apparel
4. Housing conditions
5. Moved to Germany for blood transfusions
6. Eviction practices
7. Mass deportations as laborers.
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Means of Saving Poland's children

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2. Wearing apparel relief

Conclusion.

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with information that it was
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Displaced Persons.

3412 P

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3422 P

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3510 P

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3520P

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3540 P

SEE POLAND 3000

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF POLAND TO GERMANY

from British Embassy report of
1 May 1944 (Thorold)

Re output of coal
steel
zinc
oil
forests
textile industry
agriculture
labor.

with covering memo to Mr. Menshikov

3710 P

SEE EUROPE 3700

O. S. S.
Research & Analysis Branch

R & A 2163
24 May 1944

Preliminary notes on relief shipments
to Eastern and Southeastern Europe
after the cessation of hostilities.

(transportation facilities, etc.)

To - Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Albania
Greece

From- Germany
Belgium
Holland
Balkans
France.

3720 P

SEE EUROPE 3700

C. S. S.
Research & Analysis Branch

R & A 2163
24 May 1944

Preliminary notes on relief shipments
to Eastern and Southeastern Europe
after the cessation of hostilities.

(transportation facilities, etc.)

To - Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Albania
Greece

From- Germany
Belgium
Holland
Balkans
France.

3730P

SEE EUROPE 3700

O. S. S.
Research & Analysis Branch

R & A 2163
24 May 1944

Preliminary notes on relief shipments
to Eastern and Southeastern Europe
after the cessation of hostilities.

(transportation facilities, etc.)

To - Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Albania
Greece

From- Germany
Belgium
Holland
Balkans
France.

3740 P

SEE EUROPE 3700

O. S. S.
Research & Analysis Branch

R & A 2163
24 May 1944

Preliminary notes on relief shipments
to Eastern and Southeastern Europe
after the cessation of hostilities.

(transportation facilities, etc.)

To - Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Albania
Greece

From - Germany
Belgium
Holland
Balkans
France.

3760 P

SEE EUROPE 3700

O. S. S.
Research & Analysis Branch

R & A 2163
24 May 1944

Preliminary notes on relief shipments
to Eastern and Southeastern Europe
after the cessation of hostilities.

(transportation facilities, etc.)

To - Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Albania
Greece

From- Germany
Belgium
Holland
Balkans
France.

file P-3800

Krup
✓P-3100
✓P-3540
✓P-3670
✓P-3200
✓P-3411
✓P-3610
✓P-3421
✓P-3520
✓P-3640

POLISH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

An Abstract from Ernest Kaleta, Die Industrie
Polens und die Grundlagen für die Weitere
Entwicklung (1933)

1. Foodstuff industries

a. Sugar

Area under cultivation for beet sugar (1929/30) 238,897 ha.
Beet sugar production (1929/30) 920,000 M. tons, refined into 824,000
M. tons. The sugar industry had its highest development (production,
refining, quality) in the formerly Prussian region of Poland. Domestic
consumption of sugar is low (Poland occupies the 15th place among 23
European nations in this respect.)

b. Milling

The industry comprised (1933) 16,000 mills; of these, 8,000
were driven by water power, 6,480 by wind, and the remainder by steam
or motor. The productive capacity was about 32% greater than the
national consumption.

c. Distilling and brewing

There were about 1,500 distilleries, but only 52 were operated
on an industrial basis. Production (1928/29) was 728,506 ha. Export
amounted to about 115,000 hl.

The brewing industry met the domestic demand, which was rather
low. There was a sufficient native supply of hops, malt and yeast;
there was some export of hops, about 61,000 zentners in 1929.

2. Lumber industry

Poland has resources for export in lumber, although the industry
was limited by the competition of Sweden and Finland. In spite of this
competition, however, Poland was a chief supplier for England and France.
(See appendix Table I, Lumber Industry.)

3. Paper industry

A small industry, but an exporter; there is a special concen-
tration in the manufacture of cigarette paper. Production (1929) 138,549
M. tons, export 5,000 M. tons.

4. Textile industry

The chief textile centers are in Lodz, Bielsko and Bialystok. The industry is well developed in industrial facilities and business organization. Domestic sources of raw material fully supplies demand in linen, partly in wool and artificial silk. The industry depends on import of machinery and chemicals and some raw material (125,000 M. tons in 1928, chiefly cotton and wool.) The textile industry as a whole supplies about 30% of the home market. (See Appendix Table II, Textile Industry - Production in 1,000 kg.)

5. Clothing industry

The clothing industry depends largely on household manufacture, being only partly industrialized (with the exception of the manufacture of hats, buttons, and - to some extent - shoes). It is entirely devoted to the home market, but does not fully satisfy the demand. The industry employs about 120,000 persons.

6. Mining and extractive industries

a. Coal

The coal industry, in which Upper Silesia forms the main center, is a large exporter. Coal production in 1929 was 46,236,000 M. tons, of which Upper Silesia supplied 34,444,000 M. tons. Domestic sale of coal in 1929 was 14,071,000 M. tons, export sales were 27,123,000 M. tons (of which exports 19,288,000 M. tons came from Upper Silesia).

The domestic consumption of coal was divided as follows:

Industry	14,022,000 M. tons
Railroads	5,035,000 "
Household	3,093,000 "

The chief export markets for Polish coal were Austria, Sweden and Denmark. Among the other purchasers, Czechoslovakia and Hungary were the largest. Export is relatively more important to the coal industry in Poland than in the other great coal-exporting countries. Poland exported 32% of its production, England 23%, Germany 13%. (See Appendix Table III, Export Market for Polish Coal, Coke and Briquettes (1929) in millions of Metric Tons.)

b. Iron

Poland supplies about two-thirds of its own iron needs. Production has been declining, however, due to the approaching exhaustion of the Upper Silesia fields; the fields more recently developed near Kielce had not replaced Upper Silesia in importance. Total production in 1929 was 706,000 M. tons of ore for iron, 1,377,000 M. tons of ore for steel.

Besides semi-finished iron and steel products, there is some production of these finished goods: rails, piers, profiles, wire, sheet-metal, zinc plate and durable steel.

Associated with the iron and steel industry, there is some production of gears, bridges, railroad cars, locomotives, pipe, structural iron, and mining equipment. Some of these products are of a generally-recognized high quality, notably pipe. (See Appendix Table IV, Conspectus of Iron Industry.)

c. Zinc

The zinc industry is of large importance in Poland, which is the third largest producer (after U.S.A. and Belgium). Poland produced (1929) 123,100 M. tons, about 10% of world production. The industry centers in Upper Silesia, Kielce, and Cracow. About 7,000 workers were employed in Zinc-mining in 1929, and another 11,000 in smelting. The chief export markets were Germany, England and Czechoslovakia.

d. Petroleum

Poland has a small but not inconsiderable petroleum industry, centered in Drohobycz, Jaslo, and Stanislawow. Eighty-five percent of the production came from the Drohobycz region, but the Jaslo region had more wells and was increasing its production. The petroleum was refined almost entirely in Poland, but the refineries stood in great need of modernization. In 1929 there were 30 refineries employing 4,461 workers.

The relation of import and export in the petroleum industry in 1929:

	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>
Naptha	637 M. tons	50,775 M. tons
Lubricating oil	3,824 "	40,056 "
Gasoline and Benzine	153 "	37,760 "
Paraffin and vaseline	321 "	28,001 "

(See Appendix Table V, Conspectus of the Petroleum Industry.)

7. Metal industries

There was a small machine industry, capable of supplying some domestic needs and, in a few fields, even of exporting against international competition. The chief lines of development were: machinery for textile and paper manufacture (especially for cigarette paper), steam engines, aircraft motors, metal - and wood-working machinery. (See Appendix Table VI, Production of Machine Industry.)

The refrigeration industry used about 300 mechanical installations (about 25 million calories), mostly operated by municipalities, breweries, and chemical industries.

The electro-technical industries embraced (1929) 44 enterprises, 14 for installation supplies, 9 for cables, 4 for accumulators, 4 for telephone and telegraph equipment, 3 for porcelain insulators, 8 for radio equipment, 3 for insulating materials, 10 for electric signs and chandeliers. Electrical goods production included 25,000 pieces of lighting apparatus, about 1,500 cathode lamps, and 7,000 loudspeakers. (See Appendix VII, Conspectus of Metal Industries.)

8. Chemical industry

The chemical industry was quite limited, in spite of a market for chemicals in the textile industry and a national supply of many materials (limestone, gypsum, all kinds of clay-loam, common salt, potassium salt, phosphate of lime, sulphur, zinc-ore, iron-ore, coal, brown coal, peat, petroleum, natural gas, paraffin). The chief development was in alcohol-distillation, petroleum refining and coke-production. There was important production of artificial silk (2,730,000 M. tons), and of gum (of which there was surplus for export).

The production of chemical fertilizers (1929) in metric tons:

Superphosphates (mineral)	262,633
Superphosphates (ammonia)	1,665
Superphosphates (bone)	11,284
Bone-meal (loam removed)	7,571
Other bone meals	7,179
Basic-slag meal	3,128
Ammonia sulphate	36,759
Nitrogen	106,828
Nitrofol (chorzow saltpeter)	8,146
Other mixed fertilizers	9,642

9. Mineral industries

The situation of the mineral industries is indicated by the table of imports and exports (1939) in metric tons:

	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>
Limestone (dolomite)	1,537	143,374
Cement	1,836	84,552
Other building materials	1,055,945	268,444
Unfinished and semi- finished building stones	62,909	2,058
Artificial building stone and fireproof materials	107,646	13,869

The production of the glass industry (1929) in metric tons:

Bottles	59,600
Imitation jewelry	25,600
Windows	24,600
Total production	<u>109,800</u>

RESUME OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Industry	No. of Corpora- tions	No. of Enter- prises, Workers	Enter- prises, 20-200 Workers	Enter- prises, 200-1000 Workers	Enter- prises, 1000- 5000 Workers	Enter- prises, 5000 or more Workers
Mining	66 -	608 150,744	157 9,025	50 23,988	59 104,001	2 11,225
Mineral Industries	72 -	2,155 82,385	882 44,380	70 25,314	3 4,209	- -
Smelting	15 -	44 64,467	6 749	17 10,438	20 48,068	1 5,212
Metal Industry	66 -	2,508 117,859	723 42,328	100 39,438	12 22,229	- -
Machine and Electrical Ind. (*Elec. only)	- 104	254* 9,304*	65 3,674	11 4,452	- -	- -
Textile	- 140	2,610 189,099	774 46,677	114 47,974	30 65,523	2 16,752
Chemical	129	1,021 47,678	215 13,688	47 17,378	2 6,472	1 5,565
Paper	29	312 17,216	111 7,038	17 6,395	2 2,199	- -
Leather	18	512 8,840	97 5,088	3 862	- -	- -
Lumber	107 -	3,353 77,266	867 38,758	48 17,303	3 3,508	- -
Foodstuffs	204 -	9,521 118,061	498 20,648	100 54,380	10 11,591	- -
Clothing	30 -	2,411 23,342	183 8,273	8 2,191	- -	- -
Poligraph	43	814	202	5	-	-
Building Activity	56	16,518 1,675	10,040 616	1,394 46	-	-
	-	54,629	30,453	17,168	-	-
Matches	-	10	4	6	-	-
	-	2,298	505	1,793	-	-
Water Conduits	-	38	8	3	-	-
	-	1,295	491	659	-	-
Total	1,548	27,846 980,731	5,458 281,815	645 271,127	141 267,800	6 38,754

Appendix I - Lumber Industry

Industry	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Fac- tories with 20-200 workers, No. of Workers	No. of Fac- tories with more than 200 Workers, No. of Workers
Lumber industry	3,353	86,493	867 38,758	51 20,811
Saw Mills	1,631	54,872	601 25,617	31 12,268
Bent-wood factories	32	6,359	7 421	12 5,736
Veneer and inlay factories	27	3,429	16 1,470	6 1,866
Other furniture factories	641	9,377	94 4,427	2 941
Wood-wool factories	6	160	2 90	- -
Other lumber factories	1,016	12,296	147 6,733	- -

Appendix II - Extent of Textile Industry

	Poland	Warsaw	Bielitz	Bialystok	Lodz	Others
<u>Cotton</u>						
Fine spindles	1,537,244	82,814	-	-	1,454,430	-
Coarse spindles	253,924	-	8,588	1,600	243,336	-
Machine looms	46,396	1,974	1,048	-	43,341	33
Hand looms	1,920	14	-	-	1,833	73
<u>Wool</u>						
Fine spindles	391,437	5,000	67,513	67,820	317,658	1,266
Coarse spindles	359,107	380	41,214	1,271	246,288	3,404
Machine looms	14,632	12	2,648	1	10,624	77
Hand looms	1,296	14	79	640	1,163	39
<u>Linen</u>						
Spindles	18,017	10,462	-	-	4,063	2,852
Looms	263	114	44	-	83	22
<u>Jute</u>						
Spindles	27,293	-	5,362	-	21,931	-
<u>Hemp</u>						
Spindles	2,359	-	916	-	1,263	180
Looms	55	2	15	-	13	25
<u>Silk</u>						
Looms	1,619	2	39	-	1,571	7
Machines	14,420	2,802	155	99	11,013	351

Appendix II - Textile Industry - Production in 1000 Kg

	Poland	Warsaw	Bielitz	Bialystok	Lodz	Others
Yarns	144,125	4,480	11,486	73,333	120,528	298
Textiles	100,467	2,493	9,221	6,045	82,490	218
Cotton	42,554	1,351	1,298	122	39,733	50
Woven cotton waste	8,807	-	243	-	8,563	1
Wool	15,766	8	2,847	5,646	7,138	127
Part-wool textiles	8,182	3	271	209	7,692	7
Linen	1,349	1,125	47	-	165	12
Jute	22,276	1	4,192	-	17,983	-
Hemp	327	-	207	-	105	15
Silk (real & artificial)	302	-	5	-	292	5
Part silk	904	5	11	68	819	1
Knitted goods	2,440	406	21	7	1,981	25
Hosiery (1000dozens)	2,739	259	2	19	2,422	34

Appendix III - Export market for Polish Coal,
Coke & Briquettes (1929) in
Millions of Metric Tons.

Austria	3,322
Sweden	2,673
Denmark	1,871
Hungary	962
Czechoslovakia	925
Holland	779
France	682
Norway	605
Italy	574
Latvia	472
Finland	450
Yugoslavia	161
Rumania	152
Switzerland	145
Germany	138
Lithuania	79
Belgium	45
Russia	13
Others	23

Appendix IV - Conspectus of Iron Industry

	Imports (1000 M.Tons)	Exports	Balance
High-content iron ore	521	1	-520
Low-content iron ore	12	98	+ 86
Manganese	56	-	- 56
Scrap iron	117	29	- 87
Rolled crude iron	516	3	-514
Iron and steel	7	4	- 3
Special steel	9	91	+ 82
Steel blocks	1	0,3	-0,7
Railroad rails	39*	2	- 37
Trolley rails	0,6	14	+ 14
Pipes	1	-	- 1
Other iron products	1	2	+ 1
Iron and steel plates	4	4	0
Iron and steel pipe	14	50	+ 36
Other iron and steel products	3	3	0

*The author (Kaleta) questions the accuracy of this figure.

Appendix V - Conspectus of the Petroleum Industry

	Petroleum			Natural Gas		Paraffin		
	Wells	Workers	Production M.tons	Borings	Production Cu.M.	Wells	Workers	Production in Kg.
Poland	655	10,978	674,700	1,067	467,285	1	375	835,190
Drohobycz	500	7,344	555,700	960	375,141	-	-	-
Jaslo	99	2,495	73,600	19	49,138	1	375	706,095
Stanislawow	56	1,139	45,400	88	43,006	-	-	129,095

Appendix VI - Production of Machine Industry

Horsedrawn plows	4,213 m.tons	100,706	Items
Harrows	1,357 "	62,049	"
Cultivators and spring harrows	4,483 "	69,450	"
Sowing machines	2,595 "	6,549	"
Disk-harrows	15,177 "	33,100	"
Threshing machines	8,728 "	26,783	"
Special sowing machines	8,826 "	73,781	"
Mills and	3,002 "	27,246	"
Ventilating & exhausting equipment	12,339 "	603,675	"
Steam engines	3,168 H. P.	17	"
Traction engines (steam)	350 "	11	"
Diesel motors	6,390 "	32	"
Other motors	8,705 "	1,005	"
Hydroturbines	5,099 "	190	"
Street-rollers (steam)	788 "	35	"
Street-rollers (oil)	825 "	37	"
Locomotives (standard-gauge)	256,920 "	156	"
Locomotives (narrow-gauge)	1,930 "	19	"
Cars	-	5,962	"
Various textile machines	14,232 "	69,322	"

Appendix VII - Conspectus of Metal Industries

	Import M.Tons	Export M.Tons
Metal and metal products	631,884	422,152
Pig iron and scrap iron	524,035	7,229
Iron and steel	51,269	107,561
Iron and steel-plate & products	15,644	54,079
Boiler and pipe products	3,707	67,196
Copper and products	11,160	158
Lead and products	698	16,538
Zinc and products	907	154,810
Tin and products	794	1