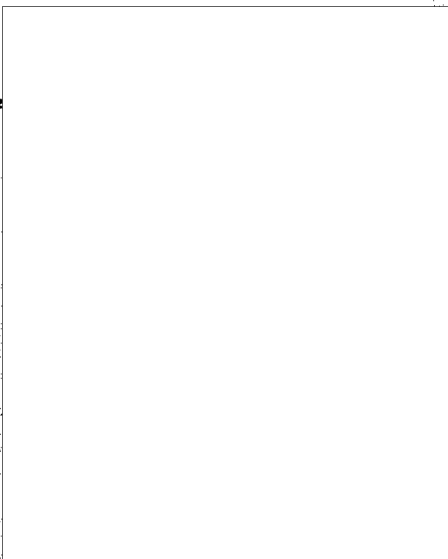


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NEW MACHINES AID POLISH HEAVY INDUSTRY

"ORZEL BIALY" MINE -- Rzeczpospolita, No 330, 30 Nov 48

For every ton of ore extracted from the "Orzel Bialy" mine, 40 tons of water must be pumped out. Three to four pumps are employed constantly, while additional pumps are required during wet seasons. For example, in the spring, water pumped out amounts to 50 cubic meters per minute.

Miners of the Orzel Bialy mine expect to exceed planned production for 1948 by 10 percent. The work of these miners requires many years of experience and skill in locating the ores. It is not a healthful occupation since the constant presence of water leads to rheumatic diseases.

The "Orzel Bialy" has two shafts 96 meters deep, Krakus and Wanda. Another shaft, Drzewny, is mechanically equipped to lower mining lumber into the mine. There are additional shafts for ventilation. Two underground passenger trains carry crews to the pitmen's fields when these are located over 1.5 kilometers from the shaft. This is a capital improvement introduced since the war and has already paid for itself in increased output. Excavations and main passage runs are paved with limestone and connected with the ore deposit by means of small shafts and inclines. In the northern part of the mine field the main passage runs are beaten out of the ore deposit. The network of passages necessary to locate the ores amounts to 140 kilometers. The network of excavations and main passage runs amounts to 28 kilometers.

Electric locomotives draw ore cars over 115-millimeter rails.

The zinc-lead miner must be able to distinguish the ore from dolomite. While underground the miner enriches the ore by segregating the barren rock. Nearly 50 percent of the ore extracted is obtained by reworking old, filled-in galleries which still contain considerable quantities of ore left by prewar owners or by the Germans, who demanded the mines of the richer ores.

The ore extracted contains 11 to 12 percent zinc, which is enriched to 60 percent by mechanical washing machines and flotation. The concentrated mixture and oxide of zinc is then processed in the zinc smelting plant.

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In 1948 productivity per man-day in the "Orzel Biały" mine has increased 10 percent over 1947 and 17 percent over 1938 mainly because of greater efficiency in the transport of ore within the mine and preparatory work on the deposit.

HYDRAULIC PRESS INVENTED -- Glos Ludu, No 318, 18 Nov 48

Jerzy Potyka, a former mechanical repair shop worker and at present a mine machine operator in the "Barbara-Wyzwolenie" mine, has constructed a hydraulic press to straighten iron ceiling supports while cold. Up to this time supports had to be brought up to the surface for this type of repair work; now it can be done in the mine pit. This means a saving of about half a million zlotys a year. If this press is adopted by all the mines, there will be a yearly saving of 37 million zlotys.

YEARLY PLAN FULFILLED -- Glos Ludu, No 306, 6 Nov 48

The Lodz Association of the State Building Materials Enterprises fulfilled its annual plan on 27 October 1948 valued at 800 million zlotys. In the past year the association reached a quota of approximately 155 million zlotys. This shows a 5-fold increase in construction work for this year.

"Pokoje" METALLURGICAL PLANT -- Glos Ludu, No 328, 28 Nov 48

The "Pokoje" Metallurgical Plant, Bytom, shows the following figures (in tons):

	<u>Pledged Production 30 Nov 48</u>	<u>Actual Production 27 Nov 48</u>	<u>Anticipated Production End of 1948</u>
Blast Furnaces	20,300	20,640	26,300
Steel Mill	23,000	23,574.5	26,000
Sheet Metal Rolling Mill:			
Heavy	4,250	4,250	--
Light	31,000	31,915	36,000

This is the largest metallurgical plant in Poland and its production as of 17 November 1948 was valued at 540,429,000 zlotys (1937 prices).

TWO RESTORED MARTIN FURNACES -- Rzeczpospolita, No 350, 30 Nov 48

In the "Kosciusko" smelting plant two Martin furnaces have been reconditioned 10 days ahead of schedule, thereby adding 1,900 tons of iron to the year's production. One furnace has a load capacity of 1,000 tons, the other 600 tons.

A Martin furnace was reconditioned and put into operation at the "Pokoje" Metallurgical Plant 5 days before the planned date and produced 500 tons of pig iron.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS -- Glos Ludu, No 311, 11 Nov 48

Pomorski Enterprises for Machine Building have completed their annual plan on 29 October 1948 and anticipate a production for the balance of the year of 363 tons of machinery and tools above the plan.

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