

The **POLISH**
FOREIGN
TRADE



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POLISH FOREIGN TRADE

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THE RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1950 EXCEED TARGET FIGURES

Poland has successfully completed the National Economic Plan for 1950 — the first year of the Six-Year Plan of Economic Development and Building the Foundations of Socialism — as stated in a communiqué just issued by the State Commission for Economic Planning.

The production plan of the socialist industry, computed at fixed prices, has exceeded the target figure by 7.4% and, in comparison with 1949, the value of production increased by 30.8%.

The production plan of the large and medium industries has been fulfilled to the extent of 107.3%, the production having increased, as compared with 1949, by 26.1%. Thus, the production of these two categories of industries has reached approximately 225% of the pre-war level.

The following figures show the ad-valorem rate of implementation of the plan by industries subject to the competence of the respective ministries (the figures in column 1 showing the percentage rate of fulfilment of the plan, and in column 2 — the percentage rate as compared with 1949).

Ministry of Mining	103	112
„ of Heavy Industries	106	124
„ of Light Industries	106	123
„ of the Agricultural and Food-processing Industry	112	129
„ of Home Trade	115	156
„ of Forests	116	130
„ of Shipping	106	134
„ of Building	104	163
Board of the small commodity production	111	205

The manufacture of a certain range of goods which had not been previously produced in the country has, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, been inaugurated.

As a result of raising the technical level, of improving work efficiency and of intensifying the efforts aimed at economy in the management of raw materials, it has been possible, in 1950, to reduce the self-cost of industrial production. In industries under the control of the individual ministries, this reduction, according to provisional estimates, represents 3.4% as compared with 1949.

Capital investments in national economy, computed on the basis of comparable prices, increased by approximately 53% as compared with 1949.

Farm production, in total, increased by approximately 13%, products of vegetable origin increasing by approximately 6% and those of animal origin by approximately 24%.

The area of farm land under crops increased by 2.5%, up to a total of 15,800,000 hectares. There was a particularly notable increase in the cultivation of fibrous plants, wheat, barley, leguminous plants and fodder crops.

The placing of advance contracts embraced 961,000

hectares of various crops, and was fulfilled to the extent of 93% of the target figure (897,700 hectares).

Advance contracts for pigs, both bacon and meat-and-lard breeds, resulted in the supply of 4,047,000 head, representing 135% of the plan and 225% of the 1949 figure.

The successful implementation of the plan, in so far as agriculture is concerned, must be largely attributed to a substantial increase in material supplies made available to small and medium farms by the socialist industry.

The goods transportation plan, including all traffic means, (rail, water, motor and air transport) was fulfilled to the extent of 107%, representing an increase of 20% over the 1949 figure.

Concurrently with the increase in goods traffic, a further improvement occurred in the technical and operation indices of the transportation services in 1950. The mean commercial speed on standard gauge railroads, as compared with 1949, increased by 8% in the goods traffic and by 4% in the passenger traffic. The coal consumption on standard gauge railroads decreased by 3% per thousand gross ton/kilometres. The mean circulation speed of goods trucks improved by 5%, as compared with 1949.

Increase in the trade turnover. The total turnover of the retail trade (including State-owned, co-operative and private trade) increased by 14.5%, as compared with 1949. The turnover of the entire socialized retail trade amounted to 176% of the 1949 figure, that of the State-owned trade amounting to 223%.

Employment, including State administration and the whole of the socialized economy, reached a figure of 4.7 millions (representing an increase of 17%). Employment in State-owned industries went up to 1.8 millions (16% higher than in 1949).

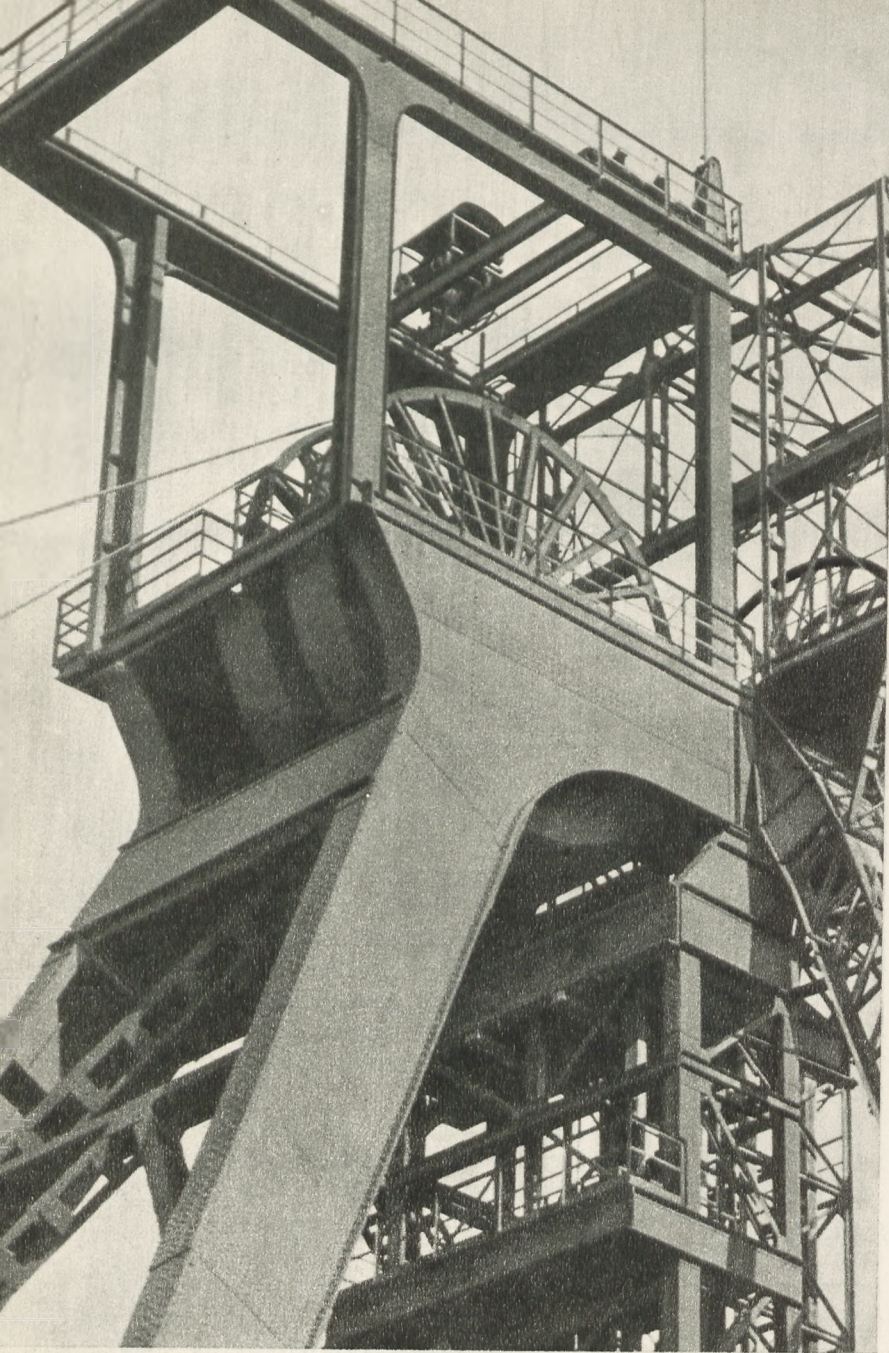
Real salaries and wages increased by approximately 6% average, while at the same time there was an increase in the State subsidy to holiday schemes, medical service and expansion of social and cultural amenities.

Education. The attendance in primary schools amounted to approximately 2.6 million children (10% more than in 1949).

The number of undergraduates reached 120,000 (more than twice the pre-war figure), the engineering training section accounting for approximately 45,000.

Culture. The number of volumes in public libraries increased by 34%; the aggregate number of books and pamphlets published amounted to 116 million copies (an increase of 59% over 1949), the aggregate number of copies of daily periodicals reaching a figure of 4.5 millions (an increase of 19%).

National Income. The national income, according to rough estimates, increased by approximately 21%, as compared with 1949. The contribution of the socialist economy towards the national income increased from approximately 64% in 1949 to over 70% in 1950.



SOME INFORMATION ON POLISH COAL

Undertaking the publication of a series of articles on the problems of Polish coal mining and on coal export from Poland, we publish today the inaugural article by one of the most outstanding experts in these problems, B. Krupiński, M. Sc. Tech.

A geologist, a petrographer, a chemist, a power engineer, a consumer and a coal importer have different views on coal.

A geologist locates coal in geological formations, in the Tertiary, the Jurassic, the Cretaceous systems, in the Permian formation and in the Carboniferous system — in which the luxuriant vegetable world, nourished in abundance by solar energy, perished in cataclysms among marshes, lakes and seas.

The geologist, examining fossils and floral remains, writes a beautiful history of the Earth, devoting most of his attention to the Carboniferous in which

The output of the collieries is increasing at record speed, as a result of far-advanced mechanization, facilitating the work of the miner.

the vegetation was most luxuriant and where the valuable black-coal seams, exploited in Europe, were formed.

Under the main title, „Carboniferous“, the geologist would write subtitles for various strata composed of productive layers; thus, beginning from the top downwards: Stephanian, Namurian, Westphalian and the unproductive layers of Dinantian. In the Polish black-coal basins of Upper and Lower Silesia there can be distinguished all three strata of productive Carboniferous, but the youngest upper stratum, the Stephanian, does not possess coal seams. The geologist is of the opinion that the quality of coal improves proportionally to the depth of stratum; by this he understands the presence in the coal mass of the element C, the exponent of which is the so-called degree of carbonization.

The degree of carbonization of Polish black coal varies between 78% and 92%.

The geologist assumes that the carbonization process took place more or less as follows. Substances of which the vegetal organisms were composed are the following: carbohydrates (cellulose), lignine, waxes, resin, albumen, fats etc., and inorganic substances.

Plant remains, fermenting under a thin cover of water, were transformed into a colloidal substance, in which resinous and waxy substances, more resistant to the operation of humus acids and microorganisms, were preserved. After the evaporation of water and the loss of oxygen, all this mass was enriched with the element coal „C“, i. e. was carbonized into a formless black substance called black coal. The main part of this is a carbonized substance, being the mixture of numerous solid chemical compounds, the main ingredients of which are the element „C“, water and mineral substances which form ashes following the combustion of coal. That is why elementary analyses of coal demonstrate the existence of a considerable variety.

If we placed grasses, shrubs, equisetum, lycopods and ferns, in a word — all the wealth of the Carboniferous flora, at the geologists' disposal and made it their task to transform, with the most modern chemical methods, peat into brown coal, brown coal into black coal and the last named into anthracite — as nature itself performed it — they would refuse because of the lack of time, which in the reality was taken by the reactions metamorphosing coal seams. They would lack that high temperature in which carbonizing reactions took place, as well as the huge pressures, which accompanied the tectonic modelling of the earth crust.

Geologists have established beyond any doubt, that characteristics of coal depend mostly on the lo-

cation of layers in relation to tectonic lines; e. g. in the Upper Silesian Basin, the Orłowa—Michałkowice fold, running from Gliwice by Rybnik to Ostrawa, has the most highly carbonized coal. Carbonization was influenced to a considerable degree by the Carpathian overthrust on the edge of the Upper Silesian Basin — and still more by the magmatic prominence in the Lower Silesian Basin.

Our investigators have already discovered the

existence of several laws of variability of coal characteristics: in the deeper coal seams we observe the loss of hygroscopic water, the reduction of volatile parts and an increase in the carbonization degree as well as in combustion heat.

As is the case with changes in depth, coal characteristics vary from East to West. By confronting the depth law and the direction law with the great range of thickness of the layers, we clearly appreciate



that the peculiarities of Polish coal are extremely diverse. Dividing coal into four basic types, i. e. flaming coal, gas coal, coking and non-clinkering coal, we shall find all those types in the two Polish basins; this constitutes an outstanding distinction concerning our basin as compared to the other basins in Europe. Thus Poland possesses coal of each type.

The interests of geologists are not limited to the problem of the formation of coal. Geologists are also

interested in the quantitative location and from that point of view place the Polish resources in the 6-th place in the world. The quantity of coal here per square kilometre is considered the highest in the world. The calculation is an easy one, since the geologists have established that on an area of 6.000 km², 135 milliard tons of coal mass are located, i. e. over 27 million tons per square kilometre. It is necessary to add that coal seams are located in slates

Coal mining in Poland is concentrated in the Upper and Lower Silesian coal fields covering an area of some 6000 km². In so far as available resources are concerned, Poland ranks third in Europe. Geologists estimate that, down to a depth of 2000 metres, these resources amount to approximately 135 milliard tons.

Miners' teams compete with each other in increasing coal production to meet the requirements of both the home and foreign markets. The Polish miner fully justifies his reputation as the best miner in the world.



and sandstones, i. e. in a comparatively convenient geological situation.

An economist, comparing these conditions with those of other basins, and considering the high quality of coal, will estimate that exploitation conditions are more advantageous in the Polish basins than in the others. It is from that, that the great competitive power of Polish coal on world markets is derived.

The petrographer comes to the geologist's aid and explains the morphology of coal, proceeds to its classification, performed either with the naked eye or with a microscope. With his eye, the petrographer distinguishes the bright coal, originated from wood pulp, the dull coal — from a mixture of that pulp from leaves of epithelia and spora, waxes and resins — the fibrous coal from charred timber remains and a large variety of laminated coal, composed of alternating layers of the three types mentioned above. Examination of the coal slices under a microscope enables it to be further classified.

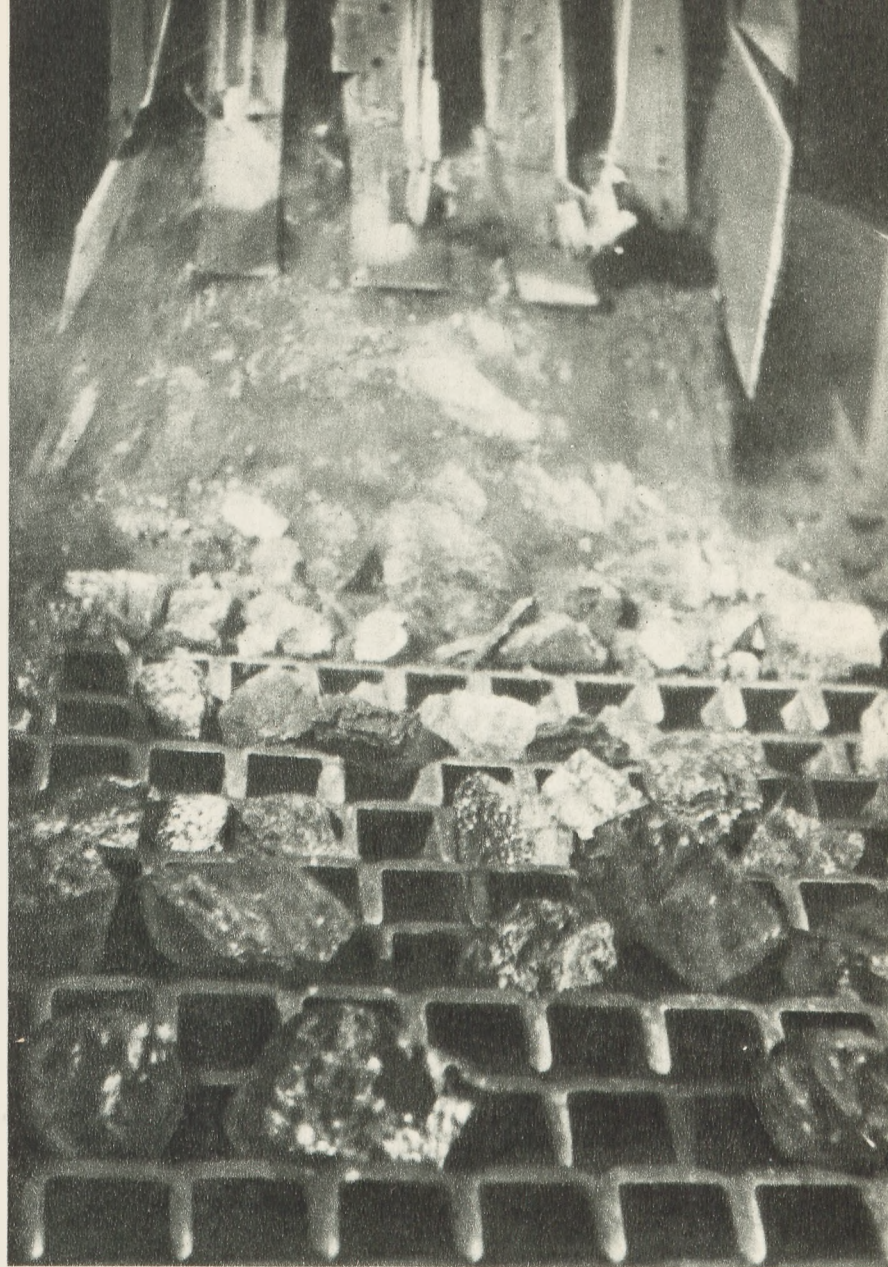
Dull coal is called durite. It is usually hard and comprises the main mass of our seams. Bright coal is called vitrite or clarite. This enjoys the particular approval of the chemist. And finally, the variety with vegetable cells preserved in its slices, is called fusite. This is a source of powder and dust, and in Polish coal has relatively the least share.

Petrography devotes much attention to the coal which originated from algae and sea-weed, the so-called sapropelite. It is dull in colour and is easily cut with a knife. A clean sapropelite is called „Boghead coal“, whereas that contaminated with remnants of land trees is called „Cannel“.

All petrographic varieties of coal are represented in Polish coal with an apparent preponderance of durite. Petrographic components of coal are of great importance for its mechanical enrichment. Durites give a granulation of over 30 mm, vitrites appear in the medium and petty varieties, fusites are mainly the ingredients of powders and dusts and, in consequence, our coal is classified as hard and in sorting gives a high proportion of medium and thick varieties.

The chemist examines the coal with the utmost precision, using either an elementary or a special analysis and is the best able to estimate its value. He divides coal into a number of substances, which have either an immediate application or are a preliminary product in numerous branches of the chemical industry. Four basic products are formed in the process of distillation of black coal: gas, tar, ammonia water and coke; these constitute the base of a great pyramid, containing a vast agglomeration of the so-called coal derivatives, which include fuels, lubricants, dyes, varnishes, synthetic fibres, medicaments, perfumes etc.

As far as the coking process is concerned, the chemist is interested in the caking and distending capac-



The mechanization of equipment for improving the quality of coal helps to increase the value of the product of the Polish mining industry. Our illustration shows automatic sorters for grading the coal according to size.

ity of coal. These properties of coal depend on the degree of carbonization and the geological conditions of the layer. Methods are applied in coking technology, which, by mixing different coals, possessing various coking properties, make it possible to raise the coking serviceableness above the arithmetical mean of the preliminary features. Coal seams in Polish basins are fit for the coking process in direct use, and still better by the employment of mixtures. Foundry, metallurgical and fuel coke are therefore produced from Polish coal. Each variety has a very low sulphur content, not exceeding 1%.

When the distillation is carried out at low temperatures, the chemist obtains from coal other products, not less valuable than those obtained from the coking process. He obtains, in solid form, semi-coke and, in the liquid and gaseous form, coal compounds more valuable than those from the coking process. In such a case, coal rich in primary tar is used; Polish coals are particularly suitable for this purpose, since they contain up to 16% of this component.

Black coal from Polish basins may be used for all forms of synthesis of liquid fuels.

Although power engineers began much earlier



Coal is conveyed to the sea ports in barges, by waterways, as well as by means of suitable railway rolling stock.

and therefore have lost their universality. An inadequate fuel deteriorates the thermal and operation results of the installation, since it reduces the period of serviceableness, entails an excessive progress of deterioration and may eventually render impossible the operation of the installation.

These factors are responsible for the fact that the choice of coal determines the technical and economic results of operating the grate.

In the West, used to and possessing grates adapted to the combustion of non-clinkering or anthracite coal, the virtues of Polish coal are not sufficiently well known. A considerable quantity of volatile matter makes it possible to develop installations heated with Polish coal. This is incontestably its virtue, but can nevertheless be the cause of operation difficulties if it were applied without moderation. The caking properties of Polish coal are entirely adequate for the requirements of the technique of combustion. A wide selection of Polish power coals makes it possible to make a suitable choice of fuel for any particular furnace.

The housewife wants coal that does not dirty her hands, is easily ignited and quickly heats the kitchen stove. Polish coal satisfies all these demands. The only objection against it is its inclination towards smoking, which is the consequence of a large quantity of volatile matter. Not the coal, but rather the badly constructed grate is responsible for that. The application of the so-called lower combustion makes it possible to burn Polish coal smokelessly, while preserving all those positive features, which are appreciated by every consumer, irrespective of the latitude of his place of abode.

The importing merchant is the most exacting about coal in view of the fact that he represents the demands of the chemist, the power engineer and the individual consumer; here we shall limit ourselves to only three of his claims — the price of the coal, its appearance and its ash content. Polish coal can satisfy the requirements of even the most particular importer, since the price is competitive, the ash content is low and its appearance perfect.

Surveying the varying views and demands of the main users — the chemist, the power engineer, the consumer and the importer — it can be confidently affirmed that it is they who make unrivalled the position of Polish coal in international trade.

Poland is and will remain a great exporter of coal.

B. Krupiński, M. Sc. Tech.

than the chemists to make use of coal and, so far, have burned it in quantities far in excess of the consumption in chemical processing, their knowledge of this raw material, fundamental in power practice, is, all the same, somewhat superficial.

In the use of coal as fuel, the following characteristics are of importance: its heating value and ash content. Exponents of these characteristics in Polish coal satisfy the power engineers.

Ash content in raw coal is very low, e. g. coal in the saddle group seams from which over 50% of extraction is derived, contains about 3% of ash. Although the extraction is polluted with sterile rock, the extracted coal is enriched in sorters and washing machines and therefore the contents of mineral substances in commercial coal are so insignificant, that it can be said without exaggeration that Polish coal takes the first place in Europe in this respect.

For the power engineer, the heating value is an important economic and technical feature, since it determines the theoretical fuel consumption. The heating value depends on the heat of combustion of the fuel, i. e. of the waterless and ashless coal and on its ballast (ash + water) content. The heat of combustion depends on the type of coal, and in Polish coals amounts to 7250–8600 kcal/kg. Modern grates were constructed for a specific type of coal,

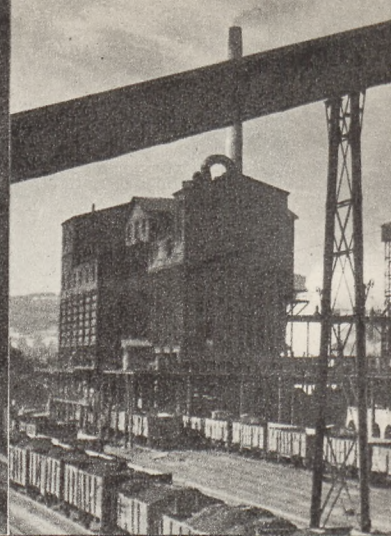
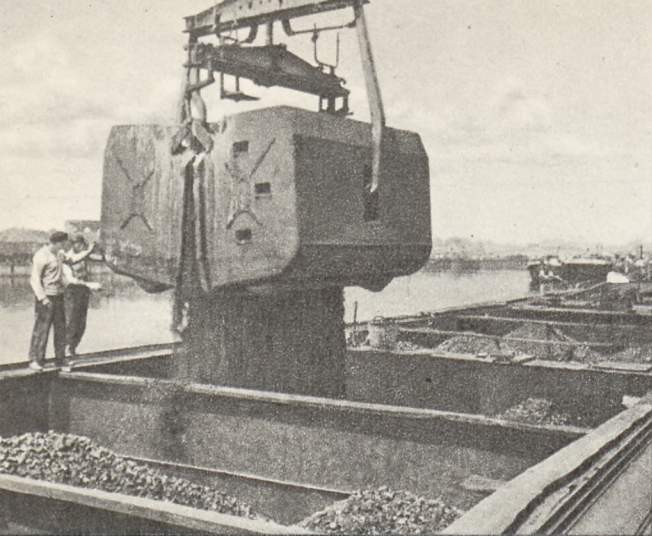


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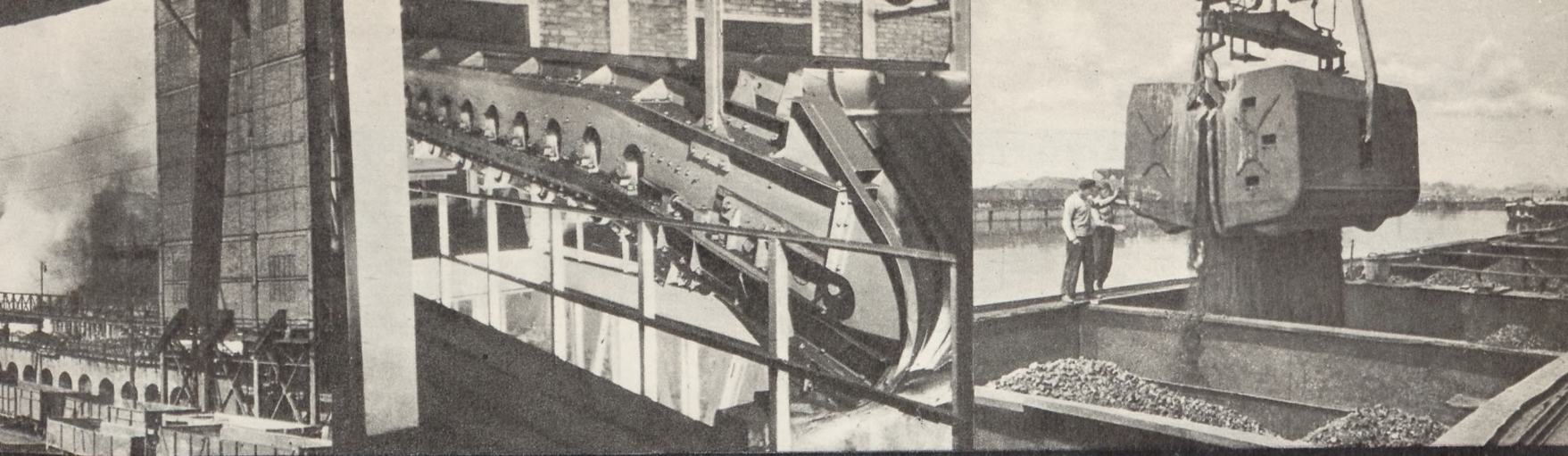
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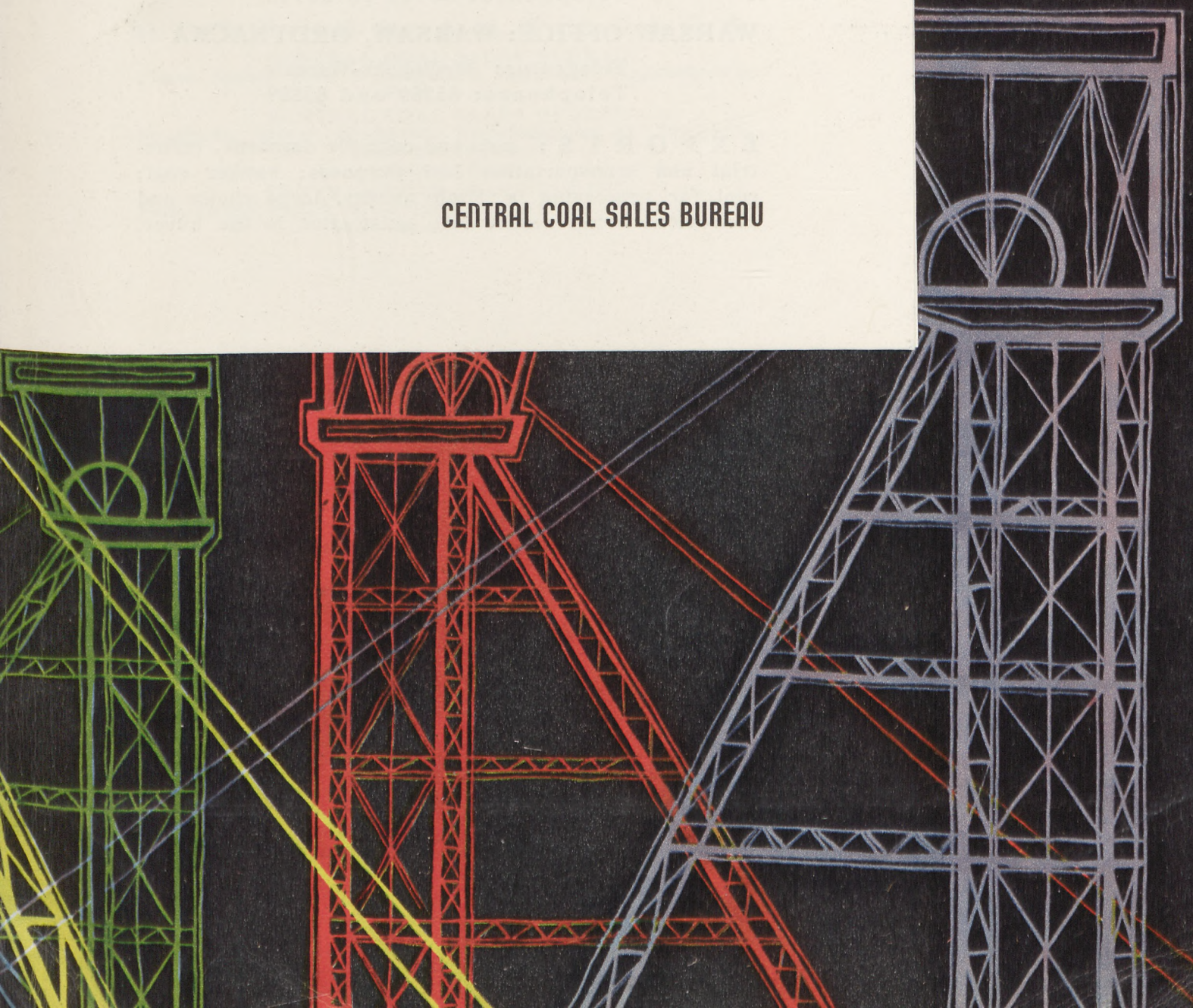
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CIMENT POLONAIS * ПОЛЬСКИЙ ЦЕМЕНТ

POLISH EXPORT – QUALITY PORTLAND CEMENT

The Polish cement industry enjoys a tradition of one hundred years standing, the first cement works having been put into operation in 1857. Since then, the production of cements has been materially developed. We say „cements“ because the chemical composition of the individual cements varies in accordance with the purpose for which they are intended and with the definite technical requirements resulting from that purpose. There is, thus, magnesium cement, white or so-called Sorrel cement, coloured cements, Portland cement and blast furnace cement.

The basic technological process in the production of cement, is the burning to clinker of basic quarry materials containing calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) and partly ferric and aluminium oxides. The basic materials used in the production of cement are limestone (containing up to 98% CaCO_3), calcareous clays (mixtures containing approx. 75% CaCO_3 and ferric and aluminium oxides) and chalk (containing above 90% CaCO_3).

The raw material deposits in Poland originated in various geological periods: limestones date from the Devonian, Triassic and Jurassic periods, the calcareous clays – from the Cretaceous period.

These basic materials, after having been carefully ground, are burnt in special kilns at a temperature of from 1400 to 1500° C, producing the semi-product of cement, or clinker which, with the addition of approx. 3% gypsum, is then finely ground to form the finished Portland cement.

Portland cement only is exported from Poland, and our comments will apply solely to this class of cement.

The purity of the basic material deposits, as well as the accuracy of the technological processes practiced in Polish cement works under the supervision of eminent specialists whose experience is based on the

long-standing tradition of the Polish cement industry dating from the middle of the 19th century, ensure a high standard of Polish cement.

This has been proved by the analyses carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Harry Stanger of London. According to the test results obtained at these laboratories, Polish Portland cement exported as complying as regards its properties with British



The constantly increasing Polish export of cement is due to the high technical and chemical standard of the product. Our illustration shows cement being loaded at the port of Gdansk.

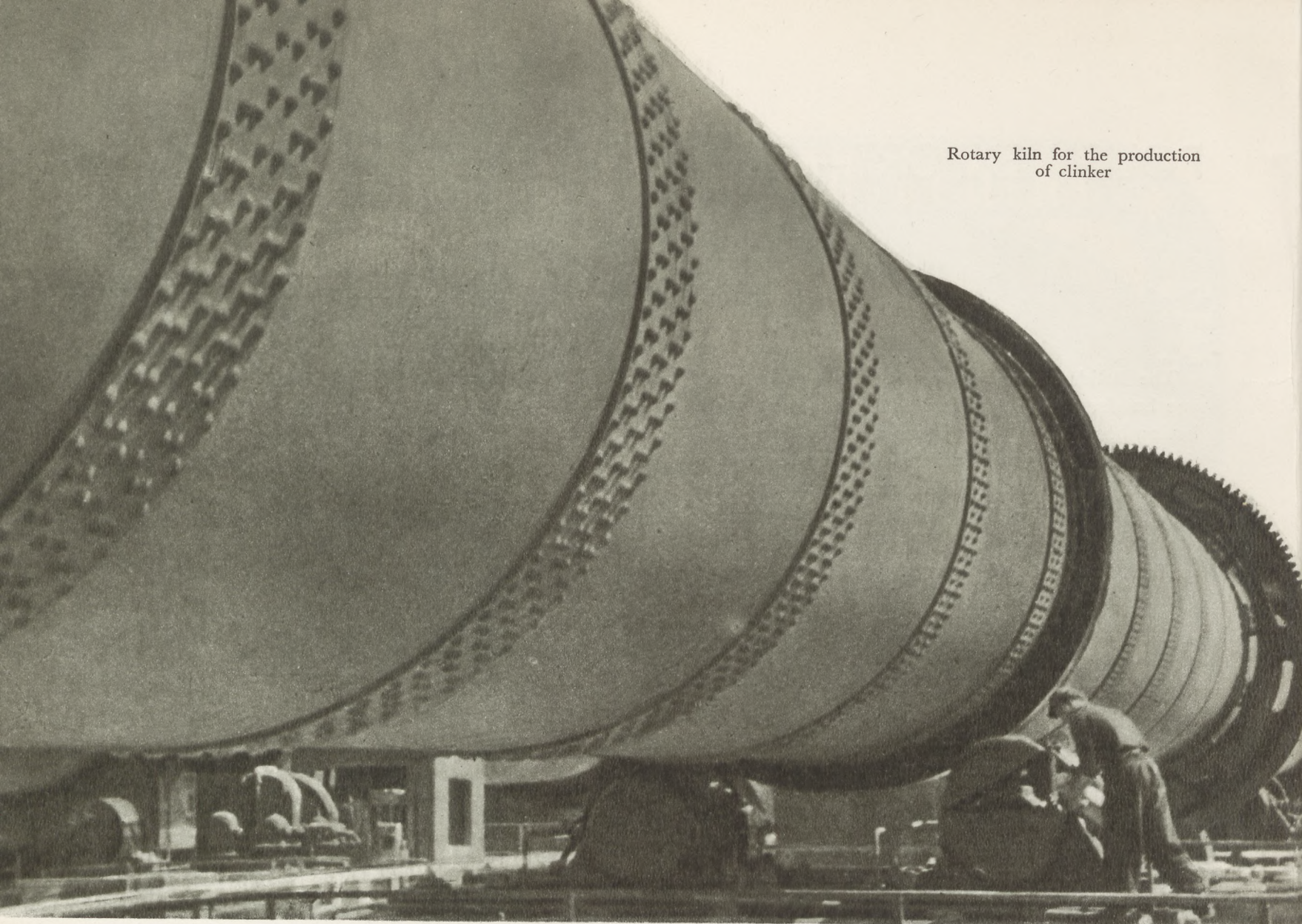
Standards (British Standard Specification 12/1947), actually considerably exceeds the minima provided for in these standards.

Thus, for instance:

Tensile strength

	After 3 days	After 7 days
Provision under BS 12/1947:	300 lbs/sq . inch = 21.09 kg/cm ²	375 lbs/sq . inch = 26.37 kg/cm ²
Result of test carried out with Polish cement at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Harry Stanger, London	410 lbs/sq . inch = 28.8 kg/cm ²	640 lbs/sq . inch = 45.0 kg/cm ²

Rotary kiln for the production of clinker



Compressive Strength

	After 3 days	After 7 days
Provision under BS 12/1947:	1600 lbs/sq . inch = 112.5 kg/cm ²	2500 lbs/sq . inch = 175.8 kg/cm ²
Result of test carried out with Polish cement at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Harry Stanger, London	2600 lbs/sq . inch = 183.1 kg/cm ²	4280 lbs/sq . inch = 301.4 kg/cm ²

Chemical composition of cement

Component	Maxima under the provisions of BS/12/1947 %	Analysis of Polish cement carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Harry Stanger, London %
SiO ₂ (Silica)	—	21.76
Insoluble residue	1.00	0.44
Al ₂ O ₃ (Alumina)	—	6.62
Fe ₂ O ₃ (Ferric Oxide)	—	3.38
CaO (Lime)	—	62.14 (after deducting CaO as CaSO ₄)
MgO (Magnesia)	4.00	2.10
SO ₃ (Sulfuric Anhydride)	2.75	2.43 (4.13 CaSO ₄)
Loss on ignition	3.00 (in hot climates 4.00)	0.80
Alkalis and Loss	—	0.33
		Total 100.00

$$\frac{\text{Minimum } 0.66 \quad \quad \quad \% \text{ CaO}}{\text{Maximum } 1.02 \quad \% \text{ SiO}_2 \times 2.8 + \% \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \times 1.2 + \% \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \times 0.65} = 0.85$$

$$\text{Minimum } 0.66 \quad \frac{\% \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3}{\% \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = 1.96$$

The above test results concerning Polish cement, carried out by one of the leading laboratories, are proof that the interest shown in these goods in world markets is due to their high quality. It is a typical instance of functional dependence between the quality of the goods and the demand for them.

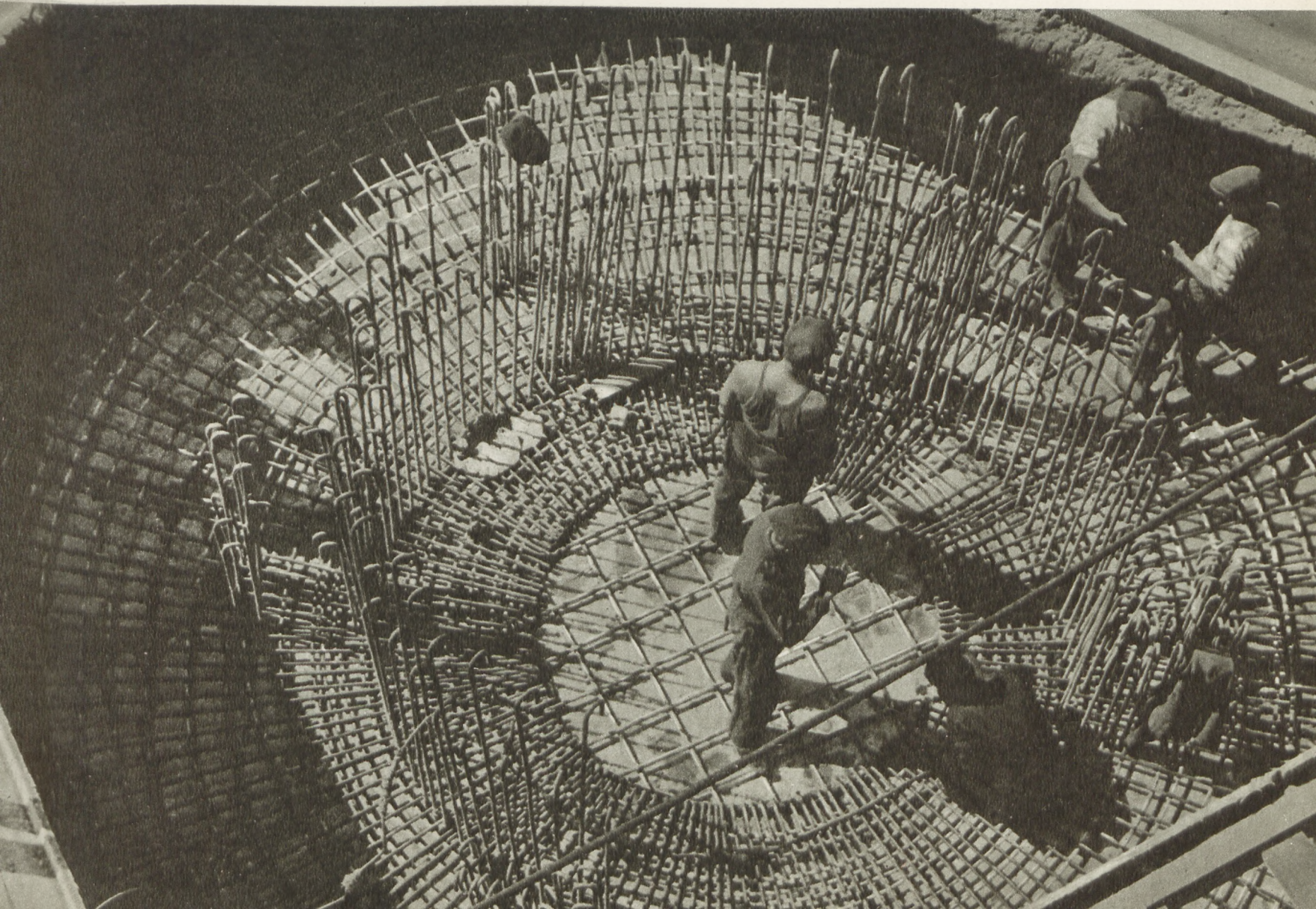
The steady increase in the export of Polish cement and the continuing interest displayed by our customers are not merely the result of the technical and chemical qualities of the product, but also show that

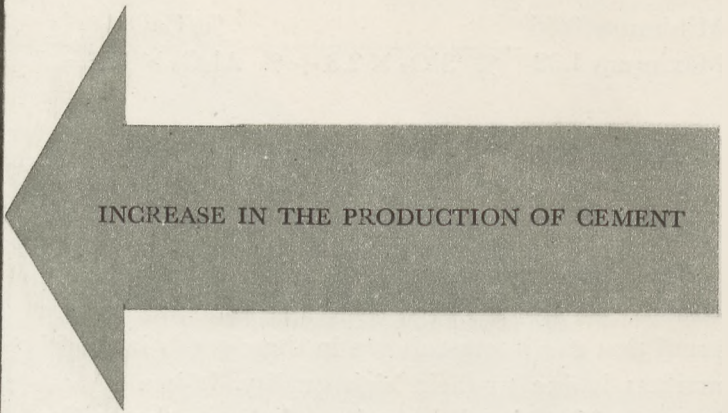
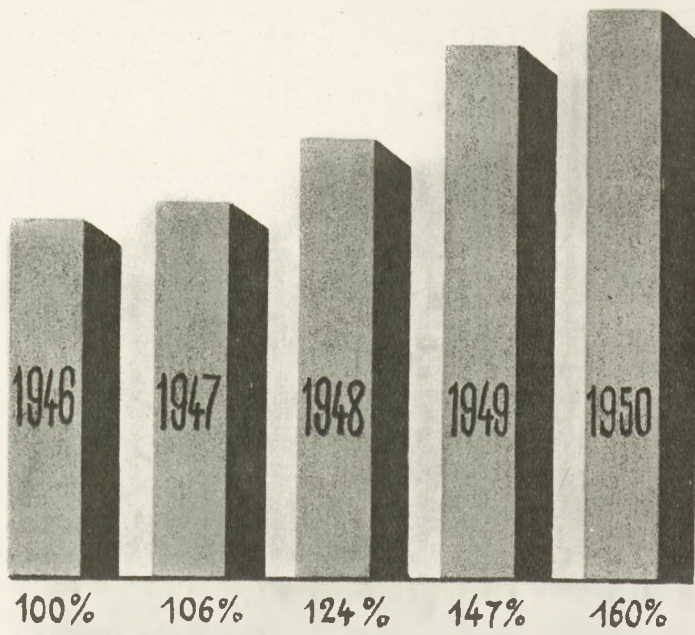
our customers approve of our trade service, ever heedful of efficiency and scrupulousness in all details pertaining to the export of cement.

Cement is packed at the works, by means of automatic equipment, in sacks made of specially strong Kraft paper. For transport by sea, 6-ply sewn paper sacks are used.

The sole exporters of Polish cement are: „MINEX“, Export Bureau of Mineral Products, National Enterprise, Ltd., of Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.

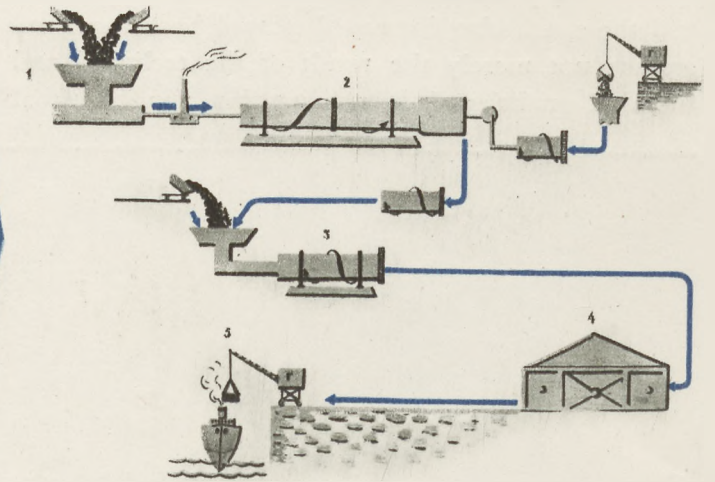
Lace-work of steel reinforcement awaiting concrete, rich in cement.





Individual production stages in Portland cement:

1. winning and washing of the basic materials;
2. burning to clinker;
3. grinding;
4. warehousing;
5. despatch



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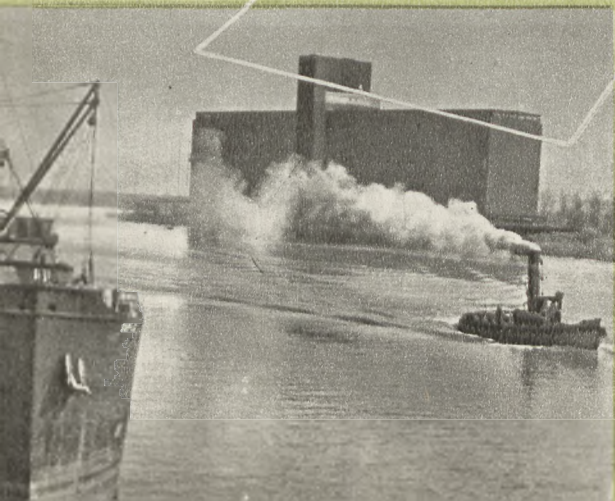
SZCZECIN, WAŁY BOLESŁAWA CHROBREGO 2

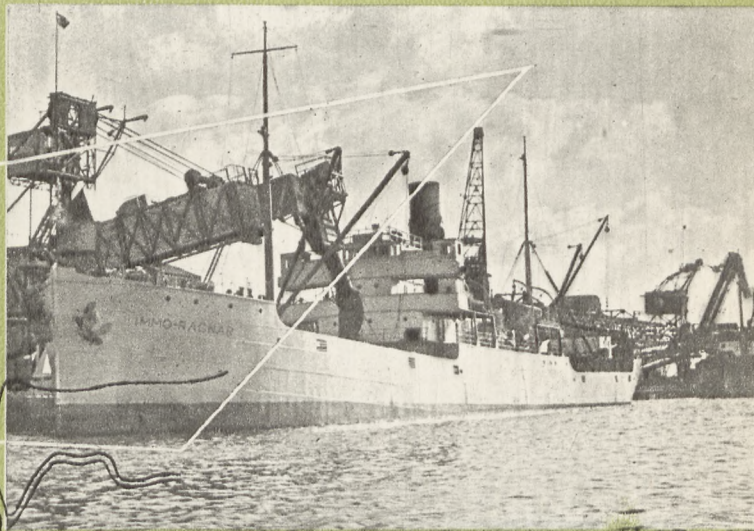
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 **CENTRALA RYBNA** 

POLISH COMMERCIAL PORTS



oland has two great commercial ports: Gdańsk—Gdynia and Szczecin. Gdańsk-Gdynia is the name of twin ports, formerly independent of each other, now amalgamated in one unit; before the Second World War they were even separated by a state boundary. The older part of the unit—Gdańsk, a very old Polish port, is situated at the mouth of the river Vistula. Gdańsk is a typical natural port which developed gradually in the course of centuries. Up to the end of the XVIII-th century, Gdańsk was linked with Poland, and at that time the port and the town flourished and grew wealthy.

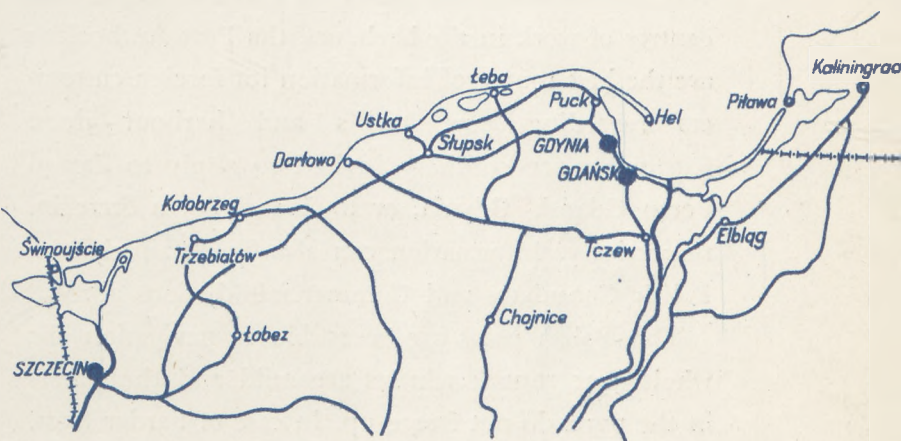
The political partitions of Poland (end of the XVIII-th century) incorporated Gdańsk in the Prussian Kingdom and, later on, in the German Reich. In that period the port, having no natural hinterland, declined economically. As a result of the First World War, Gdańsk was declared a Free City.

At that time, Poland had only some fifty miles of sea-shore adjoining the Free City. This was inadequate by far for the development of a normal maritime economy. Gdańsk, being technically obsolete and politically hostile, could not play the part of the only commercial port for Polish national economy.

Consequently, a decision was taken to build a new port on the Polish coast, and in this way the port of Gdynia was constructed some 15 miles from Gdańsk. Gdynia, now forming the younger part of the Gdańsk—Gdynia Unit, is therefore quite a modern and artificial harbour, constructed on a uniform plan and having no water communication with its hinterland; it is connected with Gdańsk by the waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk. The port of Szczecin is situated near the western frontier of Poland on the river Odra about 44 miles from the sea. The distance to Gdańsk, situated nearer the eastern frontier, is about

250 miles. At the very mouth of the river, lies Swinoujście — an important fishing harbour under the management of the Port of Szczecin Authority, and forming a perfect supplement to that port. The quays, docks and canals of Szczecin are constructed on the main channel of the Odra and on the numerous arms of the river, forming a complicated system in the vicinity of the town.

The great devastation of Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin, brought about by the war, faced the rightful masters with the difficult problem of reconstruction. The ports were unfit for work. Quays and



breakwaters were in ruins, warehouses burnt and equipment destroyed.

The reconstruction of Gdańsk and Gdynia was begun first; the type of their former construction was preserved, together with the former kind of equipment, with only minor changes. The reconstruction of Szczecin began later; here the problem was more difficult: the obsolete construction of the port was not adequate for the role awaiting Szczecin in its close and insoluble connection with Polish economy. The problem was, therefore, more of the nature of designing and building a new port in the course of reconstruction.

In addition to the reconstruction and the technical development, the Polish ports underwent a complete reorganisation from the managerial and commercial point of view.

The period of reconstruction, basic extension and temporary reorganisation came to an end in 1949. In 1950, the Polish ports began their work technically well equipped and under a uniform management, adapted to the needs of Democratic Poland.

The management and exploitation of the ports is now carried out by the two Port Authorities organised in the form of state-owned enterprises working on commercial principles.

The Port Authorities are responsible for the entire commercial activity and the transport of goods in the harbour, i. e. the loading of goods from railway and road transport to the ship and vice versa; storage of goods; all manual work covering loading, stevedoring, trimming and boatmen; pilotage and towage. Only forwarding and ships agents, shipchangers and cargo experts work independently of the Port Authorities.

The Port Authorities are subordinated to the Ministry of Shipping which is responsible for the maritime economy of the State. As the sole disposition centres of work in the harbours, the Port Authorities are the best source of information for foreign customers regarding port tariffs and harbour dues. Customers are cordially invited to apply to Zarząd Portu Gdańsk—Gdynia, or to Zarząd Portu Szczecin, respectively. Information can also be obtained from Polish Consulates and Commercial Missions abroad.

The Polish ports are accessible to navigation the whole year round; winters are mild and the waters in the ports do not freeze up. In case of harder frost, navigation is kept open by means of icebreakers. The depth of the water in the main channels and docks makes the port accessible to all ships navigating the Baltic.



Numerous shipping lines operated by the Polish merchant service and by foreign shipping companies form a link between the Polish ports and ports on the main shipping routes throughout the world. Our illustration shows the schooner "DAR POMORZA" — training ship of the Polish mercantile marine.

The Polish ports are open to navigation the whole year round; the winter is invariably mild, and the harbours are not icebound. Our illustration shows the ss "SOLDEK", a collier and ore carrier built in a Polish shipyard.

Owing to the modern technical equipment of the ports and to the great skill of the Polish workmen, the efficiency and accuracy of loading are high. Socialist methods of labour and, more especially, the widely developed labour emulation, result in a steady growth of efficiency of the ports and, consequently, in moderate stevedoring tariffs.

The principles of economic planning are broadly applied. Together with a perfect organisation, they are producing outstanding results in ships' turn-rounds and despatches. Ship's time is being most carefully economised. The so-called rapid loadings, introduced not long ago, proved to save up to 80% of the time allowed by charter parties. The introduction of new socialist methods of work resulted in the so-called „rapidity services“.

Bulk export goods, such as coal and coke are loaded by means of highly efficient belt conveyors and heavy portal jib cranes. Ores and other bulk cargo are discharged by means of bridge cranes and, during rush periods, of portal cranes. General cargo is handled with cranes (portal and semi-portal) of varying capacity, according to the character of their work.

The ports own numerous floating cranes up to

100 tons lifting capacity for the handling of difficult cargoes and heavy lifts. Many transit sheds and warehouses assure proper and safe storage of goods in the harbour. They are all kept perfectly clean and dry; heating equipment is provided. Goods requiring regulated temperature may be stored at Gdynia in two large cold stores. Several modern grain elevators are available, the largest of them, in Szczecin, being



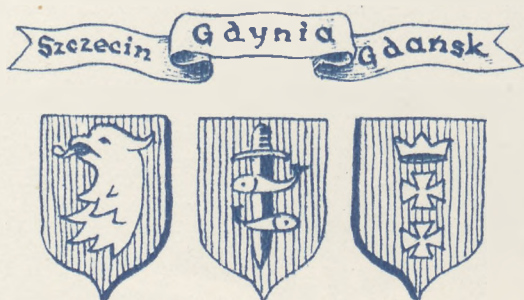
one of the biggest in Europe. Timber may be open stored in depots alongside quays easily accessible and affording good loading facilities for ships. For liquid cargoes, special loading equipment and tank storage are provided.

As a rule, pilotage in Polish ports is compulsory. The geographic situation of Gdynia affords the easiest access from the sea; the access to Gdańsk is a little longer because the docks are situated along and up the river. Reaching Szczecin requires more time since the harbour is situated about 40 miles up the river. Yet, owing to the efficient organisation of pilotage, the piloting of ships inward and outward bound does not cause any waste of time. The quantity and quality of tugs and auxiliary craft make quick and efficient towage possible.

Importers and exporters, both home and foreign, have at their disposal at Polish ports supervisors and checkers for all classes of cargo. The most important

Extension work is constantly conducted by the Port Authorities of the two great ports; the technical equipment is being modernised and the operational efficiency increased with every year. As early as 1947, the Gdańsk—Gdynia Unit reached the third position on the Continent in turnover statistics. The monthly figure of transshipment of goods in that port frequently exceeds one million tons.

Both Gdańsk—Gdynia and Szczecin represent a mixed type of universal ports. Though coal and coke are paramount items in Polish exports and dominate in the statistics of goods transhipped, the loading facilities for coal, nevertheless, occupy less quayage than other equipment for general and special cargoes. Therefore, the Polish ports by no means represent solely the type of bulk cargo harbours. The entire overseas trade of Poland and most of the foreign trade of friendly countries, particularly Czechoslovakia and Hungary, passes through the Polish



firm are Polcargo. They accept orders for checking, weighing and sampling of goods as well as the control over the execution of contracts.

In addition, sworn experts for all kinds of commercial and technical activities are also available. They are appointed by and are under the supervision of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Supplying of ships and crews is effected by the state-owned company, Baltona Shipchandlers. A wide assortment of commodities of any description, both of home and of foreign origin, quick and efficient deliveries, as well as low prices, assure the best of service to its customers.

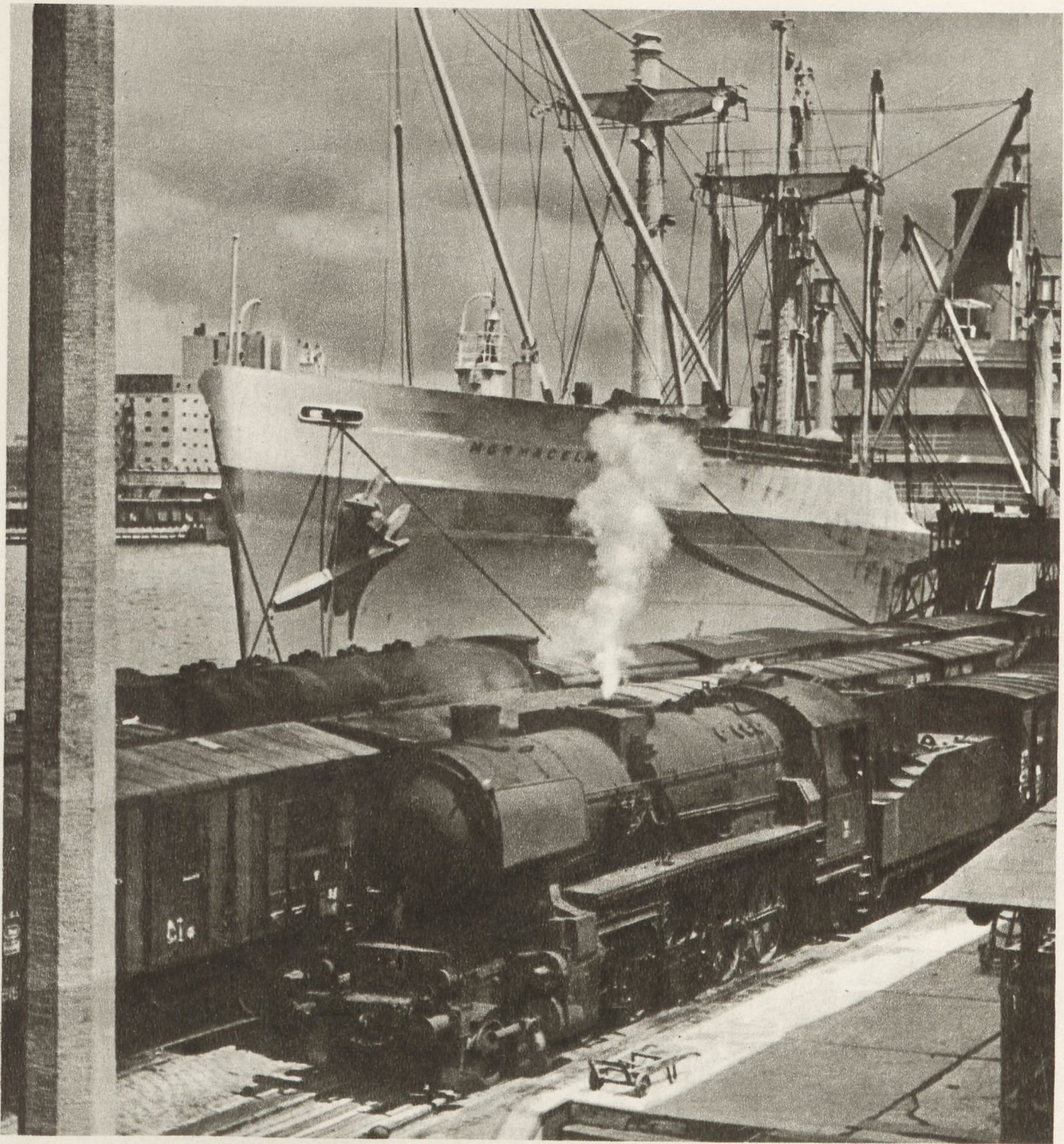
Bunker coal is supplied at Polish ports on favourable terms and at competitive prices.

The total turnover capacity of the Polish ports exceeds the present needs of home and overseas trade. All services rendered may therefore be planned easily and executed without delay, with the most careful attention given to every customer and every class of cargo.

This traffic is rich and manifold, showing hundreds of items in exports, imports and transit; the Polish ports are therefore not subject to any specialization and maintain a universal character.

The Polish ports are connected with all the important ports of the world by means of regular Lines run by the Polish Merchant Marine and by foreign shipowners. Through-bills of lading make it possible to have goods despatched to secondary ports and to the furthest corners of the world.

Several Shipping Conferences have cancelled or reduced range additional tariffs for ships calling at Gdańsk—Gdynia and Szczecin. Gdańsk—Gdynia and to a certain degree also Szczecin have, therefore, become basic ports for many destinations. Constant improvement of the quality of work in the harbours, together with good turn-rounds of ships, accompanied by increasing trade turnovers, will certainly consolidate the basic position of Polish ports and bring further conveniences to future customers.



The large volume of cargoes which the Polish ports are able to deal with, enables all work and operations to be freely and conveniently planned. Our illustration shows a part view of the port at Gdynia.

Flags of nearly all seafaring nations are registered in Polish Ports. Besides the Polish flag, those of the USSR and the Scandinavian countries are most often met with.

The Polish ports are connected with the hinterland by means of a dense network of railroads and by inland waterways: Szczecin — by the Odra and its tributaries, Gdańsk — by the Vistula and its tributaries.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary direct more and more of their transports through Polish sea outlets; the transit traffic through Polish ports, therefore, grows rapidly.

Poland has also several smaller, mostly fishing, harbours. Three of them: Ustka, Darłowo, and Kołobrzeg play a certain commercial part on the Baltic.

Efficiency, speed and accuracy of cargo handling are ensured by modern technical port equipment, as well as by a highly qualified staff of Polish port workers.



ELECTRODE MANU- FACTURES

The rich coal deposits in Poland make possible the development of industries based on coal. Coal is the basis for many valuable products of which the most important, from the point of view of direct production, are carbon manufactures, a wide range of which is made in Polish works.

The high-grade raw materials used in production, make Polish electrodes and other carbon manufactures outstanding in quality. The skilled personnel employed by our production establishments ensures careful exactitude in manufacture.

Polish carbon products are used in numerous branches of industry, particularly in the production of:

1. Calcium Carbide;
2. Steel (common and alloy steel);
3. Iron alloys, such as:
 - Ferro-silicon,
 - Ferro-chromium,
 - Ferro-manganese,
 - Ferro-vanadium,
 - Ferro-tungsten,
 - Ferro-molybdenum;



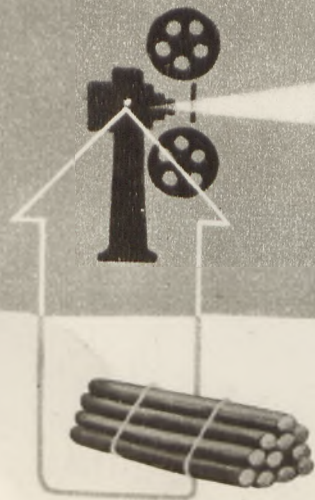
4. Electro-corundum
5. Brass
6. Zinc
7. Phosphorus
8. Electro-cement
9. Carbon disulphide

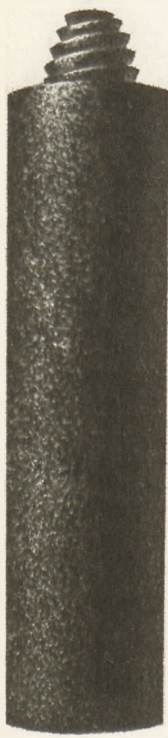
as well as:

- in the glass industry;
- for the manufacture of blast furnace linings;
- for carbide furnaces;
- in electrolytic processes in the production of aluminium;
- in electrolytic processes in the production of magnesium;
- in electrolytic processes in the production of beryllium

and for a wide range of electrolytic processes. Carbon is also used for the manufacture of acid-resisting tiles and in the construction of tanks in the chemical industry. Minor carbon products are equally widely used, as for instance in:

- Carbon electrodes for arc lighting (for cinema studios, etc);





Electrodes vary in size, according to the purpose for which they are intended, from the smallest rod, such as carbons for batteries and arc lamp carbons, to large welding electrodes several metres long, weighing anything up to 2—3 tons and of a diameter of more than 1 metre.

- Carbon electrodes for arc-welding
- Carbon elements for batteries
- Carbon resistances
- Carbon seals for turbines, centrifugals, etc.
- Carbon cements for bonding and sealing, as well as for other purposes.

Electrodes made of amorphous and graphite carbon and Soderberg compounds are used in the engineering processes referred to above. According to the purpose for which they are intended, electrodes vary in size from small carbon rods, such as are used for batteries, to large electrodes several metres long and weighing from 2 to 3 tons, and of a diameter of more than 1 metre. Polish factories produce a wide range of electrodes and other carbon products, the more important of which are specified below:

- a) Carbon electrodes of round and rectangular section; supplied in sizes according to universal standards or to customers' specification, with various thread—taper, trapezoid, cylindrical, etc.
- b) battery carbons and small carbon articles; paraffin-coated carbons for batteries; heating rods; cinema carbons; carbons for arc-lamps; carbon welding plates; welding plates, countersunk and plain; Kryptol; welding carbons; current collectors; plates for wet cells and battery elements; rollers for electrolysis; resistance carbons for the blast furnace industry; any other minor carbon products to special order;
- c) continuous electrodes; anode compound; Soderberg compound; compounds for: consolidating and smoothing, as well as electrode cements.

The Polish chemical industry, in an effort to place the manufacture of carbon products on the highest level, is paying special attention to careful exactitude in manufacture.

Special research laboratories are engaged, with positive results, in further improvements of both the production methods and the products.

The export range of carbon electrodes will be supplemented in the immediate future by graphite electrodes for which there is a particular demand among foreign customers. These electrodes are used in the heavy industries and very economical.

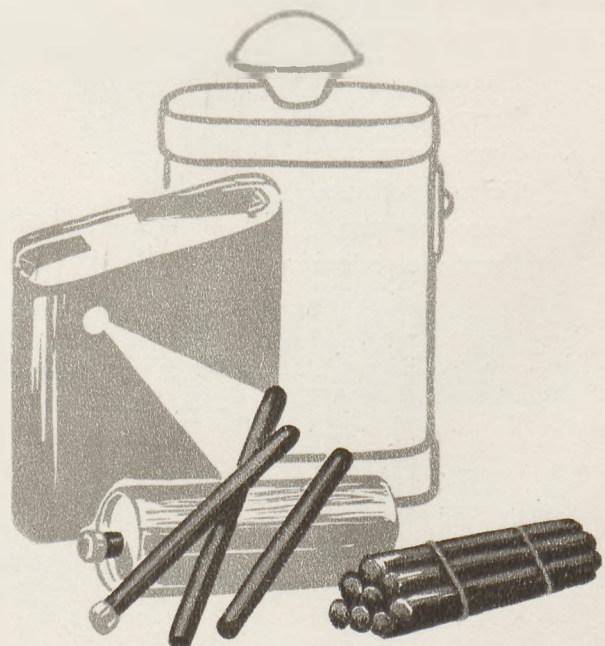
Various branches of industry in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria use Polish-made carbon products almost exclusively.


Polish electrodes and carbon products have, as a result of their high quality and accurate finish, created considerable interest in foreign countries, and the industries of the Scandinavian countries — Sweden, Norway and Finland — rely on Polish sources of supply for a considerable part of their requirements in carbon manufactures.

Increasing interest in these goods is being shown by a number of European countries, including Switzerland, Belgium and Austria, as well as by overseas countries — China, Mexico, Israel, Argentina and Brazil.

With the increase in the range of products and improvement in quality, as well as with the adaptation of our manufactures to the special requirements of individual customers, Poland is achieving an increasingly important place among the exporters of miscellaneous carbon products.

Information as to the export of electrodes from Poland can be obtained from „CIECH“, General Import and Export Agency for Chemicals and Chemical Laboratory Equipment, Ltd., of Jasna 10, Warsaw.





Ciech

POLISH ELECTRODES

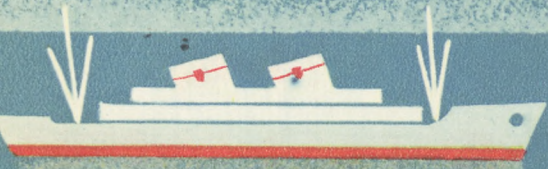
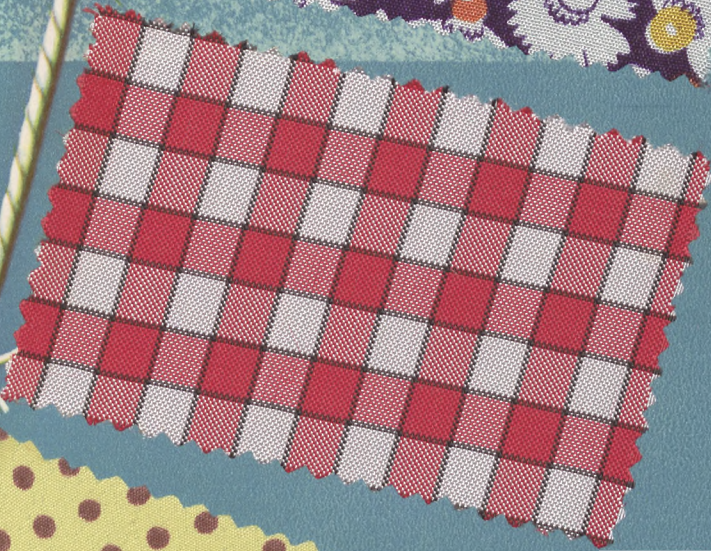
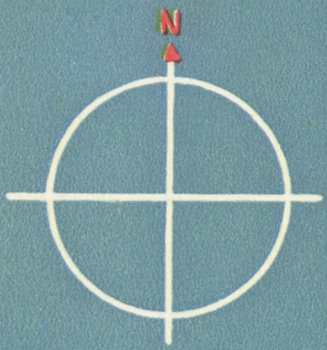
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FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU
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ŁÓDŹ, MONIUSZKI 6

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- GEORGETTE
- LINGERIE FABRICS
- CHECK PATTERN TAFFETAS
- LININGS

AVAILABLE IN A WIDE RANGE
OF COLOURS AND PATTERNS

CETEBE



THE GROWTH OF THE EXPORT OF POLISH RAYON

The synthetic fibres industry in Poland was founded in 1912, when the Tomaszow Artificial Silk Factory was started by a certain Polish engineer, formerly assistant to Chardonnet who is generally recognized as the inventor of colloidal silk.

Since 1930, however, the production of rayon in Poland has been confined exclusively to the viscose process.

Poland now possesses several rayon mills to which the work has been allocated in such a manner as to enable the individual mills to specialize in definite lines of production. This has been made possible by a centralized management of the entire synthetic fibres industry in Poland. This centralized management has enabled experience to be mutually exchanged between mills, for output emulation to be arranged between them (particularly in so far as the constant improvement in the quality of the products is concerned) and has ensured the progressive modernization of plant and equipment.

The 1948 rayon output in Poland exceeded the pre-war level; by the end of 1949, the Polish rayon industry had exceeded the output provided for by the 3-year plan. According to the targets fixed by the Six-Year Plan (1950-1955), this industry will, by the end of 1955, have produced goods to the extent of more than 150% above the 1949 figure.

Irrespective of the increased home consumption, a substantial part of the Polish rayon output has been earmarked for export.

Whereas before the 2nd World War Polish exports were restricted mainly to rayon yarns, they now comprise mainly finished fabrics in a range which



Rayon head-square.

Evening gown.





Ballroom gown of patterned georgette.

Frock of crêpe mongol.



Dresses made of Polish Rayon.
 (The dresses shown below are from the model tailoring establishment of the Central Office of Homecraft and Artistic Industry in Warsaw. Photos by E. Hartwig)

is widened from year to year. Exports include such fabrics as:

- Crêpe-Mongol
- Crêpe-Marocain
- Georgettes
- Lingerie fabrics (plain and printed)
- Colour-woven Scottish check-pattern taffetas
- Linings

The high quality of our fabrics, as well as the attractive designs of printed and colour-woven fabrics have helped to secure ready buyers, noted for their fastidiousness, in countries of both hemispheres. These include the majority of European countries and also such overseas markets as Australia, Pakistan, the Middle East, Latin America and South Africa. Polish rayon yarns are also finding a ready market throughout the world.

The remarkable achievements of the Polish rayon industry and of its exports are attributable to a number of factors. Apart from those already referred to (centralized management, specialization, output emulation — particularly as regards quality production), two other factors may be mentioned:

1. the co-operation of scientists with the industry, and
2. control of the aesthetic side of production.

The first, co-operation between industry and science, has found its expression in a system of production standards, a system which is being harmoniously implemented by the most skilled of foremen in the mills, the representatives of the world of science and specialist engineers. This system enables wide experience to be gained in the matter of raising the quality standard in the production of rayon and rayon fabrics.

The second of the two factors to which reference has been made, rests with the Control Office for Production Aesthetics, which selects the designs and generally supervises the aesthetic side of rayon manufacture.

In concluding this brief review of the Polish rayon industry, it is desired to point out that the export of rayon yarns and fabrics is in the hands of the „CETEBE“ Foreign Trade Bureau of the Textile Industry, of Moniuszki 6, Łódź.



Costume of Crêpe-Mongol,
green with white dots.



Afternoon frock of black and white patterned rayon.



Frock of patterned rayon.

Evening gown.

Street frock of sea-green colour with design in black.





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Plywood, friezes, parquet flooring.

Wooden household articles.

Willow, wicker ware.

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Av. Roque, Saenz Pena, U. T. Avenida 1292, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRIA

— „Merx“, agents for willow and wicker-ware.

Wien I. Seitzergasse 1.

EGYPT

— F. Argy, Bentwood Furniture,
13, Rue Shohada, Alexandria.

— M. Rosenberg, Plywood,
27, Soliman Pasha Street, Cairo.

ISRAEL

— Simon Goldfarb, Cases,
55, Hayarkon Street, Tel-Aviv.

— „PALIMPORT“, I. Luxemburg, Bentwood Furniture,
34, Jaffa Road, Tel-Aviv.

NETHERLANDS

— J. Braun, „Houtimport“, Plywood,
15, Herringvlietstraat, Amsterdam.

— W. T. Kietlinski, Agent for friezes, bentwood furniture,
household articles, barrels.
E. 13, Groenstraat, Teteringen near Breda.

SWITZERLAND

— „Expo“, Willow.
Zurich, Sihlgarten, Talacker 4.

TRIZONIA

— H. and A. Gratenau, Plywood,
Bismarckstr. 18, (23) Bremen 1.

— „Deutimex“, Willow.
Frankfurt a/Main, Friedrich Eberstrasse.

UNITED KINGDOM

— „Anglodal“, Willow and wicker-ware.
Imperial House, 84/86, Regent Street, London, E. C. 3.

E. Bloch — agent for all manufactures, except willow, wicker
ware and oak flooring strips.

— Scantlebury and Hemingway, agents for oak flooring strips,
26/28, Fish Street Hill, London, E. C. 3.

U. S. A.

— Polish American Supply Corporation. — Willow.
Broadway 39, New York 17, N. Y.



THE EXPORT OF POLISH BENTWOOD FURNITURE

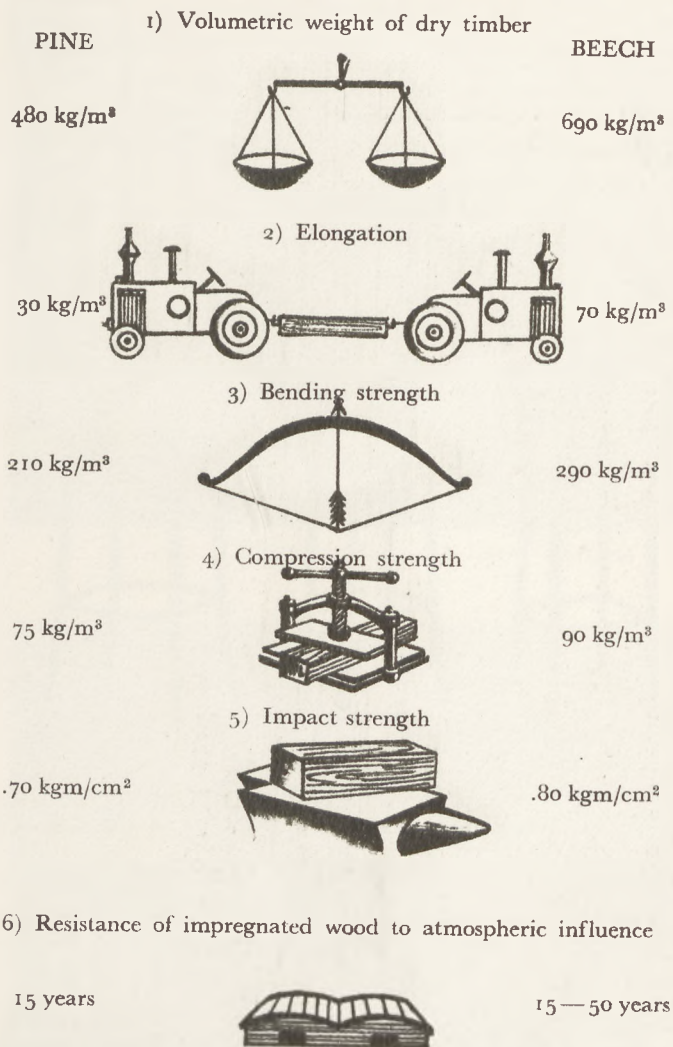
The export of Polish bentwood furniture was started some thirty years ago, and, as this industry developed and the production methods were improved, it gradually expanded to reach an ever-increasing number of markets. In the initial stage, this export was directed to West European countries, ultimately extending to overseas markets.

The common beech (*Fagus silvatica*) used as raw material for the production of bentwood furniture grows, on a large scale, principally in the Carpathian uplands of Poland. Owing to climatic and natural conditions, Polish beech provides a technically valuable timber which, sawn at the proper time and then seasoned and ultimately subjected to the process of soaking and steaming, becomes readily pliable without losing any of its attractive lustre or the compactness of its grain.

These qualities of Polish beechwood have enabled the production of bentwood furniture to be placed on a proper level. Further, the care with which Polish bentwood furniture is finished has created for it on foreign markets a demand not confined to a number of standardized types only, furniture being supplied to suit the requirements of individual foreign clients.

The wide range of goods renders it possible for Poland to export bentwood furniture from the simplest utility type to the most luxurious article, while furniture is also supplied to designs submitted by foreign clients.

The manufacture of Polish bentwood furniture includes chairs for the home, office, café and restaurant; piano stools, hairdressing saloon armchairs, chairs for children, armchairs for hotel lounges, cinemas and assembly rooms. Folding chairs are extremely popular, since these, when folded, take up very little space and can easily be stored. Tables, coat stands and similar articles are also made.

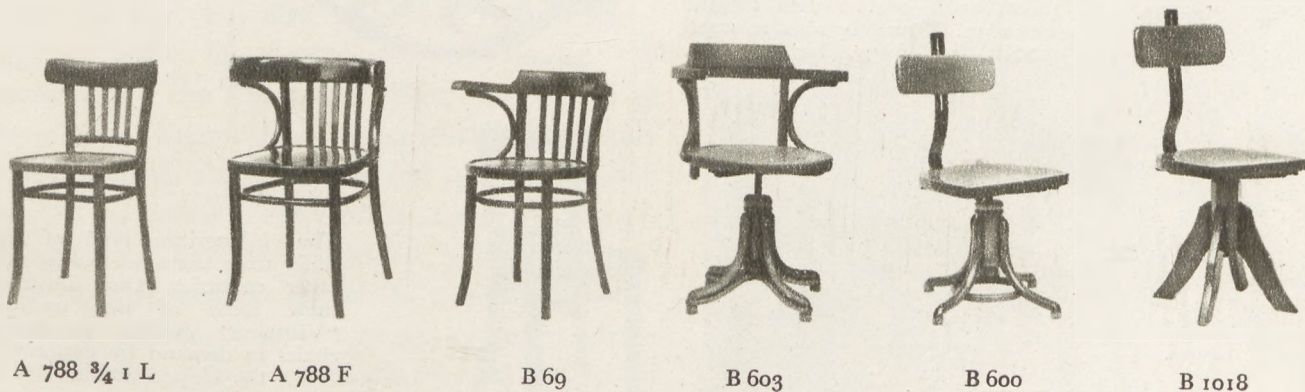


Comparison of the technical properties of common pine (*Pinus silvestris*) and beech (*Fagus silvatica*).

Polish bentwood furniture is packed carefully and substantially for carriage, in accordance with methods developed in the course of years of experience. The durable polish applied to the furniture, together with the strong, yet light, packing ensure that it will reach its destination in perfect condition.

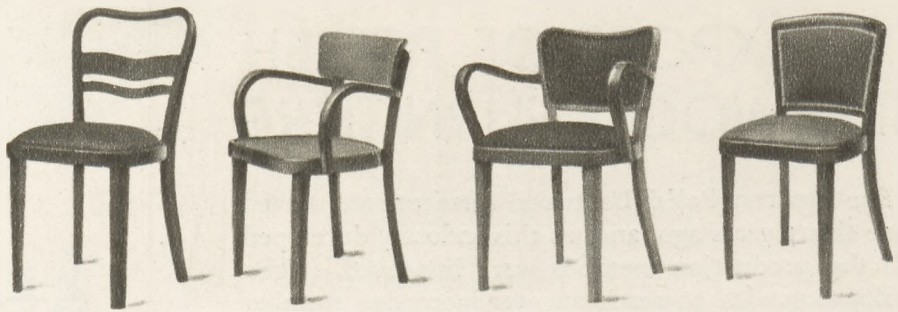
The sole exporters of Polish bentwood furniture are: „CEPEDE“, of Miodowa 1, Warsaw.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE — TO SUIT PARTICULAR PURPOSES



These chairs and armchairs are essential items of modern office furniture. The B 600 and B 1018 chairs are provided with vertically adjustable backs on resilient metal straps and are specially recommended for typists.

Below are illustrations of chairs and armchairs with upholstered backs and seats. Attractive and robust, they are suitable for the home, hotel or club.
 A 1021/524 A 524 F A 531/1 F
 A 1084/1/524



B 451/809 B 302/75 B 380
 Bar stools, with or without backs, supplied in a variety of sizes. They are comfortable and easily portable.



B 751. This light folding chair can be used as a garden chair, as well as for large assembly halls, cafés and restaurants. Very compact, these chairs pack away into comparatively small storage space. This model has been recognized as the most suitable all-purpose chair.



BENTWOOD FURNITURE — TO SUIT PARTICULAR MARKETS
 we present a few of the popular models of chairs most in demand in Middle East markets.

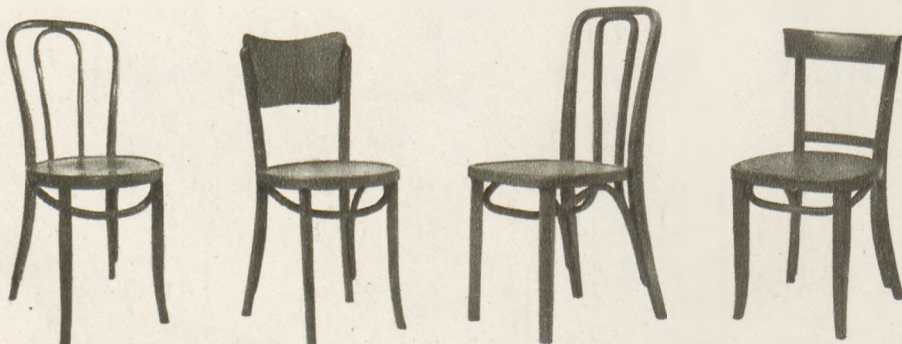
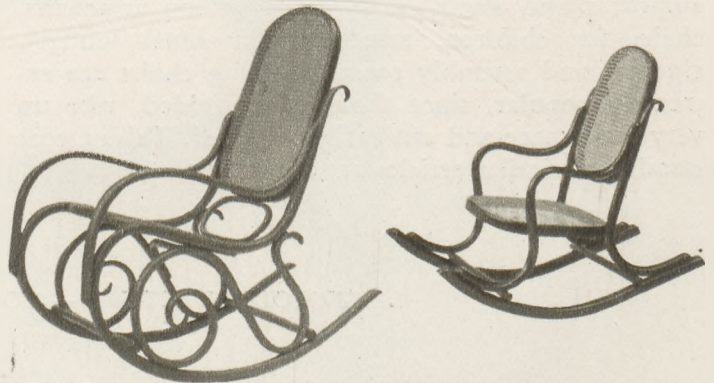


A 56 A 181 A 622 B 302/49
 These chairs are supplied with cane seats, particularly recommended for tropical countries. The cane used for these seats is of the highest quality which, in combination with other high-grade materials and perfect workmanship, produces an excellent and robust chair of pleasing appearance.

A 98. Our A 98 model is being exported to Singapore, Malay, Indonesia and other countries of the Far East. The chair has a poker-work intaglio pattern. It has a particularly pleasing appearance when finished in mahogany stain.



The inhabitants of South and Central America maintain that for rest and comfort the B 825 rocking-chair, or "grandmother chair" as it is also termed, is unrivalled. This chair, with cane seat and back, is adaptable to any room, or it can be used for the verandah. There is also a small model, the Z 133, for children.
 B 825 Z 133



The American type of chairs differ from the models adopted by other countries. Our illustrations show some of the traditional "Viennese" models, as well as chairs in demand by customers in the United States.

A 18/2 A 44/14 A 311³/₄ A 498/524

POLISH EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

The important social and economic changes which have taken place in Poland since her liberation from Nazi occupation have created favourable conditions for the rapid rehabilitation of the devastated production enterprises and equipment. It must be emphasized that production and the subsequent export of agricultural machinery and implements has been organized on entirely novel lines intended to create the most favourable conditions for the development of both these sectors of economy.

The achievement of these objectives was due mainly to the new socialist forms of work which allowed the full volume of creative energy latent in the working masses to be liberated, and to methods of planned economy; these have proved to be the most vital factors influencing rapid recovery.

Under the provisions of the Three-Year Plan of Economic Reconstruction (1946—1949), the output capacity of the individual enterprises was fully restored, even to the extent of exceeding the pre-war indices of production. The output of agricultural machinery and implements was, during this period, not only sufficient to meet the home demands which were, on account of the considerable depletion of the machinery stock resulting from the war, much higher than before the war, but also to provide a substantial range of goods for export. Further, under the provisions of the Three-Year Plan, the design of a number of former types of agricultural machines and implements was improved and new types introduced. This period is featured by important changes in the old methods of husbandry, intrinsically conservative. The essential feature of these changes was the rapid transition, in numerous countries, from animal draught to power draught for land cultivation purposes. These changes are reflected in the supple-



„URSUS“ tractor with binder attached



Model H28SH subsoiling trailer-plough drawn by „URSUS“ tractor



Disc-type harrow drawn by „URSUS“ tractor

"METALEXPORT"

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE LTD.
Warsaw, Bracka 5

P.O. Box 442. Telegrams: METALEX - Warsaw. Phones: 74960, 74980



METALEXPORT

FACTORY EQUIPMENT AND STEEL CONSTRUCTIONS

Mining plant and equipment ● Sugar works plant and equipment ● Brewery plant and equipment ● Paper Mill machinery ● Builder's machinery ● Cranes, hoists, elevators ● Steel constructions and bridges ● Shears for metals ● Pneumatic hammers ● Power presses ● Bakery ovens and machinery ● Machinery for the meat processing industry ● Stone breakers and mills ● Rolling mill rolls ● Standard and narrow gauge railway points.

ROLLING STOCK

Standard, broad and narrow gauge rolling stock ● Railway equipment and spares

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Metal and wood-working machinery ● Mounted rolling stock axle lathes ● Textile machinery for spinning and weaving mills, card clothing, shuttles, etc. ● Agricultural machinery and implements; spares ● Flour milling machinery ● Tools (saws, chucks, vices, drills, grinders, etc.) ● Abrasive paper ● Measuring instruments (water meters, pressure gauges, dial indicators, etc.) ● Clocks ● Steel cylinders ● Optical glass ● Optical instruments.

CASTINGS

Miscellaneous machine and commercial castings ● Cast iron water pipes and bends, elbows, tees, etc. ● Ingot iron pipes, bends, elbows, tees, etc. ● Cast iron enamelled sanitary ware ● Ductile cast iron unions.

IRON GOODS

Black annealed and steel wire; bright wire; barbed wire; galvanised wire ● Galvanized wire netting ● Wire and clout nails, wood screws, cotter pins ● Horseshoe nails ● Farmer's chains ● Black tools ● Scythes, spades, hammers, pickaxes, shovels.

ENAMEL- AND GALVANIZED WARE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Enamelled household hollow-ware ● Galvanised ware: buckets, tubs, etc. ● Hurricane lanterns, japanned and galvanised ● Cutlery.

MOTOR-DRIVEN FIRE PUMPS, BICYCLES AND SPARES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Three-phase asynchronous squirrel cage motors, from 0.2 to 100 HP ● Three-phase asynchronous slip-ring motors, from 1.1 to 110 HP ● Three-phase oil-transformers from 20 to 1600 kVA, up to 30 kV ● Buchholtz relays: type B1 up to 1000 kVA, type B2 up to 10000 kVA ● Electric measuring instruments: ammeters, voltmeters, etc. ● Supply meters ● Time switches for staircase lighting ● Power cables, paper insulated, for voltages up to 35 kV ● Telecommunication cables ● Joint boxes ● High tension switchgear ● Miscellaneous material for surface and buried mounting: rotary and lever switches, lampholders, plug sockets, fuse boxes, conduit tubes, etc. ● Miniature lamps ● Flash lamps for all purposes ● M3 type telephone exchanges, hand operated, for local battery.

mentation of the range of Polish farm machinery and implements by new types suitable for tractor haulage.

The agricultural machinery and implements industry is now in full development swing, surpassing pre-war results in both quality and quantity.

An analysis of the export of Polish agricultural machines and implements since the Second World War shows that it has managed, within an exceptionally short period of time, to reach — and subsequently to exceed — the pre-war figures, at the same time embracing a number of new markets. These results are due largely to the exceptionally harmonious synchronisation of the production sources and the export organizations. It must be emphasized that this was rendered possible by a flexible price policy, competitive deliveries and convenient terms of payment.

The export range primarily provided, to a comparatively large extent, both in volume and the number of types, for equipment suitable for animal draught; the rapid progress, however, in the mechanization of husbandry methods made it necessary to supplement this range by a number of new types.

That the methods adopted towards the expansion of Poland's export of agricultural machinery and implements since the 2nd World War were correct, is borne out by the considerable turnover figures and by the consolidation of the holds secured in foreign markets. Polish export goods find ready buyers in various European countries, in the Middle and Far East and in Latin America.

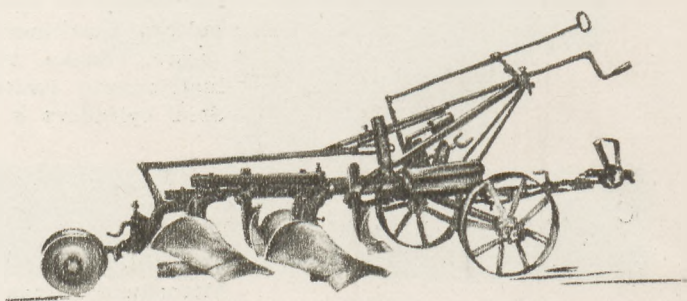
The Polish export is all the more important in that it is systematically forging ahead under increasingly difficult conditions brought about by rivalry among competitive manufacturers, by the increasingly exacting demands of consumers as regards technical standard and modernization of the machinery and terms under which contracts are concluded. This is due to the fact that there are at the moment two tendencies confronting each other in the agricultural machinery world markets — that of an ever-increasing saturation of the post-war markets and that of a simultaneous increase of production and the arrival of new competitors on the scene.

The range of agricultural machinery and implements available for export from Poland is substantial; the more important items include tractor ploughs (models C20Zp, C23Zp, C26Zp, H28Zp, H28Dp, H28Sh and H28Vp), tractor cultivators (models MCw13 and MCw15), Z5 horse reapers, flour roller

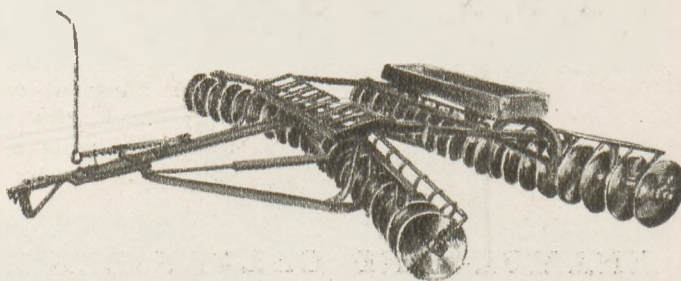
mills, sowers, various types of harrows, potato sorters, a number of plough models and implements for animal draught, as well as individual machinery parts.

It should be pointed out that flour roller mills of Polish manufacture have proved a great success in South American markets. Numerous enquiries and a large number of letters expressing appreciation of these mills prove that this section of export production is in a position to meet all requirements.

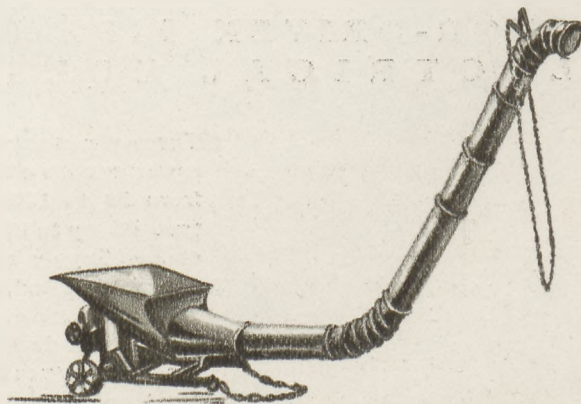
The sole exporters of Polish agricultural machines and implements, as well as of all other products of the metal industry and manufactures of the electrical engineering industry are „METAEXPORT“, National Enterprise, Ltd., of Bracka 5, Warsaw.



Two-furrow tractor plough



Disc-type tractor harrow



Blast loader for hay and straw



Apart from timber resources, the Polish forests abound in other important natural products, such as berries, mushrooms, medicinal herbs, etc.



EDIBLE FOREST PRODUCTS

Forests, in consideration of the area they cover and of the volume of raw material they embrace, are an important item in the economy of our country.

Until recently, the attention of both forest experts and the public was concentrated on timber alone, as constituting the main utility item. The forests contain, however, apart from timber material, an immense natural wealth in the form of berries, mushrooms, medicinal herbs and other products not connected with timber.

Full exploitation of these valuable products has made it possible to export considerable quantities of them to foreign markets.

The gathering and preparing of these products, such as berries, mushrooms, medicinal herbs, etc. for both the home and foreign markets is in the hands of the „Las“ Central Trading Bureau for Forest Products, Ltd., who own collecting depots and processing establishments in various districts.

The Foreign Trade Department of this enterprise deals with the export of a number of valuable products which have met with major success in foreign markets.

Bilberries. Of the products exported, fresh bilberries, the export of which increases from year to year, are the most important item.

Polish bilberries are, owing to climatic and soil conditions, conspicuous for their taste, nutritive value, high sugar and vitamin A, B and C content, and high extractive properties. Further, Polish bilberries are firm and will keep for some considerable time, enabling them to be transported over long distances.

As a result of proper organization of the technique of picking, packing and transport, the bilberries — from the time they leave the collecting depots in the forests to the time they reach the ship's hold, are fresh in condition and fit for further transport by sea.

Among other forest berries, fresh cranberries which are in great demand on account of their flavour and nutritive value are also being exported.

„Las“ also exports dried bilberries which compete successfully with currants. Because only fresh berries are taken for drying, this most valuable product is

being properly appreciated by foreign buyers, a fact which is borne out by the steady increase in exports and by the increasing number of countries which import our dried bilberries.

Mushrooms. Another important item in the export of forest products includes salted mushrooms (Edible Boletus and Chanterelle), dried mushrooms (Edible Boletus and Helvella esculanta) and mushroom powder.

Owing to proper preparation of the raw material, to careful preserving and particularly to the fact that only sound and fresh mushrooms are used for salting, processed mushrooms are a valuable product much in demand among foreign buyers.

A new export line to be introduced in the coming year are preserved mushrooms, that is to say, fresh mushrooms (Edible Boletus) in hermetically sealed tins and canned mushrooms for direct table use.

Forest Berry Juice. Of other items exported by „Las“, reference must be made to unsweetened forest berry juice, particularly to raspberry juice preserved with formic acid or sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and to fruit syrups.

Unsweetened raspberry juice is obtained from highland forest raspberries growing on hillsides, well exposed to the influence of sunrays, which causes them to acquire an excellent flavour and exquisite aroma. The technique of preparing raspberry juice for export has been scientifically worked out, so that in spite of the fact that the raspberry is an extremely difficult fruit to deal with, deteriorating quickly and very susceptible to fermentation, the unsweetened juice reaches the foreign markets without deterioration and with a high concentration of extract; it is therefore a highly valued product, in great demand.

It may be added in conclusion that the products of the „Las“ Central Trading Bureau for Forest Products, Ltd. are finding an ever-increasing sale in European and overseas markets, so that exports increase from year to year, both in variety and volume.

Edible forest products will be dealt with in a more detailed form in one of our future issues.

The address of the „Las“ Agency is: Aleje Jerozolimskie 57, Warsaw. Telegrams: „ZALAS“, Warsaw.



POLISH FROZEN EGGS

LIQUID WHOLE EGG, STERILIZED
AND FROZEN • PACKED
IN 28 LBS TINS PLACED
IN CARTONS, DOUBLE-WIRED

**CENTRAL BUREAU FOR DAIRY
AND EGG CO-OPERATIVES**

EXPORT DEPARTMENT
WARSAW HOŻA 66/68

TELEGRAMS: CESEMJOT — WARSAW

» SKÓRIMPEX «

FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY,
NATIONAL ENTERPRISE LTD. • ŁÓDŹ, SIENKIEWICZA 9
TELEGRAMS: SKÓRIMPEX-ŁÓDŹ • TELEPHONES: 25840 and 16453
BANKERS: NARODOWY BANK POLSKI, ŁÓDŹ BRANCH

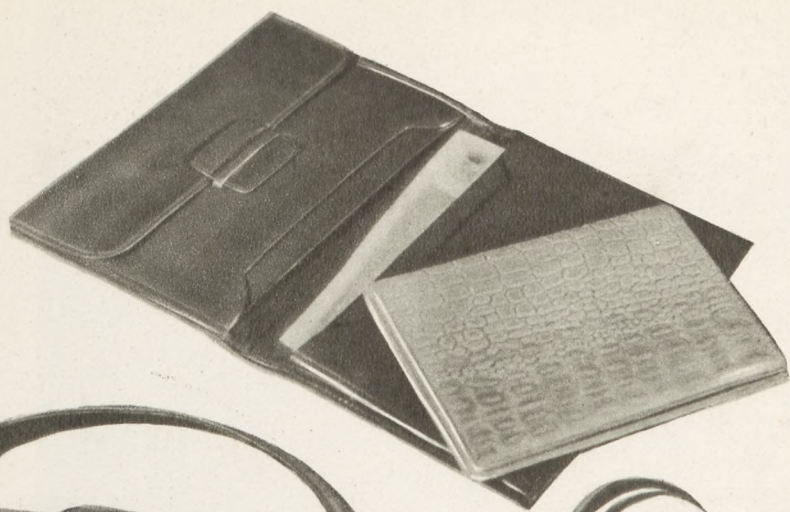
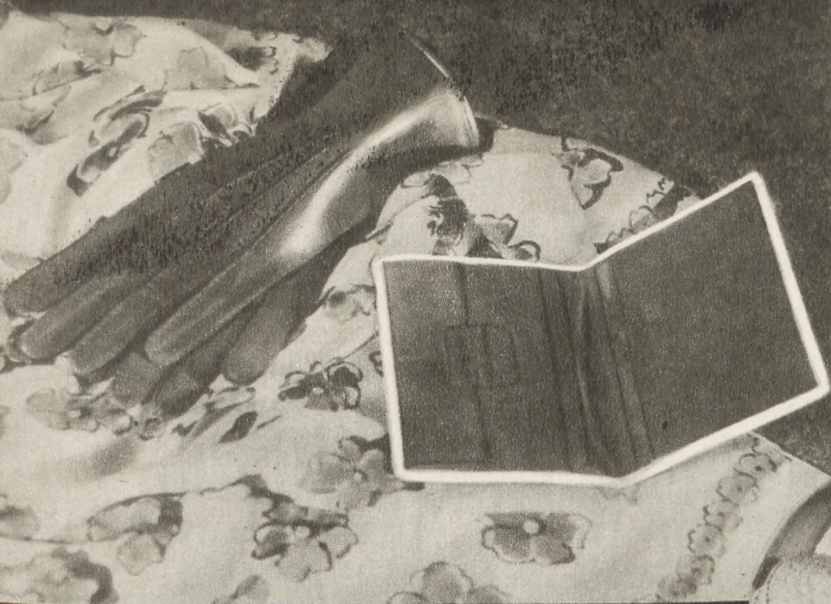
EXPORTERS OF ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE POLISH LEATHER INDUSTRY

FANCY LEATHER GOODS
LEATHER • HIDES • SKINS etc.

GOODS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, PHOTOGRAPHS AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON REQUEST



"SkórimpeX"

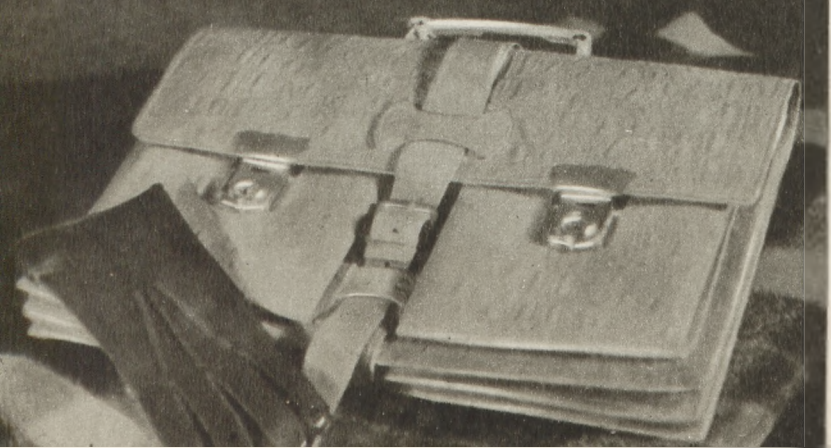


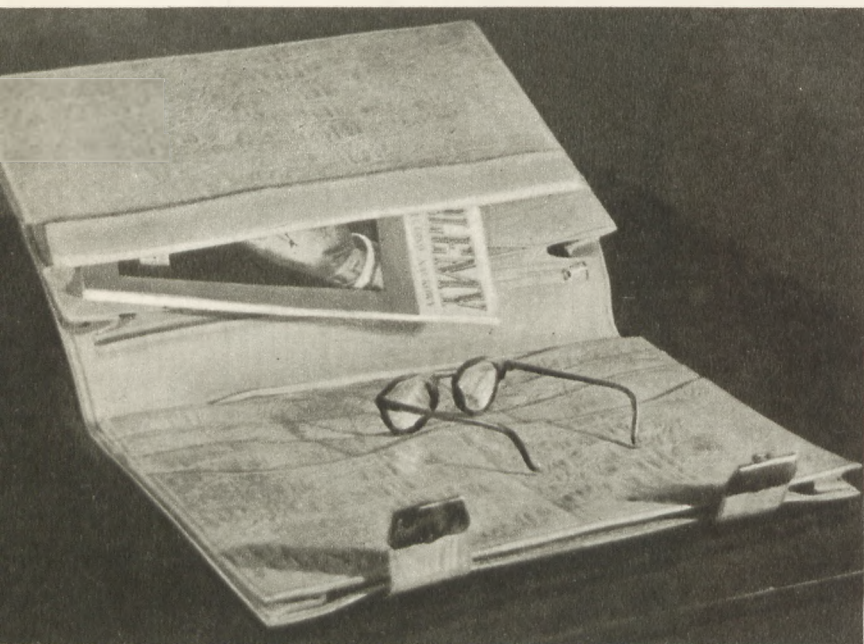
The Polish leather industry produces a wide range of fancy goods from high-class pig and calf skins and suede leather.

POLISH FANCY LEATHER GOODS DEPEND ON A SUBSTANTIAL FOUNDATION OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY

The Polish fancy leather goods industry has a long standing tradition to which it has remained faithful under the new production conditions. This particular industry has been concentrated since the 2nd World War, and its foundation on raw material supply, particularly the high-quality pigskins made available to this industry, has been considerably expanded.

The production of pigskins for fancy leather goods





manufacture has placed the Polish industry in a leading position.

The manufacture of fancy leather goods, concentrated in large industrial enterprises, includes a number of popular types of gloves, brief cases, ladies' handbags and wallets made to the most modern and practical designs. Fancy leather goods are made from high-grade vegetable-tanned self-colour pigskins, as well as from calfskins and suède leather.

The following list gives details as to the types and general finish of Polish fancy leather goods:

Ladies' and gentlemen's gloves are made chiefly from high-grade kid and sheepskins in various shades of brown, navy and black; they are either machine- or handsewn, with gussets, slip-on style, or with snap buttons or straps, and are lined with woollen cloth for winter wear.

A novelty recently introduced are gentlemen's sporting-type fleece-lined sheep- and lambskin gloves, the rough hide being chrome-tanned, in various shades of brown.

Experiments are now being made to develop, on an industrial scale, the manufacture of imitation Peccary pigskin gloves.

Brief cases are made exclusively from vegetable- or semi-tanned pigskins, both embossed and plain, in natural colour or buff, machine- or handsewn along the edge, or with overlap. Superior quality nickel-plated fittings and locks. The models generally approved are —

American-type brief case, with pockets, strap and locks.

Brief case with pockets, without strap.

Brief case with pockets, without strap.

Brief case for office use, with one pocket and two locks.

Portfolio and file case with Zip fastener.

Ladies' handbags. In addition to de-luxe models of coloured calfskin, suède-lined, sports type handbags are also made, in a variety of modern styles of vegetable- or chrome-tanned pigskin in various colours.

Wallets and purses are made to up-to-date designs from coloured or black calfskin or high-grade vegetable-tanned plain pigskin, combined with suède leather, silk-lined.

Sports goods. A noteworthy feature of the Polish leather industry is the production of leather sports goods such as —

- 1) Punch balls;
- 2) Basket-balls, net-balls, footballs, handballs, volley-balls and medicine balls;
- 3) Boxing gloves;
- 4) Cycle saddles;
- 5) Boxers' training bags;
- 6) Shin guards.

All fancy leather goods for personal use, such as gloves, brief cases, ladies' handbags, wallets, etc., are made in a wide range of types and are outstanding in finish and of pleasing appearance.

The glove-making and fancy leather industry in the People's Poland has the advantage of centralized management and modern technical equipment, with its own sources of production of fancy leathers from Polish raw materials. Thus, the industry is able to adapt itself readily to any special requirements of importers which, for goods of this class in particular, are bound to be specific for every country.

The export of fancy leather goods from Poland is in the hands of „SKORIMPEX“, Import and Export Agency of the Leather Industry, of Piotrkowska 89, Łódź.



LIQUID FROZEN WHOLE EGG — NEW POLISH EXPORT PRODUCT

The production of liquid frozen whole egg on a major scale was not taken up in Poland until after the 2nd World War. Within a comparatively short time, we succeeded in organizing production on such a level that considerable quantities of this product became available for export, while its quality has been acknowledged by clients as complying with international standards.

A number of factories with up-to-date equipment and large skilled staffs has been established for the purpose of processing shell eggs into liquid frozen whole egg. An important part of these processing factories are the laboratories where chemical and bacteriological analyses are made, and to the equipment of which special care was devoted.

Only absolutely sound fresh eggs are used in the production of liquid frozen whole egg. Eggs intended for processing are carefully tested by means of a lamp and then broken, with due consideration for the requirements of hygiene. The egg substance obtained is mixed and pasteurized, ultimately producing a homogenous product entirely free from injurious bacteriae.

The finished product is filled into containers made of tinplate, and frozen at a temperature of 20° C below zero. After freezing, the containers are stored in refrigerator chambers at temperatures ranging from 12° to 15° C below zero.

The production in Poland applies primarily to whole eggs, that is to say, containing the natural proportions of yolk and white, just as shell eggs do.

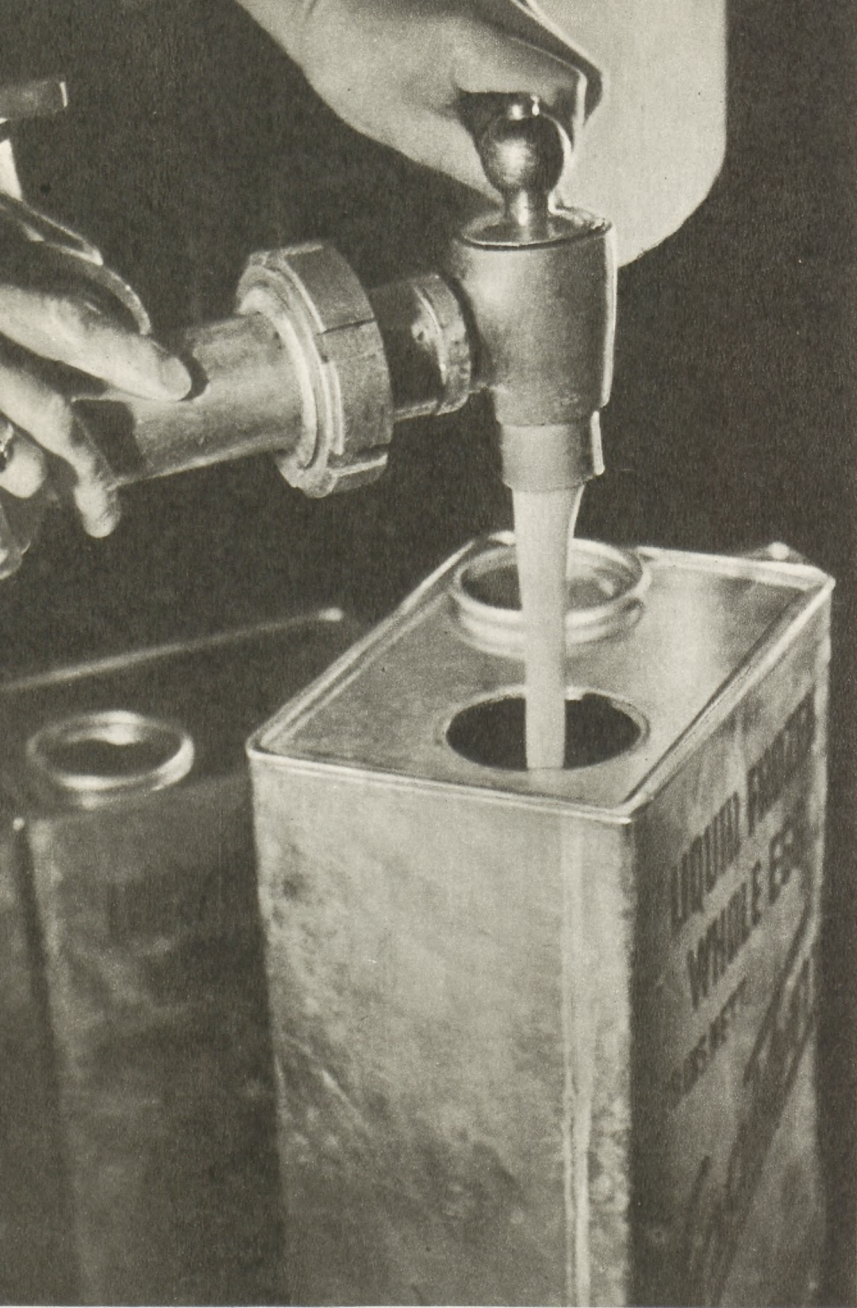


There are several enterprises in Poland, equipped with modern plant and attended by a large and experienced staff, which convert shell eggs into liquid frozen egg.

A certain quantity of yolk and white, separated from each other, is, however, also produced.

Liquid egg, during both the preparatory process and freezing, loses none of the nutritive values or taste peculiar to fresh shell eggs, and is, therefore, extensively used in the food-processing industry and in catering establishments. While possessing qualities similar to those of shell eggs, liquid egg has the advantage of being considerably cheaper.

Fresh eggs only, of definite nutritive value, are used for processing into liquid frozen egg.



The finished product is poured into containers made of tinfoil, and frozen at a temperature of approximately 20°C below zero.

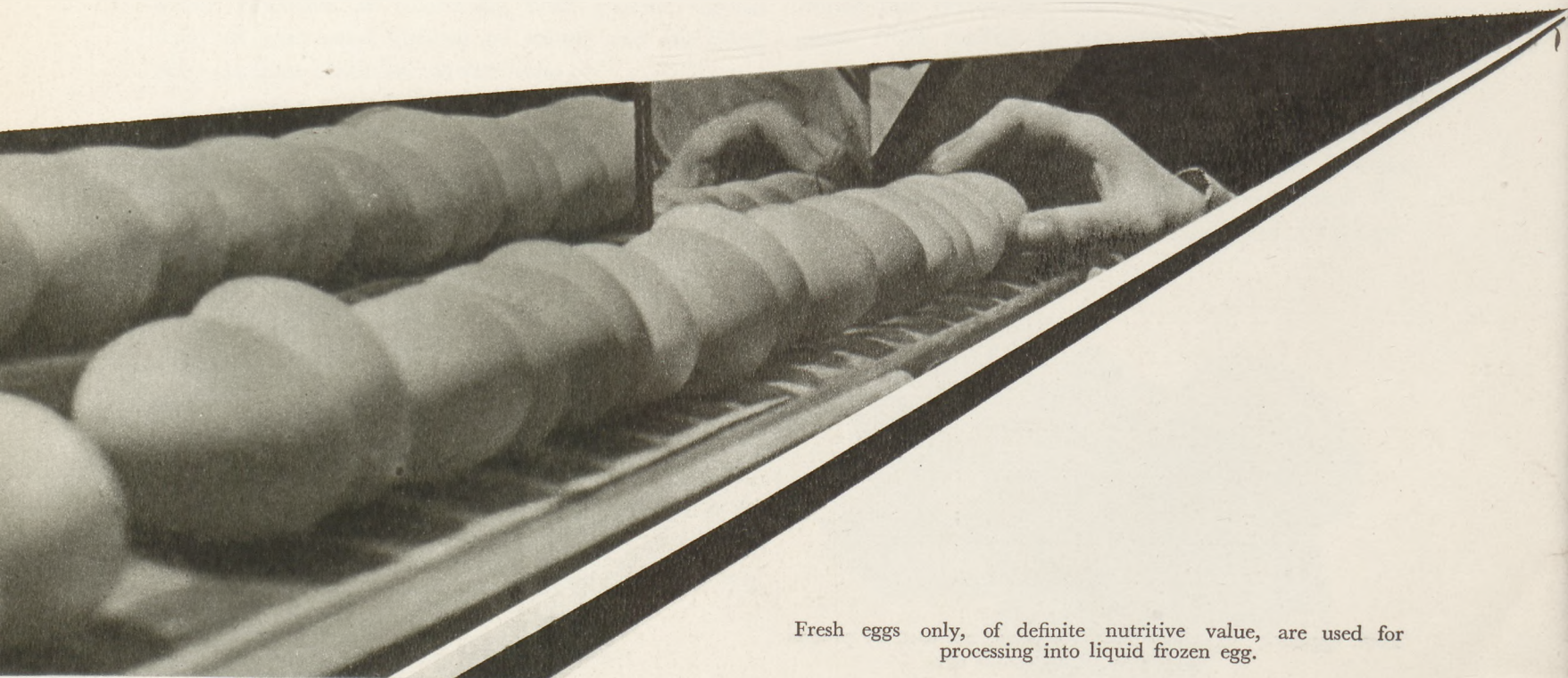
Since the contents must be used up quickly once the tin has been opened, and since the tins in which it is frozen cannot, for technical reasons, be made too small, liquid egg is suitable only for larger catering establishments.

In Poland, containers holding 28 lbs (12.7 kg) net are used for liquid frozen egg. However, the use of smaller tins, if necessary, is under consideration. For transport, the containers are packed in cartons and loaded in ice-cooled vans or in refrigerated holds of ships. In the case of the former, the cooling medium consists of carbon dioxide snow (carbon dioxide stable compound). During the warm season, liquid frozen egg is transported in special train units consisting of a number of refrigerator vans with refrigerating plant driven by an internal combustion engine.

Both the entire production cycle and individual consignments of the finished product are subject to State inspection in Poland. Special standard regulations have been introduced, laying down the quality of the product, method of packing and transportation. Quality control ensures that quality goods only will be exported.

This Polish product has been well received by our foreign buyers and has been successful in securing a number of new markets. Buyers declare that the packing of Polish frozen egg shows an exceptionally high level. The production of liquid frozen whole egg is carried on exclusively by a specialist enterprise which is also responsible for the buying and marketing of fresh eggs.

Full information concerning export can be supplied by the Central Bureau of Dairy and Egg Cooperatives, Export Department, Hoża 66/68, Warsaw.



Fresh eggs only, of definite nutritive value, are used for processing into liquid frozen egg.



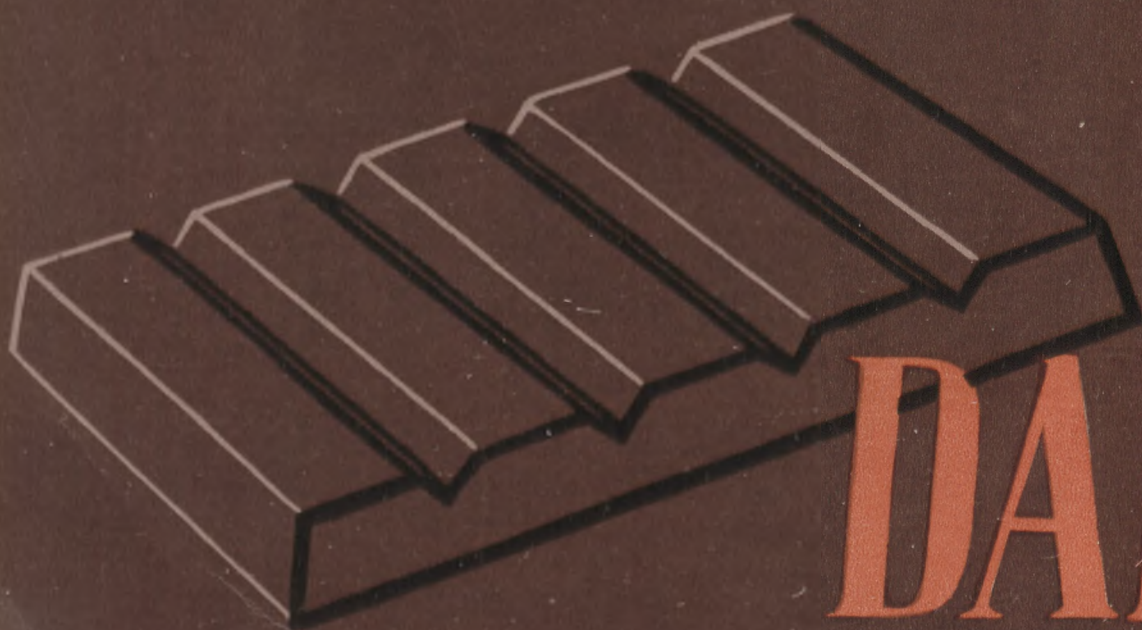
HIGH-CLASS POLISH CONFECTIONERY
WORLD-FAMOUS E. WEDEL AND OTHER MAKES
E X P O R T E D B Y:

DALSPO

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY
FILTRWA 61, WARSAW.
TELEGRAMS: DALSPO—WARSAW.

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PLAIN DESSERT AND MILK CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATES FILLED WITH VARIOUS
FLAVOURINGS.
FRUIT CANDIES OF VARIOUS FLAVOURINGS.
WAFERS, HONEY CAKES, BISCUITS, ETC.



DALSPO

DALSPO



POLISH CHOICE ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

VODKA "WYBOROWA" • CHERRY CORDIAL
WALNUT CORDIAL • HERB LIQUEUR • SLOE GIN
EAST INDIAN MANDARIN GINGER • IMPERIAL
BLACKBERRY • GOLD WATER

SUPPLIED BY:

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M. MAZUR

POLISH EXPORT-QUALITY ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

The main producer of alcoholic liquors and the sole producer of alcohol for export is the State Spirits Monopoly which owns a number of well-known distilleries throughout the country. Exports also include the famous „Hartwig-Kantorowicz“ brands of alcoholic liquors and liqueurs.

In the course of years of experience, a range of liquors has been produced which have for many years past enjoyed a high reputation in foreign markets. Since the Second World War, Polish alcoholic liquors and liqueurs have, on account of their high quality, flavour and aroma, once more secured a great number of customers in European and overseas countries, even in markets so remote as Australia, Mexico and South America. The ever-increasing number of orders received testifies to the growing popularity of Polish alcoholic liquors in world markets.

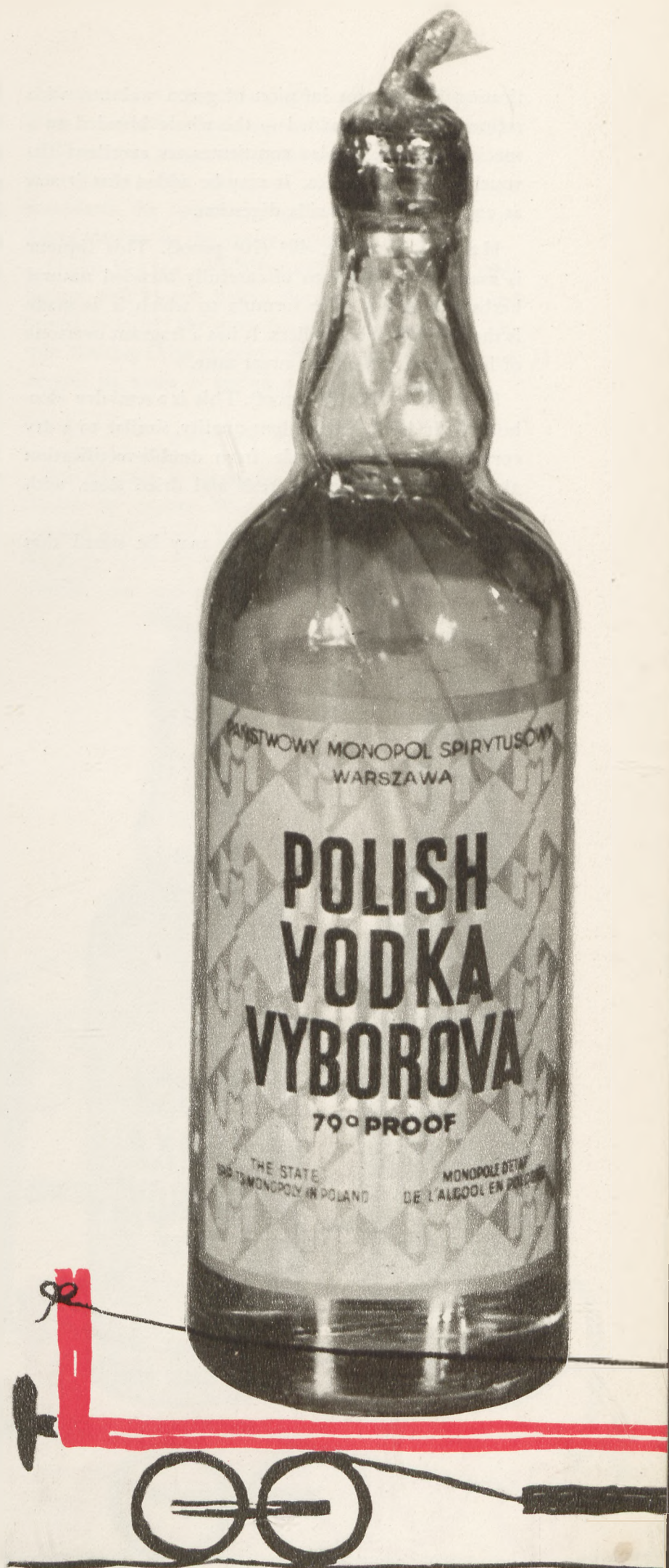
EXPORT RANGE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS OF THE STATE SPIRITS MONOPOLY

Polish Vodka „Wyborowa“, 50° or 45° (87° or 79° proof). This is a high-class drink made from the highest-grade rectified alcohol and distilled water and is known abroad under the name of „Polish Vodka“. It contains no flavouring or aromatics, is entirely free from aldehydes and fusel oils and is improved by a series of production processes.

Many people in various countries drink „Polish Vodka“ neat, with meat or fish courses. It is also suitable for cocktails. Pure and dry, it blends well with highly aromatic fruit, such as oranges, lemons, pineapple, apricots, etc., producing a potent drink of excellent flavour. Connoisseurs are of the opinion that the qualities of this Vodka are improved by icing it.

Cherry Cordial, 40° (70° proof). A semi-dry, mild and aromatic drink produced from double-rectification alcohol, cherry essence and natural juice, with the addition of refined beet sugar, — all carefully blended. It is a pure cordial, without any synthetic colouring matter, aromatics or flavourings.

Nut Cordial, 45° (79° proof). This is a high-class drink, — dry, with subtle aroma and the characteristic taste of walnuts. It is made from double-recti-



AS A RESULT OF LONG YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, →

fication alcohol, an infusion of green walnuts, with refined beet sugar added — the whole blended to a special formula. It also constitutes an excellent flavouring for neat vodka. It may be added that it acts as an appetiser and aids digestion.

Herb Liqueur, 40° (70° proof). This liqueur is made from infusions of carefully blended natural herbs and spices. The formula to which it is made is the secret of the distillers. It has a fragrant overtone of herbs and a pleasant sweet taste.

Sloe Gin, 40° (70° proof). This is a semi-dry alcoholic fruit drink of excellent quality, similar to a dry cordial. Sloe gin is made from double-rectification alcohol, an infusion of fresh and dried sloes, with refined beet sugar added.

Alcohol. In conclusion it may be stated that

Poland is also exporting, bottled, rectified alcohol, 95° (165.38° proof). This is a pure alcohol, free from the by-products of alcoholic fermentation, with the smell and taste of pure ethyl alcohol. Polish alcohol is in great demand in foreign markets, for the production of high-class alcoholic liquors, medical substances, perfumery and as a domestic remedy.

THE HARTWIG-KANTOROWICZ BRANDS

„Hartwig-Kantorowicz“ has been famous since 1823 as a brand of high-class alcoholic liquors and liqueurs. The products of this distillery have been known abroad for some tens of years and have been awarded high prizes, medals and diplomas at home and foreign exhibitions.

The „Hartwig-Kantorowicz“ products specified



POLISH DISTILLERIES HAVE MANAGED TO PRODUCE A SERIES OF DELICIOUS

below are supplied in bottles of various attractive shapes, with labels no less attractive in design and originality.

Golden Cherry Liqueur, 40° (70° proof). This is a Poznań speciality which has for years been exported to various countries. Juice of the highest quality Poznań cherries is used for this liqueur, made to a recipe which has been improved by several generations. It is, consequently, a well balanced liqueur with a pleasant flavour and aroma.

Imperial Blackberry Brandy, 40° (70° proof). A unique drink, renowned for years at home and abroad. The specie of blackberry used in its production is exclusive to the forests of the Poznań district. It is a particularly favoured drink among shipboard passengers. A glass of this brandy, with the juice of one orange and soda water added, makes a delicious and refreshing drink.

East Indian Mandarin Ginger, 40° (70° proof). This is a distilled herb liqueur made from an extract of Mandarin ginger root and a mixture of East Indian herbs. This delicious and aromatic liqueur stimulates the appetite, regulates digestion and induces vitality in the entire organism.

Gold Water, 40° (70° proof). This is an ideal table liquor, well known before the war, with a taste and aroma to satisfy the most fastidious connoisseur. The thin floating chips of gold foil — whence Gold Water derives its name — are an attractive feature.

EXPORT PACKING

Special care is taken in the packing of alcoholic liquors for export. Wooden cases of special design, banded and sealed, fully protect the bottles from breakage and facilitate handling. The cases are suitable for transport both by land and sea. The



ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHICH HAVE FOR LONG ENJOYED A HIGH REPUTATION



cellophane wrapping on each bottle enhances its neat appearance.

The products of the State Spirits Monopoly are packed in two kinds of standard cases:

- (1) 15.3×14.5×10.2 ins., containing 24 half-litre bottles and weighing approx. 48 lbs. gross;
- (2) 12.2×9.4×17.7 ins., containing 12 three-quarter litre bottles and weighing approx. 44 lbs. gross.

Export quality liquors can be supplied in 1/2 or 3/4 litre bottles, according to clients' wishes.

Each of the „Hartwig-Kantorowicz“ brand products is supplied in a distinct shape of bottle which has become traditional. Thus, Mandarin Ginger is supplied in bottles resembling the frustrum of two pyramids joined at the lower base; the bottles, further, are provided with a special handle. The peculiarity of shape of the bottles necessitates individual packing methods. Mandarin Ginger, for in-

stance, is packed in lots of 24 half-litre bottles in cases weighing approx. 47 lbs. gross.

Imperial Blackberry Brandy is supplied in one-litre bottles, packed in lots of 12 in wooden cases weighing approx. 48 lbs. gross, or in 1/2-litre bottles packed in lots of either 12 in cases weighing 36 lbs. gross, or in lots of 24 in cases weighing 66 lbs. gross.

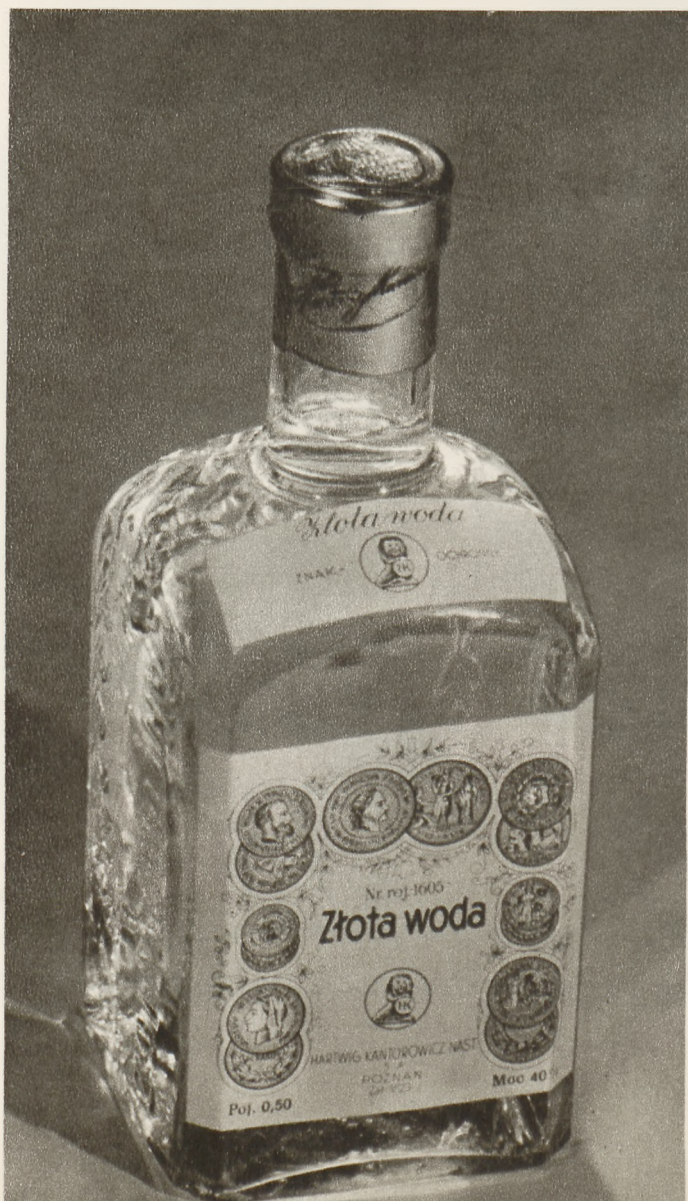
Gold Water is exported in 1/2-litre bottles, packed in lots of 12 in wooden cases weighing 36 lbs. gross.

Golden Cherry Liqueur is exported in 1/2-litre bottles packed in lots of 12 in wooden cases weighing approx. 40 lbs. gross.

The sole exporters of Polish alcoholic liquors are the „Dalspo“ Foreign Trade Company who have concentrated the entire exports of liquors in their hands and who are in a position to offer an attractive range of alcoholic beverages, executing all orders promptly and efficiently.

The goods can be ready for dispatch within 4 weeks from the date of order. In the case of larger orders, the goods can be sent in several consignments, in accordance with the client's wishes.

Foreign merchants interested in the import of Polish alcoholic liquors should apply for all trade information either to „Dalspo“, Filtrowa 61, Warsaw, or to their local representative.





The Polish confectionery industry produces a large variety of goods amounting to well over 1000 different lines and qualities, from de-luxe fancy cakes, chocolates and plain chocolate down to fruit lozenges.

POLISH CONFECTIONERY

The Polish Confectionery Industry, having in the country all the raw materials necessary for its output, such as sugar beet, fruit, milk, nuts, etc., is favourably situated.

A large number of confectionery factories scattered throughout the country specialize in various lines which gained, even before the war, an excellent reputation abroad.

The Polish confectionery industry has long-standing traditions reaching back to mediaeval times. The Toruń honey cakes, called „Pierniki Toruńskie“, which are unequalled to this day, had already won fame in those days in Eastern Europe. This Polish industry may therefore be described as being an individual confectionery school. The introduction of up-to-date high precision industrial equipment in Polish confectionery factories enables not only the maintenance of competitive prices, but also an im-

provement in the varieties of goods, their flavour and nutritive value, together with expansion of output. Particular stress must be laid on the fact that, despite large scale production, Polish confectionery goods have not, as so often happens in the case of mass-produced output, lost any of their individual excellent properties. Polish confectionery factories have, in all branches of confectionery production, qualified workers who continually develop individually and most effectively new, improved varieties of goods.

The fact that Poland's exports of confectionery goods are, at present, several times greater than before the Second World War, may certainly be regarded as a notable success for the confectionery industry.

This success is achieved by means of the following factors, viz:

1) **System of supervision over production.**

The modern factory laboratories carefully inspect, with the aid of up-to-date equipment, the raw materials and the manufacturing processes. Examinations are also made by the Central Laboratory in Warsaw. In addition to that, Mixed Committees comprising representatives of the industry and of consumers, inspect the goods, concerning their suitability for consumption, prior to putting them on the market.

2) **Long-standing experience.**

The production method concerning chocolate and sweets is no secret, and even, to quote as an example, the combination of raw materials necessary to make a ton of „E. Wedel“ milk chocolate would be no breach of the production secret.

The quality of the product manufactured does not depend solely on the quality of the raw materials used in its production. Everyone knows that the best quality cocoa is obtained from South American plantations (Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil) and the Asian plantations (Ceylon, Java). But the cocoa tree blooms and yields fruit the whole year round. Most important in chocolate making is the proper selection of certain varieties of cocoa beans from different harvests, and the employment of the proper methods of refining the chocolate paste prepared by various machines and by means of suitable technical equipment. The same applies to all other raw materials used in confectionery production.

Thus, the quality and the flavour of the article are dependent on the correct selection of raw materials, on careful choice of the particular varieties of

such materials, and also on devising a suitable production recipe. These factors can be combined only after many years of experience.

These and similar reasons have contributed both to the development of the confectionery industry and to the increase in Polish exports since the Second World War.

The Polish confectionery industry produces goods in greatly varied assortment, embracing over 1000 varieties and types of goods, from luxurious cakes, chocolate bars and assorted chocolates packed in artistic boxes, down to hard fruit drops and biscuits. Polish confectionery goods may be divided into the following groups:

1) **Sweetmeats:** Mixed flavour fruit sweets, mixed burnt sugar sweets, drops, caramels (cream, toffee, irises), hard candy, English refreshing sweets, pastilles, fruit bars, milk sweets, filled sweets, truffles, and a great many other varieties.

2) **Chocolate:** Dessert chocolate, milk chocolate, filled chocolate, assorted chocolates in bonbonnières, liqueur chocolates, chocolate figures, powdered chocolate, cocoa, block chocolate and various small filled chocolate sweets.

3) **Cakes and biscuits:** Biscuits (Petit Beurre, Alberts, Crescents), wafers, Praliné cakes, honey-cake, various small cakes, etc.

4) **Sundry articles:** Synthetic honey, jam, pudding powder, vanilla sugar, cocoa butter, khalva (an oriental delicacy), etc.

Many varieties of this rich assortment and also certain new sweetmeats are already being exported to various European and overseas countries where they find a ready market: to the United States, Canada, Tangier, Syria, Malta and Aden.

The leading factories engaged in the production of export goods are: E. Wedel, F. Fuchs and Piasecki. E. Wedel is the leading chocolate factory in Poland and was founded in 1851. From the outset of the factory's existence, Wedel products gained a high reputation for their excellent flavour and nutritive value, especially as regards plain chocolate and chocolates.

„Wedel“ chocolate is produced in a great many flavours, and its superior quality arises from the many years of experience of that firm. Before the war, this enterprise had, in the principal capitals of the world, its own shops where its goods found a ready sale among connoisseurs.

The high nutritive value of „Wedel“ chocolate products is proved by the fact that all Polish scientific expeditions to the Caucasus mountains, to the Andes peaks, to the Bear Island or to the icy summits of Spitzbergen, took with them considerable quantities of „Wedel“ chocolate.

„Wedel“ sweets produced in a wide assortment of varieties and flavours are combinations of almonds, nuts, pine-apple, strawberries, cherries, mixed with rum, honey and milk; the wide range of flavours can satisfy consumers' most fastidious tastes.

„Wedel“ biscuits, very crisp and delicate, and in a multitude of flavours, are made from raw materials of the highest quality (flour, milk, butter, eggs) according to recipes based on the factory's long-standing experience and on foreign models. The principle that each flavour should be distinguished by a different shape has been extensively applied in this „Wedel“ biscuit production.

The same also refers to „Wedel“ wafers. Packed in tin boxes, they are very practical for excursions since they remain crisp, aromatic and fresh.

„Wedel“ honey-cakes are well known and have acquired a wide reputation. Made from dough and pure honey, they are highly aromatic, palatable and wholesome. If they become hard, their softness can be restored by chilling them. They may be kept for a long time without loss of their valuable properties.

It is of interest that since the Second World War, Poland exports, in addition to the luxury qualities, great quantities of popular high-class confectionery, uniform in standard, as regards both nature and packing.

The sole exporters of confectionery from Poland are the „DALSCO“ Foreign Trade Company.

Delivery of confectionery goods ordered is arranged promptly and efficiently by „Dalspo“, within 30 days from the issue of a letter of credit. This enterprise gives careful consideration to the wishes of individual foreign consumers as regards packing and labelling. It also books orders for non-standardized export articles and varieties not previously produced in Poland.

Foreign buyers interested in importing Polish confectionery should apply either direct to „Dalspo“, Filtrowa 61, Warsaw, or to their local representatives in the various countries.



Polish assorted chocolates, supplied in a variety of flavours, are of a superior quality.



„Wedel“ brand biscuits are remarkable for their crispness and delicious flavour.

„Khalva“ — a delicacy little known in the West, possesses valuable nutritive properties.



Brussels — the „Cetebe“ Stand



INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

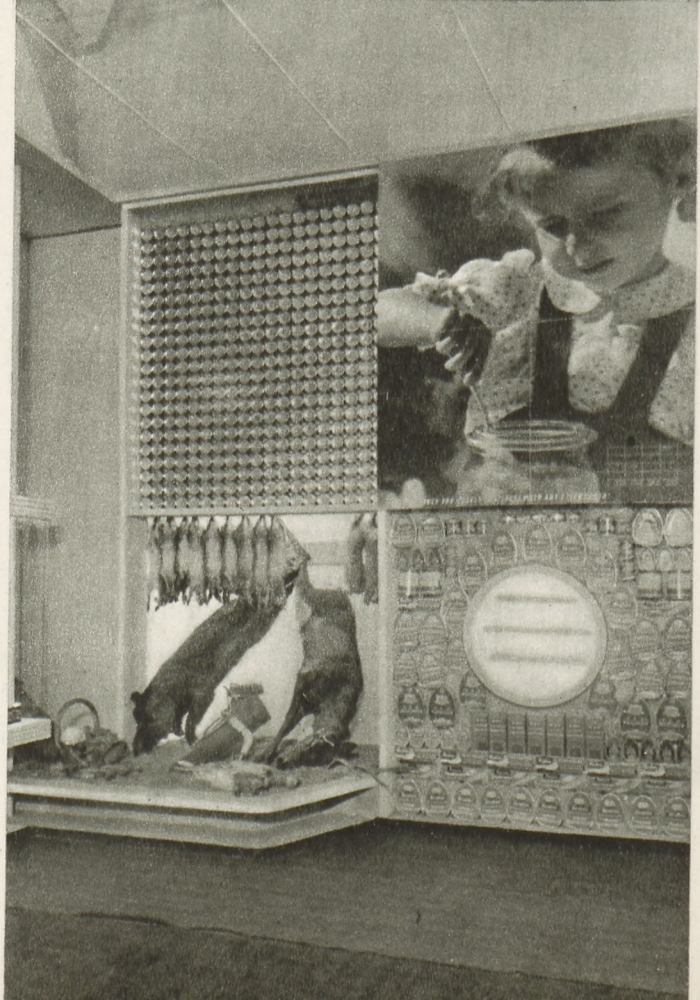
Note: A number of export goods referred to in our publication will be displayed, in the Spring of 1951, in the Polish pavilions at the International Fairs of Leipzig, Utrecht, Milan, Prague and Paris.

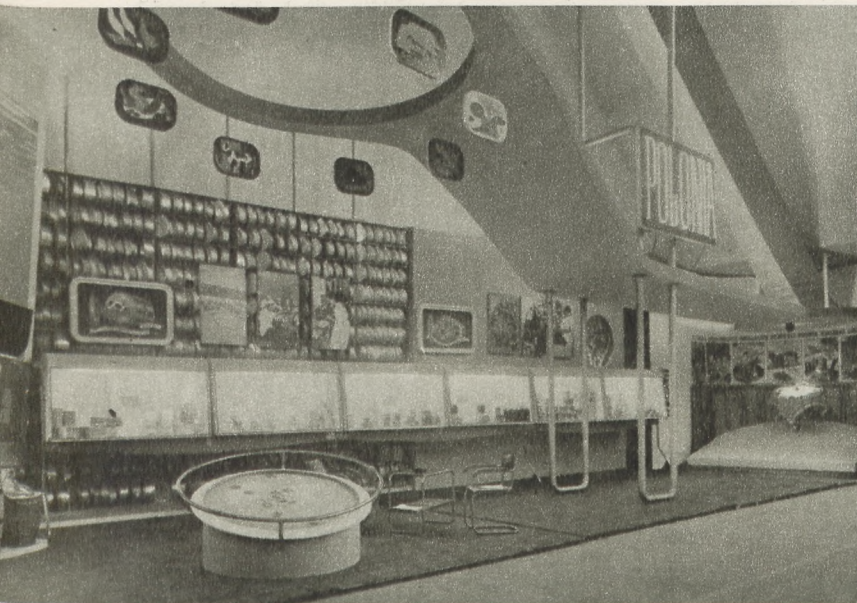
(Below: photographs showing part views of the Polish pavilions at international fairs held abroad during 1950:)

Paris — the „Metalexport“ Stand

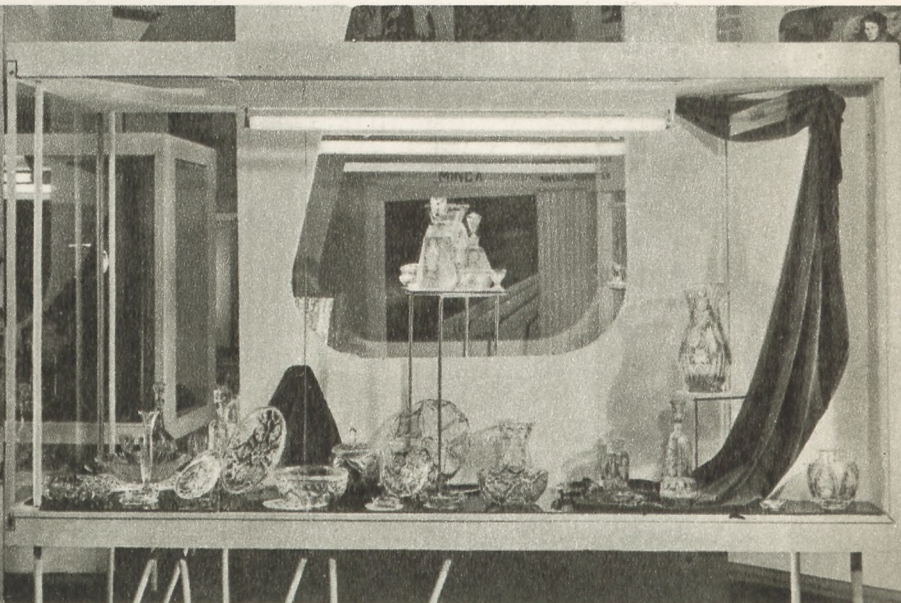


Vienna — the „Dalspo“ Stand

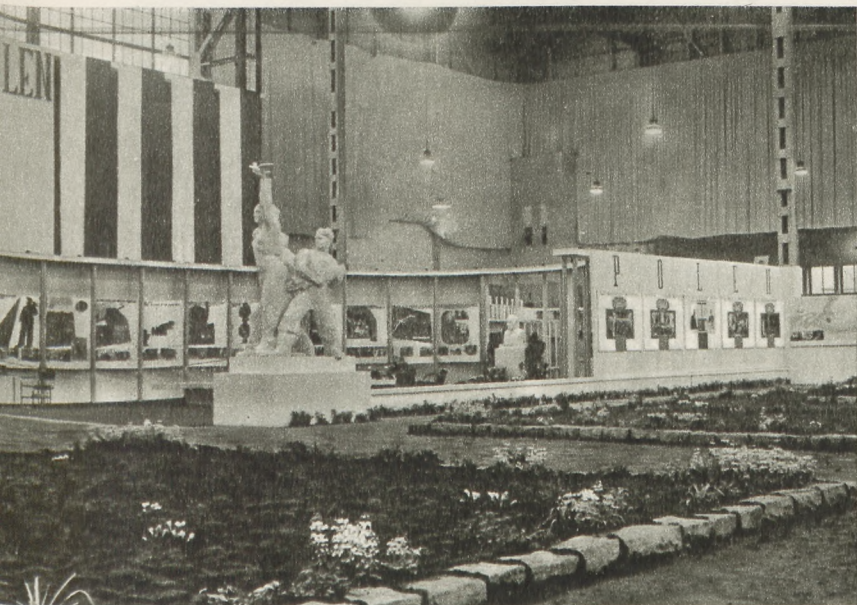




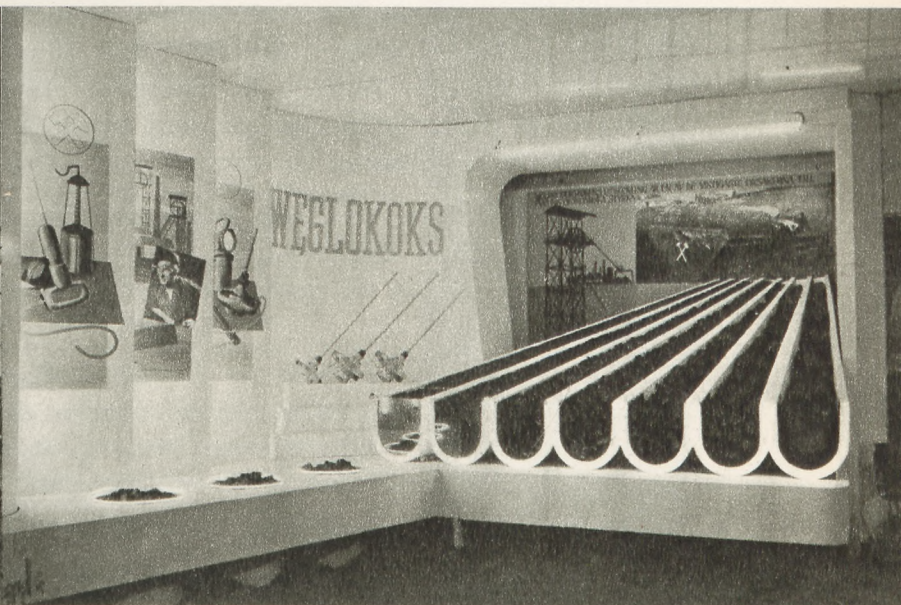
Parma — the „Dalspo“ Stand at the Canned Goods Exhibition



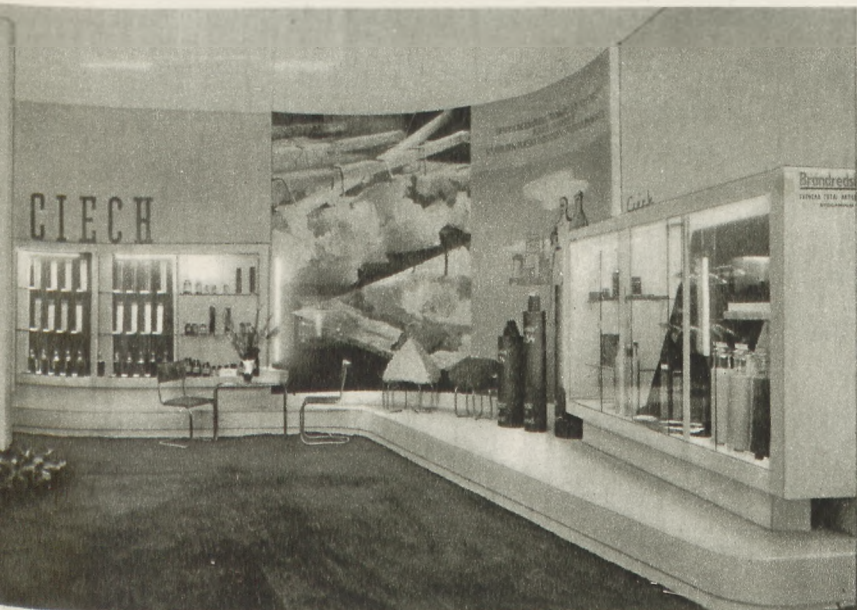
Stockholm — the „Węglokoks“ Stand



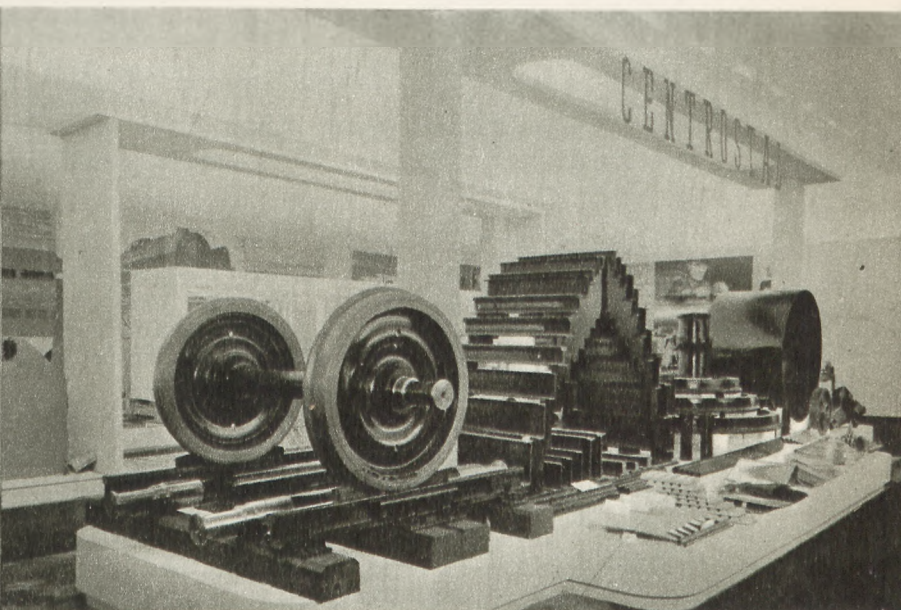
Utrecht — the „Minex“ Stand



Stockholm — the „Ciech“ Stand



Leipzig — entrance to the Polish pavilion



Stockholm — the „Centrostal“ Stand

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH MERCHANT SERVICE AND BROKERAGE

As from the 1st January 1951, the Polish merchant service and brokerage has been reorganized.

Instead of the three shipping lines which have hitherto been operating, namely the Gdynia—America Shipping Lines Ltd., the Żegluga Polska S. A. and the Polish-British Steamship Company Ltd., two new shipping companies have been formed — the Polish Ocean Lines of Gdynia and the Polish Steamship Co. of Szczecin. Further, an enterprise under the name of Polish Salvage Co. has been formed for maritime salvage purposes.

The London, New York and Prague agencies of the Gdynia—America Shipping Lines Ltd. will henceforth be representing the newly formed Companies referred to above.

Polish Ocean Lines operate the overseas services, as well as a long-range tramp service, whereas the Polish Steamship Co. will serve the European shipping routes and Baltic and North Sea tramping.

The addresses of the aforesaid Companies are as follows:

Polish Ocean Lines — Gdynia, Portowa 15. Phone: 2901

Polish Steamship Co. — Szczecin, Słoneczna 33/34

Polish Salvage Co. — Gdynia, Dworzec Morski

Gdynia—America Shipping Lines Ltd., 47, Whitecomb Street, London, W. C. 2. Phone: Whitehall 7561

Gdynia—America Shipping Lines Ltd., 32 Pearl Street, New York 4, N. Y. Phone: Bowling Green 91919

Gdynia—America Shipping Lines Ltd., Praha II, Revolucni 6/III. Phone: 64119.

The reorganization has also affected the shipbroker enterprises operating in Poland. The following 5 firms have been wound up: Agmor, Baltica, Gama, Navigator, Rummel and Burton, and their operations have been taken over by 3 new State-owned enterprises, namely Polfracht of Gdynia — for brokerage and charter service — and two ship clearance enter-

prises: Morska Agencja of Gdynia and Morska Agencja of Szczecin.

The concentration of the entire brokerage and charter services in one organization will ensure a better planning of cargoes and a more efficient distribution of the cargo bulk among the individual shipping companies, both Polish and foreign. Similarly, the concentration of the clearing services in the hands of the two companies operating in the territory of the two large Polish ports of Gdańsk—Gdynia and Szczecin, will ensure to the charterers prompt and efficient service to ships and thus prove a further step in the planned organization of port services.

The agency of foreign regular shipping lines will probably be taken over from the firms wound up by the Morska Agencja of Gdynia and the Morska Agencja of Szczecin.

The Polish Shipbrokers' Association has been dissolved.

The two shipbroker firms owned by foreign shipping companies, namely the American Scantic Line in Poland and the Polish United Baltic Corporation, will continue to operate in Gdynia.

The addresses of the shipbroker enterprises are as follows:

Polfracht, Polskie Przedsiębiorstwo Frachtujące (Shipbroking and Chartering Company) — Gdynia, Waszyngtona 34. Phone: 4994

Morska Agencja w Gdyni (Shipbrokers, Liner and Average Agents) — Gdynia, Derdowskiego 7. Phone: 3301

Morska Agencja w Szczecinie (Shipbrokers, Liner and Average Agents) — Szczecin, Plac Zwycięstwa 2. Phone: 4733

American Scantic Line in Poland, Ltd. — Gdynia, Nabrzeże Polskie. Phone: 1813

Polish United Baltic Corporation — Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6. Phone: 3152

The Polfracht Company is represented in London by the Gdynia—America Shipping Lines, Ltd. and in Stockholm by Polbaltica, 12, Smaalandskatan.

ORGANIZATIONAL SUBORDINATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES OF POLISH INDUSTRY

In our leading article (see page 3) we have given particulars of the extent to which the 1950 national economic plan has been implemented by the various industries subordinated to their respective ministries.

For the purpose of guidance, explanations are given below illustrating the scope of competence of the particular ministries in 1950.

The Ministry of Mining, in 1950, was responsible for the industries producing coal, oil, salt, peat, coke derivatives, mining plant and equipment, and gas.

The Ministry of Heavy Industry was responsible for the blast furnace industry (both ferrous and non-ferrous), power, chemical, machine engineering, motor vehicle, railway rolling stock and equipment, electrotechnical and hardware industries.

The Ministry of Light Industry, was responsible for the cotton, woollen, fibres, synthetic fibres, clothing, hosiery, silk and haberdashery, paper, leather, rubber and synthetic aggregates, mineral, glass, cement and pottery industries, as well as part of the woodworking industry, including match factories.

The Ministry of Agricultural and Food Industries was responsible for the sugar, fats, brewing, distilling, tobacco, potato processing and medicinal herbs industries, as well as other branches of the agricultural processing industry.

Industrial production was also carried on by certain manufacturing units which came within the competence of the following non-industrial ministries:

Ministry of Home Trade, responsible in 1950 for: meat, dairy produce, eggs, grain milling, refrigeration, vegetable production.

Ministry of Forests, the competence of which embraced that part of the timber industry which was directly concerned with the exploitation of forests and of edible forest products.

Ministry of Building — concentrating all industrial enterprises engaged in the prefabrication of building materials.

Ministry of Shipping, responsible for all shipyards.

The Central Board of Small Commodity Production, which, in 1950, exercised control over the minor industries (both State-owned and co-operative), embracing enterprises producing goods of either local importance, or ancillary to the production of the key industries.

LIST OF POLISH CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

CEBILOZ Warszawa	„CEBILOZ“ CENTRAL BUREAU FOR ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS Import and export of anti-friction bearings.	Cebiloz Warszawa, Filtrowa 71a.
CEES Łódź	CENTRAL BUREAU FOR RAW HIDES Import & Export of raw hides. Import of vegetable tanning extracts.	Centrala Skór Surowych Łódź, Sienkiewicza 9.
CEPEDE Warszawa	IMPORT & EXPORT OFFICE OF WOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTS Import & Export of wood furniture, packing sets, barrels, cases, veneers, plywood, floorings, wooden household articles, osier, basketware.	Centr. Import.-Eksportowa Przem. Drzewnego Warszawa, Miodowa 1.
CENTROMOR Warszawa	CENTRAL IMPORT & EXPORT OFFICE FOR MARINE EQUIPMENT Import and Export of ship and harbour equipment.	Centr. Morska Import.-Eksportowa Warszawa, Zgoda 5.
CENTRORUD Katowice	SUPPLY CENTRE OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY Import of ores, alloys, chemicals, machines and equipment for the Iron and Steel Industry	Centrala Zaopatrzenia Hutniczego Katowice, Armii Czerwonej 12/14.
CENTROZAP Katowice	SUPPLY CENTRE FOR THE POLISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY Import of machines and equipment for the coal mining industry.	Centrala Zaopatrzenia Przemysłu Węglowego Katowice, Plebiscytowa Nr 36.
CENTROZŁOM Katowice	CENTRAL SCRAP IRON BUREAU Import of scrap iron.	Centrala Żłomu Katowice, Armii Czerwonej 51.
CESEMJOT Warszawa	CENTRAL BUREAU OF DAIRY AND EGG CO-OPERATIVES Export of dairy products, eggs, poultry, feathers and down.	Centrala Spółdzielni Mleczarsko-Jajczarskich Warszawa, Hoża 66/68.
CETEBE Łódź	„CETEBE“ FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY Import & Export of textile goods.	„Cetebe“ Łódź, Moniuszki 6.
CIECH Warszawa	„CIECH“ GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT AGENCY FOR CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT Import & Export of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, drugs, and equipment for the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.	„Ciech“ Warszawa, Jasna 10.
CUKROZBYT Warszawa	CENTRAL SUGAR TRADING BUREAU Export of beet sugar, and molasses.	Centrala Handlowa Przemysłu Cukrowniczego Warszawa, Al. Niepodległości Nr 151.
CYNKPRODUKT Katowice	NON-FERROUS METALS TRADING BUREAU Import & Export of non-ferrous ores, metals and products thereof.	Centrala Handlowa Metali Nieżelaznych Katowice, Warszawska 31.
DALOS Warszawa	„DAL“ INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY Barter and compensation transactions.	„Dal“ Warszawa, Nowy Świat 40.
DALSPO Warszawa	„DALSPO“ FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY Import & Export of food products, groceries, oilseeds, breed-stock. Import of all animal and vegetable oils and fats, hops. Export of potato products, malt, salt, matches, peat, bristles and animal hair, slaughter-house by-products.	„Dalspo“ Warszawa, Filtrowa 61.
ELEKTRIM Warszawa	„ELEKTRIM“ POLISH FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Import of raw materials and equipment for tele- and radiocommunication, Power plants and Electrotechnical Industry.	„Elektrim“ Warszawa, Sienna 32.
EXPEZET Warszawa	POLISH GRAIN ESTABLISHMENTS Import & Export of grain & grain products, pulses. Export of table potatoes.	Polskie Zakłady Zbożowe Warszawa, Kopernika 30.
HAZAPAGED Warszawa	„PAGED“ CENTRAL TIMBER BUREAU Import & Export of timber, sleepers, pit-props, pulp-wood, tele-graph poles.	„Paged“ Warszawa, Pl. Trzech Krzyży 18.
HORTUS Warszawa	„HORTUS“ FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR SEEDS Export of field, garden and tree seeds, flower bulbs and plants.	„Hortus“ Warszawa, Klonowa 20.
IMEXFILM Warszawa	„FILM POLSKI“ BUREAU FOR THE IMPORT & EXPORT OF FILMS Import & Export of films.	„Film Polski“ Służba Zagr. Obrotu Filmów Warszawa, Marszałkowska 56.

IMPEXMETAL Katowice	CENTRAL BUREAU FOR IRON AND STEEL Import and export of pig iron, ferro-alloys and products of steel and iron foundries and rolling mills.	Impexmetal Katowice, Wita Stwosza Nr 7.
IMREX Warszawa	CENTRAL FISH TRADING COMPANY Import & Export of fresh, frozen, smoked, salted and canned fish.	Centrala Rybna Warszawa, Puławska 14.
METALEX Warszawa	„METALEXPORT“ Export of steel constructions, factory equipment, railway rolling stock, machine tools, cast iron goods, hardware, enamelled and galvanized articles, bicycles and spare parts, electrical machinery and material.	„Metalexport“ Warszawa, Bracka 5.
MINEX Warszawa	„MINEX“ EXPORT BUREAU OF MINERAL PRODUCTS Export of portland cement, minerals, porcelain, glass, earthenware, sanitary earthenware	„Minex“ Warszawa, Kredytowa 4.
MOTORIM Warszawa	„MOTOIMPORT“ FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU FOR THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY Import of motor cars, tractors, trailers, spare parts and accessories,	„Motoimport“ Warszawa, Mazowiecka 13.
PAPEXPORT Warszawa	„PAPEXPORT“ CENTRAL EXPORT & IMPORT BUREAU OF PAPER INDUSTRY Import & Export of newsprint, printing, writing and packing paper, cigarette paper, cardboard, stationery.	„Papexport“ Warszawa, Wspólna 50.
PETROL Warszawa	CENTRAL BUREAU FOR MINERAL OIL PRODUCTS Import & Export of mineral oil products.	Centrala Produktów Naftowych Warszawa, Rakowicka 39.
POLIMEX Warszawa	„POLIMEX“ POLISH IMPORT COMPANY FOR MACHINES AND TOOLS Import of machine tools, machines and equipment for factories, pneumatic, electric and ordinary hand tools, railway rolling stock, land transport equipment	„Polimex“ Warszawa, Czackiego 7/9.
POLMEAT Warszawa	CENTRAL BOARD OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY, FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT Import & Export of fresh, frozen, canned meat, livestock.	Centralny Zarząd Przem. Mięsnego Warszawa, Żłota 37.
SKÓRIMPEX Łódź	„SKÓRIMPEX“ FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU FOR THE LEATHER INDUSTRY Import & Export of leather and furs, fancy leather goods, footwear, leather articles for industrial use.	„Skórimpex“ Łódź, Sienkiewicza 9.
TABULATOR Warszawa	OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY Import of typewriters and other business machines, office equipment and accessories.	Polskie Tow. Maszyn Biurowych Warszawa, Szpitalna 8.
TEXTILIMPORT Łódź	„TEXTILIMPORT“ CENTRAL IMPORT BUREAU FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY Import of raw materials, machines and accessories for the textile industry.	„Textilimport“ Łódź, 22-go Lipca Nr 2.
VARIMEX Warszawa	„VARIMEX“ POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Import of raw materials and equipment for paper and ceramic industries, surgical, veterinary and dental instruments and equipment, miscellaneous technical articles. Export of Christmas tree ornaments, brushes, buttons, rubber footwear and other rubber goods, gramophone records, musical instruments, artistic handicraft amberware.	„Varimex“ Warszawa, Wilcza 50/52
WĘGLOKOKS Katowice	CENTRAL COAL SALES BUREAU Import & Export of coal and coke.	Centrala Zbytu Węgla Katowice, Kościuszki 30.
ZALAS Warszawa	„LAS“ CENTRAL TRADING BUREAU FOR FOREST PRODUCTS Export of dried, salted, pickled mushrooms, fresh & dried berries and other forest fruits.	„Las“ Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 57.
	„DOM KSIĄŻKI“ BUREAU FOR THE IMPORT & EXPORT OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS Import & Export of Books.	„Dom Książki“ Warszawa, Nowy Świat 70/72

