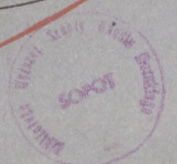
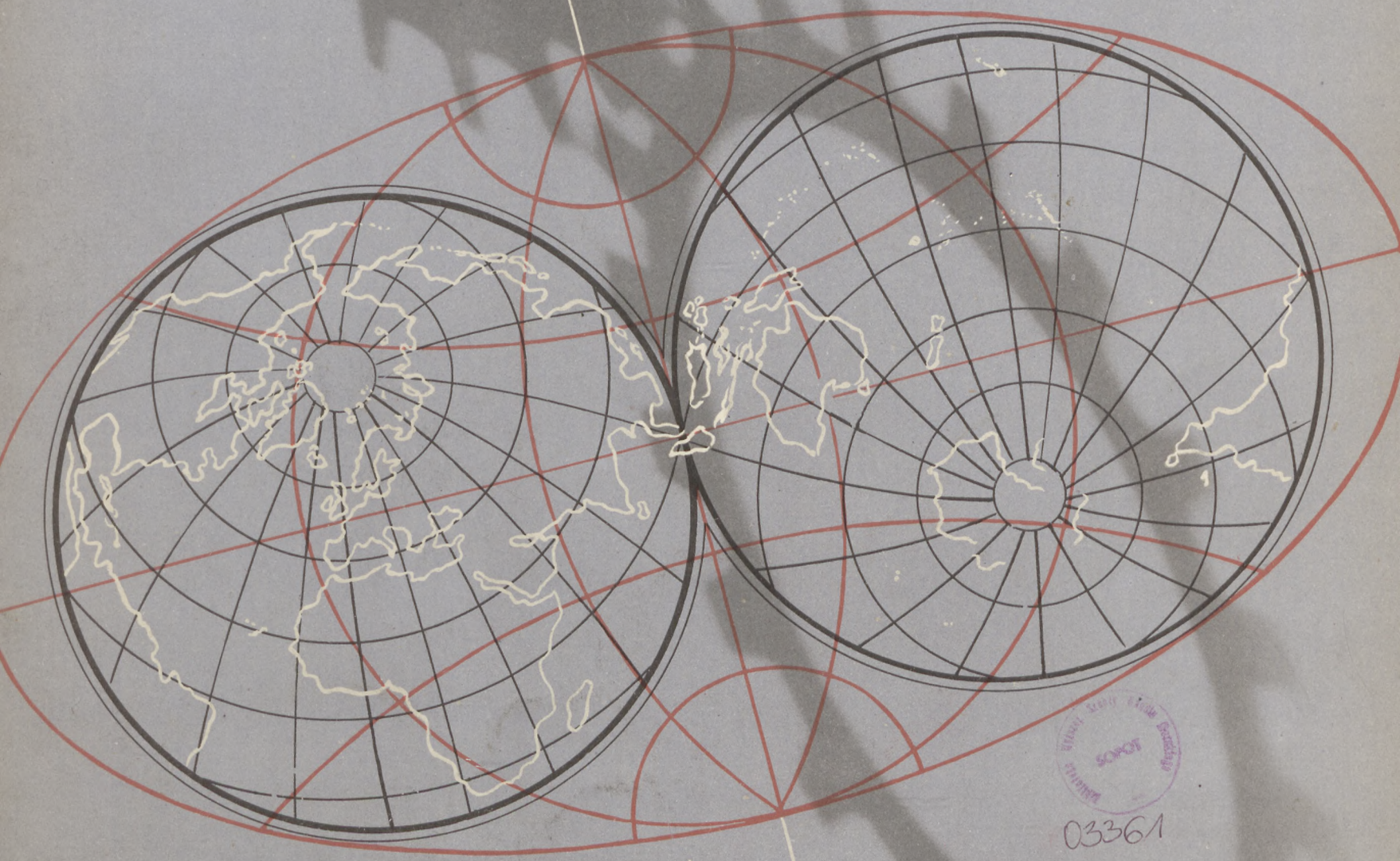


# POLISH FOREIGN TRADE



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## **E D I T O R I A L**

A Committee of Initiative comprising economists from numerous countries, representatives of economic circles and trade unions has arranged for an international economic conference to be held in Moscow from April 3rd to 10th, 1952. This conference will be devoted to reviewing the prospects of developing universal prosperity by means of peaceful co-operation between the various countries and various forms of government, as well as by development of economic relations between all nations.

We cordially welcome this initiative, fully appreciating the momentous effect which a policy unrestrained by a system of discrimination is bound to have on the standard of living of millions of people throughout the world and on the consolidation of world peace; it is our firm belief that the debates at the forthcoming conference will prove a valuable contribution to the tasks of economic development among mankind and demonstrate the potentiality of peaceful intercourse between countries, no matter how divergent their political and social systems may be.

The Editors  
"POLISH FOREIGN TRADE"



## **INTERVIEW WITH PROF. OSCAR LANGE OF THE SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS IN WARSAW, MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW**

**QUESTION.** We understand that an International Economic Conference is going to take place in Moscow on April 3—10, 1952. Will you please tell us about the character and purpose of this Conference?

**ANSWER.** The Conference will be attended by economists, industrialists, agriculturalists, traders, technicians, trade-unionists, co-operators of all shades of opinion who desire to contribute to international economic co-operation. The aim of the Conference will be to seek means of promoting co-operation between different countries and different economic and social systems.

The discussions at the Conference shall not intervene in the political differences which to-day divide the world, in particular the Conference will rule out any discussions of the respective merits or demerits of different economic and social systems. It will explore possibilities of developing economic co-operation and normal economic relations between all countries, whatever their economic and social system.

The participants of the Conference are persons holding widely divergent economic, social and political views. No political commitment whatever is involved in participation in the Conference.

**QUESTION.** Who organises the Conference ?

**ANSWER.** The conference is sponsored and organised by an International Initiating Committee independent of any political organisation or movement. The Committee, which was established in Copenhagen

in October 1951, consists of 35 persons from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Syria and the United States of America, who acted as original initiators.

In various countries preparatory committees have been formed to aid in the preparation of the Conference. In Moscow, where the Conference will take place, a preparatory committee grouping personalities from Soviet economic, scientific and social organisations will be responsible for the preparations.

**QUESTION.** Why has Moscow been chosen as the place of the Conference?

**ANSWER.** This has been done for the following reason: A major difficulty preventing normal economic relations between nations and disturbing international relations is the mutual mistrust, economic as well as political, between countries of different economic and social systems. The initiators of the Conference — persons from different parts of the world — thought, therefore, that such mistrust might be dispelled by holding the International Economic Conference in Moscow. This will provide businessmen and economists of all countries and all shades of economic, social and political opinion with the opportunity of visiting Moscow and discussing there ways and means to promote better international economic relations. We are

very happy that the realisation of this plan has proved possible.

**QUESTION.** How will the Conference proceed in carrying out its task?

**ANSWER.** In order to provide the possibility of serious discussion the total number of participants is limited to 450. The Conference will consist of a plenary session, followed by a session of working groups and individual conversations, and ended by a plenary session.

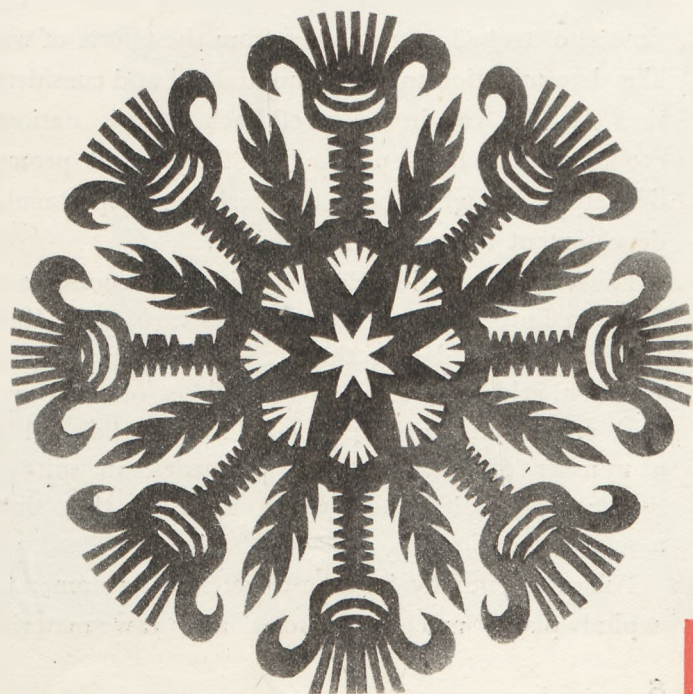
Great importance is attached to the working groups and individual conversations. The working groups will bring together people of countries of different economic systems and of different opinions. Participants in the Conference will have the opportunity of meeting in individual conversations their counterparts from other countries which may have a similar or a quite different economic system. Thus, e.g. a manufacturer or merchant from the United States or from Great Britain will be able to meet in individual and private conversation a factory manager or director of a commercial organisation from the Soviet Union, China or the countries of Eastern Europe, and discuss with them problems of mutual interest. The Soviet preparatory committee has promised to facilitate to participants of the conference the establishment of personal contacts with representatives of Soviet trade, industrial and co-operative organisations. We believe that such meetings will prove very fruitful for the development of future economic relations.

**QUESTION.** Why is Poland interested in this Conference?

**ANSWER.** There is a great interest in this Conference in Poland among economists, managers of industrial and commercial organisations, farmers, engineers, leaders of trade-unions and of the co-operative movement. The reasons of such an interest are obvious. Poland is engaged in a great effort to develop her industry and her agriculture. The development of friendly economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their economic and social system, will facilitate these efforts. On the other hand, the tremendous development of Poland's industrial and agricultural production which takes place, makes Poland an increasingly important factor in international economic relations.

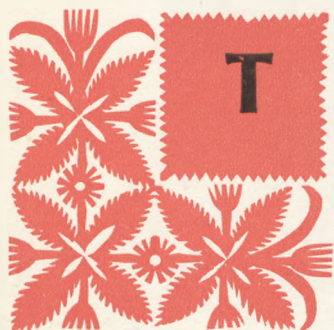
**QUESTION.** What results do you expect from the International Economic Conference?

**ANSWER.** The immediate and direct objective of the Conference is the exploration of possibilities of expanding international economic co-operation and developing economic relations between countries. The personal contacts established at the Conference will undoubtedly promote and stimulate the development of trade relations between representatives of commercial and industrial circles of various countries. The Conference should be considered as a first step towards further efforts to improve peaceful economic co-operation and to develop economic relations between all countries.





## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS



The Three-Year Plan of Economic Reconstruction, realised between 1947 and 1949, proved successful not only in repairing the devastations caused by war, but also in a substantial development of the country's economy. The 1949 industrial output exceeded the 1938 figure by 75%. Also, the agricultural production figure for the same year was 19% above the 1938 level.

Poland's foreign trade was already managing, during this initial period, to keep pace with economic developments.

The most important feature was the development of trade relations with the U.S.S.R., which from the earliest days of Poland's liberation — even before the war had come to a definite end — had granted Poland credits within the scope of trade agreements for the supply of raw materials, industrial equipment and food products. This aid has since been systematically continued, with due consideration of the requirements of the reconstruction process in the country. Brisk, solid and steadily developing trade relations were initiated with Poland's neighbours, near and far, — Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria — which were at that time also struggling to recover from the effects of war. The determination to render mutual aid and consideration for the requirements of each other's national economy, as well as planned, unflinching and prompt deliveries, brought about an early and spectacular development in the goods turnover.

Fairly lively trade relations with the countries of Western Europe were inaugurated as early as in 1946. Poland became, during the period of the acute post-war coal crisis and as the result of her own growing coal output, the principal supplier of solid fuel to a number of West-European countries, in spite of the transport difficulties which were, at that time, a serious handicap.

Poland eventually became a potential customer for capital plant, machinery, tools and raw materials

in markets to which Polish coal had forged an entrance. Substantial contracts were placed in Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, France and the United Kingdom for products of the engineering, electrical, metal and motor vehicle industries.

Polish industrial and farm products soon followed the lead of Polish coal, and the pre-war level of foreign goods exchange was substantially exceeded as early as in 1948. Taking 100 as the value of combined transactions in Poland's foreign trade in 1937, the 1947 turnover amounted to 70, the 1948 turnover amounted to 130, the 1949 to 155, the 1950 to 161 and the 1951 to 209. This increase in volume and value was attended by an increase in the range of commodities referred to above and in the number of countries with which Poland had concluded trade agreements or had, at least, been entertaining trade relations.

Poland has once more resumed the export of timber, bacon, eggs, malt, etc., increased the export quantities of sugar and potato products and at the same time widened the range of industrial goods available for export.

The Levant and countries of the Middle East (Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, India, etc.), as well as the countries of Latin America, headed by Argentina, are becoming increasingly conspicuous among countries with whom trade agreements have been concluded.

These achievements of People's Poland are the foundation on which rests the systematic and consistent development of Poland's foreign trade within the scope of the Six-Year Plan of Economic Development. This Plan, which envisages fundamental changes in Poland's economic structure and is intended to transform Poland from the industrially backward agricultural country of pre-war days into a modern State with a preponderance of industries over agriculture, constitutes a sound framework for the country's steadily developing foreign trade.

After a somewhat steep increase in Poland's foreign trade during the period 1948—1949, the subsequent year was marked by a certain stabilisation of the goods exchange; the year 1951 witnessed





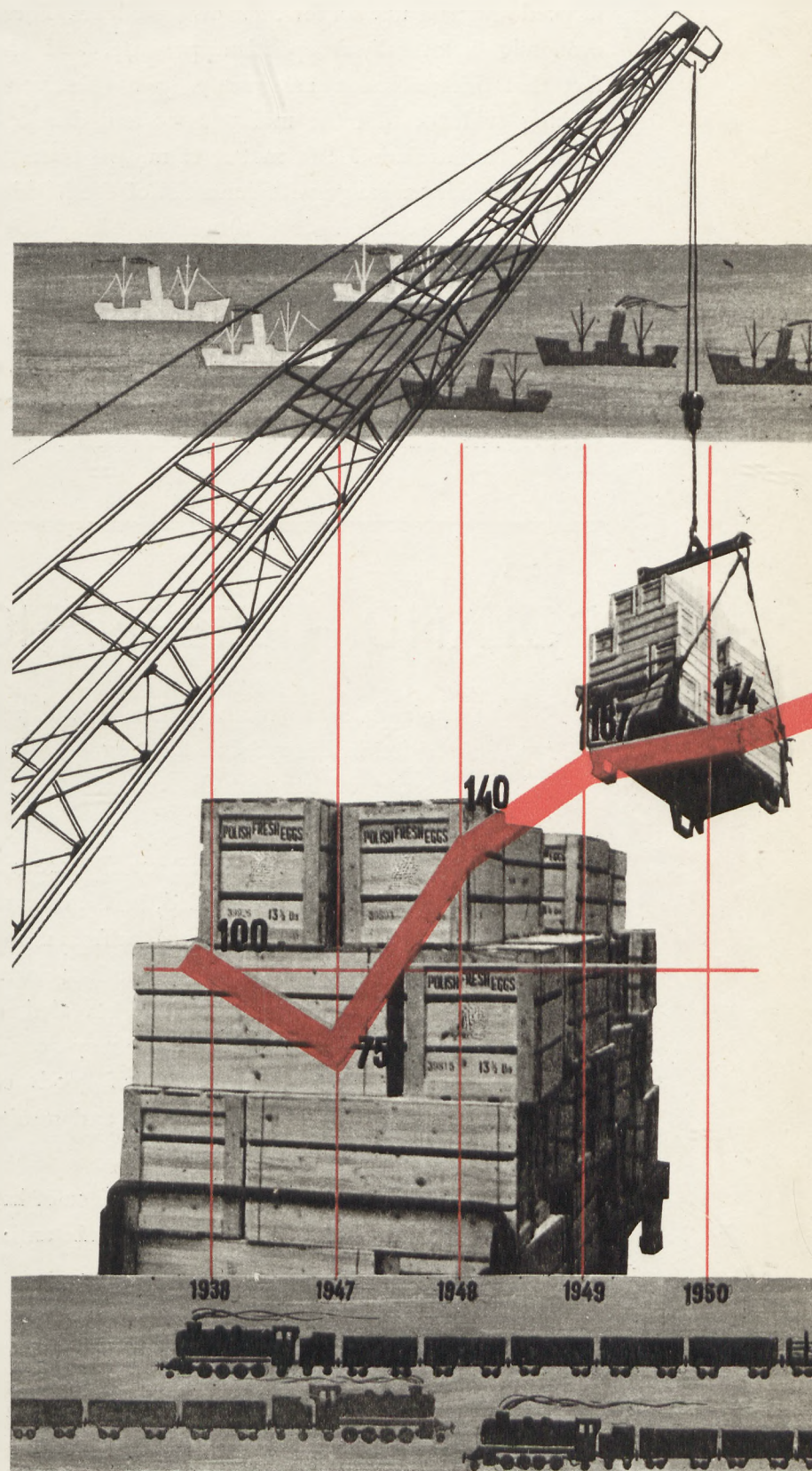
further progress in foreign trade. Fulfilment ahead of schedule of the economic targets for 1950 and 1951 made possible a substantial increase in the goods volume. This not only enabled the swelling home demand to be met, but also provided an increased availability of certain commodities for export. At the same time, the capacity of the Polish market to absorb foreign machinery, equipment, vehicles, raw material and consumer goods increased.

Poland's goods exchange with the Soviet Union shows, naturally, the highest rate of increase. The Soviet Union, based on her formidable economy, supplies Poland with capital plant, raw materials and a range of other commodities, while her own vast market readily absorbs large quantities of Polish export products.

Friendly relations, complementary assistance and planned economy ensuring prompt deliveries are the foundations for the expansion of our trade relations with the countries of People's Democracy and the German Democratic Republic.

Commercial relations of this type are also the base for important trade development with the Chinese People's Republic which, despite the distance separating the two countries, offers further prospects for a substantial goods exchange.

Poland's goods exchange with the countries of Western Europe reveals, even in the inauspicious atmosphere of adverse discrimination exercised for political reasons, the existence of an economic nucleus for the expansion of trade relations. A perusal of the UNO European economic bulletin for the second quarter of 1951 provides evidence that Poland's 1951



#### POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE IN 1938 AND IN 1947—1950

If the value of combined transactions in Poland's foreign trade be considered as 100 in 1938, the 1947 turnover amounted to 75, the 1948 turnover to 140, the 1949 turnover to 167 and the 1950 turnover to 174. This increase in volume and value was attended by an increase in the range of goods exported and in the number of countries with which Poland was conducting trade relations. The diagramme is based on the pre-war year 1938; the article is based on 1937 and includes 1951.

goods exchange with Western Europe increased, as compared with 1950, by over 100 million dollars (estimated for the whole year on the basis of results for the first half), in spite of the indisputable existence in the West of political tendencies distinctly prejudicial to trade development. This is due to the existence of weighty economic factors which cause the countries of Western Europe to realise the importance of Poland both as a source of supply of goods of which they are in need and as a market for their own products. These economic factors thwart political pressure, and the fact that this resistance has partly been effective is striking evidence that the maintenance and development of trade relations is a matter of mutual interest. Also the goods exchange with countries of the Middle East (India, Pakistan, Indonesia) which are in quest of advantageous sources of supply and markets in which their own products can be readily disposed, shows a steady increase. One of the factors instrumental in the expansion of our foreign trade, particularly with overseas countries, is the development of Poland's merchant service. The visits of vessels flying the Polish flag to

Tientsin, Karachi, Bombay, Alexandria and other ports are becoming increasingly frequent.

Poland is, as the result of the all-round economic development on an ambitious scale envisaged by the Six-Year Plan, increasing her importance, from year to year, as participant in international trade. Every passing year will witness an increase in strength of Poland's export potential and, at the same time, an increase in her requirements. Poland is prepared to maintain and consolidate her trade relations with all countries which duly respect the principle of equal rights and mutual benefits in international goods exchange.

The experience of past years has revealed that a base does exist for all-round substantial expansion of mutual trade relations. The implementation of the Six-Year Plan will consolidate and expand this base, amply justifying our contention that Poland's foreign trade has every prospect of further and substantial development, in the interests of the broadest masses of her population and, by offering to all her partners the opportunity of economic advantage, in the consolidation of world peace.

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## POLAND – INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT CENTRE



Poland, as a result of her central position in Europe, has for long been the scene of busy traffic connected with goods transit.

The east-to-west rail traffic through Poland greatly exceeded, in the days of a poorly developed sea traffic among European countries, the south-to-north traffic which, until recently, revealed no major development. The east-to-west railway routes nowadays carry only insignificant loads of goods of the more expensive class, easily perishable and unsuitable for shipment.

People's Poland, fully realising the importance of her position as a transit centre likely to offer substantial

assistance in peaceful trading relations among nations — particularly as between countries neighbouring or closely situated in relation to one another — began to pursue a policy of promoting transit traffic on an extensive scale. The government of People's Poland took the necessary steps to ensure the reconstruction, proper organisation and expansion of transport services designed to meet the needs of foreign customers, as well as serving the country's own foreign trade.

The program of reconstruction and development of the Polish commercial sea-ports — particularly of the Gdańsk-Gdynia unit and Szczecin, almost completely devastated by war, — has made provision not merely for the requirements of Poland's foreign trade, but also, to a large extent, for transit service of third-

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Poland has, in view of her central position in Europe, for long been the scene of busy traffic connected with transit goods. Since the Second World War, People's Poland has been consistently pursuing a policy of promoting transit traffic. Steps have been taken to ensure proper organisation and expansion of transport services designed at once to meet the needs of foreign customers and to serve the country's own foreign trade





Poland — International Transit Centre

-party cargoes passing through Polish ports. These ports, since they have been reconstructed and modernised, complete with warehouses and goods-handling equipment, reveal a high technical standard. They hold, moreover, a reputation for rapid and inexpensive handling of cargoes; as a result of efficient organisation, and are adapted to the performance of even the most arduous tasks in the handling of bulk and small cargoes, special merchandise, machinery, apparatus, extra heavy loads, etc. Special simplified and reduced tariff rates for the handling and warehousing of transit cargoes are attractive and lucrative for foreign customers.

There is no doubt that the transit traffic through Poland takes the shortest and least expensive route between Scandinavian countries and Finland on the one hand, and the countries of east-central and south-east Europe on the other. On occasions, transit traffic on longer routes, say between the Middle East and

northern Europe, or between central or south-east Europe and overseas destinations, is also remunerative, as a result of the steady increase in the number of shipping services between Polish ports and China, India, South America, etc., as well as of the numerous shipping lines linking Poland with the ports of western and northern Europe.

International agreements between Poland and adjacent countries, embracing numerous tariff conventions, are a further inducement to the carriage of goods through Poland by roads and inland waterways. The Oder river traffic is, in this respect and in addition to the railroad service, of special importance.

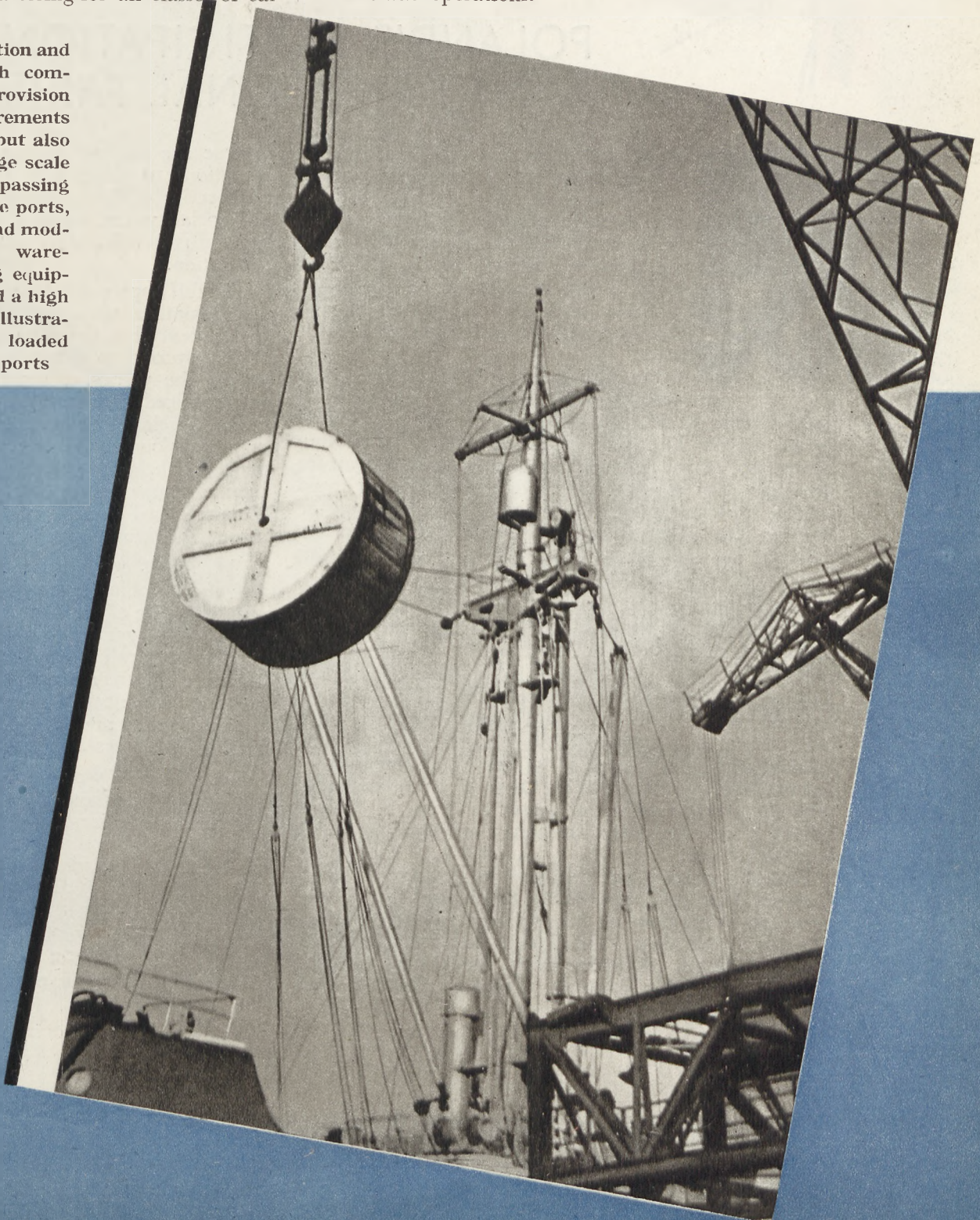
All arrangements for international goods traffic are in the hands of C. HARTWIG, Ltd., Forwarding Agents, with head office at Hibnera 3, Warsaw, and numerous branches, agencies and correspondents throughout the world. Chartering for all classes of car-

goes to all destinations, together with reservation of cargo space on regular shipping lines, is the responsibility of "POLFRACHT", Polish Shipbroking and Chartering Company, with head office at Korzeniowskiego 8/10, Gdynia, and agencies or correspondents in all major ports throughout the world.

C. HARTWIG, Ltd. are the sole forwarding agents for the entire Polish foreign trade, while "POLFRACHT" are the principal agents of the Polish Merchant Service and shipbrokers and charterers for all goods handled by Polish importing and exporting enterprises.

Merchants throughout the world, interested in transit traffic through Poland, are invited to communicate with the two companies mentioned above for information and quotations in all matters pertaining to their trade operations.


**The program of reconstruction and development of the Polish commercial sea-ports made provision not merely for the requirements of Poland's foreign trade, but also for transit service on a large scale of third-party cargoes passing through Polish ports. These ports, now fully reconstructed and modernised, complete with warehouses and goods-handling equipment, have already achieved a high technical standard. Our illustrations shows goods being loaded in one of Poland's sea ports**



Court of Honour of the Polish pavilion at the 1951 International Fair in Prague



## POLAND'S PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL FAIRS



Poland's attendance at certain of the fairs and exhibitions held abroad during the period between the two world wars was merely sporadic. The display of Polish goods was, on these occasions, most unimpressive, typical of the restricted scope of the interests of individual exhibitors, and invariably passed into obscurity without arousing much comment.

Much has changed since then. The world went through the agony of a second war. In Poland — power has been assumed by the people. The Polish nation has succeeded, within the record period of but a few years, in making up for the neglect of past decades and is now making rapid strides towards drawing level with countries in the highest state of economic development in Europe.

Social changes, momentous reforms, industrial and agricultural progress, higher standards of living, cultural revolution and popularisation of science and art are the features which determine the present status of People's Poland.

Poland's foreign trade relations have kept pace with transformations and the tempo of the country's achievements. The fact that trade relations have been initiated and consolidated with more than 50 countries and that the value of combined transactions has reached, in 1950, an index figure of 174 as compared with the pre-war period, is ample evidence of Poland having earned and been allocated a prominent position in world trade.

Poland's annual participation at numerous international fairs and exhibitions is merely one of the many manifestations of her organisational enterprise, versatility and elan. The Polish pavilions at Paris, Vienna, Milan, Brussels, Bari, Stockholm, Parma, Utrecht, Helsinki, Moscow, Leipzig, Plovdiv and

Prague are but one of the manifestations of Poland's intention to base her relations with all nations, irrespective of their geographical dispersion or political and social system, on an unassailably fair principle — peaceful, creative and comprehensive economic co-operation.

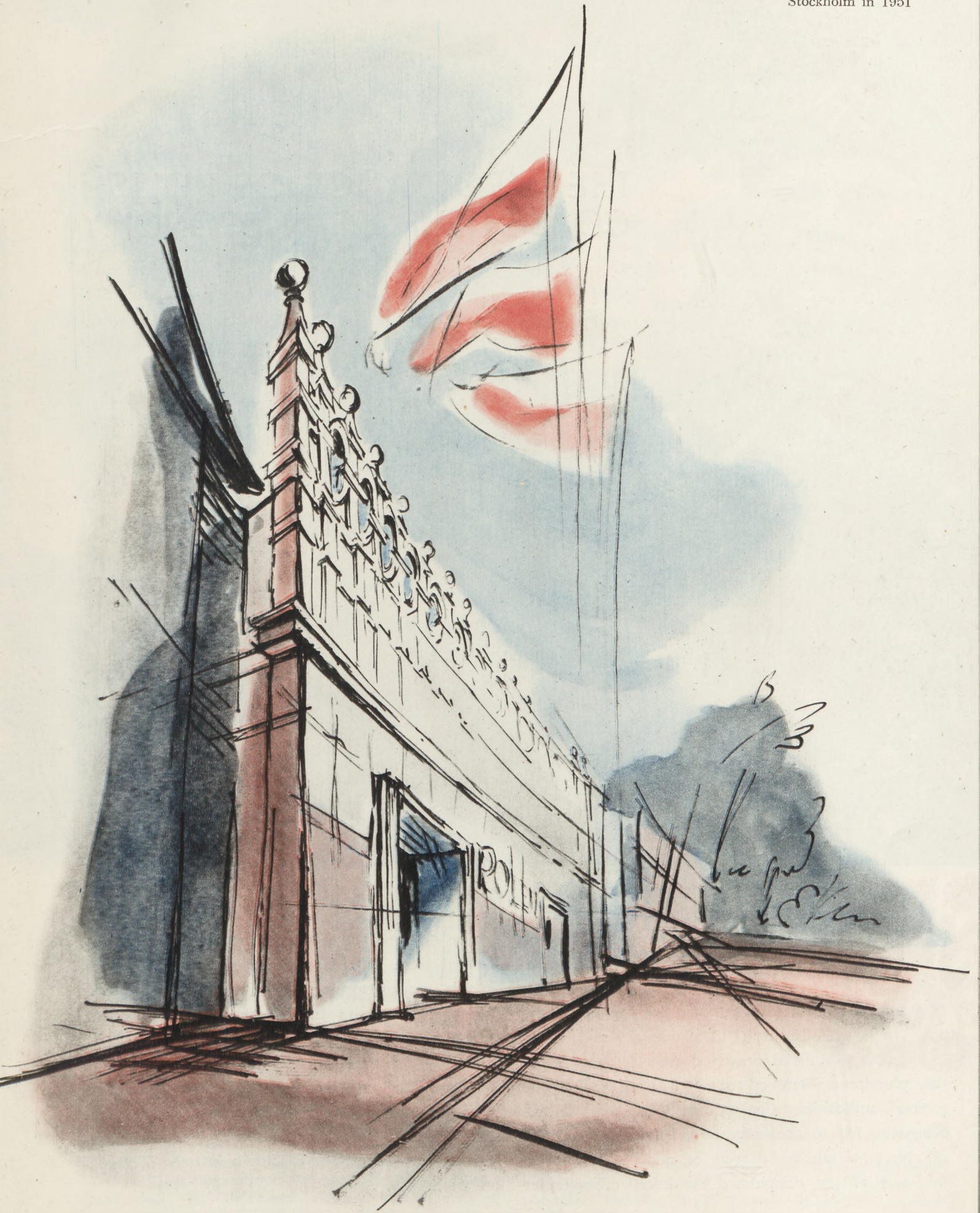
The full appreciation of this principle and the dogged determination with which it is being implemented are evidenced in the displays at the Polish pavilions. We are proud to demonstrate our all-round achievements, the values of the men behind them and the unprejudiced circumstances in which these achievements develop. We give the world an opportunity of witnessing our current accomplishments and ambitious plans for the future. We provide detailed information, conclude transactions, carry on trade talks, distribute economic and professional literature, price lists, catalogues and pamphlets in foreign languages.

The architectural conception of the Polish pavilions and the graphic composition of details are, moreover, representative of our cultural development and achievements. The typically national character of the Polish pavilions, revealing our devotion to the most valuable elements of our cultural traditions, folk art and Polish folklore, enhances, concurrently with the commercially attractive and neat array of exhibits, the harmony of Polish displays at international trade events.

It is not merely a matter of our own personal pride, but also the opinion of foreign official quarters, press, economic circles and of the host of visitors attending these fairs and exhibitions, that the Polish pavilions represent, as regards both the exhibits displayed and the artistic setting, an impressive achievement.

The Polish pavilions at international fairs are a valuable contribution to international re-integration and to the consolidation of peaceful and creative economic co-operation between nations.

Façade of the Polish pavilion in  
Stockholm in 1951





## THE IMPORTANCE OF POLISH COAL IN EUROPEAN ECONOMY



One of the results of the Second World War was a general falling-off in Europe's coal output. A considerable percentage of the collieries of France and Western Germany was either partially or totally destroyed by the hostilities. Polish and Czechoslovak coal mines suffered heavily during the war under the plunder system operated by the Nazi occupation authorities. Coal output in the United Kingdom fell to an alarming extent, as the result of the wholesale withdrawal of miners from their job and of the dilapidated condition of collieries

occasioned by the failure to make capital investments during the long war years. Elsewhere in Europe — hundreds of thousands of miners promptly deserted from their forced employment in collieries. It was not surprising, therefore, that the coal output declined, on the termination of the war, to the following figures: Netherlands — to 35%, Poland — to approximately 40%, Belgium — to 35% and United Kingdom and France to approximately 75% of the pre-war output. The aggregate European coal output barely exceeded one-half the pre-war figure of approximately 570 million tons.



Reconstruction of European coal mines made slow progress as will be seen from the output statistics for the post-war years (in million tons)\*:

Year	Output
1937	570.5
1946	398.4
1947	441.5
1948	485.1
1949	521.4
1950	534.7
1951 (anticipated)	554.0
1952	580.0

It will be observed that the output of European collieries had not, by as late as 1951, reached the 1937 level. The Coal Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe anticipates that not until 1952 will the output of European collieries reach and surpass pre-war figures.

The tempo of post-war reconstruction and of coal output was, obviously, not uniform throughout Europe's coal basins. Certain of them have long since reached and even surpassed the 1937 production level; others cannot hope to reach it even by 1952.

The following list quotes figures of actual coal output of individual countries for 1937 and for the period 1946—1950, as well as of anticipated output for 1950 and 1951 (in million tons).

	United Kingdom	Western Germany	Poland	France	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Saar	Netherlands	Italy
1937	244.5	139.0	66.0	44.3	29.8	16.8	13.3	14.3	1.3
1946	193.1	55.3	47.3	<b>47.2</b>	22.8	14.2	7.9	8.3	1.2
1947	200.5	72.5	59.1	<b>45.2</b>	24.4	16.2	10.5	10.1	1.2
1948	212.7	88.4	<b>70.2</b>	43.2	26.6	<b>17.8</b>	12.5	11.0	0.9
1949	218.6	103.2	<b>74.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	27.8	<b>17.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	11.7	1.1
1950	219.7	110.7	<b>78.0</b>	50.8	27.3	<b>18.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	12.2	1.0
1951*	223.7	118.5	<b>81.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	28.0	<b>20.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	12.3	1.2
1952*	228.0	127.6	<b>85.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	29.0	<b>21.5</b>	16.7	12.5	1.6

\* anticipated output.

The figures specifying output in those years in which the 1937 output has been or is expected to be exceeded are, for the sake of lucidity, shown in bold type.

The annual post-war output of the two leading coal producing countries in Europe — the United Kingdom and Western Germany — has, as will be observed, not only fallen short of the pre-war level by some tens of millions of tons, but is not even expected to reach that

\*) All figures quoted in this article relative to European fuel output and turnover are based on statistics published by the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE/COAL) in Geneva which comprises the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Western Germany.

level in 1952. Neither Belgium nor the Netherlands expect to be able to reach, in 1952, the 1937 production level, and only Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and the Rhur succeeded some years ago in reaching the pre-war output figures and have recently managed to surpass it. The Polish coal mining industry has revealed by far the highest rate of increase, with a 1950 output 12 million tons in excess of 1937 (allowing also for those Polish collieries which were not included in the pre-war political boundaries of the Republic of Poland). The output of French collieries increased, during the same period, by 6.5 million tons, of Czechoslovak collieries by 1.7 million tons and of the Saar collieries, by 1.8 million tons. This illustrates the exceptionally rapid increase in the output of the Polish coal mining industry between 1946 and 1950, eventually culminating in a substantial excess over pre-war figures.

It will be of interest to examine the European coal trade for the same period.

The coal and coke export figures for individual European countries were as follows (in million tons)\*.

	1937	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Poland . . . . .	12.4	14.7	18.5	25.6	28.2	28.0	28.5
Western Germany .	35.7	9.7	9.3	16.5	22.2	25.0	24.8
United Kingdom .	32.9	3.6	0.7	7.9	20.9	19.8	12.0
Saar . . . . .	7.7	4.5	6.0	7.4	7.0	8.1	8.3
Belgium . . . . .	6.2	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.2
Czechoslovakia . .	3.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
France . . . . .	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.0
Netherlands . . . .	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total . . . . .	105.4	34.4	37.8	61.3	84.4	89.4	81.9

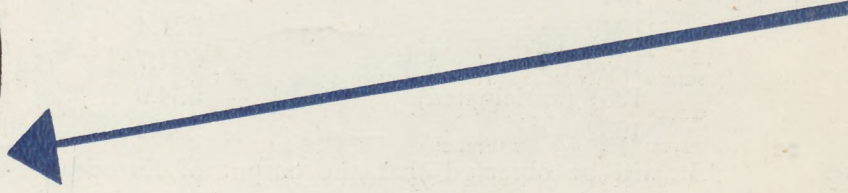
The following are the inferences which can be drawn from the above table:

1. The falling-off in fuel exports from European countries was, during the first year after the war, enormous; the result of this decline in exports is commonly known — it meant importing at unreasonable expense and contrary to natural economics — American coal, on a scale unprecedented in history.

As the coal output increased in Europe, however, these imports declined progressively from 37 million tons in 1947, to 16 million tons in 1948 and to 9 million tons in 1949.

2. Coal and coke exports from Poland developed, during these initial post-war years, much more rapidly than those of other European solid fuel exporters. While the export of coal from the United Kingdom —

\*) The data for the 1937—48 period provide merely for exports within Europe, whereas the figures for the 1949—52 period cover all exports, including bunker coal and shipments to overseas countries.



the leading European pre-war exporter — was, during 1946 and 1947, infinitesimal, and the Ruhr exports amounted to scarcely one-quarter of the pre-war figure; the exports of Polish coal passed the pre-war mark as early as in 1946, amounting to 14.7 million tons, as compared with the 1937 figure of 12.4 million

tons; the annual figure, since 1948, is more than double the pre-war export.

This spectacular development in Poland's export of solid fuels can only be attributed to a steady and increasingly rapid coal output, to the efforts and enthusiasm of the Polish miner enjoying special privileges

The pre-war standard of coal mining in Poland was at a low level (Fig. 1). The introduction of new technological processes has now substantially raised that level. Heavy heading machines are used at the coal face (Fig. 2). Coal loading in gangways is mechanised, the duck-bill power loader being a common feature (Fig. 3). Also in use are combines which automatically cut and load the coal on to conveyors (Fig. 4). The first combines to be adopted in Polish collieries were of Soviet origin. Poland now produces, on the basis of the design of the Soviet "Donbass" type, the Polish mark KW57 coal combine (Fig. 5). All these means have contributed to the mechanisation of the most arduous among coal mining tasks — production and loading. Important technical improvements are, moreover, being introduced in underground haulage methods. The working efficiency of the miner is thus being increased and his work made easier and more pleasant



granted to him by the People's Government, to the adoption of socialist working methods, as well as to technical assistance and the example of the leading mining industry — that of the U.S.S.R. Thus, Polish coal exports, which in 1937 amounted to scarcely 12%





of the total figure of European exports, increased, as early as in 1946, to 43% of the world total and, in 1947, to as much as 49%. Even in the summer of 1945 — hardly a few months after the termination of hostilities in Europe, the first contracts were concluded by the Central Coal Sales Office for the supply of coal to Scandinavian and certain other countries. The supply of this fuel, so essential to many countries, has since been steadily maintained.

Polish coal was the first after the termination of war to reach certain countries, enabling them to tide over the period of acute shortage of coal — the fuel without which the restoration of industrial output was inconceivable and unemployment inescapable. It must be emphasized that payment for Polish coal is effected by a mutual goods exchange, a system much more convenient to European countries than the purchase of coal from overseas sources, generally on a "hard" currency basis.

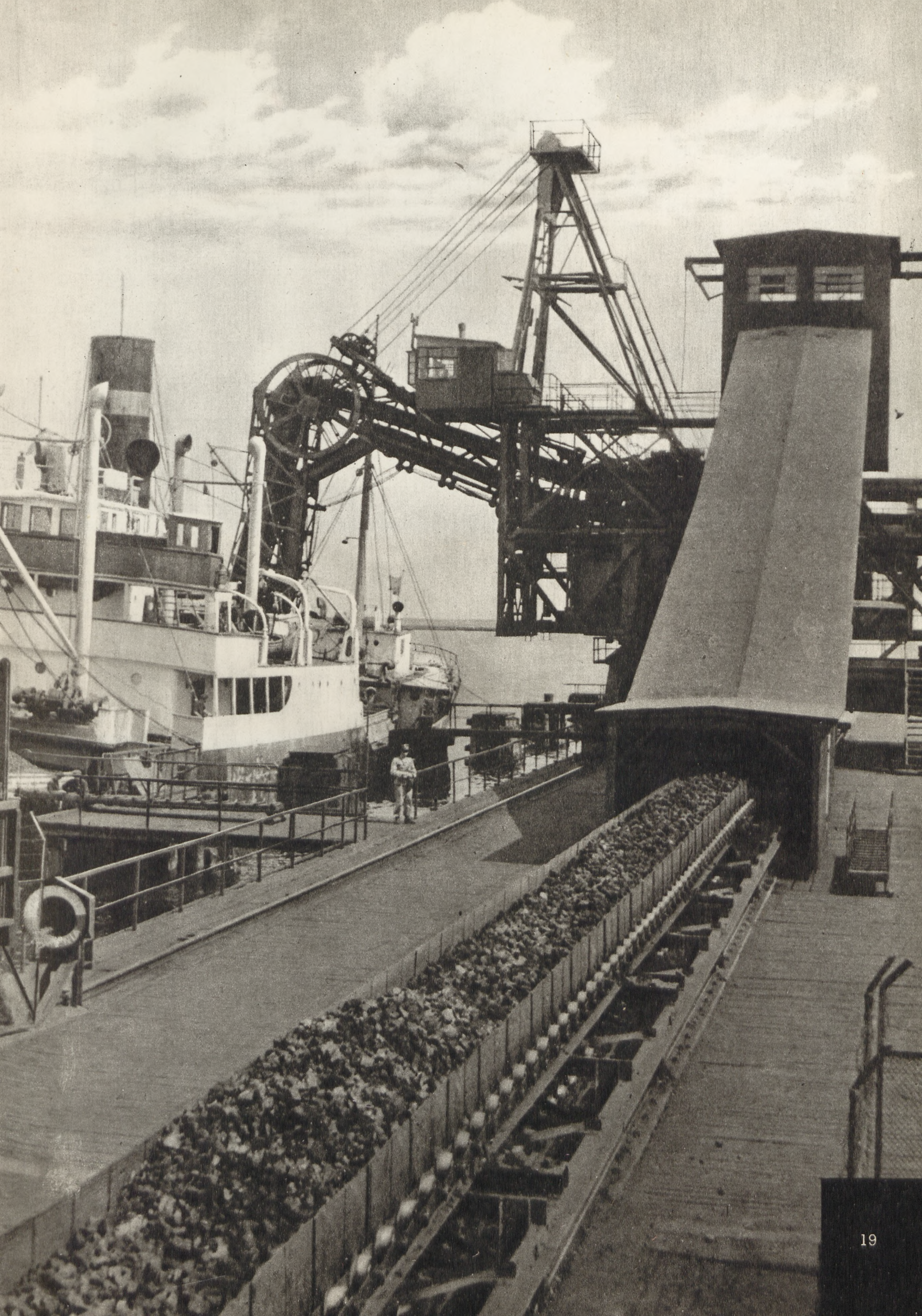
It must be added, in summing up these notes, that not only does the post-war output of Polish coal mines show a rapid increase, but that the indications are that exports of coal will maintain their high level.

Coal and coke exports from Poland developed much more rapidly after the 2nd World War, than those of other European solid fuel exporters. Polish coal exports, which amounted in 1937 to scarcely 12% of the total of European exports, had increased, by 1947, to 49%. The supply of Polish coal will, given peaceful co-operation between nations, continue to prove of vital importance for the economic development of numerous European countries

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

Sustained development of industrial production in Europe for many years to come will, given peaceful co-operation between all nations, constitute the fundamental factor in raising the standard of living and stimulating the development of culture throughout the world. Europe is and will be compelled to import more raw materials essential for her industries, transport and agriculture (primarily oil, cotton, wool and non-ferrous metals) than is conceivable, so that it will take a long time before she is able to indulge in the luxury of importing coal from other continents to meet her power, fuel, industrial and metallurgical requirements. Certain countries which were, until 1939, traditional coal exporters, are, since their own growing home demand is outpacing the coal output, not now in a position to satisfy the requirements of coal importing countries. The supply of Polish coal will, therefore, provided normal conditions of mutual international economic co-operation — unhampered by hindrances of a political or other nature — are created, prove of vital importance for the economic development of numerous European countries compelled to rely on imported coal. Poland will, as a result of the mechanisation of collieries and the consequent increase in the annual coal output to 100 million tons by 1955, be in a position to justify expectations of supplying a substantial part of Europe's coal requirements.





# THE POLISH CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

**T**here is, among the wealth of natural resources with which Poland abounds, a number of basic raw materials which constitute the foundation and have encouraged the development of the chemical industry.

Poland has substantial coal and brown coal deposits; the appreciable percentage of caking coal ensures liberal development of the coke and coke processing industry, the base for those branches of the chemical industry such as the manufacture of dyes, organic semi-products, drugs, plastics, synthetic fibres, plant pest control media, etc., which are reliant on coal derivatives; it also provides the base for the high organic synthesis and the nitrate compounds industries.

Rock salt deposits, most conveniently located in various parts of the country, in the vicinity of both the coal basin and the high-grade limestone processing works, make the development of the sodium industry possible in all its forms.

The production of sulphuric acid is ensured, apart from home resources of zinc blende and pyrites, by supplies of other sulphurous raw materials, such as anhydrite and gypsum.

A variety of minerals and ores (in particular zinc, lead, arsenic, copper and, to a certain extent, nickel and chromium), together with wood and farm products, complete the range of indigenous raw materials on which the chemical industry relies, and provide the opportunity for an all-round and balanced development of this industry.

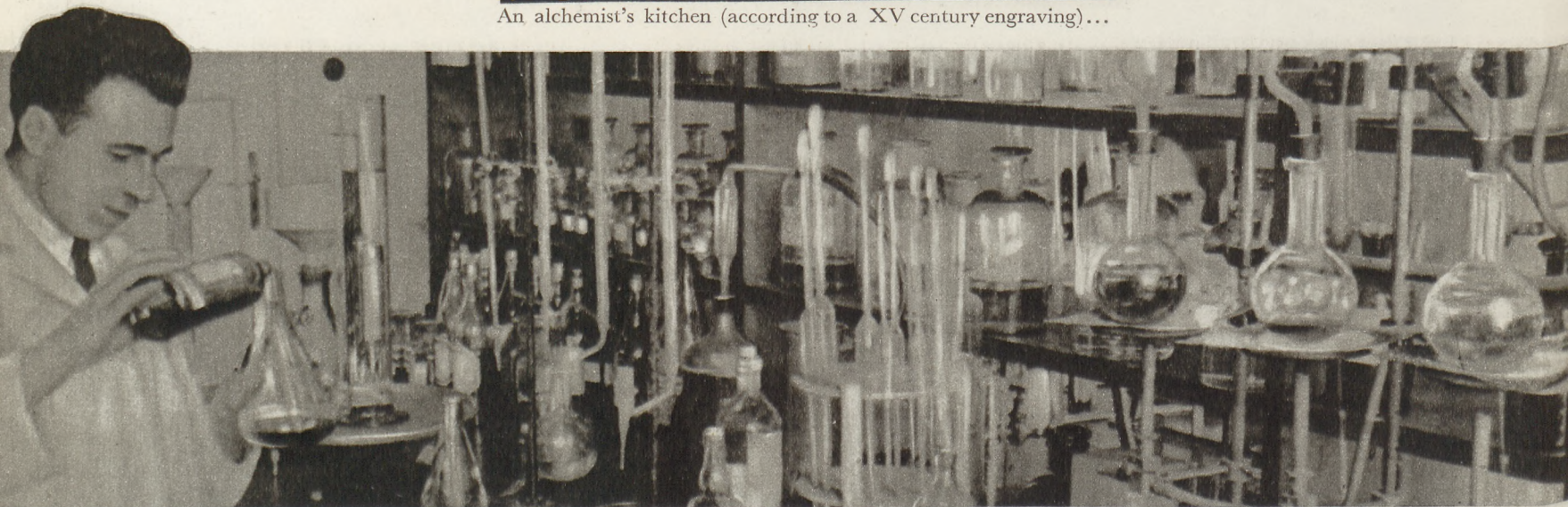
The Polish chemical industry failed, during the inter-war period, however, in spite of these favourable conditions, to play any major role in world economy; exports comprised mainly raw materials, and such were invariably in the least refined form.

It was not until after the Second World War that, following the emancipation of national economy from the influence of foreign monopolies which formerly throttled the expansion of Poland's chemical industry, the period of vigorous development of this industry could begin.

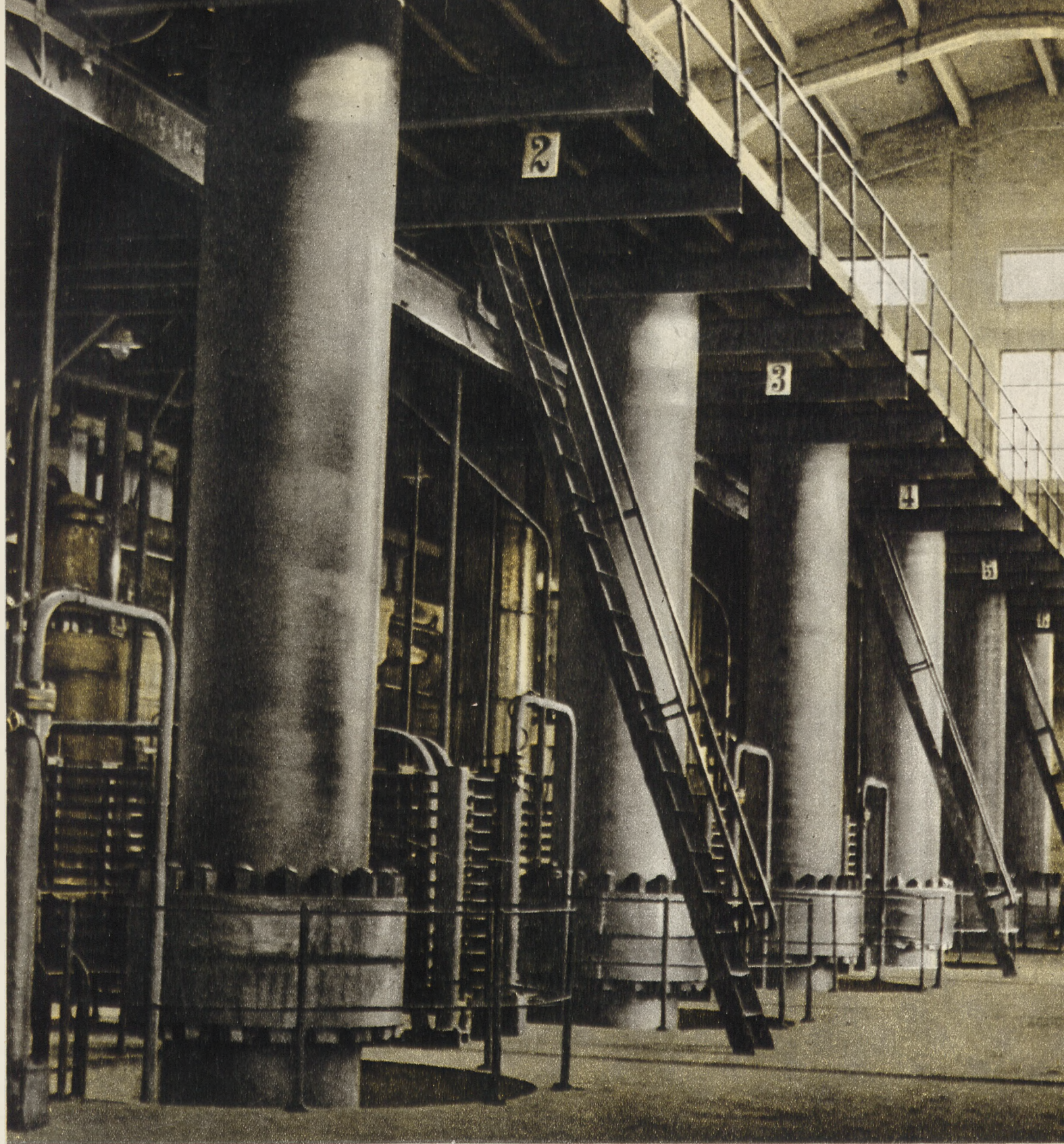
The dynamics of this development will best be appreciated from the fact that the value of chemical industry output amounted, by the end of the Three-Year Plan, i.e. in 1949, to two and a half times the 1938 output (on a comparable price basis); the rate at which the production potential increased enabled this industry to assume one of the leading positions



An alchemist's kitchen (according to a XV century engraving)...



...and the modern chemical laboratory of today

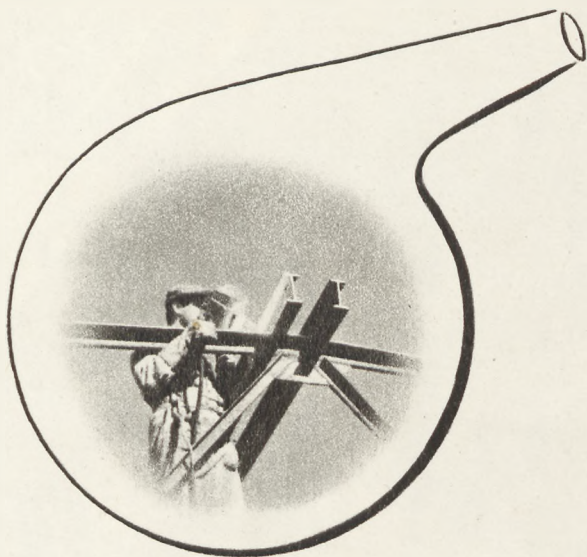


The Six Year Plan, now in the course of being implemented, envisages a rapid increase in the value of the output of the chemical industry, so much so that it will, by 1955, be 9 times the 1938 value. The plan of development of the chemical industry has three fundamental aims:

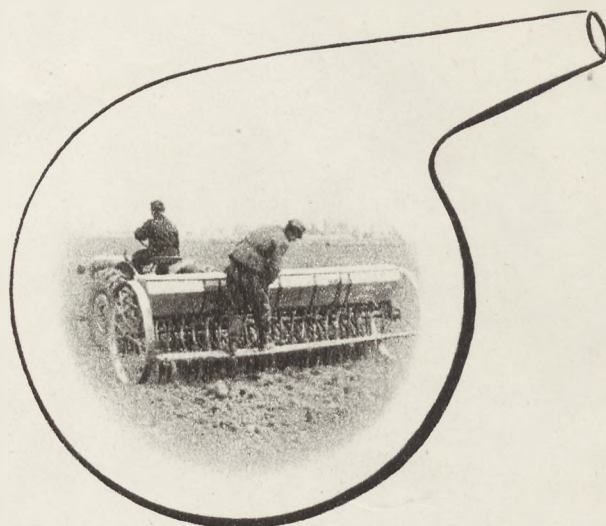
- 1) to provide an adequate quantity of chemical products which will immediately influence the raising of the standard of living of the population;
- 2) to ensure the supply of chemical products essential to the expansion of other branches of Polish industries;
- 3) to ensure an ample supply to Polish farming of synthetic fertilisers, pest-control media and other chemical products. The peaceful nature of the tasks allotted to the Polish chemical industry finds its expression in the individual provisions of the Six-Year Plan.

Our illustration shows an interior view of one of the Polish chemical works





Chemistry in the service of the building trade



Chemistry in the service of farming

among the other industrial branches in People's Poland.

This was the period of substantial increase in the output of goods particularly important for the normal development of other branches of national economy, a success which was achieved by the restoration and extension of works already in existence, by starting the production of a number of items never produced in pre-war Poland — as for instance new types of dyes, certain medical remedies (including penicillin) and carbon electrodes — as well as by considerably increasing the range of organic semi-products and inorganic salts; no less important in the achievement of this success was the organisation and putting into operation of the Chemical Reagents Works.

The features of this spectacular expansion of the Polish chemical industry were entirely natural, a fact which increased the rate of development of this industry under the provisions of the Six-Year Plan. The output of the chemical industry is planned to increase, during the 1950—1955 period, to such an extent that it will ultimately amount to 3.7 times the 1949 figure, or almost 9 times the 1938 output; the rise in the rate of increase of the production potential of the chemical industry will be almost one and a half times greater than that of other branches of Polish industry.

The rate of increase in the production potential of the Polish chemical industry will, in 1955 alone, be higher than for the entire pre-war period of capitalist administration, extending over some tens of years.

The chemical industry will reach a position second only to the coal mining industry; it will constitute one of the leading factors in ensuring the implementation of the fundamental task of the Six-Year Plan — the task of building the foundations of socialism in Poland.

That the problems of the chemical industry are concerned with production for the purposes of peace is obvious from the individual items envisaged by this plan.

Thus, the targets of the Six-Year Plan provide for the following rates of increase in output: nitrate fertilisers — 3.4 times, phosphatic fertilisers — 3 times, plant pest control media — 11 times; provision has also been made, arising out of the newly discovered deposits of potassium salts, for starting production of potassium fertilisers.

The output of soda ash will, by 1955, amount to 390000 tons, that of caustic soda — to 160000 tons and the output of sulphuric acid, estimated at 100%  $H_2SO_4$ , will increase to 540000 tons.

The production of synthetic fuels and lubricants, already started, will be substantially increased; new plants for the production of synthetic rubber and fatty acids and for numerous semi-products contingent on coal derivatives and acetylene will also be put into operation.

The increase in the output of cellulose will, in the course of the Six-Year Plan, increase to 420000 tons; that of paper to 530000 tons; of rayon — to 17000 tons; of steelon filaments — to 2000 tons; of dyes — to 7900 tons and of carbon electrodes — to 31000 tons.

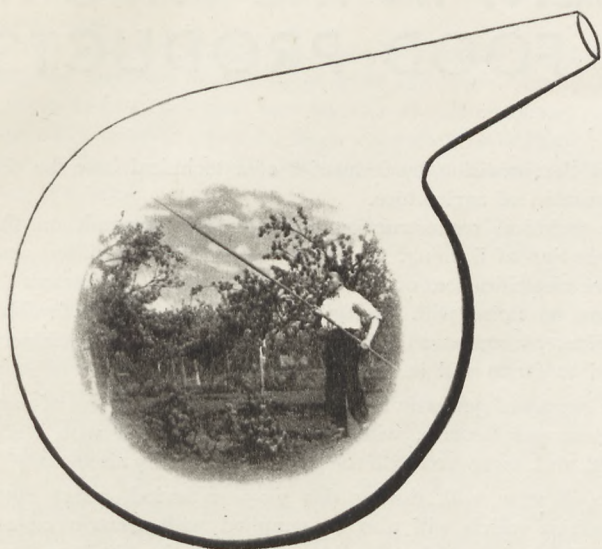
The increase in the output of the plastics industry will be twentyfold; that of the pharmaceutical industry — sevenfold; of the rubber industry — fourfold and of the paint and varnish industry — eightfold.

The general increase in output in all branches of the chemical industry will, at the same time, be attended by a substantial augmentation of the range of goods produced.

Provision has been made, concurrently with the large-scale extension of the chemical industry, for modernisation of equipment and, in intimate and direct co-operation with Polish science circles and on the basis of the latest practical achievements of leading countries, particularly the U.S.S.R., for a steady improvement of production practice.

The rising production of the Polish chemical in-





Chemistry in the service of horticulture



Chemistry in the service of engineering

dustry presents opportunities for the export of a number of chemical products.

This export continues systematically to increase, both in quantity and range, as well as in the number of countries reached.

While, in 1946, approximately 20 articles were exported to 8 countries only, the list of goods exported in 1950 included as many as 150 items, the number of importing countries increasing to 37.

The main chemical products now being exported are:  
 inorganic group of chemicals: caustic soda, soda ash, calcium chloride, sulphates, arsenic, calcium carbide, zinc salts, ammonium chloride, sodium thiosulphate, hydrosulphite, sodium nitrite, sodium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, potassium nitrate;

organic group of chemicals: dyes, B-naphthylamine, phenyl-betanaphthylamine, formalin, G-acid, H-acid, benzidine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline oil, p-nitroaniline, trichloro-ethylene, turpentine;

carbon derivatives group: benzol, naphthalene, cresols, carbon and graphite electrodes, anode compound, electrode cements and compounds, heating rods, carbon linings, minor carbon manufactures;

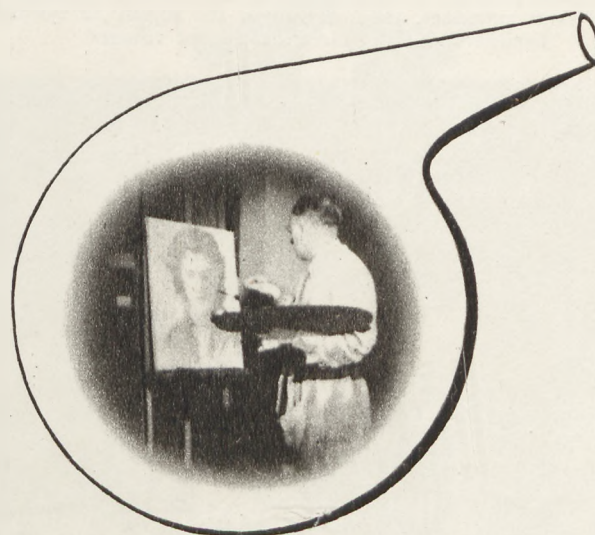
paints group: zinc oxide, lithopone, ultramarine.

It is obvious, particularly in view of the substantial increase which the sodium, nitrates and inorganic salts industries are to provide in the number of products earmarked for export, that Poland's export prospects are bound to increase in step with the expansion and development of the chemical industry. The range of organic semi-products and dyes available for export will also be considerably increased, and there will be prospects of exporting synthetic tanning extracts, plant pest control media, plastics and chemical reagents.

The export of chemicals from Poland is in the hands of "Ciech", Jasna 10, Warsaw.



Chemistry in the service of health



Chemistry in the service of the arts

# PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS

**T**he prospects of development in the export from People's Poland of agricultural and food products must be assessed by reviewing the expansion of agricultural production as provided for in the Six-Year Plan of Economic Development which envisages an all-round improvement in Polish farming.

Agricultural production is planned to increase, during this six-year period, by 50% above the 1949 level.

Even the 1949 output surpassed the pre-war level by more than one-half and, by the end of the Six-Year Plan, it is anticipated that output will amount to more than double the pre-war figures.

The Six-Year Plan makes provision for the following main lines of development.

The plan mentioned envisages a more rapid rise in livestock products than in vegetable products — the percentage increase, in the case of the former, being 68% and, in the case of the latter — 39%. The 1955 value of vegetable products will, in consequence, amount to 124.4% and that of livestock products to 135% of the pre-war value. Wheat and barley are the cereals on the production of which the greatest emphasis is laid. The output of wheat will, as compared with 1949, increase by 58%, and of barley — by 90%. The plan also provides for a large-scale development of industrial fibrous plants. Emphasis is further laid on increasing fodder production, in order to provide a permanent basis for extensive stock breeding. The acreage of green fodder, leguminous and root crop cultures will, therefore, be considerably increased. Success in the planned increase of agricultural production is made primarily dependent on increasing the yield per hectare. The increase in the output of the four cereal crops will, by the end of the Plan, amount to 41%, as compared with 1949.

The Plan provides, in the case of livestock products, for a considerable increase in the yield per head of farm-stock.

The achievement of the tempo required in the all-round development of agriculture is, primarily, rendered possible as the

result of the provision by industries of a technical base for the reconstruction of agriculture.

The technical reconstruction of agriculture depends on the mechanisation of farming, the supply of synthetic fertilisers and extensive electrification of villages. The number of tractors in operation on farms will, during the six years, increase fivefold. The value, as compared with 1949, of agricultural machinery supplied to farms will increase by 270%.

The supply of synthetic fertilisers, in terms of kilograms of pure component per hectare, will increase, as compared with 1949, by 127% and, compared with the pre-war period, by almost 600%.

Electrification will, during this six-year period, affect 8900 communities which will also be supplied with electric motors and equipment. Provision has been made in the Six-Year Plan for a particularly large increase in production on State-owned farms, which will during this period have developed into model socialist farms. They will, ultimately, play a prominent role in



provisioning the cities and in supplying peasant farmers with select seeds and pedigree stock.

## Development of agricultural and food products industries under the Six-Year Plan

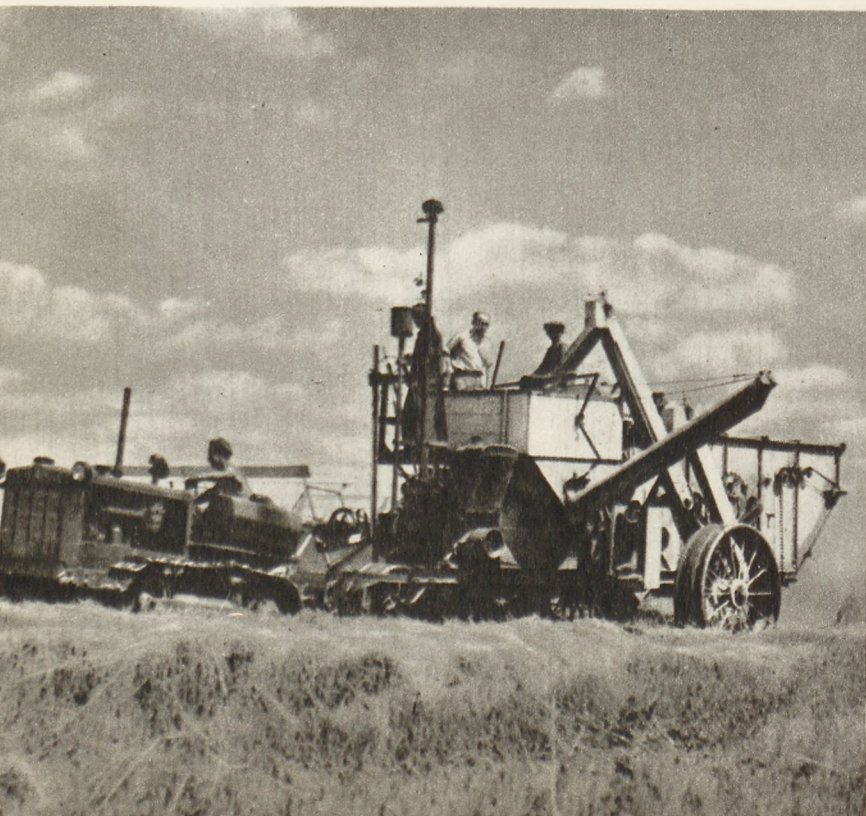
The increase of agricultural production under the Six-Year Plan provides the base for a rapid development of the individual branches of the agricultural and food industries. To these industries is allotted the task of raising the standard of living of the population by supplying the market with a steadily increasing quantity of food products.

Particular attention is being devoted not merely to increasing the output of production enterprises in these industries, but also to modernising their plant and to systematic improvement of the quality standards of their products. The aggregate production figures stipulated in the Six-Year Plan for the agricultural and food products industries show an increase of almost 100%, as compared with 1949; thus, for instance, the output of sugar will, in the course of six years, increase by 48%; that of the fats industry — by 194% and the output of the meat and meat processing industry will increase by 223%.

### Rate of consumption during the 1950-55 period.

An increase in farm production and in the output of agricultural and food products industries will, obviously, result in an increased consumption of staple agricultural products per head of population.

The Six-Year Plan (1950—1955) provides for a 50% increase in farm output as compared with 1949. This remarkable tempo of development is being made possible by the intensive mechanisation of farm processes, the increase in the supply of synthetic fertilisers and the electrification of villages



The Six-Year Plan envisages, in addition to increased aggregate consumption of the various products, improved standards of nutrition.

This applies to an increase in the consumption of albuminous products and fats as well as of fruit and vegetables. Particular stress is laid on increased consumption of milk and dairy produce. The daily calorific value of foods consumed is estimated to be, towards the end of the Six-year period, approximately 3645 calories per head.

#### Export of agricultural products

The development of agricultural production outlined above also lays the foundations for a stable export of farm products.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the rapid restoration of agriculture under the provisions of the original Three-Year Plan of Economic Reconstruction made possible, in spite of the enormous havoc caused by war, a speedy resumption of the export of agricultural products. The value of exports of agricultural and food products amounted, as early as in 1948, to approximately 90 million dollars, the share of these exports in the aggregate value of all exports amounting to approximately 20%. It is beyond any doubt that the rapid strides made by agriculture, together with the scope of developments will, in addition to steadily raising the standard of living of the country's population, provide an increased surplus of farm produce and other food products to be earmarked for export.

Poland has made her reappearance on foreign markets not merely armed with the full pre-war list of agricultural and food products, but also strengthened by the tendency systematically to increase the range of semi-products and processed foods.

#### Export of livestock products

The preponderance in Poland's exports of agricultural livestock products over vegetable products will, as a result of the trends of development in agriculture envisaged by the Six-Year Plan, become more marked. The list of livestock products exported from Poland is headed by bacon, ham and canned meat products, eggs, poultry, fish and butter. These products are, in quantity and quality, leading items in Poland's agricultural export. Pigs bred in Poland reveal exceptionally fine qualities, mainly as the result of the diet consisting of potatoes, barley, rye and skimmed milk on which they are fed and which produces a better quality meat and fat than if they were fed on maize. Polish bacon exports which, in 1938, represented 5.3% of world exports, increased to 7.6% in 1948 and to 14% in 1950.

Regular co-operation between bacon factories and breeders, whereby breeders are given the assistance of instructors and advisers and provided with breed-stock, has caused the increase in the output of bacon to be attended by a steady improvement in quality.

Premiums are granted to breeders supplying perfect bacon specimens of pigs. The export of bacon is subject to rigorous control by the State standardisation authorities. The requirements in technical equipment of bacon factories catering for export and in sanitary and veterinary control have in recent years been tightened also.

Canned meat products are another important item of Polish exports. These embrace a wide range of products such as ham, shoulders, pork loin, tongue, chopped ham, veal and the like.

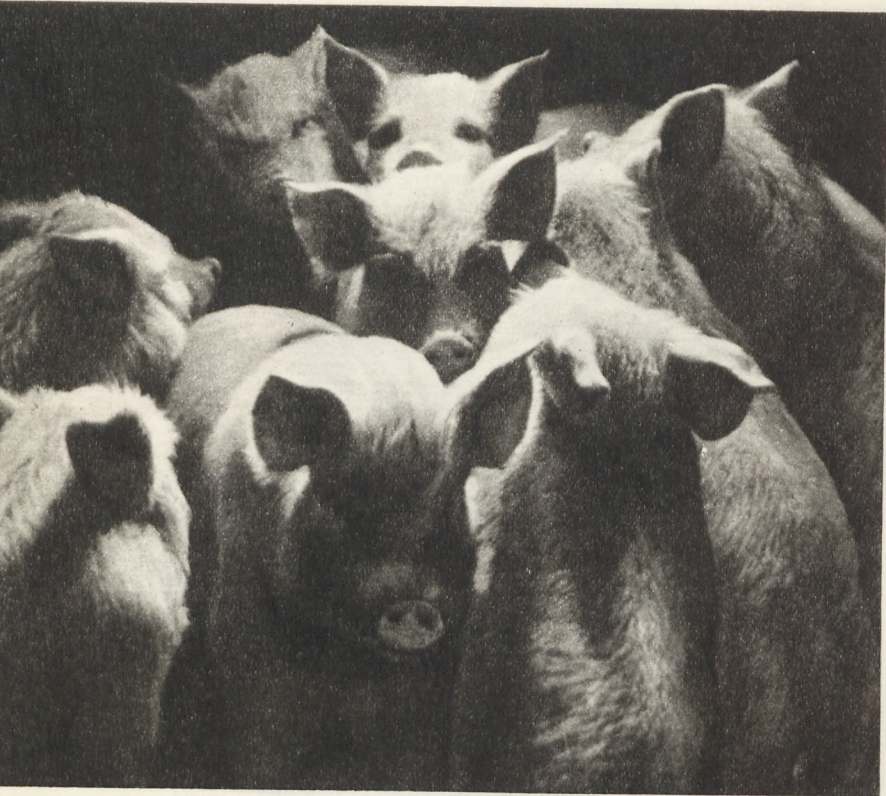
The quality and flavour of Polish canned meat products sustain a high reputation in foreign markets. Polish canned ham in particular has earned fame throughout the world for its unique quality.

Polish exports include, in addition to canned meat products, live pigs and frozen or chilled carcasses, in halves or whole.

The export of meat-stock, beef or veal, is hardly of importance, in view of the definite trend to concentrate on milk breeds in the country.

Particular reference must be made to slaughter-house by-products as an important item of Poland's exports. These include animal glands, gall, bladders, pig maws, calf vells, chitterlings and casings, rennet powder, edible and technical gelatine. Polish bristles, in a complete range of qualities and colours — an article





Bacon exports from Poland which amounted in 1938 to 5.3% of world exports, had increased, in 1948, to 7.6% and in 1950 to 14%



Polish farmers are specially interested in poultry breeding

for which there is a brisk demand by foreign customers — is yet another noteworthy item. The Polish bristles industry has, since the Second World War, been considerably expanded and modernised, so much so, that 90% of all Polish bristles are now machine-processed.

#### Export of poultry and eggs

Development of poultry breeding on an extensive scale is responsible for an abundant availability for export of both poultry and eggs.

Killed poultry only is exported. The preparation of poultry for export is subject to rigorous standard specifications and veterinary regulations.

Exports include chickens and spring chickens, turkeys, light-weight geese and ducks. Ancillary to the increasing export of poultry is a steadily developing export of feathers and down, the range including bedding feathers, down, pillows, goose feathers, industrial feathers, turkey feathers, etc. Eggs have always been an important line in Poland's exports of farm produce. The fact that chickens are fed on a diet consisting of natural food only has a considerable influence on maintaining the eggs in fresh condition while at the same time improving their flavour. Exports comply strictly with effective weight standards. Poland has, since the war, inaugurated the export of oil-dipped eggs and liquid frozen egg, in addition to fresh shell eggs.

#### Export of dairy produce

The main items of dairy produce exported by Poland are butter and casein. The production of export butter is subject, under State control, to rigorous standard specifications. Export butter is made from pasteurised cream, pure cultures only being used, and reveals the highest standards of flavour, structure and consistency. Butter is exported in barrels lined with pasteurised paper.

The high standard of acid casein in particular, adapted to the requirements of international trade, has led to casein of this particular kind being in great demand in world markets for some

considerable time. Rennet casein is about to be included in our export list.

#### Export of game

Vast forest areas and organised hunting economy cause Poland to be an important exporter of game. Exports include boars, stags, does, hares, partridges and pheasants. Live animals are also exported, in addition to killed game.

#### Export of fish and fish products

Exports in this line are steadily on the increase. Live fresh-water fish available for export include perch-pike, bream and carp. The main varieties of sea-fish exported are cod, cod fillets, salmon and eel. Canned fish is available in a wide range of products numbering some 20 varieties. Poland is also one of Europe's leading producers and exporters of crawfish.

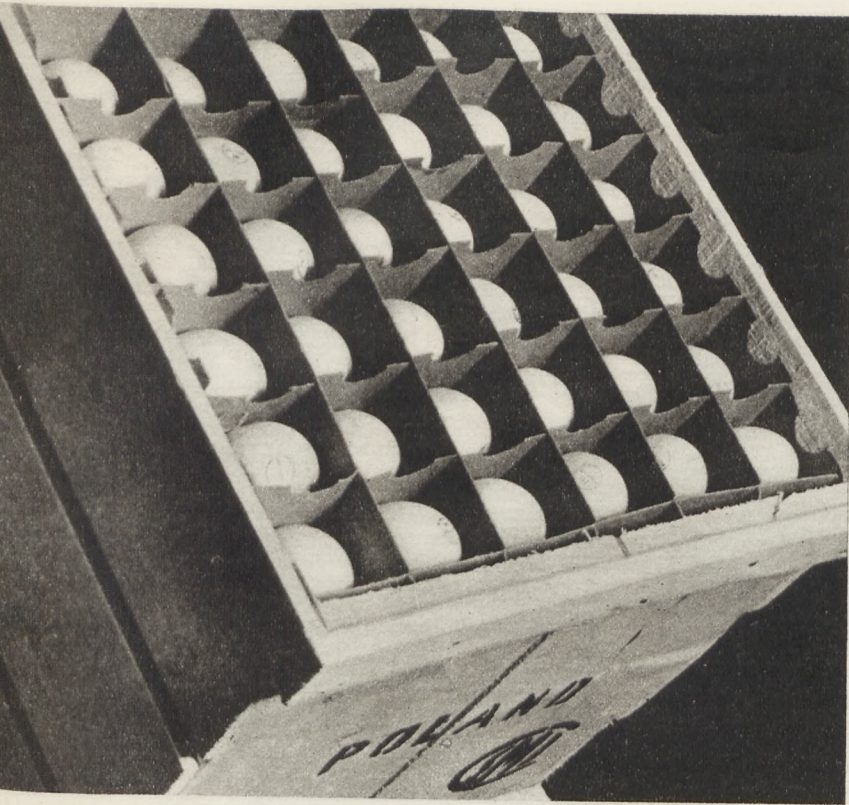
#### Export of cereals

Cereals were, in pre-war Poland, a prominent item of agricultural exports.

The structure of the export of cereals has changed considerably since the war and is now confined to malting barley only. Poland is, considering climatic conditions and her agrarian system, particularly well placed for cultivation of malting barley. The important social transformations which have taken place in the country account for a substantial increase in the quantity of malting barley produced in Poland and for considerable improvement in quality standard (cf. our article dealing fully with this subject in No. 9 of our magazine.)

#### Export of industrial plant seeds

The development of Polish industries faces agriculture with the problem of supplying adequate quantities of high quality raw materials. Poland's seed farming policy is, therefore, concentrated on the production of industrial culture seeds ensuring the highest possible yield and quality. This applies primarily to sugar-beet and oleiferous fibre plants.



Poland exports oil-dipped eggs and liquid frozen whole egg, in addition to shell eggs



Poultry exports from Poland comprise chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks

Polish sugar-beet seeds were, even prior to the war, renowned in all principal markets and were exported to the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Rumania and the United States. A number of new markets have been secured since the war.

Poland has available for export a complete range of sugar-beet seed varieties, such as high-sugar, high-crop and normal. Attention is particularly directed to a variety with high sugar content and immune to leaf disease — *cercospora beticola*. This variety gives extremely satisfactory results in Southern Europe where epidemic leaf disease used to cause disaster every year.

The following oleiferous plants are bred and seeds exported: rape (*Brassica napus oleifera*), turnip (*Brassica rapa oleifera*) — both in winter and spring varieties — and mustard (*Sinapis alba*). The variety of rape seed available in Poland for winter sowing is exceptionally hardy.

The winter and spring varieties of rape cultivated in Poland also yield a heavy crop and are of a high fat content.

#### Sugar export

The sugar industry is traditional to Poland. The first Polish sugar works were founded in the early half of the 19th century. The sugar output in Poland amounted, even prior to the First World War, to approximately 6% of the world output of beet sugar. Poland ranked, before the Second World War, fifth in European sugar production, after the U. S. S. R., Germany, France and Czechoslovakia.

The heavy war damage to sugar-beet plantations and the sugar industry was, however, soon repaired, so that exports were able to be resumed as early as in 1946/1947. Sugar, prior to the recent war, was one of the leading items among Poland's agricultural exports. The principal customers at that time were Belgium, the United Kingdom, Finland, Greece, Germany, Norway, Rumania, Switzerland and Italy. In spite of the rising home market demand, the steady increase in output provided the opportunity to increase the volume of exports and to add to the number of countries to which Polish sugar is being exported.

The sugar industry is in a position, moreover, to offer for export molasses, dried sugar-beet roots and dried sugar-beet pulp.

#### Export of confectionery

The Polish confectionary industry embraces some dozens of factories, a number of which have achieved world-fame for the quality of the confectionery produced.

The attractive range of products of the Polish confectionary industry covers some 960 items, divided into the following main groups: 1) sweetmeats, 2) chocolate, 3) honey cakes, biscuits and wafers, 4) macaroni, 5) miscellaneous products.

Particular care is taken in the selection of raw materials and ingredients, consideration being given to flavour, nutritive value and purity.

Raw materials selected for processing are subjected to analysis in laboratories attached to every confectionary factory.

The ready product is also submitted to rigorous organoleptic and laboratory examination, and confectionary factories are supervised by the State Institute of Hygiene. This meticulous selection and scrupulous control of ingredients is responsible for the excellent





Butter and casein are the leading Polish dairy exports

Poland is an important exporter of malting barley. Our illustration shows threshing in progress at a Polish village



flavour and nutritive value of the products of the confectionary industry. Much care is also devoted to attractive and hygienic packing. Complete mechanisation of manufacturing processes and packing operations ensure that all the requirements of hygiene are complied with.

The present export of Polish confectionery is far in excess of pre-war figures.

#### Export of dried chicory root

Dried chicory root has for long been produced in Poland. The famous Włocławek chicory factory, to quote an instance, was founded in 1816. Propitious soil and climatic conditions and age-old tradition in the cultivation and drying of chicory combine to create a suitable basis for the development of this industry. Adaptation of new chicory root varieties and modernisation of drying plant have been conducive to a further increase in production and improvement in quality. The fact that exports of dried chicory root have spread to such countries as France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the Netherlands, Finland, U. S. A., etc. is conclusive proof of the high quality of this product.

#### Export of products of the fermentation industry

The prospects of development of the fermentation industry, contingent on a steadily expanding base of home-produced raw material, are exceptionally promising.

Beer and malt are the basic production sections of the fermentation industry. The export of malting barley and malt constituted, even prior to the recent war, an important item of Poland's agricultural export. Post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation of agriculture, together with reconstruction of malt-houses, made possible rapid resumption of these exports.

The Pilsen and Vienna type of light-coloured malt is a staple export product of our fermentation industry, and foreign markets are familiar with the high quality standard of this variety. The fermentation industry produces, moreover, dark malt for Munich type beer, as well as malt for fermentation purposes.

Malt is packed in standard sacks with an impregnated lining to protect the contents from moisture.

Other products of our fermentation industry likely to prove of interest to foreign customers include fruit syrups and mustard in a wide range of spicy flavours.

#### Export of seed potatoes

Extensive potato cultivation in Poland (yielding approximately 15% of world production), unusually favourable climatic and soil conditions in the country, as well as years of experience in improving the quality of potato varieties, have created exceptional opportunities for the production of seed potatoes.

Qualified seed potatoes, enjoying a high reputation in foreign markets, have been exported from Poland since 1925.

Poland produces the following varieties of seed potatoes: early, moderately early, late and extra late. These varieties can, to indicate their uses, be classified as table potatoes, table and feed potatoes, feed potatoes and industrial potatoes with a high starch content, and general purpose potatoes.

The chief importing countries for Polish seed potatoes were Belgium, France, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, French Morocco, Algeria, Israel, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Exports of seed potatoes were resumed in 1948.

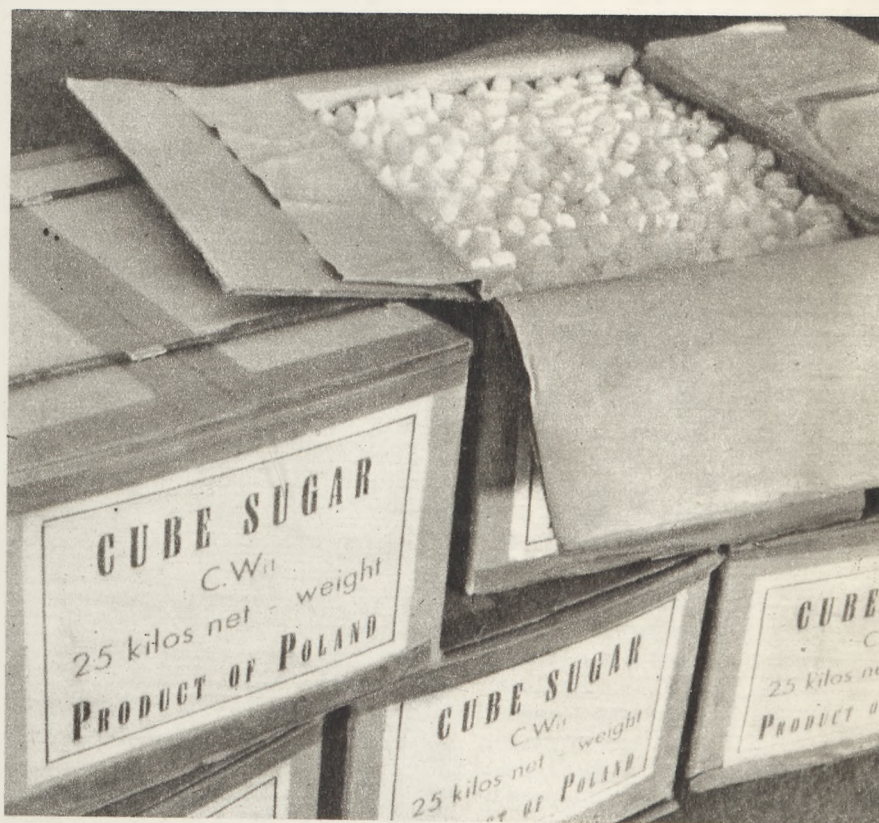
Post-war production of seed potatoes is based on pre-war varieties.

Particular efforts are concentrated on immunising potatoes against wart disease (*synchytrium endobioticum*) and plant disease (*phytophthora*), as well as on preventing mosaic and degeneration.

Plantations producing qualified seed potatoes for export are subjected to treble field control. Each consignment is, moreover, examined by special qualification inspectors who have to satisfy



The excellence of Polish alcoholic liquors causes them to be in increasing demand in foreign markets



The steadily developing sugar output provides, in spite of the heavy post-war increase in home consumption, substantial export quantities for a steadily widening vista of countries importing Polish sugar

themselves that the potatoes are fit for export. Inspection of seed potatoes applies to all stages — from sorting to loading for export.

Representatives of the State Plant Protection Service are responsible for the parallel hygiene control.

No consignment is allowed to be exported unless it is provided with a "Qualification Certificate" and a "Certificate of Origin and Soundness".

Export potatoes are, moreover, examined by Standards Inspectors at loading stations and shipping ports.

These rigorous control measures fully guarantee the standard of seed potatoes supplied to foreign customers.

#### Export of products of the potato processing industry

Large-scale potato production in Poland has created exceptionally favourable opportunities for the development of the potato processing industry. The output capacity of this industry has been expanded — in fact almost trebled, as compared to its pre-war situation. The main products of major interest to importers are: a) potato meal (farina) Superior, of highest purity of standard, with a maximum moisture content of 20%; b) dextrin — white, light cream, yellow and dark, the moisture content amounting in the case of white dextrin, to from 11 to 14%, and in the case of yellow dextrin — to from 10% to 13%; c) water-white liquid glucose; d) potato flakes with a maximum moisture content of 15%, and certain other items.

The products of the Polish potato processing industry hold a high reputation in foreign markets; they comply with world standards and are able to satisfy the most exacting demands of foreign customers.

#### Export of products of the distilling industry

Production of alcoholic liquors is concentrated in the State Spirits Monopoly which owns numerous distilleries, refineries and plants for the dehydration of alcohol. Rapid restoration of the alcohol industry and steady development of raw material

sources have been instrumental in not only meeting the home demand, but also in providing an export surplus.

Exports include mainly "Polish Choice Vodka" ("Wyborowa") and the famous Hartwig-Kantorowicz brand of "Cherry Cordial". Polish Vodka "Wyborowa" is a high class pure alcoholic drink, 79° proof, and contains no flavouring or aromatics.

Polish Vodka "Wyborowa" is made from the highest grade alcohol. Customers in various countries find it admirable for cocktails, or consume it neat.

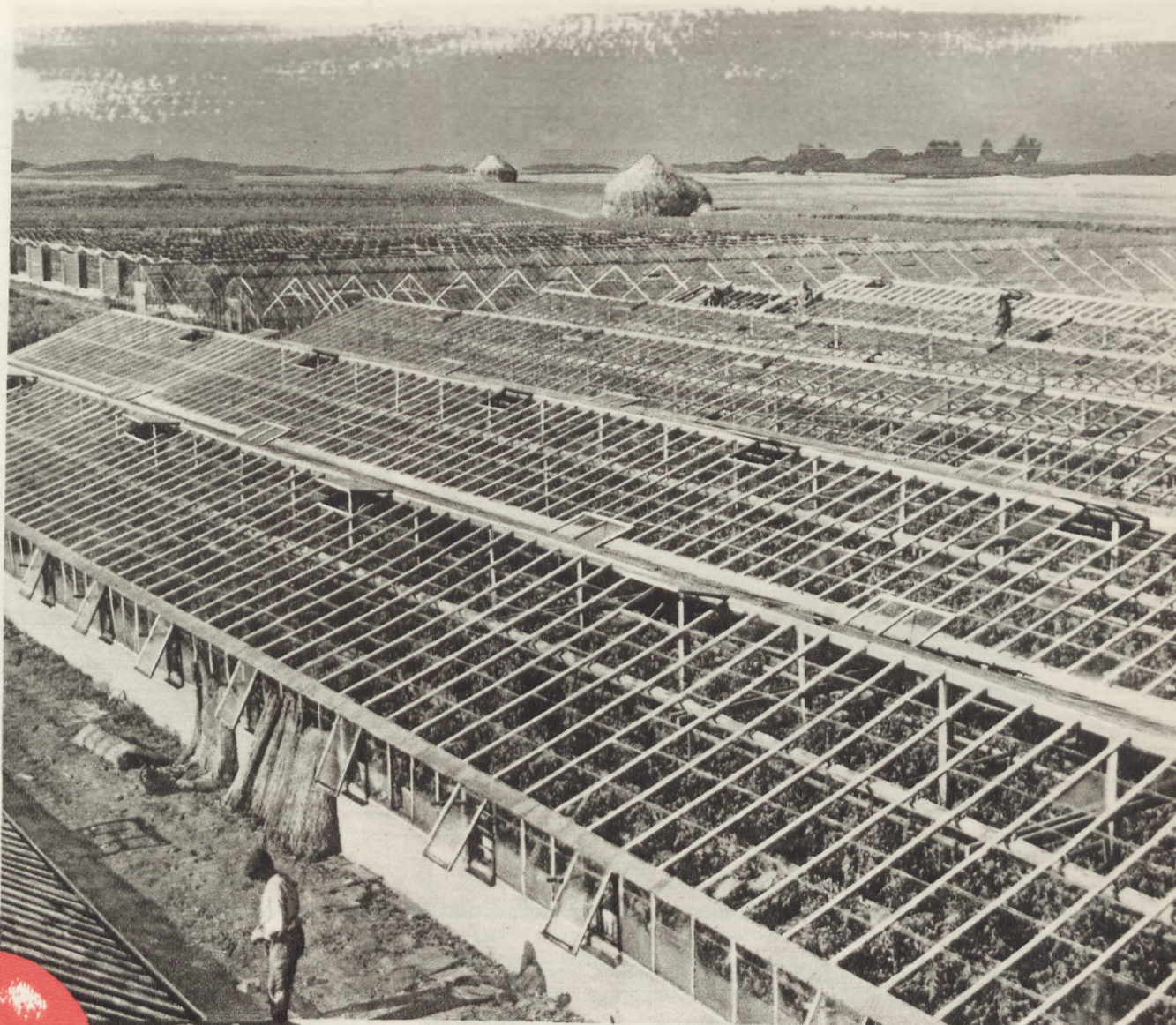
It blends well with aromatic fruit, producing a potent drink of excellent flavour.

Cherry Cordial is produced from high-grade rectified alcohol, choice cherry juice and cherry essence, with the addition of pure sugar.

#### Export of green fodder seeds

Among the green fodder seeds cultivated in Poland and exported, clover (*Trifolium* sp.), medick (*Medicago* sp.), common vetch





The Polish fruit, vegetable and preserves industry relies on high-class raw material, modern processing methods and strict compliance with standard regulations

(*Vicia sativa*), field pea (*Pisum arvense*) and serradilla (*Ornithopus* sp.) seeds call for particular mention.

Sweet Lupin (*Lupinus* sp.) heads the list of papilionaceous plants. Notable success was achieved by Polish seed growers in sweet lupin cultivation even during the pre-war period.

Now, when the plan for the development of seed growing is getting into its stride, sweet lupin cultivation is about to reach its peak, and our seed farms are, in spite of the heavy home demand, able to supply substantial quantities of this valuable fodder plant seed for export.

Poland exports, moreover, considerable quantities of mangold seed. Superior quality mangold seed-stock is available, yielding a high root and leaf crop, as well as a high proportion of dry substance. Particular care is taken in the cultivation of seed to render the plants immune to leaf disease (*cercospora beticola*).

#### Export of vegetable seeds

Reference must also be made, while discussing the export of seeds in general, to vegetable seeds. The rapid restoration of this sector of seed farming has made it possible not merely to supply home demand, but also to allocate a certain surplus for export.

Seed stock of interest to our foreign customers includes: onion seeds — particularly the Polish "Wolska", "Zittau" and "Koda" varieties, red beet seed, leguminous plant seeds, such as peas and beans (both runner and dwarf), cucumber seeds — particularly of varieties suitable for pickling, carrot, spinach and lettuce seeds.

#### Export of vegetables

Onion ranks first and foremost in the export of vegetables. The "Wolska" variety achieved considerable popularity in numerous foreign markets even before the recent war. It has a neat round shape, with straw-coloured or slightly reddish scale, and a delicate flavour and aroma. A particularly important quality of the "Wolska" onion is that it will keep well if stored over a long period. Exports are based on advance contracts placed with farmers to whom qualified seed stock is supplied for this purpose.



Plantations are, moreover, under the constant care and supervision of horticultural instructors.

Export quality onions are subject to standard inspection, three standard grades being provided for in the specification, viz.: "Polish Onion", "Onion" and "Industrial Onion". Onions are exported in two-colour cotton bags holding 25 kg each.

Other fresh vegetables exported include cabbage and hothouse cucumbers.

#### Export of vegetable and fruit preserves

The rapidly expanding vegetable and fruit preserves industry supplies for export a number of high-class products.

The raw material available for this purpose is of exceptional quality, while processing methods are most up-to-date and subject to rigorous production inspection and standard specifications.

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The Polish fruit and vegetable preserves industry produces high-quality preserves which closely reproduce, in appearance, flavour, vitamin and other nutritive substance content, the fresh produce from which they are made



The principal aim of this industry is to produce a product which shall in appearance, flavour, vitamin and other nutritive substance content resemble, as closely as possible, the ripe, fresh produce from which it is made.

Chief among the products exported are fruit preserves (fruit pulp) — a valuable semi-product for high-class jam and marmalade, made from choice fruit. They include mainly strawberry, raspberry, black-currant and cherry pulp.

Another line worth mentioning is the juice of raspberry, strawberry, black-currant and cherry, together with pear, cherry and peach compotes. Apple puree (apple butter), made of choice apple varieties, is yet another high-quality export product.

Vegetable preserves for export include pickled cucumbers, highly esteemed in foreign markets, canned green peas and kidney beans, asparagus etc.

#### Export of edible forest products

Large forest areas and rational organisation of the edible forest products economy have made available a supply of a number of products, renowned in foreign markets.

Bilberries, for instance, are unrivalled in Europe for flavour and sugar content. Polish standard specifications determine freshness, consistency, dryness and purity of bilberries prepared for export. Bilberries are dispatched in neat baskets made of pine for fir splints, holding 2750 grams each. The bilberry season lasts in Poland from the 15th June to the 10th August. Poland also offers for export a number of other forest berries, such as foxberries (*Vaccinium vitis idaea*), cranberries (*Oxycoccus quadripetalus*), blackberries (*Rubus fruticosus*), wild raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*) — both in fruit and natural juices.

Mushrooms are among the basic forest products exported by Poland. The numerous edible mushrooms available for export include the Edible Boletus (*Boletus edulis*), Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*), Saffron Milk Cap (*Lactarius deliciosus*) and *Psalliota campestris*. Mushrooms are exported both dry and salted. They constitute valuable raw material for manufacturers of preserves and extracts, besides being fit for direct consumption. Mushrooms earmarked for export are subject to laboratory examination according to the Taylor (U. S. A.) method, as well as to supervision by the State Institute of Hygiene.

#### Medicinal herbs

There has been in recent years an increased demand for medicinal herbs, due probably to the saturation of the market with inorganic remedies, but primarily to the discovery and appreciation of the value of vitamins, as well as to a return to the unique active compounds generated in the plant world. Poland is an important producer and exporter of medicinal herbs. Production of herbs in Poland is based not merely on plantations, but also on the gathering of herbs growing wild.

Medicinal herbs are tested for their medicinal value by the State Scientific Institute at Poznań University. Herbs intended for export are, moreover, subject to standards inspection. The export list of medicinal herbs includes some 30 items, both processed and semi-processed, cleaned, sorted, and chopped, as well as products ready for immediate use, such as herb mixtures and essences.







T

he implementation of the Six-Year Plan between 1949 and 1955 signifies a period of momentous transformation in the annals of Polish economy. Poland is, from the backward and chiefly agricultural country it formerly was, rapidly being converted into a country of preponderance of industries over agriculture, with increasing production means and a rapid increase in population in industrial cities and settle-

ments. These processes are, obviously, also reflected in foreign trade. The economics of pre-war Poland, in 1930, half a million of unemployed persons, distress among small-holders and the peasantry — all this tended to curtail the importance of international goods exchange.

With the adoption of the rapid tempo of industrialization, interest in maintaining contact with world markets and a wide range of industrial equipment, machinery and raw materials, and the ready export of surplus agricultural produce, has become a primary task of the Polish economy.

# POLAND

## AS A SALES MARKET

The Polish economy has made considerable progress in the last few years. The rapid tempo of industrialization, interest in maintaining contact with world markets and a wide range of industrial equipment, machinery and raw materials, and the ready export of surplus agricultural produce, has become a primary task of the Polish economy.

Poland's trade relations with the People's Democracy, the People's Republic and People's China are among the elements in the dynamic development of the country. The expansion of commerce in all countries in Europe and the adherence to the principle of fair economic relations on equal rights and reciprocal advantage at the same time, consistently fostered

of important transactions have already been concluded by People's Poland for the supply of raw materials from countries of Western Europe. Thus, Poland is importing from France, in exchange for Polish industrial power equipment, plant for our metallurgical and engineering industries, motor vehicles, machine tools and so on. These transactions, totalling in value some

tens of millions of dollars, are among the largest in Europe. Two agreements have, moreover, been concluded with the United Kingdom for the supply of goods to the value of 35 million pounds sterling. Deliveries under these contracts were, until the middle of 1950, pursuing a normal course. Certain British suppliers have, however, much to the detriment of their own interests, taken the regrettable course of adopting a discriminatory policy in respect of certain orders placed with them — a course which was, obviously, bound to undermine Poland's reliance in them.

Effect is being given to an important transaction with Italy, on a barter basis, for the supply, in exchange for Polish goods, of Italian motor vehicles and industrial equipment.

An agreement between Poland and Sweden for the supply of power, railway and industrial equipment is yet another feature of our foreign trade.

The agreements instanced above are but a fraction of the contracts placed by Poland for the supply of capital plant.

Poland, in pursuance of her aim of building up a peaceful economy, entertains trade relations with numerous countries interested in supplying goods we require. This does not, however, imply that we disregard attempts at discriminatory action — a weapon which, we are deeply convinced, reacts primarily on its instigator. No one can be surprised if the fact of default in commitments causes Polish consumers to become reluctant and distrustful. Our national economy, in the course of its vigorous expansion, opens up an increasingly important market for industrial equipment. Mutual goodwill and mutual regard for the interests of contracting parties are bound to make possible the maintenance and expansion of trade in this sector. The traditional evolution in the economics of Western Europe, where not perverted by factors of a supra-economic nature, causes considerable interest to be focused on the Polish market. Polish coal, farm produce and other goods are attractive import items for these countries. It is hardly possible to believe that the best interests of the countries of Western Europe are well served by the policy of discrimination thrust upon them and directly responsible for the increase in the dollar deficit, as well as for the increase of unemployment and the decline in standards of living.

An increase in raw material requirements is the natural corollary to the expansion of Polish industries. It might appear to be strange that we are now, at a time when the market tendency is firm, drawing attention to Poland as a market for the export of raw materials. It is, however, for the merchant to look ahead and to realise that the present inflated demand for certain raw materials is no permanent phenomenon and that a market such as Poland, not susceptible to crises, is, in every respect, a valuable market. The few figures quoted below reveal the expansion of certain branches of our industry contingent, to a certain extent, on imported raw material. Taking 100 as the output index for 1949, Poland's production index in 1955 will amount to:

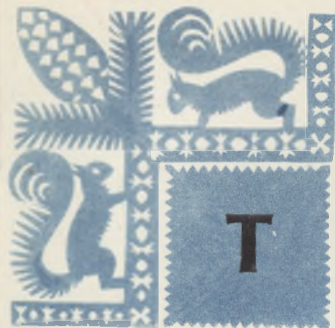
Cotton fabrics . . .	— 153
Linen fabrics . . .	— 177
Woollen fabrics . . .	— 153
Footwear . . . . .	— 248
Phosphatic fertilisers .	— 328





The Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade arranged, in 1950, a Warsaw exhibition of scientific and research instruments.





**T**he implementation of the Six-Year Plan between 1949 and 1955 signifies a period of momentous transformation in the annals of Polish economy. Poland is, from the backward and chiefly agricultural country it formerly was, rapidly being converted into a country with a preponderance of industries over agriculture, with swiftly increasing production means and a rapid growth in the population in industrial cities and settlements.

These surging processes are, obviously, also reflected in Poland's foreign trade. The economics of pre-war Poland, stagnant since 1930, half a million of unemployed in the cities, and distress among small-holders and landless peasants who comprised, with their families, 40% of the population, — all this tended to curtail the sales market and to abate the importance of Poland as a participant in international goods exchange.

Profound social transformations, the adoption of a system of planned economy and the rapid tempo of economic development have been instrumental in urging our country to reveal a marked interest in maintaining close and far-reaching relations with world markets. Our interests apply not merely to a wide range of capital goods, machinery and industrial equipment, but also to an increasingly extensive variety of raw materials and technical products for our steadily expanding industry. The increase in national income, improvement in the standard of living and total abolition of unemployment as a social phenomenon stimulate a rising demand for consumer goods.

An increase in Poland's industrial output by more than 150% is envisaged for the 1949—1955 period, agricultural production by over 50%, building schemes by over 250% and transport by 100%. This confronts Polish imports serving the requirements of national economy with tasks of great importance, the implementation of which rests on unrestrained international goods exchange.

Nothing could be more reasonable than that imports from the U.S.S.R. should occupy a leading position in Poland's foreign trade. This mighty country of triumphant socialism, with unlimited economic potential, is obviously qualified to be our chief supplier of capital goods and raw materials, particularly since it accords us the benefit of convenient credit arrangements and reliable deliveries. It is, thus, in the nature of things that the range of goods imported from the U.S.S.R. should have widened during 1951 and their value, as compared with that for the previous year, should have increased by approximately 25%.

The rapid growth of Poland's trade relations with the U.S.S.R., the Countries of People's Democracy, the German Democratic Republic and People's China constitute one of the basic elements in the dynamic development of our country. The expansion of commercial intercourse with all countries in Europe and overseas which adhere to the principle of fair economic co-operation based on equal rights and reciprocal advantages is, at the same time, consistently fostered by our country.

A number of important transactions have already been concluded by People's Poland for the supply of capital plant from countries of Western Europe. Thus, we are importing from France, in exchange for Polish coal, power equipment, plant for our metallurgical and coal mining industries, motor vehicles, machine tools and so on. These transactions, totalling in value some

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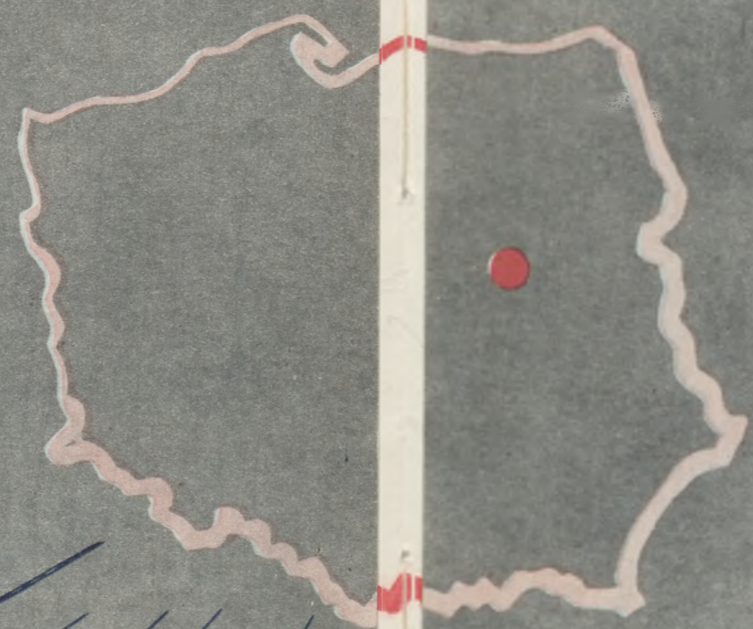
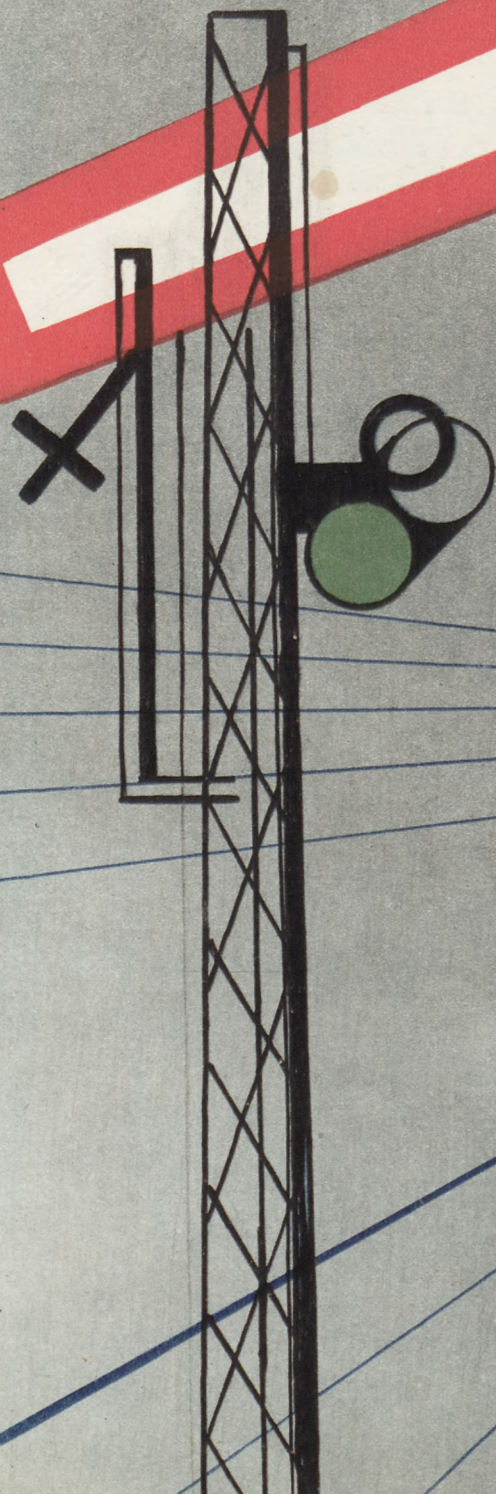
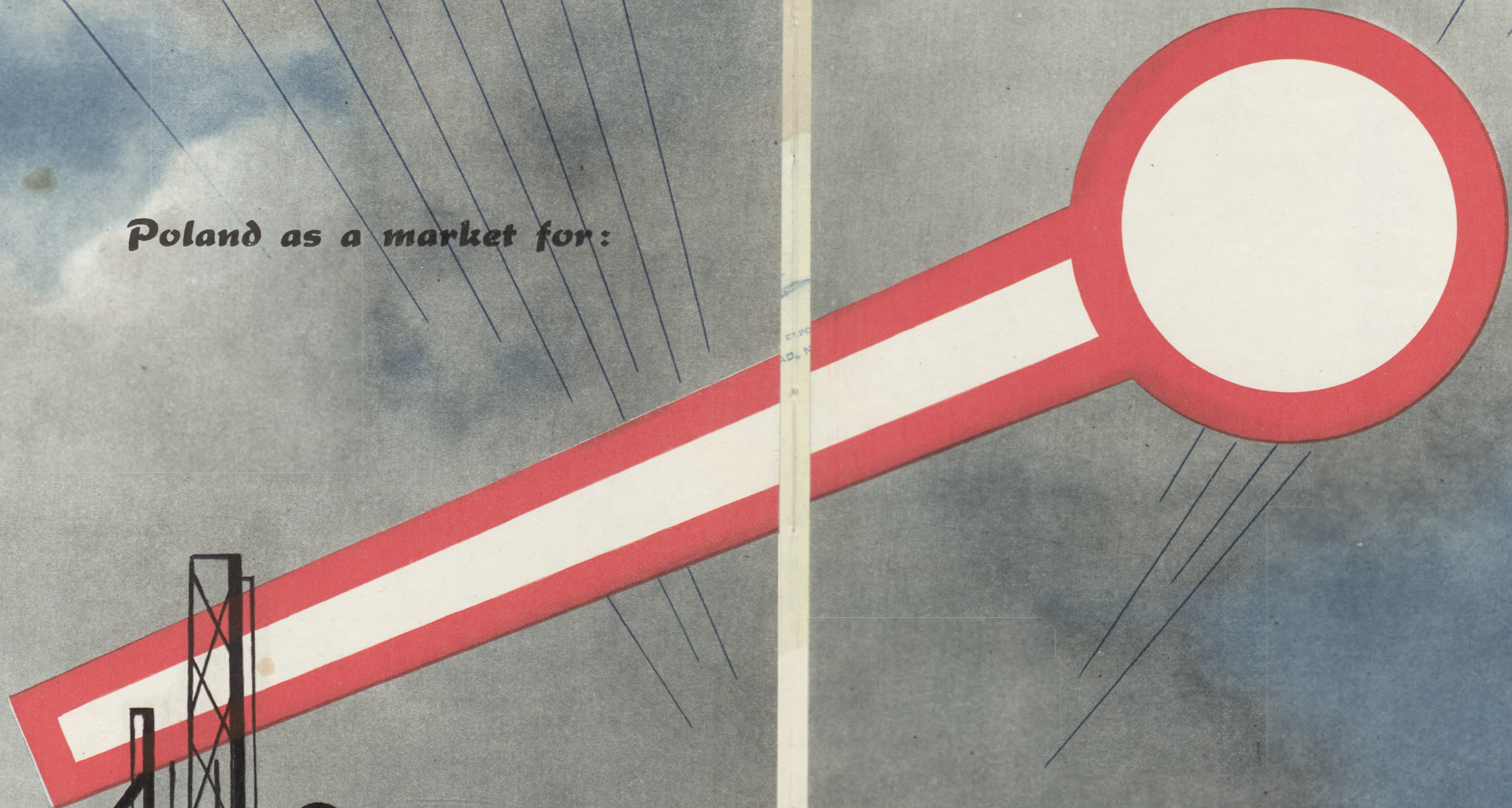
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Linen fabrics . . .	— 177
Woollen fabrics . . .	— 153
Footwear . . . . .	— 248
Phosphatic fertilisers .	— 328



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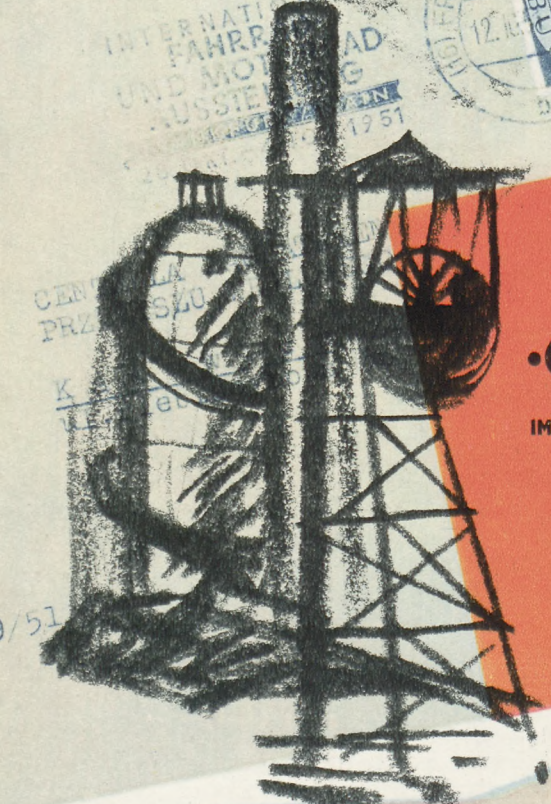


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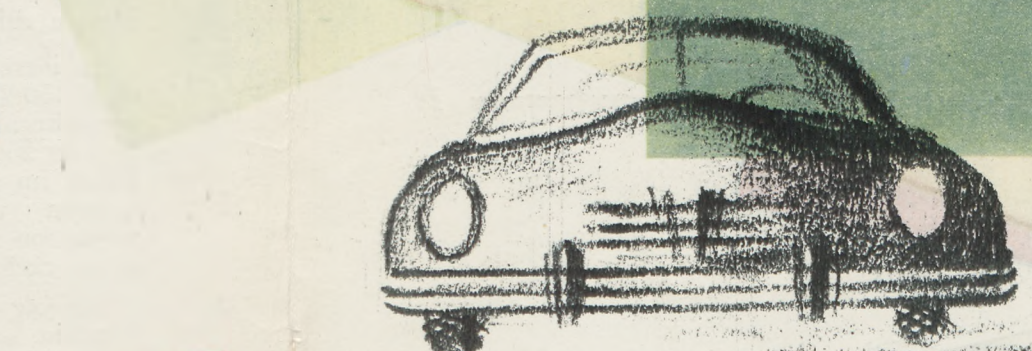


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These figures strikingly support the contention that Poland deserves to be treated as a valuable market for a number of important bulk raw materials. Be it Belgian or Dutch flax, Argentine, Australian or French wool, phosphates from Morocco, South African hides, ores and metals, cotton, raw rubber or numerous other goods — Poland's growing demand for raw materials ensures a regular and undisturbed market for them all. Reciprocally—Poland's increasing industrial and agricultural production ensures a reliable foundation for a mutually advantageous trade exchange. In exchange for imports into Poland can be offered steadily increasing quantities of coal, coal derivatives produced by the chemical industry, farm produce and numerous other commodities. This constitutes the proper basis for developing goods exchange — a basis radically at variance with all discriminatory instructions which imperil the standard of living of the population, which imperil peace.

The standard of living of the population of Poland shows steady improvement; if 100 is taken as the 1949 index of per-capita consumption, the index for 1955 will amount to 169. This explains why Poland is interested in the import of a number of food articles and consumer goods. We are interested in the import of citrus fruit from Italy, Israel and France; coffee from Brazil, cocoa beans, copra, Norwegian and Danish cod liver oil, herrings and fish from the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Poland is a regular customer for these and numerous other commodities, and her requirements will not be

affected by any kind of crisis or market depression. This is fully realised by far-seeing merchants who adjust their business not merely to current circumstances but also to prospects for the future.

Our commercial partners in other countries have had numerous opportunities to satisfy themselves of the benefits inherent for them in the mere fact that Poland's foreign trade is in the hands of commercial enterprises, organisationally and economically mature and specialised in their respective lines of trade. Scrupulous execution of contracts, prompt delivery and trustworthiness in carrying out commitments — those are the principles which Polish foreign trade enterprises are, in accordance with instructions from their controlling authority, pursuing with undeniable benefit to themselves and to their foreign partners.

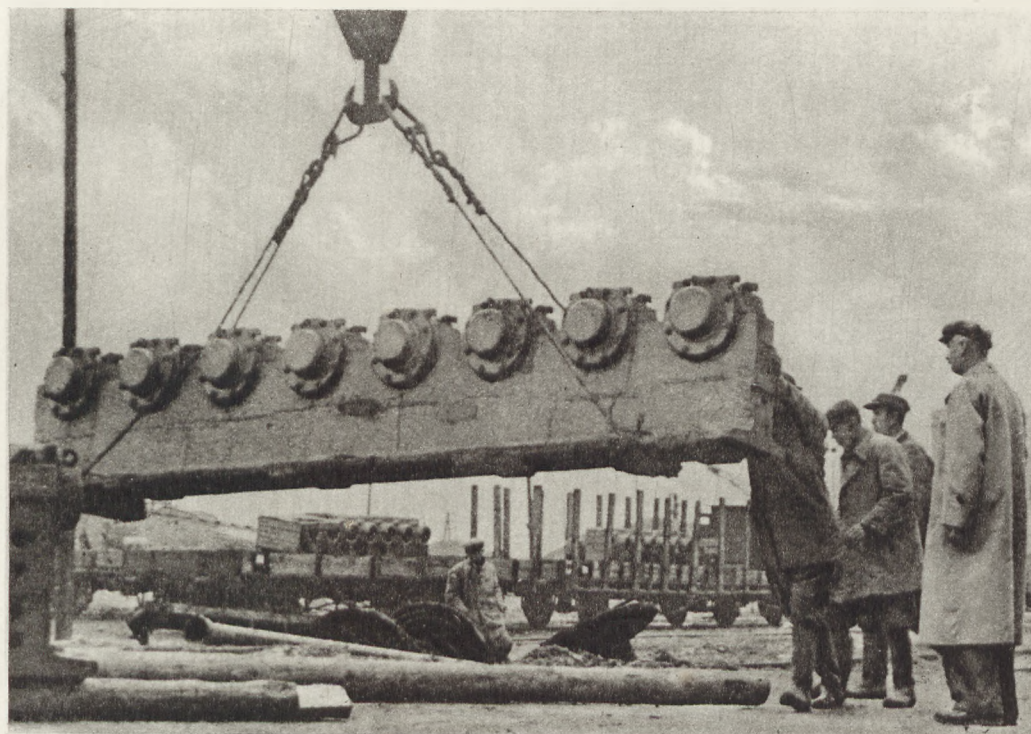
It is the aim of the International Economic Conference in Moscow to serve the noble cause of improving the living standard of the peoples by development and consolidation of economic relations between various countries and different economic systems.

People's Poland, supported by the fraternal co-operation of the Soviet Union and of the Countries of People's Democracy, is developing her economy and laying the foundations of a socialist structure.

Close and peaceful economic co-operation with countries of other economic systems is desired by People's Poland, fully cognisant that such co-operation, free from discrimination and intrigue, will serve the cause of prosperity and of peace.

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The implementation of the Six-Year Plan — particularly the ambitious investment plan — faces Polish imports with important tasks which depend on an unhampered foreign trade exchange. Our illustration shows the unloading of industrial equipment supplied by the U.S.S.R. for Poland's largest industrial scheme — Nowa Huta

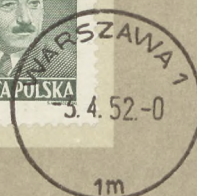




# POLISH POSTAGE STAMPS ILLUSTRATE THE MORE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE



The large metallurgical combine of Nowa Huta, being built by the joint effort of the entire Nation



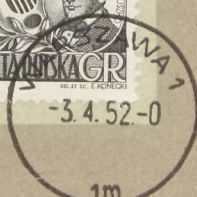
Boleslaw Bierut — President of the Republic of Poland



The Six-Year Plan means 100,000,000 tons of coal in 1955



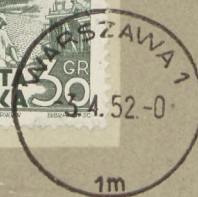
Marie Curie-Skłodowska, eminent Polish scientist. She discovered, jointly with her husband — Pierre Curie, radium



Frédéric Chopin — Stanislaw Moniuszko, Poland's illustrious composers



Nicholas Copernicus, famous Polish astronomer, made the revolutionary discovery that the earth moves round the sun



The Six-Year Plan means 723,000 new living rooms



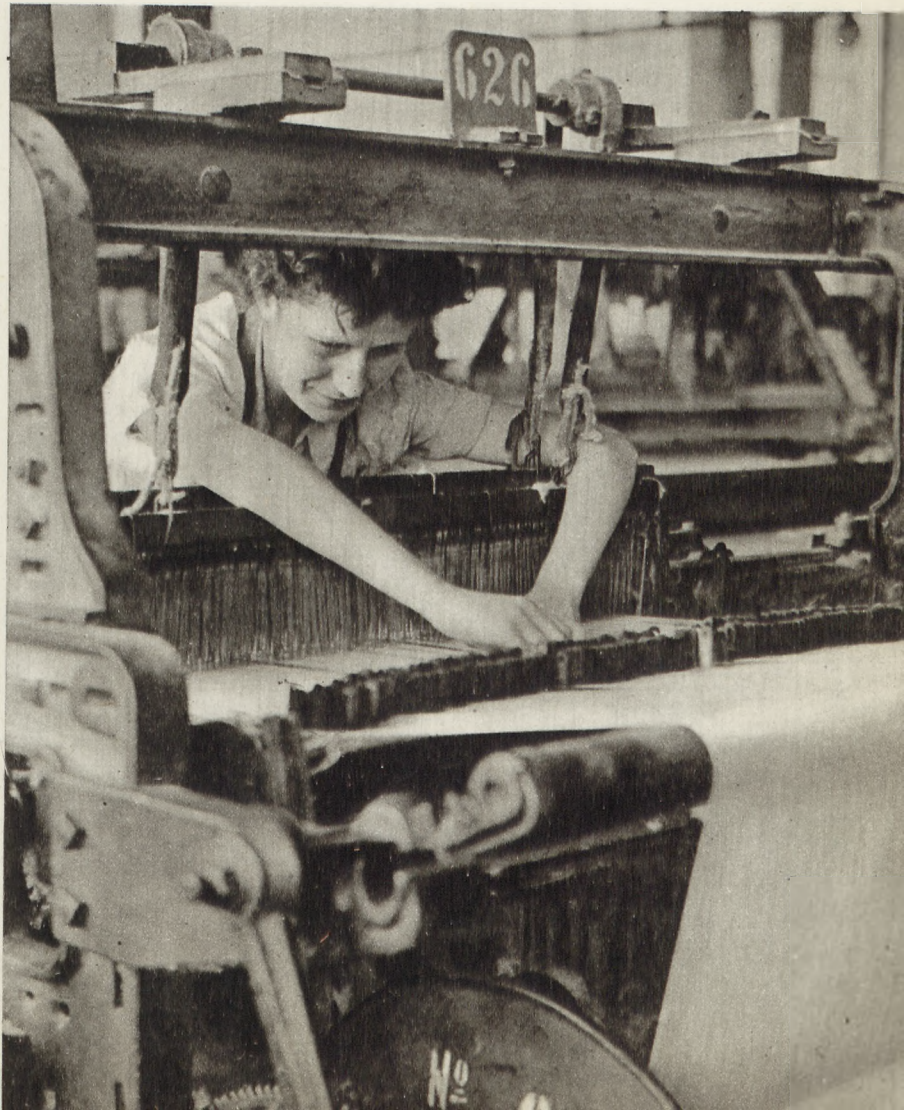
The Six-Year Plan — plan of Poland's economic development, increased prosperity and triumph of culture



# PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEXTILES



The export of textiles from People's Poland has assumed proportions which have no precedent in history. The rapid pace of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country from the effects of the deliberate policy of devastation implemented by the Nazi forces of occupation, together with the development of key industries, account for that remarkable expansion of foreign trade which we are witnessing. The fact that Poland was dependent on the import of machinery and raw materials from abroad faced the country with a gigantic task in so far as exports — including textile exports — were concerned. The determined effort and spontaneous enthusiasm of the Polish worker and engineer have been the paramount factors enabling the textile industry to reach and eventually to surpass the pre-war level. Much effort has been devoted to the reconstruction and extension of existing mills, while a number of new mills, equipped with the most up-to-date plant, have been erected within the provisions of the Six-Year Plan. Centralised management of the individual branches of the textile industry has created new, exceptionally favourable conditions for both production and further expansion. Individual lines are now produced in specific mills having the best equipment and local conditions most advantageous to their manufacture. This applies in particular to the cloth finishing process, which is contingent on the quality



The textile industry has, as a result of the zealous work and enthusiasm of Polish workers and engineers, rapidly advanced beyond the pre-war level of production, and thus created the basis for extensive export trade

and properties of what has a decisive effect on the quality of the fabric — locally available water. Specialisation of mills for the production of specific lines has made possible the mass-production of high-quality standardised goods. A more judicious selection of raw materials has, moreover, been made possible by centralisation as well as by the mutual exchange between mills of that experience in production processes which were formerly treated as secrets most closely guarded by individual enterprises. Work emulation and the rationalisation contest among the employees of individual mills and between enterprises have yielded many technical improvements and inventions which have contributed towards an increase in output and towards raising the standard of goods.

Particular care has also been devoted to adapting Polish textile fabrics to the requirements of fashion and to the whims peculiar to consumers in individual countries. The approval with which the qualities and patterns of Polish fabrics are meeting in foreign countries is sufficient indication of success.

The Polish textile industry can, in so far as linen fabrics are concerned, reach back to the long-standing traditions which still influence the age-old folkcrafts. Home-grown raw materials, for which Poland has for long been famous, combined with an old, but steadily developing industry, have made Poland one of the leading suppliers of linen products.

Polish linen cloths have earned fame in numerous markets for their high quality. For Jacquard and printed table cloths, in particular, made by the Zyrardow mills, many countries sustain a steady demand.

Poland has, since the war, developed, parallel with her table cloths and towels, the production of light linen dress fabrics. These fabrics are, due to their specific thermal properties and particularly to their delightfully cooling effect, eminently suitable for summer wear, shirts and tropical clothes. Considerable attention has also been devoted to the production of tarpaulins, sailcloth and miscellaneous other technical fabrics, in which the exceptional strength of flax fibres is of primary value. Marked success has also attended experiments to produce creaseless linen and mixed flax and cotton fabrics. The process of cottonising flax

by the so-called "ribbon method" invented by Professor Bratkowski has overcome the manufacturing difficulties originally experienced on account of the discrepancy in length between cotton and flax fibres.

The area of flax plantations in the country has, as a result of State aid, been substantially increased. The number of spindles engaged on flax yarn spinning has, on the other hand, been trebled, as compared with 1939.

Considerable progress has also been made since the war by the jute industry. Its inherent elasticity and the ease with which this material can be made to adapt itself to the requirements of foreign markets have caused Polish-made jute sacks and fabrics to be in great demand among importers.

Special attention has been concentrated on the development of the synthetic filament industry. This industry originated in the period between the two world wars, having been linked with the large mills producing rayon yarn. Poland is now exporting, in addition to viscose rayon yarn, products made from cut filaments and synthetic wool, and a point of special interest is that Poland is one of the few countries producing fabrics from casein yarn.

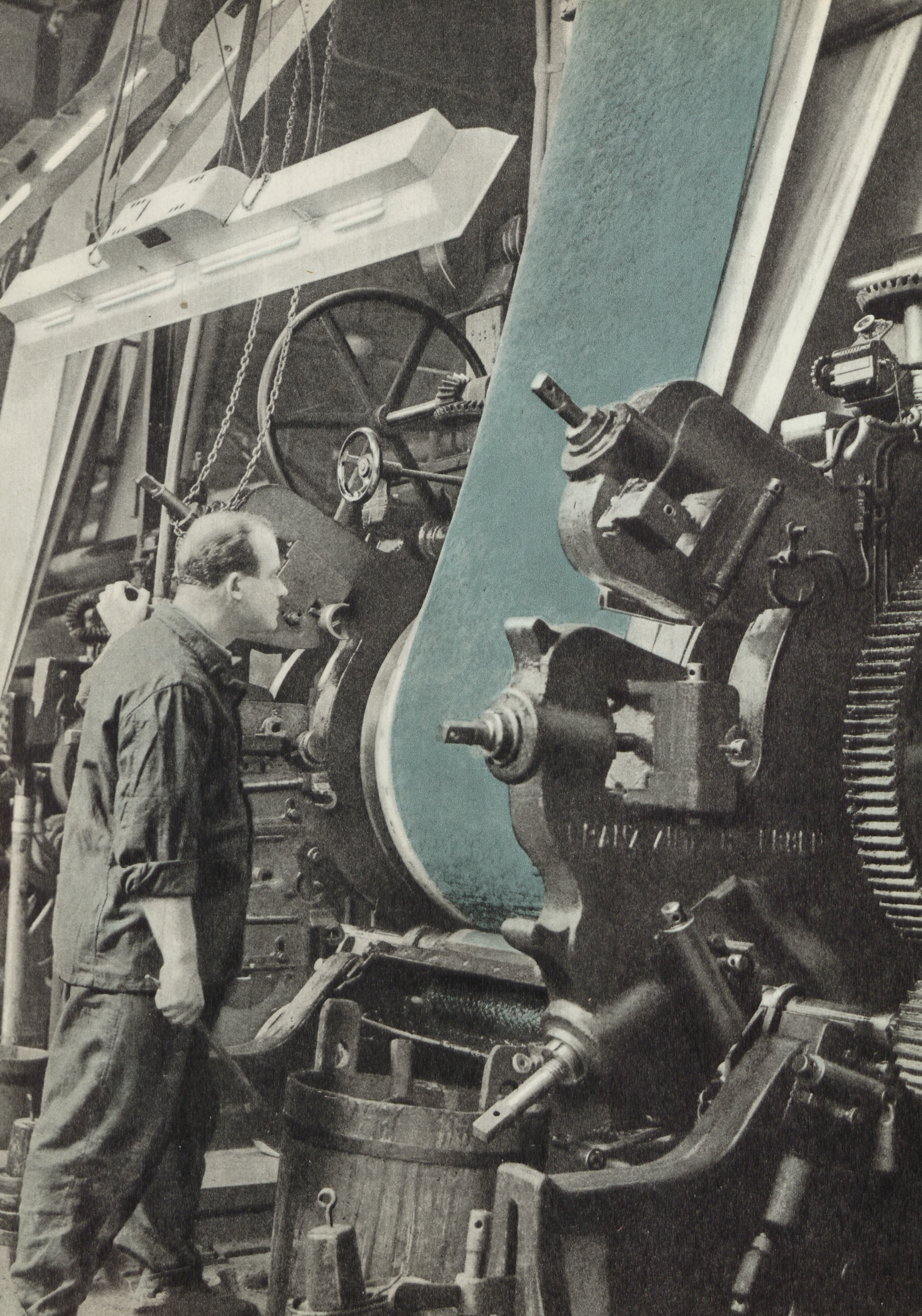
The youngest branch of the Polish textile industry is comprised of the Steelon and Polan manufactures — the equivalent of Nylon, but superior to the original product in being capable, on account of their strength and resistance to high temperatures, of being ironed. Steelon filament is used, primarily, for the manufacture of stockings, but is also adapted for a number of technical goods requiring a high tensile strength or resistance to acids. Fishing cast, lines and nets, as well as brushes and furnishing fabrics — practically indestructible — are also made.

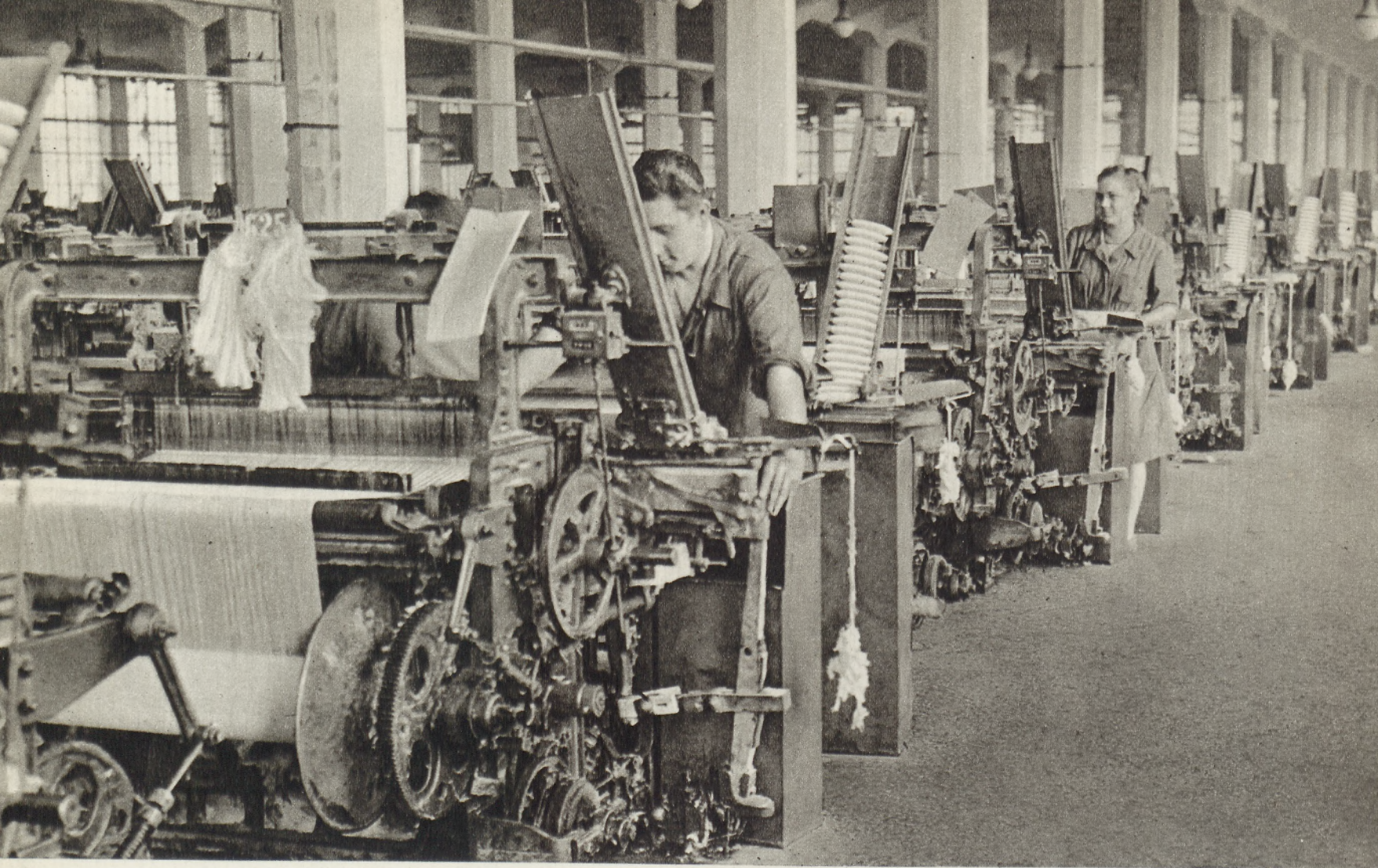
Rayon fabrics are made in a galaxy of qualities and designs. The Polish industry has become particularly specialised in printed dress fabrics, Scottish check-pattern taffetas and linings. Rayon fabrics are exported in large quantities to the United Kingdom, West European countries, Scandinavia and to overseas markets.

Exports also include furnishing and decorative fabrics, unusually hard-wearing, and offered in a range

---

People's Poland has reconstructed and substantially modernised existing textile mills. A number of new mills, with up-to-date equipment, have at the same time been erected. Specialisation of the mills has led to each individual line of production being dealt with by specific mills having the most suitable equipment and local conditions for the particular purpose.





Centralised management of the Polish textile industry has introduced standardisation of products and specialisation of individual mills and, consequently, the mass-production of standard high-class goods adapted to export market requirements

of attractive designs. The Polish textile industry specialises, moreover, in the manufacture of suitings, particularly in cord fabrics so popular in recent years.

A traditional line of the Polish textile industry is comprised of carpets and curtains. Certain brands of carpets, such as the "Sorma" and "Kabul" have been popular in foreign markets for some years.

Perhaps one of the oldest branches of the Polish textile industry and certainly the most developed is the woollen industry. Bielsko woollen cloths have been exported to neighbouring countries for years. In the post-war period, during which Polish exports have risen to an extent which has eclipsed all pre-war figures, the woollen industry has begun to specialise in suitings and gabardines which are now exported in a wide selection of attractive patterns and colours. The quality of Polish woollens, made from high-grade raw materials, is being particularly appreciated in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada and other countries. The Middle East has for many years past been buying cloths specially made for this market. Dress fabrics and overcoatings are also exported.

The export of cotton fabrics, produced mainly in the Łódź district, represents the highest percentage of all other products of the textile industry. It includes, besides the traditional grey and bleached fabrics, a particularly high percentage of dress prints and fabrics with raised pile. These cloths enjoy, on account of their high quality and designs specially suited to individual requirements, great popularity in the Far East, to say nothing of European markets.

Poland has, moreover, resumed, since the war, the export of ready-made clothing, knitwear and hat cones, as well as of a number of technical articles, the variety of which is steadily being augmented.

Exports of Polish textile manufactures are concentrated in the hands of "Cetebe", Exporters and Importers of Textiles, Sienkiewicza 3,5 Łódź, whose wide experience ensures prompt and efficient service to customers. The fact of this organisation controlling the entire output of the Polish textile industry gives customers the opportunity of meeting their requirements in one sole source, through the extensive network of representatives and agents abroad.

# THE MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT OF HARDWARE

**E**

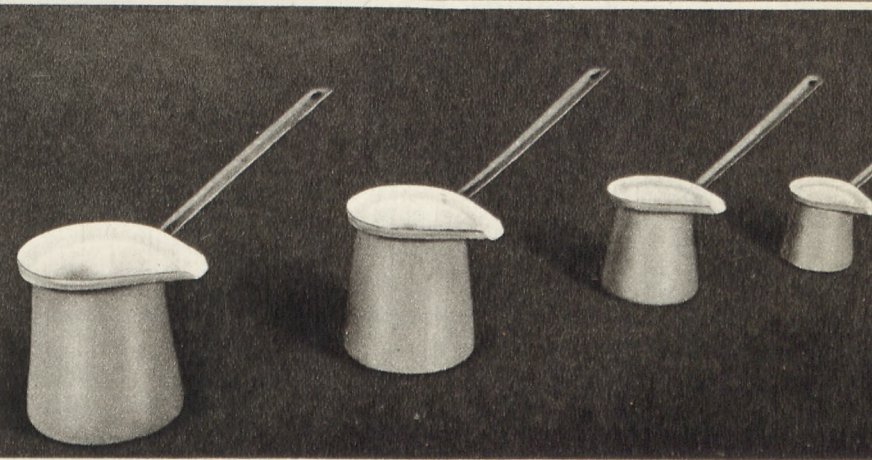
xports, following the Second World War, of metal goods from Poland were, considering the aftermath of the 1939 Nazi invasion and the havoc throughout the country, unprecedented in world history, resumed in record time.

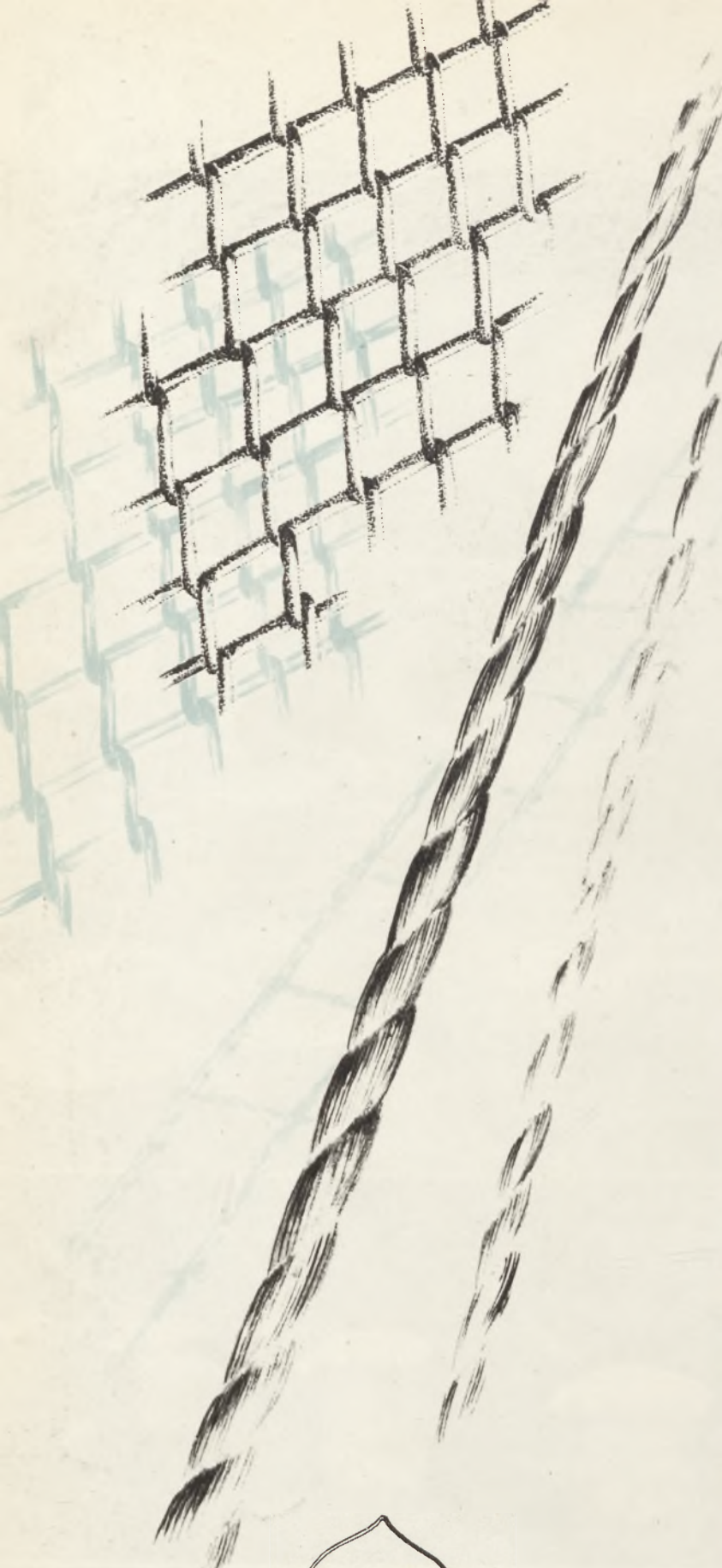
The bulk of metal goods produced in the course of the initial post-war period, that is to say from 1945 to 1947, were allocated exclusively for home market requirements. The only products of the metallurgical industry available for export at that time were pig iron, rolling mill products and sheets.

The tide turned in 1947 when finished metal goods, for immediate use, were added to the export list. There has, since, been a steady increase in availability in the range and quantities of household hollow-ware, in addition to nails and wire.

Enamelled hollow-ware heads the list of household ware exported. A number of Polish factories have, in view of the fact that overseas markets which provide our principal customers in this line put forward specific requirements, differing from those of the European markets in so far as type, shape, colour and ornamentation of household utensils are concerned, organised special departments to cater exclusively for overseas markets. Other departments specialise in the manufacture of high-class enamelware for the markets of Western Europe. Exports of household enamelware were resumed in 1948 and had, by 1949, risen to 85% of the mean export figure for the 1937—1938 period. The destinations included British West Africa, French West and Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, the Belgian Congo, the United Kingdom (home market) and Turkey. The volume of exports from Poland of household enamelware, since their resumption after the war interval, amounted, in 1948, to 16% of the total exports from Continental Europe and, in 1949, to 20%; Poland thereby occupied the second place among the nine leading producers on the European Continent.

The years 1949 and 1950 witnessed a further increase in the range of goods made available and in the number of export markets. Polish factories took up the manu-





ufacture of special items intended for the individual markets. New markets which widened the pre-war field of exports were secured — including Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Siam, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden and Finland.

Galvanised buckets are another line, equally successful among Polish exports of sheet iron hardware. The volume of exports of this commodity has been, ever since 1949, several times greater than the average annual figure of pre-war exports.

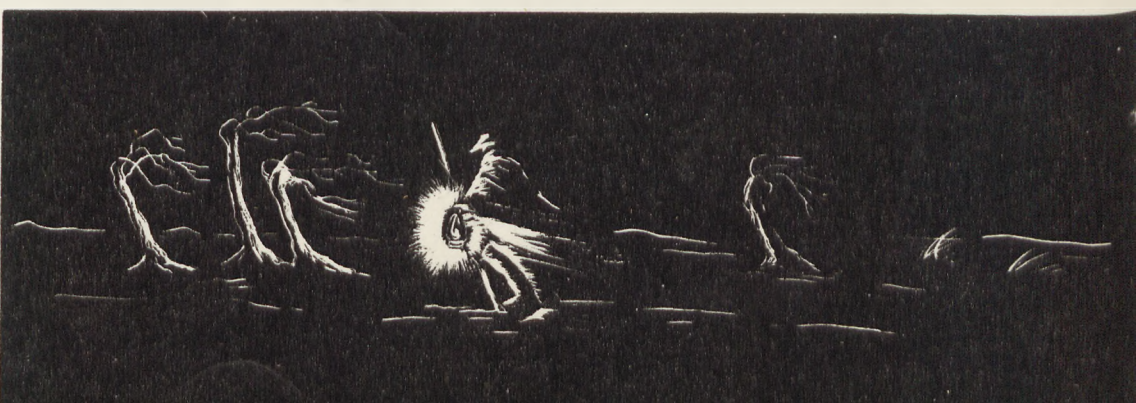
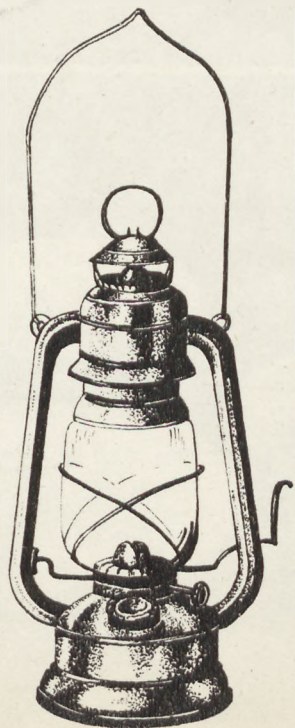
Hurricane lanterns are yet another article the export of which shows a rapid increase since the Second World War. This is an item which, because the output was not even sufficient to meet the home demand, had never been available for export prior to 1939.

Paraffin lamps and, particularly, paraffin lamp burners, are a further item of no mean importance in Polish hardware exports. Exports of this article were resumed in 1939, after an interval of 10 years, and have since caught up with pre-war figures.

The main markets to which the export of sheet iron goods referred to above is directed are the Middle East and African colonies.

The export of wire goods, primarily nails, steel and iron wire, both black and galvanised, and barbed wire was resumed in 1947 and has since shown a steady increase from year to year, so that it exceeded, by 1951, the annual average of pre-war exports. The export of nails, in particular, directed to more than 30 countries, has shown an increase of 50% over pre-war figures. Nails are supplied to any size specified by the customer and cover the complete range of types, from round and square section carpenter's nails, clout nails for roofing felt and upholsterer's nails, down to blunt and pointed shoe tacks. Poland is among the leading nail exporters in Europe and has an established reputation in world markets.

Polish industries have, in the course of the few years since the Second World War, adapted their works to the production of wire goods such as were never formerly exported, or the export of which was negligible. This applies to wire ropes, mainly black and galvan-



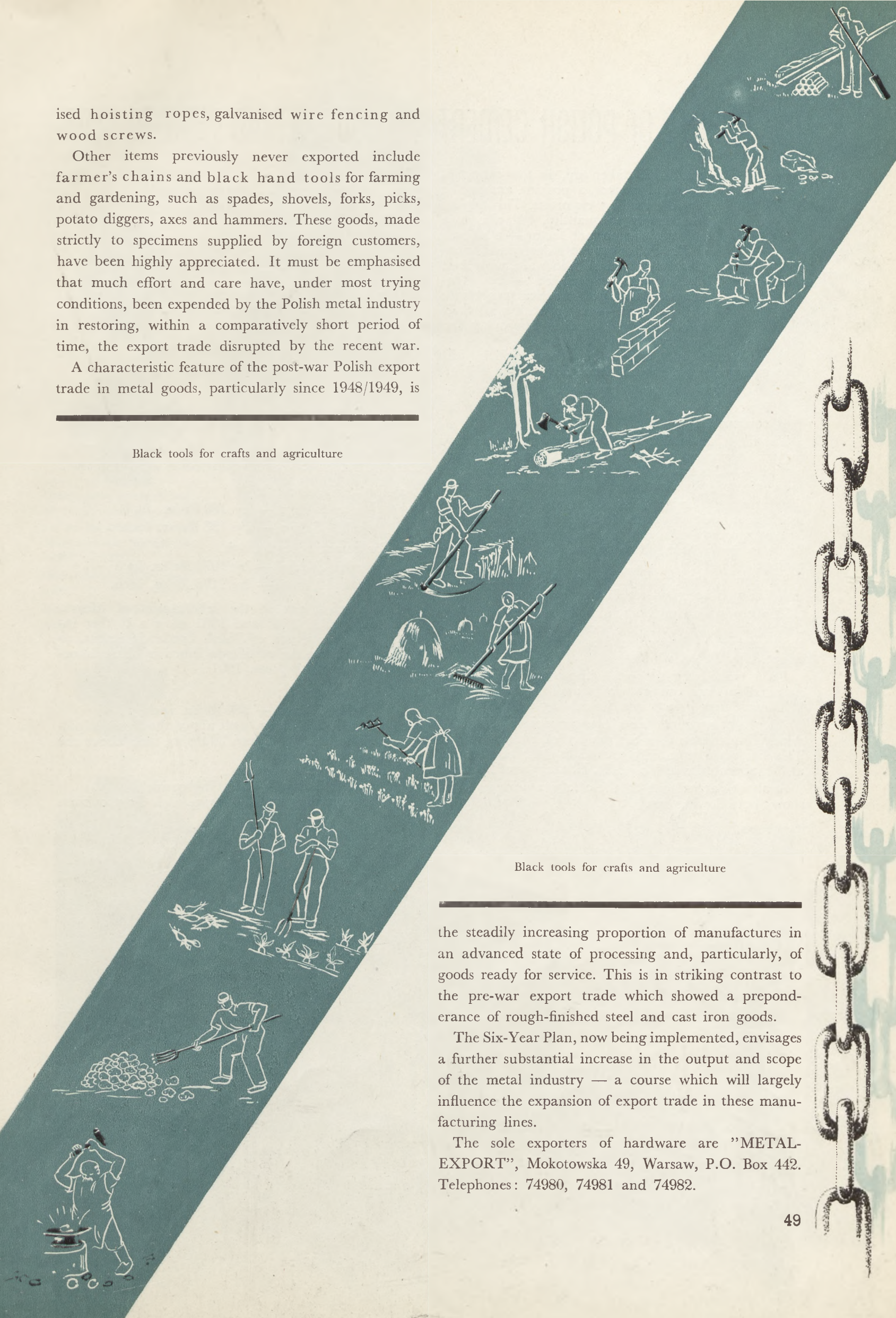


ised hoisting ropes, galvanised wire fencing and wood screws.

Other items previously never exported include farmer's chains and black hand tools for farming and gardening, such as spades, shovels, forks, picks, potato diggers, axes and hammers. These goods, made strictly to specimens supplied by foreign customers, have been highly appreciated. It must be emphasised that much effort and care have, under most trying conditions, been expended by the Polish metal industry in restoring, within a comparatively short period of time, the export trade disrupted by the recent war.

A characteristic feature of the post-war Polish export trade in metal goods, particularly since 1948/1949, is

Black tools for crafts and agriculture



Black tools for crafts and agriculture

the steadily increasing proportion of manufactures in an advanced state of processing and, particularly, of goods ready for service. This is in striking contrast to the pre-war export trade which showed a preponderance of rough-finished steel and cast iron goods.

The Six-Year Plan, now being implemented, envisages a further substantial increase in the output and scope of the metal industry — a course which will largely influence the expansion of export trade in these manufacturing lines.

The sole exporters of hardware are "METAL-EXPORT", Mokotowska 49, Warsaw, P.O. Box 442. Telephones: 74980, 74981 and 74982.

# THE QUALITY OF POLISH CEMENT IMPROVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR

**P**

oland has taken up, in the export of Portland cement, a position among the world's leading exporters. This applies not merely to quantity, but also to a still more important factor — quality.

The Polish cement industry and scientific research institutions are, with their staff of eminent specialists — both theorists and men with practical experience behind them — concentrating all their efforts on still further improving the quality of cement by:

- 1) exploitation of those natural sources which yield a superior quality raw material;
- 2) steady improvement of production methods;
- 3) introduction of the most up-to-date technical equipment.

The fact that Poland possesses almost unlimited raw material deposits which originated in various geological periods — Devonian, Triassic, Jurassic — facilitates the choice of prime materials for cement manufacture.

Scrupulous chemical analyses, as well as tests of the technical properties, which are a function of the chemical composition of materials, are, prior to any deposit being exploited, carried out in well-appointed laboratories.

This systematic control ensures that suitable material only is accepted for further processing.

The production methods, also, have been raised to the highest pitch and adjusted to the exigencies of those modern refinements in plant which are regularly adopted by Polish works.

Plant embodying the latest improvements is being installed in new cement works, and there is no lag in current new investments in existing works.

All these measures have been responsible for the steady improvement in the quality of Polish cement. This has been repeatedly proved by tests carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Stanger of London.

Analyses carried out at these laboratories in 1947 show the following results:

tensile strength:

- after 3 days — 480 lbs/sq. inch
- after 7 days — 560 lbs/sq. inch.

compressive strength:

- after 3 days — 2670 lbs/sq. inch
- after 7 days — 4620 lbs/sq. inch

as compared with British standard requirements which, according to British Standard Specification 12/47, are:

tensile strength:

- after 3 days — 300 lbs/sq. inch
- after 7 days — 375 lbs/sq. inch

compressive strength:

- after 3 days — 1600 lbs/sq. inch
- after 7 days — 2500 lbs/sq. inch.

Thus, the figures by which Polish cement, in 1947, exceeded British standard requirements were as follows:

- a) for tensile strength,
  - after 3 days — by 180 lbs/sq. inch
  - after 7 days — by 185 lbs/sq. inch
- b) for compressive strength,
  - after 3 days — by 1070 lbs/sq. inch
  - after 7 days — by 2120 lbs/sq. inch.

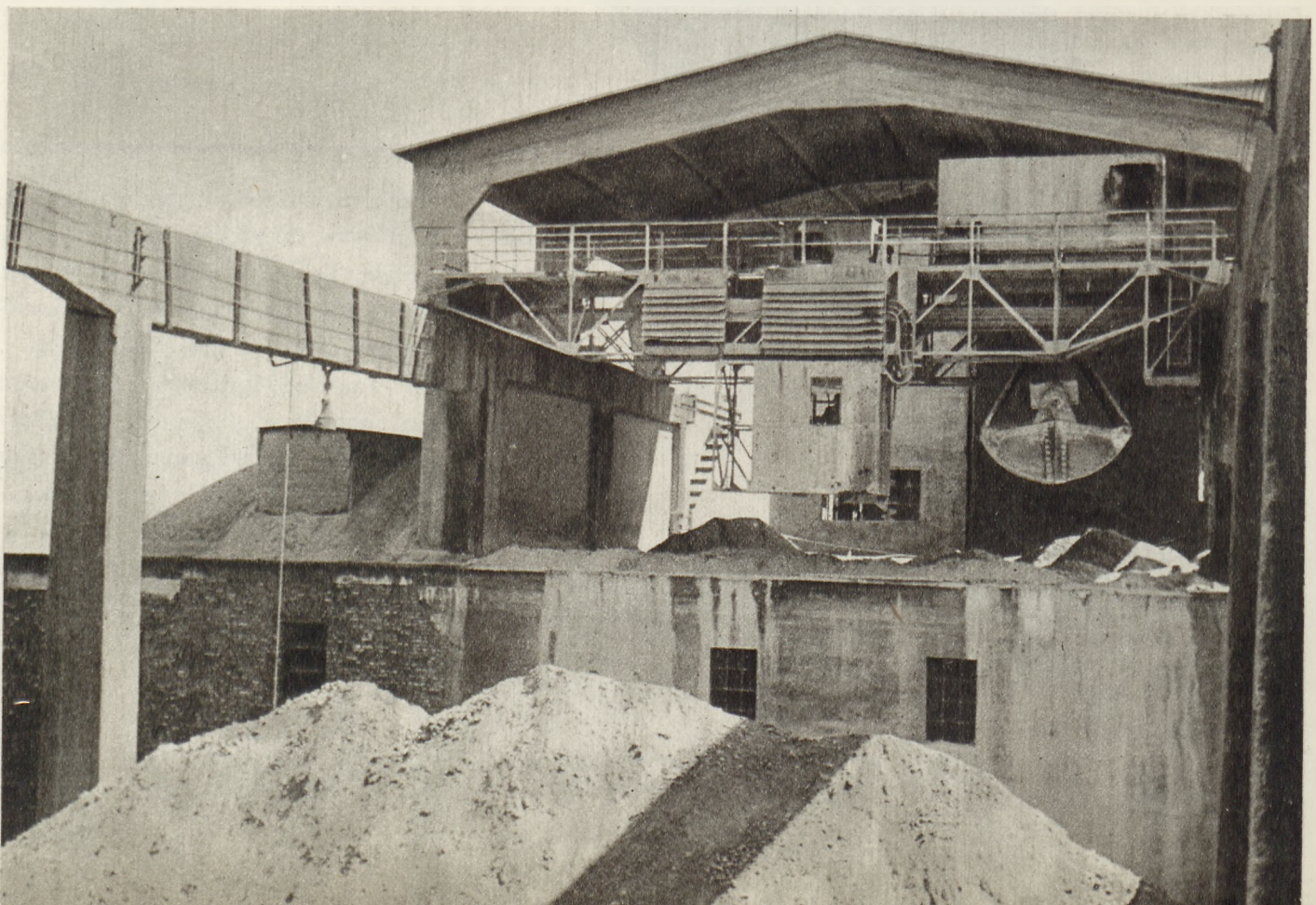
Tests carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Stanger in 1948 and 1951 show a further increase in the strength of Polish Portland cement, as will be seen from the certificate issued by these laboratories on the 24th June, 1951:

1) tensile strength:

- after 7 days — 580 lbs/sq. inch
- which is 205 lbs/sq. inch above the figure stipulated in BSS/12/47 and 20 lbs/sq. inch above the 1947 test figure.

2) compressive strength:

- after 7 days — 5160 lbs/sq. inch
- thus exceeding by 2660 lbs/sq. inch the provisions



Tensile test of Polish cement carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R. H. Stanger of London in 1951:

after 3 days — 480 lbs/sq inch.

after 7 days — 580 lbs/sq. inch.



Compressive strength test of Polish cement carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. R.H. Stanger of London in 1951:

after 3 days — 2670 lbs/sq. inch.

after 7 days — 5160 lbs/sq. inch.



of BSS/12/47 and by 540 lbs/sq. inch the 1947 test figure.

The chemical composition, also, of which the above technical properties are a function, fully meets the optimum conditions stipulated in BSS/12/47, thus:

insoluble residue:

according to BSS/12/47 — maximum 1.0%

according to quality certificate issued by R. H.

Stanger for Polish cement — maximum 0.73%

MgO content:

according to BSS/12/47 — maximum 4.0%

according to Stanger's

certificate — 1.9%

SO<sub>3</sub> content:

according to BSS/12/47 — maximum 2.75%

according to Stanger's certificate —

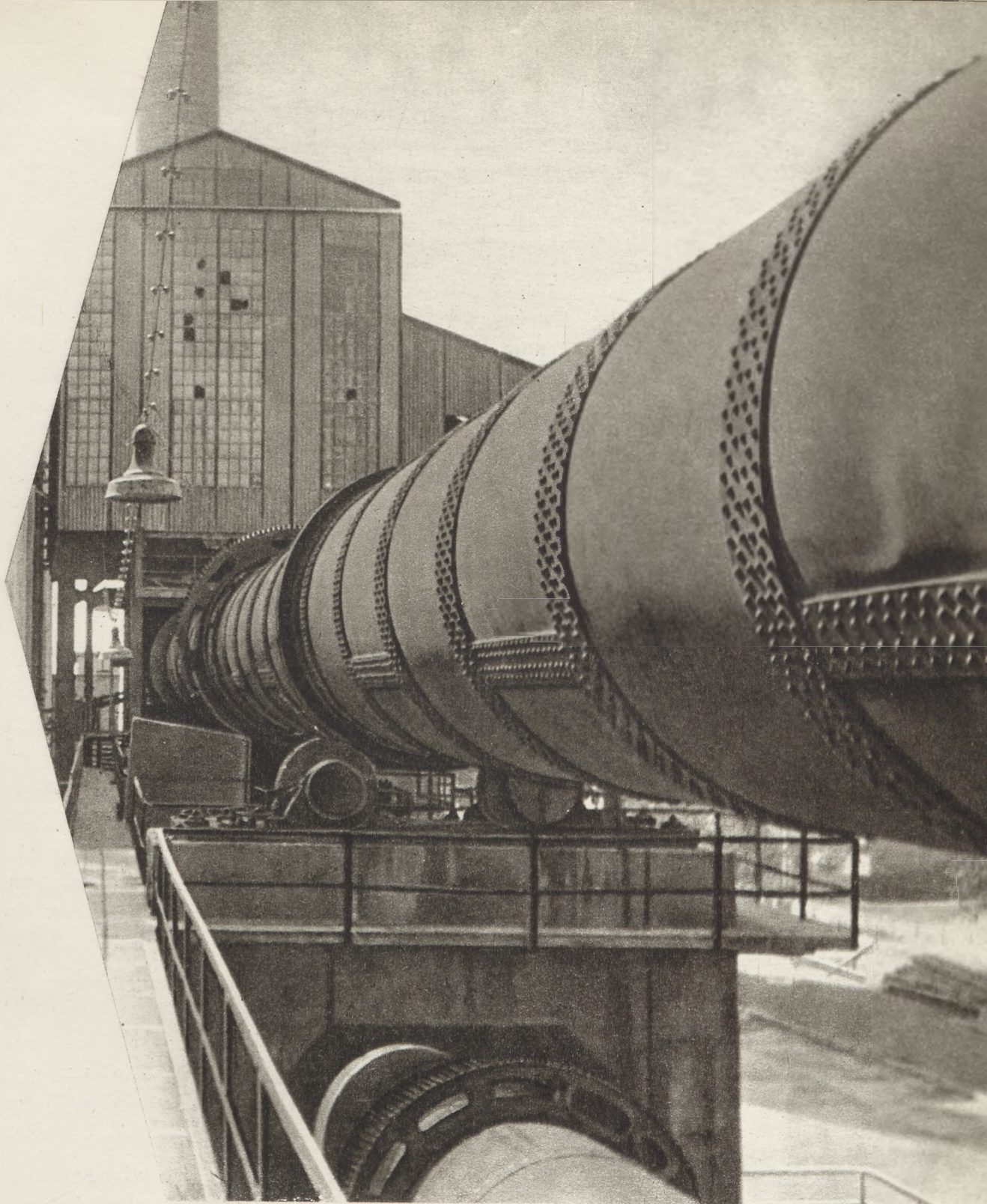
1.44%

The improvement in the quality of Polish cement is attended by a parallel improvement in the export service.

Orders received are dealt with promptly, punctually and in an efficient manner. Our shipping department is making every effort to ensure the safety of cement cargoes. The loading standards in Polish ports have been raised, thus reducing time of loading and, consequently, substantially reducing incidental costs incurred by the shipowners.

The export of cement is in the hands of "Minex" Ltd., Export Bureau of Mineral Products, Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.

Poland occupies a prominent position among the world's leading cement exporters. The Polish cement industry is being considerably expanded. Our illustrations show items of equipment in one of Poland's large and up-to-date cement works put into operation in 1951



# THE EXPORT OF GLASS AND GLASSWARE



The early half of the present century was, for the majority of trades, revolutionary in manufacturing technique. Machinery came to replace manpower; intricate automatic plant, in many respects more reliable than the human element, superseded the deft hands of the craftsman; factories gradually adopted the conveyor line method of manufacture based on scientific principles.

The changes in glass technology in Poland were revolutionary. The Polish glass industry gradually abandoned its petty character, assuming the features of a large industry. The speeding up of production and improvements in work economy resulted, much as in other industries, in large quantities of ware becoming available at lower prices. Improved systems of glass-founding and mechanical pressing were the precursors of an effective mastery of the problem of quality in mass-production.

The Polish industry passed through this period of evolution in glass technology in the course of the last decades. By far the greatest tempo of evolution has been witnessed during the past 7 years and has been due to changes in the political and organisational structure — nationalisation of industries and introduction of planned economy.

Concentration of control of all State-owned glassworks in the hands of a Central Board made possible a planned, rational and, thus, exceptionally rapid restoration of this industry; it also made it possible to plan production according to market requirements and to the output capacity of individual glassworks; it enabled experience to be exchanged between the various works and facilitated the specialisation of individual enterprises in definite lines of manufacture, accelerating at the same time the mechanisation and extension of works.

The working staffs engage with eagerness and ambition in work emulation — a fact which explains in Polish glassworks the dynamic of work, expressed in an increase in work efficiency, in the reduction to a minimum of technical imperfections, in the raising of production standards, and so on.

Among all the changes which have taken place in the Polish glass industry since 1945, one is of outstanding importance — that of Poland having become an exporter of glassware. Glassworks in Poland were,

prior to the Second World War, owned mainly by foreign capital which restricted output to the requirements of the home market, allocating only an infinitesimal quantity for export. Nationalisation of the glassworks has resulted in the full utilisation of their output capacity, a fact which has established a solid base for large-scale export.

Polish exports comprise, since the Second World War, the following products: drawn and cast glass (figured and wired), plate glass, household and illuminating glassware, glass containers and cut glass.

Window glass is produced by the Fourcault process, in grades A, B and C — a range which is adequate to meet the requirements of individual markets. It is made in thicknesses of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 mm. Polish window glass is being supplied to markets practically throughout the world.

Figured glass is made in a range of some 30 patterns and is supplied to all those markets to which window glass is exported. The standard thickness amounts to from 3 to 4 mm, though stouter figured glass can be supplied to customer's order.

Wired glass, that is to say — glass reinforced by wire sandwiched between the glass during manufacture — is used principally in industrial architecture. Polish works manufacture wired glass in thicknesses ranging from 6 to 8 mm, with a) hexagonal, or so-called Georgian mesh wire, b) fine square mesh wire, and c) half-inch fused, or so-called melted mesh wire.

Figured wired glass, in thicknesses of from 6 to 8 mm, is supplied to special order.

Plate glass is supplied in VVV and VVA qualities, in sizes from 0.09 m<sup>2</sup> to 6.96 m<sup>2</sup>, by 4 mm to 40 mm thick.

Ship's glass is supplied in thicknesses up to 40 mm.

Safety glass. The export of safety glass for motor cars, omnibuses, etc. will shortly be begun.

Glass containers include beer bottles (made by automatic process), carboys for acids (hand-processed), chemist's glass, bottles and jars for preserves, honey, pickles, etc., accumulator boxes, perfume bottles and siphons for aerated waters.

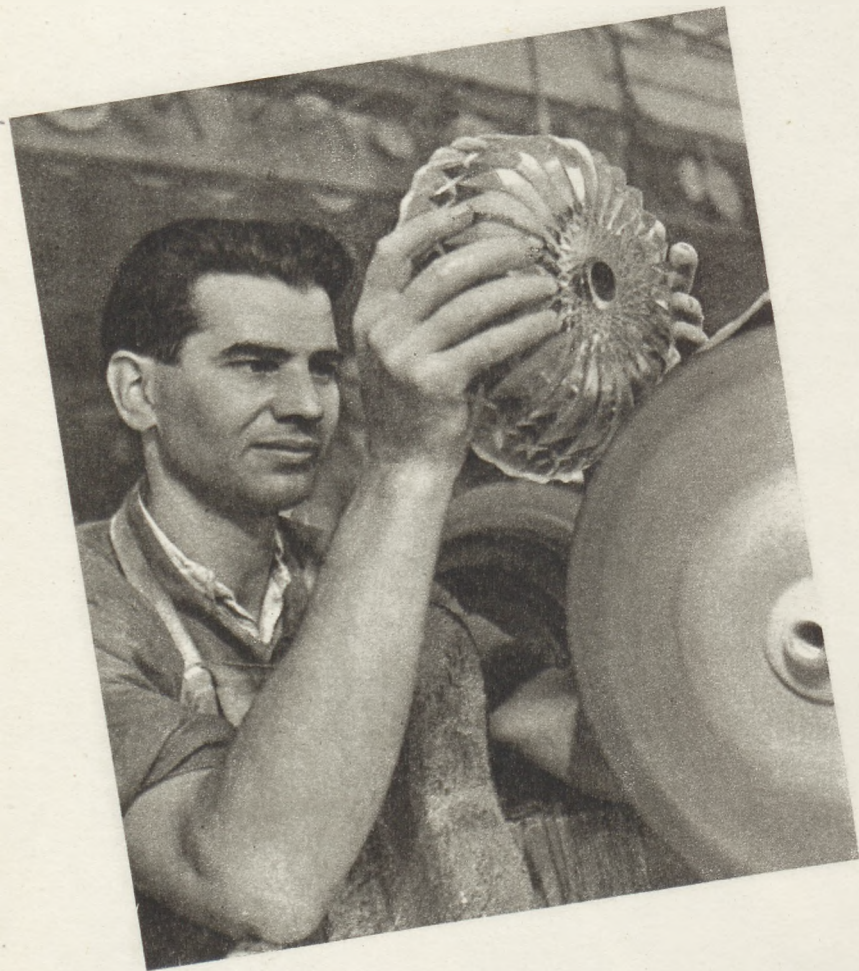
Household glassware includes all kinds of table glass — wine and cocktail glasses, tumblers, large and desert plates, decanters, salad dishes, sugar-basins,



Polish window and figured glass is supplied to buyers in almost all parts of the world

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butter-dishes, mustard-pots, together with vases and ash-trays. The workmanship of Polish domestic glass-ware is declared by our customers to be of the highest standard.



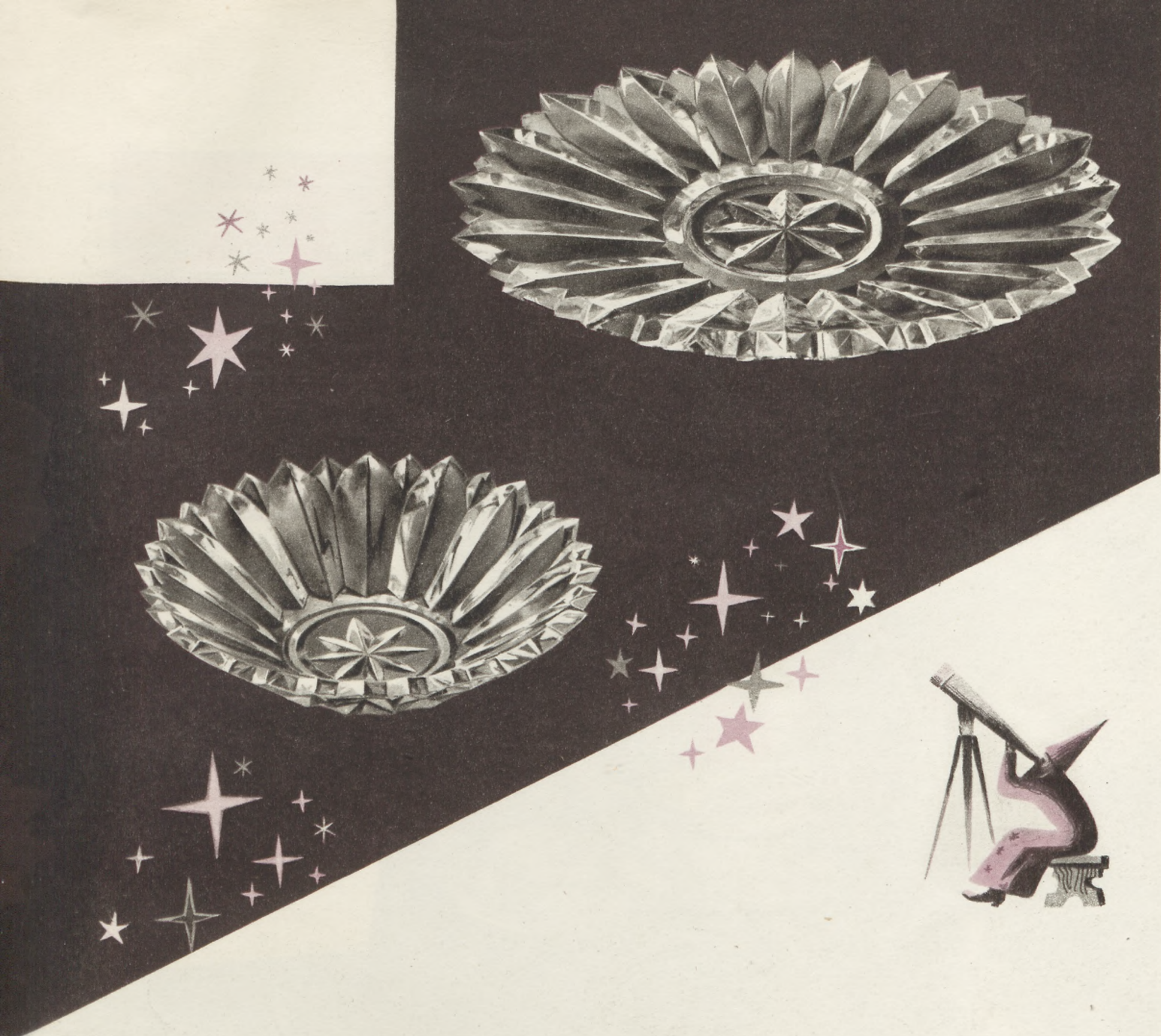
Illuminating glassware comprises lamp-shades and globes in a variety of patterns and in a full range of sizes.

Cut glass. The Polish lead glass industry introduces every year new patterns and ornamental cuts, highly valued by customers in the Americas, Pakistan, Iran, Iceland and Australia.

Exports of glass and glassware are concentrated in the hands of "MINEX", Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.

The Polish lead glass industry introduces every year  
new patterns of cut glass ware





## POLISH EXPORT-QUALITY CHINAWARE



**A**

tempts to produce porcelain were made in Europe as early as in the XV century (under the Medicis in Florence), yet it was not until the end of the XVII century that the French Saint Cloud factory began to produce what is called "soft-paste", or "frit-porcelain".

The European production of "hard-paste", or true porcelain, reached its development peak in the XVIII century. It was then that the famous factories at Meissen (1708), Vienna (1718), Vincennes (1740), St. Petersburg—now Leningrad (1744) Berlin (1750), Worcester (1751), Sevres (1756) and Copenhagen (1772) came into existence. The first porcelain factory in Poland was founded in Korzec in 1783.

The reason why the production of chinaware in Po-

land was not taken up until in the 80's of the XVIII century was that the famous Meissen factory was owned by the Polish kings of the Saxon dynasty. Warsaw warehouses of Meissen porcelain were able for some dozens of years, to meet the country's requirements.

The founding of the Korzec factory was soon followed by the establishment in Poland of other porcelain factories. The delightful masterpieces of Belvedere, Baranówka, Tomaszów and Ćmielów — names familiar to all connoisseurs — revealed a high standard of craftsmanship. Only one of these factories — that of Ćmielów — survived the ages.

The contemporary production of porcelain in Poland remains true to quality traditions. Quality depends entirely on rigorous supervision of manufacturing processes. Regulations applying to quality control were, in 1948, standardised and provide for details of all



Poland exports table, coffee and tea sets. The composition of these sets depends on individual market requirements; sets may comprise from 24 to over a hundred pieces

phases of manufacture. Let us devote a few lines to these provisions:

The proper functioning of quality control is, as was appreciated, contingent on definite technical standards regularising shape and dimensions, chemical composition and other details of each individual item of ware. The craftsman, fully conversant with the technical standards, is, to a certain extent, competent to carry out the primary inspection of the ware he produces. Further control formalities — occurring between the various factory operations — are carried out at definite stages of the production cycle, and will reveal whatever imperfections may occur in the course of manufacture, thus effectively preventing any defective semi-product from being passed on for further process-

ing. Quality control in the Polish porcelain industry is not confined to the testing of raw and auxiliary materials, semi-products and finished goods alone; it extends to the inspection of plant, equipment, tools and warehousing conditions.

This meticulous vigilance ensures a particularly high standard in Polish chinaware and is a warranty that goods supplied to the customer comply in all respects with the sample specified in the order.

But precision in manufacture is not the only requirement of international commerce as regards chinaware. Export goods must, also, keep abreast of modern trends — variable "in space and time" — that is to say, they must comply with the current requirements of individual markets.



The consumer reveals, now that the post-war shortage of chinaware is a thing of the past, a tendency to be fastidious in his requirements, and the increased availability of goods from competing pottery industries leads to a fierce struggle in world markets. The manufacturer is, in these circumstances, compelled, in order to retain his foreign markets, to keep pace with the fluctuations in fashion and to have handy a choice of novelties popular in individual markets.

This applies particularly to the decorative appearance of chinaware. Polish potteries take the utmost advantage of the plasticity of porcelain paste — a property which makes possible an almost unlimited variety of shapes. Full advantage is taken, moreover, of the smooth and brilliantly white surface of china, as an admirable background for impressive effects in colour ornamentation.

A number of ornamental classes of chinaware, remarkable for colour harmony, skilful blending of contrasts between background and ornamentation, as

well as for concord as between the decorative motif and the shape and character of the ware, have now, in close co-operation with the Office for Supervising Production Aesthetics, been standardised.

The important and, in fact, decisive influence of the human element in the manufacture of chinaware has prompted the management of the Polish porcelain industry to devote particular care to the steady raising of the professional qualification of the staff. Professional courses and training schools, professional publications and co-operation with eminent artist decorators are means whereby these objectives are achieved.

Exports from Poland include dinner, tea, black coffee and café-au-lait sets. The number of pieces per set is arranged to suit the requirements of individual markets; sets may comprise from 24 to over a hundred pieces. Our regular customers include Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Austria, and, overseas, the Middle East, Australia and Latin America. Sole exporters: "MINEX", Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.





## POLISH-MADE BENTWOOD FURNITURE



Poland ranks prominently among countries exporting bentwood furniture. Manufacture of furniture of this type was started almost 100 years ago and exports have been featured for some dozens of years.

One hundred years of experience has, naturally, produced steady improvement in the manufacture of bentwood furniture. Bentwood furniture was, originally, shaped by hand, but such crude methods could hardly be expected to yield a product perfect in every respect. Manufacturing processes have since been fully mechanised, resulting in a product perfect throughout, of neat and dignified appearance.

Polish factories have been adapted to meet the most varied tastes of foreign customers, the gamut of whose fancies is, indeed, very wide.

The preferences of certain markets — markets which have been resolutely importing one type of chair or

armchair for some 50 years — have shown but little change with the passage of time.

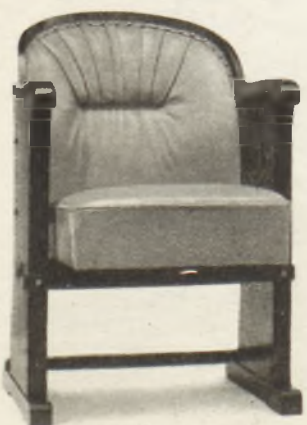
There are, however, markets in which the whims of consumers vary from year to year — a circumstance which compels this industry to be always on the alert, so as to adapt itself promptly to all changes. The range of bentwood furniture exported by Poland comprises over 120 items, a number of new models being added every year in order to gratify the changing whims of our customers.

The peculiarities in the requirements of markets having differing climates constitute another distinctive feature of the bentwood furniture trade. Thus, for tropical countries, the Polish exporter supplies chairs and armchairs with cane seats and backs, whereas customers in countries with temperate climate reveal a preference for wooden or upholstered seats.

The fact that foreign customers are most exacting as regards quality is largely due to steadily increasing competition among exporting countries, which vie

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Exports of Polish bentwood furniture include chairs for the home, office, café and restaurant, piano stools, chairs for hairdressing saloons, children's chairs, armchairs for hotel lounges, theatres, cinemas and assembly halls. Our illustration shows a theatre auditorium in which seating consists of bentwood armchairs



with one another to supply the most attractive models in a superior finish.

Polish bentwood furniture enjoys a well-deserved reputation in foreign markets. The quality of furniture depends on the variety and quality of the raw material used, as well as on workmanship and finish. Polish factories, as a result of the resources of high-grade beech available in the forests of the Carpathian lowlands and of the high skill of the Polish worker and technician, find no difficulty in complying with all these requirements.

Polish exports include chairs for the home, office, café and restaurant, piano stools, chairs for hairdressing saloons, children's chairs, armchairs for hotel lounges, chairs for cinemas and assembly halls. Tables, coat stands and other items of furniture are also made.

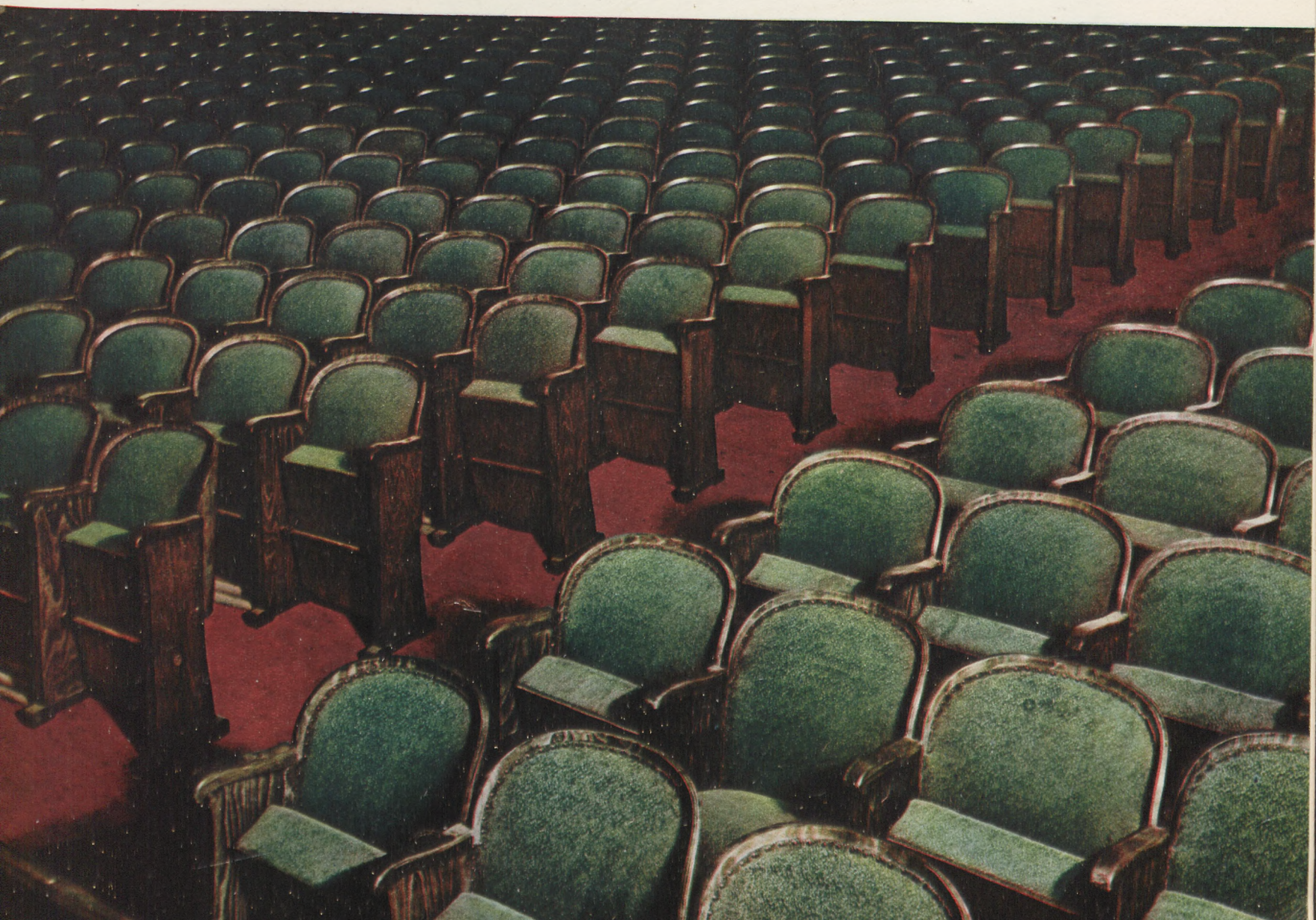
Packing of bentwood furniture is quite a special problem. It is imperative that the goods reach the importer in perfect condition, no matter how remote may be the destination of the consignment. It is also essential, in view of the cost of transport, that packages take up the minimum of cargo space. The packing problem has been solved as follows: three methods of packing furniture have been adopted, according to

distance of carriage, and subject to any specific instructions from the customer to ensure the safety of goods intended for onward conveyance after they reach the port of destination. Thus, packing in cases is regular for shipments to overseas destinations (Far East, Middle East and the Americas). The cases,  $90 \times 90 \times 100$  cm, which is roughly equivalent to 1 cubic metre of shipping volume, hold 3 dozen bentwood chairs each. An appreciable saving in shipping space can be effected by packing the chairs dismantled, particularly since the reassembly at destination does not present any difficulty for the consignee, even if no skilled labour is available.

Bentwood furniture which has, on reaching the port of destination, to be carried farther inland by pack animals — mules or camels, is dismantled for shipment and packed in jute sacks, instead of in cases.

The third method of packing, for short distance carriage, both overland and by sea, is to dispatch the chairs fully assembled, for immediate use. Chairs and armchairs are, in this case, bundled in lots of 2, 4, or 6, and wrapped in paper and wood wool only.

The export of bentwood furniture is in the hands of "PAGED", Plac Trzech Krzyży 18, Warsaw.



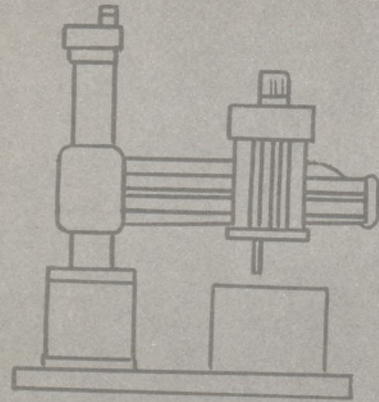
***Poland as an exporter of:***

EXPORTERS OF METALS AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS

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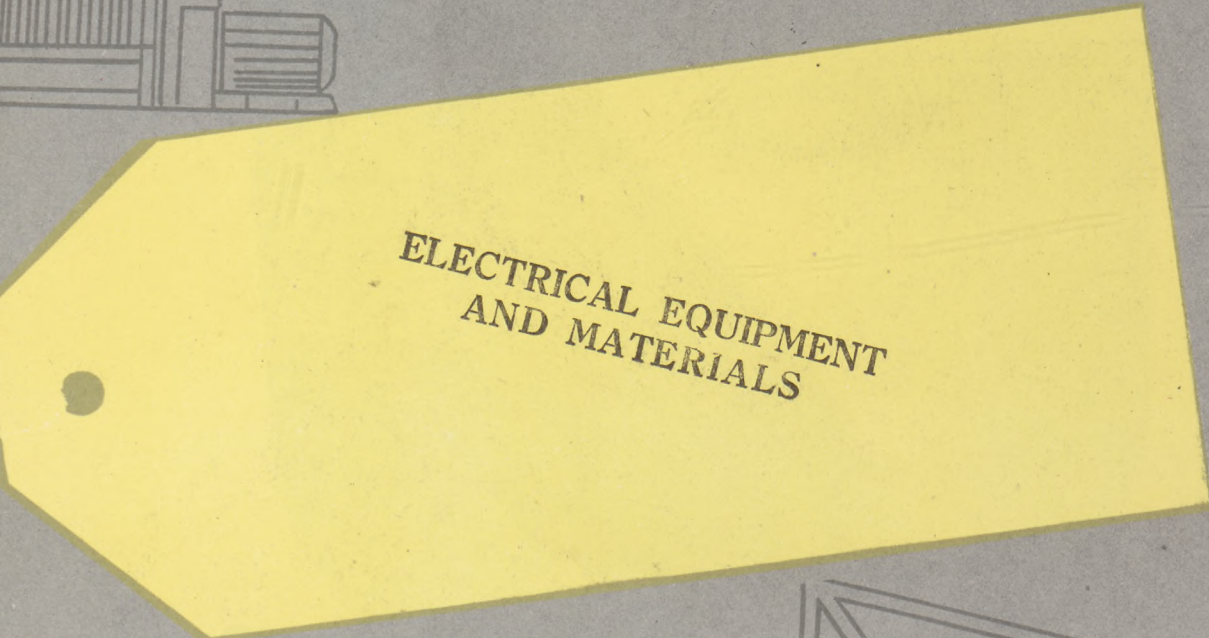
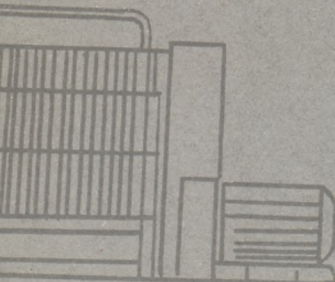
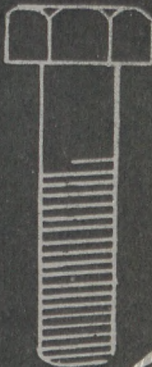
CASTINGS



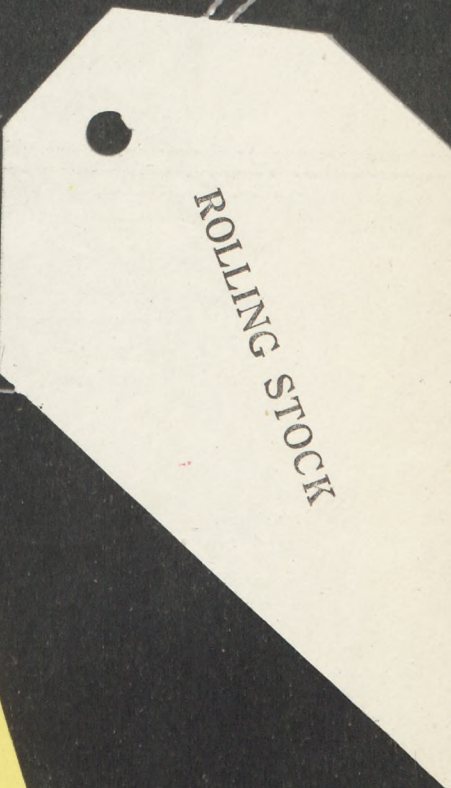
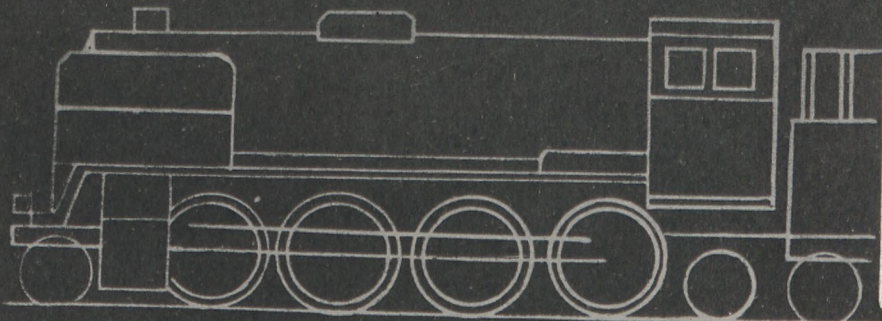
HARDWARE

# METALEXEXPORT

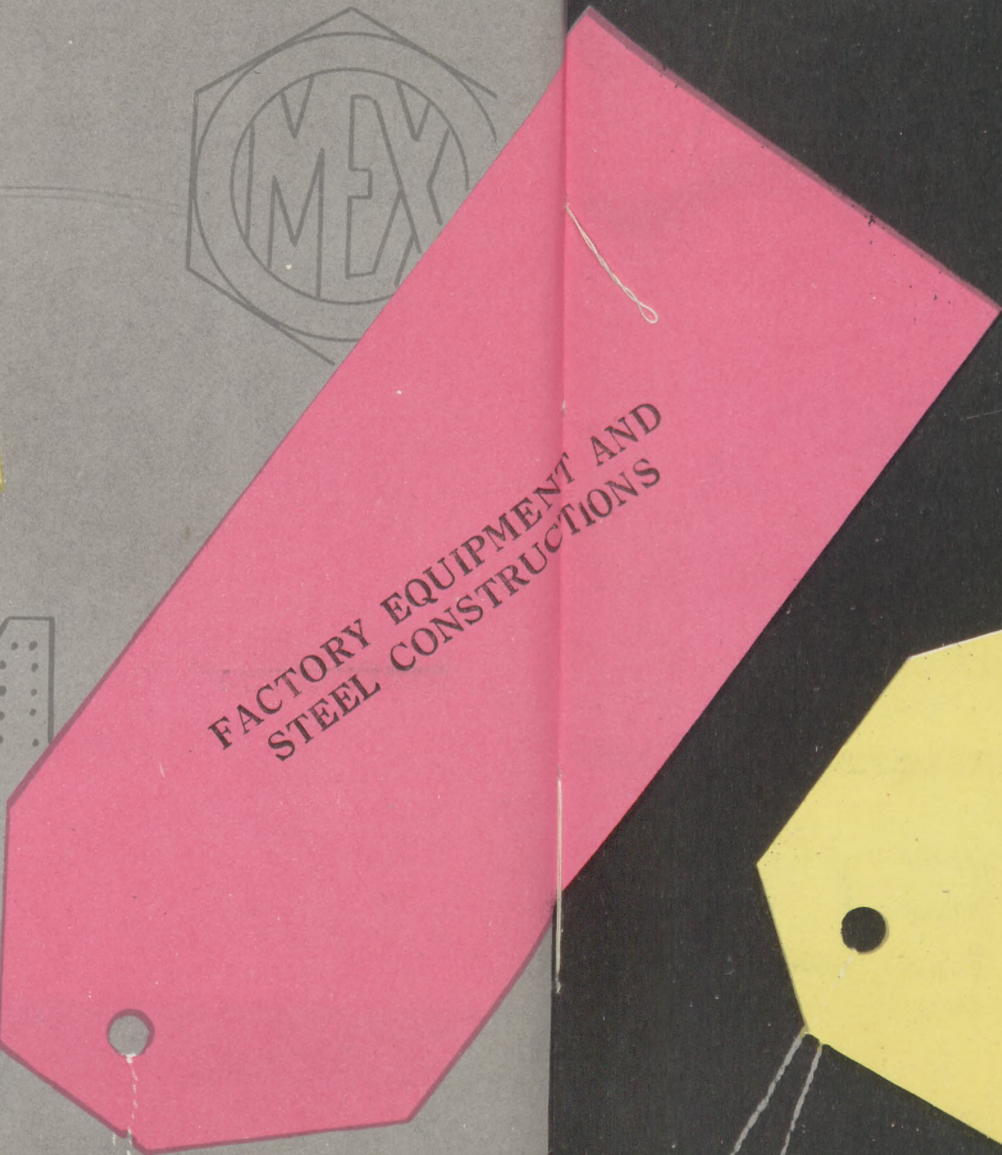
MOKOTOWSKA 49, WARSAW • TELEGRAMS: METALEX-WARSAW



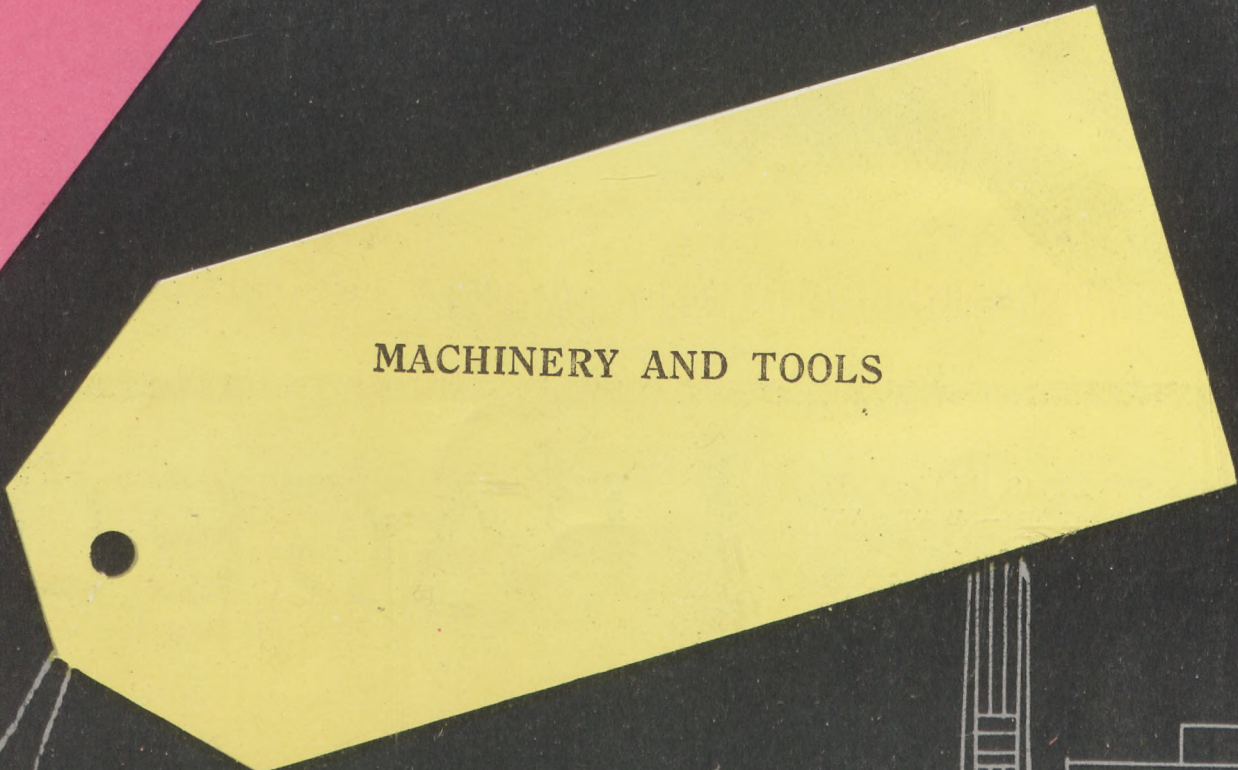
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
AND MATERIALS



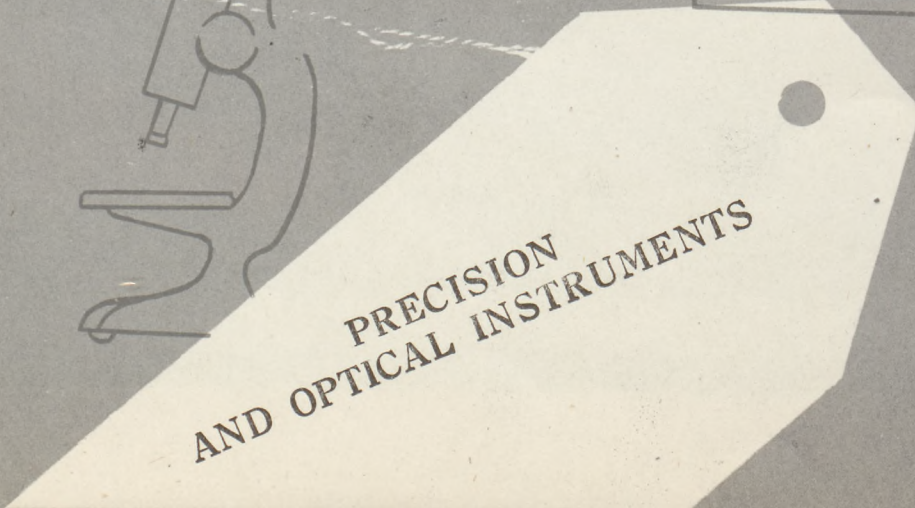
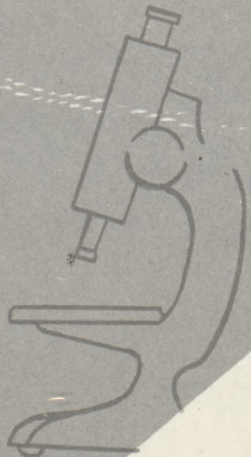
ROLLING STOCK



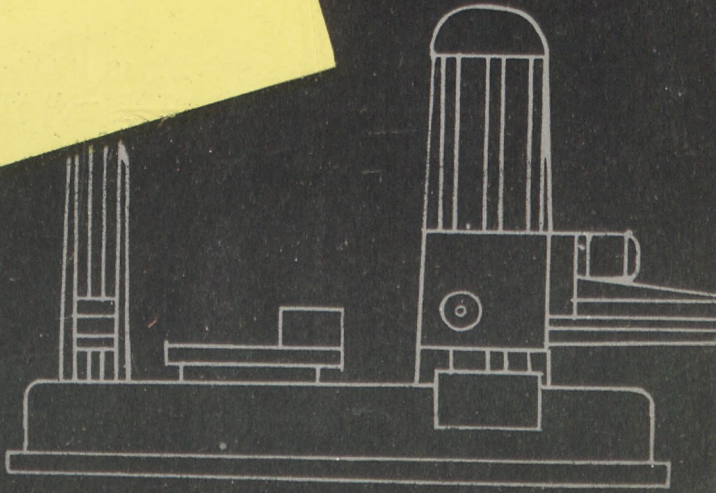
FACTORY EQUIPMENT AND  
STEEL CONSTRUCTIONS



MACHINERY AND TOOLS



PRECISION  
AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS





PLAC TRZECH KRZYŻY 18, WARSAW  
TELEGRAMS: HAZAPAGED — WARSAW

EXPORTERS OF TIMBER AND  
WOOD MANUFACTURES

PAGED

# MINEX



»MINEX«

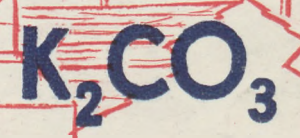
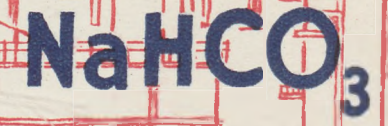
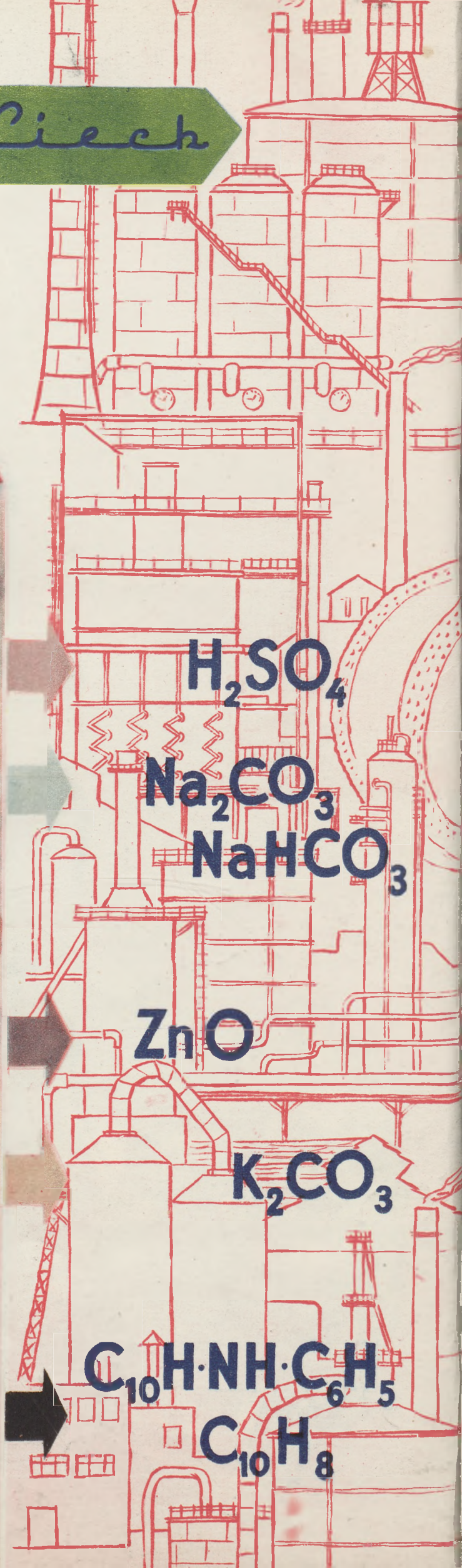
KREDYTOWA 4, WARSAW  
TELEGRAMS: »MINEX« — WARSAW

EXPORTERS OF MINERALS, CEMENT,  
GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND CHINA



EXPORTERS OF CHEMICALS  
JASNA 10, WARSAW • TELEGRAMS: CIECH — WARSAW

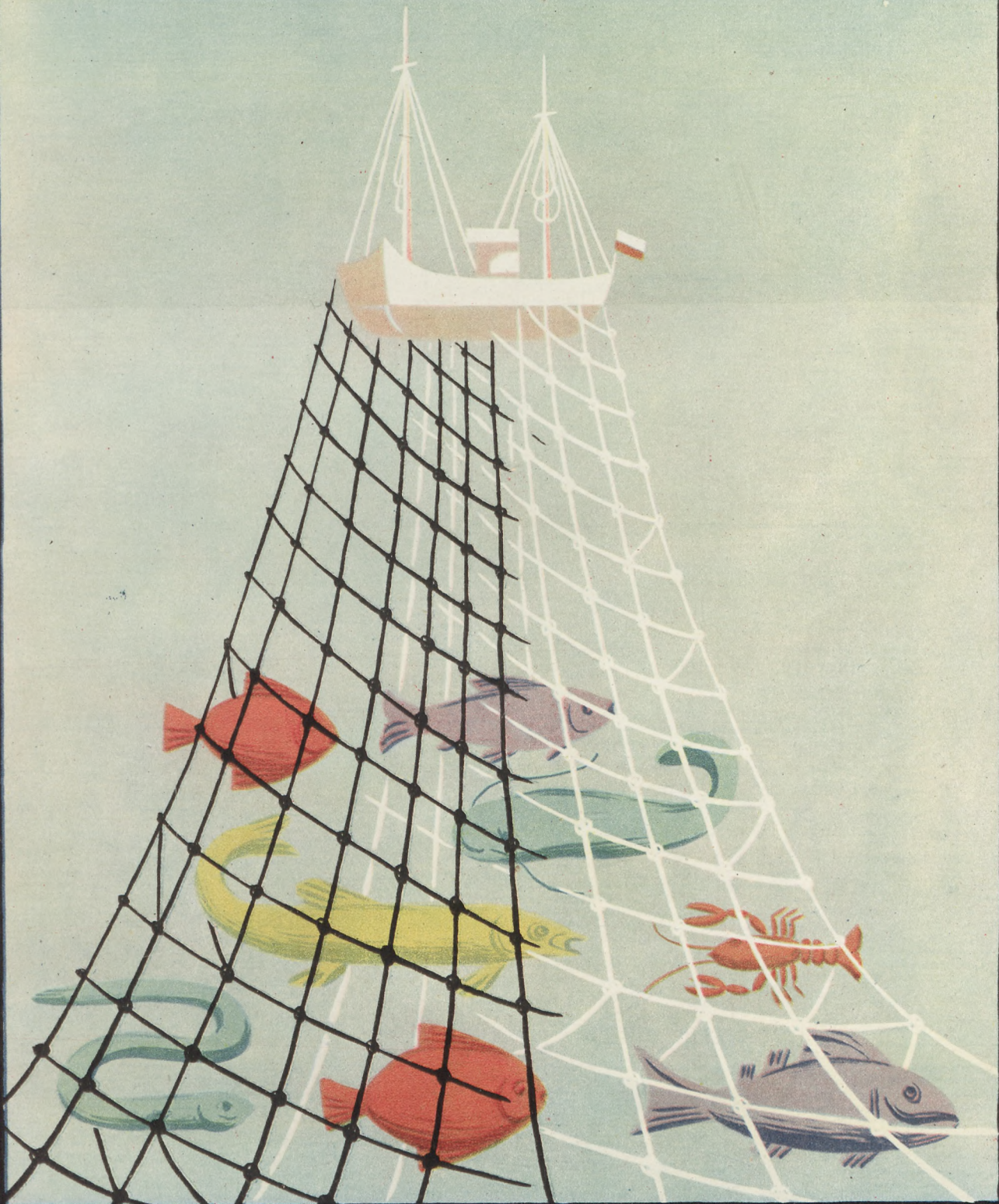
Ciech



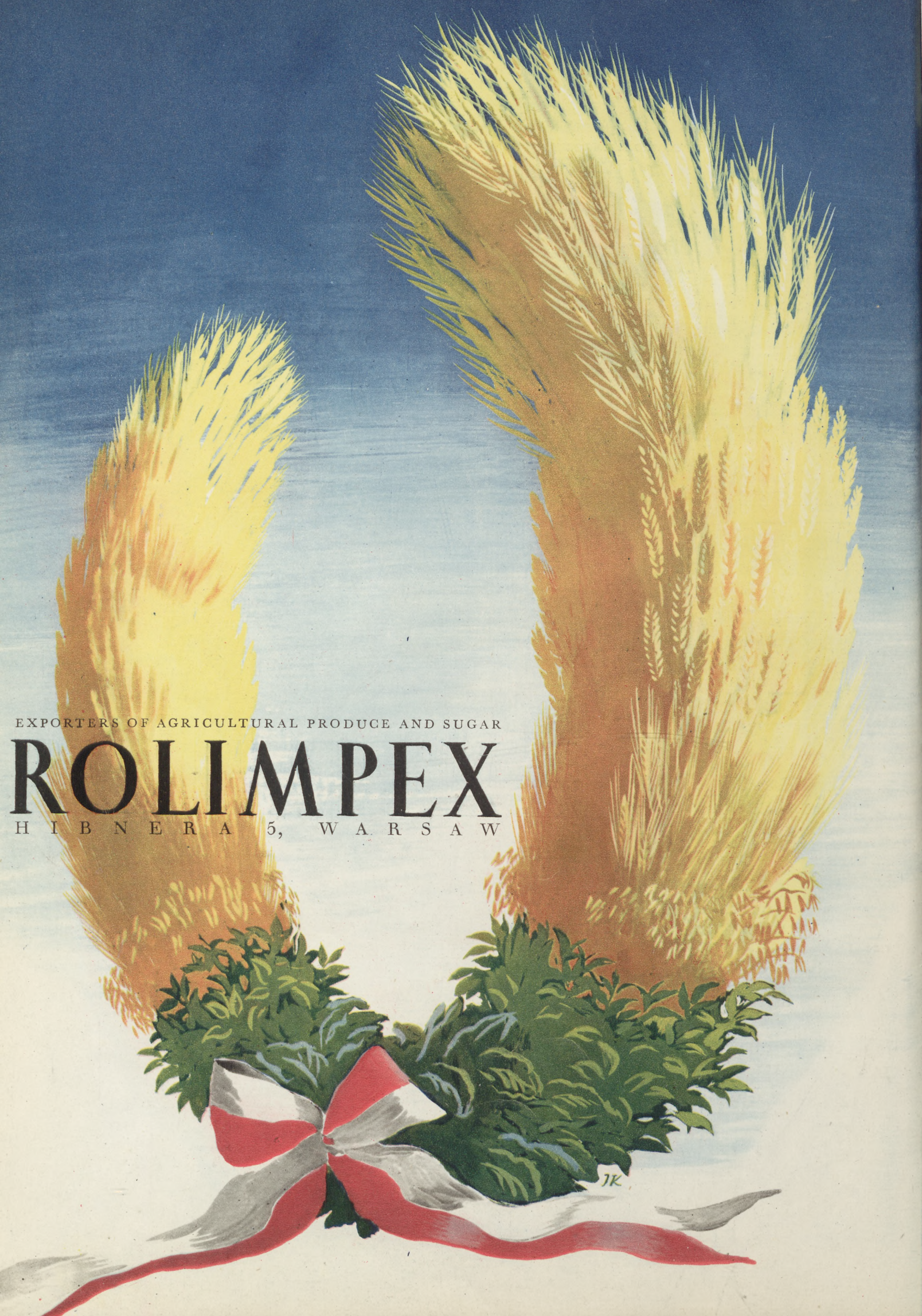
M. KACZYNY 51

# ANIMEX

EXPORTERS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS • HOŻA 66/68, WARSAW • Telegrams: "ANIMEX" — WARSAW



N. JARCZEWSKA



EXPORTERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND SUGAR

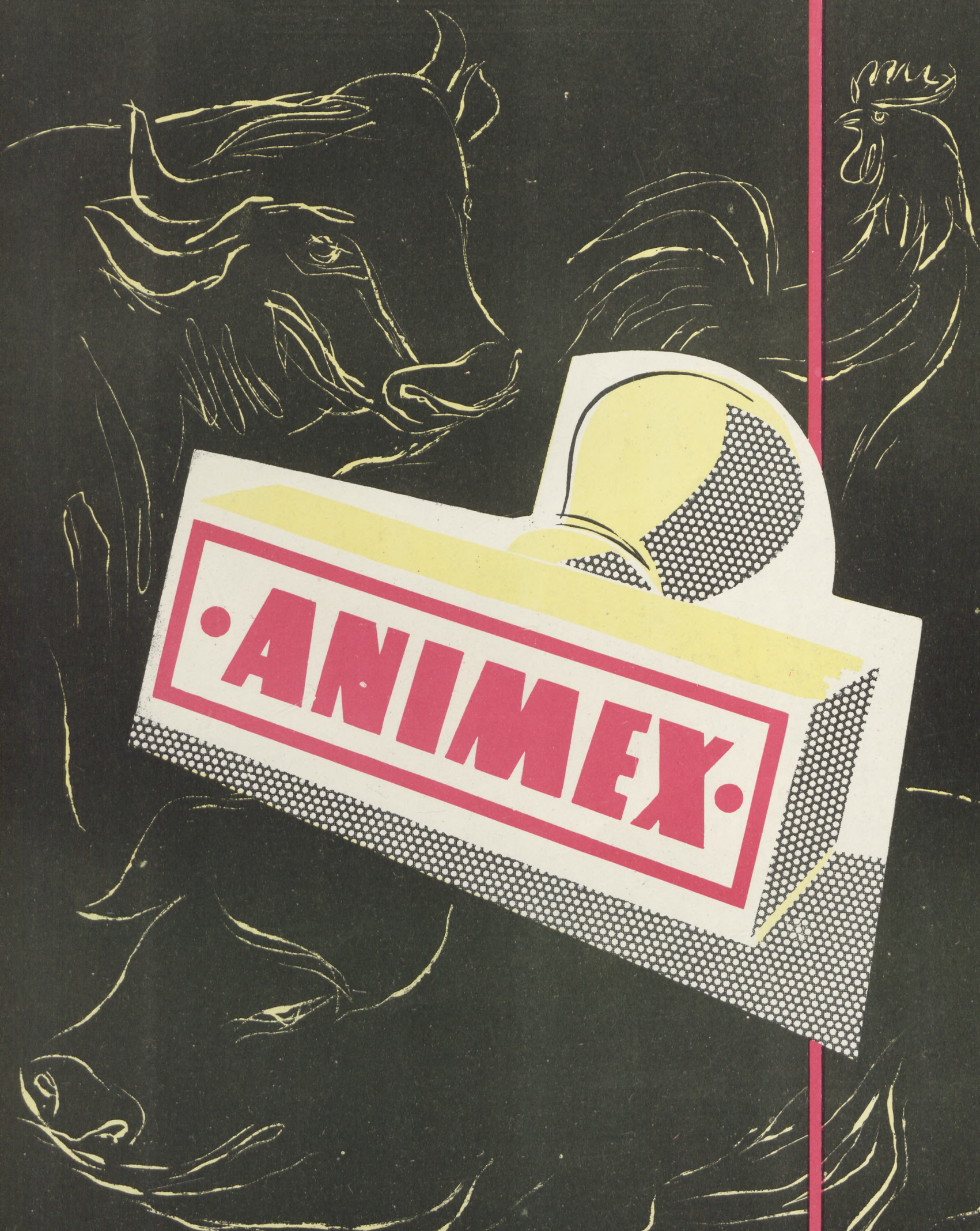
# ROLIMPEX

H I B N E R A 5, W A R S A W

JK

EXPORTERS OF PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN  
HOŻA 66,68, WARSAW • TELEGRAMS: "ANIMEX" — WARSAW

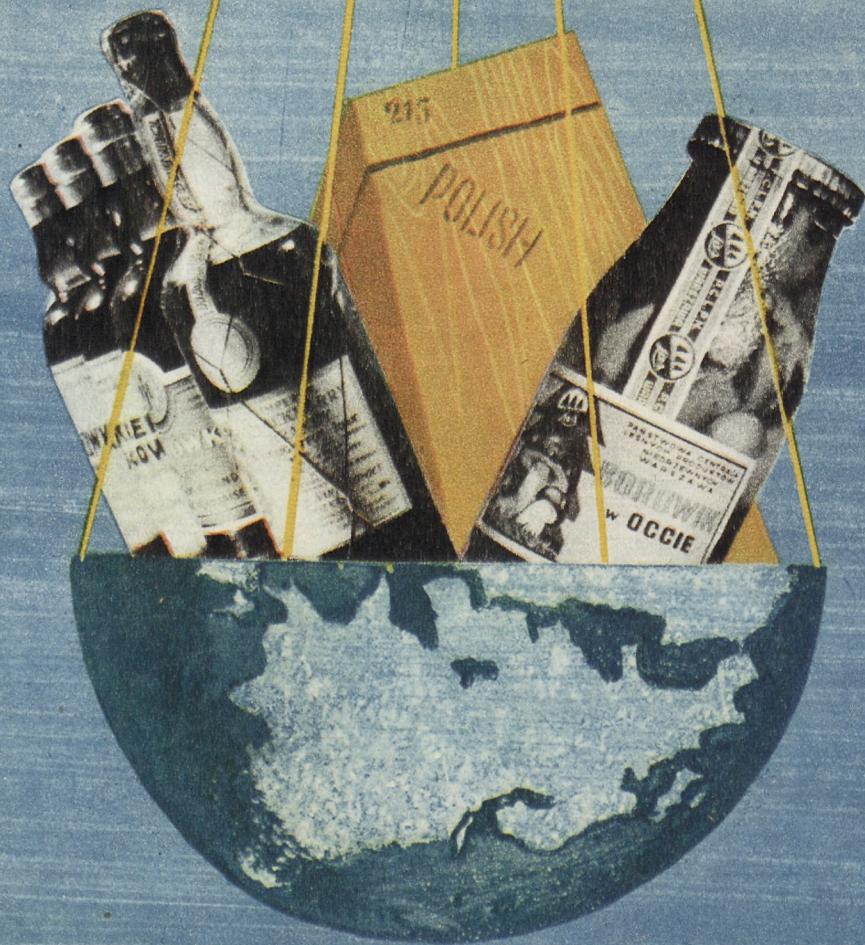
•ANIMEX•



# » DALSPO «

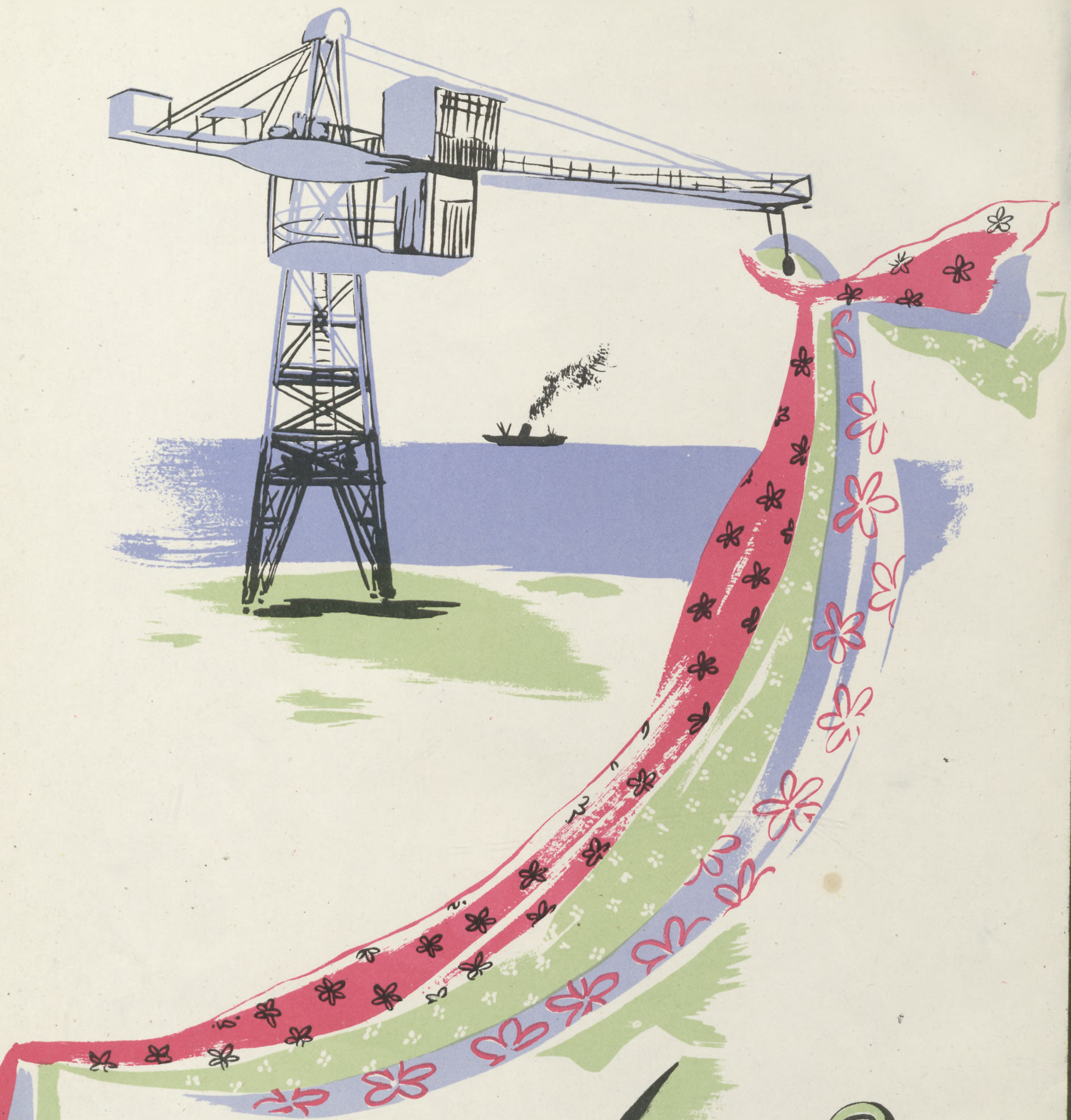
FILTROWA 61, WARSAW • Telegrams: DALSPO — Warsaw

EXPORTERS OF FATS, FOODS AND EDIBLE FOREST PRODUCTS



IMPORT





**CETE BE**

SIENKIEWICZA 3/5, ŁÓDŹ  
TELEGRAMS: CETEBE-ŁÓDŹ  
EXPORTERS OF TEXTILES



# SKÓRIMPEX



»SKÓRIMPEX«

PIOTRKOWSKA 260, ŁÓDŹ  
TELEGRAMS: SKÓRIMPEX — ŁÓDŹ

EXPORTERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES





VARIMEX



**VARIMEX**

LTD., POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE  
WILCZA 50/52, WARSAW • TELEGRAMS: VARIMEX-WARSAW

Export of products of decorative art and handicrafts, Christmas-tree ornaments, artist's brushes, household and paint brushes, buttons, rubber goods, pianos, gramophone records, amberware, postage stamps for collectors.



**Papexport**



**IMEXFILM**

»FILM POLSKI«  
MARSZAŁKOWSKA 56, WARSAW

EXPORTERS OF FILMS



»BOOK HOUSE«

NOWY ŚWIAT 50, WARSAW  
TELEGRAMS: DEKABIMEX — WARSAW  
EXPORTERS OF BOOKS AND MUSIC





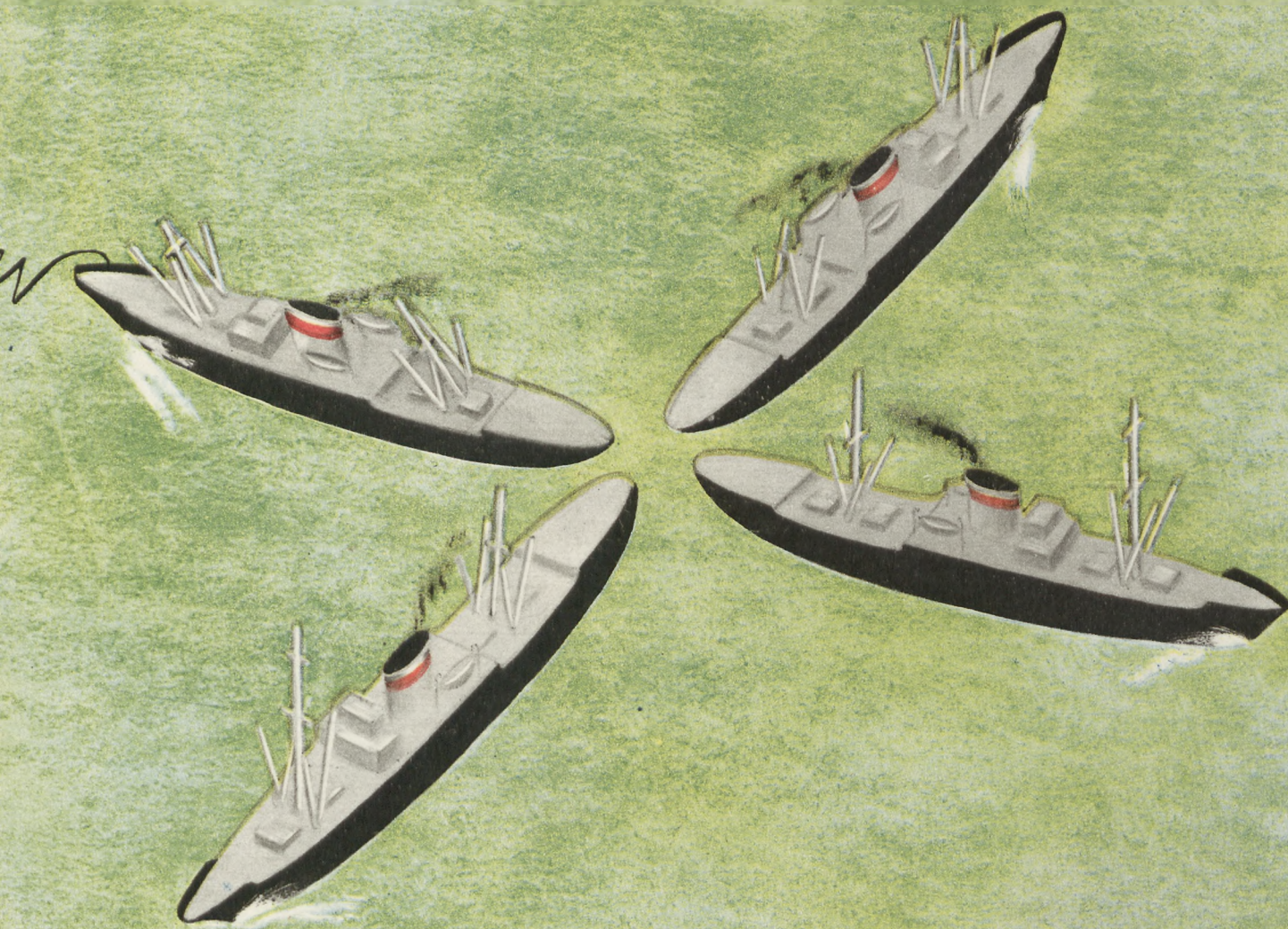
**CENTRALA ZBYTU WĘGLA**  
KOŚCIUSZKI 30, KATOWICE  
Telegrams: WĘGLOKOKS — KATOWICE  
**COAL EXPORTERS**

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C. HARTWIG S. A.

HIBNERA 3, WARSAW

Telegrams : CENTROHARTWIG — Warsaw

INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING AGENTS



LIST OF POLISH CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Telegrams	Name of organisation and scope of activity	Postal address
ANIMEX Warszawa	"ANIMEX", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability). Exporters and Importers of Animal Products, Fish and Fish Products	"Animex" Warszawa, Hoża 66/68
BALTONA Gdynia	"BALTONA", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Shipchandlers	"Baltona" Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6
CEBILOZ Warszawa	"CEBILOZ", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability). Exporters and Importers of Antifriction Bearings	"Cebiloz" Warszawa, Krak. Przedmieście 47/51
CENTROHARTWIG Warszawa	C. HARTWIG Ltd. International Forwarding Agents	C. Hartwig Warszawa, Hibnera 3
CENTROMOR Warszawa	CENTRALA MORSKA, NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Ships and Ship's Equipment	Centrala Morska Warszawa, Mokołowska 49
CENTROZAP Katowice	"CENTROZAP", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Importers of Plant and Equipment for the Mining and Metal- lurgical Industries	"Centrozap" Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36
CETEBE Łódź	"CETEBE", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability). Exporters and Importers of Textiles	"Cetebe" Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3/5
CIECH Warszawa	"CIECH" Ltd., GENERAL EXPORT AND IMPORT AGENCY FOR CHEMICALS	"Ciech" Warszawa, Jasna 10
DALOS Warszawa	"DAL" Ltd., INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY Barter and Reexport Transactions	"Dał" Warszawa, Nowy Świat 40
DALSPO Warszawa	"DALSPO", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Foods, Fats and Edible Forest Products	"Dalspo" Warszawa, Filtrowa 61
DEKABIMEX Warszawa	"DOM KSIĄŻKI", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Books	"Dom Książki" Warszawa, Nowy Świat 50
ELEKTRIM Warszawa	"ELEKTRIM" Ltd., POLISH FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	"Elektrim" Warszawa, Sienna 32
HAZAPAGED Warszawa	"PAGED", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Timber and Products of the Woodworking Industry	"Paged" Warszawa, Plac Trzech Krzyży 18
IMEXFILM Warszawa	FILM POLSKI, NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Films	"Film Polski" Służba Zagranicznego Obrotu Filmów Warszawa, Marszałkowska 56
IMPEXMETAL Katowice	"IMPEXMETAL", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Metals and Products of the Metallurgical Industry	"Impexmetal" Katowice, Wita Stwosza 7

Telegrams	Name of organisation and scope of activity	Postal address
METALEX Warszawa	"METALEXPORT", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters of Machinery, Metal Manufactures and Electric Materials. Importers of rolling stock	"Metalexport" Warszawa, Mokotowska 49
MINEX Warszawa	"MINEX", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Minerals, Cement, Glass and Ceramics	"Minex" Warszawa, Kredytowa 4
MOTORIM Warszawa	"MOTOIMPORT", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Importers of motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and aeronautical equipment	"Motoimport" Warszawa, Mazowiecka 13
PAPEXPORT Warszawa	"PAPEXPORT", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Paper Exporters and Importers	"Papexport" Warszawa, Wspólna 50
PETROL Warszawa	CENTRALA PRODUKTÓW NAFTOWYCH, NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Export and Import of Crude Oil and Oil Products	Centrala Produktów Naftowych Warszawa, Rakowiecka 39
POLCARGO Gdynia	"POLCARGO", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Cargo Experts and Supervisors	"Polcargos" Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6
POLIMEX Warszawa	"POLIMEX" Ltd., POLISH COMPANY FOR MACHINE IMPORTS	"Polimex" Warszawa, Czackiego 7/9
ROLIMPEX Warszawa	"ROLIMPEX", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Agricultural Products, Concen- trated Fodder and Sugar	"Rolimpex" Warszawa, Hibnera 5
RUCH Warszawa	"RUCH", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Newspapers and Periodicals	"Ruch" Warszawa, Koszykowa 31
SKORIMPEX Łódź	"SKORIMPEX", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Exporters and Importers of Raw Materials and Supplies for, and Products of the Leather Industry	"Skorimpex" Łódź, Piotrkowska 260
TABULATOR Warszawa	"TABULATOR" Ltd. Exporters and Importers of Office Machines and Equipment	"Tabulator" Warszawa, Szpitalna 8
TEXTILIMPORT Łódź	"TEXTILIMPORT", NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Importers of Raw Materials and Supplies for the Textile Industry	"Textilimport" Łódź, 22 Lipca 2
VARIMEX Warszawa	"VARIMEX" Ltd., POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Exporters of products of Decorative Art and Handicrafts, Christmas-tree ornaments, Household and Toilet Brushes, Artists' Brushes, Buttons, Rubber Goods, Pianos and Gramo- phone Records, Amberware, Postage Stamps	"Varimex" Warszawa, Wilcza 50/52
WĘGŁOKOKS Katowice	CENTRALA ZBYTU WĘGLA, NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Coal Exporters	Centrala Zbytu Węgla Katowice, Kościuszki 30

