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KONSTYTUCJA
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RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ
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On the 22nd July, 1952 — the national holiday, the Day of Poland's Rebirth, the Legislative Sejm passed the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Our illustration shows President Bierut, Chairman of the Constitution Committee, introducing, on the 18th July, the draft of the Constitution to the Diet

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

On the 22nd July, 1944, closely following the entry into Polish territory of the victorious Soviet forces, and when the Nazi invader was in full retreat, a Manifesto was issued by the Polish Committee of National Liberation. This historic act heralded momentous and radical political, social and economic reforms; by announcing assumption of power by the people, it constitutes the crowning of the noblest traditions in Poland's struggle for democratic freedom.

The 22nd July is, therefore, celebrated as the country's national holiday — the Day of Poland's Rebirth. This year's anniversary has been observed with particular enthusiasm, since it coincides with another event of historic importance — the enactment by the Sejm (Polish Parliament) of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The new Constitution consolidates and safeguards all the achievements of the working class gained since the day of Poland's liberation from Nazi occupation, the day of social emancipation, as a result of the execution of political, economic and social transformations throughout the country.

The essence of the Constitution is, thus, a summing up of the progress made by Poland in the years between, a summing up of achievements and of the successive implementation of the injunctions of the July Manifesto which delineated for the nation its path to political and social freedom.

The Constitution opens up, moreover, prospects of further development and indicates the course to be pursued by the nation in its tasks of building the foundations of socialism, the system of social justice.

State and social elements alike have undergone, in the course of these past 8 years, a gradual, but radical transformation, while industries, agriculture and trade have simultaneously been passing through a period of change. A new State has been born — a State of people's democracy. It was, thus, essential to draw up a new basic law to delineate the propositions and aims of this

new system, although, in fact, these had already been laid down, in a practical form, by the working masses themselves through 8 years of indomitable struggle and creative work.

The Constitution is, thus, an actual reflection of our new, established reality, in which the people's will is represented, implemented and guarded, at all levels of state authority, by representatives appointed by them and subject to dismissal by them. Poland is a people's state, power being wielded exclusively by the urban and rural working masses and, consequently, by an overwhelming majority of the nation. Poland is a democratic state, since the Constitution guarantees to the rank and file of the community full control, through both the supreme and the local authorities, over the destiny of the country.

The New Constitution consolidates one further basic principle of the structure of Poland, a principle consistently honoured from the earliest days of her independence — the principle of socialising the means and instruments of production. Natural resources and industries, as well as commerce and services have, thus, largely become national, communal, socialist property.

The New Constitution respects and safeguards, not only social property, but also individual ownership of and the right of succession to land, buildings and production means by peasants and craftsmen. The New Constitution respects and provides for the protection, moreover, of the private property of all citizens. This respect and protection extends to ownership of all utility articles designed to meet the requirements, preference and interests of individual citizens.

The predominance of social property in Poland's economic life leads naturally to the country's planned method of development in all directions, and to planned economy. The plan, which represents the assertion of this will, and does not happen by chance, is the decisive instrument in production and in the conditions

of commerce in goods. The cardinal aim of planned policy is steadily to develop the country's production potentialities, steadily to raise the living standard of the working people, as well as to strengthen the country's defensive capacity and consolidate the independence of our homeland.

Foreign trade monopoly, introduced in the earliest days of Poland's independence, arises naturally from having socialised the means and instruments of production. Foreign commerce, like home production, rests, under the prevailing system in Poland, on the laws of planned economy and is included in the over-all national plans as one of the paramount factors in their execution.

The novel conditions in the structure of New Poland have been instrumental in moulding a new, socialist type of nation and community, politically and morally homogenous, free from exploitation and backwardness — in moulding a new type of man.

The People's State, on the basis of socialised production means, commerce, transportation means and credits, has found it possible and practicable to guarantee to all citizens the right to work. The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic provides that "work is a right, a duty and a matter of honour for every citizen." The Constitution defines this fundamental right to work more precisely as "the right to be employed and paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work."

Work in all its forms — physical and intellectual — is the sole criterion of judgment of a man's social value, and also the basis for distinction. It is for this reason that both the State and the community set specially high store by and devote particular care to leading workers and rationalisers, and lay open to them the highest appointments, functions and ranks in the State.

The numerous other privileges granted to citizens by the Constitution include: right to rest; right to health protection and support in case of illness or disablement; right to education, to benefit from cultural achievements and to active participation in cultural development; and, finally, right to domestic and family protection and care. This part of the Constitution particularly stresses the equality of rights, as between man and woman, in all sections of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. People's Poland thus sweeps away one of the most acute forms of discrimination thrown up by systems based on class distinction and economic injustice, as well as on exploitation of man by man.

All citizens, irrespective of nationality, race, creed and social origin, enjoy equality of rights and obligations. The Constitution, moreover, guarantees man's liberties — freedom of convictions, religion and speech, as well as political freedom, the right to form organisations and to express political convictions.

The new Polish Constitution has emerged from generation-long liberal traditions, from the Polish people's heroic struggle led by the working class; it is a momentous event in the life of the Polish nation and marks an important stage in its struggle for a happier future. It carries with it, moreover, an international significance, since it bears witness to the fact that the evolution of the Polish nation is in step with the evolution and struggle of other nations fighting for social justice and progress.

This great charter of the Polish people makes it obligatory for all Polish authorities and the entire nation to forge between nations links of friendship and co-operation, based on alliance and brotherhood — links which already exist between Poland and the peace-loving nations of the world in their march towards a common goal, prevention of aggression and consolidation of world peace.

Scene in the Sejm after the passing of the Constitution Bill





The triumphant fulfilment by People's Poland of the country's economic plans are due to the combined efforts of the entire nation, but above all to the devotion and enthusiasm of the workers



Poland's agriculture is, with government aid, modernising production methods and making increasing use of mechanised tilling and harvesting equipment, as well as other modern aids to crop and stock farming. Our illustration shows threshing in progress at one of the State-owned farms

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1952

Poland, like other countries of people's democracy, relies on planned national economy. Poland's economic plans, though ambitious and bold, are genuine. Of such was the original Three-Year (1947—1949) Plan of Economic Reconstruction which was responsible, within the brief space of three years, for raising the country from the rack and ruin of the recent war, and the provisions of which were, in spite of all the difficulties piling up during this reconstruction period, overfulfilled. Of such also is the "Six-Year Plan of Economic Development and Building the Foundations of Socialism in Poland" to which effect is being given during the 1950—1955 period.

This Plan provides for the transformation of Poland from the pre-war state of economic backwardness, with a preponderance of agriculture over industries, into a predominantly industrial country: from a country using crude industrial and agricultural production methods, a country which failed to take advantage of available natural resources, which was reliant on obsolete technical equipment and had only limited means for manufacturing the requisite production equipment, a country with low soil fertility, rampant unemployment and distress among the broad masses of population — into a country reliant on progressive industrial methods

and up-to-date technique, on a system of rational and all-round exploitation of natural resources, and having a programme for the construction of large industrial units and for a substantial increase in farm production — into a prosperous country with a high educational and cultural standard.

The enormous scope of these transformations and the tempo at which they are taking place will be appreciated from the 1955 target figures stipulated by the Six-Year Plan.

Industrial production is to reach a level four times as high as the 1938 figure, or a fivefold increase per head of population. The 1955 coal output, expected to reach a figure of 100 million tons, equivalent to an annual per-capita rate of 3.7 tons, is one of the highest in the world. The per-capita rate of farm production will, as compared with 1938, increase by 62 per cent. The Plan provides, moreover, for the construction of 1425 industrial units and 723000 new dwellings.

This gigantic Plan which People's Poland has girded itself to implement is not illusory, being based on a thorough and strictly judicious mobilisation of all resources and creative elements of the country, on co-operation with and assistance from the Soviet Union, on the inflexible resolution of the entire Polish nation to devote itself to consolidating peace, as well as on its consciousness that the ultimate object of all efforts is to ensure the prosperity of the people.

The programme of the Six-Year Plan as carried into effect up to date proves that its stipulations were not



The 1951 value of heavy and medium industries production is treble the pre-war figure. Six-Year Plan (1950—1955) progress reports reveal that so far, particularly in industries, both scope and target figures of individual tasks are being regularly exceeded. Illustrated: silhouette of the main Polish industrial centre in Upper Silesia



The spectacular rate of increase in industrial and agricultural output during the first half of 1952 was, as in previous years, the outcome of a formidable investment plan. Recent investments include new and large industrial plants, transport services, municipal buildings and housing accomodation. Illustrated: an aerial ropeway in course of erection in the Walbrzych mining centre

conjectural; it is significant, moreover, that the plan has so far, in all its stages and tasks, been fulfilled ahead of time schedule.

Thus, to quote a typical instance, the actual value of the 1951 industrial production was 62.7 per cent above the 1949 level, while the Plan stipulated only 47.3 per cent. It further seems certain that, on the basis of current results, the 1952 industrial output will reach double the 1949 figure, as against the 71.1 per cent provided for in the Six-Year Plan.

The value, in 1951, of the output of heavy and medium industries reached three times the pre-war level; this represents, in comparison to 1938, a fourfold increase per capita. The following industries have, during the 1949—1951 period, been either put into commission, developed or founded: automobile, tractor, shipbuilding, chemical synthesis, synthetic elements, heavy engineering, electrical engineering, textile, agricultural engineering and building plant industries.

The year 1952, the first half of which now lies behind us, is the most important and, in fact, the crucial period in Poland's Six-Year Plan. Its importance lies in the fact that the tempo of our building programme, its intensity and scope are approaching the peak. Suffice it to emphasise that the increase in the value of industrial production alone has been fixed for 1952 at 22.3 per cent, or 6.2 milliard zlotys more than in 1951.

It is, however, also the most strenuous year in Poland's Plan, since farm production has been revealing symptoms of failure to keep pace with industrial devel-

opment and requirements, as well as with the growing home consumption. These difficulties were aggravated by the period of drought which struck the country last year and resulted in appreciable losses in cereal and stock farming.

Yet Poland is able, in spite of these adversities, to implement the 1952 provisions of the Plan and even to exceed them, as a result of the spontaneous effort of the entire nation, headed by the working class, and of the further consolidation of economic co-operation with the U.S.S.R., the countries of people's democracy, the German Democratic Republic and People's China.

The results of the first half-year fully substantiate this contention. Thus, the value of industrial production has already increased by 20 per cent as compared with the first half of 1951. The value, for the first six months of the current year, of the production of heavy and medium industries has, as compared with 1938, reached an index figure of 325 (1938 = 100). It is the output of heavy industries which, as in past years, reveals the highest rate of development; thus, to quote a few instances, steel output increased, as compared with the first half of 1951, by 17 per cent, iron ores by 16 per cent, goods trucks by 11 per cent, commercial motor vehicles by 28.7 per cent. There has also been a parallel increase in the production of machine tools, plant and equipment for the mining, metallurgical and textile industries, as well as of farm machinery and implements. The increase, for the same period, in the output of fuels and power was as follows:

coal — 3 per cent, petroleum — 29 per cent, electric power — 16 per cent.

Poland's achievements in light industries and farm production are no less satisfactory. The first half of this year has seen an increase of approximately 3 per cent in the output of woollen and cotton fabrics, of approximately 22 per cent in leather footwear, of 15 per cent in furniture and of 6 per cent in paper.

The 1952 stipulations for an 8.1 per cent increase in agricultural production — a somewhat high rate, farming being what it is — have, in the first half been successfully implemented. This is due entirely to the fact that Polish state-aided farming relies to an increasing extent on modern agrotechnical methods, mechanisation, proper land fertilisation and other modern aids to crop and stock farming.

This spectacular rate of industrial and agricultural production and, in fact, of improvement in Poland's entire national economy for the first half of 1952 was based, as in previous years, on substantial investments accrued from financial revenue and material production. These investments were applied towards the construction of new industrial units, transportation means and housing schemes, as well as towards the extension and modernisation of existing production enterprises.

Thirty two large industrial units — the majority far ahead of time schedule — have been put into commission during the first quarter of 1952 alone.

Considerable progress has also been made, in the first half of the current year, in such large building schemes provided for under the Six-Year Plan as the industrial combine of Nowa Huta near Cracow — which includes the building of a new city for a population estimated at 100,000; automobile factories, chemical and textile combines, electric power plants, giant and fully mechanised brick and cement works, and other large industrial units.

Large-scale technical improvements in a number of industries, installation of new plant and equipment of superior performance, initiation of the production of new lines and adoption of new technological methods, as well as the transition to serial and mass production of numerous commodities, are further important achievements to be credited to the first half of 1952.

This uncommonly rapid, yet steady rate of development in Poland's national economy — industries, agriculture, building and transportation, the increase in the national income and improvement in standards of living, are proving instrumental in welding Poland into a formidable factor in international goods exchange, with steadily increasing and expanding opportunities.

Development of Poland's industries, building schemes and transport creates an increased demand for raw materials, industrial plant and equipment. Improved standards of living, again, increase the demand for various consumer goods. Hence the steadily increasing capacity of the Polish market to absorb a wide range of imported commodities.

Development of Poland's industries and agriculture creates, on the other hand, vast opportunities for the export of goods in demand in other countries — particularly of such lines as metallurgical, chemical, textile, farm, mineral and coal mining products. Opportunities are available for the export of, for instance, machine tools, woodworking machinery, agricultural machinery, rolling stock, equipment for the textile industry, electrical apparatus and materials, optical and measuring instruments, iron castings, enamelled holloware, farm products, chinaware, glass and other items.

Poland's foreign trade reveals, in consequence, a rapid rate of expansion. The mutual goods exchange is far in excess of pre-war figures; it amounted, taking 100

as the 1937 index, to 130 in 1948, to 155 in 1949, to 161 in 1950 and to 209 in 1951.

The dynamic of Poland's trade development with the U.S.S.R., countries of people's democracy, German Democratic Republic and the Chinese People's Republic is particularly striking. The U.S.S.R. is now Poland's principal trade partner, whereas before the war trade relations between the two countries were, as a result of the hostile attitude of contemporary Polish governments, practically non-existent, in fact less than 1 per cent of Poland's total goods exchange at that time.

Our goods exchange with West-European countries increased steadily during the years 1946—1949, and considerably surpassed the pre-war level. With the intention of furthering trade relations based on principles of mutual benefit, Poland concluded a number of long-term trade agreements with, among other countries, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Switzerland. The trade agreements guaranteed, in exchange for goods of which Poland stood in need, a regular supply to these countries of goods of Polish origin — primarily coal and farm products. The goods exchange with North-European countries — Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway — expanded considerably. Poland entered, moreover, into trade relations with a number of overseas countries including Argentina, Pakistan and India.

From 1949, however, the governments of certain countries began, under U.S.A. coercion, to pursue a policy of artificial limitation of trade with Poland and to discriminate against this country. These restrictions, although they caused, together with minor difficulties, a decline in Poland's mutual goods exchange with West-European countries, nevertheless failed to achieve the main objective set by the U.S.A. government — that of checking the peaceful reconstruction and economic development of Poland and other countries, partisans of the peace camp. All such attempts at strangling Poland's economic development were bound to prove abortive in view of this country's relations with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. The increase in the goods turnover with the U.S.S.R. and peoples' democracies fully made good any breach in the goods exchange with countries implementing this policy of discriminatory curtailment of trade.

Poland, in conformity with its regular economic policy, continues to be interested in trade with all countries, in the abolition of all artificial barriers to international trade, in the restoration and further development of free trade exchange based on equality of rights and mutual benefits. Poland's economic development has, in recent years, been responsible for materially improving the prospects for such goods exchange. Poland's trade with North- and West-European as well as overseas countries could, granted restoration of normal international economic relations, reach a considerably higher level than at present — higher, in fact, than the 1948—1949 peak.

These facts are readily understandable, since a country which reveals so spectacular a dynamic of development, a country which knows no crises, a country in which the entire population is ensured employment and is steadily improving its standard of living, a country which rapidly is increasing her national income and applies it wholly to the most essential and fixed investment schemes, as well as to the requirements of her population, a country which hates war and which is devoting all her inherent strength to the struggle for peace and peaceful construction — such a country is bound to prove a versatile, reliable and attractive customer, as well as a desirable and trustworthy exporter.

Just such a country is Poland.



WARSAW

CAPITAL OF PEOPLE'S POLAND
GROWS IN EXTENT AND STRENGTH



Panorama of the new, socialist Warsaw — imposing buildings for Poland's central administrative authorities, large industrial units, new thoroughfares, social and cultural buildings, schools, parks, splendid modern housing estates for workers

The 22nd July, 1952, the country's national holiday — the Day of Poland's Rebirth, was marked by the opening ceremony of the central square in what has come to be known as the "Marszałkowska Residential District. This dis-

trict will ultimately provide 6000 new flats, as well as 22 kindergartens, 11 schools, 9 health centres, 6 cinemas, 18 recreation halls, theatres, public libraries, houses of culture etc.

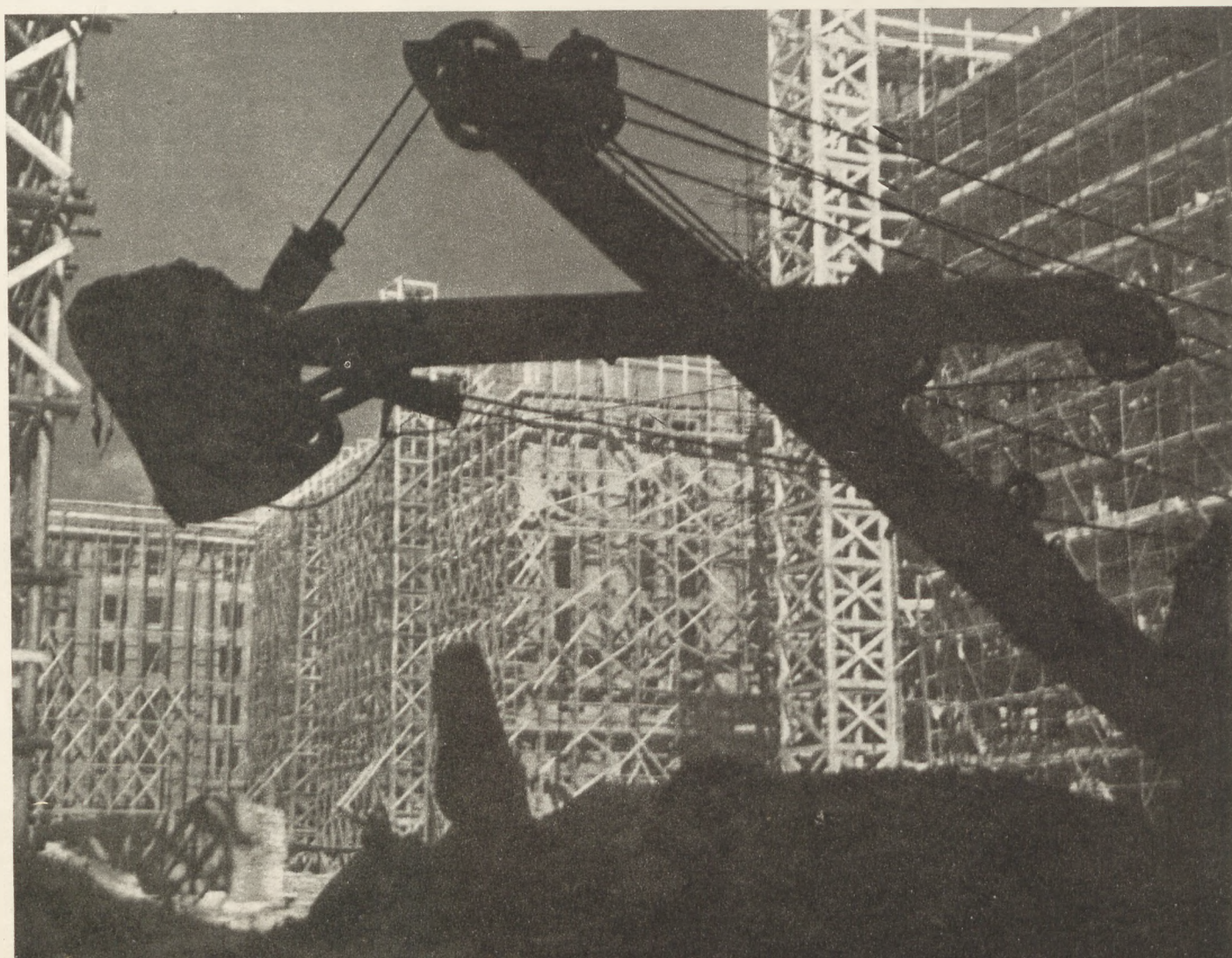
Below: Panoramic sketch of a part of the "M. D. M." square, as it is popularly called

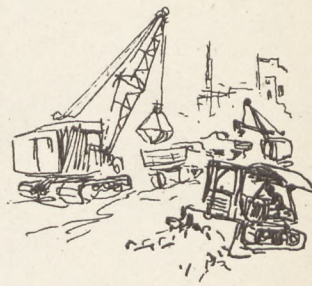
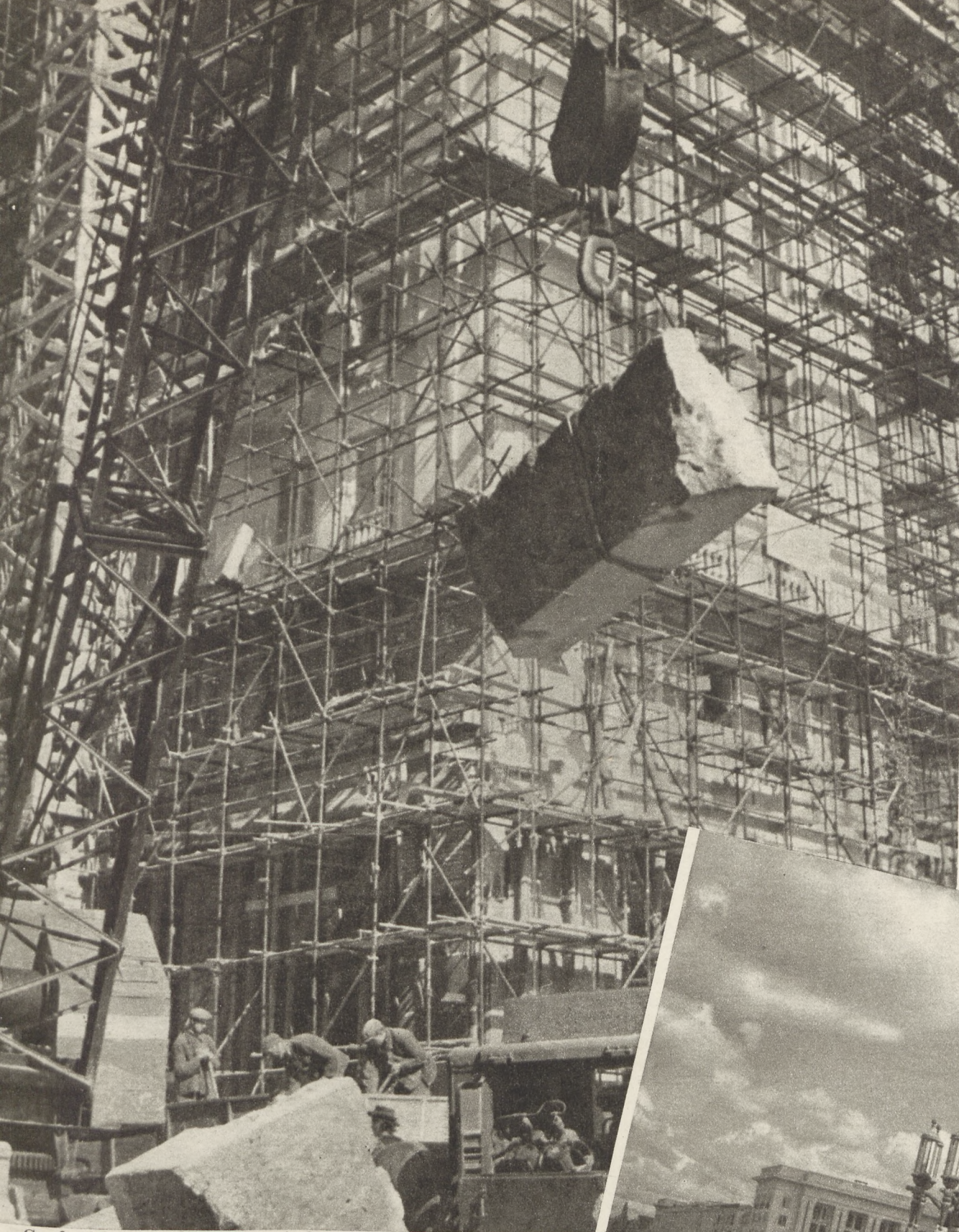


Warsaw has earned fame as "the city of a thousand building schemes" — a title it has fully earned. The current building programme comprises 21 housing estates and residential districts. Over 65000 people are employed on Warsaw's building schemes, in which the latest achievements in building technique are practiced. Our illustrations show various phases of work in progress in the main square of the city's "M.D.M." residential district

*

The main square in the newly built "M. D. M.", or Marszałkowska Residential District, handed over to the city on the 22nd July, 1952, was given the name of "Constitution Square"





Comfort has been the main concern in designing the "M.D.M." residential district. Consideration has been given to adaptability of rooms and to convenient lay-out of all amenities. The "M.D.M." residential district has, moreover, prompted the furniture trade to design new and comfortable, yet moderately priced items of interior equipment





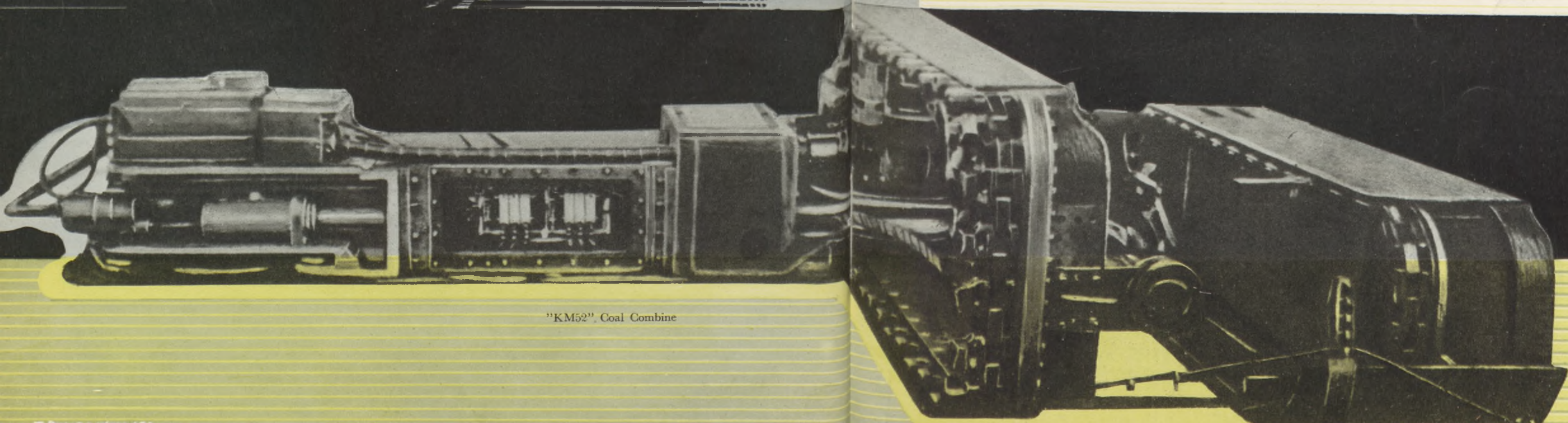
METAEXPORT

POLAND'S EXPORT RANGE OF MINING
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

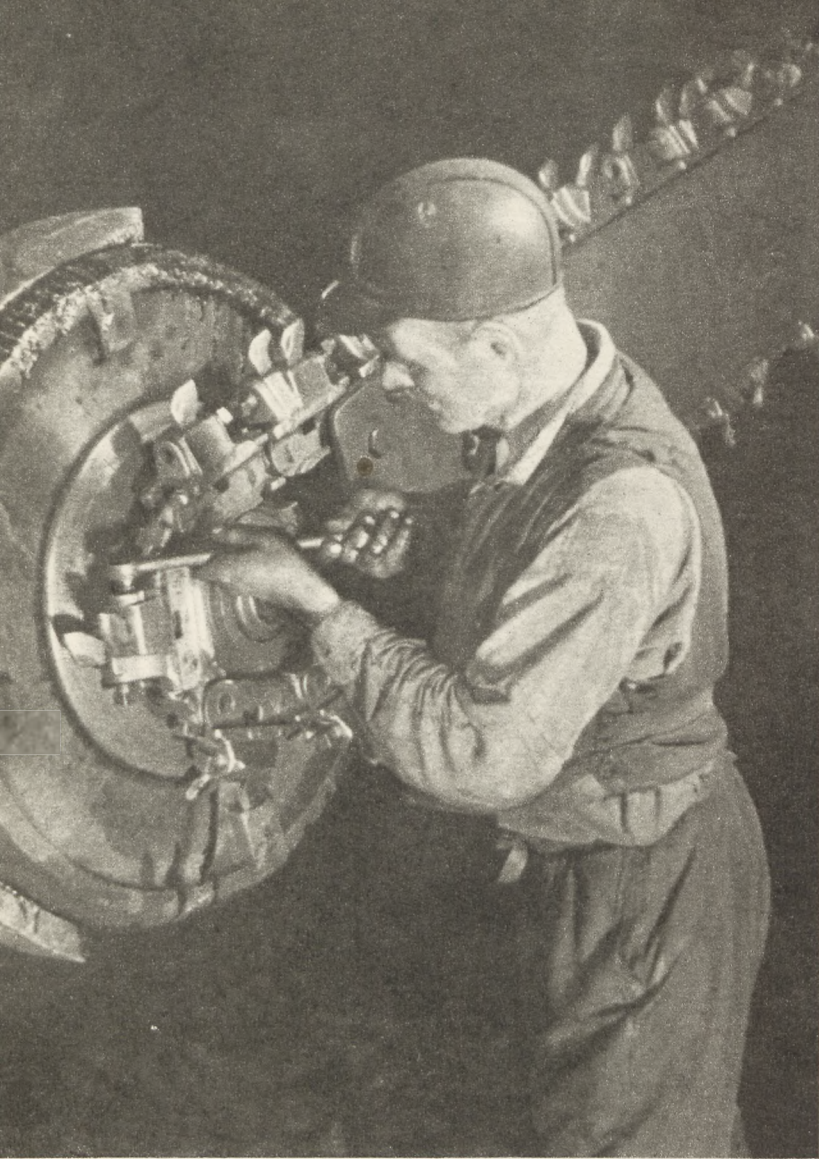
1. Coal working plant and equipment
2. Loading and haulage equipment
3. Coal grading plant
4. Safety and hygiene devices

EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANISING UNDERGROUND
COAL MINING OPERATIONS • PROCESSING
PLANT FOR COAL AND OTHER MINERALS

METAEXPORT
NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (LIMITED LIABILITY)
MOKOTOWSKA 49, WARSAW



"KM52" Coal Combine



The mine engineer: exchanging tools in a universal coal cutter



Miner in control of a modern power-loader

POLAND — SUPPLIER OF COAL MINING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The miner of today is aided by an extremely wide range of machinery to perform the most arduous tasks — work which in bygone days used to tax human endurance to the utmost. The introduction of labour-saving devices and mechanisation of coal winning and working operations have been responsible for raising the output of Polish collieries to the present high level.

Planning institutes and designing offices of the Polish coal mining industry do not, in their effort to provide the most suitable equipment to meet all coal mining purposes, hold themselves aloof from actuality, but are in constant touch with collieries and analyse the working results of plant in operation. A number of novel ideas suggested by miners and colliery technicians have not been without effect on the improvement in Polish coal mining plant and equipment.

The designing offices rely on the experience and traditions of the Polish coal mining industry and have, moreover, designed a wide range of devices intended to mechanise work in collieries.

It should be born in mind that, actually, the first rocking type conveyor was designed, in 1907, by a Pole, Roman Riger — Professor at the Kraków Mining

Academy. The prototype of the scraper-flight conveyor also originated in Poland. It was designed in 1929 by Skup, a mining engineer who, some years later, designed the scraper-flight band conveyor.

The output of mining plant in Poland, during the 1950/1951 period, substantially exceeded the stipulated economic target. There is, at the moment, not the least doubt that this increase in the output of mining plant and equipment leaves, after the plan for the mechanisation of Polish collieries has been implemented, a definite export surplus.

This success has been achieved as the result of extending existing production enterprises, by the erection of a number of new works and by equipping them with the latest type of machine tools required for the production of mining machinery.

Increasing interest is being revealed abroad in Polish mining plant, and there is a growing number of applications from foreign countries for co-operation and assistance in this line. Coal mining plant at present manufactured in Poland falls, in principle, into 8 groups, representing the following work phases:



Scraper loader

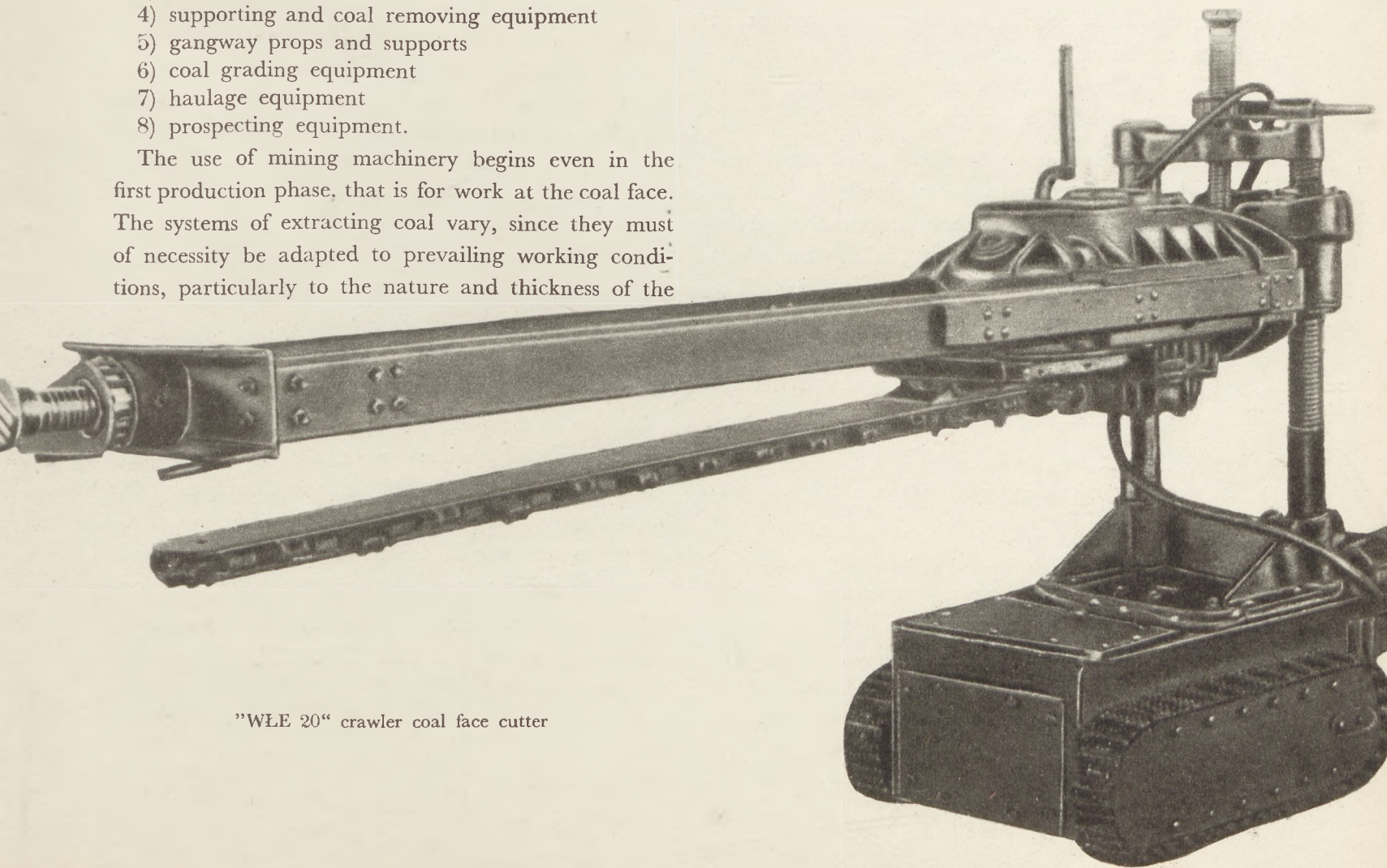


Universal coal face cutter

- 1) coal working machinery
- 2) power loaders
- 3) transport equipment
- 4) supporting and coal removing equipment
- 5) gangway props and supports
- 6) coal grading equipment
- 7) haulage equipment
- 8) prospecting equipment.

The use of mining machinery begins even in the first production phase, that is for work at the coal face. The systems of extracting coal vary, since they must of necessity be adapted to prevailing working conditions, particularly to the nature and thickness of the

coal seam. Longwall is the method most frequently met with in practice, and the problem of mechanising



"WLE 20" crawler coal face cutter

the coal face under this method is of particular importance.

There are various means of working the coal, calling for various types of implements. Poland produces a substantial range of pneumatic hammer picks, as well as electric and pneumatic drills which make possible rapid boring of the requisite holes, in conditions which comply fully with work safety regulations. Hammer picks and drills are an important requisite of the miner's arsenal of implements.

The use of coal face cutters with varying depths of cut to suit the coal seam and work conditions is instrumental in increasing output, while substantially reducing the cost of blasting operations, since a smaller number of blasting holes is required when using coal cutters, and there is a concurrent time saving in inserting and detonating the charge.

The coal cutter rips the coal from the seam at the requisite points and, after the coal has been broken down by explosions, it is taken up by loaders and carried away by means of shaker troughs or a conveyor of one of the numerous types extant.

The coal cutter is frequently erected on an armoured scraper-flight conveyor, specially adapted for this purpose, which also performs the role of loader. Special types of loaders are used in other cases. Loaders are designed to scoop up the coal and to transfer it on to tubs or trams, or conveyors. Coal loading is an arduous job, and the employment of machinery for this purpose means an appreciable saving in manpower. It reduces, moreover, the number of the necessary personnel and increases the work safety factor ensuring, at the same time, increased production.

Particularly satisfactory results are obtained with serially built shaker loaders consisting of a duckbill shovel and shaker trough. A special mechanism advances the shovel together with the feeder trough, enabling the duckbill to scoop up the loose coal. This loader can, as a result of simple construction, and because it can be used for coal seams of any thickness, also be used in cases where the workings have caved in. This type of loader is used both in narrow and wide gangways.

It works particularly well in combination with scraper cutters.

Throw-back loaders, intended primarily for loading stones, as well as special bucket loaders for mechanical coal loading while sinking shafts to a greater depth, are invaluable in surmounting the difficulties attendant on this kind of work.

Several types of combines, or "continuous miners", adapted to conditions prevalent in Polish coal mines, have, as a result of experiments and research, been designed in 1951. These combines have fully justified expectations. They combine the work of loader and drill, fully mechanise the coal face and load the loose coal on to conveyors.

Shaker-trough conveyors built in Poland are based on the traditions of the first conveyors designed in this country in 1907. Production, since the war, of a heavy type of scraper-flight conveyor, as well as of lighter types designed to work along walls and in gangways, makes possible rapid removal of the product in coal mines.

All-steel disk conveyors with automatic braking device complete, together with certain other mass-produced conveyors, the range of equipment available for coal removal.

A wide range of haulage equipment, mine trucks and electric mining locomotives, as well as special underground haulage equipment, is also available.

Structural equipment for coal mines includes roofing struts, arches and steel props. Skip hoists and elevators built in Poland enable the output of coal mines to be brought to the surface in the most economic manner, for further processing and blending — mechanical cleaning and crushing to reduce coal to the requisite size.

The range of coal sorting equipment available includes all requisite items. Special mention must be made of the remarkable efficiency of vibrating screens made in Poland. The performance of these amounts, at an appreciable saving in electric power consumed, to 450 tons per hour. The striking feature of this equipment is that electric motors with a total rating of some ten odd horse-power are able to operate a machine up to 10 metres long.

Other items produced by the Polish engineering industry include all kinds of ore blending and grading equipment — pans, flotation plant, filters, mills and crushers, etc.

Ancillary equipment, such as hoists, truck traversers, etc. are also supplied.

The Polish engineering industry is, as will be appreciated from this brief review, in a position to supply a wide and varied range of plant and equipment for improving working conditions and for the mechanisation of coal mines. Sustained research and trials foreshadow further progress in this line of production.

The export of machinery and ancillary equipment is in the hands of "METAEXPORT", Mokotowska 49, Warsaw.

NITROGENOUS PRODUCTS

Poland, having no nitrate deposits of its own, is dependent on obtaining nitrogen from such sources as are accessible to it, namely:

- 1) in the form of ammonia — as a by-product of destructive distillation of coal in gas works and coke-oven plants, but particularly —
- 2) from the atmosphere, by synthesis of ammonia.

Existing nitrate factories were not in a position to cope with the heavy demand caused by the surging post-war development of Poland's industries and agriculture.

Provision had, consequently, to be made in the Six-Year Plan, now being implemented, both for further extension of existing factories and for erection of new plants, based on modern engineering achievements and scientific production methods. The target output figure of nitrate products by the end of 1955 amounts to 230,800 tons per annum.

The year-to-year increase in output offers, after meeting the swelling home demand, increasingly favourable export prospects. The increase, already substantial in, for instance, exports of such products as ammonium

Attending to the sal ammoniac crystallisation process



Wojciech Szkoła
Biblioteka
Główna
w Sopocie

chloride, ammonium acid carbonate, sodium nitrite, soda nitre and potassium nitrate for technical purposes, is revealed by the following indices (computed on the nitrogen content):

1947	1949	1951
100	410	606

It must be emphasised that all these products are of outstanding purity — a fact which accounts for our exports extending not only to European countries, but also to the Far East.

1) Sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride) is exported in several grades, viz.:

refined sal ammoniac, in the form of white crystals, with a minimum NH_4Cl content of 99.5%.

This product is used mainly in dry batteries, as well as in textile printing, in the dyeing and tanning industries, as a flux in tin-coating, galvanising and silver plating, in the production of ammonium compounds, in polishing powders and in medicine.

Supplied in paper-lined wooden barrels holding 250 kg. net or, if required, in barrels of smaller capacity;

technical sal ammoniac in the form of white crystals, with a minimum NH_4Cl content of 94%.

This product is made to order only. Supplied in paper-lined wooden barrels;

sal ammoniac in the form of white bricks, with a minimum NH_4Cl content of 99.5%.

Size of bricks — $200 \times 40 \times 45$ mm, weight — 500 grams, and $200 \times 37 \times 45$ mm, weight — 450 grams. This product is mainly used as a soldering flux.

Supplied in paper-lined wooden cases, in lots of 100 bricks.

2) Ammonium acid carbonate, with a minimum NH_4HCO_3 content of 99.9% (approximately 21.5% NH_3), in small snow-white crystals—a product used in the preparation of baking powders, in small quantities in wool scouring and in dye works, as well as for obtaining ammonium salts, in the production of drugs, in paints, as an oxidising agent for silver and for producing patina on bronze objects.

Supplied in paper-lined steel drums, painted or varnished inside, holding 50 kg. net.

3) Sodium nitrite, with a minimum NaNO_2 content of 98%, in white crystal form.

This product is used in the manufacture of organic dyestuffs (diazotisation), in the dyeing and printing of fabrics, in the chemical industry (nitroso compounds), for purifying oils and fats, for bleaching silk, wool, flax, cotton and hemp.

Supplied in paper-lined wooden barrels holding 130 kg. net.

4) Soda nitre, technically pure, in the form of white crystals; a product used by the inorganic chemical industry, as a flux in metallurgical and glass works, as a meat preservative and as a fertiliser. Supplied in wooden barrels holding 100 or 150 kg. net.

5) Potassium Nitrate is exported in three grades:

a) edible — containing from 97% to 99% KNO_3 ,

b) technical — containing 99% minimum KNO_3 ,

c) technically pure — containing 99.5% minimum KNO_3 .

These products are used in preserving meat and food products (a); in glass, fireworks and gunpowder manufacture, and as a horticultural fertiliser (b and c). Supplied in 50 kg. or 75 kg. paper sacks or in paper-lined wooden barrels holding 150 kg net. The list of available exports also includes:

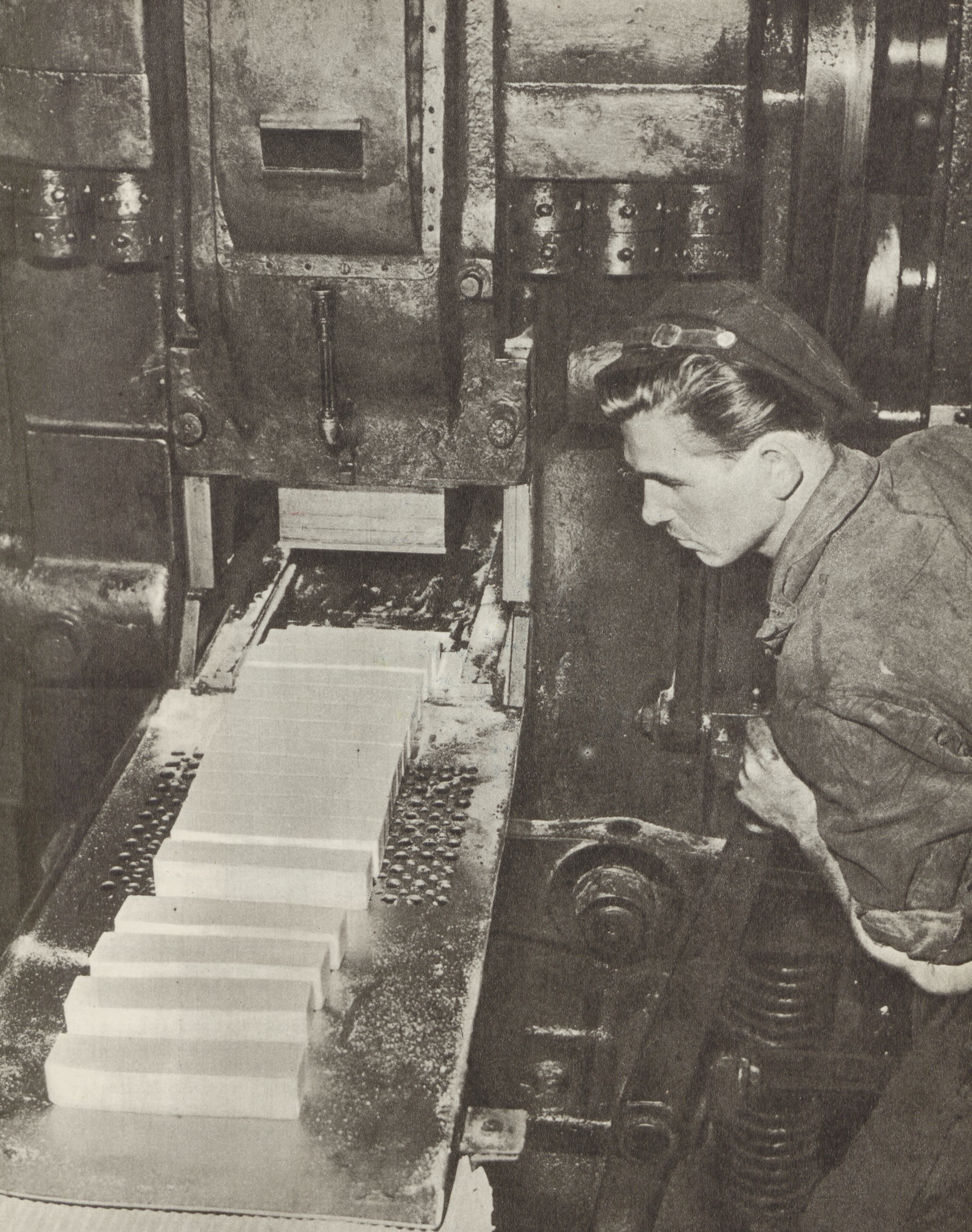
ammonia,
nitric acid, chemically pure,
sulphate of ammonia, containing from 20% to 21% N,
potassium ferrocyanide

and a wide range of organic semi-products, including

o-toluidine,
benzidine,
pyridine,
o-nitrotoluene,
nitrobenzene,
chloro-dinitrobenzene
phenyl- β -naphthylamine
aniline oil,
aniline hydrochloride, etc.

The export of nitroso- and nitro-dyestuffs also has appreciably expanded, particularly in the course of the last 2 years.

The sole exporters of the products under reference, as well as of other chemicals and drugs, are: "CIECH" General Export and Import Agency for Chemicals, Moniuszki 7 (Jasna 10/12), Warsaw. Telegrams: CIECH-WARSAW.



Briquetting sal ammoniac at one of the Polish nitrate factories.



Hazel-wood has proved to be a valuable semi-product in the making of packaging material. It is compact, pliable, odourless after drying and simple to handle

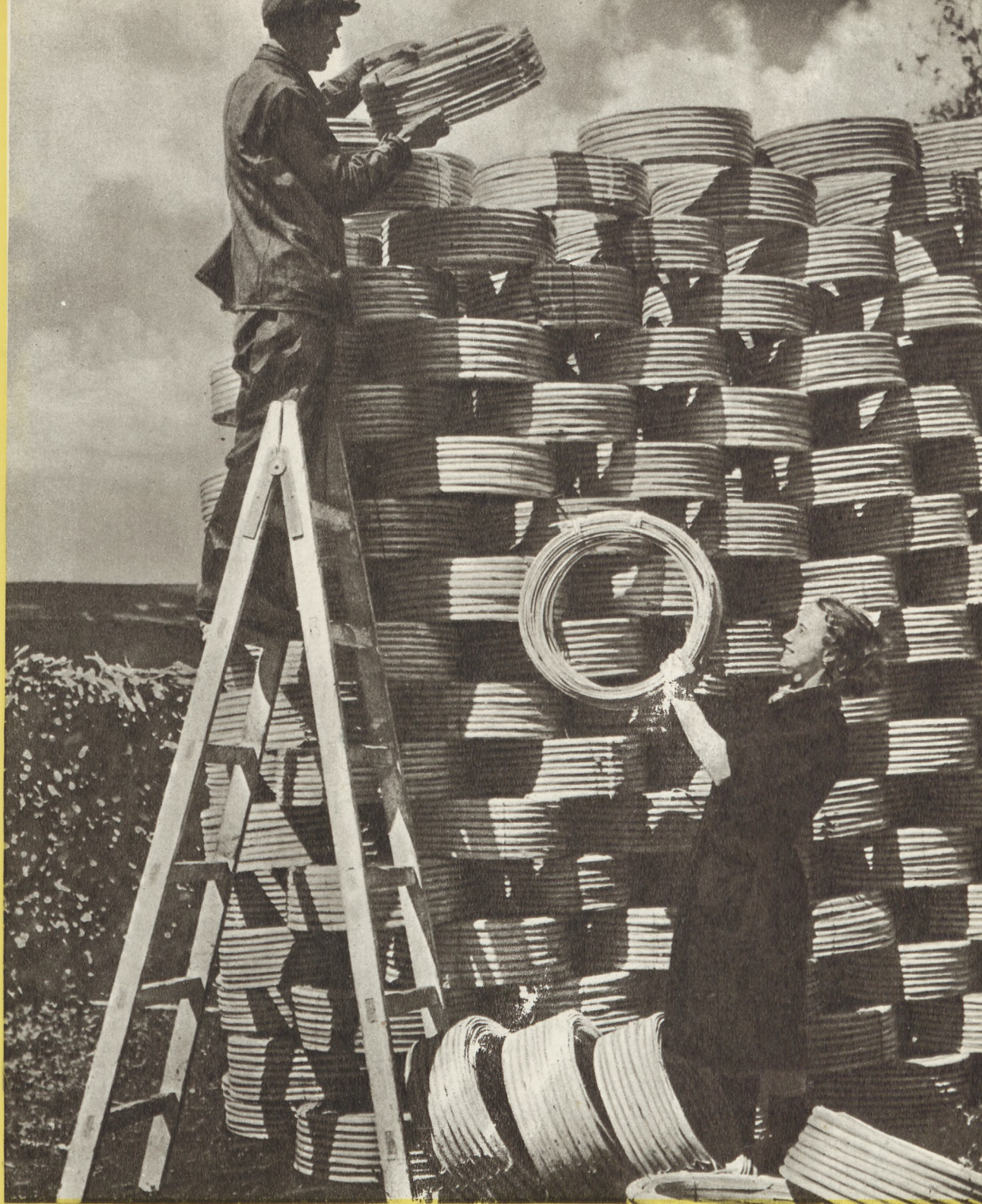
HAZEL-WOOD PRODUCTS NEW POLISH EXPORT LINE

Hazel-wood, actually the wood of the European filbert (*Corylus avellana*) failed, until shortly before the Second World War, to attract attention as a valuable raw material for the production of hoops and splits. Lack of interest alone accounts for the delay in initiating production and placing hazel-wood ware in foreign markets. Full use has now been made, however, as a result of the perspicacity of the authorities of People's Poland, of hazel-wood for the production of both peeled and brown hoops and splits, while the systematic improvement of processing methods soon placed these products on a level with osier ware in foreign markets. Polish peeled and brown cooper's

hoops and splits have succeeded, in recent years, in reaching and ultimately securing foreign markets, where they soon began to enjoy an enviable reputation.

The rapid adaptation of hazel-wood as a valuable semi-product in the production of packaging material is due to the fact that this wood is compact, pliable, odourless after drying and simple to handle.

The products referred to above are, since they are robust and exude no deleterious substances, eminently suitable for butter, cheese, marmalade and fruit packaging. The demand for them is particularly brisk in Denmark, Germany and in countries of the Near East. The steadily growing demand must be ascribed not merely to the unique properties of hazel-wood, but also to the high skill displayed by the Polish worker in processing it. Polish hazel-hoops and splits are made from sound and fresh-cut several year-old shoots,



Polish hazel hoops and splits are made from sound several year-old shoots, carefully selected

carefully selected in accordance with effective standard specifications, on the basis, as criterions, of appearance and strength.

Hoops and splits are made from hazel shoots (rods) cut during the period of dormancy. The rods are graded according to length and to the purpose for which they are intended, as follows:

- a) in the case of brown hoops — in lengths of from 140 to 170 cm.
- b) in the case of peeled hoops — in lengths of from 140 to 170 cm.
- c) in the case of hazel splits — in lengths of from 130 to 155 cm.

or, in the case of special orders, in greater lengths. Hoops — both brown and peeled — are obtained by filleting the sticks. The bark is, in the case of peeled

hoops, stripped from the stick prior to filleting, by means of special knives. Both peeled and brown hoops have a semi-circular outer surface and flat inner surface. This also applies to splits. Hoops and splits can be produced by splitting two, three or four strips from the stick, according to thickness. Peeled and brown hoops are made by cutting the strip to the requisite length, bending it to form a circle, drying in this form and bundling. Peeled, or so-called white hoops, are whittled on the outer surface, the bark being left on in the case of brown hoops; the inner surface of either peeled or brown hoops is smooth and accurately planed. Bending and planing are done by hand, because this method of processing alone ensures high-quality export goods.

Splits are made from brown hazel strip.

Hoops and splits, ready for sale, are marked in accordance with general practice, and stacked in the



warehouse in a manner ensuring ventilation and good storage conditions.

The following hazel-wood products are exported from Poland:

- 1) brown hazel hoops
- 2) peeled hazel hoops (white)
- 3) hazel splits.

Hoops and splits are, prior to despatch, carefully examined by Standards inspectors for compliance with technical specifications. This ensures the prime quality of goods passed for export.

The more important provisions of the standard specification are as follows:

A. Brown hazel hoops.

1) Quality specification:

- a) outer (convex) surface of hoop — free from superficial defects, such as excrescences, lumps, stains, lacerations, dessicated bark;
inner (flat) surface of hoop — smooth, uniformly whittled throughout its length, free from knots likely to cause distortion or variation in thickness;
- c) natural colour of outer surface; bark — olive-brown; outer surface — natural white to buff;
- d) hoops to be free, on both surfaces, from mechanical incisions and from longitudinal incisions throughout their length;
- e) the ends to be of uniform colour with the rest of the hoop;
- f) finish — to ensure a sharp edge at the point of contact between the outer and inner surfaces of the hoop;
- g) maximum moisture content — 15 per cent.

2. Dimensions.

A) length and width of hoops:

Serial No.	length	width
3, for 5 ft	(Dutch) 140 to 142 cm.	15 to 16 mm.
4, for 5'6"	(Dutch) 155 to 157 cm.	16 to 19 mm.
5, for 6 ft.	(Dutch) 170 to 172 cm.	19 to 22 mm.

B) thickness.

hoops of all sizes — from 6 to 8 mm.

3. Packing.

Brown hazel hoops are bundled in lots of 60. Every bundle contains 10 coils, each consisting of 2 parcels containing 3 hoops, with the stem ends tied with hazel-wood shavings. The bundles are bound in three places with annealed 1—1.3 mm wire.

4. Marking.

The bundles are, for identification, marked with coloured bands on the inside of the hoop, non-staining paint being used for this purpose. They are marked as follows:

Serial No.	Dutch feet	Colour of inner band.
3	5	not marked
4	5½	red
5	6	blue

B. Peeled hazel hoops.

1. Quality specification:

- a) outer (convex) surface — peeled throughout, free from knots likely to cause distortion or variation in thickness; colour — white or buff;
- b) inner surface — similar to that of brown hoops;
- c) both surfaces — free from longitudinal and lateral fissures; fissures extending to not more than 1/50th of the hoop length are admissible;
- d) the ends to be of uniform colour with the rest of the hoop;
- e) finish — to ensure a sharp edge at the point of contact between the outer and inner surfaces of the hoop. Tolerance — within from 1 to 8 mm;
- f) maximum moisture content — 15 per cent.

2. Dimensions.

A) length and width of hoops:

Serial No.	length	width
3, for 5 ft	(Dutch) 140 to 142 cm.	13 to 16 mm.
4 for 5'6"	(Dutch) 155 to 157 cm.	16 to 19 mm.
5 for 6	(Dutch) 170 to 172 cm.	19 to 22 mm.

B) thickness:

hoops of all sizes — from 5 to 7 mm.

3. Packing.

Peeled hazel hoops are bundled in lots of 48. Every bundle contains 8 coils, each consisting of two parcels containing 3 hoops, with the stem ends tied with hazel-wood shavings. The bundles, as in the case of brown hoops, are wire-bound.

4. Marking.

The method of marking is similar to that of brown hoops.

C. Hazel splits.

1) Quality specification:

- a) hazel splits are straight strips, cut from brown sticks of current harvest;
- b) outer (convex) surface — not whittled, with dry bark, free from superficial defects, such as excrescences, lumps, stains, lacerations, fissures;
- c) inner (flat) surface — fully whittled and smooth;
- d) slight distortion of splits admissible, but no knee-bends;
- e) small knots admissible — not exceeding 7 mm in diameter;
- f) natural colour of outer surface; colour of bark: olive-brown to buff;
- g) ends — accurately cut and of the same colour as the rest of the split;
- h) longitudinal fissures are not admissible at the ends or along the edge;
- i) sharp edge at the point of contact between the outer and inner surfaces;
- j) maximum moisture content — 15 per cent.

2. Dimensions.

- a) length — from 150 to 152 cm.
- b) width — from 15 to 20 cm.
- c) thickness — from 7 to 10 cm.
- d) tolerance for all dimensions, length excepted — within 10 per cent.

3. Packing

Hazel splits are bundled in lots of 300. The splits are placed close to one another, with ends level at the base. The splits are compressed and tied with annealed 2 mm wire in five places, equidistant from each other, with the extreme wires at a distance of 10 cm from the ends of the bundle. The bundles and all lateral ties are reinforced by longitudinal wires extending over the entire length of the bundle.

General Conditions of Sale

"PAGED", Exporters and Importers of Timber and Products of the Woodworking Industry, supply hazel wood hoops and splits direct to customers, through the medium of their trade agents, according to average world market prices. Deliveries are effected on the basis of samples, or to technical specifications. Average consignments of from 5,000 to 10,000 bundles are, in the case of hoops, despatched in from 4 to 8 weeks; delivery of splits takes longer. The goods are shipped loose, in bundles, in accordance with provisions effective for individual lots. The contract unit is one bundle. Average lots contain 10 per cent 5 ft, 35 per cent 5'6" and 55 per cent 6 ft hoops.

The goods referred to are made to standard sizes; both hoops and splits can, however, be supplied to special order, in different dimensions.

The sole exporters of hazel hoops and splits are "PAGED", Exporters and Importers of Timber and Products of the Woodworking Industry, Bracka 4, Warsaw, to whom prospective customers should apply in all matters concerning these goods.

FLAX TOW

POLISH EXPORT PRODUCT

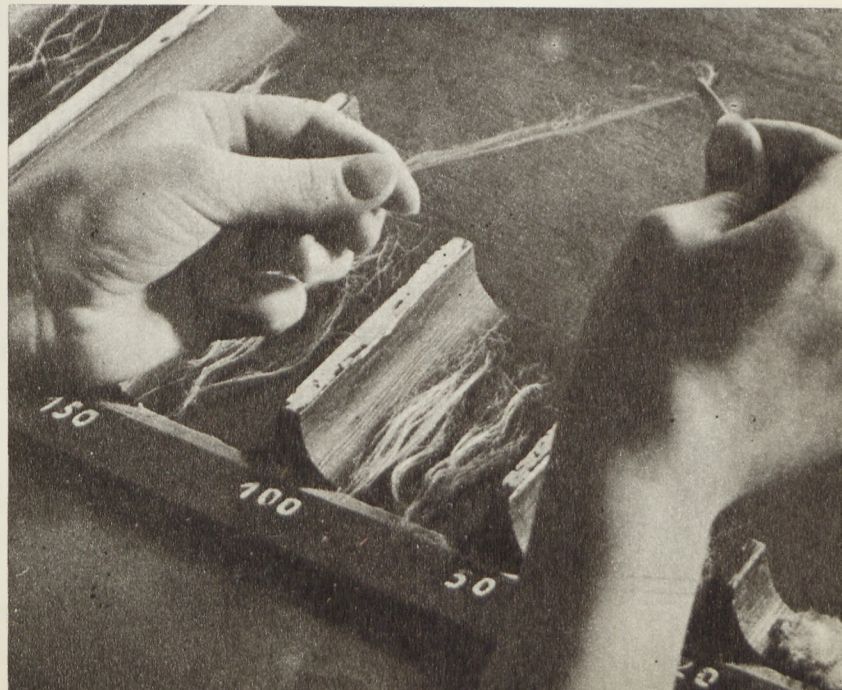
Poland has vast potentialities, as regards medium-staple qualities, for flax production, in view of the propitious conditions for cultivation — suitable soil and temperate climate.

There are but few countries able to pride themselves on so long-standing a tradition in flax-growing and processing as Poland possesses. Flax used to be largely grown and processed by peasant farmers as a homecraft, for their own use. The transformations which have taken place in Poland's national economy — industrial development of the country and reorganisation of farming — have been instrumental in placing flax cultivation on an industrial scale.



Standards routine for flax tow: moisture test and examination for shives

Examining the staple standard of flax tow



The raw material for manufacturing purposes is largely obtained from special plantations which ensure greater uniformity in quality. The sound policy pursued by the State in fixing lucrative prices for flax fibre has caused a rapid expansion of the area under flax cultivation, as well as an improvement in the yield per hectare and the consequential increase in fibre output. Careful selection of flax straw prior to retting ensures greater uniformity in the quality of the fibre obtained. Close expert supervision over dew- or water-retting ensures the efficacy of this process which, purity of the fibres being a primary consideration for both flax line and flax tow, is of vital importance for the subsequent separation of the fibre from the shives during the scutching operation.

Expansion of the spinning and weaving industry, including linen manufacture, is responsible for the fact that Poland has, by increasing the output of linen fabrics, advanced from her pre-war position of second-largest world exporter of flax to the front rank of exporters of linen fabrics. Increase in the production of flax and in the output of linen fabrics provides, moreover, a substantial export surplus of flax tow.

Belgium, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the Netherlands were among our first customers and spoke highly of the quality of Polish flax tow. Another fact constituting indirect evidence to the quality of Polish flax tow is the extremely wide range of products — towels, cord for automobile tyres, sailcloth and a variety of other items made from it and exported to numerous countries. There are now 17 countries, including the U.S.S.R., China, the U.S.A., Canada, Norway, Sweden and Pakistan, importing these goods from Poland. It is, in fact, the export of fabrics made principally from indigenous flax tow which is responsible for the prominent position Poland has gained in world markets as producer and exporter of linen goods.

Reliance may safely be placed on the fact that Poland will, on the basis of the achievements of her flax-growing policy, be in a position to increase her exports of flax tow.

Exports are in the hands of "CETEBE", Exporters and Importers of Textiles, Narutowicza 13, Łódź.

Baled flax tow



JUTE MANUFACTURES RENOWNED POLISH PRODUCT

Jute is an industrial plant remarkable for the low cost of processing it involves. Both retting and drying, as well as the subsequent separation of the fibres, are much simpler than in the case of flax fibre, a fact responsible for the low cost of this raw material. Jute fabrics are, considering the exceptional strength and compactness of the fibre, much appreciated as a material eminently suitable for packing all manner of goods, in the form both of cloth and of sacks.

Polish products are outstanding for the care exercised throughout the production cycle — from spinning, washing and calendering to baling and packing for shipment. The care given to the last-named is of particular importance, since jute fibre readily absorbs moisture. Jute is, prior to spinning, treated with cod liver oil which imparts lustre and softness to the fabric and renders it rotproof.

Polish-made jute sacks — mainly Hessians or "SWB 480" — enjoy a sound reputation among customers. High quality of the fabric and careful sewing cause the sacks to sustain a load far in excess of that normally provided for a sack of corresponding size. The prevalent stitch employed is of the "Heracles" type, and this is carried out with strong linen thread.

The "SWB 480" sacking is of uniform texture and, as a result of careful calendering, of sufficiently close weave to be suitable for making up into strong sugar bags, much more resistant to carrying a 100 kg load, even if dumped from an appreciable height. Other fabrics are made in textures of from 180 to 480 gm/m².

The Polish textile industry is in a position to produce Hessian sacking of all types.

The exporters — "CETEBE" are frequently called upon to supply special jute fabrics to regular customers' specifications. One of the European markets, for instance, calls for a fabric weighing 180 gm/m², reinforced down the centre and along the edge by a strip of closer weave several centimetres in width.

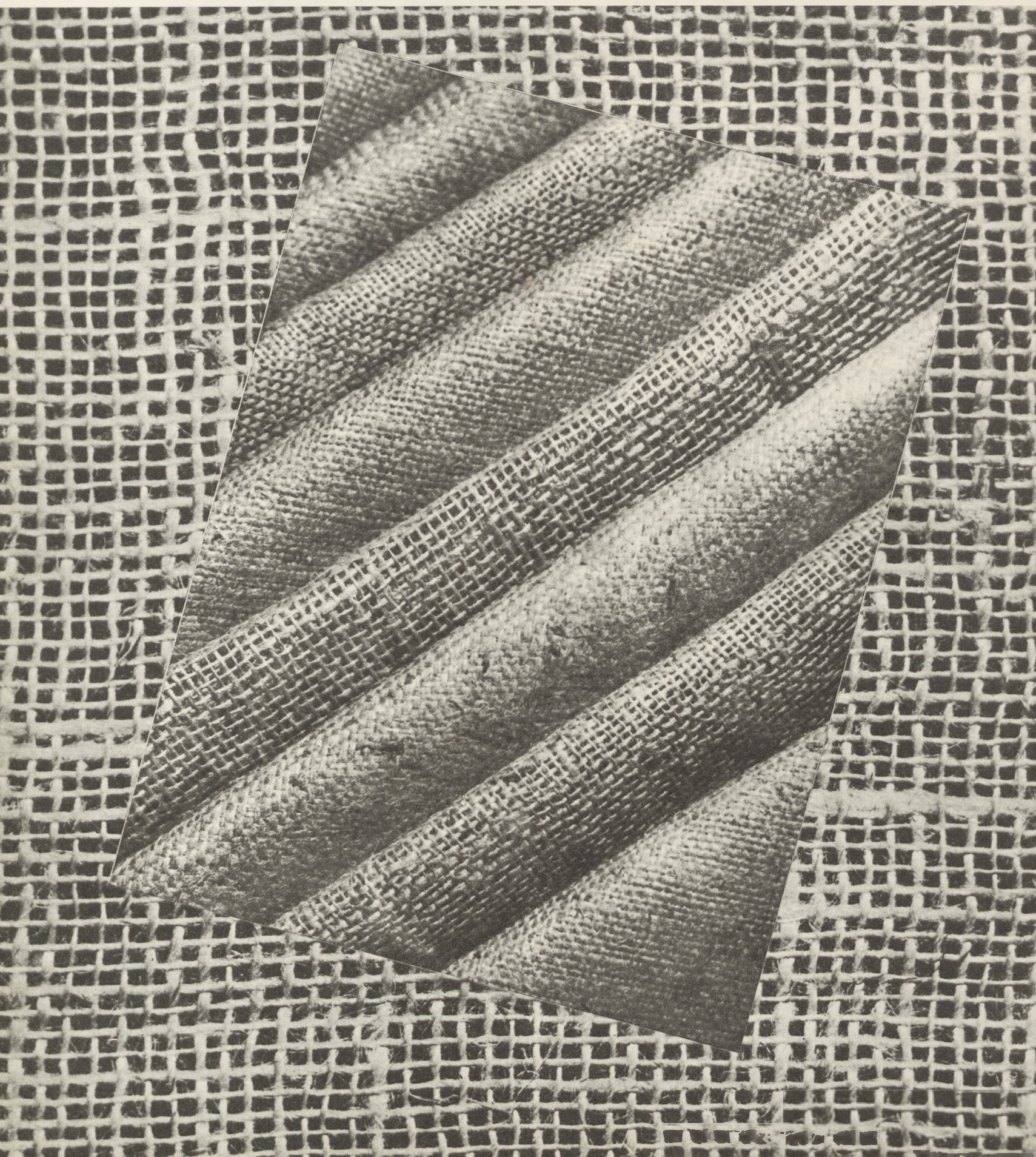
Polish jute manufacturers are competing successfully with similar products of other countries, penetrating to such markets as Pakistan which, particularly in 1950, ranked, together with the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, Belgium and certain



other countries, among Poland's major customers. We have, throughout our post-war experience, never had a single reservation raised by our foreign customers as to the quality of our goods, either sacking or sacks. On the contrary, many customers have placed repeat orders amounting to some millions of sacks.

"CETEBE", Exporters and Importers of Textiles, Narutowicza 13, Łódź, offer for the 1952 season, as in past years, a substantial range and quantity of jute manufactures, both sacking and sacks, guaranteeing prompt and careful attention to all orders from both regular and prospective customers.

CETEBE — Polish jute exporters — comply with customers' specific requirements and supply jute fabrics strictly to specification





POLISH MATCHES—EXPORTED BY •DALSPO• FILTROWA 61, WARSAW



Warsaw street lamps — both antique and up-to-date — are a proud testimonial to Polish glass-making craft

ILLUMINATING GLASSWARE

Progress in lighting technique, without a supporting development in glass production methods, is hardly conceivable. Glass, without which no proper lighting effects are obtainable, is an essential element of almost every type of modern lighting fixture. The majority of lighting fixtures are provided with glass shades or globes which either transmit and diffuse the full gamut of rays emitted by the light source, or differentiate, as in the case of coloured glass, certain rays only. A wide range of lighting effects can be obtained with both clear and coated glassware by suitable blending of glass mixtures.

Illuminating glassware must be in line with both lighting technique and aesthetic requirements; it should be restful to the eye and harmonise with the general decorative scheme. These requirements account for the considerable attention devoted to ensuring a clean line in glassware of this kind.

Globes and shades made by the Polish glass industry meet the most exacting requirements of modern lighting practice.

Polish glassworks specialise in the production of ware for indoor lighting and have to their credit substantial achievements in this line.

The wide range of Polish illuminating glassware commands a ready sale among numerous consumers in foreign markets.

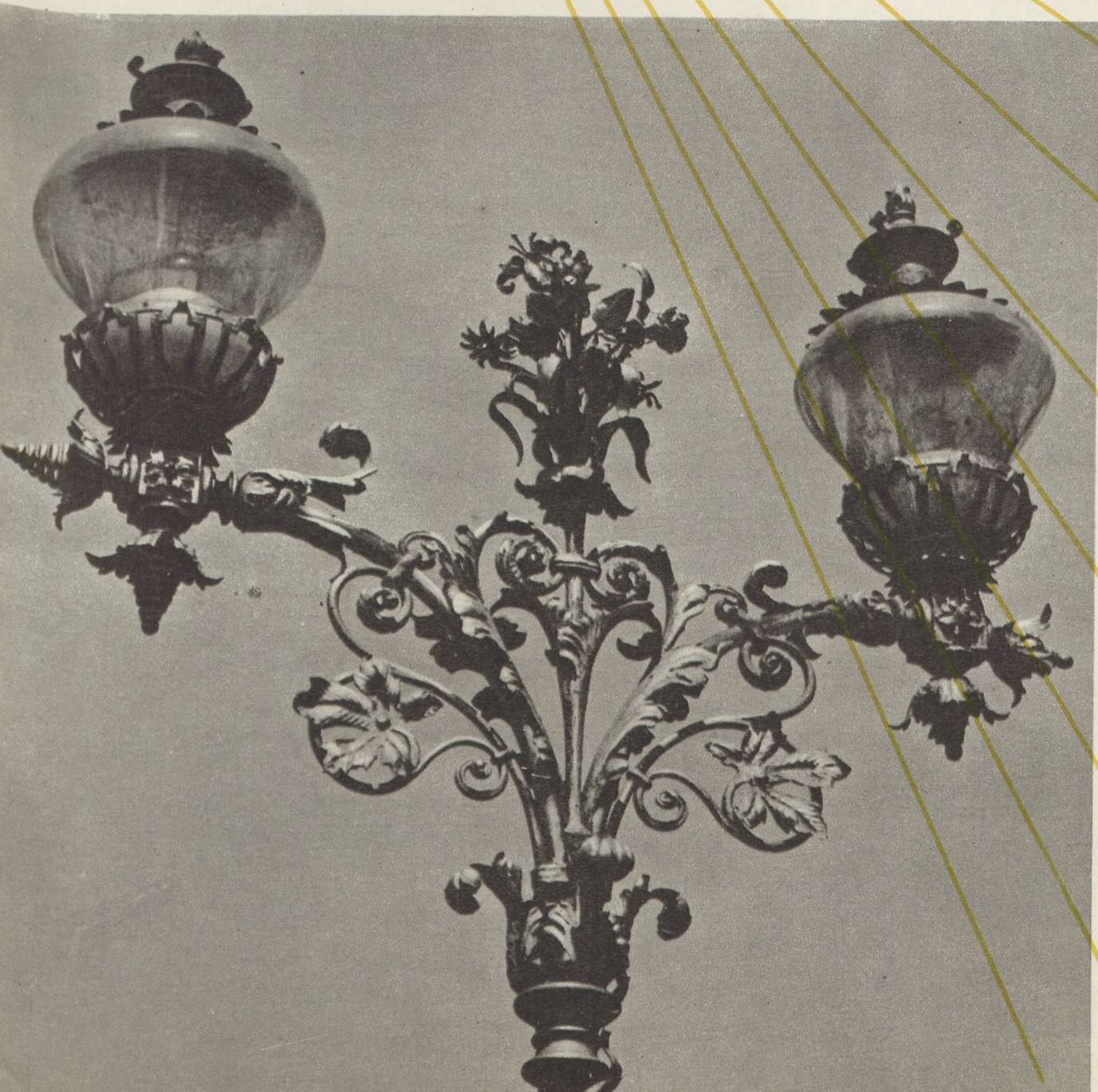
Polish illuminating glassware in a multiplicity of shapes is also widely used for lamp pendants. Double glass shades, consisting of one layer each of opal and amber, or so-called "champagne" glass, are most seductive and give a diffused and slightly subdued light. The combination of reflected and direct lighting obtainable with "champagne" glass produces unique effects and lends a warm and placid atmosphere to the home. The variety available of shapes and sizes



in these shades causes them to be adaptable to all types of pendant and wall brackets, as well as to table and desk lamps.

The slightly subdued light from shades made of "champagne" glass is, however, not always appropriate, and there is frequently a call for glass giving a brighter light of a definite shade. The Polish glass industry is in a position to comply fully with this provision and can offer a wide choice of ceiling bowls, lamp pendants, table and bedside lamp shades made of double glass, comprised of one layer of opal and one of coloured glass (blue, pink or green). Glass of this kind yields a diffused light with faint colour effect imparted by the layer of coloured glass and well matched to the surroundings.

The trend among Polish manufacturers steadily to raise the standard of their illuminating glassware and augment the range of patterns available is fully appreciated by our foreign customers who maintain regular trade relations with the sole exporters — "MINEX", Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.



BUILDERS' POTTERY

Sanitary earthenware — Earthenware tiles —
Fireclay tiles

1) Sanitary earthenware is made by the Polish "Józefów" pottery from which ware was exported long before the Second World War. A highly skilled staff and modern production equipment ensure flawless quality in the goods.

The extensive range of ware made includes W.C. pans, wash-basins, bidets and urinals, as well as a considerable variety of minor accessories and equipment for hospitals, operating theatres, etc. The range embraces some 200 standard items, all of which, except for minor sanitary accessories, are listed in our illustrated catalogue, sent on request to prospective customers.

Sanitary earthenware is exported to Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, Turkey and the Union of South Africa.

Exports reveal a steady and rapid increase, the 1951 index amounting to 667 (1947 index = 100).

This substantial increase in our exports, in spite of exceptionally keen competition in foreign markets, is attributable, in the first place, to advantageous terms, secondly and particularly, to the superior quality of Polish sanitary earthenware, and thirdly — to the uniform colour, smoothness and absence of cracks in the glaze.

2) Earthenware tiles. These are made by several Polish potteries, including the "Józefów" pottery referred to above, the tiles from which enjoy in world markets a reputation similar to that of its sanitary earthenware.

The tiles measure $150 \times 150 \times 6$ mm and are white glazed. They serve a number of purposes, such as for tiling walls in bathrooms, toilets, kitchens and other premises where cleanliness is of primary consideration and constitutes, failing the introduction of tiles, a maintenance problem.

Polish earthenware tiles find a ready sale in numerous markets, including Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Lebanon, Norway, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey.

3) Fireclay tiles. Export markets are catered for by the "Przyborsk" pottery, equipped throughout with up-to-date plant and renowned throughout the world for its products.



Fireclay tiles are made in the following five standard sizes:

size No. 600,	measuring	120 × 120 × 15 mm.
” ” 650,	”	120 × 245 × 15 mm.
” ” 500,	”	120 × 120 × 57 mm.
” ” 100,	”	122 × 69 × 28 mm.
” ” 900,	”	122 × 69 × 20 mm.

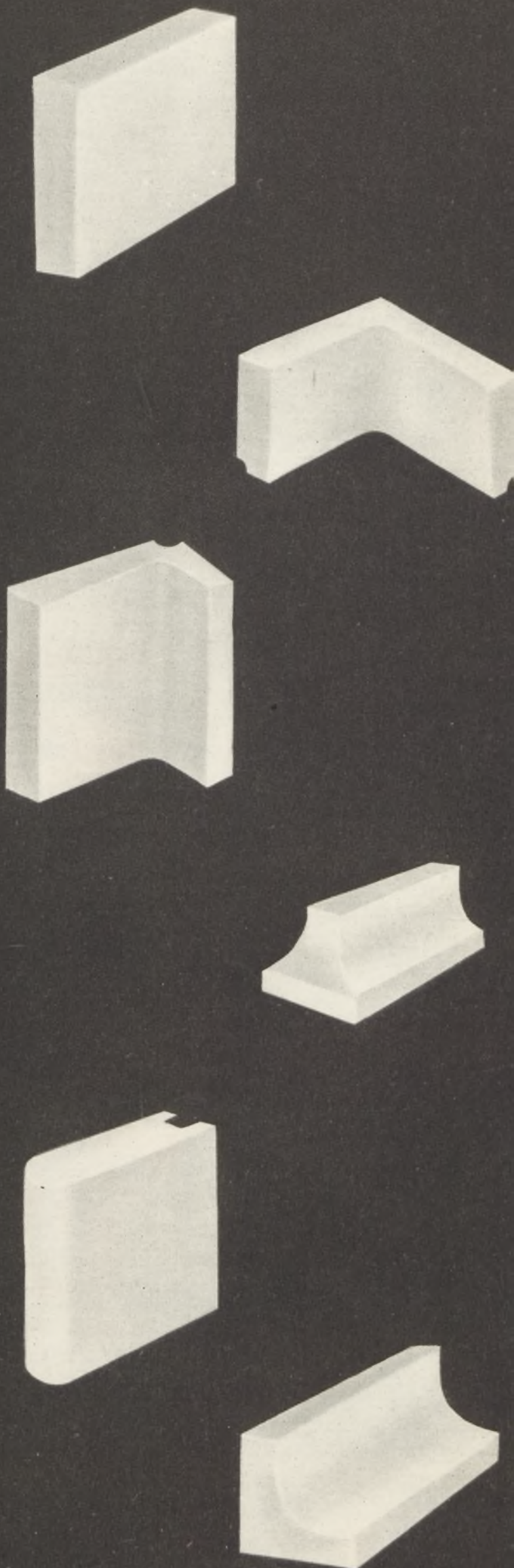
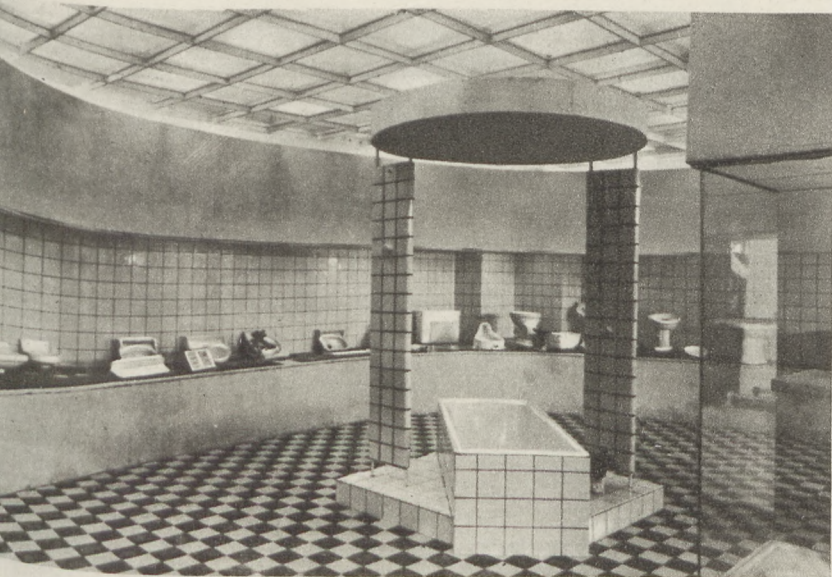
Tiles of intermediate dimensions are, obviously, also produced, and this applies particularly to sizes Nos. 500 and 100, in the case of which the variations extend over an extremely wide range. Individual dimensions and detailed illustrations are given in our catalogue for which prospective customers should ask before placing orders.

The basic raw material used in the production of fireclay tiles is high-grade Silesian clay. The tiles are covered with white porcelain glaze, fired in high temperatures.

This product has for some dozens of years been in increasing demand, since it is resistant to frost, acids, acid fumes, lactic acids and caustic agents. Fireclay tiles are used for lining swimming pools, walls in dairies, slaughter-houses, flour mills, breweries, distilleries, chemical works, dye works, paper mills, boiler-houses, station buildings and platforms and in other premises. "Przyborsk" tiles have in post-war time upheld their reputation and are exported in large quantities to such markets as Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The export of sanitary earthenware, earthenware and fireclay tiles is in the hands of "MINEX", Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.

Builders' pottery and sanitary earthenware at one of the Polish exhibition stands





DECALCOMANIA OFR POTTERY

The manufacture of decalcomania for pottery ornamentation is an individual branch of modern industry, calling for a high standard of technique, coupled with artistic refinement. On these two conditions is contingent the suitability of decalcomania for the actual purpose for which it is intended — that of enhancing the aesthetic appearance of pottery and imparting to it a touch of attractive charm.

Pottery manufacturers who are intent on maintaining the standard of their ware should not rely on any transfers other than those supplied by makers with a reputation backed by experience.

Polish decalcomania, made in works which specialise in this particular line of manufacture, fully meets the most exacting requirements, the present output being adequate to allow, in addition to satisfying the considerable home demand, for the allocation of a substantial range of designs for export.

Polish decalcomania is outstanding in artistic value; the wide range of patterns available in a variety of ornamental subjects is being steadily augmented. The sincere desire to meet the varied whims of customers throughout the world has prompted manufacturers to focus their attention on the requirements of individual customers, so as to be in a position to provide them with such decalcomania as will ensure the complete industrial and commercial success of their ware.

The production technique of decalcomania — a point to which particular care is being devoted in Poland — is a matter of no mean importance. This applies both to the use of natural and unadulterated pigments and to ensuring a sufficient tolerance in the optimum point of firing temperatures to suit any particular type of firing equipment which may be used by the potter. Attention is drawn to the availability, in the case of underglaze decalcomania, of transfers adapted to high temperatures of up to 1400°C.

The potter may thus rely, without risk, on the invariability of the finish of the ware which he produces.

Transfers are supplied, irrespective of the scale to which the ornamental designs are made, in standard



PAPEXPORT
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POLISH DECALCOMANIA FOR POTTERY

A PRODUCT OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.
HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARD. WIDE
CHOICE OF DESIGNS. AN AID TO IN-
CREASED SALES OF DECORATED
CHINAWARE

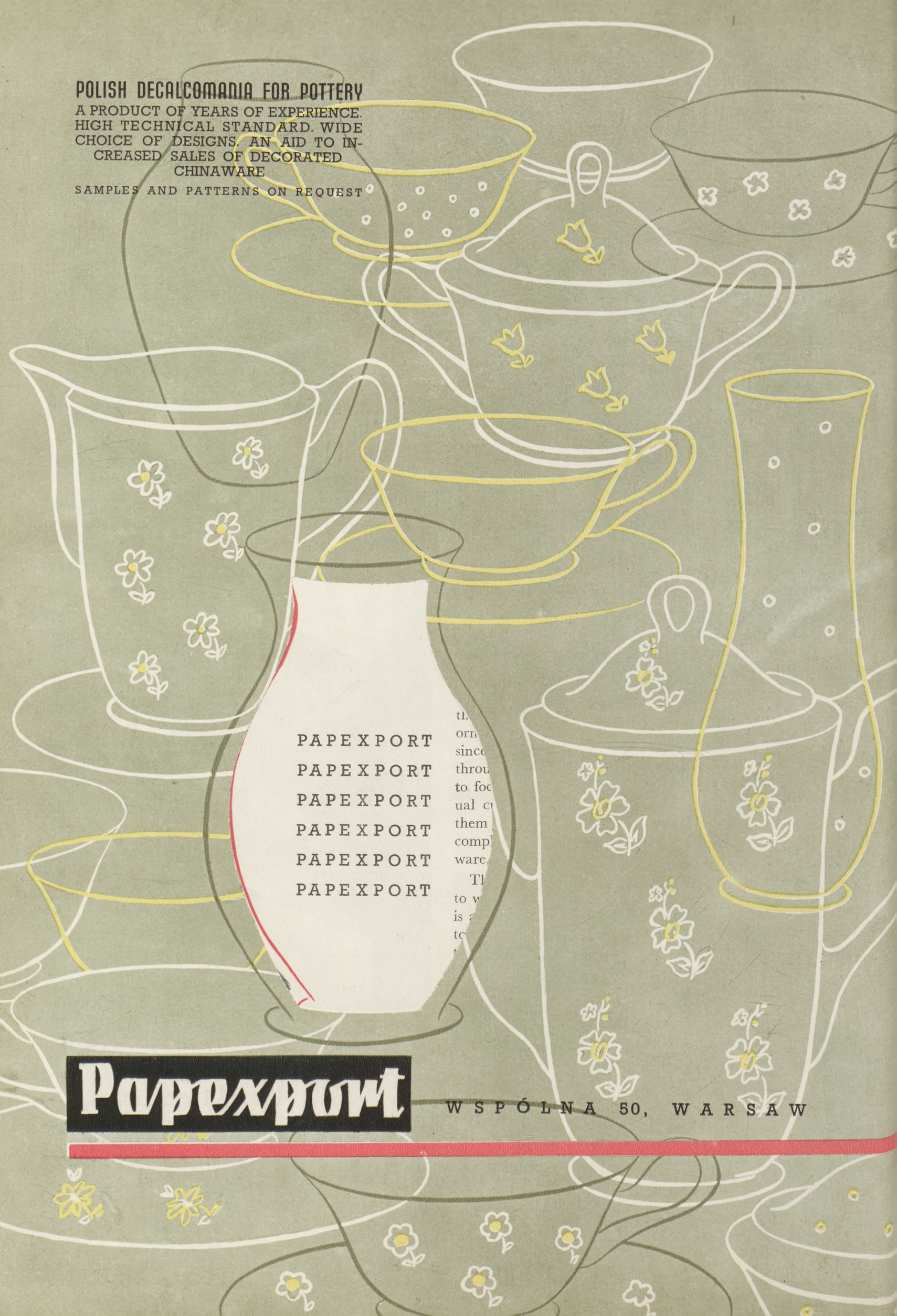
SAMPLES AND PATTERNS ON REQUEST

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WSPÓLNA 50, WARSZAWA





55 × 75 cm sheets, though sheets measuring 110 × 75 cm, 27.5 × 75 cm or 27.5 × 37.5 cm can be supplied to special order.

The customer is given the choice of transfers made on "Duplex" or "Simplex" (Meta) paper base. Transfers can, moreover, be supplied printed on a film

from which the base has been removed — a method which, since it appreciably reduces the weight of the transfers, produces a substantial saving in the cost of freight. Thus, for instance, the weight per 1000 sheets, 55 × 75 cm size, of "Duplex" quality transfers amounting to 60 kg is reduced to approximately 12 kg in the



ACTUAL SPECIMEN
TRANSFER FOR POTTERY

Importers, Wspólna 50, Warsaw. Telegrams: PAP-EXPORT — WARSAW.



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case of transfers supplied stripped, in the form of film.

Careful packing in hermetically sealed metal boxes, placed inside wooden cases, ensures that the contents will reach their destination, irrespective of distance of carriage, in perfect condition.

Polish decalcomania factories are ready to accept orders for transfers made to designs submitted by customers, or to prepare special designs to any particular ornamental subject specified.

The promptness with which orders are executed, as well as the high technical and artistic standard of Polish decalcomania, are highly appreciated by customers throughout the world.

Sole exporters: "Papexport", Paper Exporters and Importers, Wspólna 50, Warsaw. Telegrams: PAP-EXPORT — WARSAW.

**ACTUAL SPECIMEN
TRANSFER FOR POTTERY**

POLISH DOCUMENTARY FILMS

The rehabilitated Polish film industry is particularly concerned with the production of short films — educational, scientific, documentary, newsreels and cartoons.

Efforts were concentrated from the outset, on developing our own peculiar style. Polish documentaries and newsreels do not merely reflect the country's everyday life: they go far beyond this scope, by presenting the actual reasons for and sources of current events and their evolution, as well as by explaining the political and social implications. Polish films reveal to millions of spectators the realistic and colourful features of those transformations which are taking place in the country in its struggle to develop and give expression to new and improved forms for our social structure.

The production of documentary films which has now been going on for something over six years is in fact creating a lasting chronicle of Poland's most recent history. There is hardly a subject, event or problem which has not been tackled and which is not reflected in the hundreds of films produced between 1945 and 1952. The high standard, both ideological and artistic, achieved by Polish documentaries has been widely acclaimed by home and foreign audiences. Proof of this is provided by the awards and distinctions gained by Polish documentaries, scientific and educational films at various international festivals.

The first film to win world-wide popularity was "Warsaw Accuses" which pictured to the world at large the limitless destruction suffered by Poland's capital, together with the initial stage of the post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation.

In 1946, an educational film — "Wieliczka" — featuring Poland's largest salt mine was awarded the first prize at the Cannes Festival. A year later, it was another Polish film — "Flood" — which, again at Cannes, was judged to be the finest documentary film displayed at the Festival.

Distinctions have also been won by the Polish scientific films — "Moss Rotifers", at the 1947 Scientific Film Congress in Paris, and "Incubation of Chicks", at the 1948 Scientific Film Congress in London. In 1949, the film "Young Countryside" secured the first prize at the Mariánské Lázně Festival, while "Shepherding in the Highlands" was a prizewinner at Cannes.

The following year ushered in "Broad Highway" — an interesting film narrative of the reconstruction of Warsaw. This film scored a number of notable successes, gaining the first prizes both at the Cannes and the Mariánské Lázně Festivals, while the team of producers was awarded the Polish State Prize.

Our most recent documentary success constitutes an outstanding achievement in film craft. This is the screen version of the masterpiece created by Wit Stwosz, Poland's illustrious sculptor and wood carver of the late middle ages.

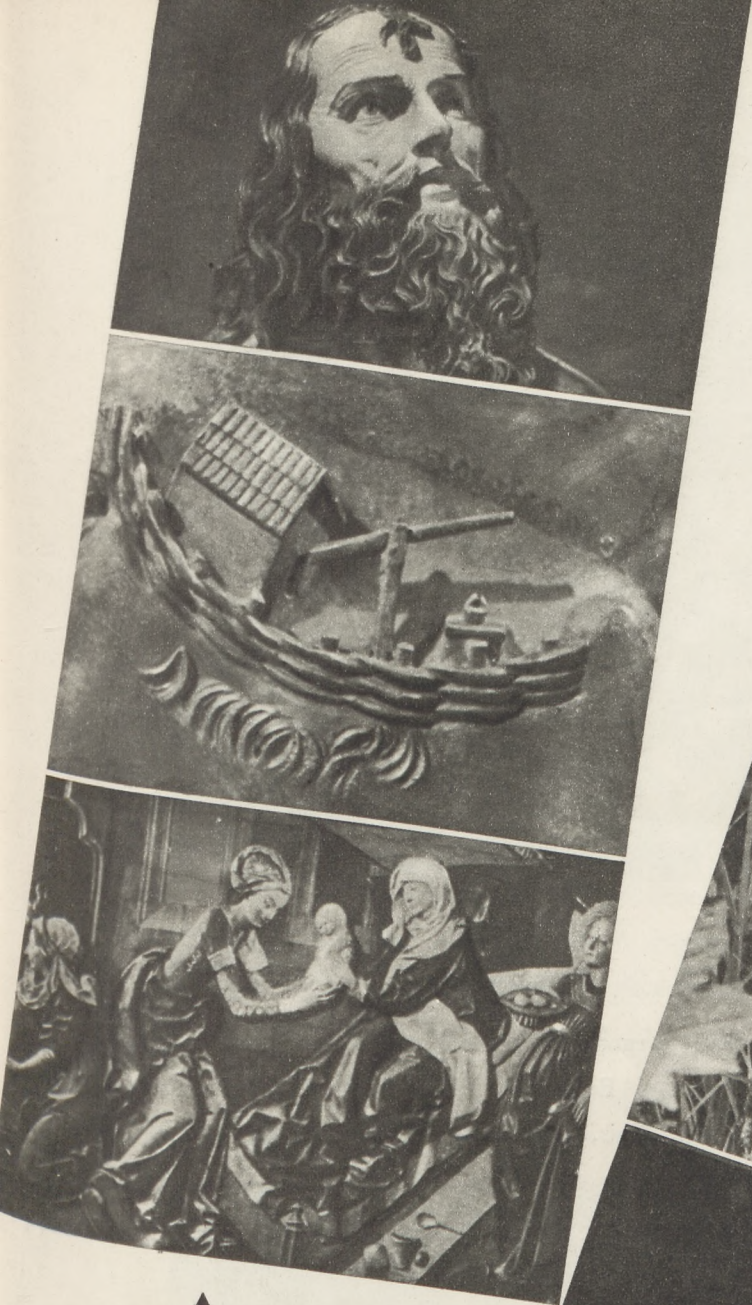
Another brilliant film from the wide range of the Polish production programme to gain prominence recently is "Mazowsze" — a screening of a concert performance by the famous folk song and dance ensemble.

Documentary films are produced at the Warsaw Documentary Film Studios, equipped with modern laboratories and the latest sound recording apparatus. This production centre has an annual output of some 140 shots (300 metres of film per shot), including weekly newsreels and special editions.

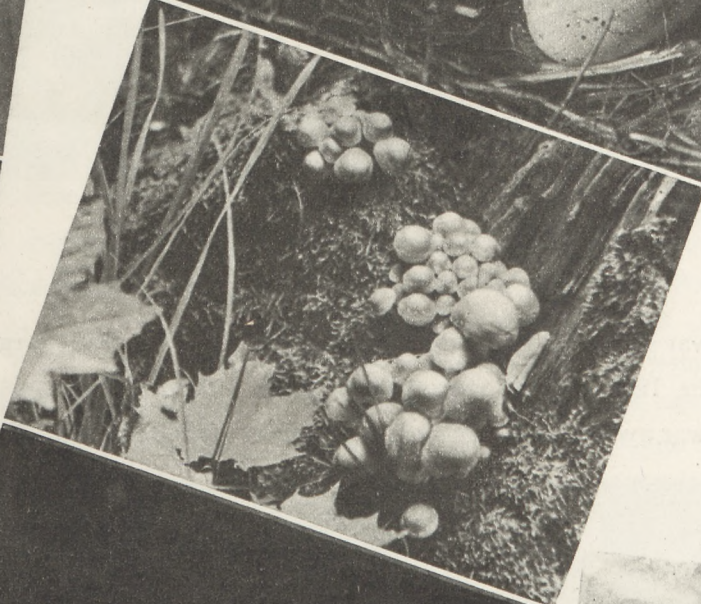
The Łódź Educational Film Studios produce scientific, popular science and educational films for school and university use, for recreation halls, mobile cinemas, etc.

The distributors and exporters of documentary and scientific films are: Central Film Hire Office — "Centrala Wynajmu Filmów", Marszałkowska 56, Warsaw.

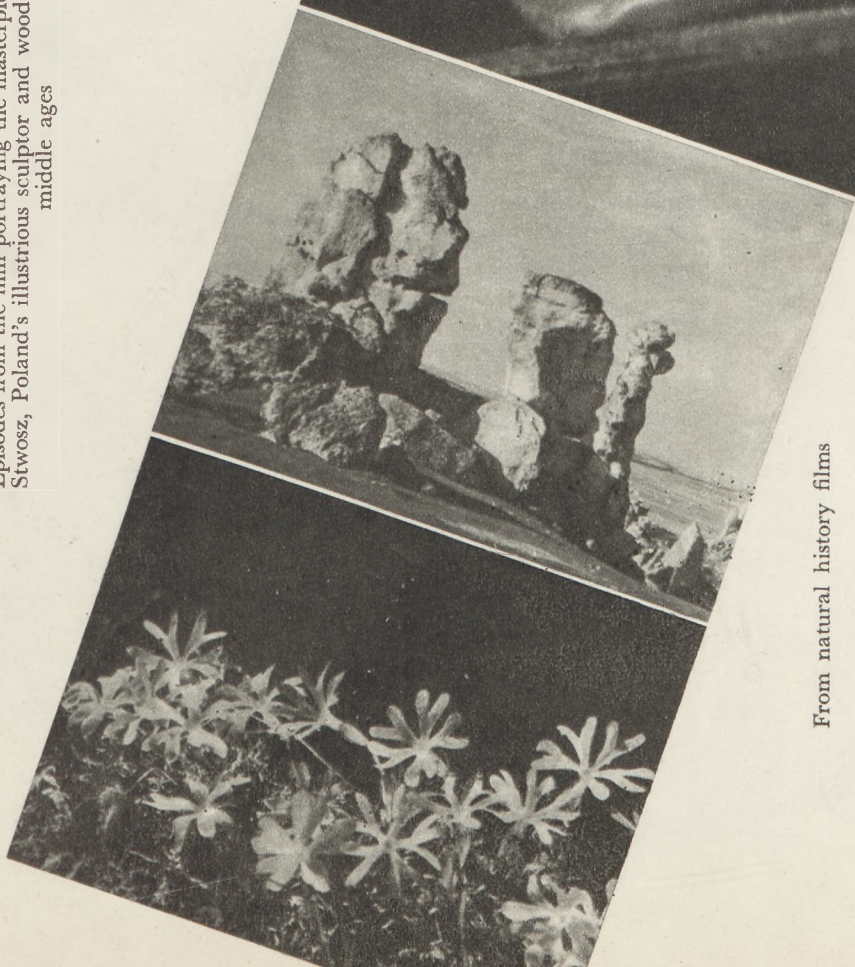
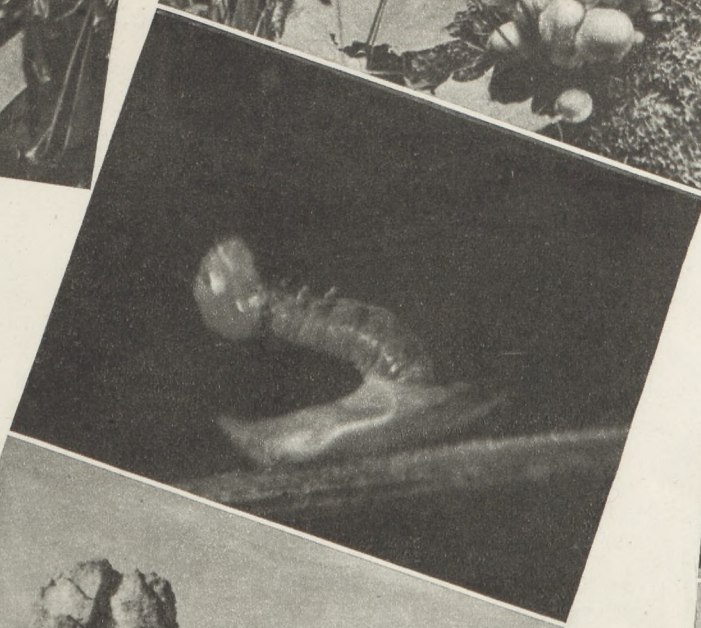
Episodes from the film portraying the masterpiece created by Wit Stwos, Poland's illustrious sculptor and wood carver of the late middle ages



From natural history films



Scenes from the documentary film "Building colliers and ore-carriers"



From natural history films





S U G A R

The Polish post-war sugar industry has, as is revealed by the fact that the 1950 output amounted to more than twice the pre-war average, considerably expanded.

The 1952 target index has, under the provisions of the National Economic Plan, been fixed at 301 (1938 = 100). This, after making provision for home



market requirements, will cause a further increase in the export surplus. Poland now ranks fourth among the world's beet sugar producers and has for long been an important exporter of this product. The quantity of sugar-beet dealt with by the sugar works during last year's campaign amounted to approximately 6 million tons, producing roughly one million tons of sugar.

Soil and climatic conditions in Poland are exceptionally favourable for sugar-beet cultivation. Beet,

Unloading sugar-beet at a Polish sugar works

grown from high-class indigenous seedstock renowned in foreign markets, is harvested in September and October, the sugar campaign invariably lasting to the end of December.

The production process practiced in Polish sugar works eliminates both the use of chemical media injurious to the consumer's health and handling of the product during processing.

Sugar is one of those products which issue from processing in a practically pure chemical state, the saccharose content in Polish sugar amounting to from 99.7 to 99.9 per cent.

Sugar is available in the following varieties:

- 1) refined, in the form of:
 - cast cubes
 - pressed cubes
 - granules
- 2) ordinary white, in the form of:
 - coarse granules (KG)
 - medium " (KS)
 - small " (KD)

as well as in a fine granulated variety (FG).

Polish sugar is packed in jute or viscose paper sacks.

Sugar is exported to Scandinavia, Western Germany, France and French colonies, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Egypt, Sudan, the Middle East, Pakistan and a number of other countries.

Exporters — "ROLIMPEX", Hibnera 5, Warsaw.

SEED POTATOES

Seed potato production in Poland has already been dealt with at some length in No. 7 of this Magazine.

It may, nevertheless, be useful, on the threshold of the new season, to recapitulate the more important factors influencing the quality of seedlings and to give a list of the varieties now available for export from Poland.

1. The climatic conditions in the northern and north-eastern districts of Poland, with their rough winter and relatively cool summer, with frequent fogs, adequate rainfall and scarcity of insect vectors spreading virus disease, are ideal for potato cultivation. These climatic factors, together with the light and well aerated soil, influence the soundness of the potato and its capacity to resist degeneration. Extensive observation and years of experiments prove that potato seedlings grown in a rough climate yield an exceptionally heavy crop in temperate or hot climates.

This explains why certain countries must, to ensure a satisfactory crop, rely on importing potato seedlings.

2. Potato plantations producing seed stock are under close control by the State Plant Protection Service.

All diseased plants, together with those which are not pure to type, are weeded out in order to ensure absolute soundness of stock in selective plantations. High quality combined with purity to type and soundness are, thus, guaranteed to customers for Polish seed potatoes. Prior to being exported, seedlings are inspected once more by Standard Inspectors who examine them for soundness, compliance with the terms of the contract, and method of packing.

Polish seed potatoes are, as a result of the planned co-operation of all elements concerned — cultivation, production, inspection by officers of the Plant Protection Service — gradually recovering their former export markets forfeited during the recent war and are, moreover, reaching new markets.

In the autumn of 1951, a small trial consignment of seedlings was supplied with excellent results to, among other countries, Switzerland. The certificate received from an official expert testifies to "prime quality, bright colour and excellent packing protecting the seedlings from frost".

The quality of seedlings exported by Poland to Switzerland proved so satisfactory to customers, that further orders were placed in the spring of 1952.

Poland is now once more exporting varieties familiar to farmers and importers; these varieties which have for many years been carefully selected and improved include:

Dar P.Z.H.R., Ackersegen type	— a late general purpose variety, heavy cropper.
Bem P.Z.H.R., Mittelfrühe type	— an early mid-season general purpose variety, heavy cropper.
Pionier P.Z.H.R., Voran type	— a late general purpose variety, heavy cropper.
Zólciak P.Z.H.R., Flava type	— an early mid-season table variety, average cropper.
Rosafolia P.Z.H.R.	— an early mid-season table variety, heavy cropper.
Sieglinde	— an early table variety, average cropper.
Merkur P.Z.H.R.	— a late feed variety, very heavy cropper.
Oka P.Z.H.R., Johanna type	— a late, good quality industrial variety.
Koszalinskie P.Z.H.R., Ostbote type	— a late table and industrial variety, average cropper.

There are, moreover, a number of other varieties of interest to certain countries only.

Polish growers are concerned — in addition to the selection and cultivation of familiar varieties carried on under the most propitious soil and climatic conditions peculiar to the northern seaboard of Poland — with the development, by crossing, of new varieties. The requirements expected of these new varieties are:

- a) higher yield than that of varieties hitherto bred,
- b) resistance to degeneration,
- c) immunity to virus and fungus diseases and, in the case of certain varieties,
- d) immunity against the Colorado potato beetle.

Three potato types being cultivated are, to indicate their use, early table, general purpose and industrial varieties, the latter with a high starch content.

Experiments have for some years been made in the country with new Polish varieties which, when multiplied in the field, reveal most satisfactory qualities, such as pleasant flavour, good yield and immunity to disease.

The Israeli Ministry of Agriculture asked for a consignment of seedlings for experimental purposes and, accordingly, in autumn 1950 seven sample lots were sent, comprising 4 old and 3 new varieties — "Pierwiosnek", "Sława" and "Ród-100".

A description of the salient features of these new varieties, classified in two groups according to purpose and season of maturity, is given below.

I. First-early, table variety — "Pierwiosnek"

White skin with pink speckles around the eyes, white flesh, fairly large tubers of oval shape. The yield is, for an early variety such as this, exceptionally high. Requires moderate soil encouraging sprouting. Immune to wart.

II. Late, general purpose varieties — "Sława"

Bright skin, bright-yellow flesh, large tubers of round, almost oval shape. Very heavy cropper. Modest soil requirements. Immune to wart.

Ród-100

Red skin, bright-yellow flesh, large tubers of oval shape. Very heavy cropper. Moderate soil requirements. Immune to wart.

In autumn 1951, the results of experiments conducted on the plantations of the experimental station at Heyarkon were received. The experiments were carried out in sandy loam and triplicated, the distance between the furrows amounting to 75 cm and the distance between the plants in the row to 25 cm. The seeds were planted on the 26th February, 1951 and harvested between the 7th May and 3rd June, according to maturity of individual varieties.

The experiments concerned — in addition to the 7 varieties supplied by Poland — 10 Dutch, 5 U.S.A. and 3 Czechoslovak varieties.

The "Up-to-Date" variety was used as a reference standard for the experiment.

The individual varieties were, for the sake of lucidity, classified according to the aggregate yield in quintals

"Sława" potato seedlings

per hectare, the table below showing the yield in percentages of the reference standard.

The table also shows the yield of the so-called commercial potato, that is to say, of potatoes suitable for table use, with tubers weighing 80 grams and over, as well as the proportion of these in the total yield.

The extent to which the potatoes were affected by the potato blight is expressed in numbers reading from

"Dar" potato seedlings

0 to 4, thus clearly emphasising the resistance of individual varieties to this disease.

The country of origin of the seedlings is shown thus: P—for Poland, N—for the Netherlands, U.S.A. for the United States of America and CS—for Czechoslovakia.

The above schedule shows Polish varieties occupying the four leading places, while other Polish varieties were classed 7th, 8th and 10th.

"Ród-100" potato seedlings

The Polish varieties reveal, moreover, a high resistance to potato blight. Special attention must be drawn to the high yield from the "Pierwiosnek" variety which, although it is a first-early variety, took eighth place, eclipsing numerous late varieties which generally yield a much heavier crop than the earlies.

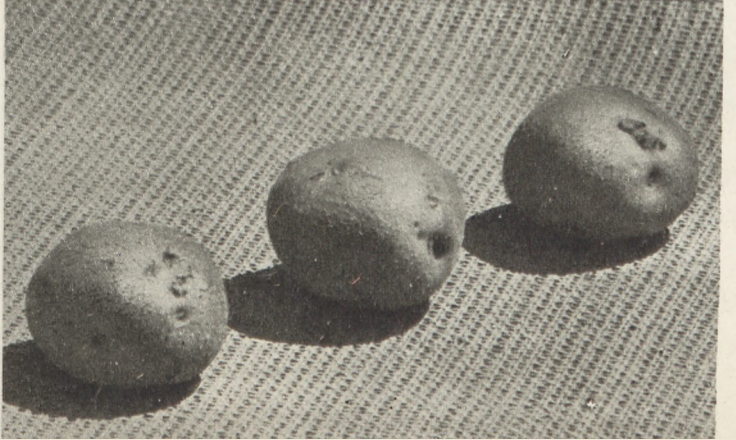
The results of the Heyarkon experiments bear testimony to the effect of the systematic work of Polish seed

"Pierwiosnek" potato seedlings

farms which devote particular attention not merely to yield and flavour of the Polish potato, but primarily to soundness and immunity to disease.

The Heyarkon experiments are to be continued during the current year, and Poland has, at the request of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, again supplied seed stock for this purpose; this invitation is proof of Israel's interest in Polish potatoes.

"Merkur" potato seedlings



Variety and Country of Origin	Total per-hectare yield in quintals	Yield in percentage of the reference standard	Commercial potato yield, in q per ha.	Percentage rate of commercial potatoes to total yield	Degree of attack by potato blight	Starch content, per cent
Sława (P)	365.7	130.5	208	56.8	1	11.3
Konsul (P)	321	114.4	234	72.9	1	17.5
Dar (P)	320	114	151	47.1	0	13.1
Ród-100 (P)	312	111.2	209	67	1	17.7
Carmen (CS)	300	106.9	213	71	0	16.3
Erdgold (N)	280	99.8	83.5	27.8	2	15.8
Merkur (P)	274.4	97.8	207	75.4	0	18.6
Pierwiosnek (P)	274	97.6	173	63	1	14.9
Essex (USA)	273.3	97.4	251	91.1	1	15.3
Zółciak (P)	261.4	93.1	83.6	31.9	1	15.5
Sebago (USA)	260	92.6	237	91.1	1	14.2
Alpha (N)	257.8	91.9	191	74	1	17.4
Sequeia (USA)	256.6	91.1	177	68.5	1	14.1
Bintje (N)	246.6	87.9	134	54.3	3	—
Krassava (CS)	244.4	87.1	163	66.6	2	12.3
Voran (N)	242.2	86.3	113	46.4	1	16.2
Pontiac (USA)	242.2	86.3	218	90	2	12.4
Furora (N)	237	84.4	121	51	1	14.8
Teton (USA)	229.6	81.8	208	80.5	4	—
Ginke (N)	222.2	79.2	158	71	1	13.5
Kardinal (CS)	220.4	78.5	64	29	2	13.1
Kennebec (USA)	210	74.8	192	91.4	1	17
Industria (N)	202.2	72	121.5	60	1	13.1
Sirtema (N)	195.5	69.6	126	64.4	2	—
Saskia (N)	171.1	60.9	99.5	55.8	0	—
Ari (N)	168.8	60.1	126	74.6	2	14.1
"Up-to-Date", (reference standard) . .	280.5	100	202	72.3	2	15.5

Experimental plantations have also been started in the current year in Switzerland, Italy, France and Brazil, to provide data on the results yielded by Polish seedlings in different soil and climatic conditions.

Poland will, during the forthcoming autumn season, be able to allocate for export, for the first time, certain quantities of the new early "Pierwiosnek" variety. These quantities will be substantially increased in the coming year.

We are confident that this new variety, having a short period of vegetation, outstandingly high yield and exquisite flavour, will attract the attention of countries principally interested in importing early potato varieties.

Other new Polish potato varieties will be included in the export list as soon as production has been developed to a sufficient extent.

The export of Polish seed potatoes is in the hands of "ROLIMPEX", Hibnera 5, Warsaw.

POLISH POULTRY

Poland is one of the world's major poultry producers and exporters. Provision for a further increase of the country's poultry stock (by 36 per cent as compared with 1949), as well as for development of breeding centres and enterprises engaged on the preparation of poultry for export has been made in the Six-Year Plan (1950—1955) now being implemented.

Readers interested in poultry problems will, no doubt, appreciate our notes dealing with the prospects of Poland's poultry breeding and export

Poultry Breeding

It has been decided to rely, in principle, on the former extensive system of poultry breeding whereby the birds

have unlimited range to roam about and thus pick up a maximum of available natural food.

It is, however, appreciated that the country's economic plan cannot be based solely on the extensive breeding system, as this would curtail the opportunities for developing poultry farming and production, limiting it both in quantity and quality. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Six-Year Plan not only for encouraging an increase in poultry rearing by small and medium general farmers, but also — and particularly — for the establishment of poultry sections in co-operative and state-owned farms. Such poultry sections have been divided into a number of types, each having distinct features and devoted to a definite purpose.

The State or "P.G.R." farms, to quote their official name, are intended to become progressive model farms in so far as poultry breeding methods are concerned.



Part view of a Polish poultry fattening centre

They will be in a position to supply production co-operatives, as well as small and medium general farmers, with male breeding stock — cocks, turkey cocks, drakes and ganders — and, to a certain extent, with day-old chicks. This will help substantially to increase the poultry stock, so much so, that the State-owned "P.G.R." farms will increase their stock by 40 times the 1949 figure. It will, moreover, contribute towards an increase in the supply of market products and to the development of mass-production of breeding stock. This farming policy will also afford the opportunity for distributing poultry production and, particularly, the production of young chickens and ducks over a considerably longer period. The bulk supply of cockerels will, therefore, not be confined, as hitherto, to the July-September period. Chicken farms will ensure uniformity in the quality of table-birds and ensure also, with a view to sustaining the continuity of exports, the maintenance of the former high level of Polish poultry standards. The artificial hatching problem is, with a view to ensuring mass-production, a factor of no mean importance in poultry breeding. The present index figure of incubator capacity is, assuming the 1949 index to be 100, approximately 140 and will show a year-to-year increase.

Almost all familiar market varieties are bred in Poland — geese, ducks, chickens and turkeys.

Poland has adopted a system of regional localisation of poultry breeds, that is to say that particular chicken breeds have, according to suitability of climate, breeding conditions and individual requirements, been allocated to various regions. This system ensures increased production, since each breed is afforded optimum conditions for propagation. Localisation also encourages uniformity of stock and of products yielded by stock — meat, eggs and feathers.

Several breeds of geese are reared in Poland. The so-called Pomeranian, reared almost throughout the country, principally in the north-west, is the most famous breed. It is remarkable for its weight (6—7 kgs), delicate flesh tissue and a maximum amount of edible meat in proportion to bone and offal. It has, moreover, the tendency to accumulate a considerable amount of fat.

The population of select chicken breeds, both table-birds and laying-stock, is steadily increasing. The breeds include Leghorns and Sussex, the rearing of which is concentrated in the Western and Northern regions of the country, as well as Rhode Island Reds, reared chiefly in Central Poland. All these breeds thrive well in Poland, since individual breeds are, as already stated, assigned to regions offering the most satisfactory breeding conditions.

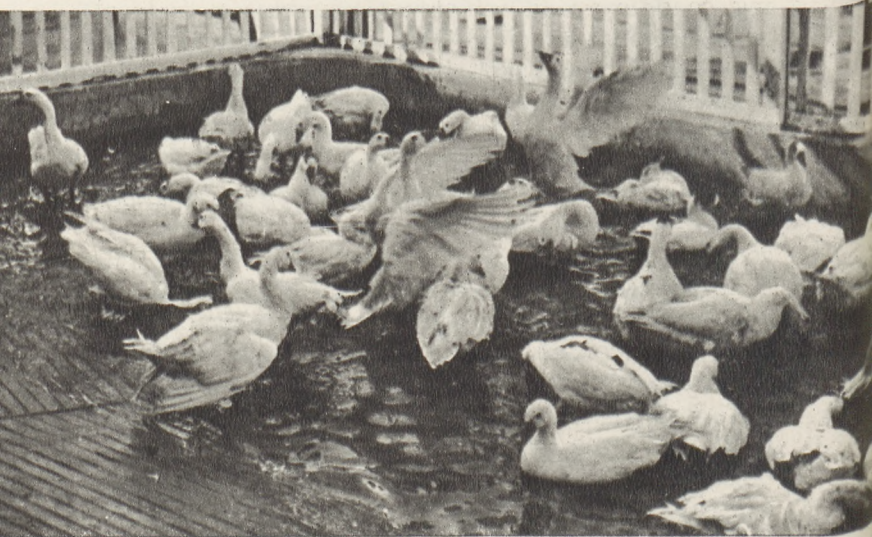
Turkey breeding is pursued throughout the country, but mainly in the North and West. There are a number of indigenous breeds revealing good breeding qualities, though the only breed the rearing of which is being encouraged is the Mammoth Bronze.

Duck farming has developed mainly in the Northern districts, the most patronised breed being the Pekin.

Much care is devoted to the problem of raising the standard of breeding stock, and Polish government authorities, in co-operation with scientific institutions and breeders' associations, are rendering substantial assistance to breeders. This applies principally to supplying the farmer with artificially hatched chicks of



Leghorns, Sussex and Rhode Island Reds are among the chicken breeds popular in Poland



At a goose fattening centre — one of the bathing pools

The Mammoth-Bronze is reared in Poland, in addition to indigenous turkey breeds



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breeds having the best breeding qualities. Poultry farmers may, moreover, avail themselves of the services of expert instructors and advisers. Poultry shows and exhibitions are also held, offering premiums for successful breeders. Scientific research into problems likely to produce results conducive to further improvement of poultry farming is being steadily pursued. A systematic drive is afoot for the prevention of mortality due to disease among poultry. This scheme, which embraces the major breeding centres throughout the country, is primarily directed towards immunising each bird by vaccination. The scope of this scheme is being gradually widened, and it has already resulted in a notable health improvement among poultry.

Buying-in and processing of poultry for export

The buying-in of poultry from farmers through an extensive system of local agencies is the responsibility of rural co-operatives. The poultry is then forwarded to fattening centres attached to poultry slaughterhouses and uniformly distributed over the country.

Certain poultry varieties — primarily geese — are put through a course of cramming. The customary diet for geese consists of oats and barley, experience having proved this diet to improve succulence, colour and flavour of the flesh. Satisfactory breeding conditions and rational fattening methods account for the fine flavour for which Polish poultry has for long been famous and are responsible for the interest revealed by foreign customers in this product.

Polish fattening and slaughter centres invariably take the form of large production establishments equipped with refrigerating plant and including processing departments. Processing methods have been largely mechanised in a number of enterprises, certain of which have facilities for freezing poultry at temperatures as low as 35°C below zero.

Rigorous control over fattening and slaughtering centres is exercised by a permanent staff of veterinary surgeons. Scrupulous inspection has also been introduced to prevent poultry diseases from being carried into fattening centres.

Slaughter-house products are sorted according to effective Polish standard specifications, which provide for a number of quality standards, according to age of the bird, its build, flesh, dressing, condition of the finished product and freezing. They also stipulate weight standards and packing methods.

Every consignment is subject, prior to despatch, to both veterinary and rigorous standards examination by State inspectors to ensure that the goods are in strict compliance with standard specifications. Allowance is, moreover, made for any special instruction given by the customer.

The buying-in and processing of individual poultry varieties takes place in different seasons, according to natural breeding cycles. Geese and ducks are, thus, purchased over a period lasting from September to November; older chickens, throughout the year, the largest supply occurring in autumn and in January-February; young chickens — from May to September and turkeys — from November to late December. The buying-in and processing period may, however, vary by as much as several weeks, according to atmospheric conditions. Polish poultry breeding and processing seasons generally correspond to fluctuations in the market demand. The largest consumption of poultry occurs, of course, towards the end of December — at a time when Poland is in a position to supply substantial quantities of geese and turkeys.

Polish poultry processing centres are fully adapted, as is essential in view of the seasonal nature of breeding, processing and export, to deal with the bulk of annual production within a period of from 4 to 5 months.

Export Products

The following poultry varieties are prepared for export markets: young chickens — small and large, hens, turkeys, geese and ducks. All these varieties are available in quality standards "A" and "B". Cocks, ganders and old geese are allocated to "B" quality.

The sole poultry exporter is "Animex", Puławska 14, Warsaw. Telegrams: ANIMEX-WARSAW.

PROCESSING AND EXPORT OF POLISH TINNED HAM AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Rigorous production and selection methods and, first and foremost, the delicious flavour — the result of the peculiar Polish system of feeding pigs — have, in spite of formidable competition by other countries, caused Polish ham to be acknowledged as supreme in foreign markets. Even countries, such as the U.S.A., reputed for the high standard of their ham and meat

products, declare Polish ham to be superior in quality to any ham imported from other countries. Polish ham and meat products now find their way to the remotest world markets and command such ready sale that the canning factories are hardly in a position to cope with the rush of orders. The Polish meat processing industry is, in consequence, developing steadily, investments with this object having been provided for, both in Poland's financial plans for the immediate future and in stock farming planning.

The raw product used by the Polish meat processing industry is, prior to processing, passed through a strict control system. First comes a veterinary examination of the livestock intended for slaughter; next follow

Polish ham has earned in foreign markets an excellent reputation as a result of its delicious flavour — the product of the peculiar Polish system of feeding pigs



inspection of the meat and trichinoscopic examination. Any animal which is not perfectly sound or is suspected of disease is rejected. The production of ham requires the flesh from pigs of definite weight and quality standards and without the slightest defect. Pieces revealing an excessive weight or an excessive amount of fat are not used for production. Processing, including trimming, curing, smoking, weighing and canning, is carried out in conditions of scrupulous cleanliness and hygiene and under constant veterinary supervision.

Official production specifications contain accurate instructions as to pickling in brine, curing and the length of time the tinned product is to be boiled in autoclaves.

Ready ham and meat products are, moreover, subject to scrutiny by State Institute of Standards inspectors who examine them for their keeping properties, flavour and methods of packaging and marking.

No goods other than those strictly complying with all provisions referred to above are passed for export, and such products are fully guaranteed as to soundness by the exporter.

The processing of ham and meat products is the speciality of some scores of meat processing factories scattered throughout Poland and controlled by the Central Board of the Meat Industry which determines production plans and supervises operations through a staff of inspectors. The Central Board of the Meat Industry

is also responsible for the study and improvement of production methods — responsibilities which are allocated to a special scientific research department having at its disposal experimental laboratories.

The export of tinned ham and meat products is in the hands of "ANIMEX", Exporters of Meat Products, Puławska 14, Warsaw. ANIMEX is anxious to meet all customers' demands as to quality of the product, prompt and unfailing delivery, method of labelling and other details.

The main product processed by the Polish meat canning industry is pork, supplied in a variety of tinned products, in addition to tinned ham and shoulders.

Tinned veal and a variety of poultry preservers are also produced.

1. Pork preserves.

A. Tinned ham and shoulders

- a) without skin or fat,
- b) with skin and thin layer of fat.

Weight standards: ham, 4 to 6 kg, 4 lbs and 2 lbs.
shoulders: 3 to 4½ kg, 2 lbs.

Registered brands:

KRAKUS, POLO, ATALANTA, VAVEL, TALA, PEK

B. Other preserves:	Weight per tin.
Pressed Pork	12 oz. and 29 oz.
Chopped Pork	

Pork Loin	6 lbs.
Chopped Ham	8 lbs.
Pigs' tongues	440 grams and 6 lbs.
Tinned Frankfurters	2 lbs.

2. Veal preserves.

Tinned Veal	6 lbs.
Calves' tongues	6 lbs.

3. Poultry preserves.

Chicken in broth	2 lbs. and 4 lbs. 1 oz.
Chicken breast	1 lb. 4 oz.
Turkey breast	1 lb. 4 oz.
Roast duck	1270 grams.

The list quoted above does not, however, exhaust the production potentialities of the Polish meat processing industry.

The containers for meat products are made from tinfoil, with an inner coating of what is called "gilt lacquer". Every tin is marked with the serial and canning factory numbers, and provided with coloured labels specifying the registered brand of the product. The tins are packed in cases and despatched in refrigerator trucks or in refrigerated ship's holds.

The sole exporters of Polish tinned ham and meat products are "ANIMEX", Puławska 14, Warsaw.

CONFECTIONERY

Polish confectionery has a long-standing tradition of quality. The growing popularity of Polish sweetmeats in world markets is accounted for by the fact that eminent specialists, aided by modern production methods and with choice raw materials at their disposal, are keenly concerned with steadily improving the standard. Exports of confectionery from Poland continue to increase; new markets, embracing such overseas countries as the Sudan, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, Syria, Malta, Pakistan and others, are being added to the already impressive list of customers.

The range of products made by the Polish confectionery industry is extremely wide and varied, covering some 1000 items and qualities, from luxury cakes, chocolate and assorted chocolates supplied in artistically decorated presentation boxes down to popular fruit bonbons and biscuits. Polish confectionery may roughly be divided into the following groups:

1) Sweetmeats, in a wide gamut of qualities and flavours, including assorted fruit mixtures, fruit lozenges, caramels, toffee, irises, fruit bonbons and drops, fruit bars, cream caramels, pralines, truffles and nu-

merous other sweets blended with almonds, nuts, strawberries, cherries, honey and milk.

The following enjoy particular popularity in foreign markets:

- fruit mixtures,
- caramels,
- cream caramels,
- irises,
- chocolate-coated fruit sweets,
- "Bambino"
- "Lobsters"

2) Chocolate, in wide variety of flavours. The principal cities of the world are familiar with Polish plain, milk and filled chocolate, liqueur-filled and assorted chocolates in presentation boxes and chocolate figures.

3) Wafers and biscuits, renowned for delicious flavour. "Mikado" and fruit wafers, as well as honey cakes with chocolate coating, are particularly popular. Careful packaging ensures that biscuits, wafers and honey cakes will keep over long periods.

Choice and pure ingredients only are used in the production of all products specified above.



The range of products made by the Polish confectionery industry is extremely wide, covering some 1000 items and qualities, from luxury cakes, chocolate and assorted chocolates — down to popular fruit bonbons and biscuits

Choice Polish Confectionery in a wide and varied range

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The leading factories sustaining a high reputation in foreign markets are: 1) E. Wedel, Warsaw; 2) Goplana, Poznan; 3) Rywał, Leszno; 4) Mystkowski, Kalisz; 5) Piasecki, Kraków; 6) Hazet, Gliwice. These are the largest among Poland's numerous confectionery factories which, being familiar with the tastes and display methods of export markets, specialise in catering for them.

Confectionery intended for export is packed in accordance with individual customers' requirements and in a manner to suit the custom of particular markets.

Post-war confectionery exports are, as a result of increased production and specially rigorous quality control, far in excess of the pre-war figure. All factories

have at their disposal well-appointed laboratories to enable them to exercise proper technical control throughout the manufacturing process. Every consignment earmarked for export is, moreover, subject to examination by the Central Standards Inspectorate which has unlimited control over quality, packing method, weight, etc., in accordance with the terms of contracts concluded with customers.

Customers may, consequently, rely on the high quality of goods supplied to them. Deliveries are prompt, not exceeding 30 days from the issue of a Letter of Credit.

The sole exporters are: "DALSPÓ", Filtrowa 59/61, Warsaw.

VEGETABLE PRESERVES

The art of preserving vegetables and fruit comes as a boon to mankind, since it makes it possible to consume all the year round these valuable foods, which abound in vitamins and other nutrients and are at the same time free from such waste matter as stalks, pips, stones and skins.

Vegetable and fruit preserves help, moreover, to solve housekeeping problems and to avoid a certain dietary monotony.

Planned economy has made possible a substantial increase in the country's vegetable cultures acreage, and also the extension of existing processing factories and the erection of new ones which make use of the latest scientific achievements in industrial analytical chemistry. The production of vegetable preserves in Poland has reached a high level of perfection, while

the output is ample leaving, after meeting home market requirements, a substantial export surplus.

Preserves are made from choice varieties of ripe and sound vegetables. Careful grading is responsible for uniformity in size, shape, colour and state of maturity. Processing is under constant supervision of production inspectors, and export products are, moreover, subject to strict control by state inspectors who have to satisfy themselves that the products comply with the extremely high standard specifications effective in Poland.

Poland, while producing a varied range of preserves, specialises in tinned vegetables — cucumbers, green peas, dwarf and French beans and asparagus.

Pickled dill cucumbers

The product used for pickling is fresh throughout, firm, well shaped, of uniform green colour, free from





Preserves made from choice varieties of ripe and sound vegetables are exported. Though Poland produces a varied range of preserves, it specialises in tinned vegetables — peas, French beans, asparagus and cucumbers

spots and blemishes and with sparsely developed seed pocket. A quality most suitable for pickling and one which is invariably used for this purpose is the so-called "Monastir" variety. Ingredients added to the pickling solution consist of horseradish leaf and root, bay leaf, wormwood, Turkish pepper, garlic, wine vinegar and salt. These condiments impart a delicious and stimulating flavour.

Cucumbers are packed in tins of three sizes —

- 1) 9-litre (2 gallons), containing not less than 4.75 kg of cucumbers, exclusive of the covering liquid;
- 2) 5-litre, containing 2.75 kg of cucumbers, exclusive of the covering liquid;
- 3) 1-litre, containing approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of cucumbers, exclusive of the covering liquid.

There are, according to size, 4 standard grades of cucumbers. The number of cucumbers in a tin is stamped on the bottom of each container. The tins are provided with neat multi-coloured labels. Packed in wooden cases holding six 9-litre or 5-litre tins, or 24 one-litre tins.

The unchallenged success of Polish cucumbers in foreign markets is due to the high quality standard and delicious flavour familiar to consumers the world over. The fact that cucumbers are the speciality and pride of the Polish vegetable preserves industry accounts for their being in the lead among exports of preserved vegetables.

Tinned Peas

Only young, green peas, with a high sugar content are used for preserving. Over-ripe, split or spotty seeds are carefully picked out and rejected, so that the tinned product has a delicious sweet relish and neat, uniform shape. Peas are graded according to size as follows —

- Class I — "Tiny", average diameter of seed not exceeding 6 mm
- Class II — "Small", average diameter of seed not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm
- Class III — "Medium", average diameter of seed not exceeding $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm
- Class IV — "Large", average diameter of seed not exceeding 9 mm

Peas are packed in containers made of tinsplate, lacquered inside, holding 15 oz. or 30 oz. net and placed, in lots of 48 and 24 respectively, in wooden cases.

Polish tinned peas are much appreciated for their delicate natural flavour indistinguishable from that of fresh peas.

Tinned French beans

The characteristic qualities of Polish peas apply equally to French beans. This high-class preserve is made from the "Saxa" or "Zlotka" varieties which are particularly suitable for the purpose. Young fresh pods only of vivid green colour and of uniform length, are used for canning. Pods of irregular shape, with over-ripe or split seeds are ruthlessly discarded. French beans are packed in a manner similar to peas.

Tinned asparagus

Tinned asparagus is produced in two varieties —

- a) whole shoots, approximately 17 cm ($6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) long
- b) heads only, approximately 7 cm ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) long.

White asparagus is, as a rule, used for canning. The shoots are carefully graded, deformed specimens with excessively developed heads, stringy, wilted or damaged — are rejected. They are next graded, according to size, into the following classes — "Small", "Medium", "Large" and "Very Large". The number of asparagus shoots in the tin is specified on the label.

Asparagus is another product much esteemed in foreign markets.

Attention is also drawn to another outstanding product of the Polish vegetable processing industry — Cucumbers in Brine. These cucumbers contain, since the process of fermentation in weak brine is entirely natural, a higher percentage of nutrient substances than pickled cucumbers.

Polish standard specifications are particularly stringent as to the quality of fresh cucumbers used for this

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O F F E R

VEGETABLE PRESERVES

IN LARGE QUANTITIES



purpose. The cucumbers must, to begin with, be fresh, which ensures a higher sugar content; they should, moreover, be slightly under-ripe, green, moderately warty and of regular shape, so that the thickness does not exceed one-half the length of the cucumber. Varieties most suitable for processing in brine are the "Przybyszewskie" and "Monastir".

Cucumbers in brine are graded as follows —

A-1 — from 8 to 10 cm (approx. 3¹/₄ to 4 ins.) long.

A-2 — from 10 to 12 cm (approx. 4 to 4³/₄ ins.) long.

Cucumbers in brine are packed for export in 50-litre softwood barrels (approximately 11 gallons), carefully paraffined inside. Individual barrels contain one definite grade of cucumbers only. The weight of cucum-

bers per barrel, exclusive of brine, amounts to 32 kg, the weight of barrels being uniform.

The flavour of cucumbers in brine is appetising, acid and salty, and the brine is flavoured with —

dill — leaves, roots and umbels

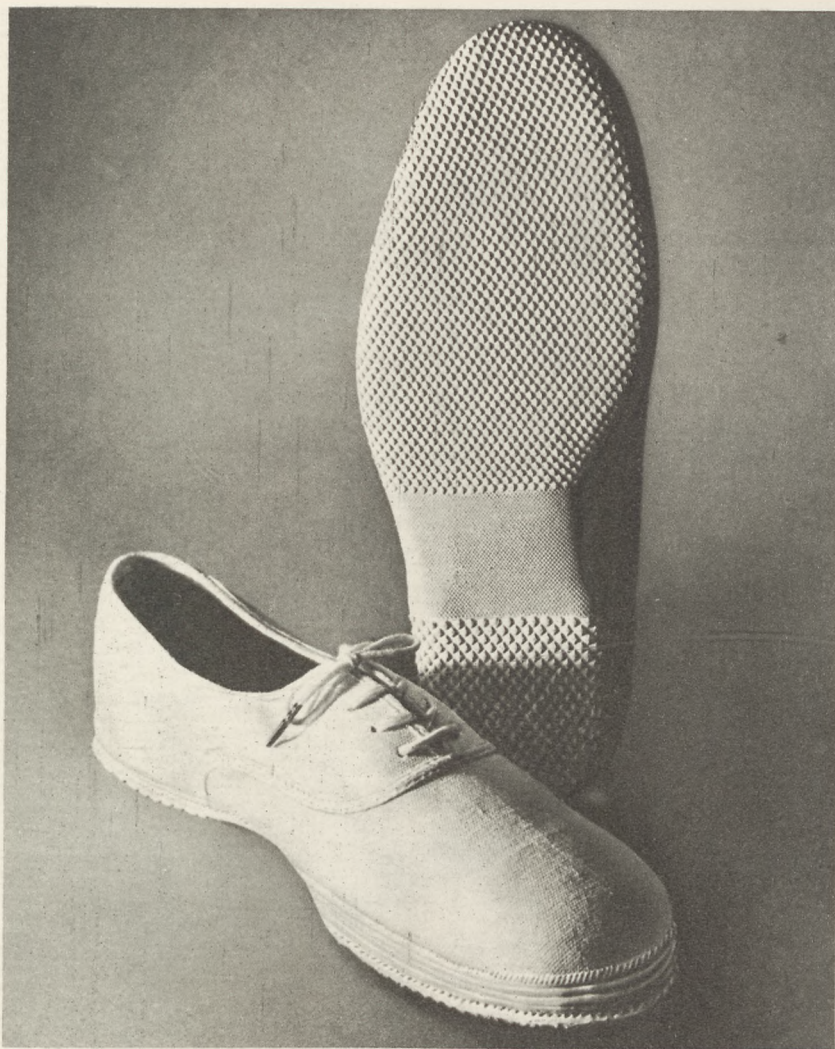
horseradish — leaves and roots

bay leaves

garlic

Polish cucumbers in brine are remarkable for firmness and able to satisfy the most fastidious customer. They have, in some markets, been acknowledged as superior to any other imported cucumbers.

The sole exporters of vegetable preserves are "DALSPÓ" — Filtrowa 61, Warsaw.



RUBBER FOOTWEAR

The products of Poland's rubber industry play an important role in the country's export trade. The range of rubber footwear exported to a number of world markets is wide and varied. It includes men's and children's goloshes, ladies' snow-boots and wet weather boots, wellingtons and men's work boots. Men's goloshes are available in four basic styles. Two of these styles differ one from the other in the extent to which they cover the shoes. The third type of golosh has a flap fitting

closely over the front of the shoe. A type of golosh particularly popular in eastern countries is made to be worn over heelless beaten felt boots.

There is, moreover, a golosh of a special pattern known as "China" type, which can be worn over socks or even over bare feet, and which is suitable for men, women and children. All these varieties are provided with "spurs" to make it easy to take them off the foot. The "China" type of golosh, low-priced but hard-wear-

ing, was, until recently, available in one pattern only — interchangeable, to fit either foot, but is now produced in pairs, with or without heels. All goloshes are lined with flannel or stockinet in various colours. Their moderate price, elegance and durability have led Polish goloshes to command a ready sale.

The range of ladies' snowboots and overshoes offered by the Polish rubber industry is equally attractive and varied. Snowboots are made in various styles — with buttons or zip-fasteners, with short or long uppers and with high or low heels. They are flannel-lined and offer protection from both damp and cold.

Snow bootees, trimmed with fur, are an extremely neat and particularly popular model. Rubber rainshoes are made from specially treated raw material, and, being remarkably light, are not tiring to the feet.

Tennis shoes are not intended for sports wear only, but are also widely used in every-day life. These inexpensive, practical, Polish-made shoes are remarkable for quality and superior to similar products offered in world markets. Being unaffected by atmospheric conditions, they enjoy a well-deserved reputation not only in countries of temperate climate, but also in tropical countries. This is due to the high quality of raw materials — the product of special laboratory research — used by the Polish industry for the soles and uppers. Scientific research is, moreover, consistently introducing further improvements which are duly incorporated by this industry.

The available range of tennis shoes, which makes use of fabrics and rubber in various colours, is regularly supplemented by new models. The colour scheme for fabric, soles, trimming and laces is made to suit customers' particular requirements, as dictated by the whims and fashion prevalent in their various markets.

Polish tennis shoes are renowned for the quality of fabric which they embody, and reveal such exceptional strength and durability as to ensure that the shoe loses nothing of its original shape and neat appearance even after long service.

The fact that the goods are hand-made is a further guarantee of quality, manual work being, particularly in view of the great skill of the Polish worker, indisputably superior to machine finish.

The goods are, moreover, carefully examined prior to despatch, to ensure that no piece revealing the least imperfection is included in the consignment.

A standard method of packing has been adopted, but this can be varied to suit individual customers' requirements.

Perfect workmanship, high-grade material and low price are responsible for the fact that Polish rubber footwear commands a ready sale in world markets, as is proved by the steady flow of orders received by the sole exporters of this commodity — "VARIMEX" Ltd., Wilcza 50/52, Warsaw.

POLISH "MUZA" GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

The Polish Phonograph Works have, in the production of "MUZA" gramophone records, been able to reach the highest level of perfection, both artistic and technical. This has been made possible by the assistance rendered by the Polish Radio in making available large and well-appointed studios, together with the co-operation of such leading Polish symphony orchestras as the Warsaw Philharmonic and the Polish Radio Grand Symphony.

The repertoire of classical, popular and light music available on "MUZA" gramophone records is extremely wide and varied.

Instrumental compositions recorded include the works of Frédéric Chopin performed by prize-winners of the 4th International Chopin Competition (1949) —



Halina Czerny-Stefańska, Barbara Hesse-Bukowska, Waldemar Maciszewski, Władysław Kędra and Richard Baxt.

The repertoire of symphonic music consists, together with other outstanding examples of old Polish music, of items such as violin concertos by Karol Szymanowski, eminent Polish composer, performed by the famous violinist Eugénie Umińska, accompanied by the Polish Radio Grand Symphony Orchestra under Gregor Fitelberg, and selections from the ballet "Harnasie" and the complete score of the III Symphony — both by the same composer, performed by the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra under Witold Rowicki.

Contemporary Polish symphonic music is represented by recordings of such successful works as the "Old-Polish Suite" by Andrzej Panufnik, "Silesian Triptych" by Witold Lutosławski and numerous other compositions.

The wide choice of recordings of vocal music includes selections from various operas by one of Poland's most celebrated composers, Stanisław Moniuszko — founder of the Polish National Opera, as well as selections from operas by world-famous foreign composers, as for instance, Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades", Verdi's "Othello" and a host of other opera arias sung by famous Polish soloists.

Recordings have also been made of arias from Borodin's "Prince Igor", Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden", both sung by Veronika Borissenko (mezzo-soprano), and from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia", sung by Michael Popoff (basso) of the Sofia Opera House.

Numerous recordings of performances by soloists are headed by arias and songs sung by the brilliant Polish soprano Eva Bandrowska-Turska, and compositions by Chopin performed by Halina Czerny-Stefańska, Zbigniew Drzewiecki, Jan Ekier, Stanisław Szpinalski, Henry Sztompka and others.

The complete score of the Polish national opera "HALKA", by Stanisław Moniuszko, which has been performed on leading stages throughout the world, is in course of preparation.

Polish regional folk music, both vocal and instrumental, is extremely popular — particularly recent recordings of performances by the leading Polish folk choir "Mazowsze" of folk songs and dances from the Mazovia region.

The most popular among recordings of light music include performances by the Polish Radio dance and entertainment bands, the Revellers and accordionists.

Lack of space prevents us from mentioning more than a few of the items comprised in the vast repertoire of music recorded on "MUZA" gramophone records, now made in two sizes — 25 cm and 30 cm diameter.

The export of gramophone records is in the hands of "Varimex" Ltd., Polish Company for Foreign Trade, Wilcza 50/52, Warsaw.

"MUZA" Gramophone Needles

The quality of the gramophone needle is an essential factor in faithful acoustic reproduction. Polish high-grade steel "MUZA" needles meet all expectations in a good needle.

The latest hardening and polishing processes are practiced in those up-to-date Polish factories which are producing these needles and which are able to turn them out in large quantities. New production control methods ensure faultless finish.

The present range of "MUZA" gramophone needles comprises 4 basic grades —

C-1 — soft tone

S-1 — medium tone

G-1 — loud tone

A-1 — pick-up needles,

as well as special needles for play-back (decellite, acetate, or foil) recordings.

Further types, to supplement the existing range and widen the scope of Polish "MUZA" gramophone needles, will shortly be placed on the market.

For full particulars and quotations apply to the sole exporters — "Varimex" Ltd., Polish Company for Foreign Trade, Wilcza 50/52, Warsaw.

FORWARDING SERVICES TO FOREIGN CUSTOMERS

The bulk of transport services, in respect both of Poland's foreign trade and of transit traffic through Poland, is in the hands of C. Hartwig Ltd., International Forwarding Agents, Warsaw. This undertaking has an extensive network of branches in all areas of major importance — industrial centres, ports and land frontier posts.

A Central Tariffs Office, attached to the Company's head office, and the duties of which are to study the transport market, both by land and sea, as well as to estimate the cost of goods carriage and recommend to the Company's branch offices or its foreign correspondents the most advantageous traffic routes, ensures efficiency and economy in the handling of goods traffic.

This office is at the service of foreign customers in providing detailed information about the transport market and assisting them, if necessary, by offering advice in transportation matters. It has been set up for the specific purpose of attending to orders from foreign customers and is fully qualified to deal with them in the most efficient manner.

The formalities dealt with by C. Hartwig Ltd. on behalf of foreign customers include:

a) organisation of deliveries in the most economic manner, by proper selection of transport facilities and giving, until arrival at destination, due care to consignments entrusted to them;

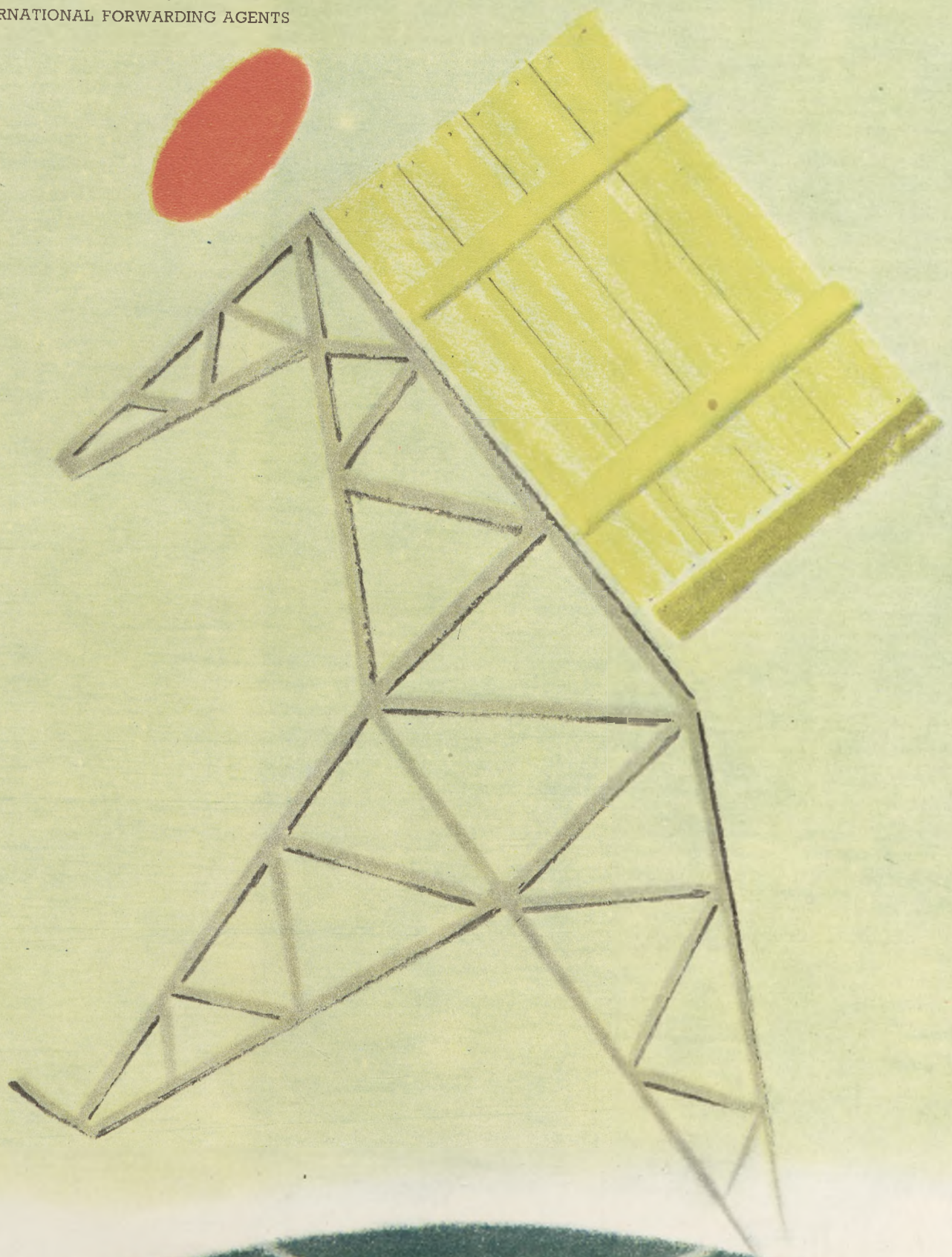
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INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING AGENTS



b) attention to all preliminary formalities pending the arrival of consignments and preparation of warehouses or other storage accommodation in ports;

c) arranging for the availability of the necessary means of transport;

d) organisation of handling in port, as well as qualitative and quantitative control of consignments, arrangements being made, if necessary, for arbitration;

e) selection of shipping lines, and assistance in matters pertaining to charter arrangements for the tonnage required;

f) definite booking;

g) arrangements for standards certification of consignments, as well as insurance of goods in transit and in warehouses;

h) cargo loading and procurement of all documents specified in the terms of Letters of Credit, as well as serving the necessary notifications.

C. Hartwig Ltd. are, moreover, in a position to attend to the following formalities in respect of goods in transit through Poland:

i) supervision of consignments, escorting and acceleration of transit and reporting of progress en route;

j) securing of regulation transit permits; feeding and watering livestock consignments, re-stocking of ice-cooled trucks, etc.

In the case of cargoes under export transactions negotiated on a f.o.b. Polish port basis, whether arranged direct by the consignee or through an intermediary firm, the port offices of C. Hartwig Ltd. are able to perform, and are in fact frequently called upon to do so, the role of fiduciary agents, in making shipping arrangements on behalf of foreign consignees.

Foreign customers may rely upon there being no fundamental discrepancies between the documents submitted by the sender for the purpose of obtaining payment and the text of the bill of lading issued in accordance with customers' instructions, and may rest assured that, moreover, strict discretion will be exercised in all cases, irrespective of whether payment under the provisions of the Letter of Credit is to be made against presentation of bills of lading, mate's receipt, goods receipt or f.o.b. receipt, which documents will be issued, provided the goods have been made available, at the sender's request.

Attention is directed to the advisability of the foreign consignee instructing his f.o.b. agent to attend to stowage of the goods in the port of shipment in cases where the vessel has been chartered by the consignee on a "free in and out" basis, or in the case of small cargo carried by shipping lines — on a "free in and stowed" basis. This will ensure that stowage is carried out under expert supervision, with the obvious advantage of ensuring the safety of cargoes. The Polish forwarding agent is, moreover, in a position to render to foreign customers substantial services in connection with the sea traffic which has developed in Polish ports as a result of the goods exchange between People's China

and Western Europe and which is served by a new shipping line from Gdynia and Gdańsk to the North China ports. This applies both to cargoes shipped on through bills of lading — in which case the forwarding agent is able to follow up the transport, examine the condition of consignments, influence the speeding-up of re-forwarding and keep the consignee informed as to details of despatch from the port of transshipment — and to cargoes consigned to the transshipment port by local bill of lading, in which case the scope of the forwarding agent's services is considerably widened. He must, at times, act as fiduciary agent on behalf of both the foreign concerns — consignor and consignee — and is responsible in that capacity, for the organisation of transport over the entire route to destination, while simultaneously constituting the main link in arranging for payment for the goods, payment being effected either on the basis of the local bill of lading made out in the name of the trust agent, or on the basis of a certificate issued by the forwarding agent and confirming that the consignment has been received by him from the consignor for further conveyance to consignee. In this latter case, the issuing of a goods receipt or f.o.b. receipt is frequently accompanied by a quality certificate based on the results of analysis of the goods carried out by instructions from the forwarding agent, for account of the customer.

The following services are involved in the "broken transport" organisation in the traffic referred to: a) synchronisation of arrival of the consignment with available opportunities for loading it on an ocean-going vessel; b) taking delivery of the consignment for provisional warehousing; c) inspection of the superficial condition of the consignment; d) insurance while in the warehouse in the port of transshipment; e) issue of a receipt for the consignment, in cases where payment under the Letter of Credit is contingent on such a receipt; f) notification of the consignee of the arrival of the consignment at the port of transshipment; g) reservation of freight space for consignment on an ocean-going vessel; h) loading the goods on board an outward-bound vessel (which frequently includes supervision or effecting of stowage); i) execution of the requisite documents; f) immediate notification of the consignee and forwarding the requisite documents to him or to the bank nominated by him.

This brief reference to the kind of services which the Polish forwarding agent is able to offer to foreign customers does not exhaust the full scope of his activities and is merely intended to draw the attention of parties interested to the opportunities offered by the Polish forwarding service in international transport problems — service which would, no doubt, prove of mutual benefit.

Enquiries and instructions should be addressed to C. HARTWIG LTD., Head Office, Hibnera 3, Warsaw, telegrams: CENTROHARTWIG; or to C. Hartwig Ltd., Gdynia, Gdansk or Szczecin branch. Telegrams for branches offices: CEHARTWIG.

SKÓRIMPEX



SKÓRIMPEX

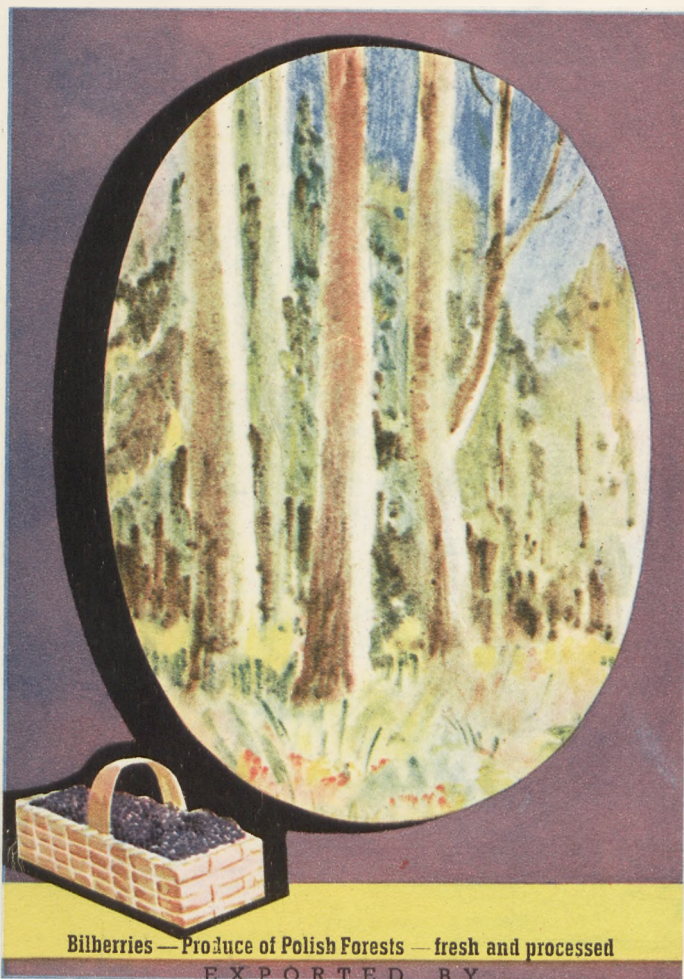
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WILCZA 50/52, WARSAW

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, Puławska 14
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, Mokotowska 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, Narutowicza 13
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	"Dal" Warszawa, Nowy Świat 40
DALSPÓ Warszawa	"DALSPÓ", 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, Bracka 4
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	"Paplexport" 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
RUC.I 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 8
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
WĘGLOKOKS Katowice	CENTRALA ZBYTU WĘGLA, NATIONAL ENTERPRISE (Independent Liability) Coal Exporters	Centrala Zbytu Węgla Katowice, Kościuszki 30

