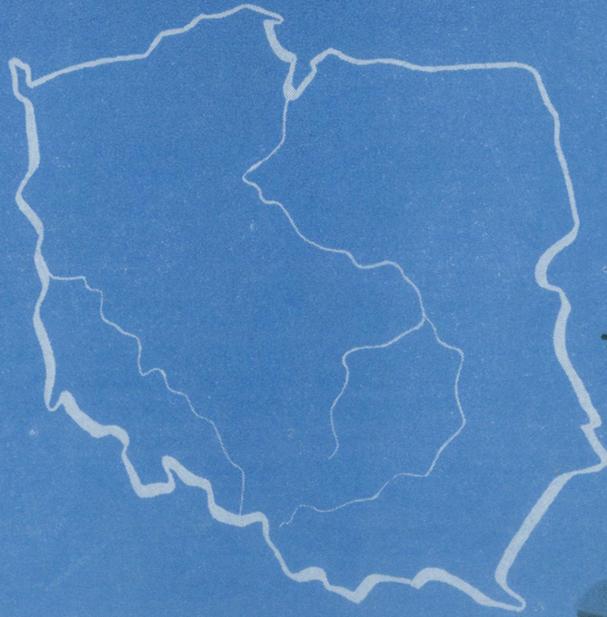


Poland
(1947)



Poland Plans



Econ 1258
Ross

POLISH RESEARCH & INFORMATION SERVICE

Poland



Plans . . .

Poland plans to repair the enormous devastation of war and by the end of 1949 attain a standard of living above the pre-war level.

Such is the goal of Poland's National Plan for Reconstruction—its Three Year Plan for the period from January 1, 1947, to December 31, 1949.

It is now being carried out against a background of tremendous difficulties which followed six years of war and occupation. One fifth of Poland's population died during the war. Material losses are estimated at \$50,000,000,000.

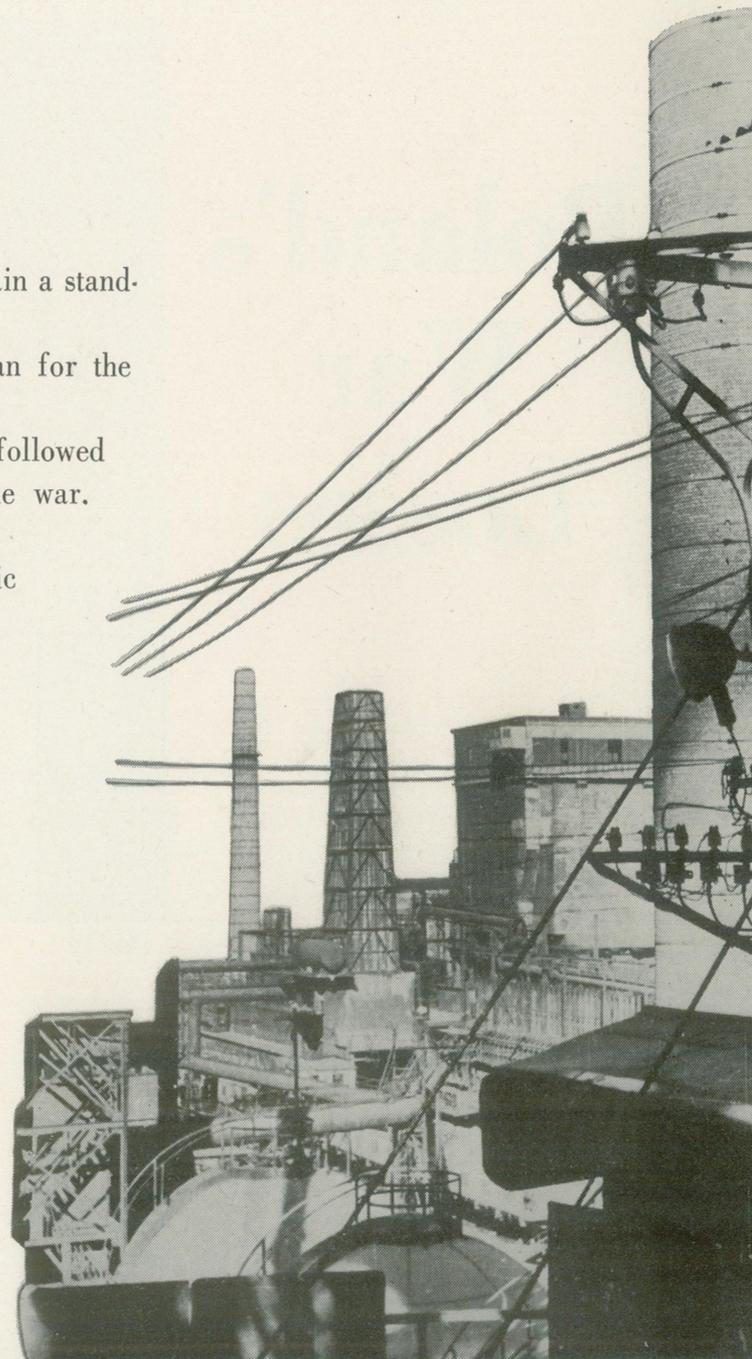
When the war ended Poland was without administrative machinery, its economic system was not functioning and transportation was at a standstill. Considerable revisions of its eastern and western borders had been made at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. That made necessary the migration of millions of Polish citizens and the integration of the recovered territories along the Oder and Nisa Rivers into the economy of the nation.

To meet these problems Poland was left with meager resources. Rehabilitation was possible only through the most efficient combination of available capital and labor.

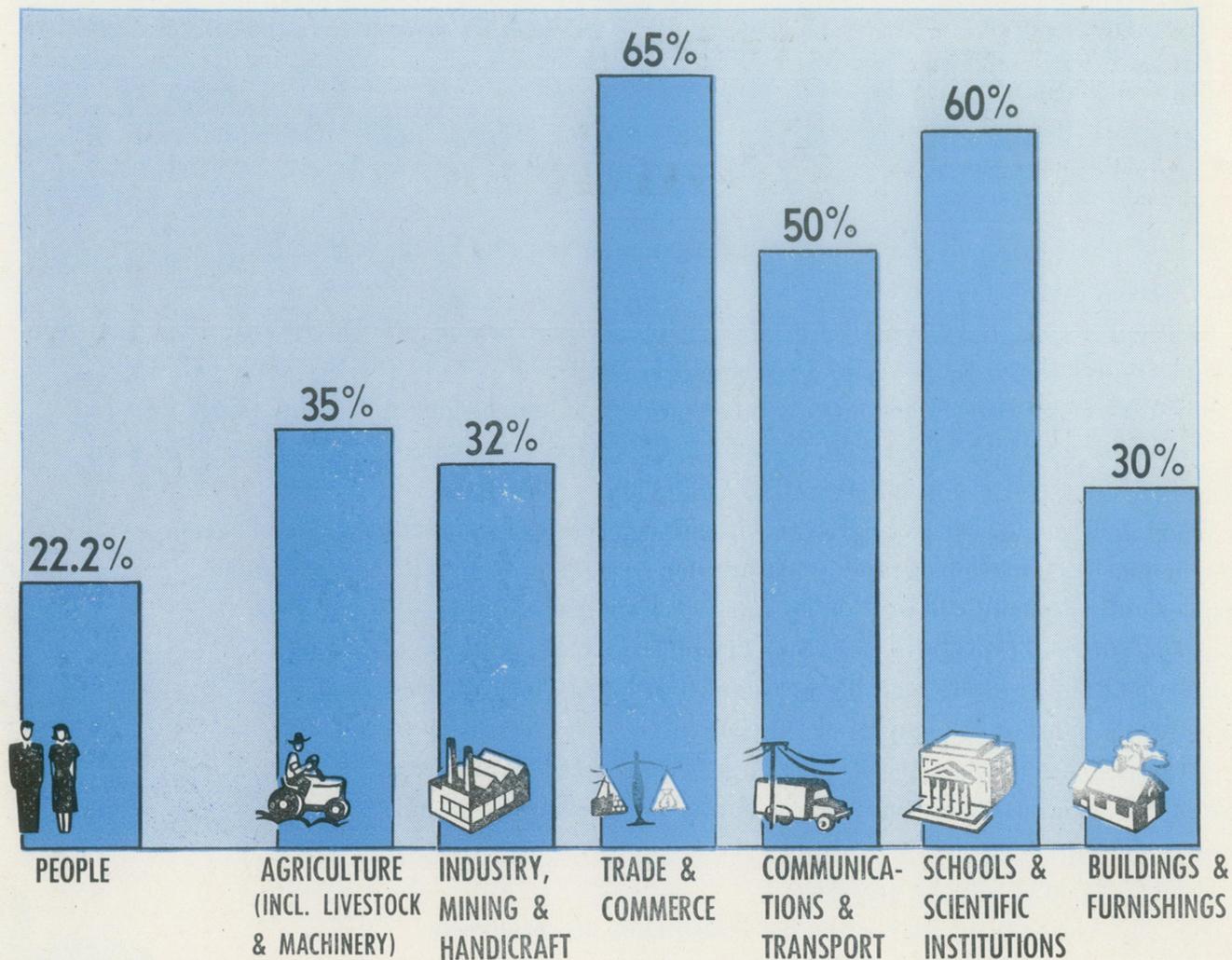
It could be done only by *planning*.

The Three Year Plan, adopted by the Polish Diet on September 21, 1946, includes the following objectives:

Repair of war damage; economic unification of the recovered territories and the rest of Poland; creation of an economy providing proper balance between industrial and agricultural production; extension of educational and cultural facilities; improvement of national health; increased international trade.



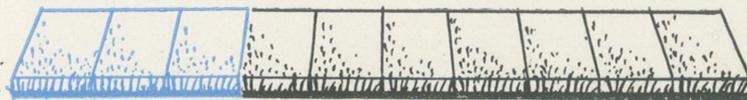
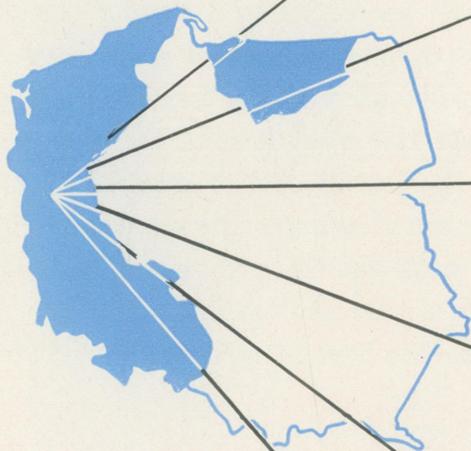
Poland's War Losses



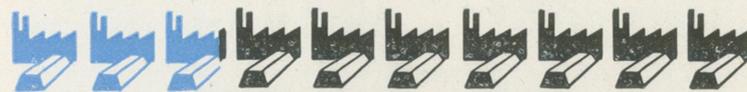
More than 6,000,000 of Poland's men, women and children were killed during the war, both in combat and as a result of systematic extermination. Poland was drained of engineers, professional workers and skilled labor.

Her material damage included the following: agriculture—35%; industry and mining—32%; business and trade establishments—65%; communications and transportation—50%; schools and scientific institutions—30%; homes and office buildings—30%.

New Frontiers



30% OF ALL ARABLE LAND



28% OF METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION



50% OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION



48% OF BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION



34% OF ALL COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION



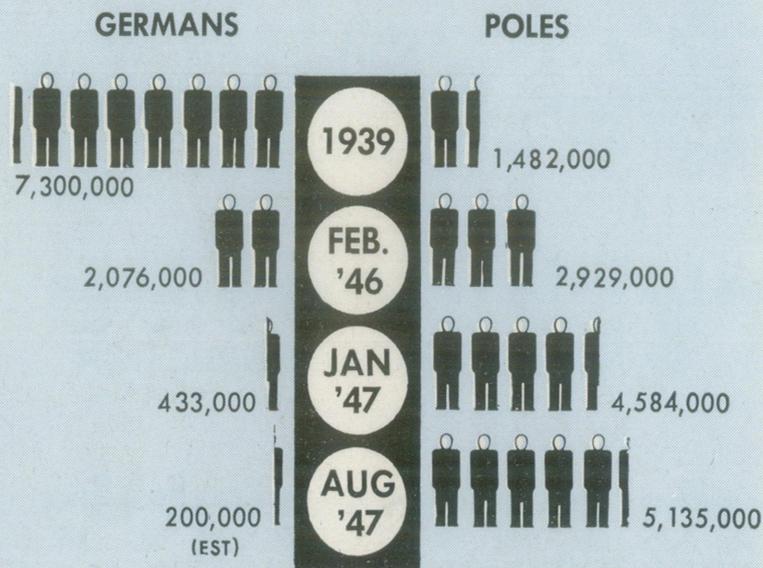
30% OF THE POLISH PEOPLE

The Recovered Territories are the new western and north-western frontiers of present-day Poland. The 39,000 square miles in the Oder-Nisa areas contain resources and industries which, when restored and developed, will become all-important factors in balancing the national economy of Poland.

Essential to the success of the Three Year Plan is the integration of the Recovered Territories with other sections of Poland. During 1949, those territories would provide 25,000,000 tons of coal and, on completion of the Plan, 50% of the production of all Polish commodities.

The cities, towns and villages of the areas suffered great damage during the war. The Three Year Plan gave priority to reconstruction of industry and agriculture in the Recovered Territories. Today, despite the need for additional machinery, farms are being cultivated, industry moves ahead, and the vital ports of Gdynia and Gdansk have been almost completely restored from the shambles in which they were found at the end of the war.

THE RECOVERED TERRITORIES



Poland's new western frontier has been the scene of one of the great migrations of history.

More than 4,000,000 new settlers have come to the Recovered Territories to join 1,000,000 other Poles who were native to the areas and who retained their national identity, language and culture despite all German efforts to destroy them. Almost all of the German population have left and by the end of 1947 it is expected that those now remaining will have been repatriated.

Heavy war damage limits increased Polish settlement there at the present time, but as reconstruction progresses, it is planned to open the western territories to additional pioneers from presently over-populated sections of Poland.

More Consumer Goods

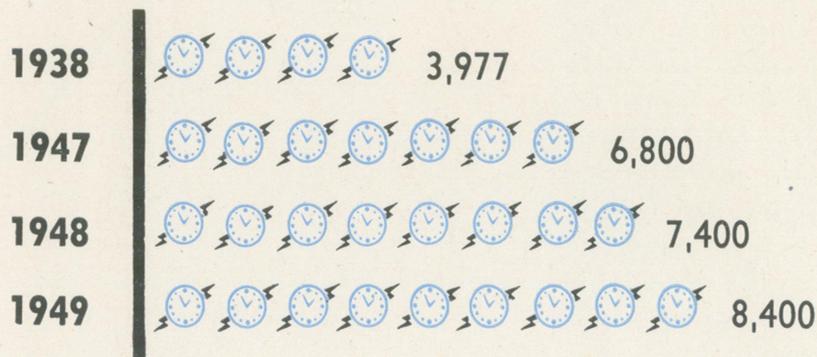
In order to reach its goal of living standards higher than those of pre-war Poland, the Three Year Plan projects the following: increased production of electric power and consumer goods; an important shift in the national diet; and the cultivation of additional farmland.

The Plan's priorities, insofar as they relate to domestic consumer goods, are in this order—staple foodstuffs; shoes, textiles and clothing; household goods; other consumer goods.

Although potatoes have been one of Poland's two main food crops (the other is rye), the Plan provides for a sharp increase in the consumption of meats, fats and sugar and a decrease in the use of potatoes. By the end of 1949, per capita consumption of meats and fats will be at least double that of 1938.

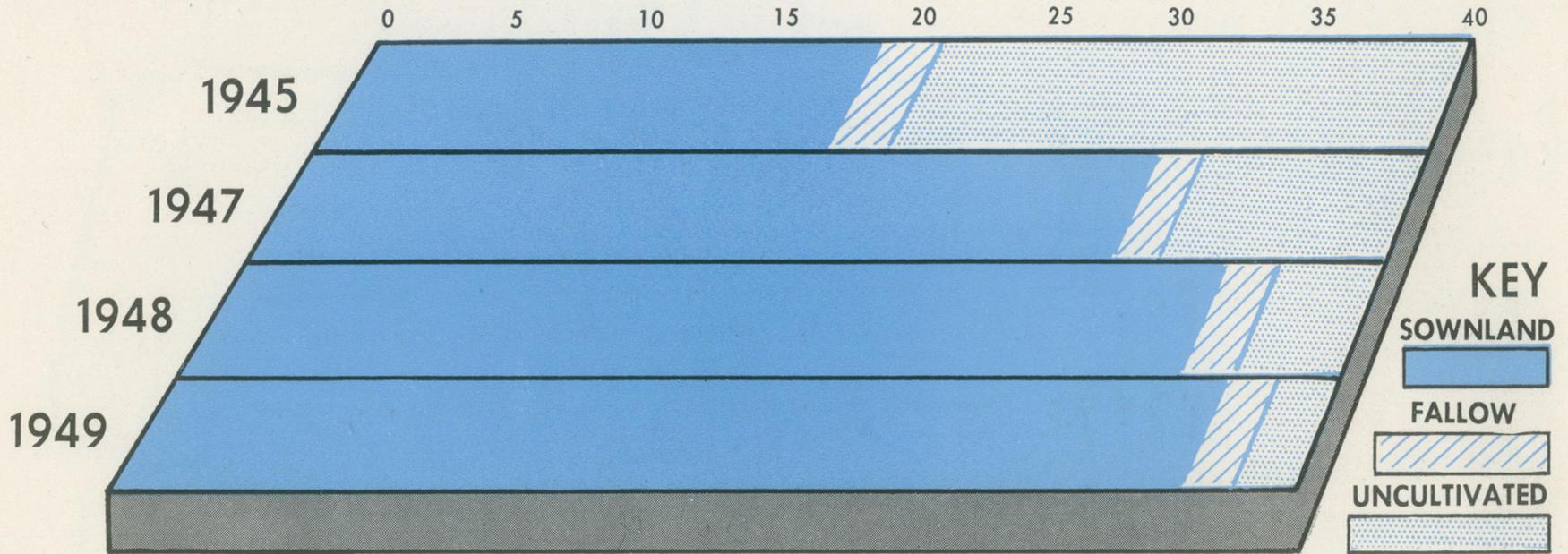
It is also planned that the amount of arable land uncultivated will have been reduced to a negligible acreage.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN KWH (IN MILLIONS)

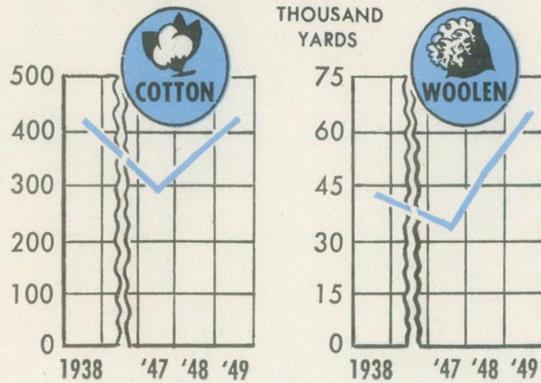


CULTIVATED LAND

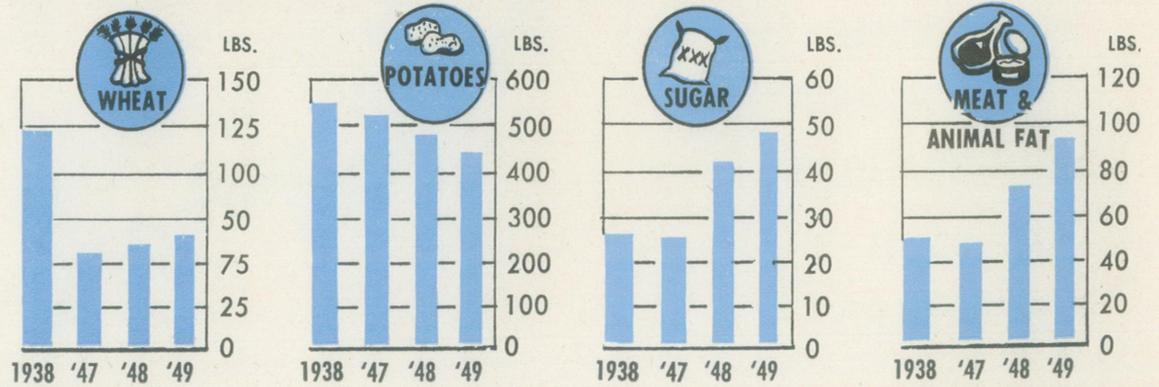
(MILLIONS OF ACRES)



PRODUCTION OF FABRICS



PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF STAPLE FOODS



Poland's Resources

KEY

-  COAL FIELDS
-  COAL & IRON MINES
-  SALT DEPOSIT
-  CHEMICALS
-  METAL INDUSTRIES
-  TEXTILES
-  ELECTRICITY
-  OIL FIELDS
-  FOOD
-  FORESTS

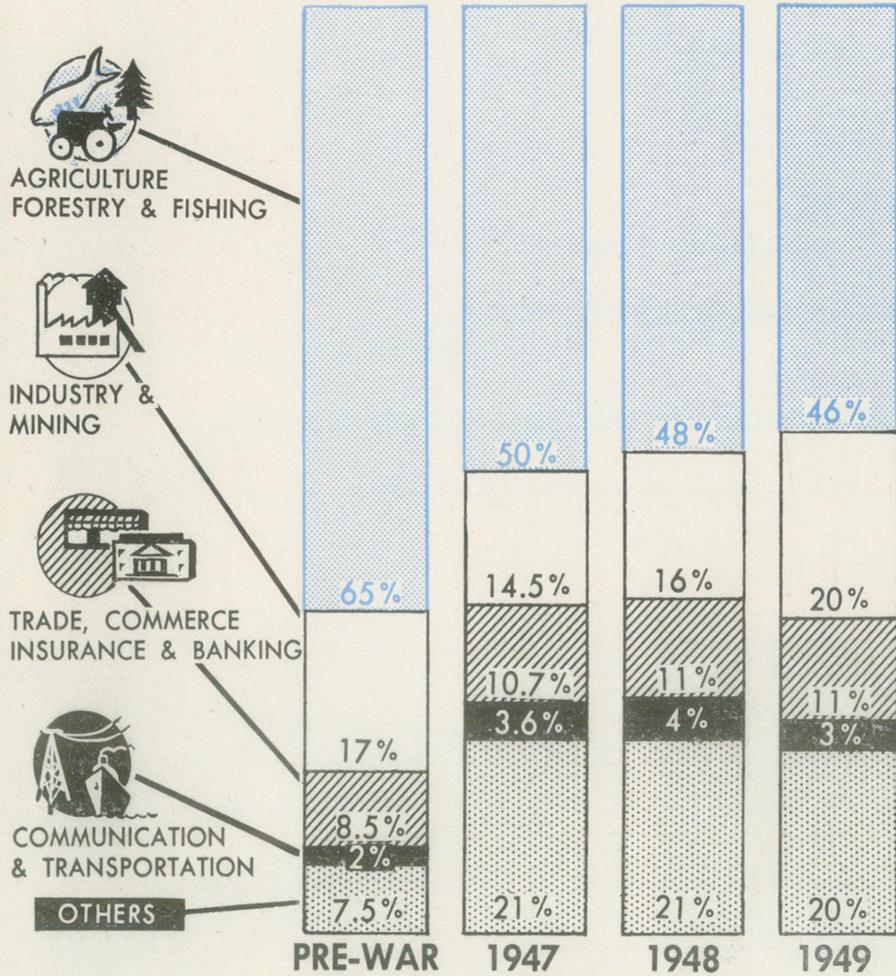


Labor In Poland

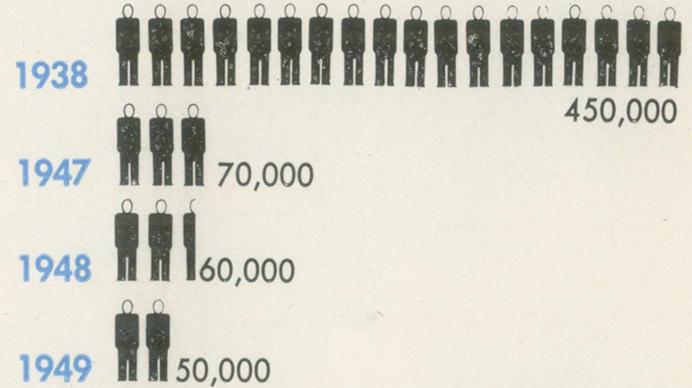
The economy of pre-war Poland was unbalanced. For that reason the nation's standard of living was low and its future prospects poor.

Two-thirds of old Poland engaged in a primitive type of

agriculture. Villages were hopelessly overpopulated and it is estimated that 5,000,000 people might have been withdrawn from the land without detriment to the country's crops. On the other hand, an underdeveloped industry offered no solution for the problem of these "expendables".

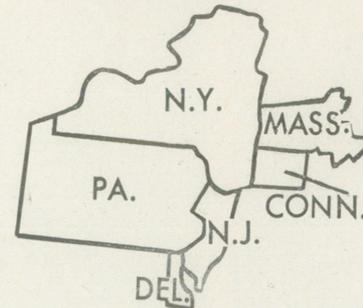


UNEMPLOYMENT



AREA: 118,068 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 33,032,000

AREA: 120,000 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 24,000,000



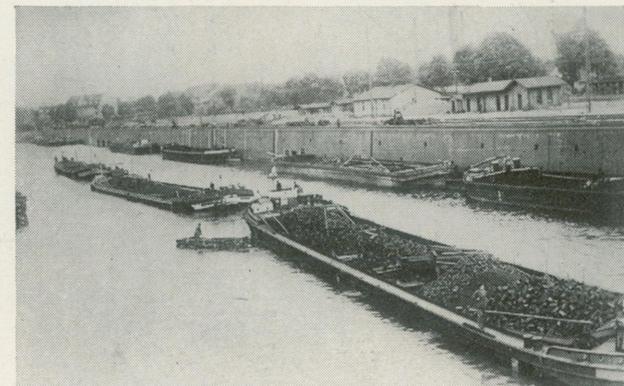
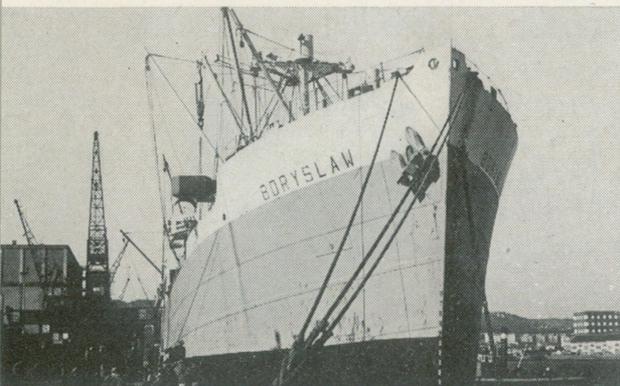
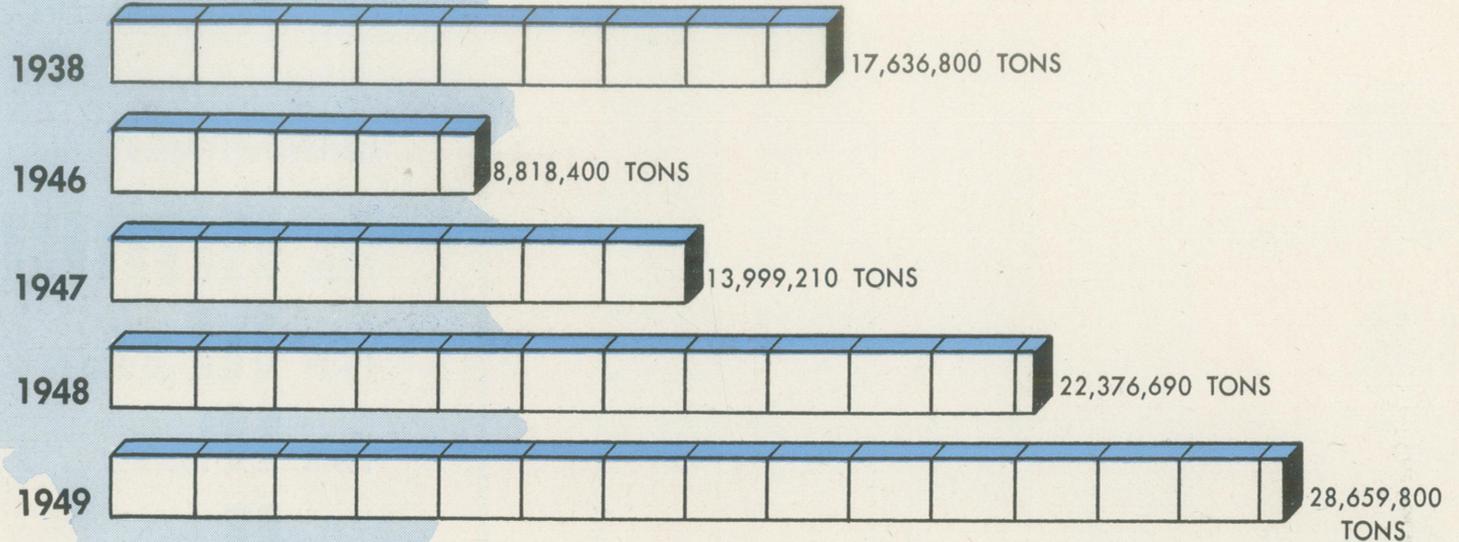
Poland's Door to the Sea

TODAY—OVER 300 MILES

1939—45 MILES



PORT CAPACITY



Extension of Poland's harbor facilities and railroads, improvement of the system of highways and the building of a trucking industry are all important phases of the Three Year Plan.

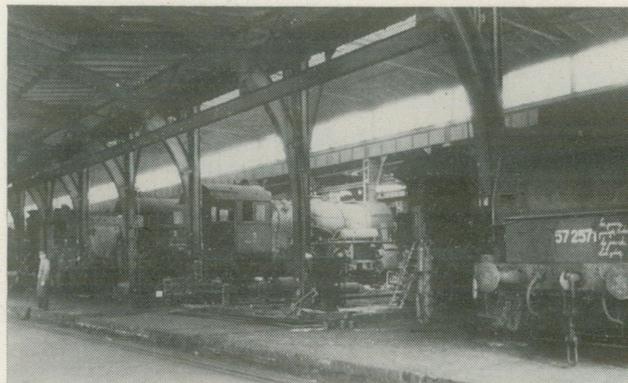
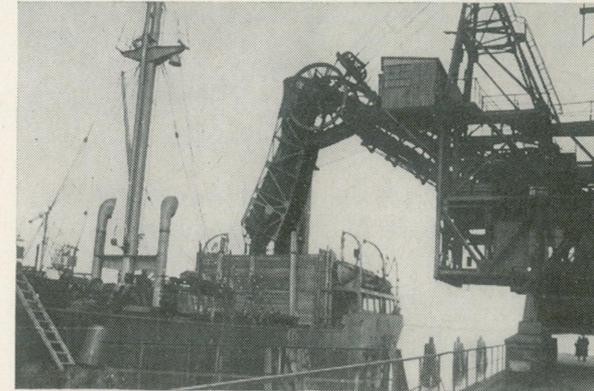
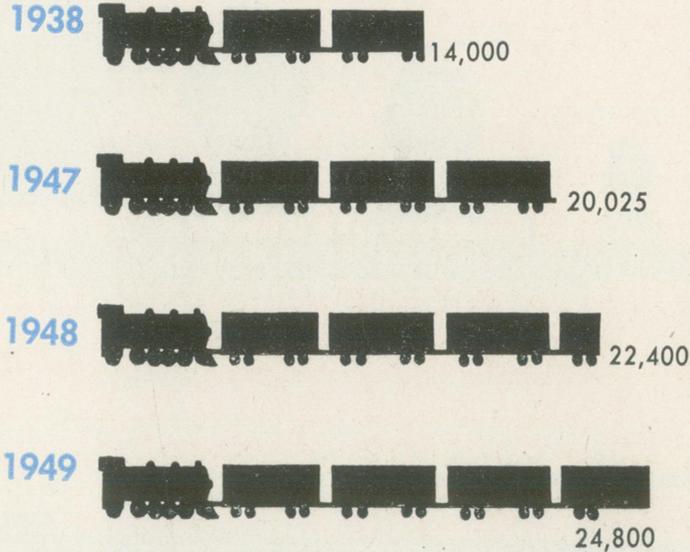
Pre-war Poland had approximately 45 miles of seacoast. The Recovered Territories brought Poland three first-rate ports—Gdynia, Gdansk and Szczecin—and almost 400 miles bordering the Baltic. The harbors were almost completely destroyed and considerable capital investment was required to restore them to use.

The three large ports serve as centers for Poland's foreign trade and Szczecin, it is expected, will be used as a transit point by Czechoslovakia. It is planned that Poland's smaller coastal cities will become new fishing centers.

Also important to Poland's new economy are the Oder and Vistula Rivers, now part of a unified network of inland waterways. They provide easy and inexpensive transportation for the nation's industrial, mining and agricultural products. The Oder connects industrialized Silesia with the Baltic port of Szczecin.

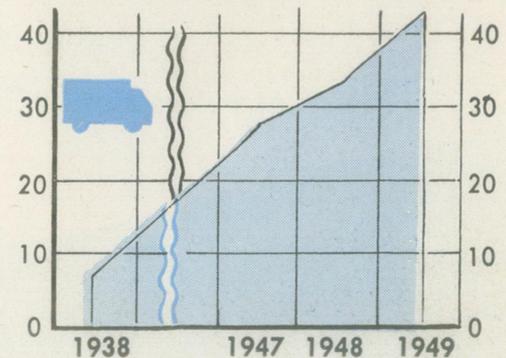
RAILWAY TRANSPORT

TON-MILES OF GOODS CARRIED (IN MILLIONS)



MOTOR TRANSPORT

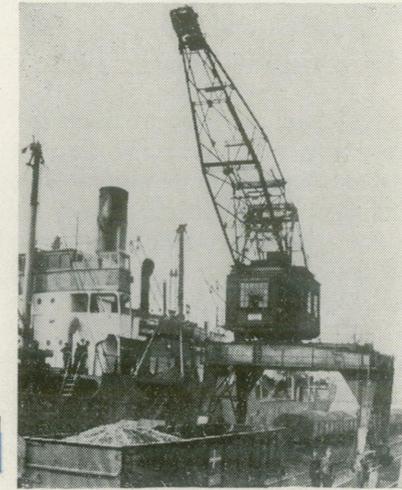
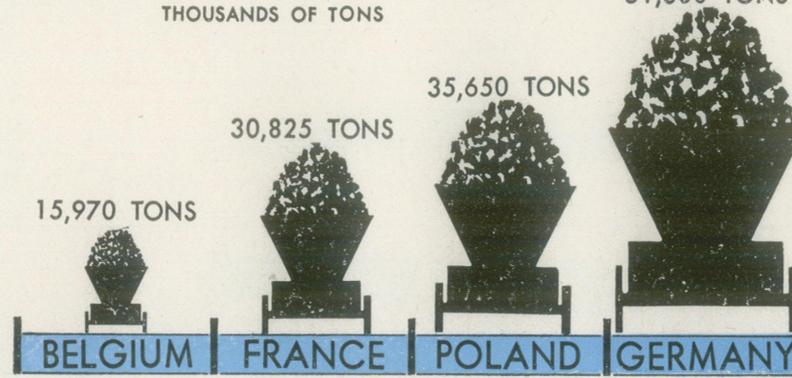
THOUSANDS OF TRUCKS



COAL

Poland is Continental Europe's Second Largest Producer of Coal...

FIGURES BASED ON FIRST HALF OF 1947
THOUSANDS OF TONS



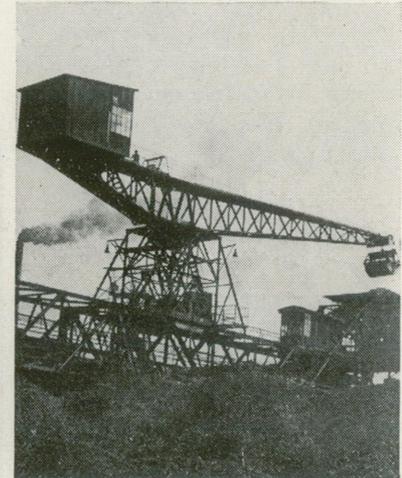
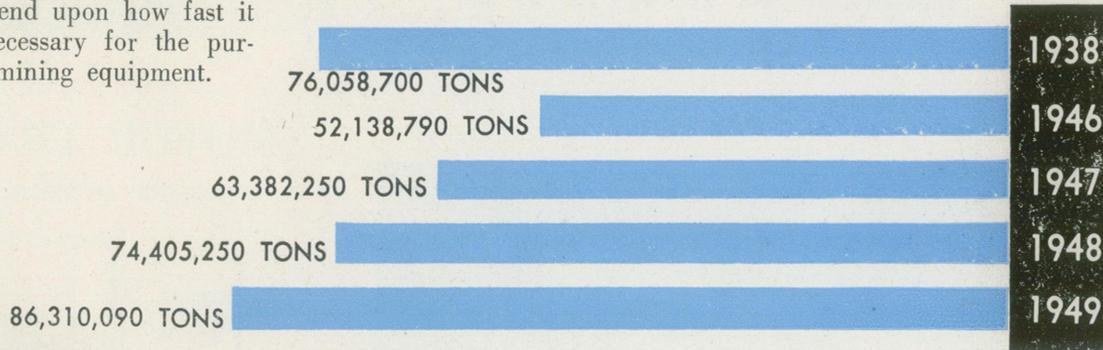
An increase in the production of Polish coal is of vital importance to the economic recovery of all Europe.

The report of the Paris Conference of 16 European nations participating in the Marshall Plan stated that Poland is expected to supply 30% of their coal imports in 1948 and 86% by 1951, as compared with a declining ratio of American coal.

The Three Year Plan will raise Poland's mining of coal to 110% of the pre-war level by the end of 1949, with production already at 90% and going up. However the enemy ruthlessly damaged the mines during the occupation and new installations are needed.

The extent to which Poland can do its full share toward general European recovery will depend upon how fast it obtains credits necessary for the purchase of modern mining equipment.

...and Production is Increasing

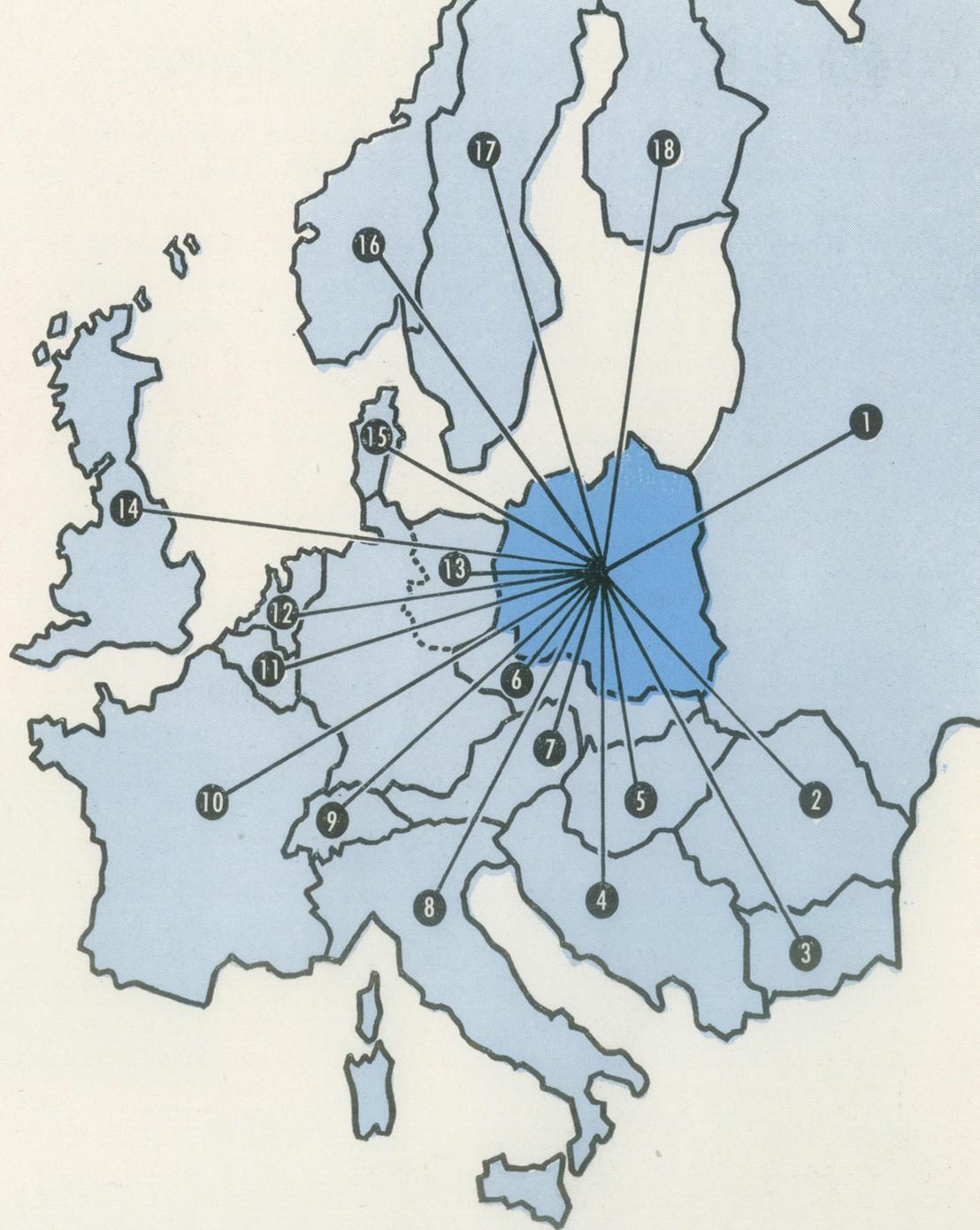


Poland's Trade

Poland trades with 19 nations of eastern and western Europe.

Its annual export of coal for the plants of other European countries now totals \$200,000,000. New Poland, however, is building additional industries. Its exports in 1947 included iron, steel, textiles, wood, cement, glass and other products to the extent of \$98,000,000.

In addition to its trade with eastern nations, Poland has commercial agreements with most of the 16 European countries which, at the suggestion of the United States, met in Paris to discuss their economic recovery—all except Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg.



- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 USSR | 8 ITALY | 15 DENMARK |
| 2 RUMANIA | 9 SWITZERLAND | 16 NORWAY |
| 3 BULGARIA | 10 FRANCE | 17 SWEDEN |
| 4 YUGOSLAVIA | 11 BELGIUM | 18 FINLAND |
| 5 HUNGARY | 12 NETHERLANDS | |
| 6 CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 13 RUSSIAN ZONE IN GERMANY | |
| 7 AUSTRIA | 14 UNITED KINGDOM | |

AND ICELAND

Health & Social Welfare

Extension of educational and cultural facilities for all its people and improvement of the nation's war-impooverished health are among the major objectives of the Three Year Plan.

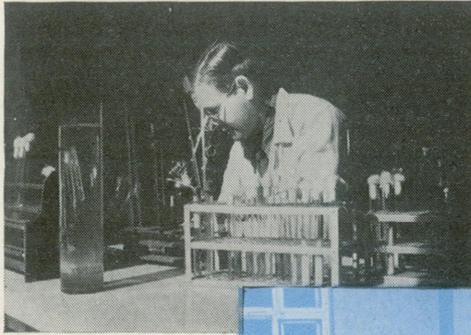
Only 90.8% of school-age children attended public schools in 1938-39. By 1945-46, despite damage to buildings and equipment, 92.5% were enrolled. Handicapped by a shortage of trained people, the aim is to increase the number of primary school teachers from 75,000 to 108,000.

Attendance in technical high schools during the year 1946-47 was almost double that of the pre-war period, while the increase for students in the general high schools was approximately 50%.

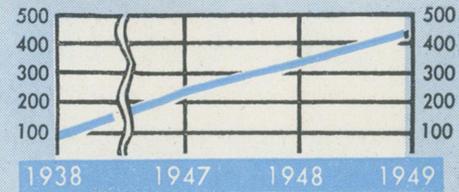


Six years of combat and occupation—years of malnutrition, fighting, and enforced heavy labor, left the people of Poland with little resistance to tuberculosis and the other diseases which swept post-war Europe.

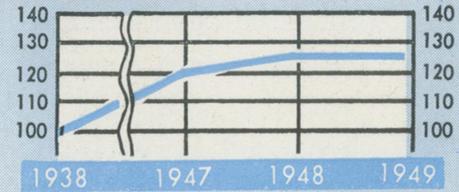
The social welfare division of the Three Year Plan gives initial emphasis to the care of women and children and to the control of communicable diseases.



HEALTH CENTERS



HOSPITAL BEDS



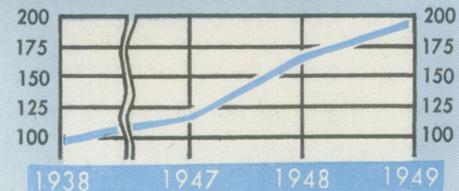
NURSES



PHYSICIANS



SOCIAL WELFARE CENTERS



A Coordinated Economy

Poland's economy is based upon the coordination of public, private and cooperative enterprise.

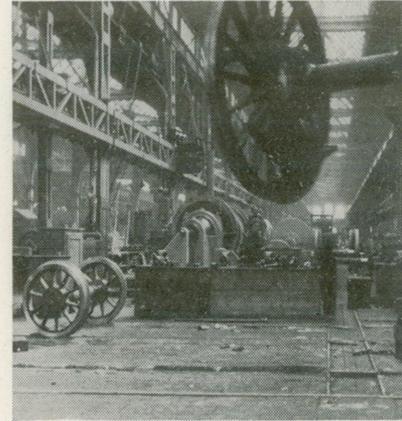
It is not based upon a preconceived pattern imposed upon the people of that nation. Rather, it stems from changes which occurred during and after the war and from the aspirations and needs of a population which demanded improvement in living standards. Factors which explain Poland's economy include the following:

1) The chaos which followed the enormous destruction of the war made a planned economy essential.

2) Transition to planning required the nationalization of large enterprises. An important consideration was the shift in owner relations during the German occupation so that at the end of the war great numbers of enterprises were without legal owners. Moreover, on liberation the Polish Government took over mines and other large operations directly from the Germans.

3) Pre-war Poland was marked by a backward agricultural system and over-populated villages in the farm areas, as well as by semi-feudal land ownership. Land reform was long overdue in Poland.

4) The people wanted both political and economic democracy—that is, assurances for labor of a share in management and participation in the functioning of the cooperative movement.



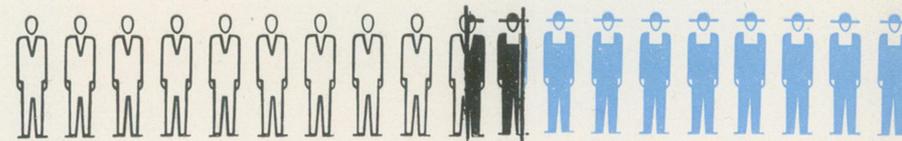
1 Public Sector

Publicly owned are the following: banks, insurance companies, communications and transportation facilities, foreign trade operations, heavy industry, and all other previously established firms employing 50 or more workers per shift.



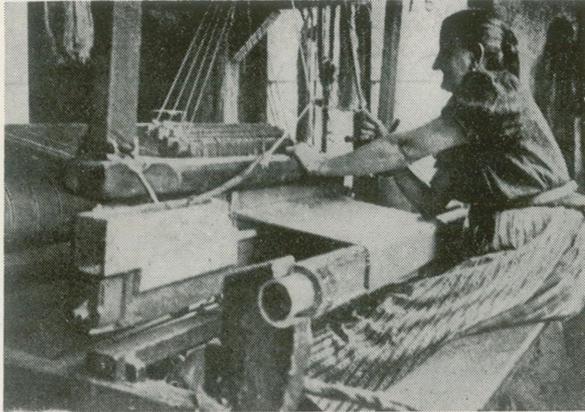
2 Cooperatives

A large part of trade in consumer goods and agricultural tools is conducted by cooperatives. Also functioning are big agricultural, housing and publishing cooperatives.



PUBLIC
19%

CO-OP
2.6%



3 Private Enterprises

Private enterprise exists in agriculture, much of the building industry, the crafts and retail trade. Poland also offers individual initiative the opportunity of investing capital in new large-scale private enterprises.

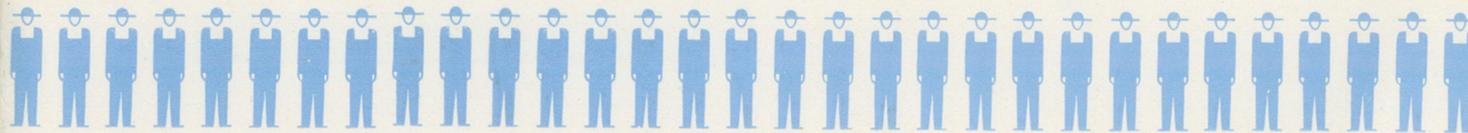
Invitation To Private Enterprise

In Poland today more than 75% of the working population is employed in farming or in other forms of private enterprise.

While previously established businesses employing 50 or more workers per shift are now publicly owned, new plants may be set up and are free to employ any number of workers without being subject to nationalization.

Therefore Poland offers the possibility of profitable investment in private enterprise, particularly in the case of the Recovered Territories.

Most Poles Work In The Private Sector



PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

78.4%

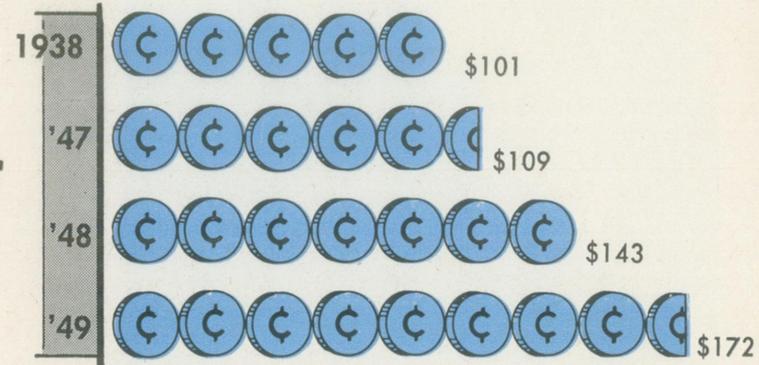
National Income

PER CAPITA INCOME

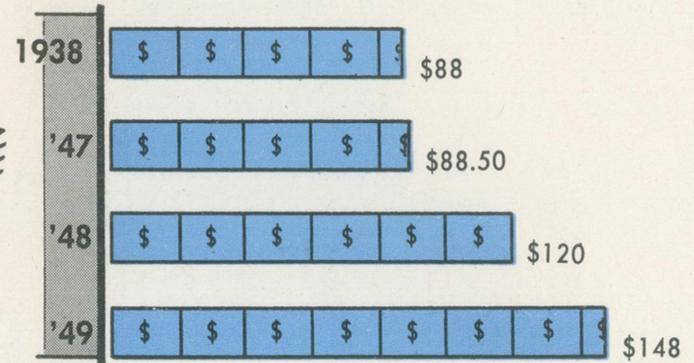
Living standards in old Poland were low and the destruction of war reduced them still further.

The Three Year Plan undertakes to give to the people of Poland standards higher than at any time in their history and the establishment of an economy which will provide the opportunity of further advances.

By the end of 1949 per capita income is expected to rise 70% above that of the pre-war period and per capita consumption to a level 68% higher than 1938.

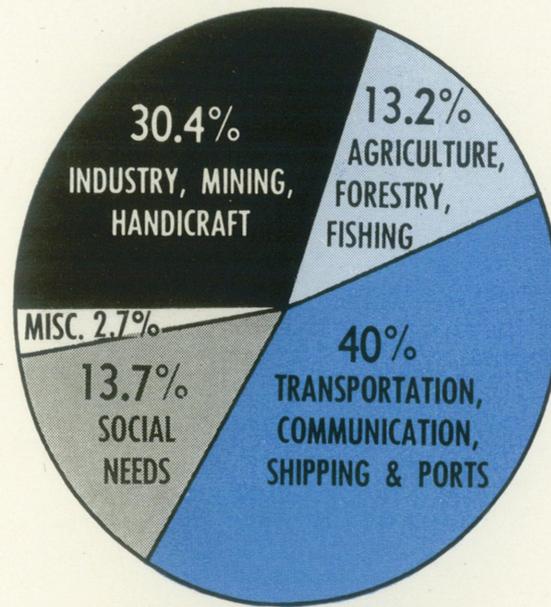


PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION



**1946
THE PLAN FOR
RECONSTRUCTION
OF TRANSPORT &
COMMUNICATIONS**

**THE PATTERN
OF INVESTMENT
IN POLAND**



Poland's Three Year Plan provides for total investments of \$3,000,000,000, with emphasis upon different phases of its developing economy shifting from year to year. Whereas greatest stress was given to transportation and shipping facilities in 1946, this was changed in 1947 so that the needs of expanding industry might be met.

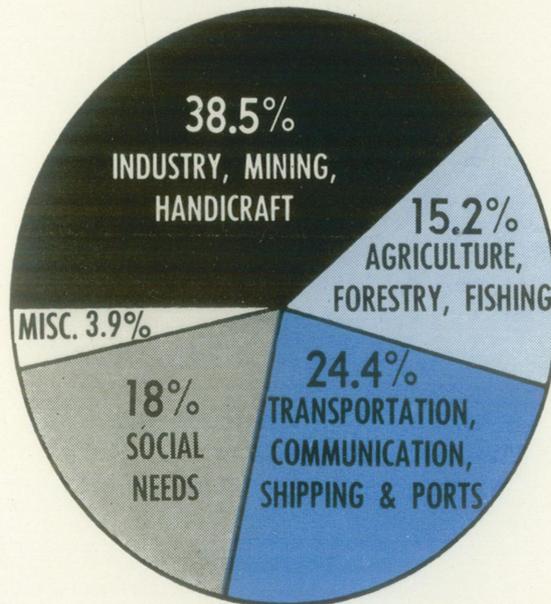
Between 80% to 85% of the total investments to be made during the three-year period will be provided by the income from domestic production.

However approximately \$600,000,000 in foreign credits are required to assure full success of the Plan.

When the war ended, Poland was one of Europe's most ravaged countries. Today its people are hard at work, enthusiastically participating in the planned reconstruction of their nation. Great strides have been taken on the road to recovery.

An important new contributor to a healthy world economy is now in the making.

**1947
THE PLAN FOR
RECONSTRUCTION
OF INDUSTRY**



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