

**STATISTICAL
ATLAS
OF
POLAND**



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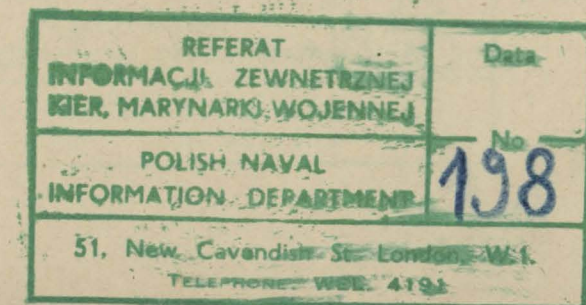
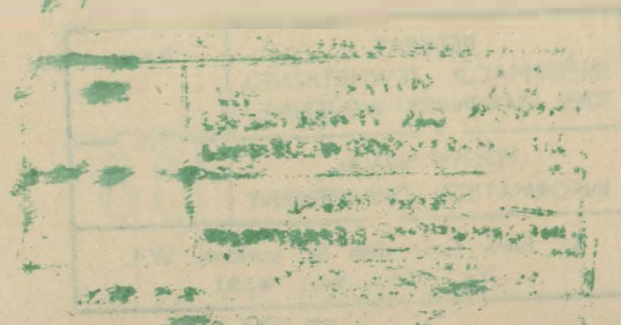
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STATISTICAL ATLAS OF POLAND

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FOREWORD

The purpose of the "Statistical Atlas of Poland" is to satisfy a much-felt need for a publication which would give a concise and comprehensive survey of Poland as she was in the period between the two Great Wars and would show her latent possibilities of development.

The publications which appeared in Poland before the present war are almost all inaccessible. This lack of statistical material on the subject of Poland was partially remedied by the publication in mid-1942 of the "Concise Statistical Year Book, 1939-42" (London 1942). Nevertheless, diagrammatic maps giving information in synthesised and pictorial form are frequently required; students interested in these problems will thus find it easier to assimilate and memorise the information given in the Atlas.

This Atlas is designed to deal with only those questions which concern Poland, and therefore contains no maps or diagrams giving comparative information about other countries. But in order to enable general comparative conclusions to be drawn the Atlas ends with some statistical tables which show the most important comparative factors in other countries.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

SOURCES

The Atlas is based mainly on the official data taken from the publications of the Chief Bureau of Statistics of the Polish Republic, The League of Nation Year-Book, The Year-Book of the International Institute of Agriculture, The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries (London), and The Mineral Year-Book (Washington).

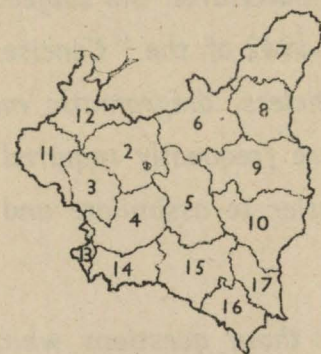
The cartograms and diagrams of the Atlas cover data for the period 1919-1939, but for better illustration a comparison has in some cases been made with earlier periods.

The frontiers and area of the Polish Republic have been based on the position at 31st August 1939. But owing to the lack of statistical data concerning all problems of the southern part of the Silesian Voivodship, this area is taken into consideration only in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 5. The area mentioned was lost by Poland in 1920, and until the year 1938 formed part of Czechoslovakia. The only data available from Czechoslovakian Statistics were: area—1,100 sq. km. and population—240,800 inhabitants.

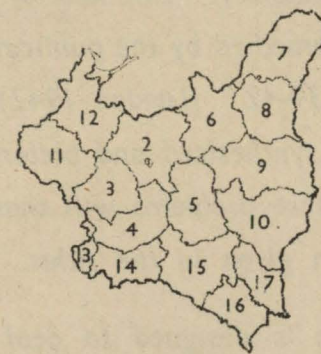
The administrative division of the Polish Republic was changed twice in the period immediately before the war.

In cartograms the boundaries of 31st August 1939 have been used. As, however, in certain cases the available statistical data, much of it based on the last census (1931), could not be applied to this division, an earlier one, that of 31st March 1938, has been adapted in some of the maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF POLAND



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
of 31st March 1938.



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
of 31st August 1939.

VOIVODSHIPS:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The City of Warsaw.
(a separate voivodship
for which separate data
has been given in most
of the tables.) | 5. Lublin. | 12. Pomorze
(Polish Pomerania). |
| 2. Warsaw voivodship. | 6. Bialystok. | 13. Silesia. |
| 3. Lodz. | 7. Wilno. | 14. Cracow. |
| 4. Kielce. | 8. Novogrodek. | 15. Lwow. |
| | 9. Polesie. | 16. Stanislawow. |
| | 10. Wolyn (Wolynia). | 17. Tarnopol. |
| | 11. Poznan. | |

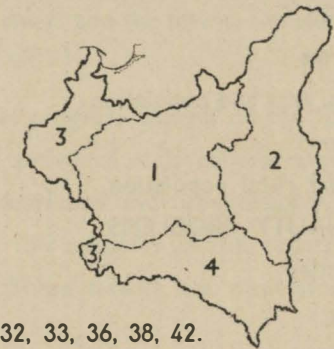
The maps above show the administrative division of Poland into 17 voivodships varying in area between 16,000 and 32,000 square kilometres.

The voivodships are in turn divided into districts (powiaty). Certain towns form separate administrative districts under their own authorities. In those maps (Tables 12, 13) where this administrative sub-division is shown, data relating to urban districts have in most cases been included in the data of the rural districts within which they lie. In the remaining maps the Republic has been shown either as divided into voivodships or as comprising four distinct large regions.

The latter, although not administrative units, have in many respects certain individual characteristics, of an economic or still more of a cultural nature, as a result of geographical conditions and of their history in past centuries. After the fall of the Polish State towards the end of the XVIII century, Polish territory was torn into three parts which, for over one hundred years, lived under three unrelated systems of law, politics, economics and culture. This influence accentuated the existing differences, and consequently, in the early years after the restitution of the Polish Republic, four main regions, with varying economic, social and cultural characteristics, could be distinguished. Each year saw the differences merging, but it remains more convenient to examine certain phenomena in relation to the four regions as units.

These regions are:

1. Central Voivodships.
2. Eastern Voivodships.
3. Western Voivodships.
4. Southern Voivodships.



SCALE

The maps are drawn in the following scales:—

Map of Poland (Table 1)—1 : 4,000,000.

Larger cartograms —1 : 5,000,000.

Smaller cartograms and maps:

1 : 10,000,000—Tables 2, 3, 14, 20, 30, 32, 33, 36, 38, 42.

1 : 15,000,000—Tables 15, 27, 28, 31.

1 : 20,000,000—Table 5.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system being in use in Poland, data are given in metric units. For convenience of the English reader a list of metric abbreviations and a table for conversion to English weights and measures are included.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

METRIC AND ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

mm	1 millimetre=0.001 m	= 0.039 inch
m	1 metre	= 1.094 yards
km	1 kilometre=1,000 m	= 0.621 mile
sq. mm	1 square millimetre=0.000001 sq. m	= 0.002 sq. inch
sq. cm	1 square centimetre	= 0.155 sq. inch
sq. m	1 square metre	= 10.764 sq. feet
ha.	1 hectare=10,000 sq. metres	= 2.471 acres
cubic m	1 cubic metre	= 35.315 cubic feet
l.	1 litre	= 1.760 pints
kg	1 kilogram	= 2.205 lb. avoirdupois
q.	1 quintal=100 kg	= 1.968 cwt.
t.	1 tonne=1,000 kg	= 0.984 ton

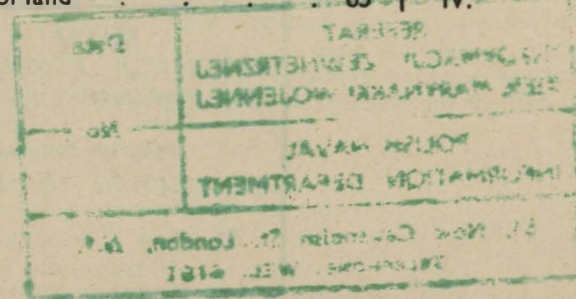
ENGLISH AND METRIC EQUIVALENT

1 inch	= 25.400 mm
1 foot	= 0.305 m
1 yard	= 0.914 m
1 mile	= 1.609 km
1 sq. inch	= 6.452 sq. cm
1 acre	= 0.405 ha.
1 cubic foot	= 0.028 cubic m
1 cubic yard	= 0.765 cubic m
1 pint	= 0.568 l.
1 lb. avoirdupois	= 0.454 kg
1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	= 50.802 kg
1 ton (20 cwt.)	= 1.016 tonnes

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TERRITORY AND POPULATION PROBLEMS

The basic elements of the existence of every nation are its territory and its population. We devote the first section of the Atlas to problems connected with these factors.

The first four Tables show the boundaries, the rivers and the towns, the climatic conditions and the land forms in Poland.

Furthermore, the condition of the State and its progress depend on the factor of the distribution of the population, the extent to which it is concentrated in towns and engaged in urban occupations, or is scattered over the country and engaged in agriculture. A further vital factor in the economy of the country is played by the age structure of the population. These factors are illustrated in Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE I

The map of the Polish Republic in Table 1 shows the political frontiers on August 31st 1939. It also gives the major rivers, canals, the larger towns (according to the 1931 census there are 636 towns in Poland, of which 151 have populations greater than 10,000 and 14 more than 100,000), and the more important railways.

The small map below illustrates Poland's geographical position with relation to her neighbours at March 1st 1938, that is, before the beginning of the latest German expansion.

TABLE 2

The maps in Table 2 show the isotherms in winter and in summer and the annual range of temperature.

The whole of Poland except the southern fringe on the slopes of the Carpathians lies in the eastern part of the European plain and belongs to the Cool Temperate Oceanic great climatic region. But the climate in Poland is more markedly continental than in North-Western Europe; therefore winter is colder (the average for the coldest month being below the freezing point) and summer is warmer.

TABLE 3

The first map in Table 3 shows the distribution of the annual rainfall; the second gives the climatic regions in Poland.

TABLE 4

The map in Table 4 illustrates the distribution of lowlands and uplands in Poland and shows watersheds.

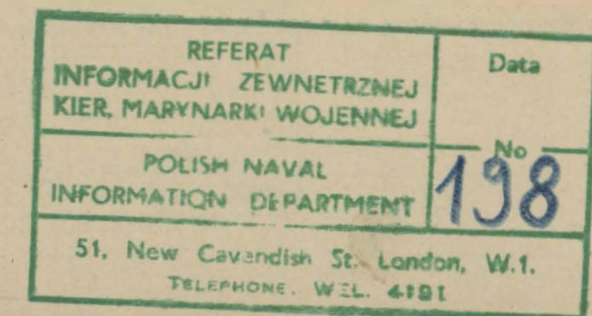


TABLE 5

Owing to the particular international relationships she formed in past centuries and to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which were not altogether in her favour, being particularly disadvantageous as regards East Prussia, Poland was given frontiers which were badly formed, particularly in the west, and were excessively long in proportion to the areas enclosed. The first diagram illustrates both this point and, on the other hand, the insufficiency of coastline.

One result of this was that the mouths of most Polish rivers were separated from Poland and under foreign sovereignty.

The diagram giving details of elevation above sea-level shows Poland as a country geographically flat.

The rate of increase of population in Poland is high, in contrast to that of Western and most Central European countries. The diagram *Development of Polish Population* gives figures of population before the war of 1914-1918 and for recent years. (The data are in each case for 31st December.)

Considerable over-population, particularly in rural districts, had the inevitable result of large-scale overseas emigration. Moreover, a number of Poles remained in surrounding territories not included within Poland after the 1914-1918 war. Conversely, certain areas of the Polish Republic have a mixed population partly comprising foreign nationals.

The diagram *Poles in Poland and Abroad* includes figures both of Poles (i.e., persons whose mother tongue is Polish) at home and abroad and of non-Polish nationality groups living in Poland.

TABLE 6

Poland is slowly passing through the same evolutionary phases of population structure as those experienced by other Central and Western European nations, but for her this process is greatly delayed. The result of this delay is that Poland is still a country of young population; the decrease in proportion of the younger age groups is as yet almost imperceptible, while their absolute rate of increase remains high.

The first three diagrams analyse the structure of Poland's population, according to age and sex, on the basis of the 1921 and 1931 censuses. The following three show the changes in that structure which took place between 1900 and 1939.

TABLE 7

Poland is a country with a prepondering rural population, but a rapid urban growth had already begun in the XIX century. This was especially notable in central Poland as a result of industrial development in that region.

The map shows the density of rural and urban population at the 1931 census (excluding the Army in barracks) and gives the percentage of rural population. By rural population is meant not only the population employed in agriculture but those workers in industry, trade, etc., domiciled in rural areas. The distribution of the agricultural population (as distinct from this rural population) is given in Table 12.

On the diagrams below can be seen the development of urban population in the country as a whole and in individual regions for the period 1870-1931, the territory considered being that bounded by the 1939 frontiers.

MAP OF POLAND OF AUGUST 31st 1939



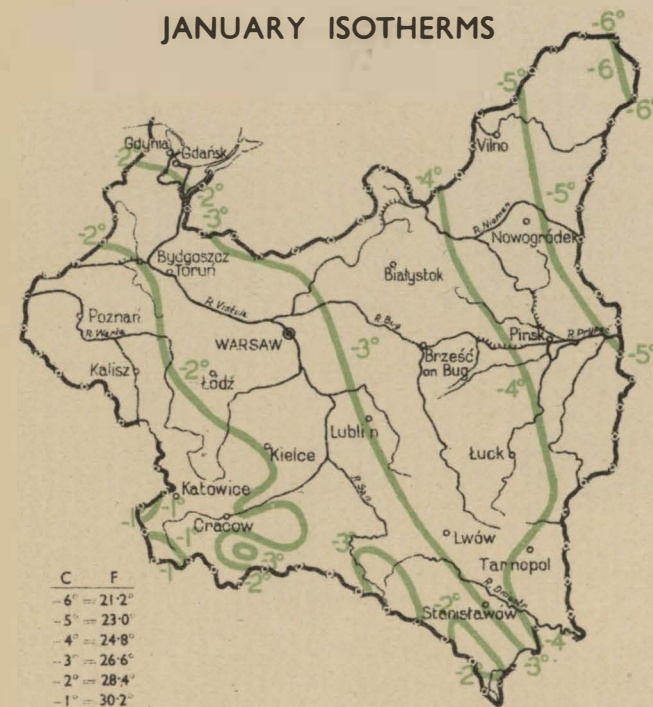
CLIMATE I

TABLE 2

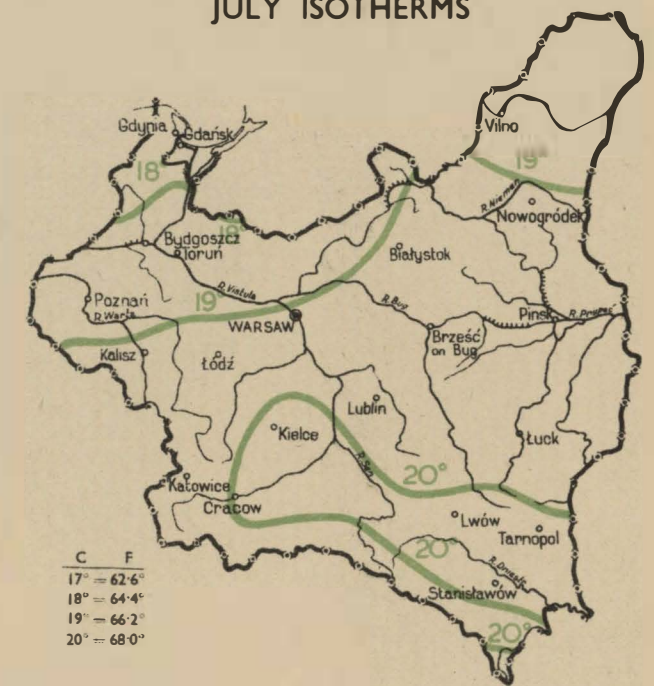
TEMPERATURE

(After E. ROMER, Prof. of Geography at the Univ. of Lwow.)

JANUARY ISOTHERMS



JULY ISOTHERMS



ANNUAL RANGE OF TEMPERATURE



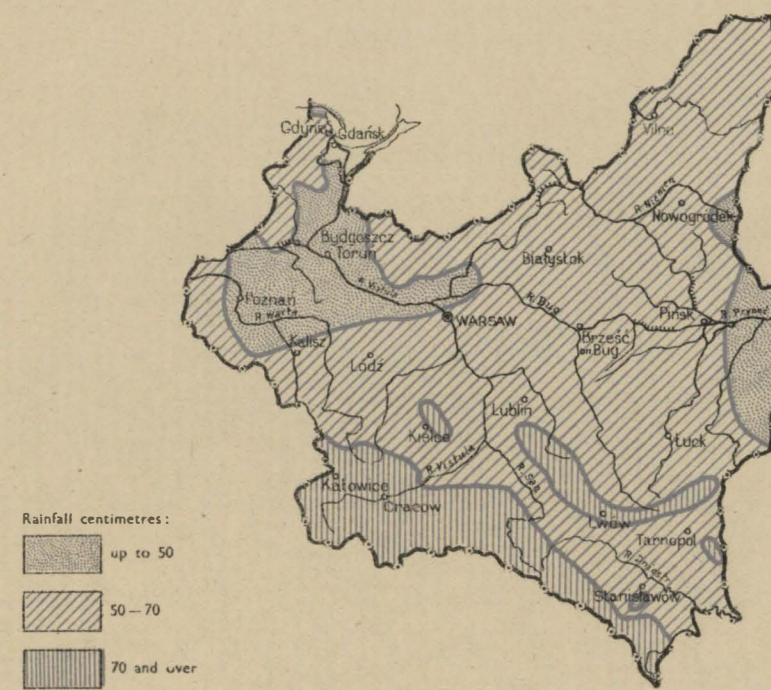
Note.—Temperature expressed in degrees centigrade.

CLIMATE II

TABLE 3

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

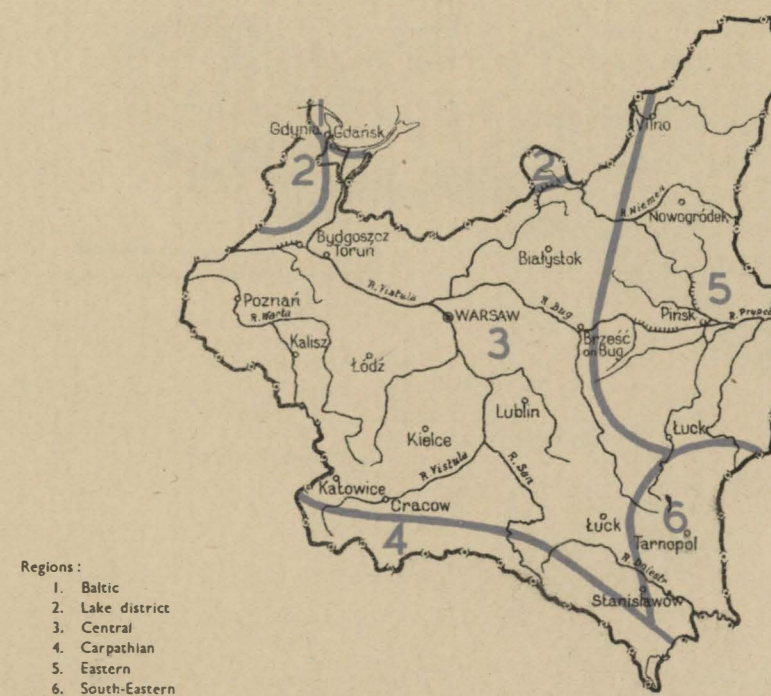
(After E. ROMER, Prof. of Geography at the Univ. of Lwow.)



Note.—50 cm — 19.5 inches.
70 cm — 27.3 inches.

CLIMATE REGIONS

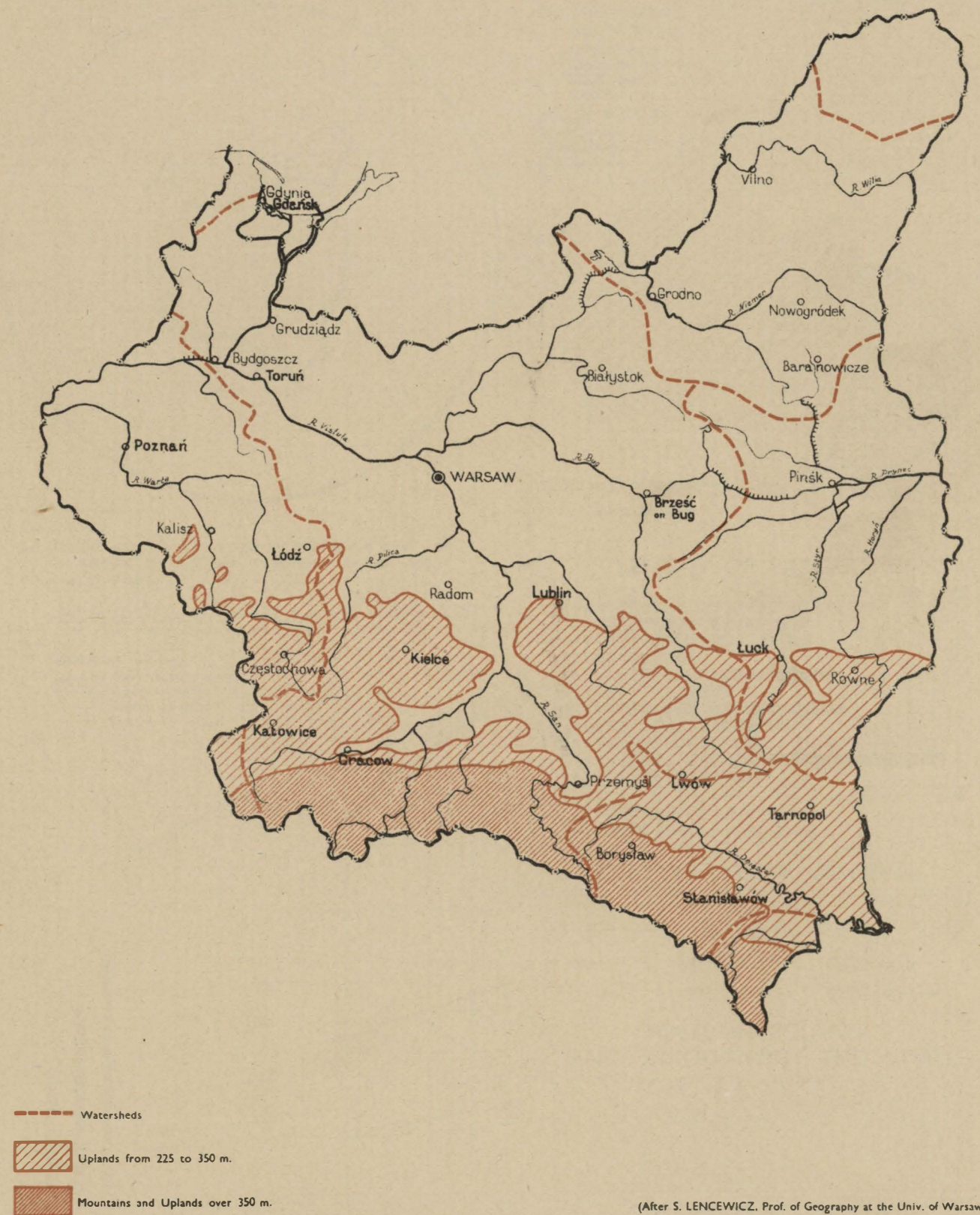
(After S. LENIEWICZ, Prof. of Geography at the Univ. of Warsaw.)





LAND FORMS

TABLE 4



(After S. LENECWICZ, Prof. of Geography at the Univ. of Warsaw.)

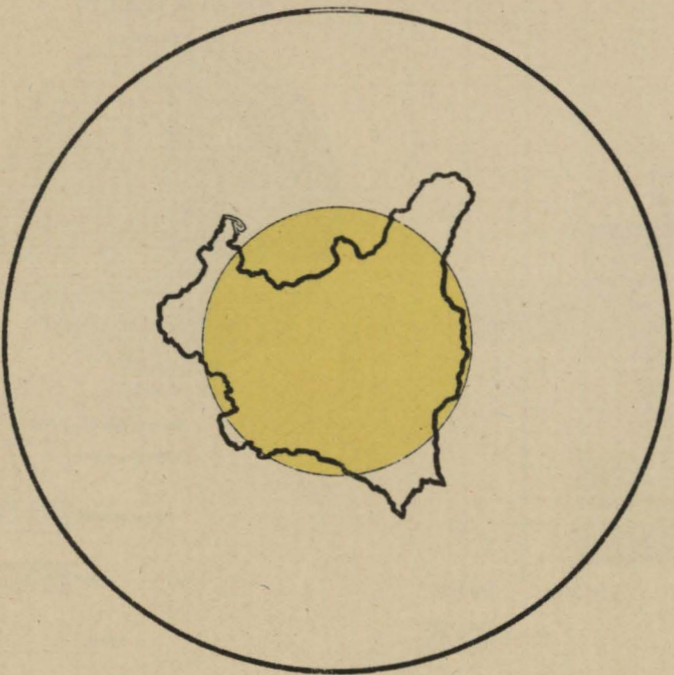
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS



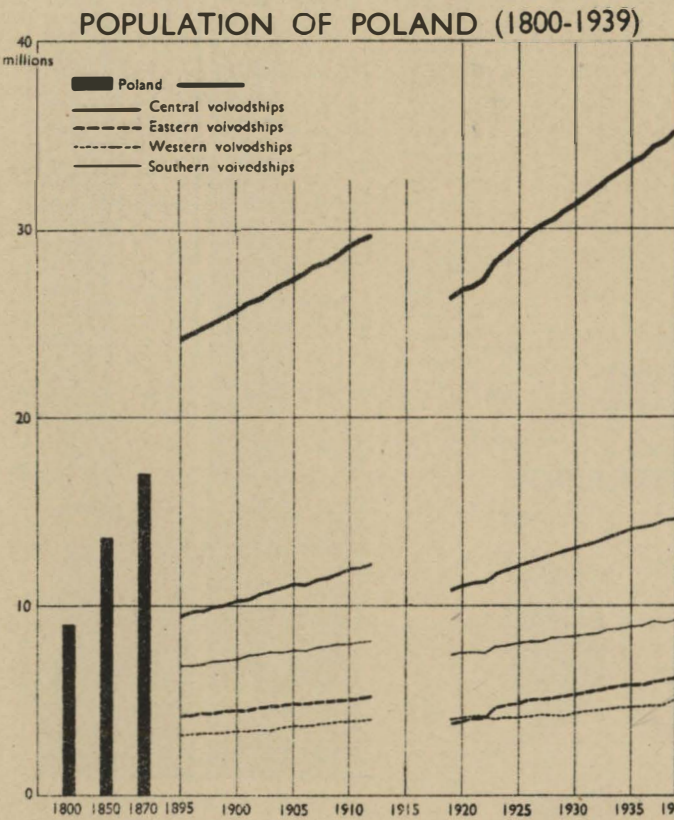
FRONTIERS, AREA AND POPULATION

TABLE 5

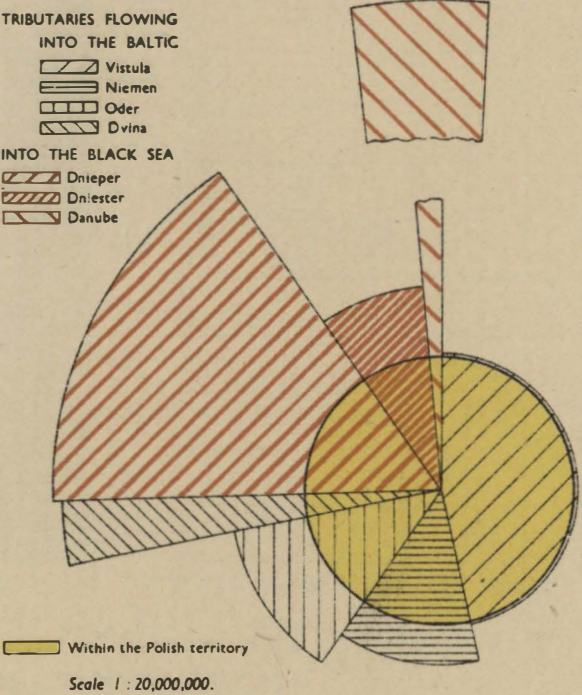
THE FRONTIERS OF POLAND



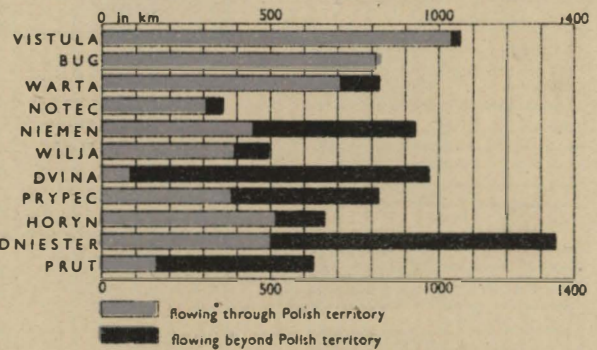
Note.—The area of the inner circle is equivalent to the area of Poland, scale 1 : 20,000,000. The outer circle is equivalent to the total length of Poland's frontiers.



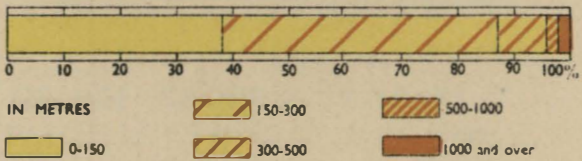
BASINS



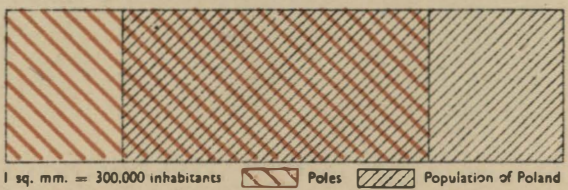
LENGTH OF LARGER RIVERS



ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA-LEVEL

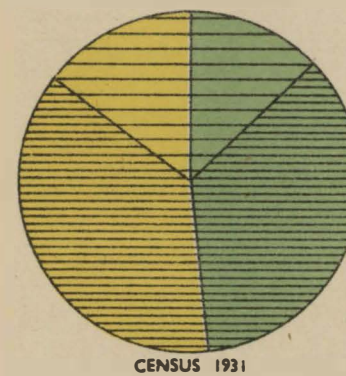


POLES IN POLAND AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



POPULATION

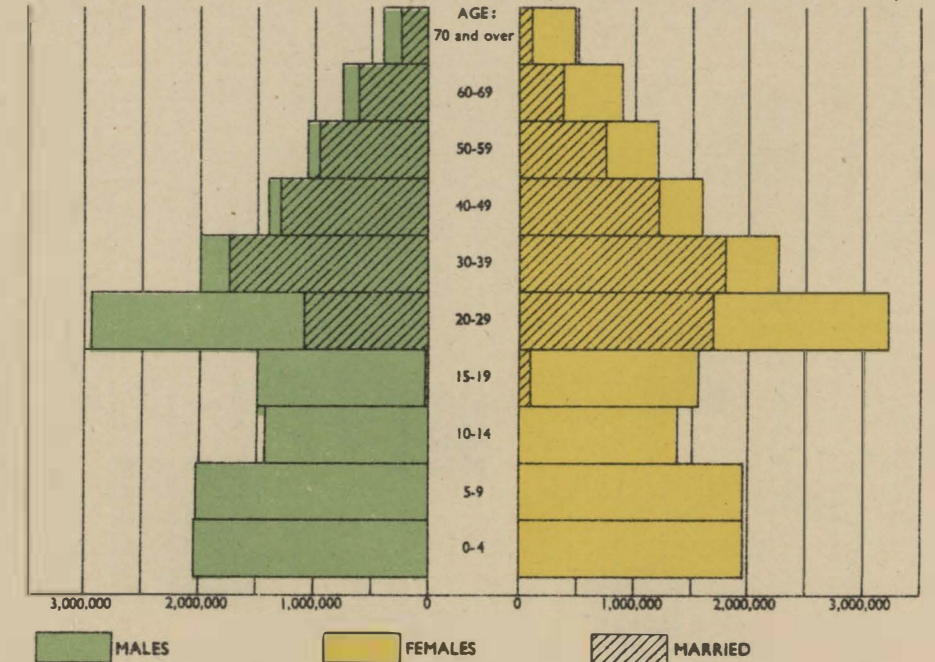
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



1 sq. mm. = 20,000 persons
 urban population
 rural population
 Males
 Females

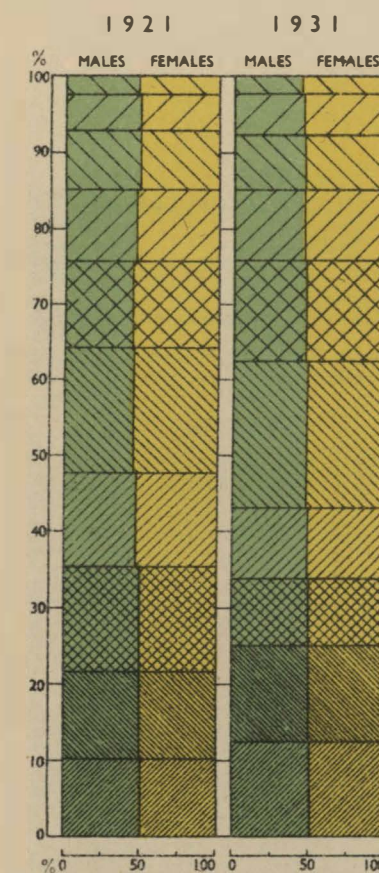
TABLE 6

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX (Census 1931)

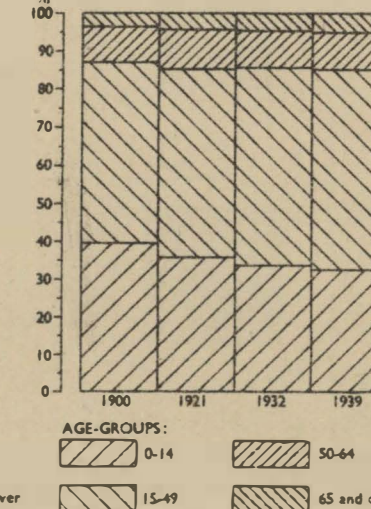


CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

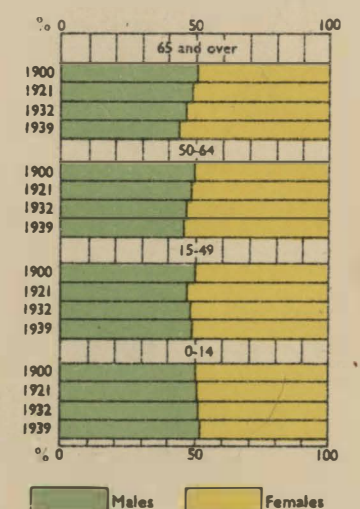
ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX



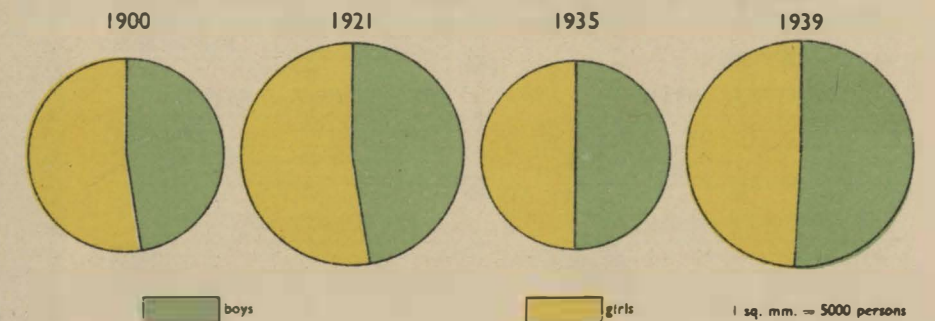
ACCORDING TO AGE



ACCORDING TO SEX

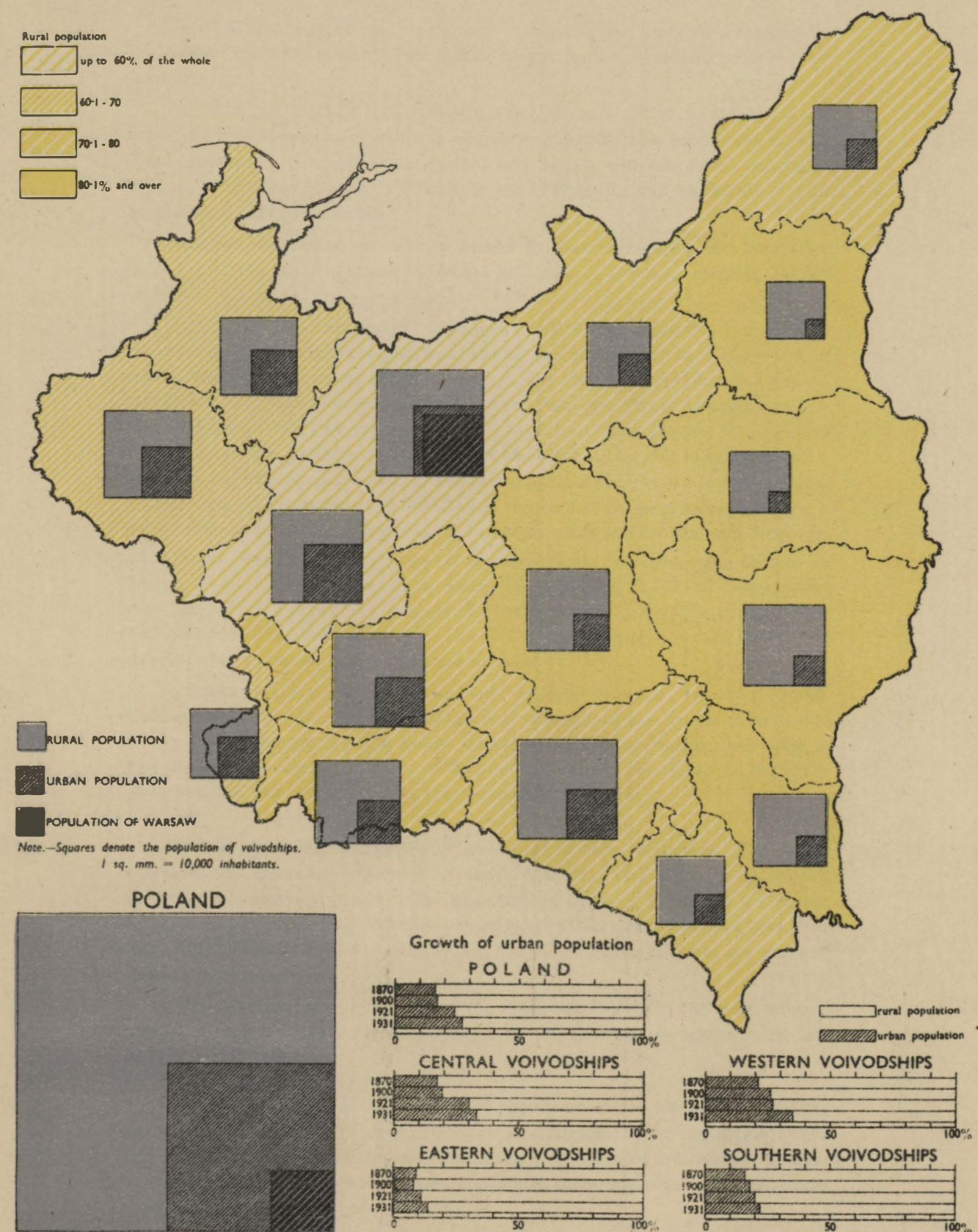


POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-19 YEARS



URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

TABLE 7



NATIONALITY PROBLEMS

Tables 6-10 represent the problems of nationality and religion in Poland on the basis of the 1931 census. The mother tongue has been assumed to determine nationality.

As a result of Poland's geographical position in the heart of the Continent and in the path of migratory movements and wars, a considerable proportion of non-Polish population exists in certain regions side by side with the Polish population proper. The latter totalled 21,993,000 at the 1931 census and 24,388,000 in 1939 according to reliable estimates.

Intensive colonisation of western Poland by Germany during the occupation in the XIX century left scattered groups of minority Germans totalling 741,000 in 1931.

In the XV-XVIII centuries the migration of the Polish population eastwards to the then mainly desert areas, and to a smaller degree the westward movement of the Ukrainian population, resulted in greatly mixing the Polish and Ukrainian population (4,441,000 in 1931) in the south-east, and the Polish and White Ruthenian population (990,000 in 1931) in the north-east. In parts of the eastern voivodship of Polesie, which are marshland and have poor communications, this mingling of races, added to the lack of culture and of national consciousness, has led to the fact that a great part of the population (707,000) is unaware of its nationality, speaking a hybrid dialect of Ukrainian and White Ruthenian which it calls the local language.

Distinct from this phenomenon is the appearance throughout the country of greater or smaller concentrations of the Jewish population (2,732,000 in aggregate) who came from western and sometimes eastern Europe principally in the XII to XVI centuries, and some of them in the XIX century, those from the west being driven hither by religious and racial persecution.

In addition there are in Poland small national groups: Russian (138,000), Lithuanian (83,000), and Czech (38,000). The existence of the first of these is due chiefly to the immigration into Poland (in earlier periods) of Russians belonging to various sects and fleeing from Russia because of religious persecution. The other minorities live near the borders of their respective countries.

TABLE 8

The map illustrates the density of population in each voivodship. The circles represent the aggregate population of each voivodship, each circle being divided according to nationality groups. (The population of the City of Warsaw is included with the population of the Warsaw voivodship.) Minorities comprising less than 0.3% of the population of a voivodship are not shown individually but are grouped together as "Others."

It can be seen from the map that the Poles live largely in the most densely populated areas. Other nationality groups, on the contrary, preponderate in less densely populated areas.

TABLE 9

On the background of the density of population in the various voivodships, the scale of population according to religion is illustrated. (The population of the City of Warsaw is excluded from the voivodship and illustrated separately.) Because of technical difficulties it has not been possible to show individual religious groups comprising less than 0.3% of the population.

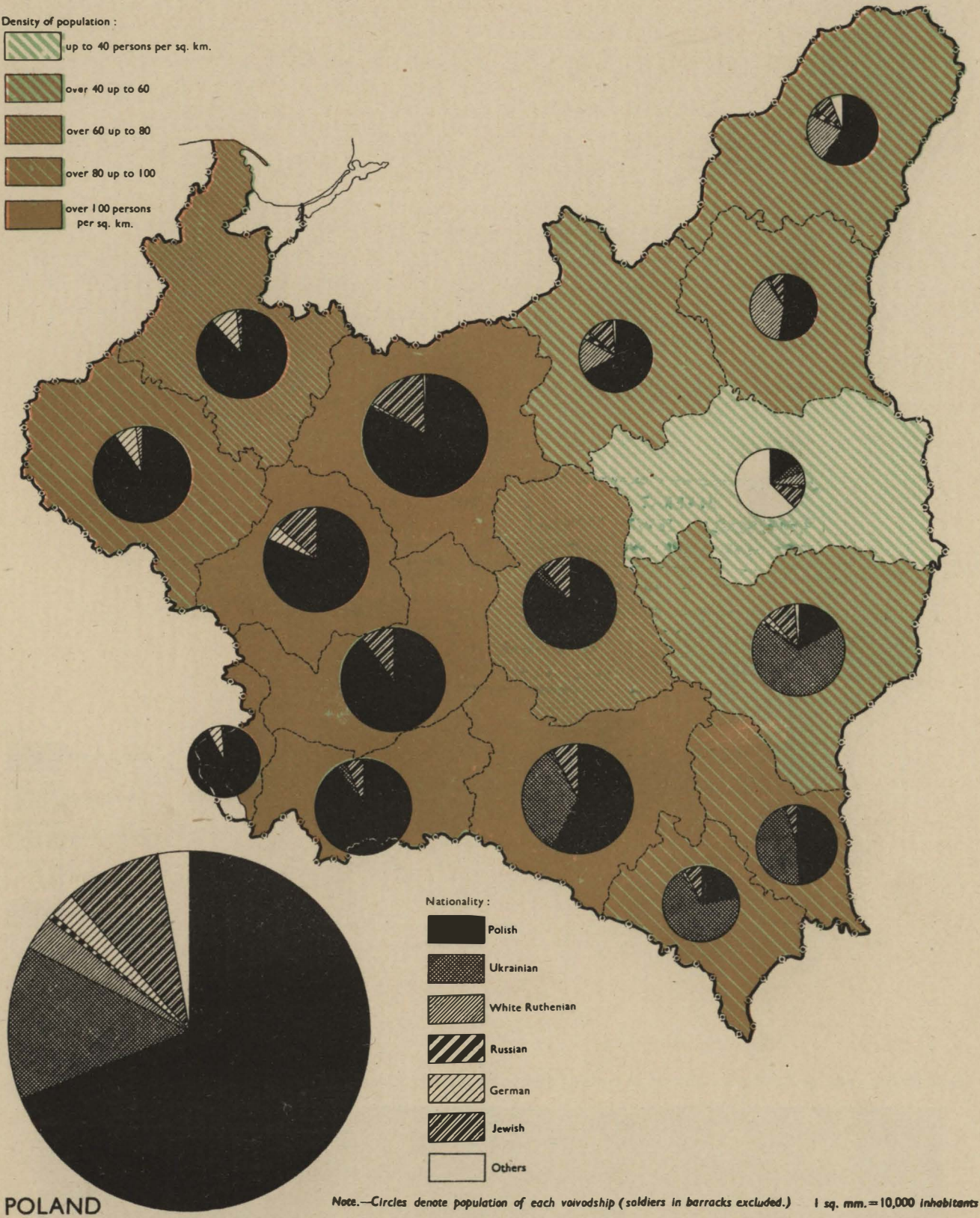
TABLE 10

The first diagram illustrates the disparity between urban and rural settlement of some nationality groups in the whole of Poland and in groups of voivodships ; the second classifies religion groups according to nationality. The third diagram shows the religious proportions in various occupations. The fourth traces the numerical progress of each denominational group during the period 1900-1931 in relation to the whole population. Diagrams five and six show the variation in the proportion of inhabitants of Jewish nationality to aggregate national population, and of those of German nationality to population in the western voivodships during the XIX and the beginning of the XX century.

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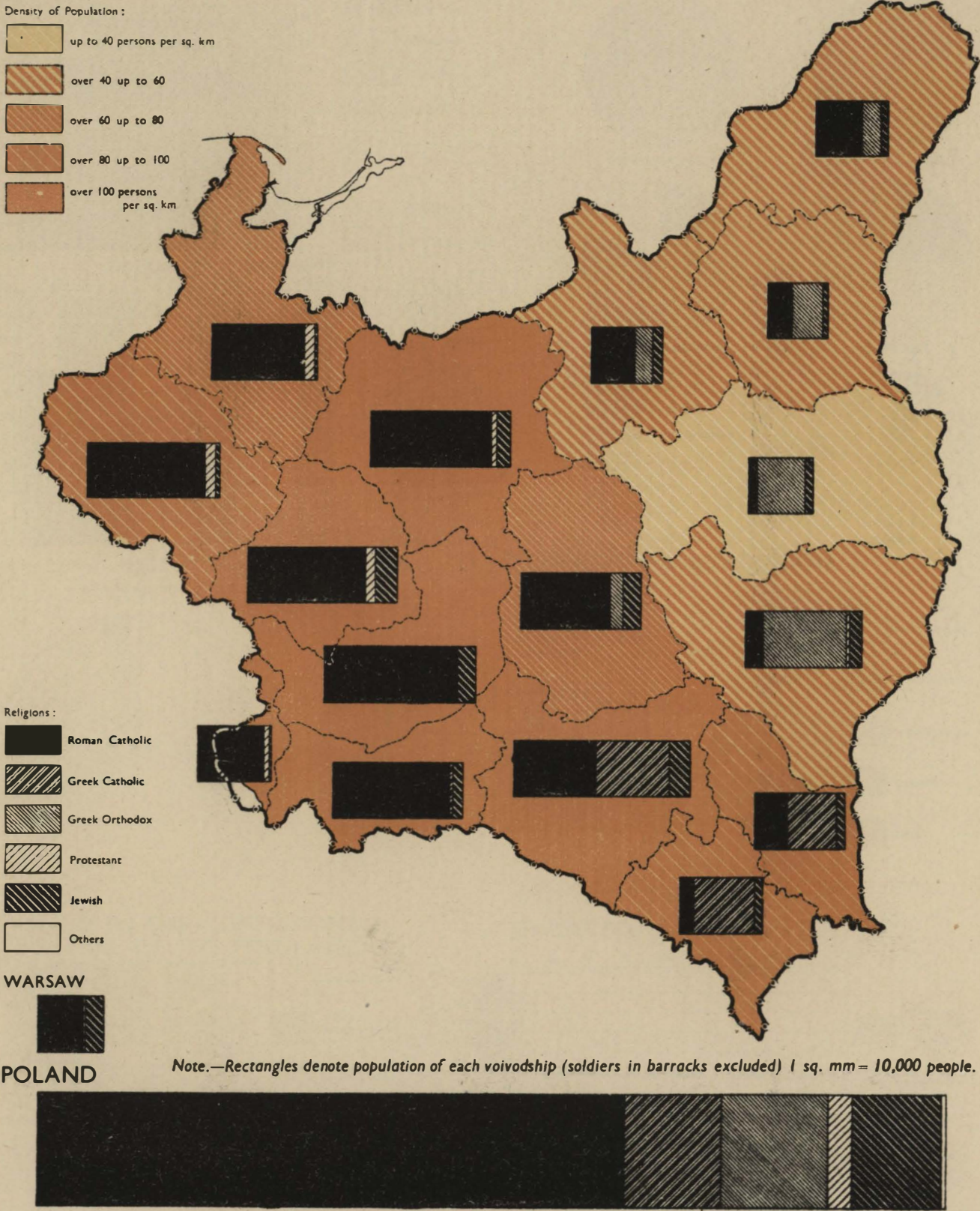
NATIONALITIES (Census 1931)

TABLE 8



RELIGIONS (Census 1931)

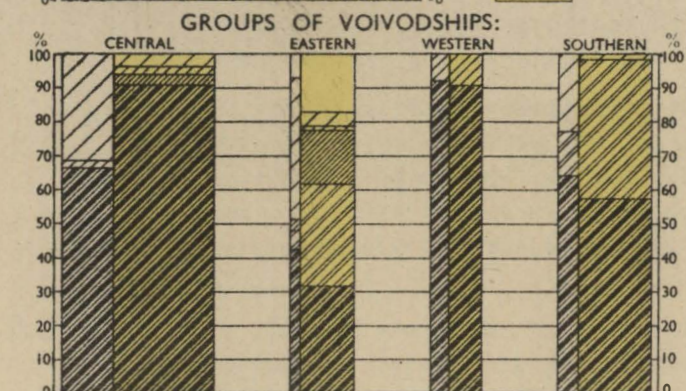
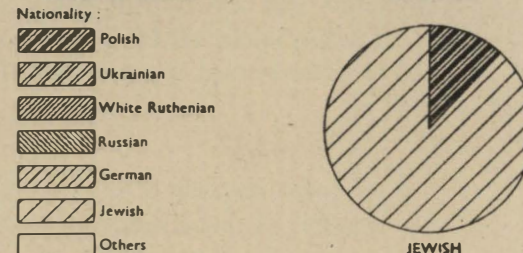
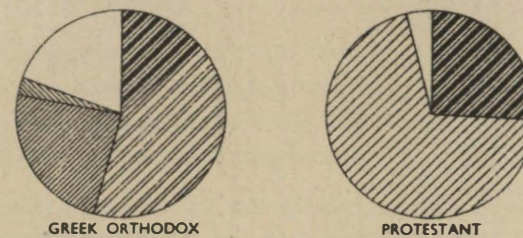
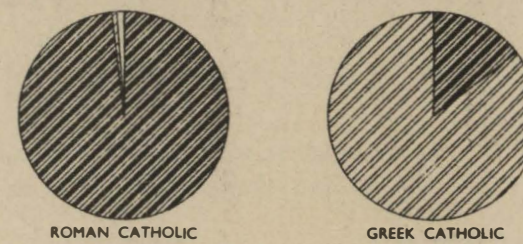
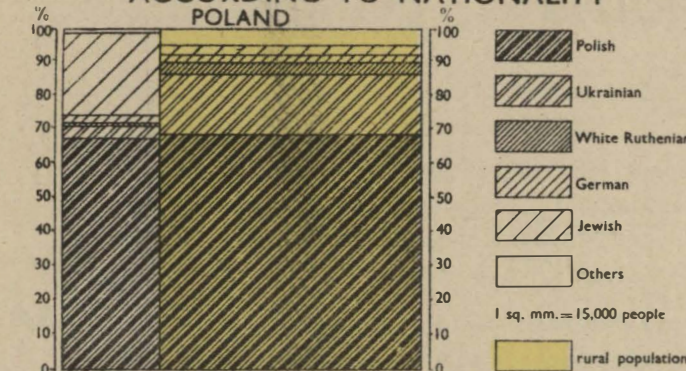
TABLE 9



NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIONS (Census of 1931) TABLE 10

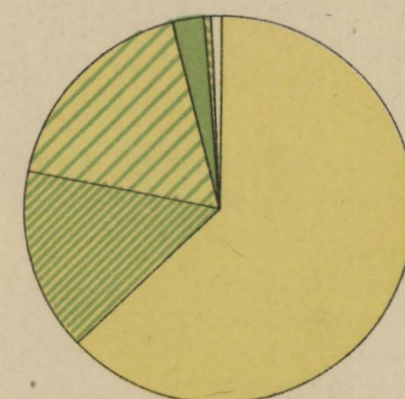
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION ANALYSED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

RELIGIONS ANALYSED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES

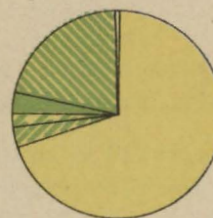


POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND RELIGION

AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY



COMMERCE



TRANSPORT



OTHERS

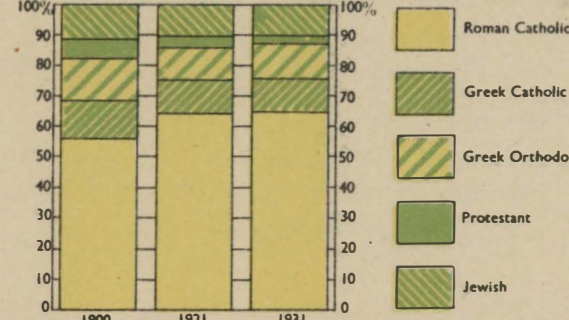


Religions:

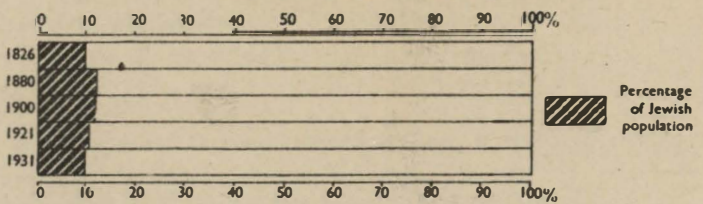
- Roman Catholic
- Greek Catholic
- Greek Orthodox
- Protestant
- Jewish
- Others

1 sq. mm. = 10,000 people.

CHANGES IN THE CONFESSIONAL
STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION



JEWISH POPULATION IN POLAND



GERMAN POPULATION IN WESTERN
VOIVODSHIPS



PROFESSIONS, VITAL STATISTICS, EMIGRATION

Tables 11, 12 and 13 illustrate the professional structure of population in Poland, on the basis of the census of 1931.

The greater part of the Polish population derives its livelihood from agriculture (about 61% of the whole); this results in problems of special importance because of the liability to agricultural overcrowding.

TABLE II

The map in this table represents the density of agricultural population in various regions of Poland. Circles denote the whole population in each voivodship, and the divisions illustrate the proportion between professional groups deriving their livelihood from different sources. (The City of Warsaw is illustrated separately.)

Owing to the fact, noted above, that the greater part of the population of Poland derives its livelihood from agriculture, the small holdings are very often overcrowded (particularly in the central and southern areas), and the labour capacity and skill of their workers are not fully utilised. This agricultural overcrowding of certain regions is illustrated in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Table 12 gives a detailed analysis of the distribution of population living on agriculture. In calculating the percentage of agricultural population in different regions, towns with a population of over 100,000 were excluded.

Only a few administrative districts in western Poland have under 50% agricultural population. The majority have 50-80% agricultural population and sometimes even more. This proportion increases the farther we move towards the south and east.

TABLE 13

This table gives a detailed analysis of the distribution of population living on industry. (Town populations are included in appropriate administrative districts.)

The industrialisation of Poland was moving from west to east. Areas in the eastern and southern parts of Poland, industrially undeveloped, have under 10% of their population living on industry. West of the river line *Niemen-Bug*, and south east from *Cracow-Lublin*, there is little industry, except near *Wilno*, *Lwow*, the oil-fields in the southern parts of Poland, and a few other districts.

On the other hand, areas north-west of the lines mentioned have developed industry, among which can be found centres of high industrial development, particularly in the regions of *Warsaw*, *Lodz*, *Radom*, *Poznan*, and the industrial region of *Silesia-Kielce-Cracow*.

Changes which occurred in the last few years through the formation of the Central Industrial Region are not recorded in this table, which is based on the 1931 census. Moreover, this industrial development started only a few years before the outbreak of the war.

TABLE 14

The rate of natural increase of population in Poland is very high, one of the highest in Europe.

Births, deaths, marriages and natural increase are shown on the first diagram for the period 1896-1938.

In this period a decline in birth-rate became apparent throughout Poland, parallel to that in other European countries, but it has to be emphasised that the birth-rate in Poland remained higher than that of other countries. At the same time, the death-rate declined, and more rapidly than the birth-rate. In the eastern parts of Poland, where in the past mortality was high, a great decrease occurred, and during the years of independence some kind of balance was established with the rest of Poland.

The highest mortality exists in the southern voivodships. Considered according to religions, it is noticed that the highest birth-rate is among Greek Orthodox and next come Greek Catholics, the latter at the same time showing high mortality.

As for the changes occurring between 1921 and 1939, which are illustrated on the map, the actual increase (that is, natural increase less emigration) was highest in the eastern voivodships, lowest in western voivodships, where Protestants had decreased.

TABLES 15 and 16

Tables 15 and 16 are devoted to emigration. This problem is of great importance to Poland, because the whole country is over-populated, especially in agriculture. The closing of their frontiers to immigration by overseas countries had serious repercussions on the population problems of Poland.

Apart from emigration, there are many people among the agricultural population who leave Poland only for seasonal work in the fields. This is called seasonal emigration, and takes place only to neighbouring countries. In Table 15, in the map of emigration (non-seasonal), is shown the intensification of emigration in different parts of the country (City of Warsaw excluded from the Warsaw voivodship), and for these regions for the eleven years' period 1927-1938 emigrants are classified according to the country of destination.

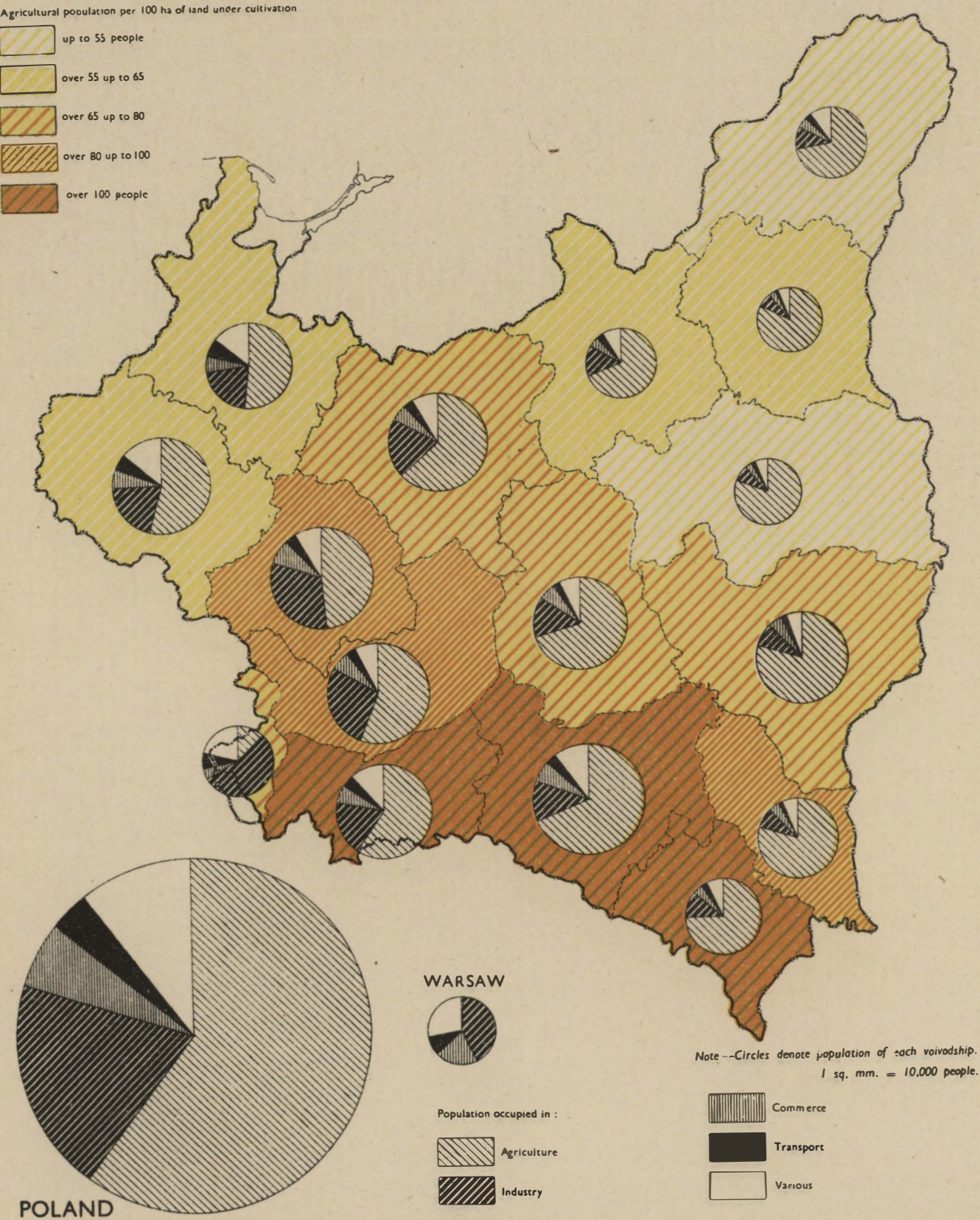
Table 16 shows in detail the development of emigration and re-immigration in the period 1919-1938. Data are also given in regard to repatriation, that is, the return of people who emigrated from Poland owing to the war of 1914-1919. For the eleven years' period 1927-1938 the two types of emigration have been classified according to sex and the country of destination. The diagrams following give a classification of emigrants according to religions and professions, and according to gainfully occupied and dependent members of family.

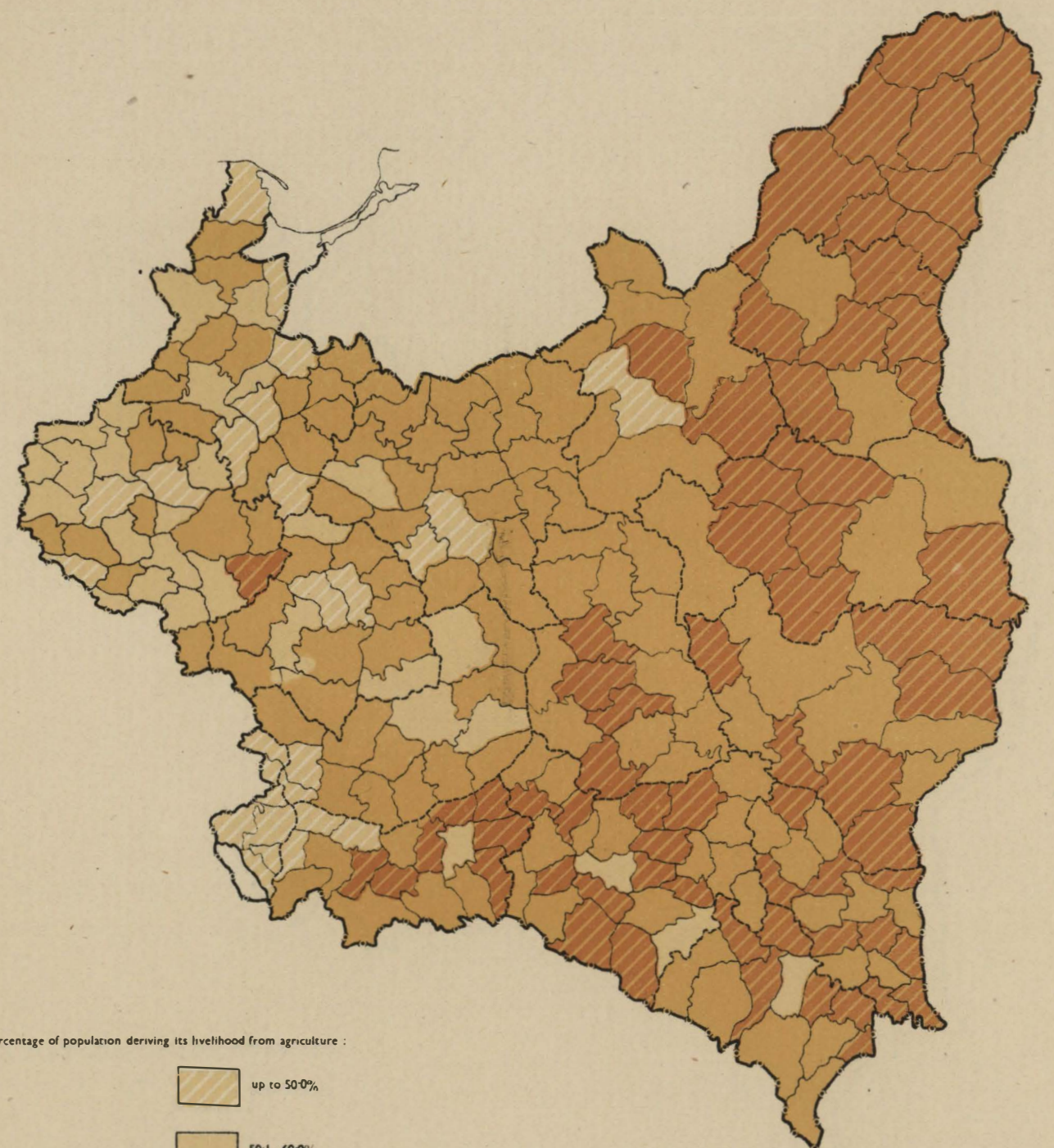
The last diagram illustrates migration for the whole of Poland from 1895-1938, that is, the preponderance of emigrants or returning emigrants :

- (a) for the period before the last war (1895-1913),
- (b) for the last war period (1914-1918—war refugees),
- (c) for the period immediately after the war (1919-1923),
- (d) for the period before the economic crisis (1924-1930),
- (e) for the post-crisis period (1931-1938).

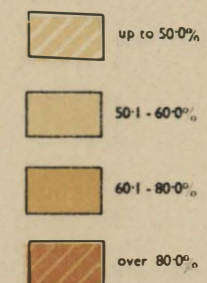
OCCUPATIONS (Census 1931)

TABLE 11



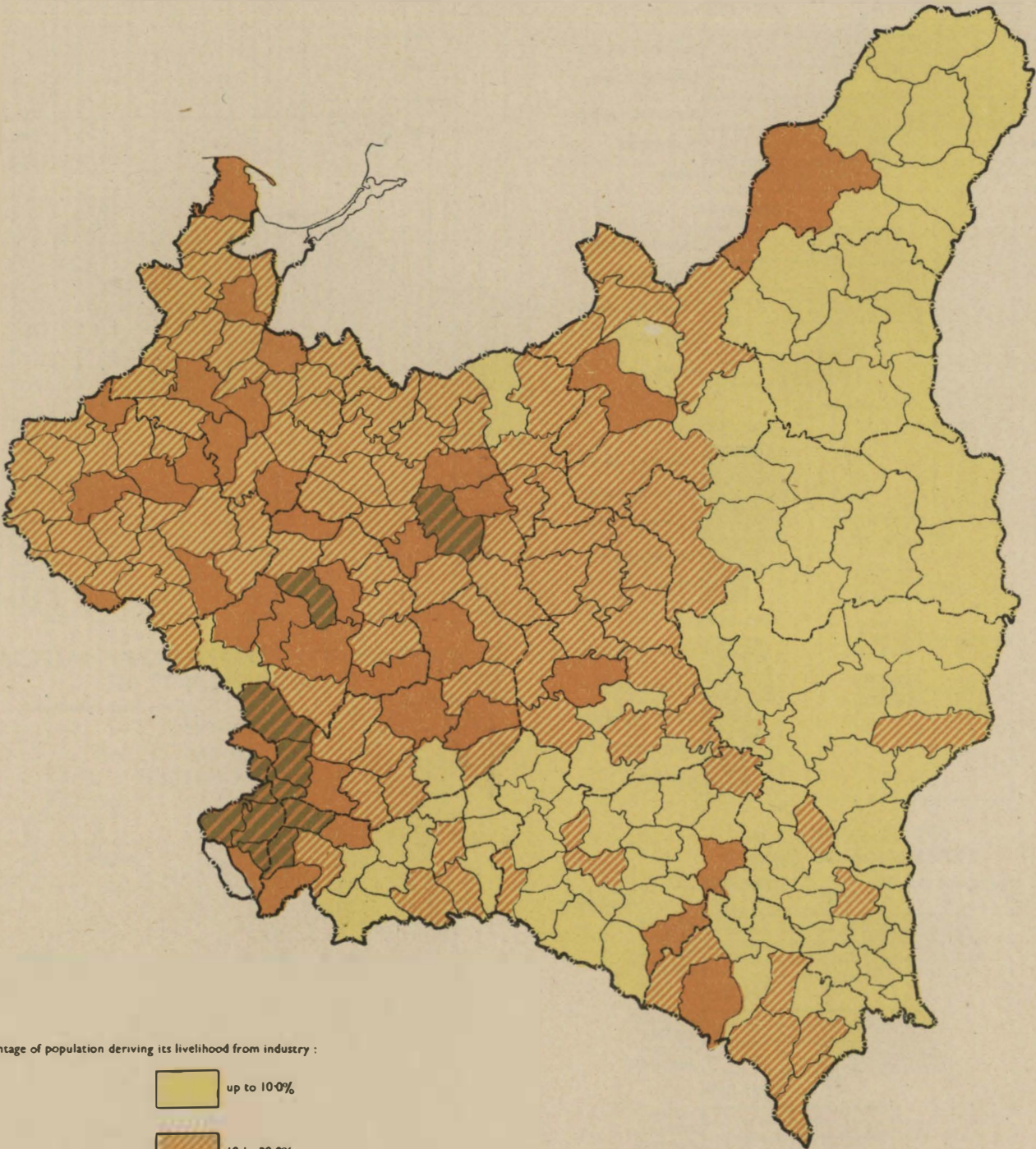


Percentage of population deriving its livelihood from agriculture :

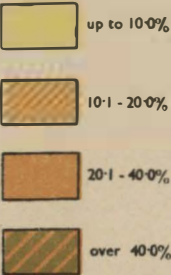


INDUSTRIAL POPULATION Census 1931

TABLE 13



Percentage of population deriving its livelihood from industry :

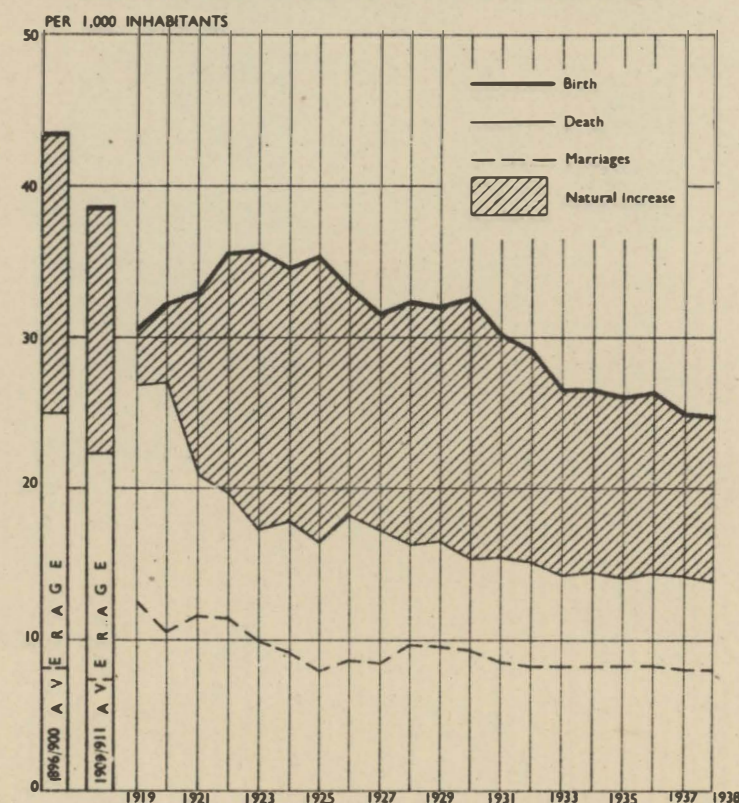


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POLISH NAVAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT	No 198
51, New Cavendish St. London, W.1. TELEPHONE, WEL. 4191	

REFRAT INFORMACJI ZE WNETRZNEJ KIER. MARYNARK WOJENNEJ	Data
POLISH NAVAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT	No 198
51, New Cavendish St. London, W.1. TELEPHONE, WEL. 4191	

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE



ACTUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION IN PERIOD 1921-1939

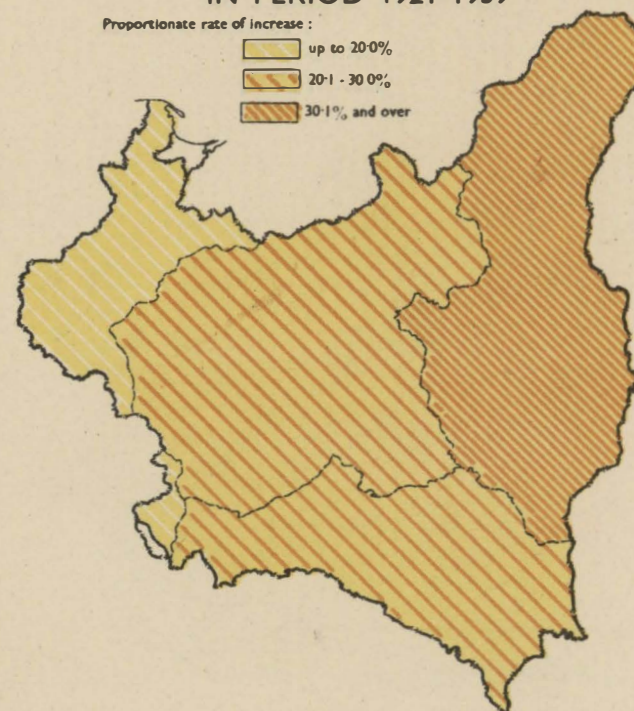
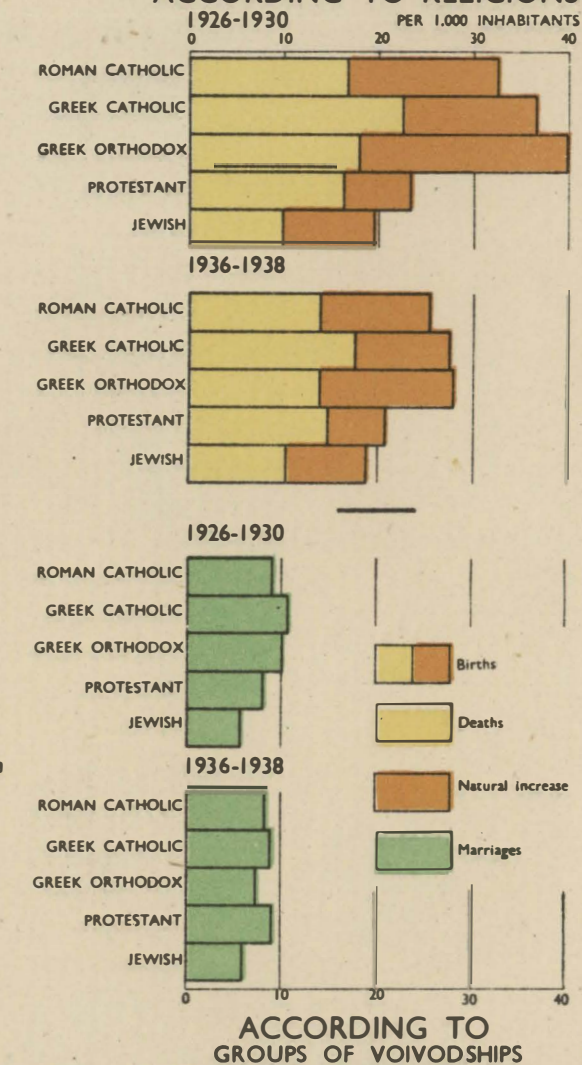
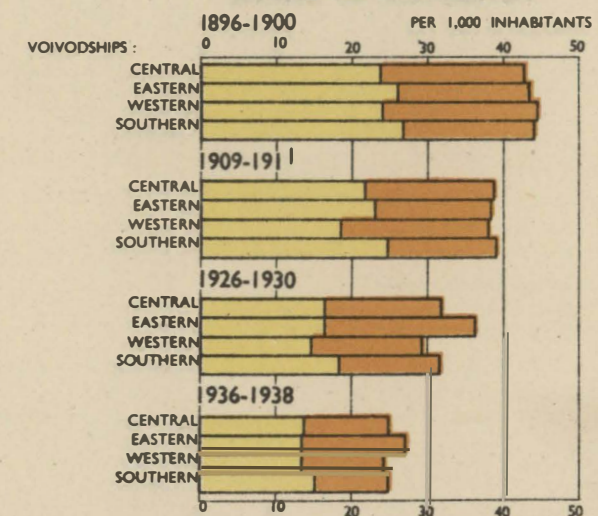


TABLE 14

BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS

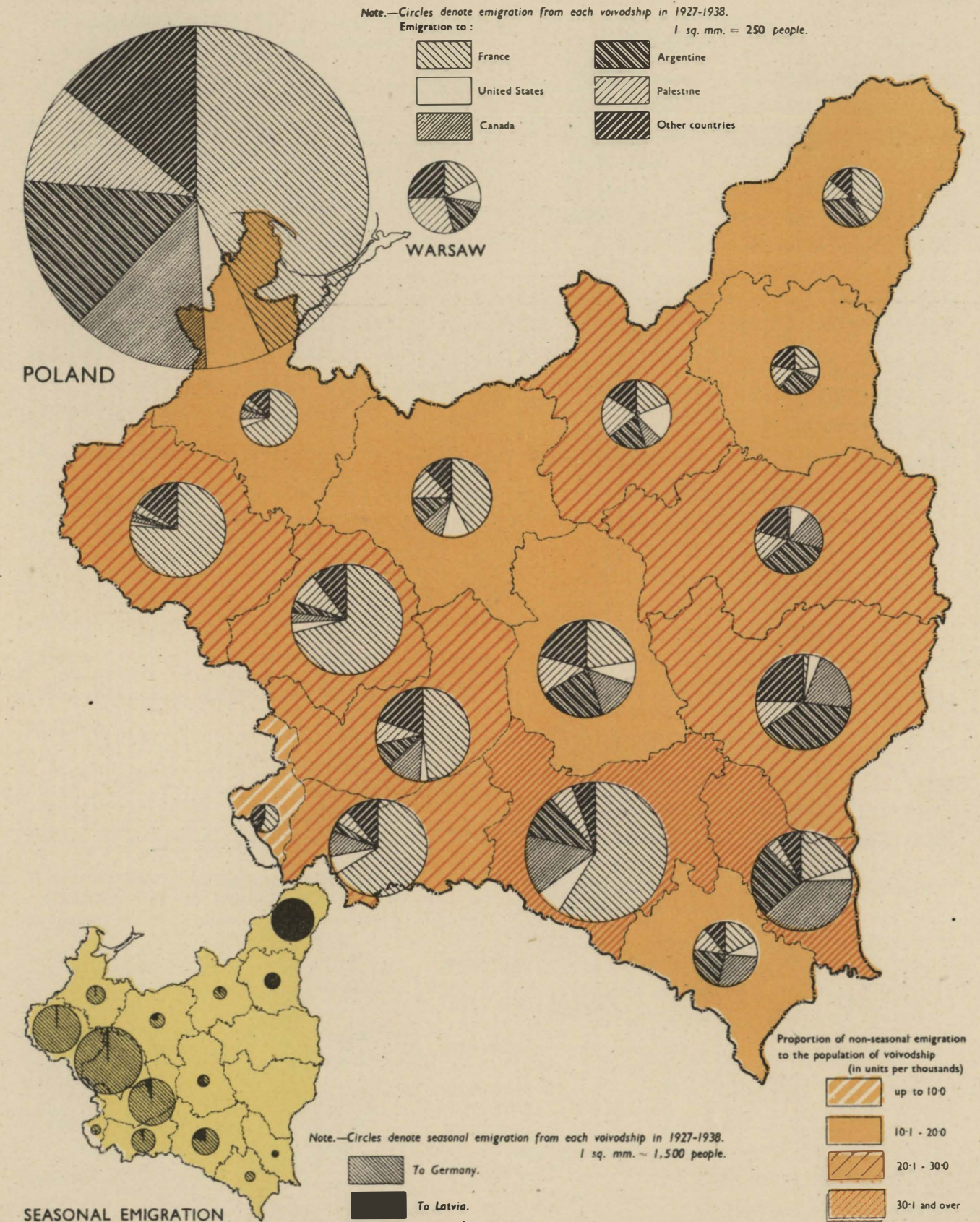


ACCORDING TO GROUPS OF VOIVODSHIPS



EMIGRATION I

TABLE 15



SEASONAL EMIGRATION

EMIGRATION II EMIGRANTS AND RETURNED EMIGRANTS non-seasonal and seasonal IN THOUSANDS

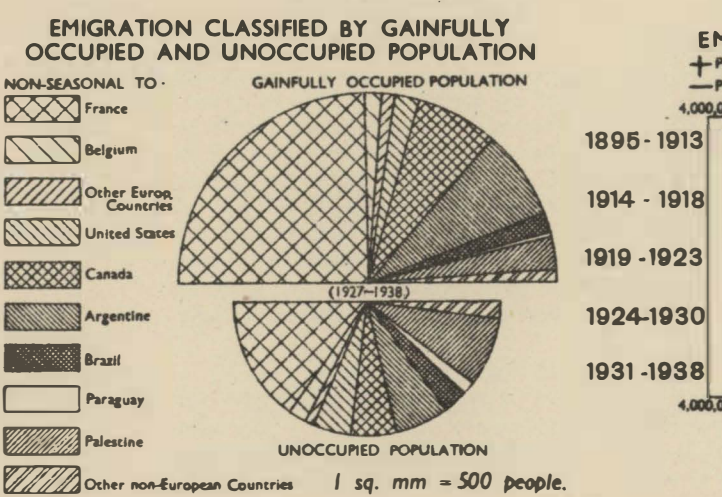
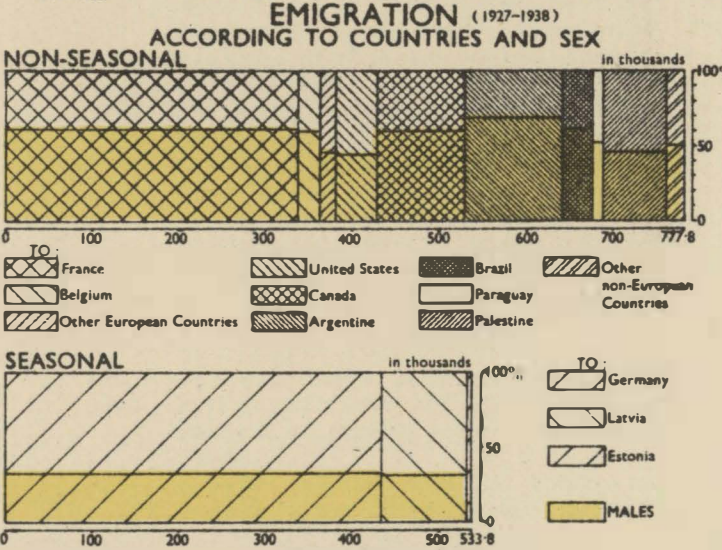
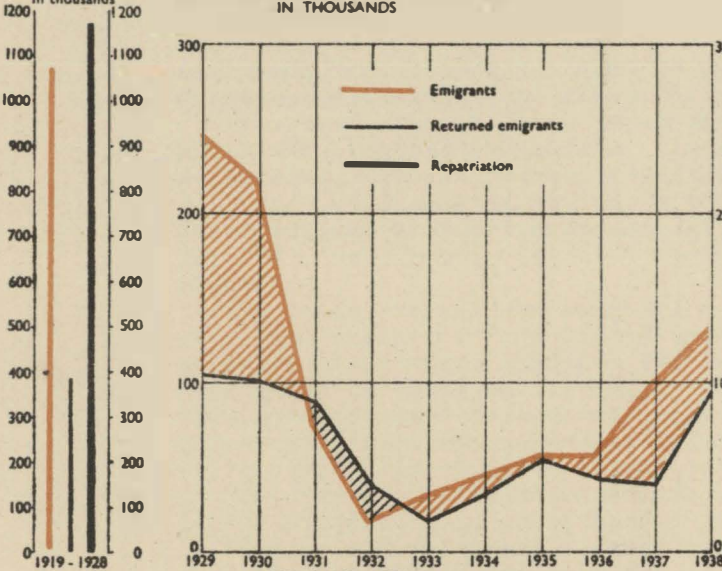
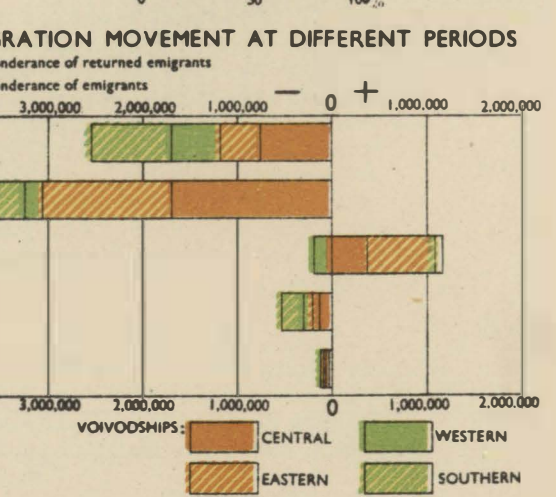
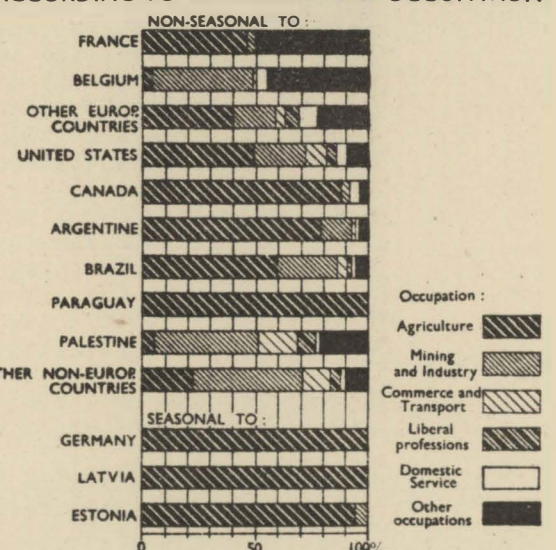
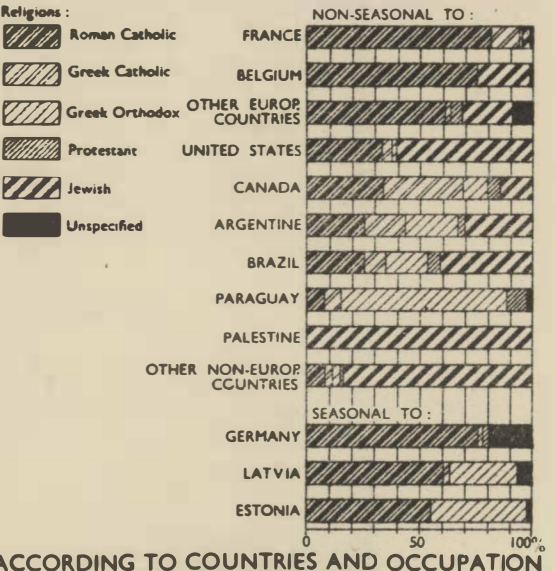


TABLE 16 EMIGRATION (1927-1938) ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RELIGIONS



EDUCATION

Tables 17-21 cover the problems of education, schools, illiteracy, and cultural propaganda.

In the sphere of education and culture it was the tragedy of Poland that for over a hundred years she was governed by foreign powers whose aim was to exterminate Polish culture and denationalize the population, and who endeavoured to make the regeneration of the country impossible.

In the area occupied by Russia this was done by maintaining illiteracy and suppressing Polish language and education. There were not many schools and those few were badly organised. The lessons were conducted in a foreign language.

In the German occupied area, on the contrary, schools were numerous and primary education for children compulsory, but here again the population was being taught in a foreign language and Polish language and culture were the subject of persecution.

The situation was somewhat better in the regions occupied by Austria, where studies were conducted in Polish and high schools and universities existed, but the authorities did not concern themselves with the extermination of illiteracy. As a result of that the Polish Republic had, at the beginning of its independence, an enormous percentage of illiterates and complete chaos in the primary, secondary, and university grade schools, and the need for catching up the arrears was considerable.

To a great degree Poland solved this problem. The schools were organised, the level of university grade schools and scientific studies was raised, and care was taken to propagate learning among the older generation.

Education in Poland is based on the following types of school : primary schools (divided into 6 classes (forms), each class meaning 1 year of study) ; secondary schools ; and schools of University grade. The latter two groups are sub-divided into those which provide general education and those with technical and professional curricula. There are two grades of secondary schools : the lower (called gymnasiums) 4 classes, provide the first steps in higher education ; the upper grade (lyceums) comprise the highest two classes of secondary education in preparation for University studies. Attendance at primary schools was compulsory for children between 7 and 13 years old.

All schools in Poland belong to an integral system, so that children after leaving primary school go on to the first and subsequently to the second grade of secondary schools (either general education or professional type). After completing courses at the latter they may enter a University or a University grade technical school.

An overwhelming majority of schools belong to the State. Those few which are owned by Social Institutions and by private persons are obliged to conform to the standard of the State schools in all questions affecting syllabus, teaching methods, level of attainment, and general regulations. They are under strict State control from the educational point of view, and therefore fit completely into the general system.

The age of attendance at primary schools is 7 years, while the child enters a secondary school at 12 - 13 years and finishes at 18 - 19 years.

TABLE 17

In Table 17 intensification of colour in certain regions of Poland (the City of Warsaw is included with Warsaw voivodship) shows the degree to which the plan for general education was executed for the school year 1937 - 38 : it embraces nearly all children subject to compulsory education in the central, western and southern voivodships and somewhat fewer in the eastern voivodships. Altogether in the whole of Poland, in the said year, less than 10% of children liable to the compulsory schooling scheme failed, for various reasons, to attend school. The rectangles in the voivodships denote the number of pupils in towns and in rural districts. Comparing the proportions of children in towns and rural areas on the next scale, it can be seen that compulsory education is better effected in towns than in the country (with the exception of western voivodships where the education system is equally realised both in urban and rural areas).

TABLE 18

Table 18 shows the state of secondary education in 1937-38. The colours on the map denote the proportion of children in secondary schools to children in primary schools. (The City of Warsaw is included with Warsaw voivodship.) In addition the rectangles give the number of pupils of secondary schools under two heads : higher secondary schools, and lower secondary schools.

TABLE 19

Table 19 contains various additional information concerning primary and secondary schools and particulars about University grade schools.

The first diagram represents the development of all grades of schools beginning with the school year 1922-23 (school years in Poland start on 1st September), that is, the first year of peace and normal conditions in the Polish Republic after the wars and the consolidation of the country by rehabilitation in its own lands. The development of primary schools was marked and rapid. The apparent stagnation at the beginning and the smaller number of children attending secondary schools is explained by a decrease in the child population, which resulted from mortality among certain years owing to the war.

With the school year 1933-34 begins an increase in the number of children attending secondary schools.

The building of University grade schools in Poland shows a continuous and rapid increase.

The next diagram shows the fundamental elements of education (schools, teachers, etc.) of all grades at the beginning of this period, that is, the school year 1922-23, and for the last year for which figures are available.

The other diagrams deal with pupils of all types of school according to the language of instruction. This is a very complicated matter, not only because there are several nationality groups living on Polish soil, but also because of the fact that in some regions the population is very mixed, and each nationality group in Poland had the right to educate its children in its mother tongue. There are, therefore, many schools with more than one language of instruction. Apart from schools where the language of instruction is Polish, or those where, the population being uniform or the minorities small and scattered, the single language of instruction is Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, German, Jewish, Lithuanian, Czech or Russian, there are also schools with two languages of instruction, Polish and one of the minority languages mentioned.

The last diagram seeks to illustrate this problem.

TABLE 20

Table 20 shows the extent of illiteracy in Poland and extra-mural education, such as various courses for elder people and for those young people who for some reason did not attend school, or who require continuation courses or specialised training.

To obtain exact data about illiteracy is possible only on the basis of the general census of population. The only available data are for the census years, that is, 1921 and 1931. The ten years' interval shows a big improvement in this sphere (with the exception of age-groups 20-24 years in Southern voivodships). For the year 1939 there exists only an approximate estimate of the percentage of illiterates in the whole country. These estimates are represented by one column, while the other two columns represent the percentage of illiterates in 1921 and 1931 respectively. An accurate presentation of the elimination of illiteracy in the period after 1931 is not feasible owing to the lack of direct data. The detailed analysis of illiteracy pictured on the map refers only to 1931; comparative data for urban and rural populations according to sex, age, and district incorporate only those changes which took place in the period 1921-1931. The further development (represented in the last diagram) of centres of extra-mural education and the increase in the number of persons who received education at such centres demonstrates to a certain degree the rapid elimination of illiteracy among adults. As regards illiteracy among school-age children, the diagrams in Table 17, representing the degree to which general education was carried out, illustrate at the same time the disappearance of illiteracy.

TABLE 21

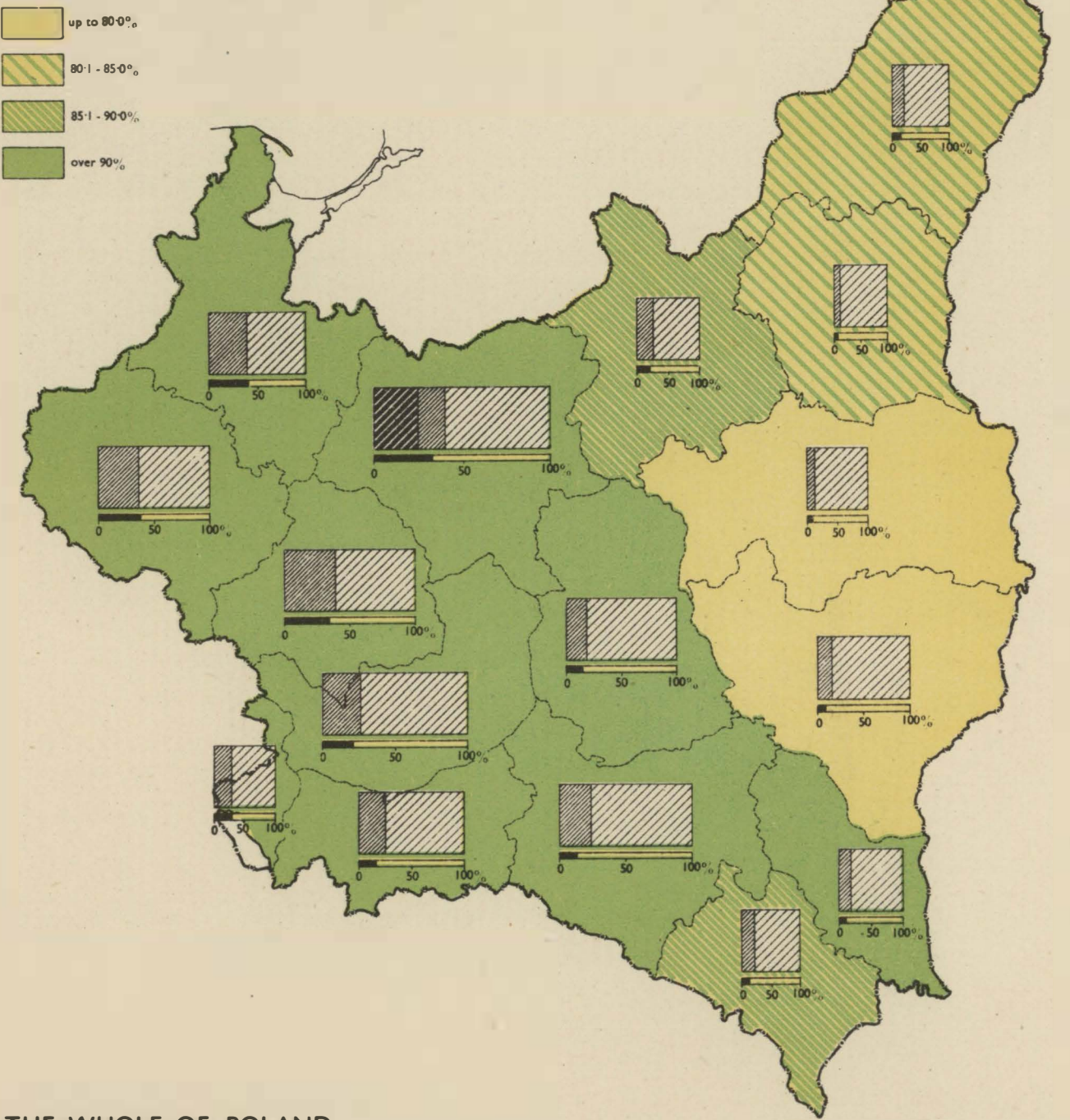
The first two diagrams in Table 21 represent the development to 1937-38 of technical and trade training schools, which were practically non-existent before the regeneration of Poland and which in their last year trained a large number of graduates.

The other diagrams refer to one aspect of Polish culture, that is, school libraries and educational libraries, the degree of utilisation of various libraries, and book and periodical publishing in Poland. As far as books are concerned, the crisis of the thirties left its mark on publishing. In language and content the periodicals and books represented on the diagrams typify the intellectual movement in Poland.

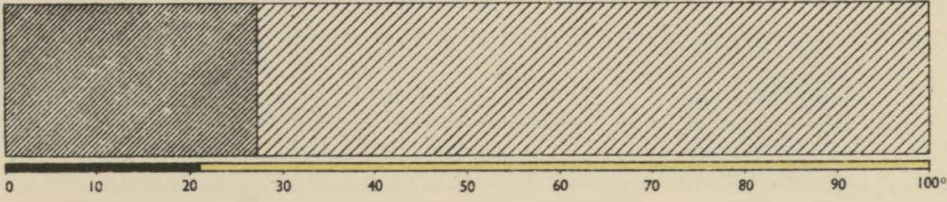
PRIMARY EDUCATION

TABLE 17

CHILDREN (AGE-GROUP 7-13) ATTENDING SCHOOLS (in percentages)



THE WHOLE OF POLAND

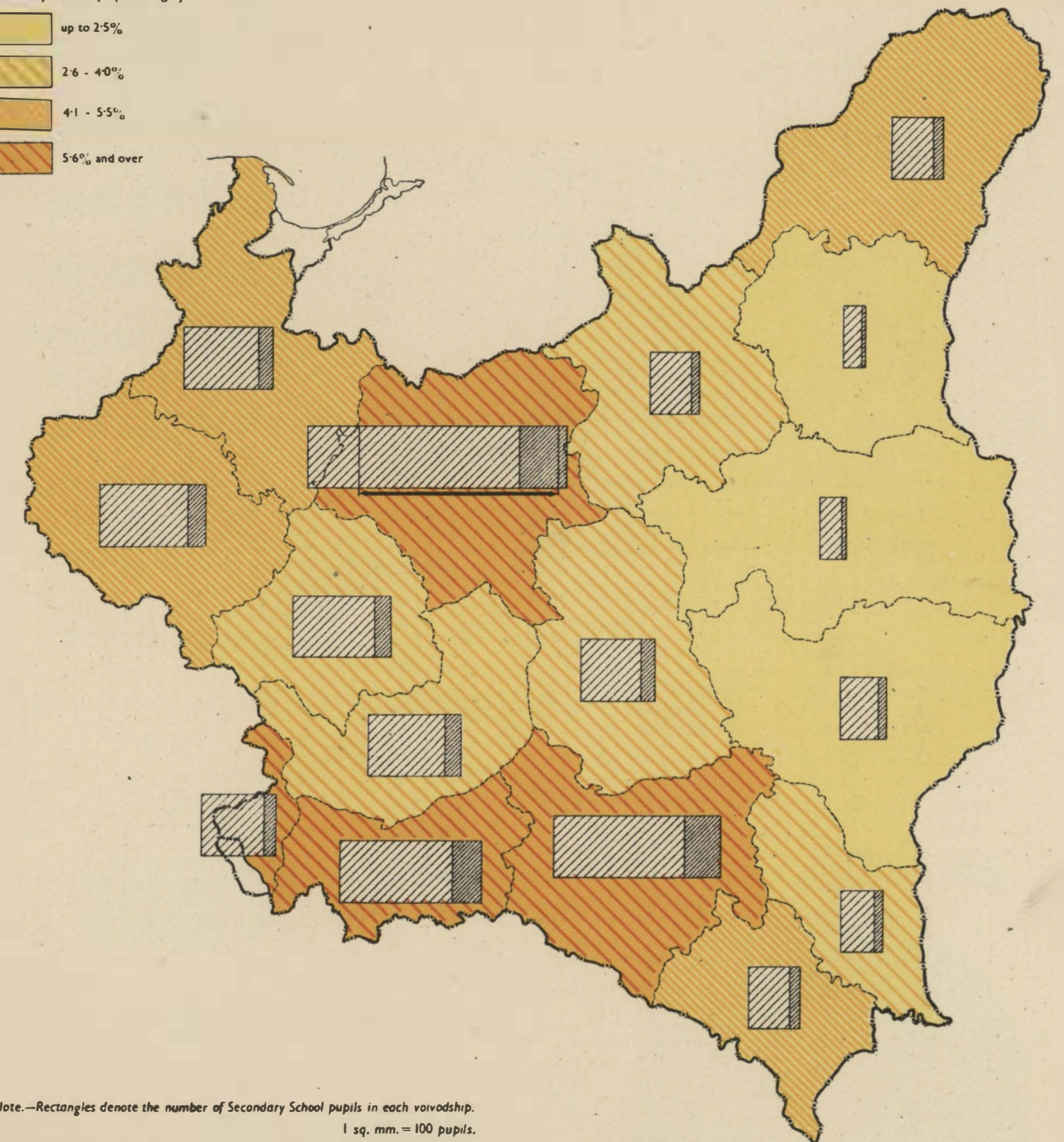


Note.—Rectangles denote number of pupils in each voivodship.
1 sq. mm.=2,000 pupils.
pupils in the city of Warsaw
pupils in towns
pupils in villages
CHILDREN (AGE-GROUP 7-13)
urban rural

SECONDARY EDUCATION

TABLE 18

Pupils in Secondary Schools compared with number of pupils in Primary Schools (in percentages)



Note.—Rectangles denote the number of Secondary School pupils in each voivodship.
1 sq. mm. = 100 pupils.

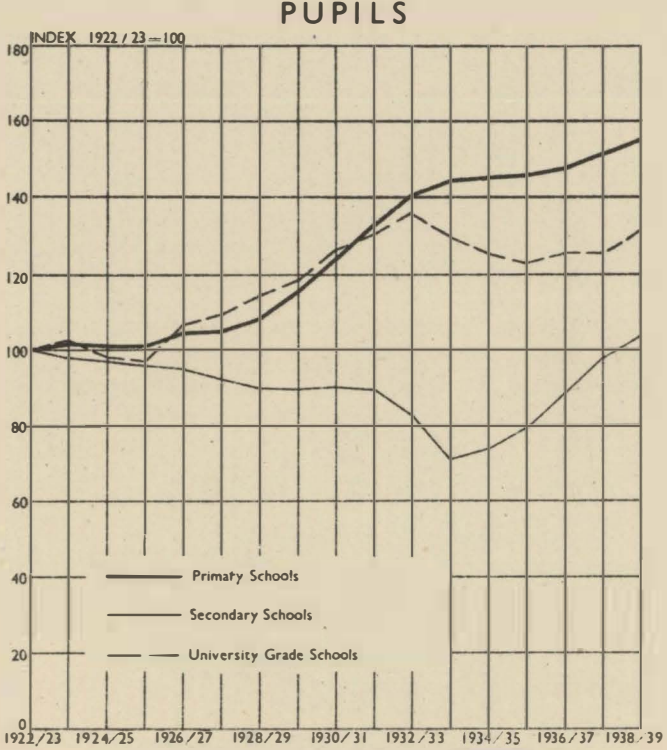
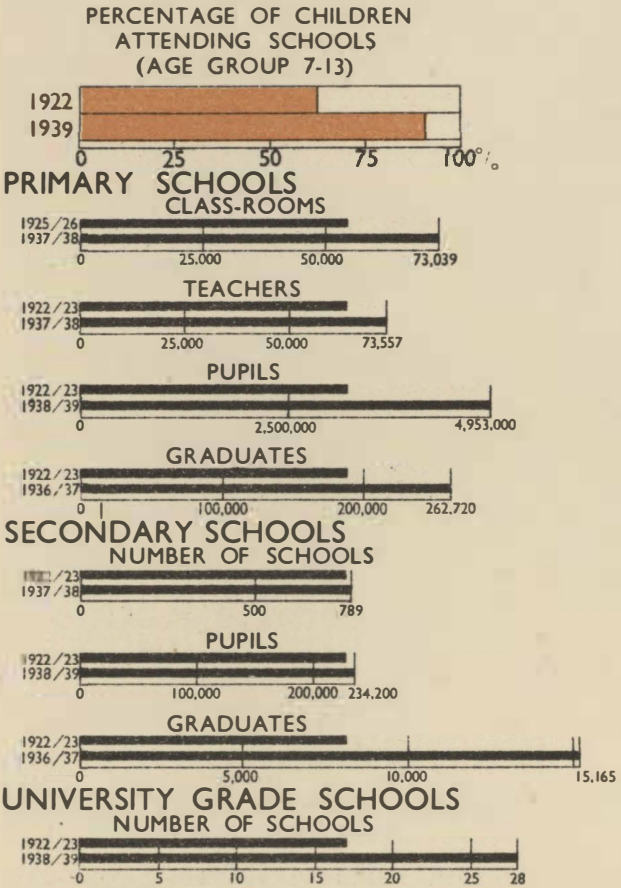
POLAND



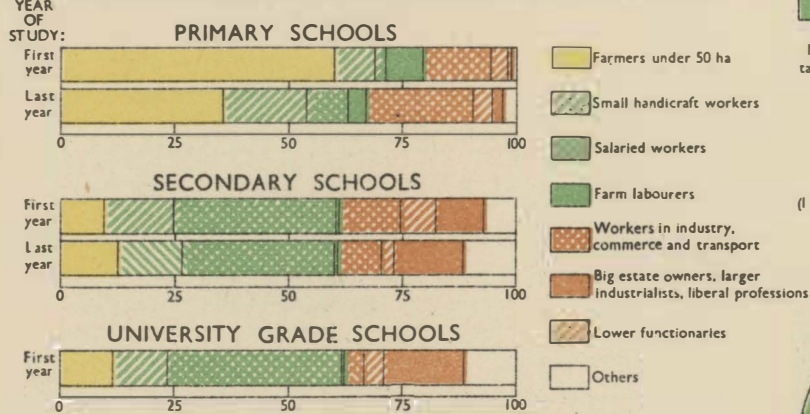
WARSAW

EDUCATION

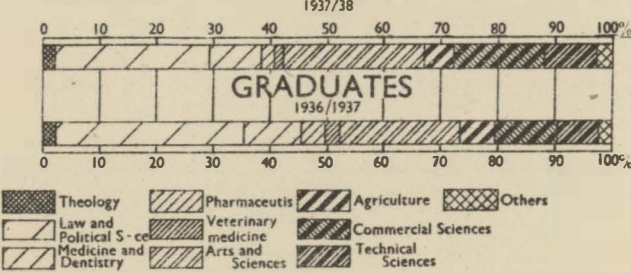
TABLE 19



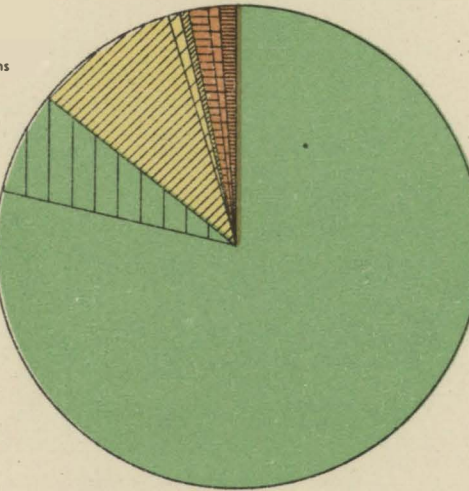
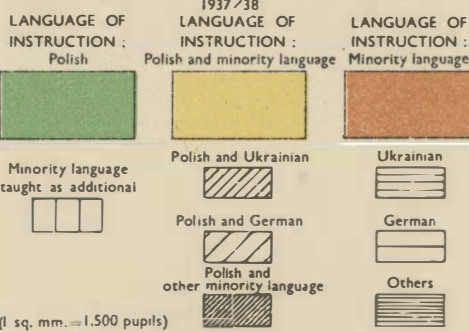
PUPILS ACCORDING TO PARENTS OCCUPATION



STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY GRADE SCHOOLS

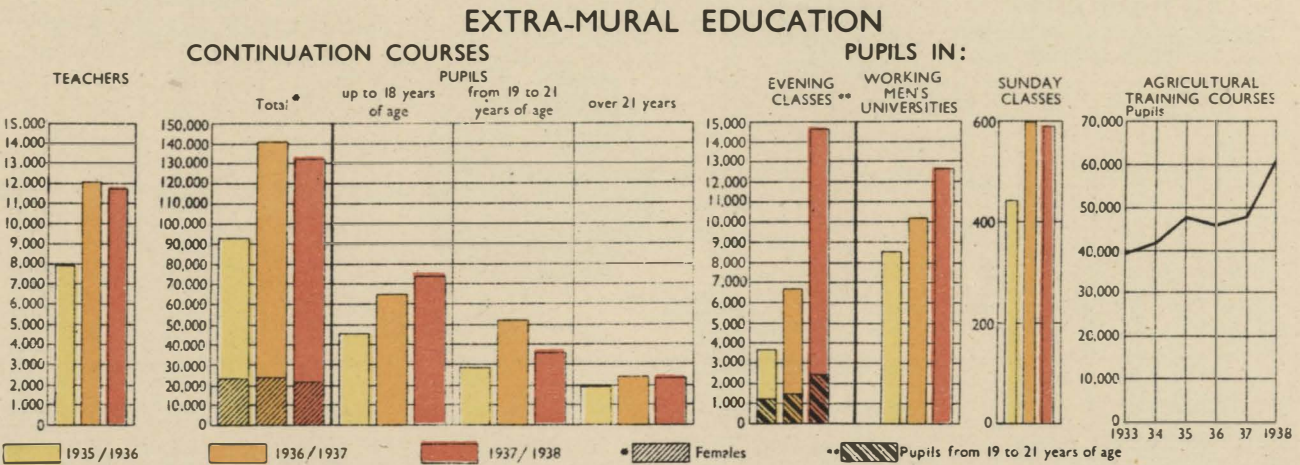
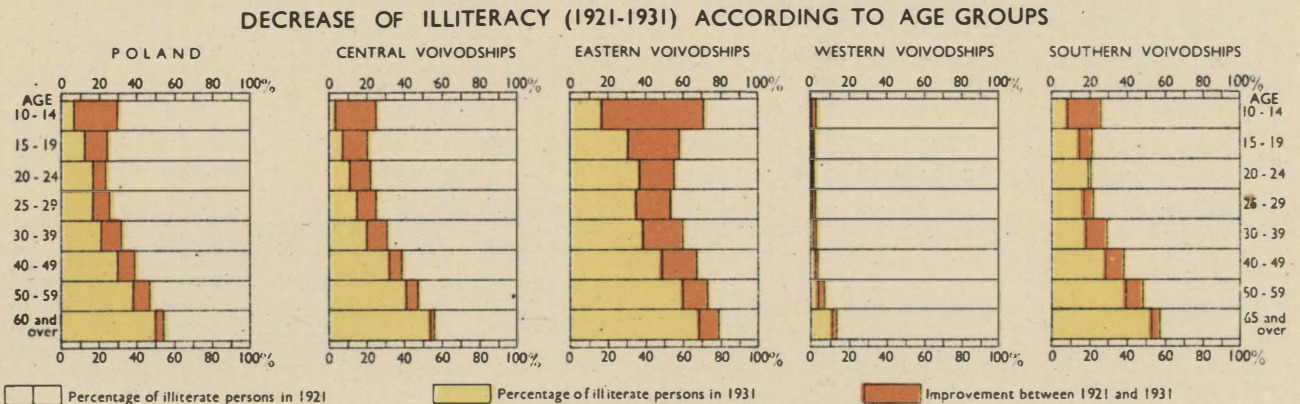
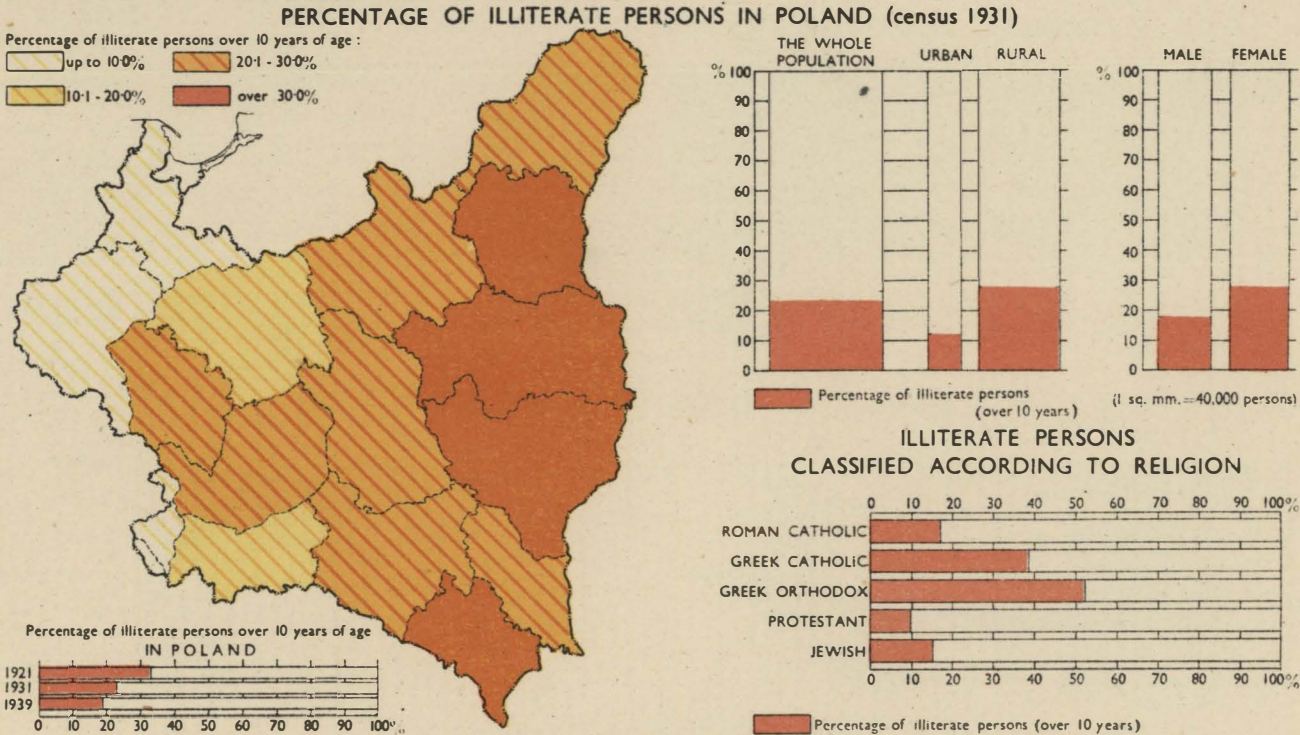


PRIMARY SCHOOLS LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION



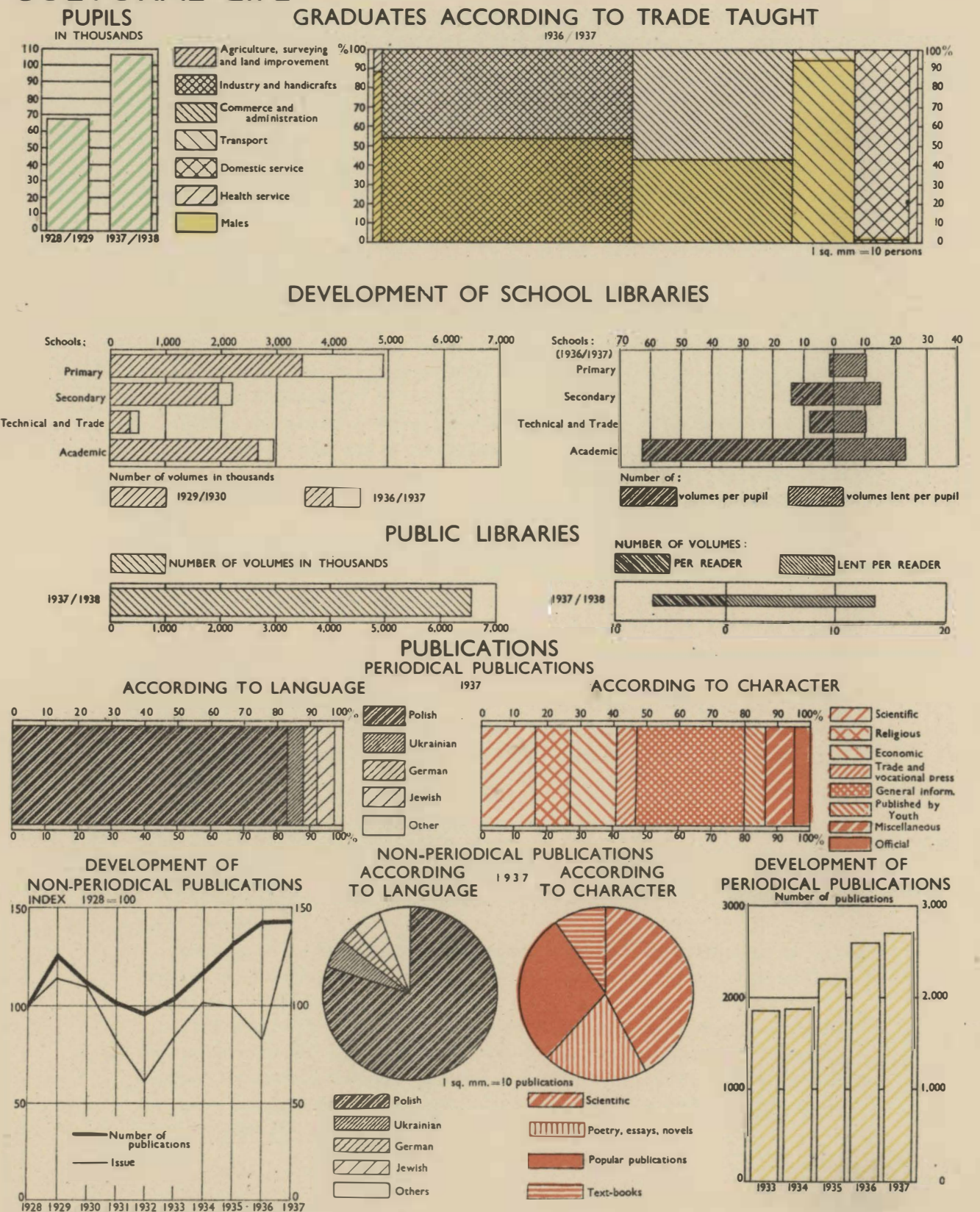
ILLITERACY AND
EXTRA-MURAL EDUCATION

TABLE 20



TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS, CULTURAL LIFE

TABLE 21



AGRICULTURE

Tables 22-29 refer to agricultural problems. Poland being mainly an agricultural country, the problems of its agriculture rank high in importance, and more than a sixth of the atlas is devoted to them.

Poland possesses great natural resources, and even before she regained her independence, industrial development had become rapid in some areas afterwards included in the Republic. After 1918 this movement spread throughout most of the country, and the value of industrial production almost equalled that of agriculture. Agriculture remains, however, the main source of the nation's wealth, and the main activity of its population. The agricultural population has already been dealt with in the tables referring to occupation, and the tables below deal with the structure of rural holdings, changes which are taking place in this structure, utilisation of the soil, produce obtained, breeding, etc.

At various times during the first half and early in the second half of the XIX century the system of peasants' dependence on the large landowners was discarded region by region, and from then on began a period of rapid decline in the number of large landed properties.

Poland was becoming more and more a country of small landowners. This process was more advanced in the southern and central regions of the country, less in the east, and still less in the west, where large estates were in the hands of owners of German nationality, who had the support of the German government during German occupation. When Poland regained her independence a bill of agrarian reform passed by the legislature gave the State the power of compulsory expropriation of large properties. In addition, as a result of the increase in voluntary parcelling, the area of land used for agriculture and forming part of large estates was soon considerably reduced. Only the forests remained for the most part in large private holdings or belonged to the State. On the other hand, however, the excess of Poland's agricultural population led to continual splitting-up of rural holdings. As few large estates remained to be parcelled, this means for satisfying the needs of the agricultural population was soon exhausted. It should be noted that in the tables dealing with agricultural problems estates with a total area greater than 50 hectares are termed large.

TABLE 22

The map in Table 22 illustrates the average number of small holdings (i.e., those less than 50 hectares) per 100 hectares of land utilised for agriculture in various regions of Poland (1931 census).

Self-sufficiency of small holdings varies considerably in Poland, depending on nature of soil, etc.

Holdings of less than 2 to 3 hectares and the greater part of those below 5 hectares are not self-supporting. (The area here considered as the size of the holdings is that part utilised for agriculture.)

It will be seen that the average areas given on the map are mostly near or below the limit of self-sufficiency. This applies only to the average situation in the various regions. The circles on the map represent the amount of land utilised for agriculture, each circle being divided to show percentage of land forming small or large private properties, and that in public ownership.

TABLE 23

The first two diagrams of Table 23 show the division of land according to type of cultivation and ownership.

The succeeding diagram illustrates the distribution in the various regions of Poland of small estates (i.e., below 50 hectares) according to size. The proportion of the smallest holdings in each region is an index of the structure of small rural holdings in that region (see note for Table 22).

The next two diagrams show the extent to which outside labour (i.e., employees other than the owner's family) is utilised by small holdings. Holdings employing outside labour are generally not merely self-sufficient but produce for market.

The next diagram shows the development of agrarian reform by parcellation, commasation and the liquidation of easements remaining from earlier times.

The results of agrarian reform and voluntary parcelling, that is, total areas parcelled from 1919-1938, and the proportion of types of agricultural ownership in 1939 are shown in the last two diagrams. In the latter year only about 15% of land utilised for agriculture remained in the hands of large landowners. It should be noted that forest lands were not liable to parcellation owing to the need for protecting forests, and they were only rarely passed to small owners.

TABLE 24

Table 24 gives the percentage of land utilised for agriculture in various regions of Poland and the manner in which certain types of cultivation preponderate in different regions.

TABLE 25

In all regions of Poland four principal cereals are grown (namely wheat, rye, barley, and oats) and also potatoes. The area of this cultivation in the period preceeding 1939 is illustrated in Table 25.

TABLE 26

In the first diagrams of Table 26 are illustrated the development of cultivated area and the crops of the above-mentioned five products.

The further two diagrams represent the area sown for the year 1938 and the yields of these products in large and small properties.

Apart from these main agricultural products many others are also cultivated. For some of them the sown area and crops are shown in the last two diagrams.

TABLE 27

Four maps in Table 27 denote the productivity of one hectare of wheat, rye, potatoes, and sugar-beet respectively in various regions of Poland.

The diagrams illustrate the productivity in the main agricultural products of one hectare of cultivated land and the production per head of population in various years.

TABLE 28

Poland possesses a considerable amount of livestock, particularly in small holdings, that is, those of less than 50 hectares.

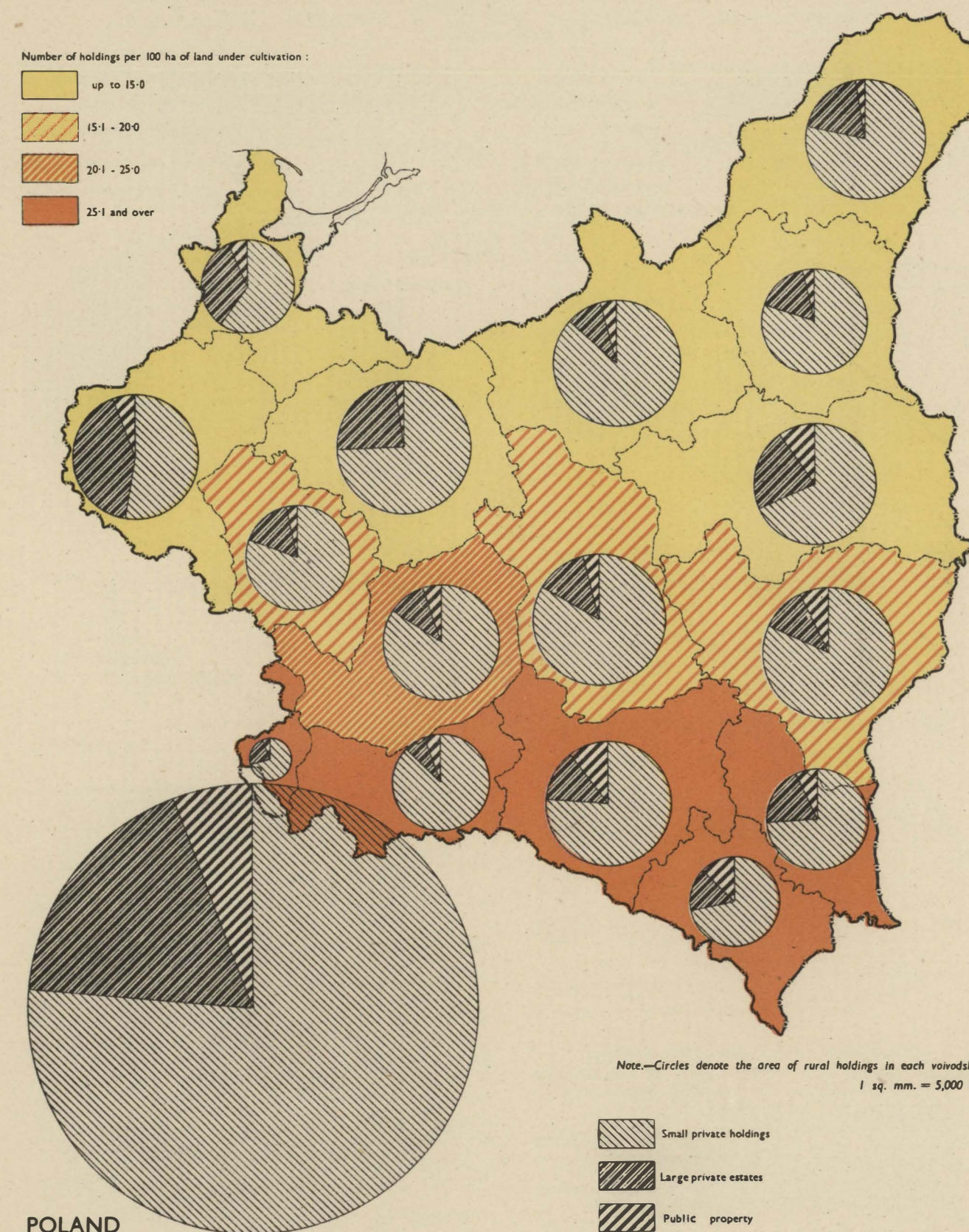
Table 28 represents the amount of livestock in various regions of Poland and the development of breeding for the more important animals in various years, classified according to type of holding and age of animal.

TABLE 29

Poland is not among the richest forest countries in Europe, but forestry plays an important role in the economic life of the country. The forests belong in great part to the State or to large private owners. This table shows the extent of forest land and gives a classification of forests in various regions according to type of ownership. The diagram below illustrates the distribution of forests throughout Poland according to the species of tree.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS I (Census 1931)

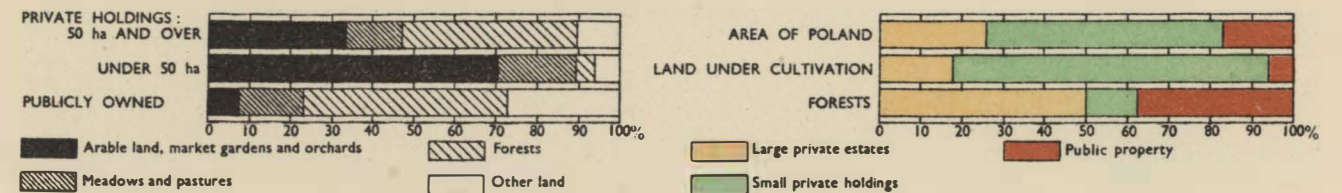
TABLE 22



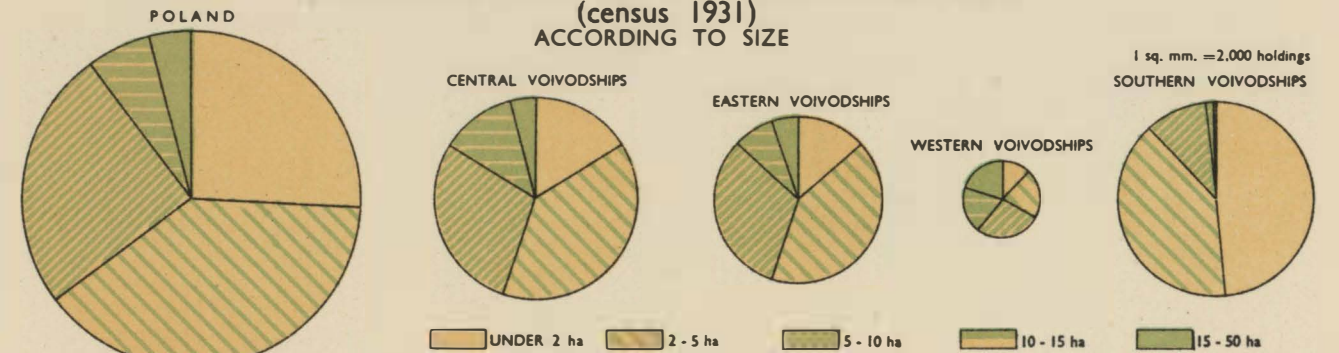
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS II

TABLE 23

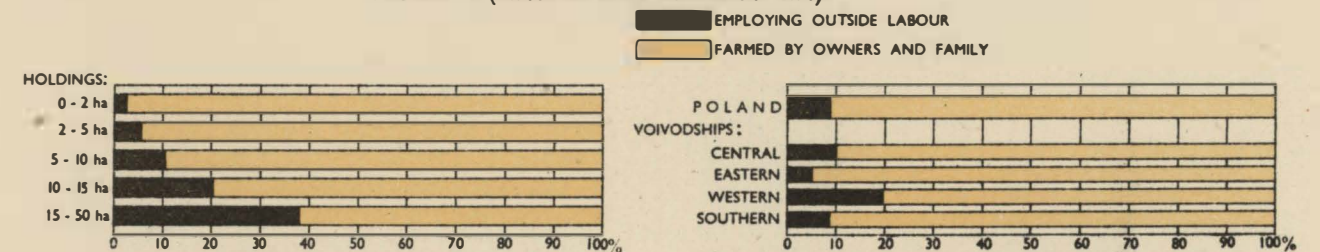
LAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND UTILISATION
(census 1931)



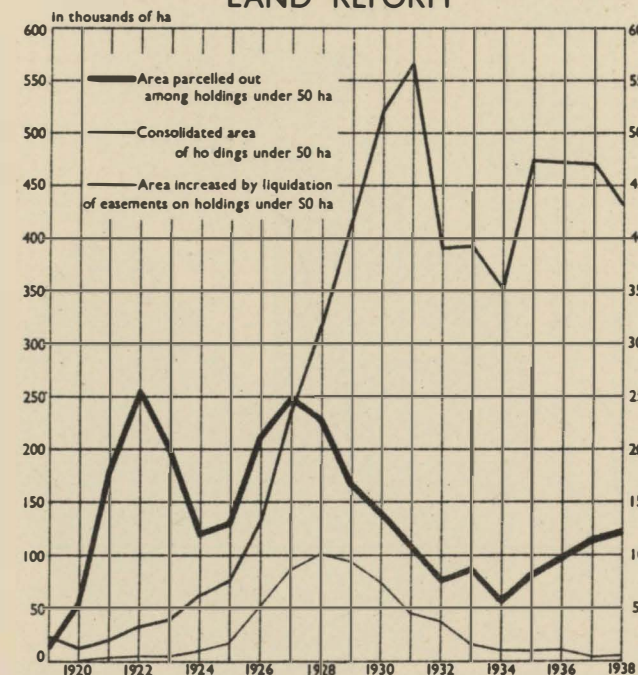
HOLDINGS UNDER 50 ha OF CULTIVATED LAND (census 1931) ACCORDING TO SIZE



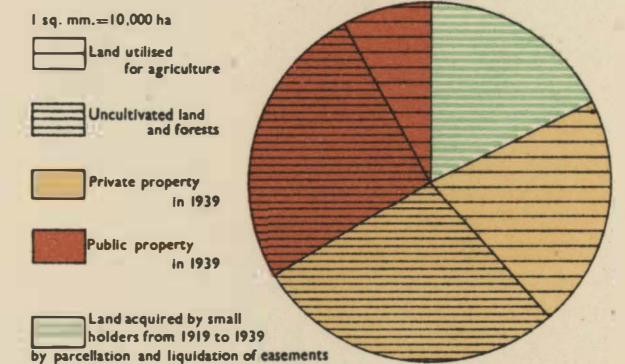
HOLDINGS (under 50 ha of cultivated land):



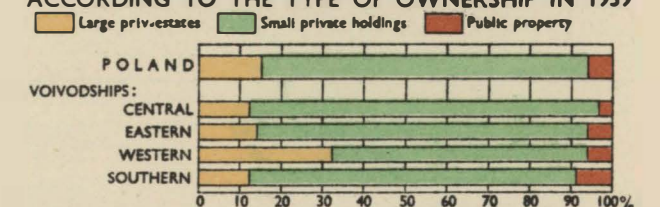
LAND REFORM



LARGE ESTATES IN 1919 AND 1939



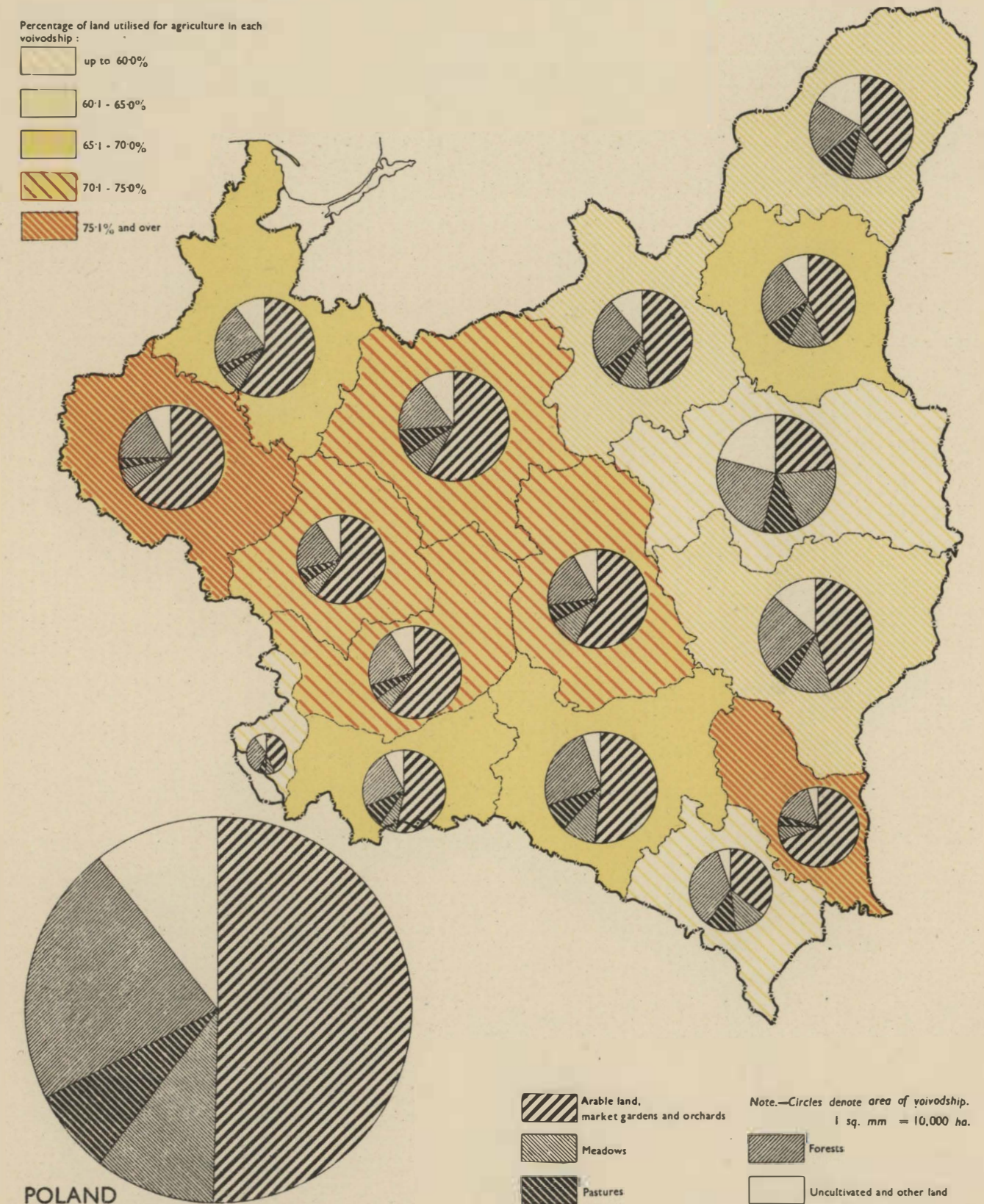
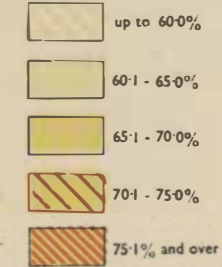
LAND UNDER CULTIVATION ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP IN 1939



UTILISATION OF LAND

TABLE 24

Percentage of land utilised for agriculture in each voivodship:

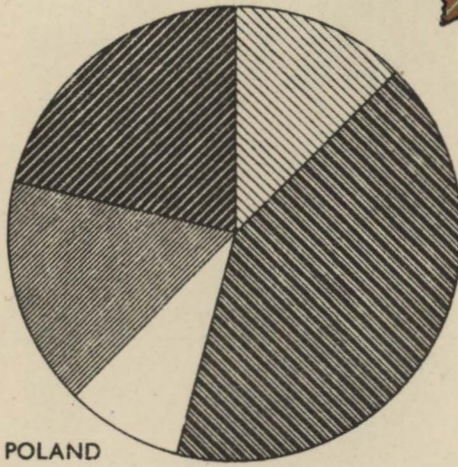
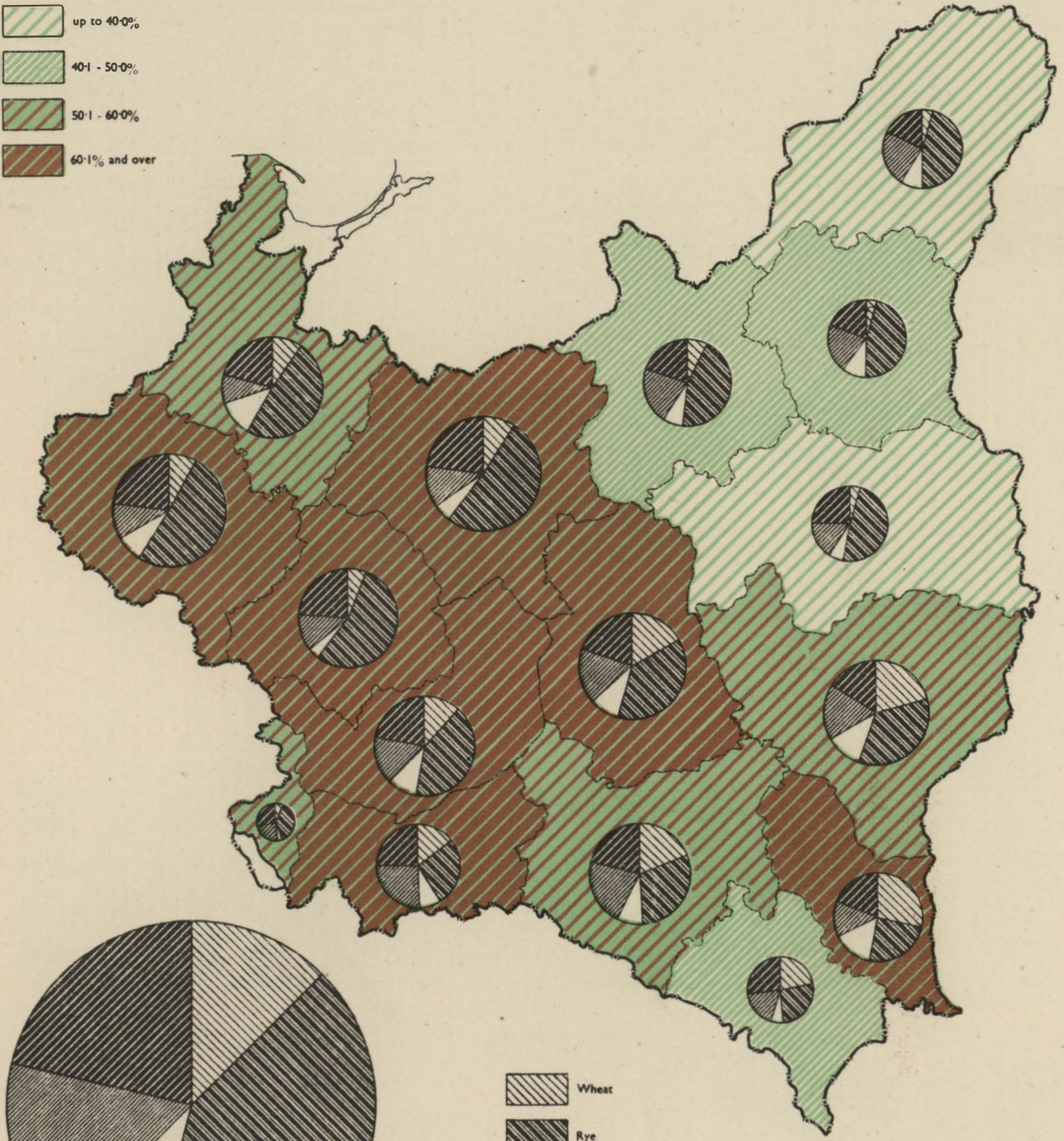
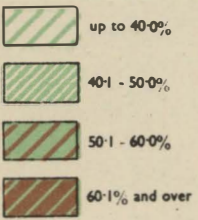


POLAND

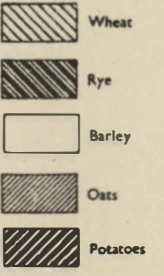
AREA OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS

TABLE 25

Percentage of cultivated land under the five principal crops :



POLAND

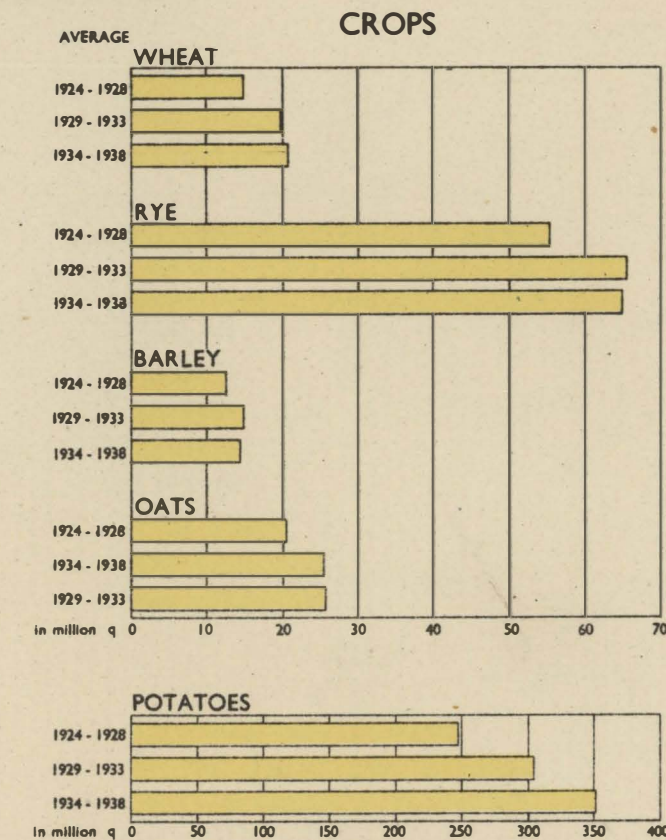
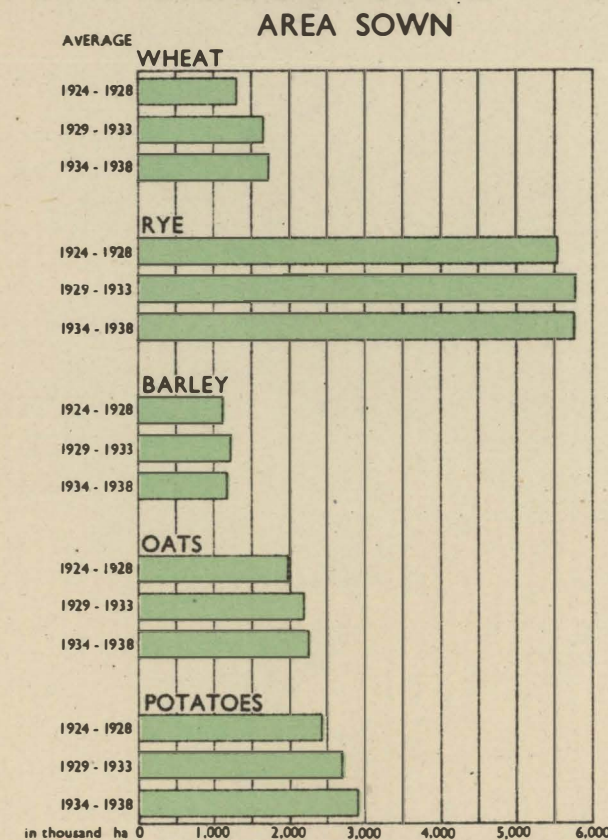


Note.—Circles denote the area under the five principal crops in each voivodship.

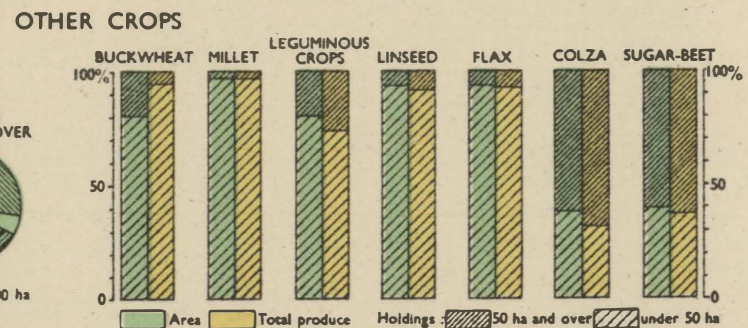
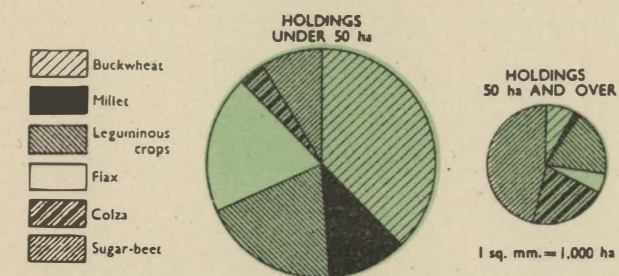
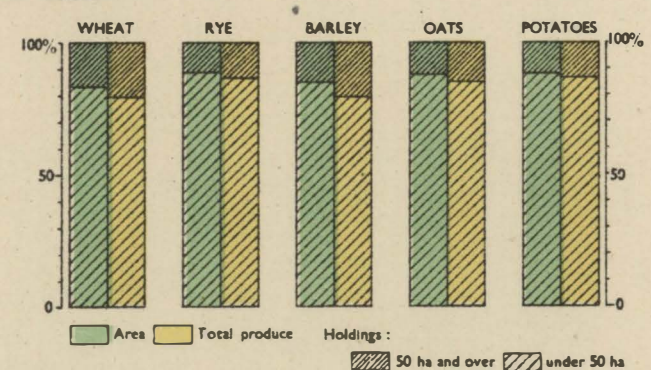
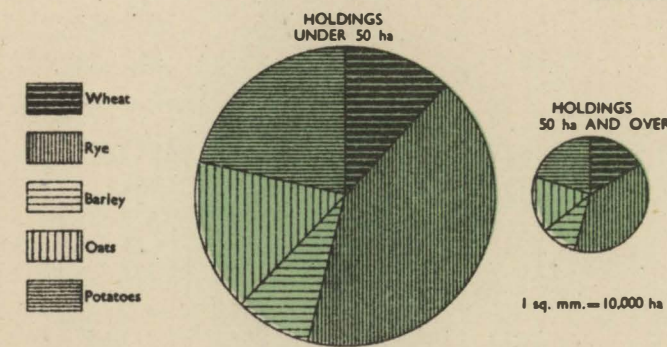
1 sq. mm = 5000 ha.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

TABLE 26



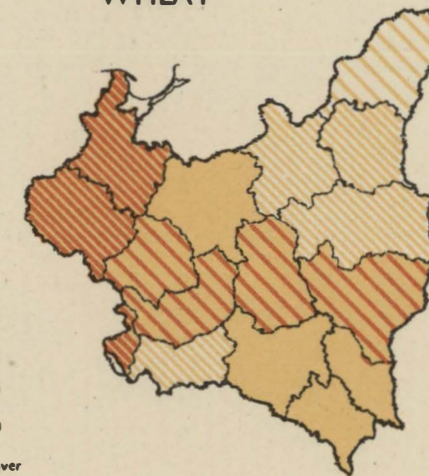
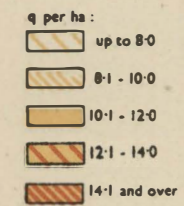
AREA SOWN AND TOTAL PRODUCE IN 1938
PRINCIPAL CROPS



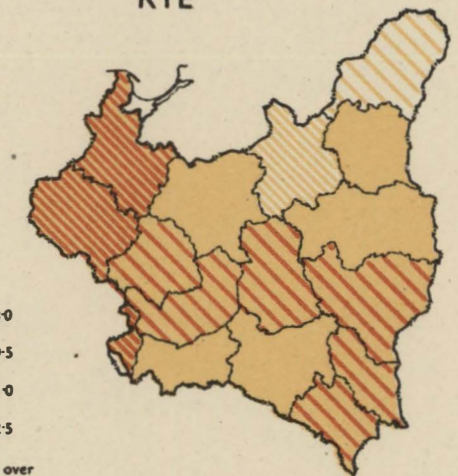
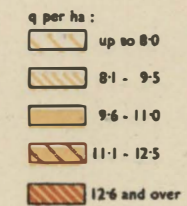
YIELDS

1934-1938
AVERAGE

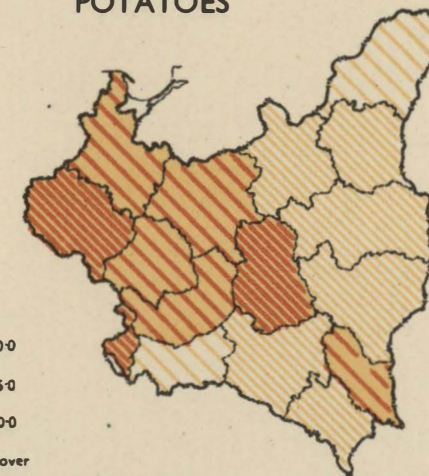
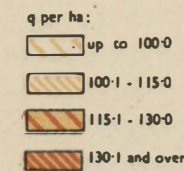
WHEAT



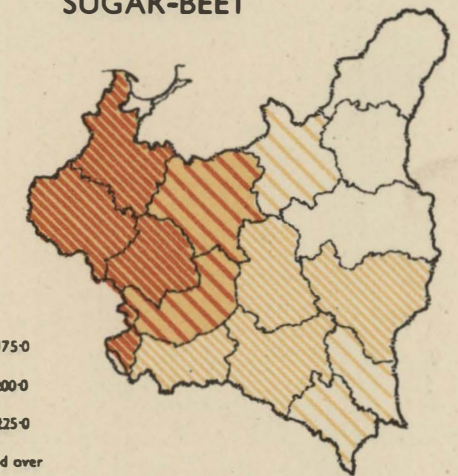
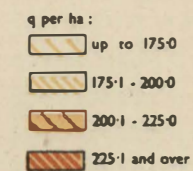
RYE



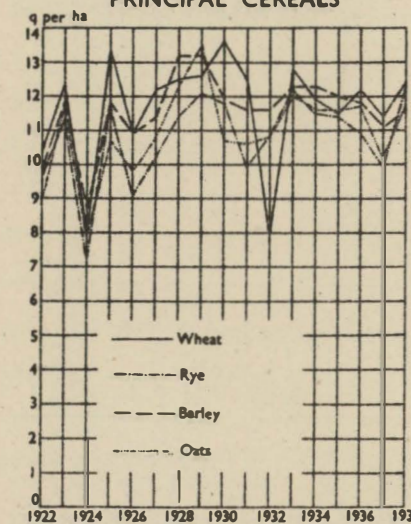
POTATOES



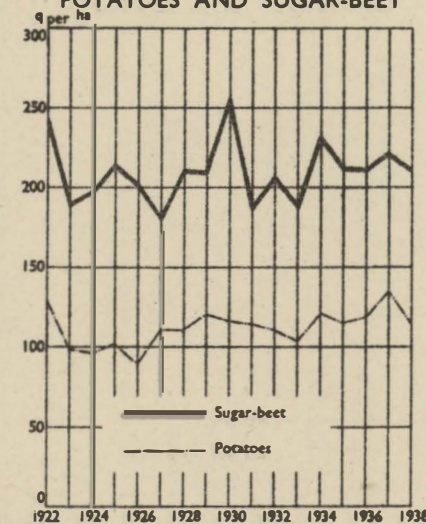
SUGAR-BEET



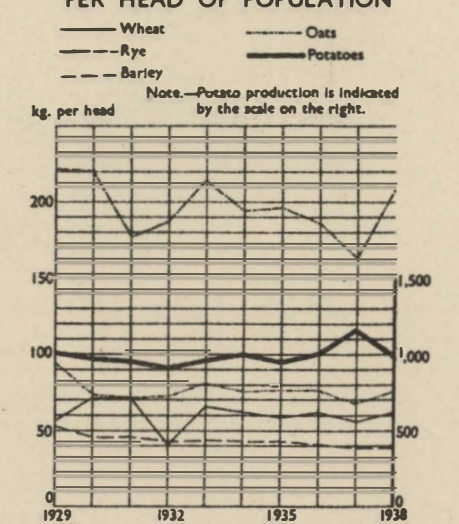
TOTAL YIELD FOR THE WHOLE OF POLAND PRINCIPAL CEREALS



POTATOES AND SUGAR-BEET



TOTAL PRODUCE PER HEAD OF POPULATION



LIVE STOCK (1938)

HORSES

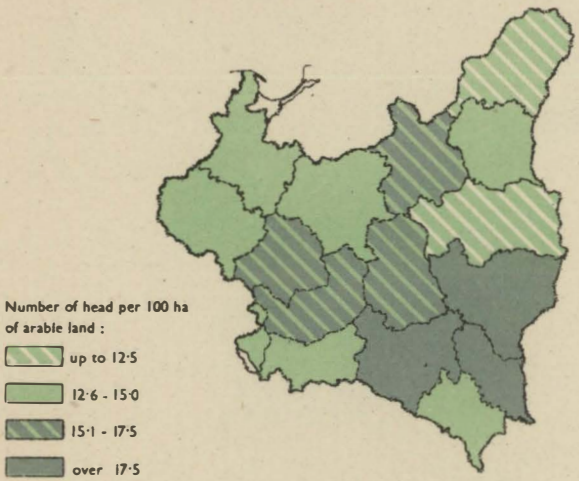
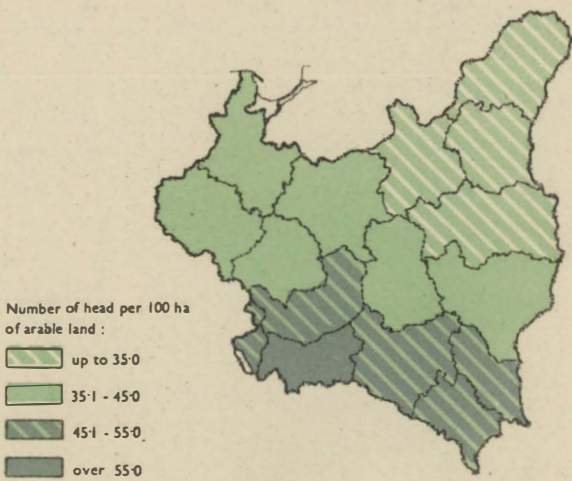
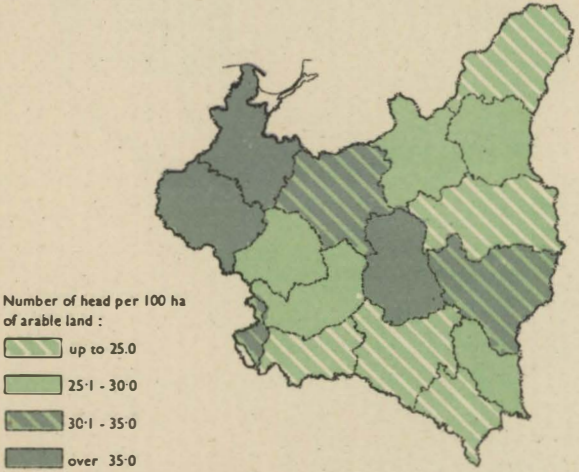


TABLE 28

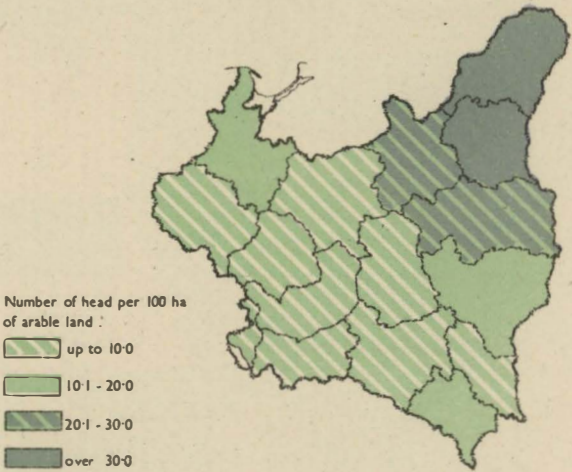
HORNED CATTLE



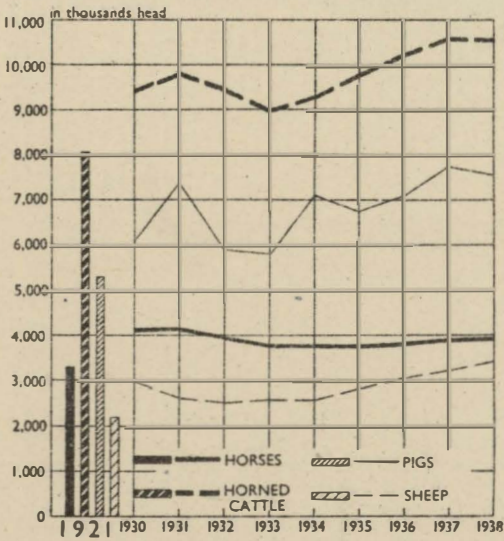
PIGS



SHEEP



LIVE STOCK IN 1921-1938

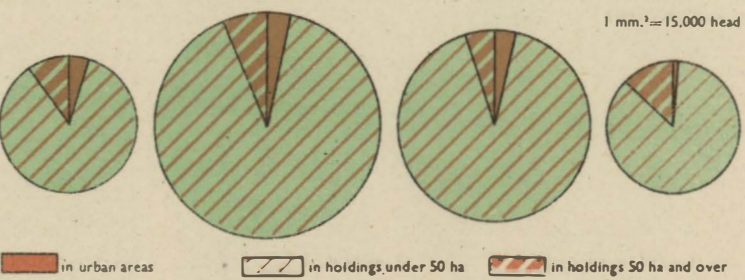


HORSES

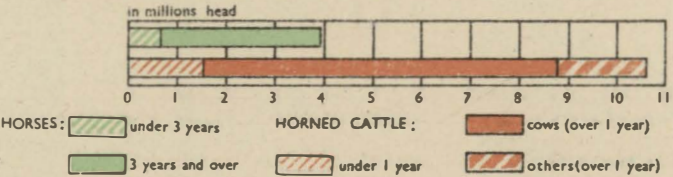
HORNED CATTLE

PIGS

SHEEP

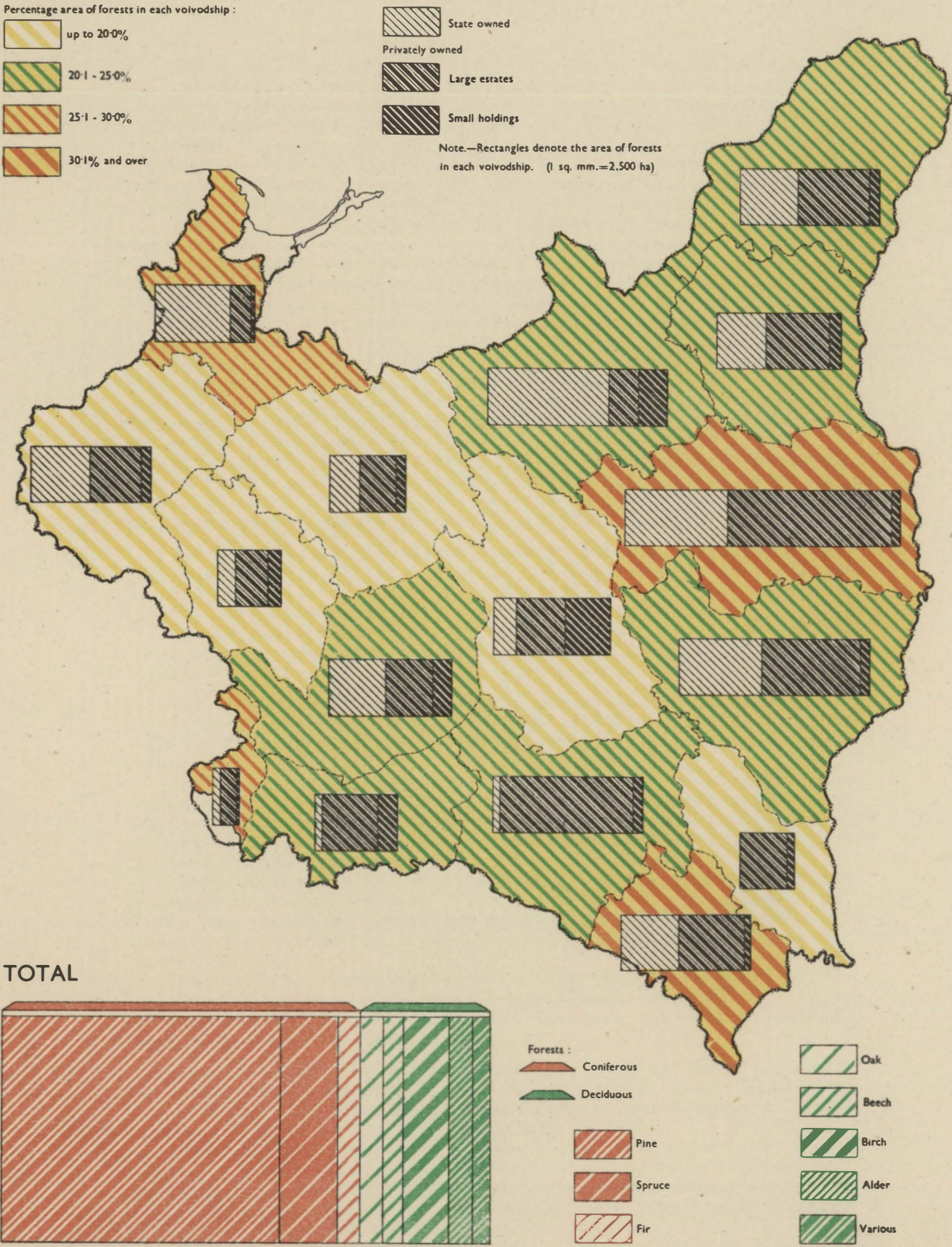


ACCORDING TO AGE



FORESTS

TABLE 29



INDUSTRY, LABOUR, CO-OPERATIVES, HOUSING

Tables 30-34 deal with mining and other industries. Poland possesses great natural resources of energy: coal and lignite, and to a smaller extent crude oil. There are in addition iron, zinc, and lead ore, a little copper, large deposits of rock salt and potassium salt, and minerals such as sulphur, phosphates, etc., in small quantities. Moreover, agriculture supplies great quantities of raw foodstuffs for manufacture. As Poland possesses rich coalfields and is favoured by a large network of rivers, particularly mountain rivers, which constitute an impressive source of energy, the conditions for industrial development are favourable.

During the years of enslavement the industrial development of Poland was hampered. None of the three occupying powers was disposed favourably towards her industrialisation. Even the exploitation of natural resources was not developed (except coal and, immediately before the last war, crude oil and iron ore).

In regard to other industries, foundry production was more fortunate, so to some extent were other metallurgical industries, and, in the area under Russian occupation, textiles.

The regaining of her independence gave Poland an impulse towards the new development of her industries, but now she was hampered by lack of capital, and the economic crisis which swept the world during the early thirties had an adverse influence. From 1934 Polish industry returned to normal and new branches were set up all over the country.

It is emphasised that owing to the lack of statistics these tables do not include data in regard to the "Central Industrial Region," which was created a few years before the war. For the same reason, some of the water-power installations in the mountain regions are also left out of consideration.

TABLE 30

The map in this table illustrates the geographical disposition of natural resources. Other diagrams represent the development of mining and of foundry production in various regions, crude oil refining (benzine, lubricating oils, etc.), and labour's growing output in coal mines.

The last part of this table shows foundry production: iron, steel, and zinc. The lead, copper, and phosphorus output does not play any great part in general production.

TABLE 31

Table 31 deals with power installations (power engines and electric power installations), in use in Polish industry. Divisions have been made according to the regions in which power has been installed, and according to the various branches of industry.

It must, however, be emphasised that this classification comprises heavy and medium industry, and small industry with the exception of those small establishments which come under handicraft establishments. A parallel has been drawn in regard to power installed and workers employed in 1927 and in 1936, and this parallel proves the development of mechanisation.

Further diagrams show the use of hydraulic power, its aggregate capacity, and the degree of utilisation according to groups of tributaries. (The portion of the Danube basin lying within Polish territory comprises only small mountain tributaries.) Utilisation in various voivodships, classified according to the kind of establishment, has also been indicated.

The last diagrams denote machines in use in the textile industry (spindles and looms) according to whether the branch is heavy, medium or small industry, with the exception of those establishments which come under the heading handicrafts (8th category of the Inland Revenue system).

TABLE 32

The map on table 32 shows power installed and consumption of electricity per head of population in Poland. (Data for consumption do not include the city of Warsaw.) Before the 1914-1918 war the degree of electrification in Poland was very small indeed. The division has been made regionally.

Further diagrams illustrate power installed and its output according to regions and type of generating stations, and according to the number of establishments which possess their own subsidiary power stations in various branches of industry.

The last diagram denotes the development of power, general production, and consumption per head from 1925-1938.

TABLE 33 Table 33 represents manufacturing industries, heavy, medium, and small, but excluding the smallest, as in Table 31. The first few diagrams denote the number of workers employed, according to industries and regions.

A further diagram gives a classification of industrial establishments in 1935 according to their size. The basis of this classification is the number of workers employed. The importance of the various branches of industry in 1937 is represented in terms of total turnover and man-days worked.

Finally, the map indicates the number of man-days worked in each voivodship. Similar figures covering a three-year period are given for the whole of Poland.

TABLE 34 Table 34 shows the quantity of main products turned out by the principal industries in 1929, 1934, and 1937. In most cases the total production figures are given. For bricks, cotton wool, footwear, planks, boards, preserved food, and manufactured cereals the production of the smallest establishments is not included. This production is, however, so small that it does not materially affect the whole picture.

Production in 1929 (or in some cases in 1928) is represented for all the industries by columns of equal length, thus, apart from the absolute quantities represented by column length, we have a clear index of relative changes in all industries.

TABLE 35 Tables 35 and 36 deal with the problem of labour. In Table 35 is shown the distribution of wage-earners and salaried workers on the basis of the 1931 census, classified regionally and according to the principal industries.

Wage earners and salaried workers are further classified, the former according to age and industry group, the latter according to age only. Mean age of wage-earners is based on the 1931 census.

The next diagrams classify wage-earners in various branches of heavy and medium industry in 1938. The concluding diagrams of this table illustrate the range of labour inspection in heavy and medium industry during the years 1933-36.

The final diagram shows the extent to which collective agreements covered the relations of industrial employers and employees.

TABLE 36 Table 36 deals with social insurance and public health. It is emphasised that in the greater part of Poland social insurance was introduced only after the restoration of independence. The state of public health organisation in Poland after the last war was so unsatisfactory that the task of bringing order into this field presented many difficulties.

Social insurance is compulsory in Poland and takes in all salaried workers with the exception of civil servants and certain agricultural workers.

TABLE 37 Table 37 deals with co-operative societies and shows the intensification of the co-operative movement according to the type of society, the growth of co-operative membership from 1928-37, and the co-operative movement analysed according to nationality.

(Note.—On the map the City of Warsaw is excluded from the Warsaw voivodship.)

TABLE 38 Table 38 illustrates housing and building problems. Housing conditions in Poland had been very bad indeed. Dwellings in towns and in the country were overcrowded. Mains services—one of the pre-requisites of decent living conditions—were not sufficiently developed.

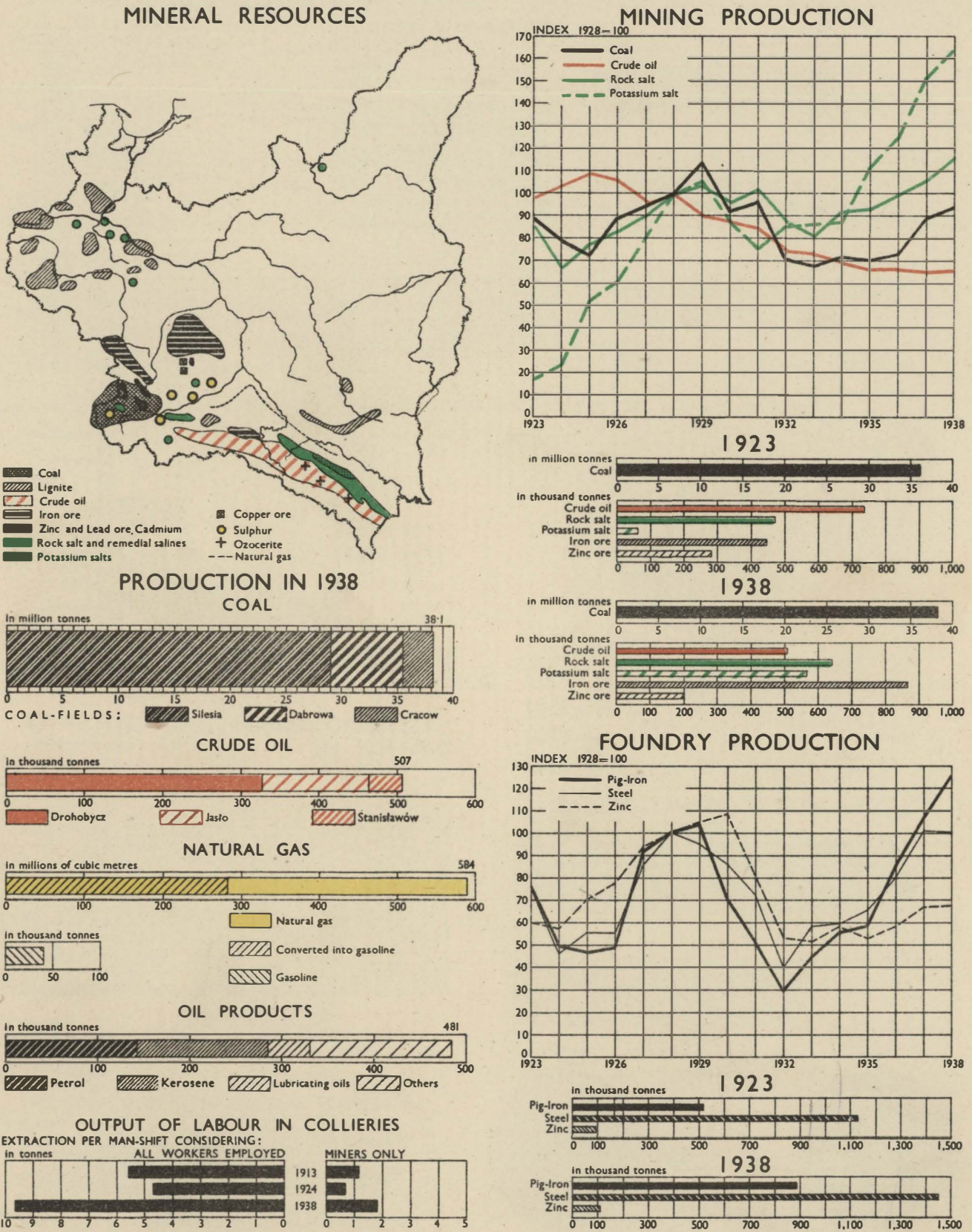
The bad housing conditions in Poland were due to the long period of enslavement, and were particularly serious in the provinces occupied by Russia and Austria, who had no desire to improve these conditions. Town planning was chaotic. No assistance was given for the installation of mains services. The damage caused by the last war contributed a great deal towards the prevailing bad conditions.

Table 38 deals with housing conditions in towns and in the country and also with the building of new houses. The housing conditions shown are based on the 1931 census.

The kitchen, where it exists separately, is usually counted as a room. Housing conditions are characterised by the great preponderance of small flats. These conditions are further illustrated by a diagram which gives the average number of occupants per room. The density of habitation is worse in smaller flats.

After 1918 building programmes, both private and public, started afresh with the help of State subsidies, but lack of means in a country impoverished by war was one of the main obstacles. Certain attempts had very good results. The last diagrams illustrate, for example, the building activity of the Society for Building Working-Class Dwellings.

MINING AND FOUNDRY PRODUCTION **TABLE 30**

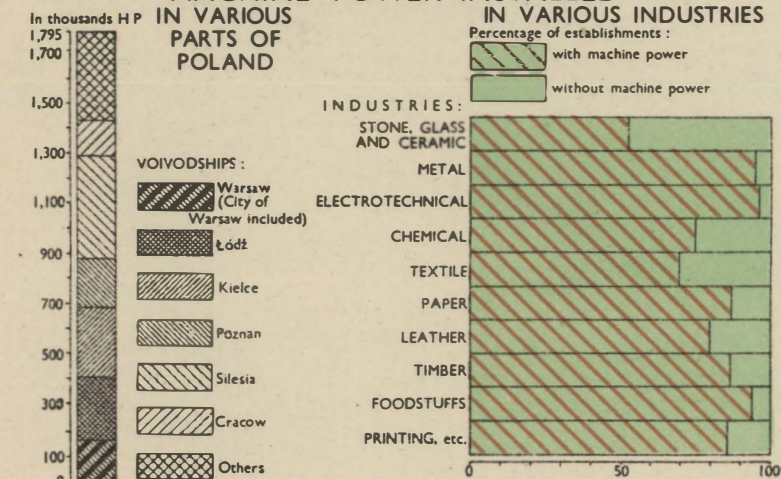


POWER INSTALLATIONS, MACHINES

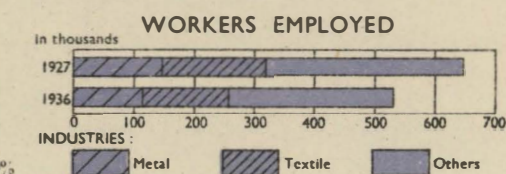
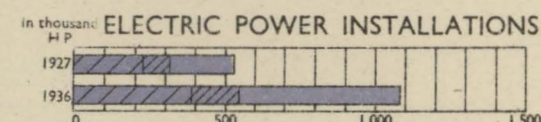
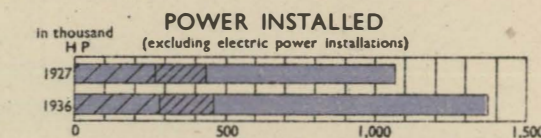
IN LARGE AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TABLE 3 I

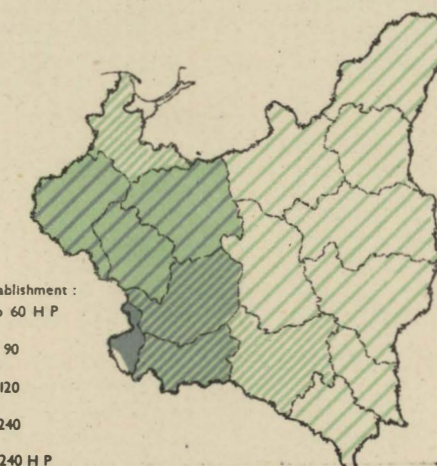
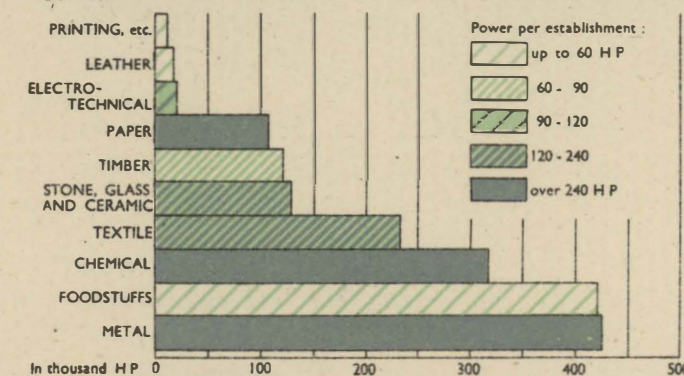
MACHINE POWER INSTALLED (1936): IN VARIOUS PARTS OF POLAND



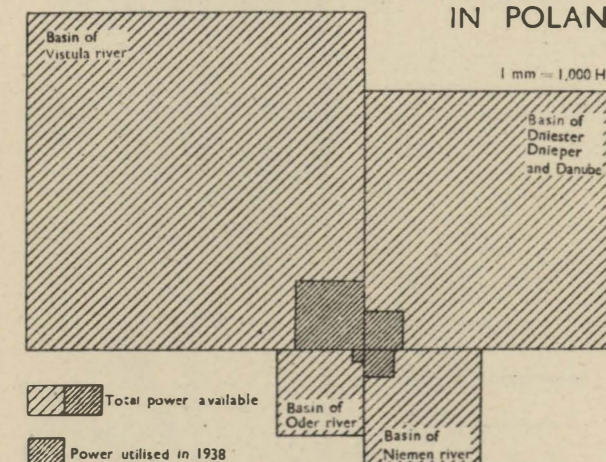
MECHANISATION



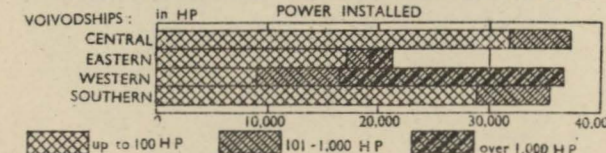
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH MACHINE POWER AND POWER PER ESTABLISHMENT (1936)



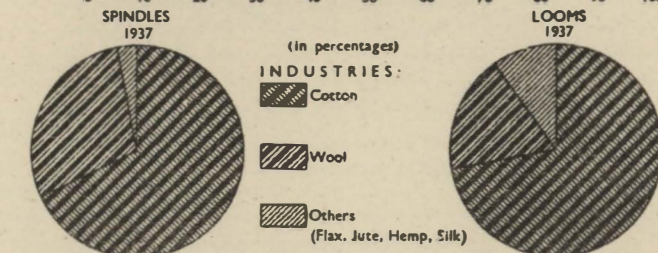
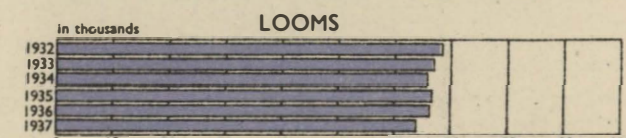
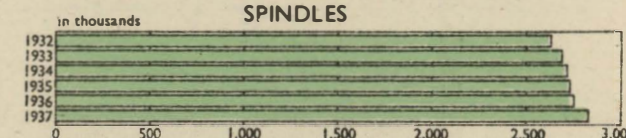
TOTAL HYDRAULIC POWER CAPACITY IN POLAND



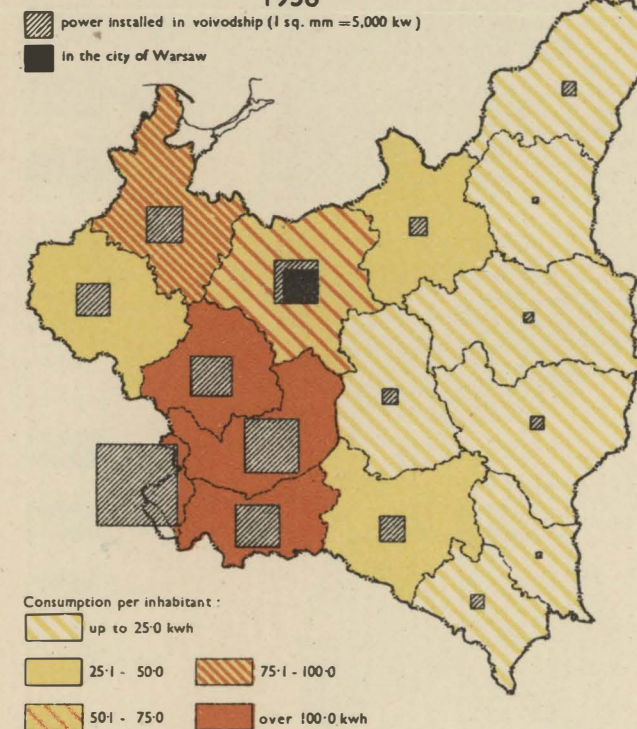
HYDRO-ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS (1938)



MACHINES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY



ELECTRIFICATION POWER INSTALLED AND CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT 1938



POWER INSTALLED IN GENERATING STATIONS 1938 (over 1000 KW)

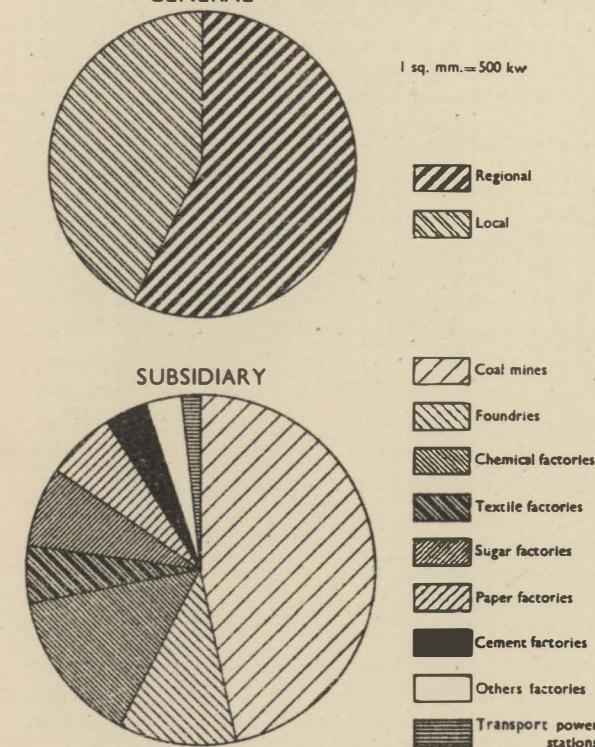
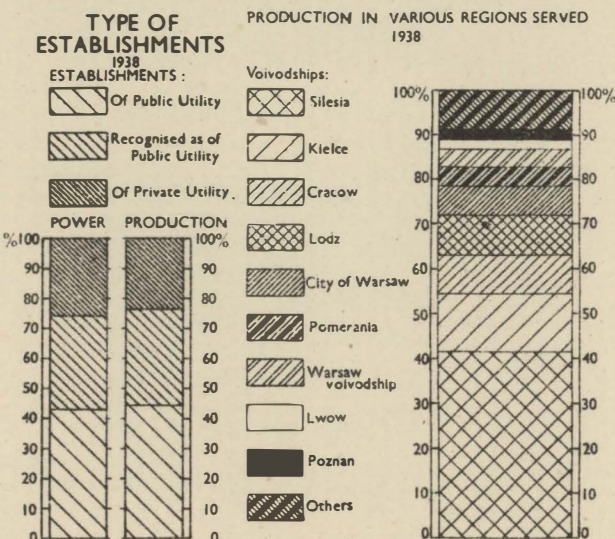
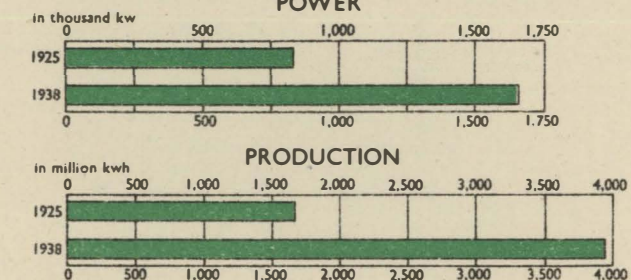
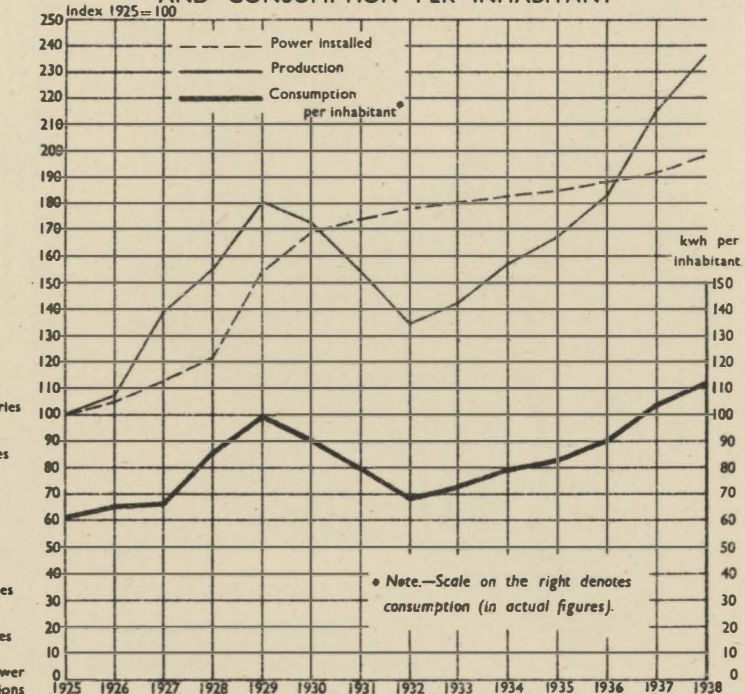


TABLE 32 GROWTH OF POWER AVAILABILITY AND GENERAL PRODUCTION POWER



GROWTH OF POWER AVAILABILITY, GENERAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



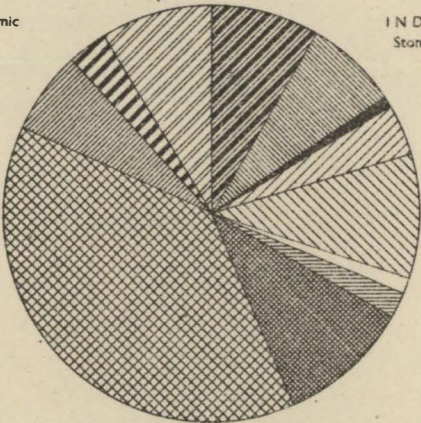
MANUFACTURES (1937)

INDUSTRIES:

- Stone, glass and ceramic
- Metal
- Electrotechnical
- Chemical
- Textile
- Paper
- Leather
- Timber
- Foodstuffs
- Clothing
- Printing, etc.
- Building

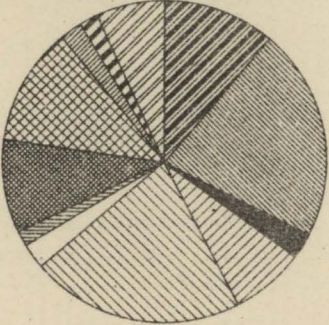
ESTABLISHMENTS

1 sq. mm = 10 est.



WORKERS

1 sq. mm = 500 workers



TOTAL TURNOVER AND MAN-DAYS WORKED

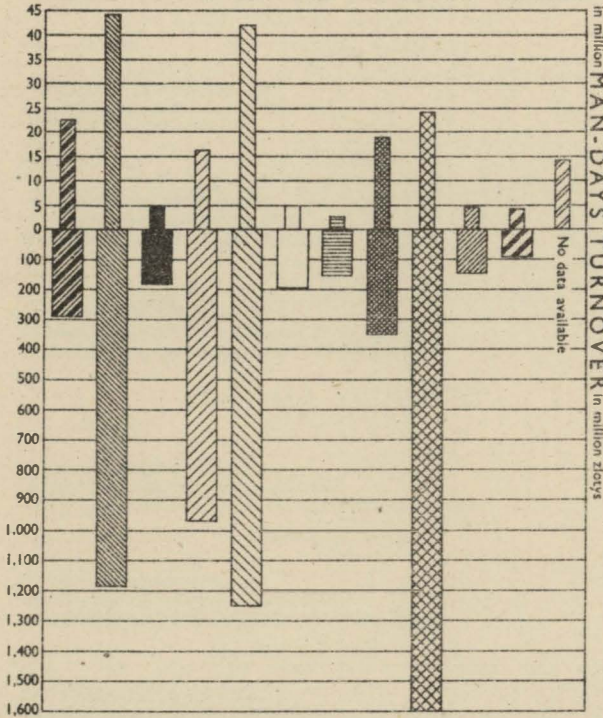
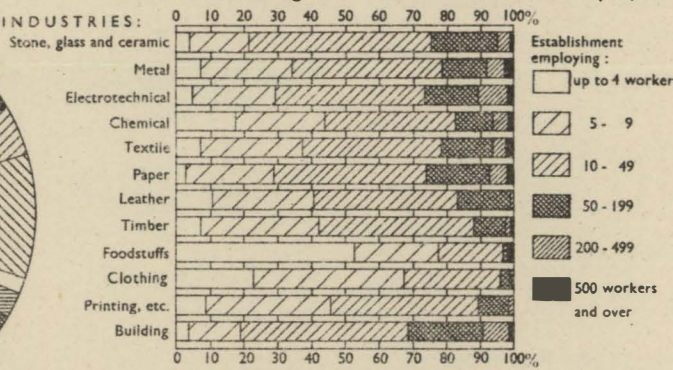


TABLE 33

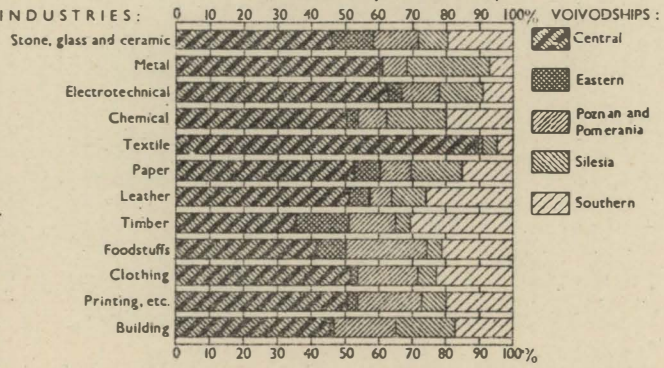
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

classified according to number of workers employed

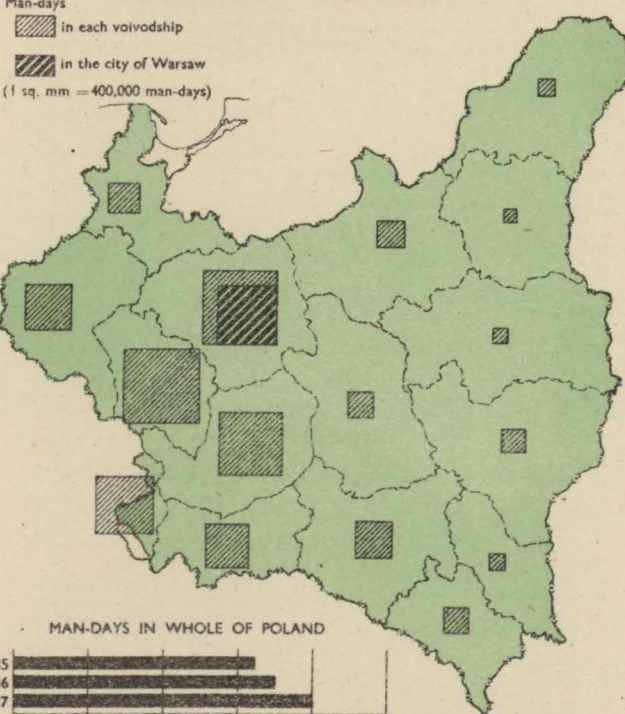


PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

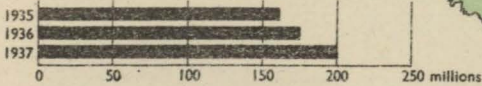
classified by voivodships



MAN-DAYS WORKED

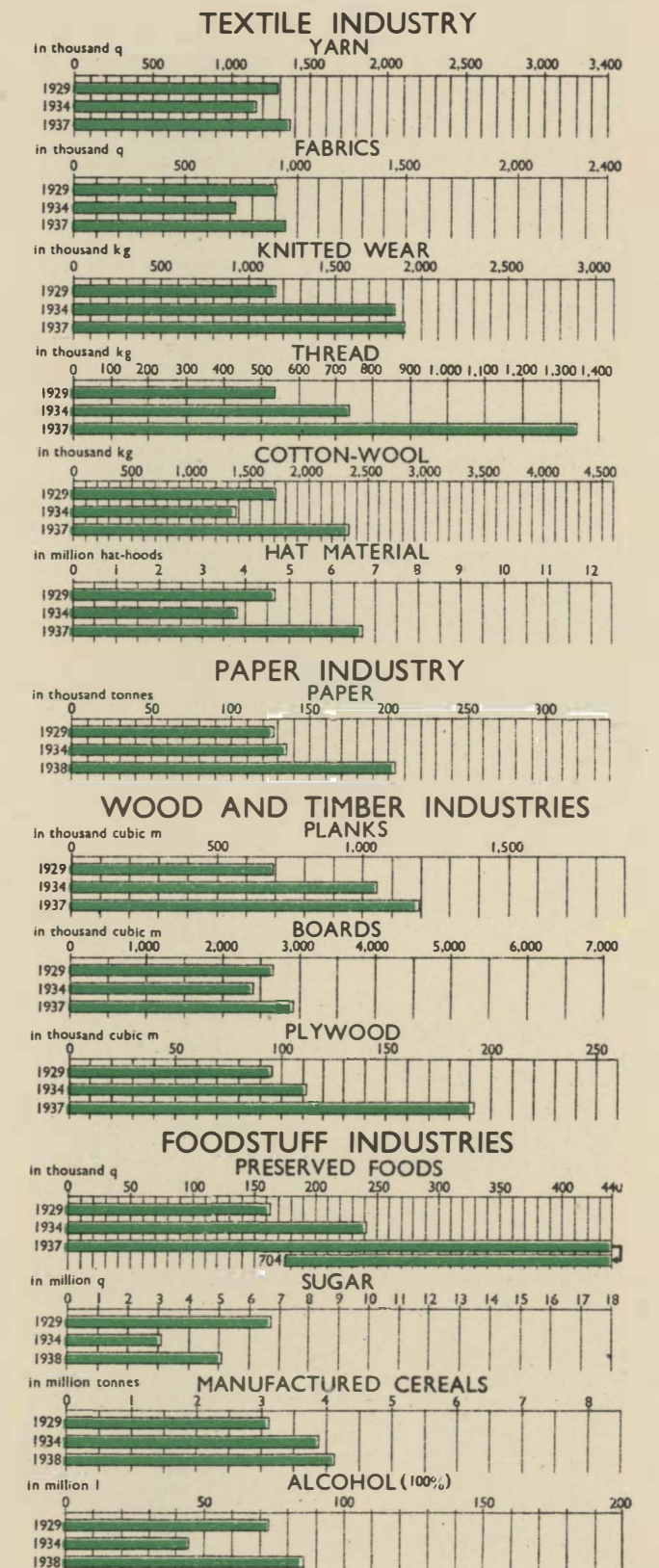
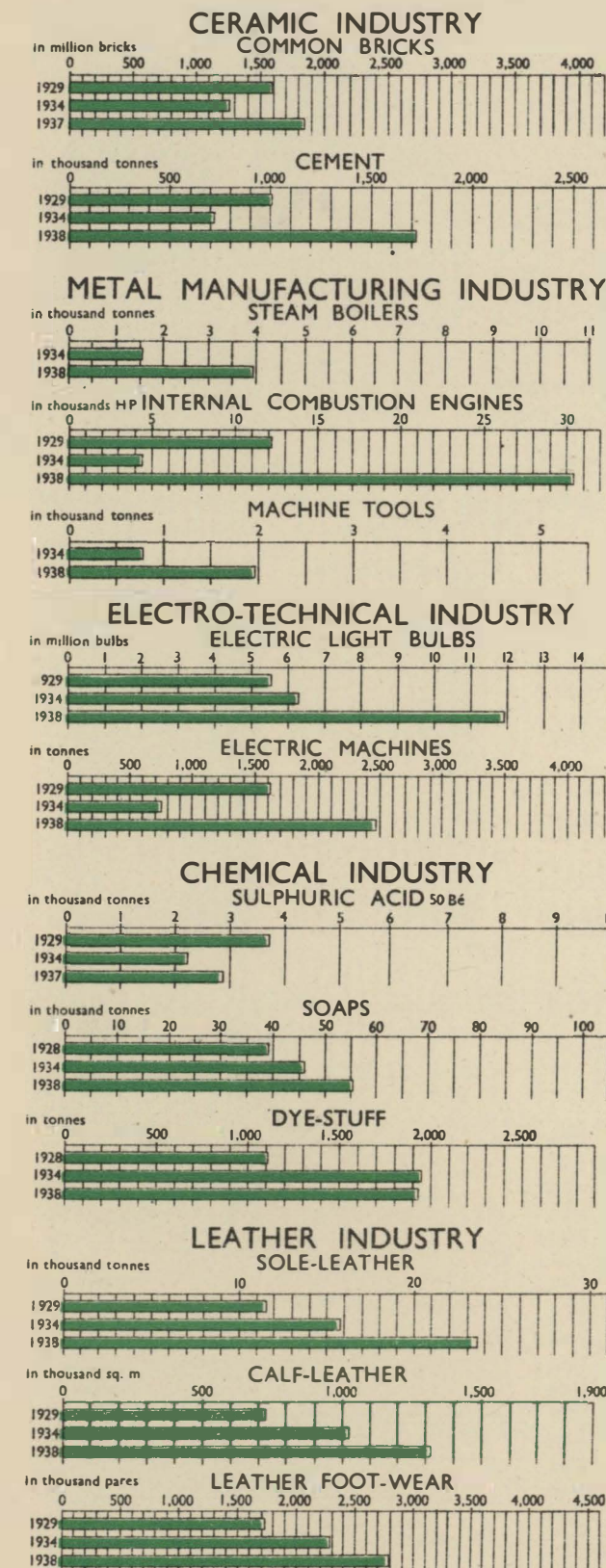


MAN-DAYS IN WHOLE OF POLAND



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

TABLE 34



LABOUR

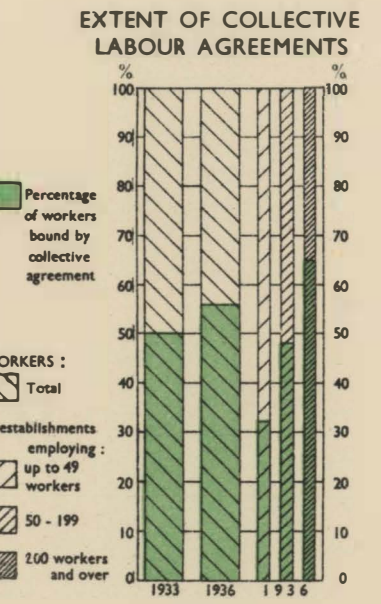
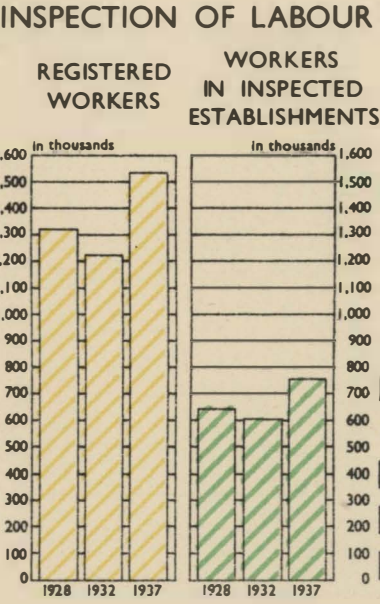
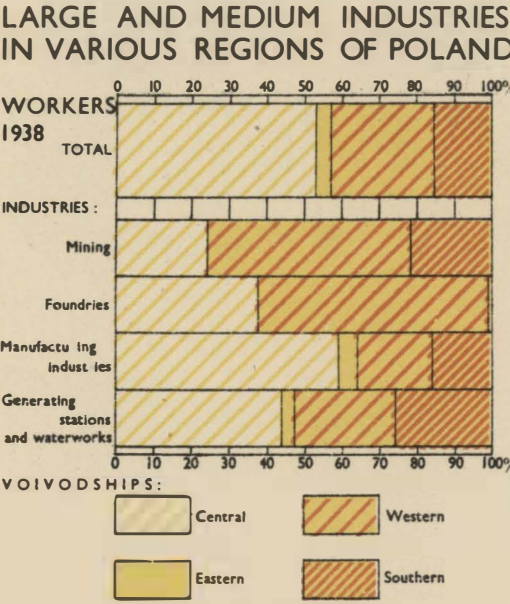
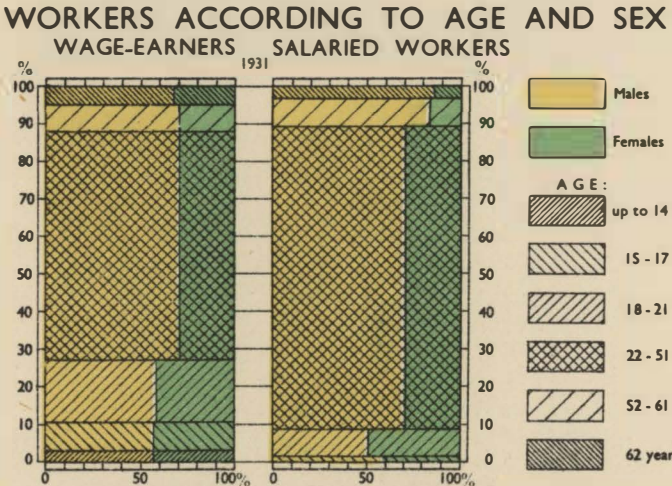
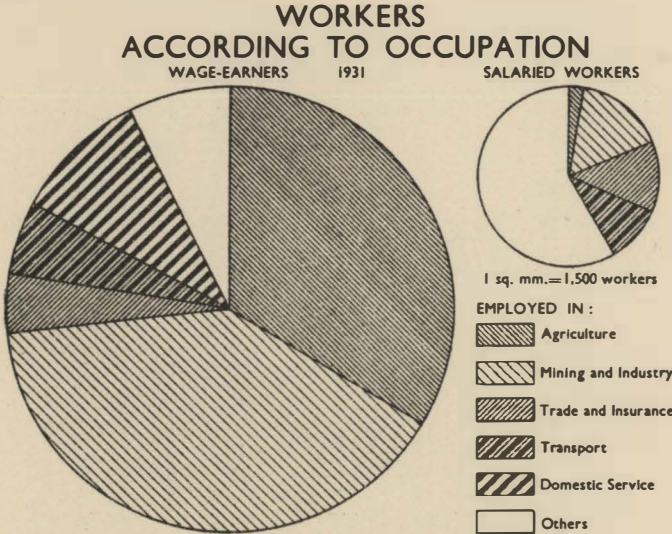
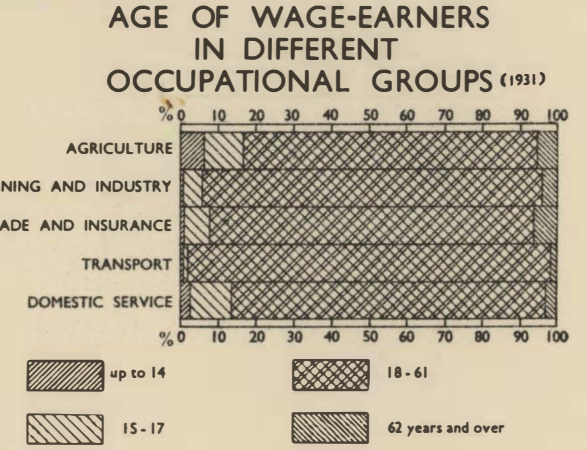
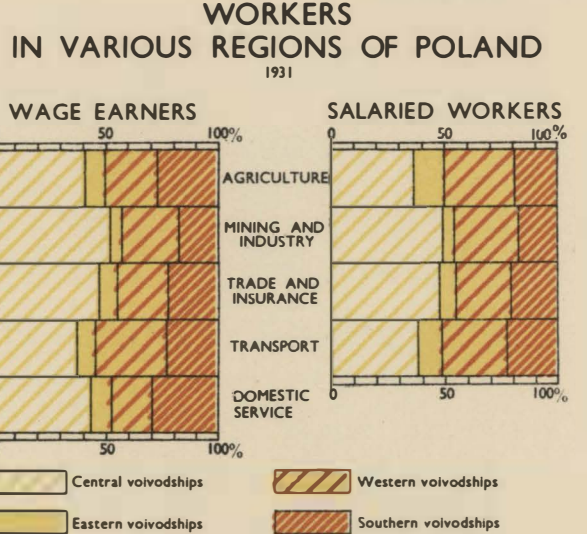
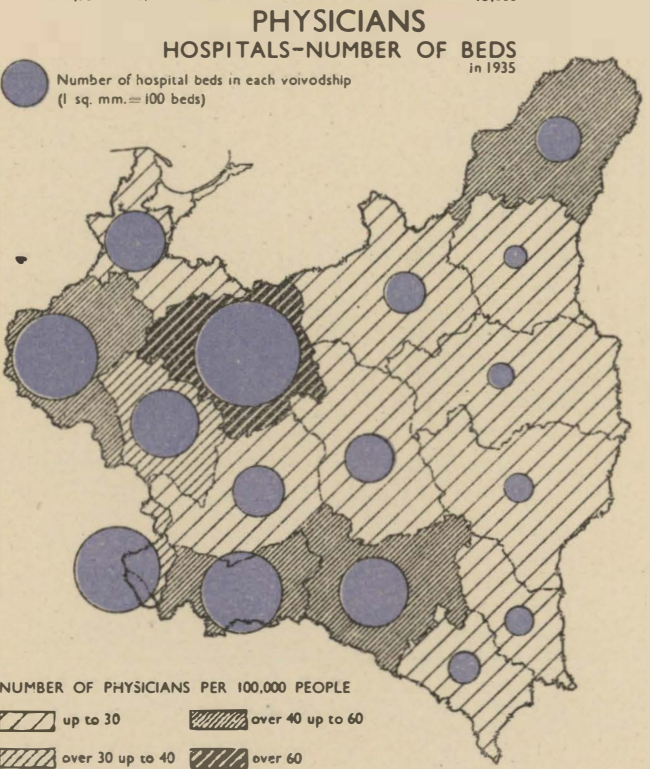
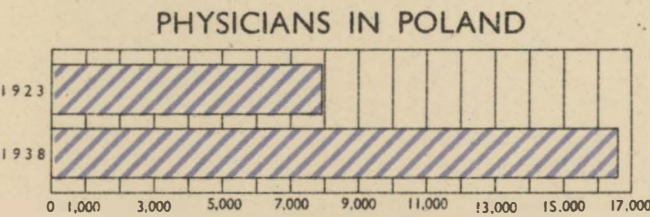
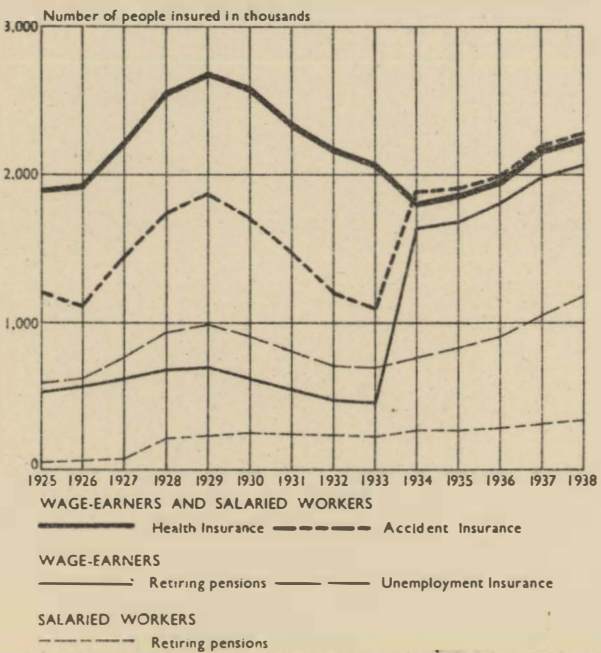


TABLE 35

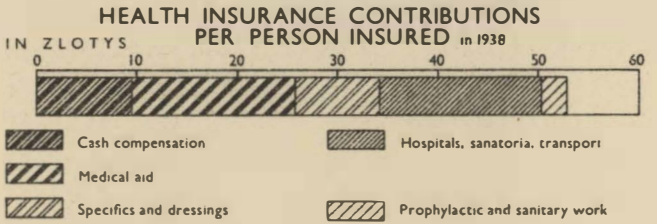
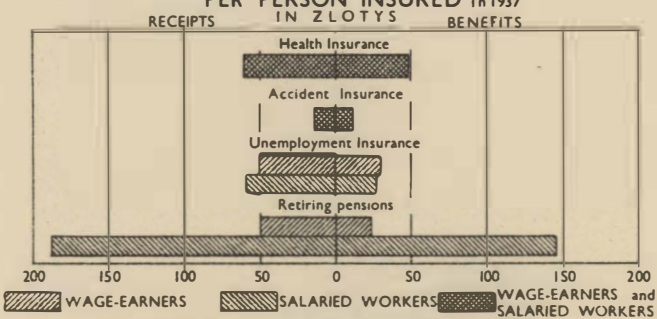


SOCIAL INSURANCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH TABLE 36

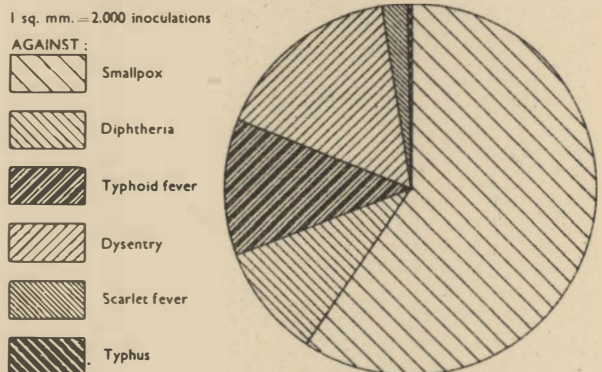
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INSURANCE



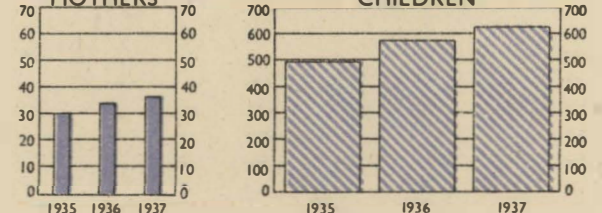
RECEIPTS FROM MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS PAID PER PERSON INSURED in 1937



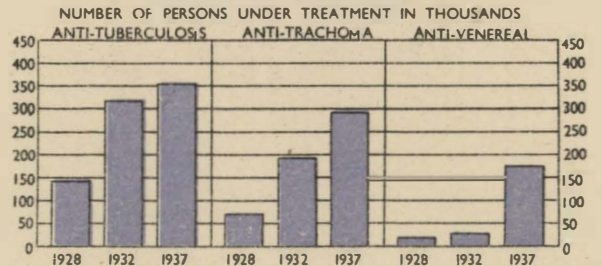
PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION in 1938



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES



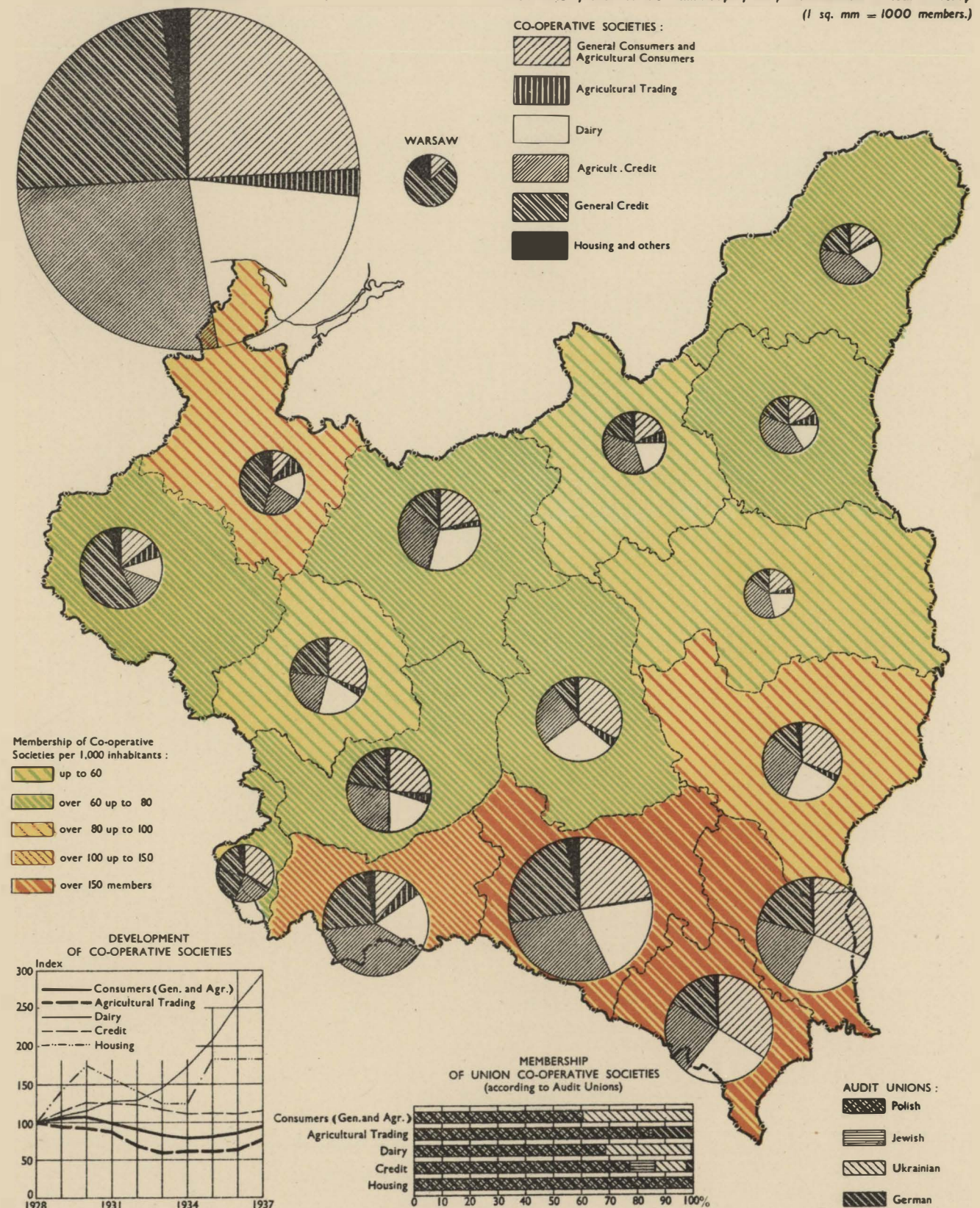
HEALTH CENTRES



CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES POLAND

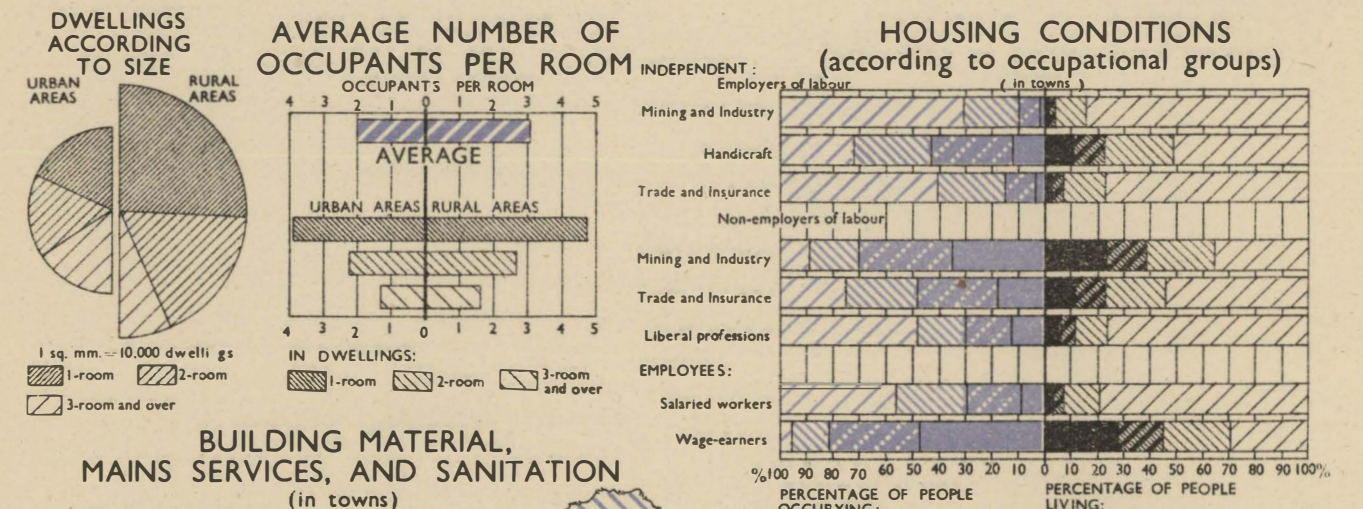
TABLE 37

Note.—Area of circle denotes membership of Co-operative Societies in each voivodship
(1 sq. mm = 1000 members.)

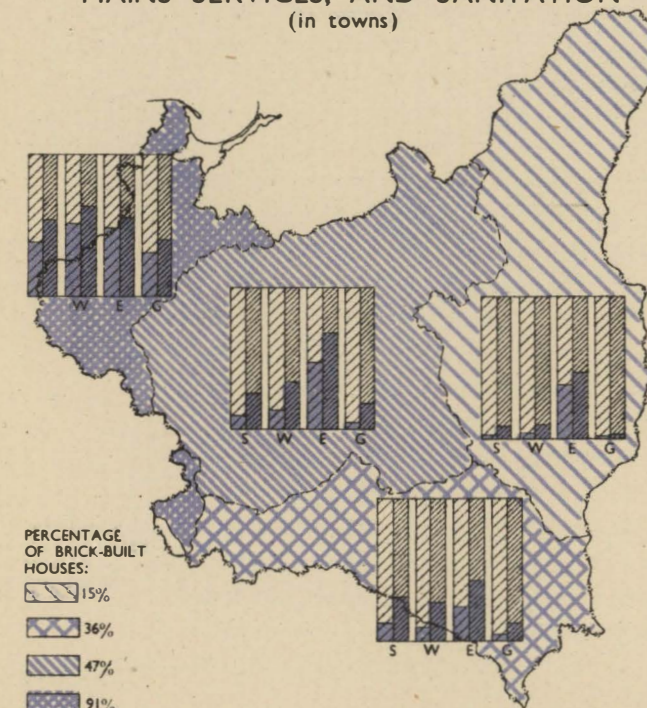


HOUSING (Census 1931)

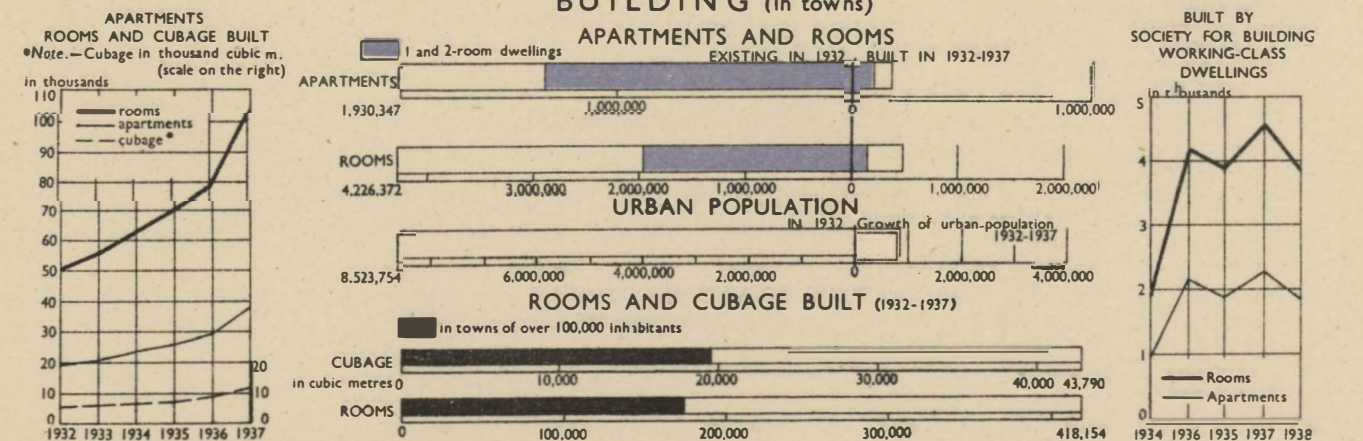
TABLE 38



BUILDING MATERIAL, MAINS SERVICES, AND SANITATION (in towns)



BUILDING (in towns)



TRANSPORT

One of the main features of the economic development of a country is its communication system. A system of roads devised according to a country's economic structure assists not only its current functioning, but also its future development and improvement.

Living more than a hundred years in enslavement, Poland has been subordinated in the economic sphere to the will of foreign powers whose interests did not coincide with hers. This state of affairs had its repercussions on the system of communications.

With regard to railways and roads, all three foreign powers were thinking of their strategic and economic needs and not of local requirements.

Russia's policy, for instance, was that even from a strategic point of view Poland's system of communications must remain undeveloped. This accounts for the lack of development of Poland's waterways. Maritime transport had to be arranged through foreign ports. Political and economic frontiers cut the greater part of Poland off from her own sea-coast, mainly inhabited by Poles and under her rule before the partition.

From the communication point of view Polish territory occupied by Russia suffered more than other parts. In addition there were different systems of technical planning and construction of roads in the three occupied areas. In 1919 Poland had to start reorganising her communication system from this condition. Tables 39-42 illustrate the development in this field during twenty years of independence and the state of affairs immediately before the present war.

The state of the communication system in the years 1918-20, especially in the central, eastern, and southern parts of the country was deplorable. The war of 1914-18 ranged over the greater part of Poland, and the war of 1919-20 over the country east of the Vistula. Both these wars left behind ruined roads and railways, blown-up bridges, and burnt or destroyed buildings. Moreover, the gauge of the railways was different in the part of the country formerly under Russian occupation from that in other parts of Poland. In the Austrian occupied part rail traffic kept to the left, whereas in the other it kept to the right. The railways had to repair damage, rebuild tracks, and build new ones where none had existed, and concurrently with this immense task they had to respond to the ever-growing call made upon them by the administrative, economic and cultural needs of the country. Table 39 illustrates this achievement.

TABLE 39

This table contains first some brief information about the development of the railway system, rolling stock, and electrification. Further diagrams represent the growth of passenger and goods transport (data excluding narrow gauge track).

The economic crisis of the early thirties brought about a serious break in the successfully developing work of the railways. In 1933-34, however, the situation began to improve rapidly, and development was resumed. For the year 1938 a detailed illustration of the transport of goods is given. The last diagrams represent the transit of goods through Polish territory by rail. The greater part of this transit is so-called privileged transit, that is, transit between the main territory of Germany and East Prussia, which according to the Versailles Treaty had the right to priority, reduced tariffs, etc. The rapid development of this transit is illustrated by the last diagram. The map represents the proportion of privileged

transit to transport of Polish goods from and to the ports through Pomorze (Polish Pomerania). It must also be remembered that these diagrams show transit traffic only, and do not cover local traffic within Pomorze (Polish Pomerania) or traffic to and from Pomorze.

TABLE 40

Table 40 shows the degree of saturation of roads and railways, and their lengths, in various regions of Poland.

TABLE 41

It has already been pointed out that the Polish sea-coast, cut off from the greater part of Poland by a political frontier, had no prospects of development during the period of enslavement. The only important port on the coast—Danzig, which had prospered under the former Polish Republic—had now completely declined. The liberation and unification of Poland immediately put new life into the port. The traffic in the port of Danzig increased by 50% in the second year as compared with the period before the 1914-1918 war. In the following year it doubled, and after five years it was quadrupled. After the economic crisis of the early thirties traffic grew continuously. Meanwhile a new port, Gdynia, had been built by the Polish Government on the same coast. The turnover in Gdynia was 50% higher than that of Danzig. Gdynia became the main port on the Baltic and one of the great European ports, equalling and latterly even exceeding Copenhagen with regard to shipping traffic.

The first few diagrams in Table 41 illustrate the development of the ports of Gdynia and Danzig. The following diagrams give passenger and goods traffic figures for these ports, the latter classified according to the type of goods.

In addition Poland possesses a number of inland waterways—navigable rivers, lakes, and canals (*vide* Table 1). The greater part of these are found in that part of the country which was formerly under Russian rule. The waterways of this area were badly neglected, so that even the canals built by the Poles before the partitions of their country were obstructed with slime and partly ruined. The waterways of the area formerly under Austrian occupation were also neglected. Regaining her independence, the country started the work of regulating the rivers, building canals, etc.

These works being very costly and slow, hampered the general improvement and development of inland waterways communication. Rapid progress in this sphere is shown on the last diagram but one of Table 41.

The last diagram represents the development of Polish airways.

TABLE 42

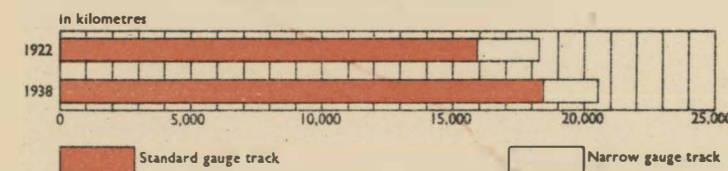
The development of the postal service had difficulties which were similar in many respects. The lower cultural and economic level resulting in certain regions of Poland (especially the east) from the attitude of the occupying powers had its effect on the need for postal services. Apart from this, in eastern Poland voivodships are bigger and less densely populated, so that the need for postal services was less marked. This can easily be seen when we reckon in terms of the area served by each post office.

The postal service was uniform throughout the country. The only exceptions to this were certain western voivodships with a particularly good postal service. These are marked on the map. (The City of Warsaw is included with Warsaw voivodship.)

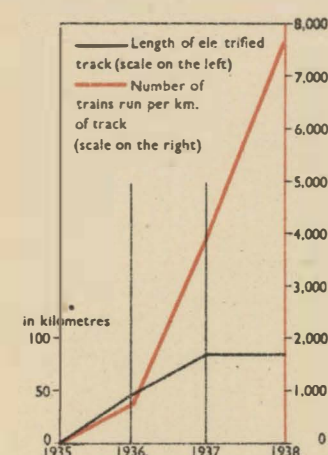
In other parts Table 42 shows the development of letter traffic, money orders transmitted (this was especially affected by the world economic crisis), telegrams, and telephones.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

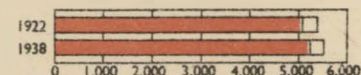
LENGTH OF TRACK



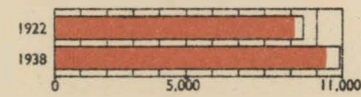
ELECTRIFICATION



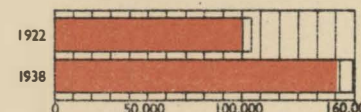
ROLLING STOCK LOCOMOTIVES



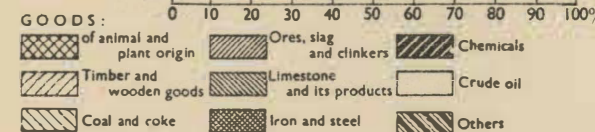
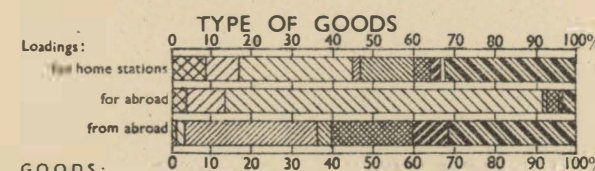
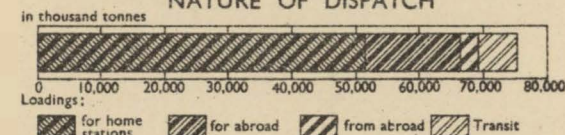
PASSENGER COACHES



GOODS WAGGONS



GOODS TRAFFIC—1938 ACCORDING TO NATURE OF DISPATCH



RAILWAY TRANSIT THROUGH POLAND including the Free City of Gdansk (Danzig)

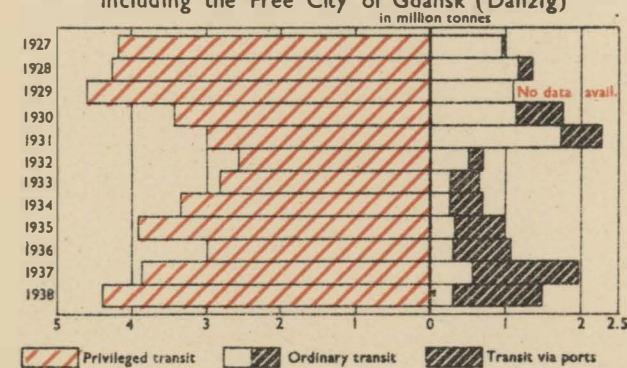
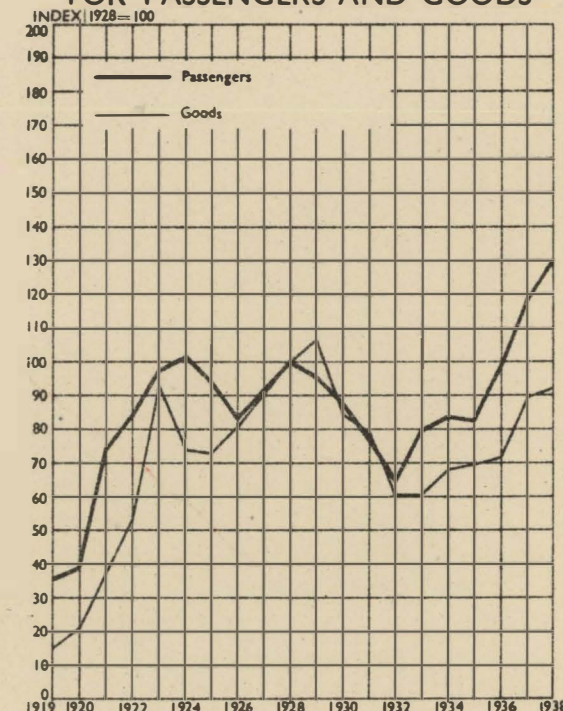
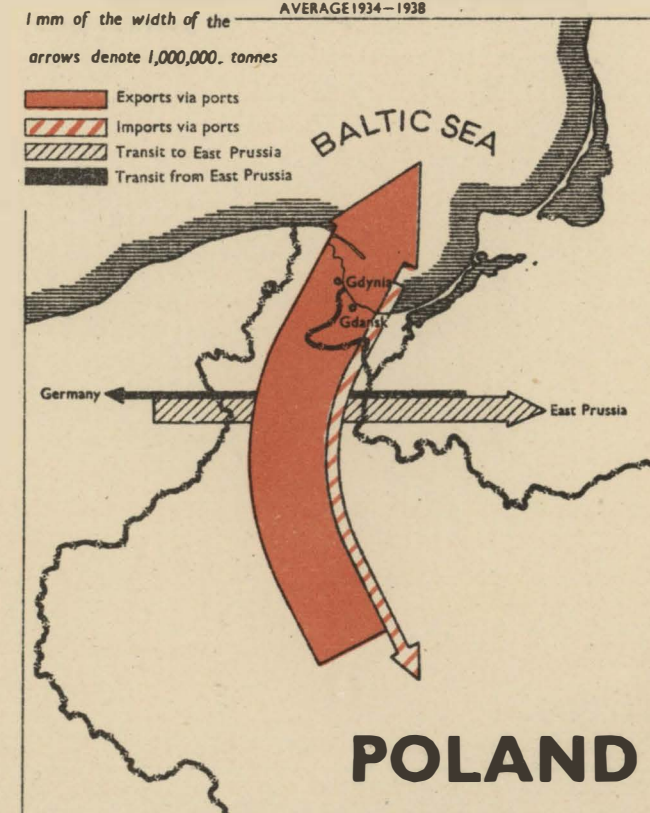


TABLE 39

TRANSPORT FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS



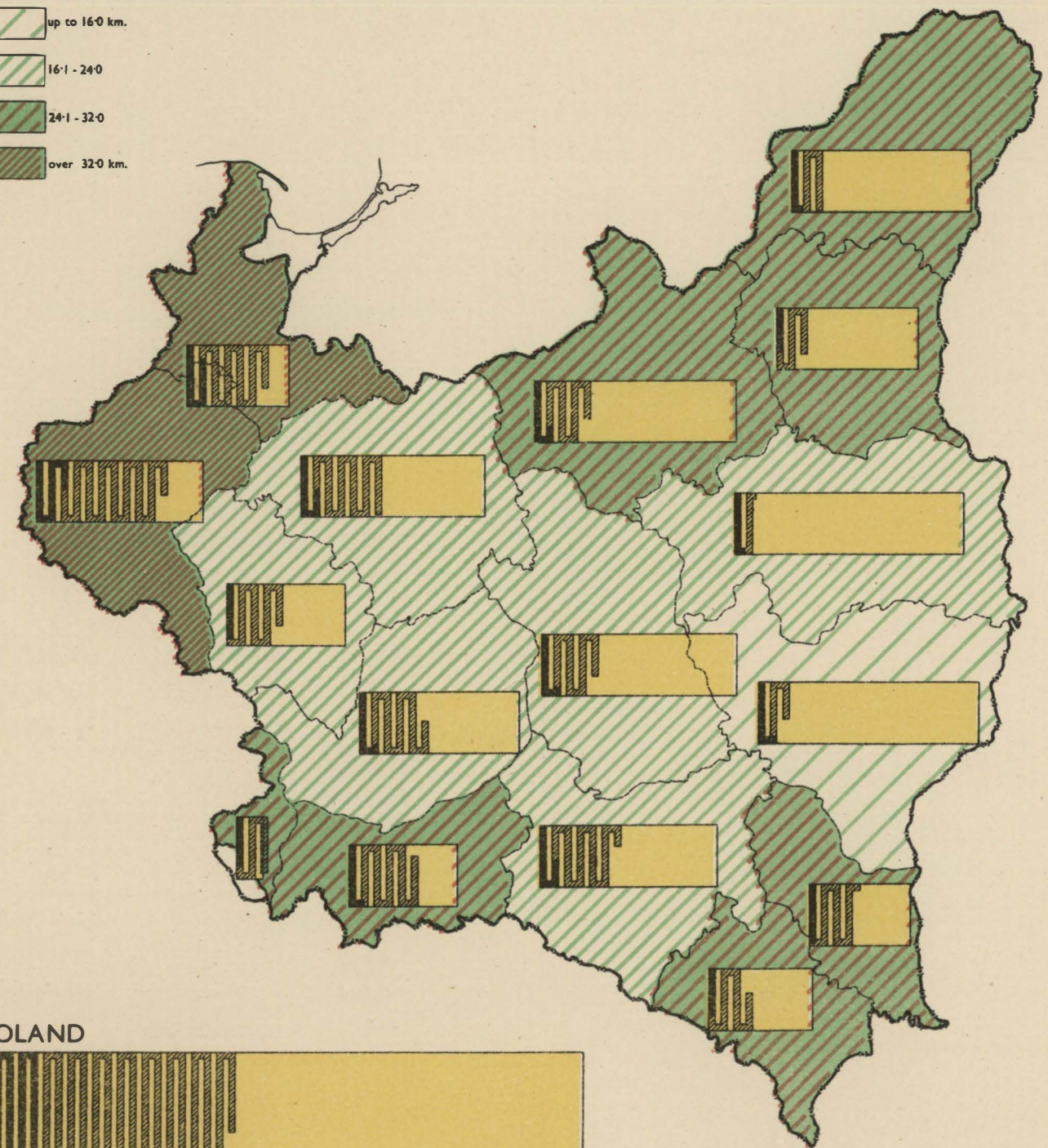
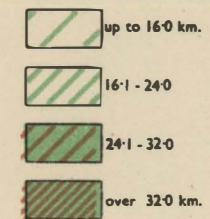
TRANSPORT THROUGH POLISH POMERANIA AVERAGE 1934-1938



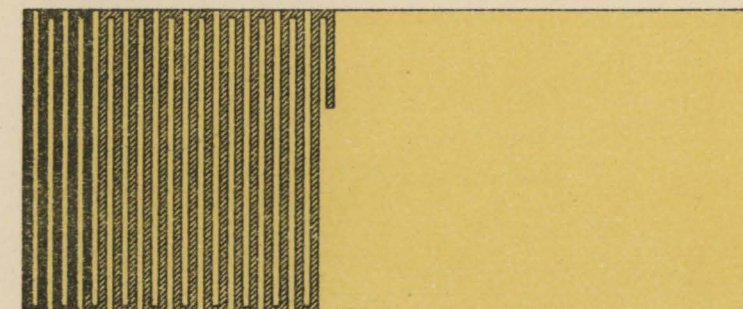
RAILWAYS AND ROADS (1938)

TABLE 40

Length of railways and roads per 10,000 inhabitants :



POLAND



area of voivodships, scale 1 : 10,000,000

Railways (1 mm. = 100 km.)

Metalled roads (1 mm. = 100 km.)

TRANSPORT BY SEA AND AIR

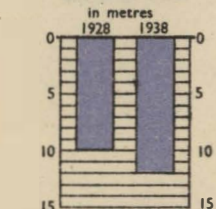
TABLE 41

MARITIME TRADING PORTS: GDYNIA GDANSK (DANZIG)

WATER - AREA OF PORT
scale 1 : 200,000



DEPTH OF PORT
in metres



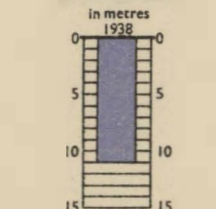
LENGTH OF SHORE - LINE



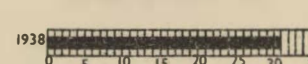
WATER - AREA OF PORT
scale 1 : 200,000



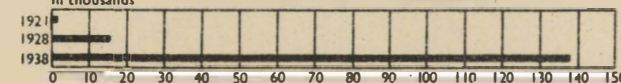
DEPTH OF PORT
in metres



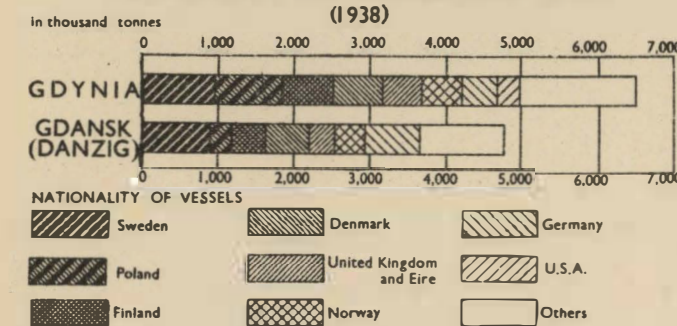
LENGTH OF SHORE - LINE



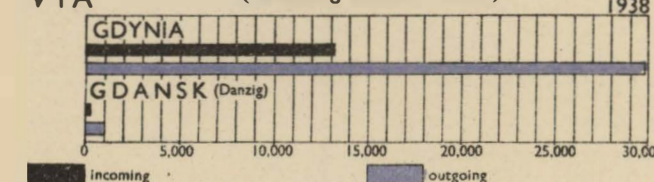
POPULATION OF GDYNIA



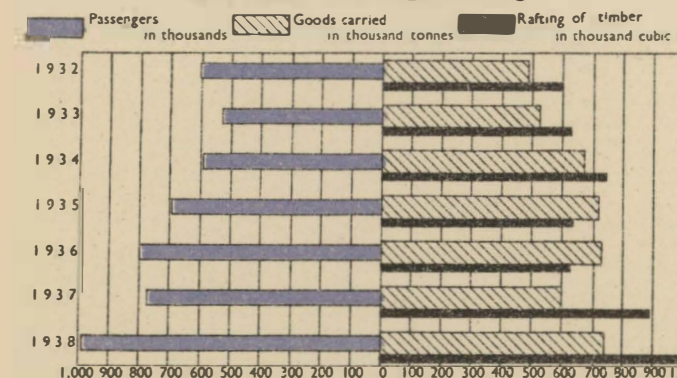
MOVEMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS (1938)



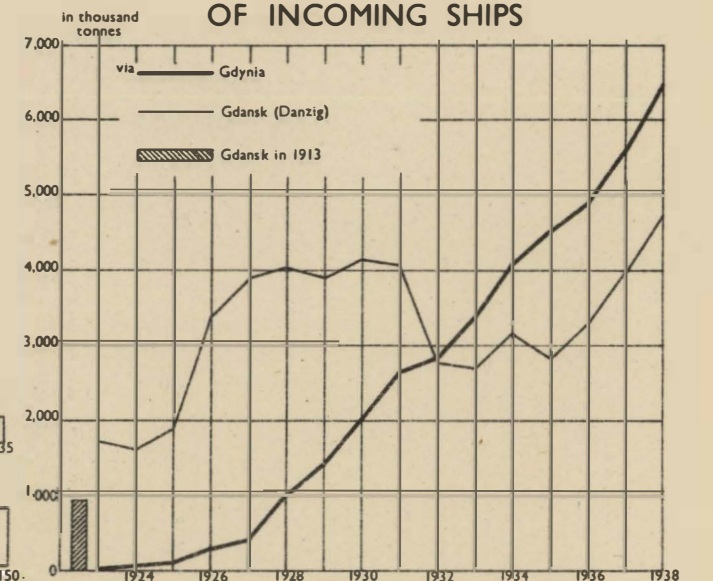
MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS (excluding coastal traffic)



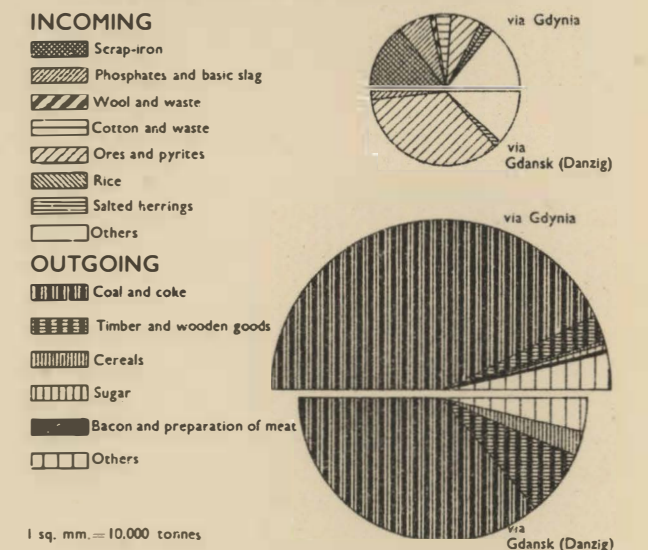
INLAND WATERWAYS



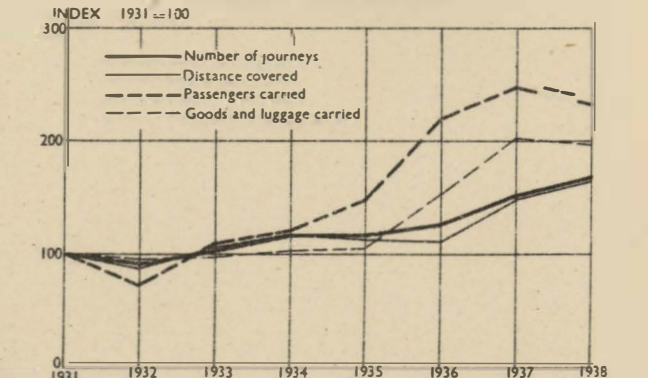
TOTAL TONNAGE OF INCOMING SHIPS



FREIGHT (1938) (including transit and duty-free traffic)

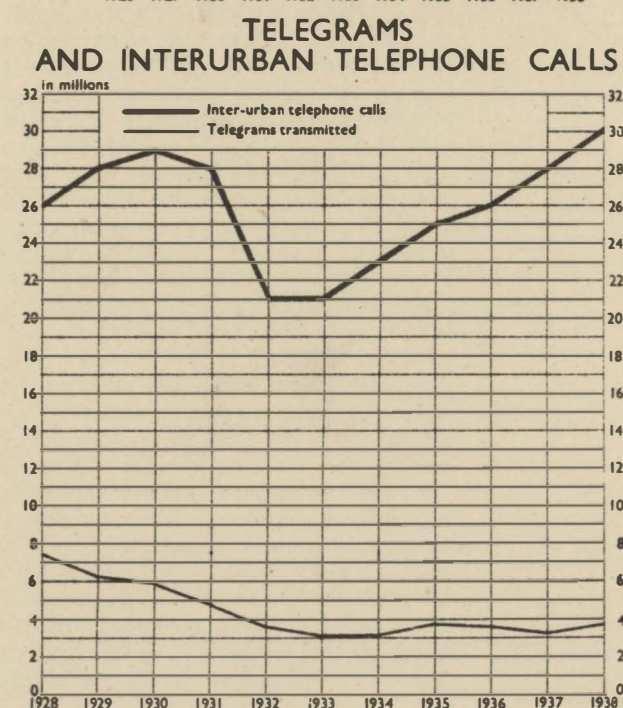
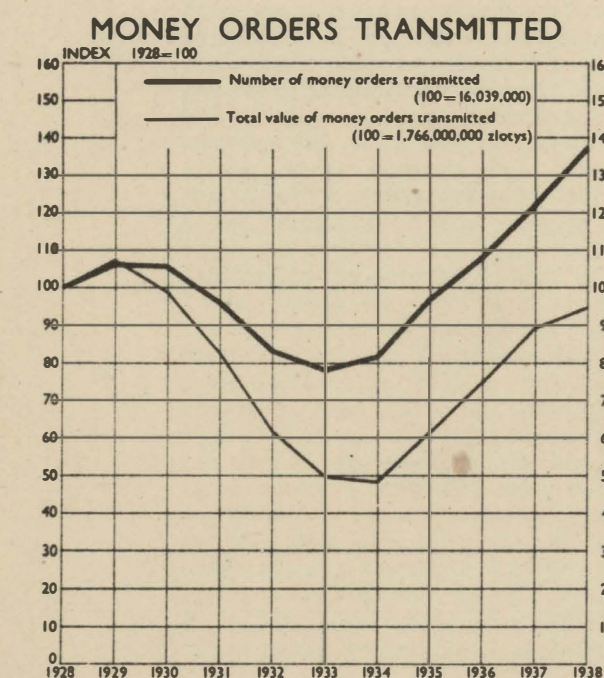
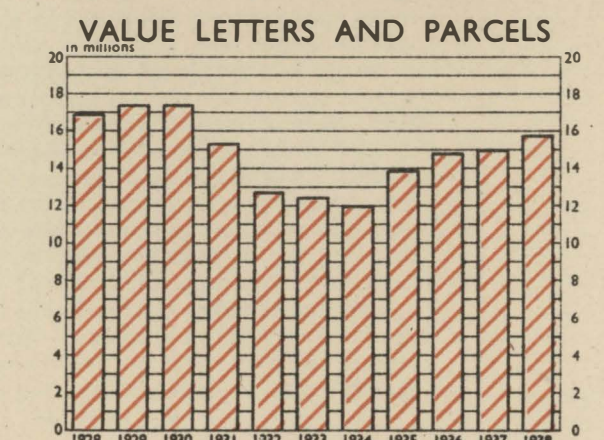
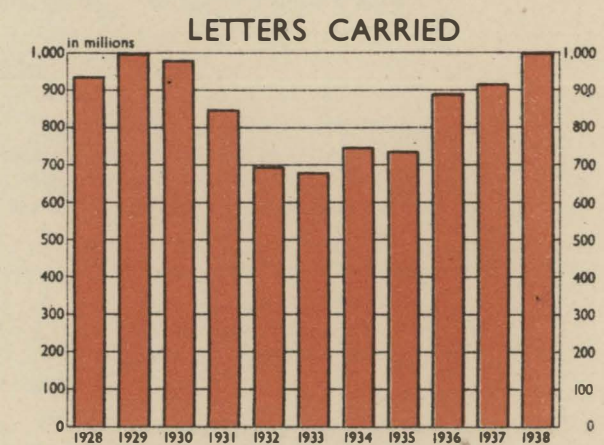
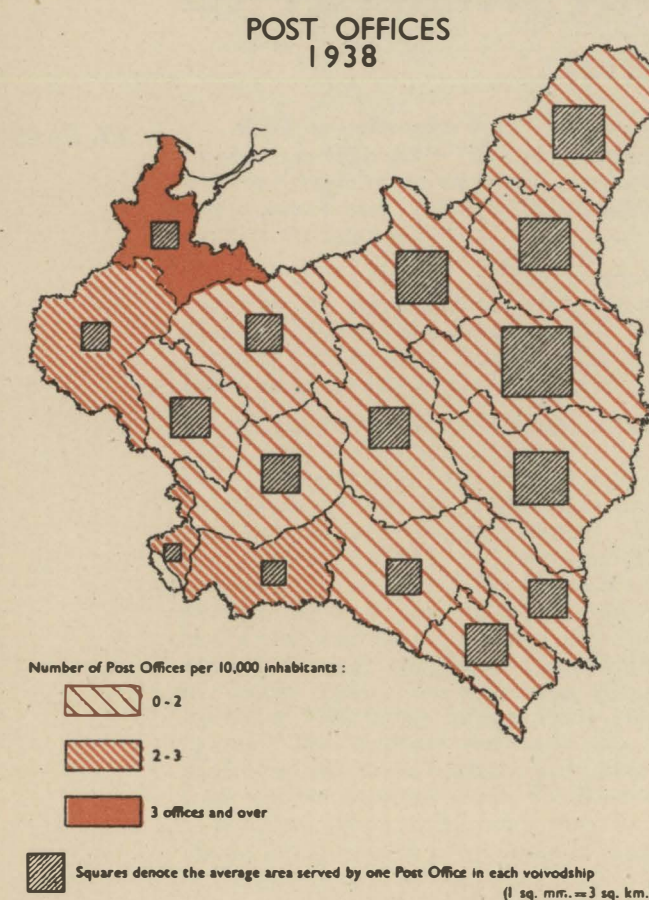


POLISH AIRWAYS



POST, TELEPHONE, AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

TABLE 42



FOREIGN TRADE, CREDIT & BALANCE OF PAYMENT, FINANCES, ECONOMIC INDICES

TABLE 43

Table 43 deals with Poland's foreign trade. The exchange of goods with other countries in 1922 and in 1938, years for which statistical data are available, characterise different stages of development. Unfortunately, because of the war, statistics were not compiled for 1919 and 1920, while those for 1921 do not include figures for exports via Danzig.

The first two years of the intervening period, 1922 and 1923, were chaotic owing to the fall of Polish marks, the currency of that time. Ruined agriculture, shortage of food, the reconstruction of industry, and the confused state of the currency system were factors which had an indirect bearing on Poland's foreign trade, which in these years was mainly with Germany.

1924 and first half of 1925 mark a new phase: the currency system was stabilised and a tariff war started by Germany compelled Poland to re-orientate her foreign trade. At the same time the new high standard of Polish currency and high prices inside Poland rendered foreign trade more difficult, while the poor harvest of 1924 made it necessary to import cereals. Consequently, the Polish mark collapsed in the second half of 1925. An improved trade balance in 1926 and the second stabilisation of zlotys in 1927 finally put Poland's foreign trade on a better footing. 1928 and 1929 can be considered as favourable years in spite of their adverse trade balance. In the next two years, 1930 and 1931, the world economic crisis, the breakdown of various currency systems, and new trade restrictions brought about a diminution in foreign trade. The depression deepened in the succeeding years, reaching its lowest in 1934, when foreign trade returns were only one-third of the pre-crisis figures. The recovery was very slow, owing to the difficulties and restrictions encountered in trade relations with other countries. As late as 1938 Poland's foreign trade had not returned to the pre-crisis level either in quantity or value; the latter, in fact, still fell short by more than 50%. Fluctuations are to be noted in import figures but are not so pronounced in those for exports, which, showing little increase in the good years, also declined less in the years that were bad.

Among the characteristics of Poland's foreign trade which are shown in the Atlas one of the most important is the change-over from land routes to sea routes, particularly of imports. Land routes, which had carried the bulk of her foreign trade at the outset, dropped to a minor role, and in the closing years of the period two-thirds of the trade turnover was carried by sea. Changes are also noticeable in the nature of imports and exports: among the former the percentage of raw materials falls while that of manufactured goods rises; among the latter the percentage of raw materials shows little change, that of manufactured goods rises, and that of semi-manufactured goods falls. As regards purpose, imports show a decrease in the percentage of food products and a distinct increase in machines and tools, while the decline in the import of non-durable commodities for industrial use is balanced by an increase in that of durable commodities (mainly iron ore, etc.). These changes are reversed in export.

Finally, the direction of her foreign trade shows Poland's relations to have been mainly with European countries: in imports the 1928 proportion was three-quarters, in 1938 it was two-thirds. In export the preponderance of commerce with European countries was even more marked: for the period 1928-1938 it was over nine-tenths of Poland's whole export, and at the end of this period over eight-tenths. A gradual but clearly defined increase is, however, to be noted in trade with other continents; in export this covers all parts of the world, and in import all except North America. Individually, Germany occupies the first place, although trade with that country is seen to be diminishing: it falls from a third to less than a quarter of Poland's imports, and from nearly a half to less than a quarter of her exports. At the same time Great Britain's part grows from 9% to 11% of the total import and from 9% to 18% of the total export; in the most recent period trade with Great Britain was second in volume. Imports from France

fell to less than half, while exports to that country were more than doubled. Trade with Czechoslovakia, both import and export, declined to less than half, while exports to Italy were doubled. A slight decrease is shown in imports from the U.S.A., but exports to that country were increased more than sixfold.

TABLE 44

This table shows Poland's credits and balance of payment. The first diagram gives the totals of money in circulation on 31st December each year from the date of stabilisation of Polish currency (1927). The currency in circulation comprised: Bank of Poland notes, specie (silver, nickel, and copper), and, for the first few years, treasury notes, which took place of coin when the latter was insufficient. These notes were subsequently withdrawn. Currency circulation shows a marked increase during favourable years with a decrease at the crisis period, and these trends are clearly shown in the curve illustrating circulation of Bank of Poland notes. Parallel trends are to be seen in the next diagram, which covers short-term credits granted by the national, social, and private banks and the savings banks. Totals are for 31st December each year, with re-discount deducted. The next diagram similarly covers savings deposits, figures again being for 31st December each year. The course of the general aggregation of investments differs from the figures of credits granted; times of crisis show only the slowing-down of the growth of savings, the general upward movement continuing.

The second part of the table analyses the balance of payment between Poland and other states, that is, the total foreign indebtedness of the state, local self-governments, institutions, and private persons on the 31st December each year, as well as the gross balance of payment. The diagram showing the latter is in three parts, dealing respectively with the total balance of payment, balance of capital turnover, and balance of current turnover. Poland being a poor country with little capital of her own, needed a constant stream of investment, a need which was never adequately satisfied. The deficit created by the repayment of capital and interest was met chiefly out of current returns, viz., export of goods, proceeds of transit through Polish territory, and remittances from Polish emigrants abroad.

TABLE 45

Table 45 outlines the position of the most important public authorities—the state treasury, the treasury of the self-government of Silesia, and those of other local self-governments. The Silesian treasury is shown separately because of its peculiar characteristics: functions were vested in it which in other parts of the country were the concern of the state treasury. Local self-governments here comprise the governing bodies of voivodships, districts, and those of municipal and rural communities.

Note.—The year indicated, e.g., thus: 1937-1938, denotes the budget year starting on 1st April 1937.

The figures of liability are those of 31st March of the corresponding calendar year.

TABLE 46

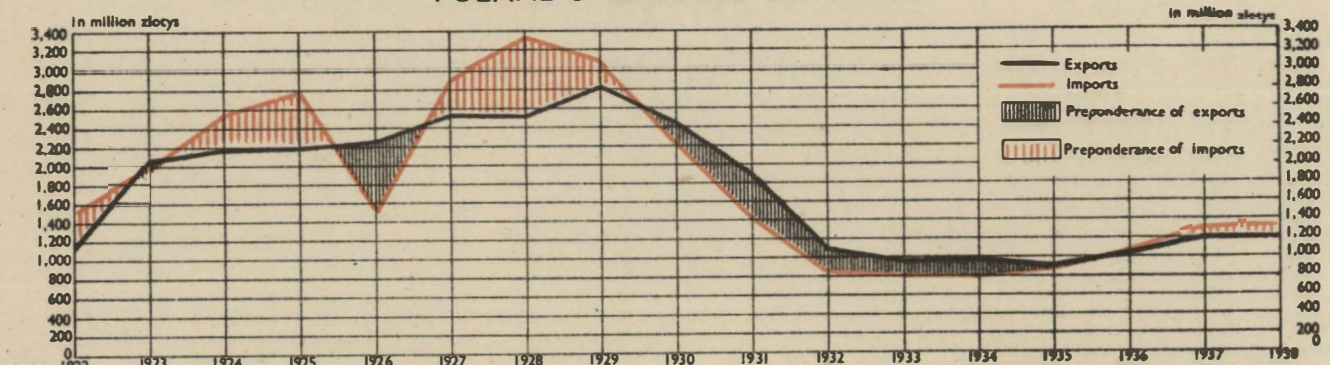
This table includes several significant indices of economic life in the period 1928-1938. Only the most important phenomena of economic life are dealt with, and they are divided into nine groups. Many of them appear separately in other tables of the Atlas, but they are grouped here in order to give a complete and unified picture of these phenomena and their associated tendencies.

The year 1928 is taken as the norm on which these indices are based, since until the outbreak of war this year was generally used as a statistical basis not only in Poland but in most other countries. The period of comparison starts with 1928. Before that time no statistics were kept for some of the phenomena covered by the Atlas (industrial production), for others (wages) incomplete data make it impossible to ascertain group indices, while for the remainder (agriculture, employment, price levels) the basis of calculation was not consistent, and no comparison of general indices is possible. Not many indices (2-4) are given in each group of phenomena, the intention being to give the reader a clear general outline free from confusing detail. Some aspects of economic life which are actually dependent variables of other phenomena, such as price levels, payments, retail sales, and consumption, are illustrated only in this table of the Atlas.

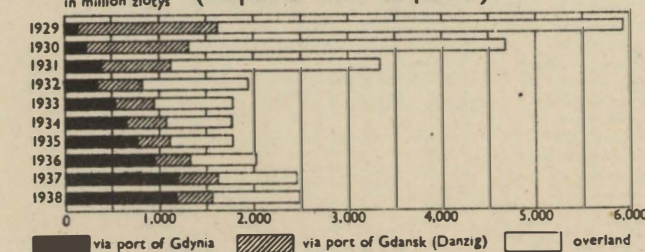
FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 43

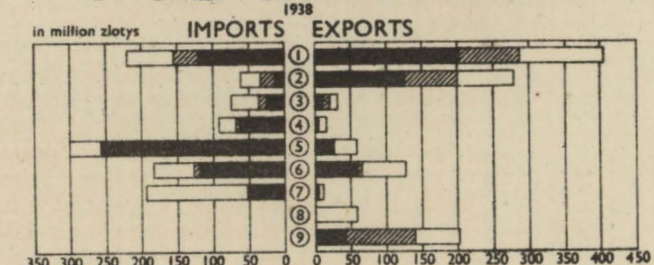
POLAND'S BALANCE OF TRADE



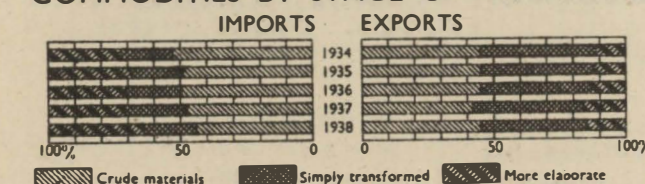
ROUTE OF TRANSPORT (imports and exports)



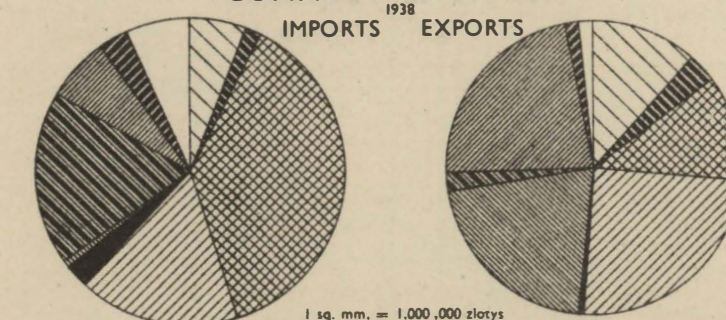
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CHIEF COMMODITY GROUPS



COMMODITIES BY STAGE OF PRODUCTION



COMMODITIES BY USE



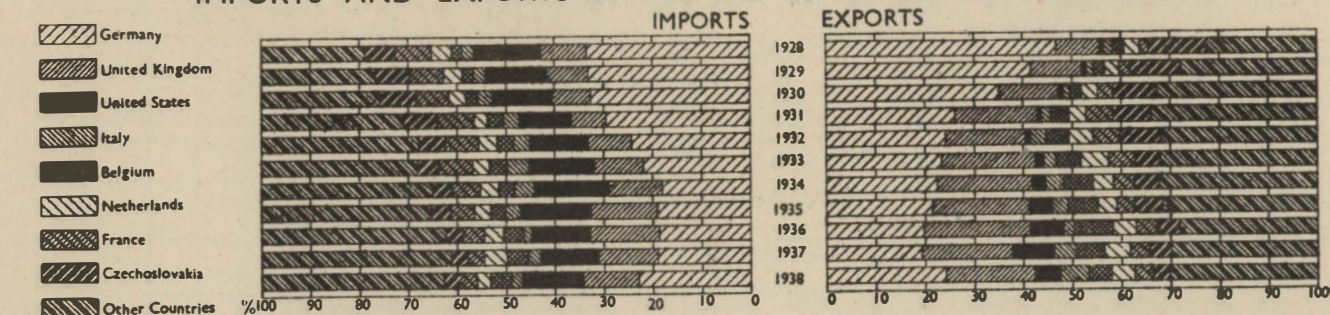
MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION

- 1 Materials for production of food
- 2 Materials for agricultural production (all non-durable)
- 3 Non-durable materials for industry and commerce
- 4 Durable materials for industry and commerce
- 5 Oils and fats, animal and vegetable (all non-durable)
- 6 Fuel, electric power and lubricants (non-durable)
- 7 Capital equipment for agriculture, industry and commerce (all durable)

RETAIL SALE, CONSUMERS USE

- 8 Food, beverages, tobacco (all non-durable)
- 9 Other non-durable, retail or consumers' use
- 10 Durable equipment (consumers' capital)

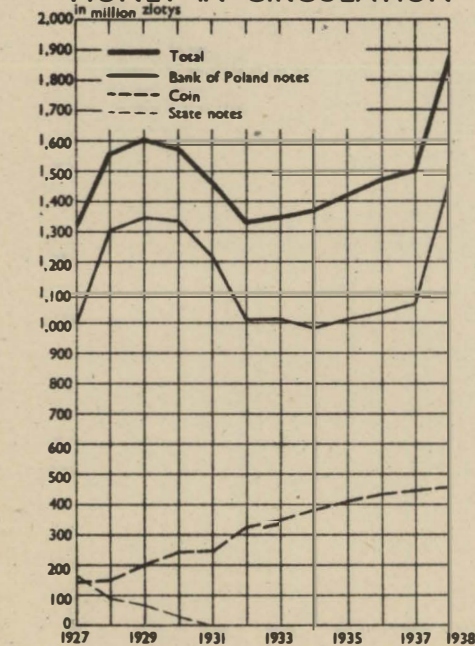
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF POLAND CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES



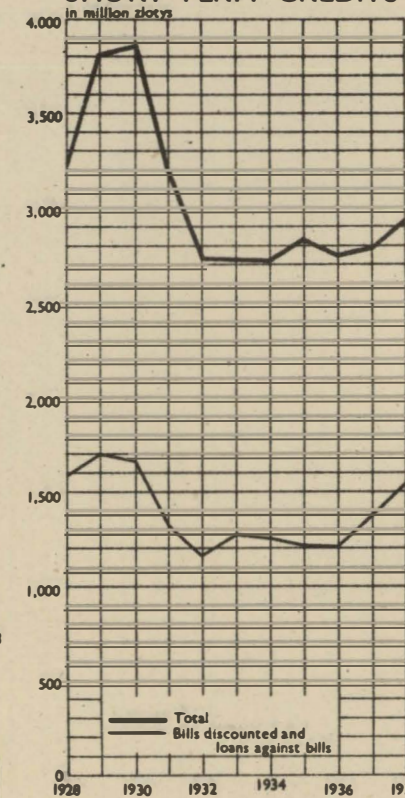
CREDIT AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

TABLE 44

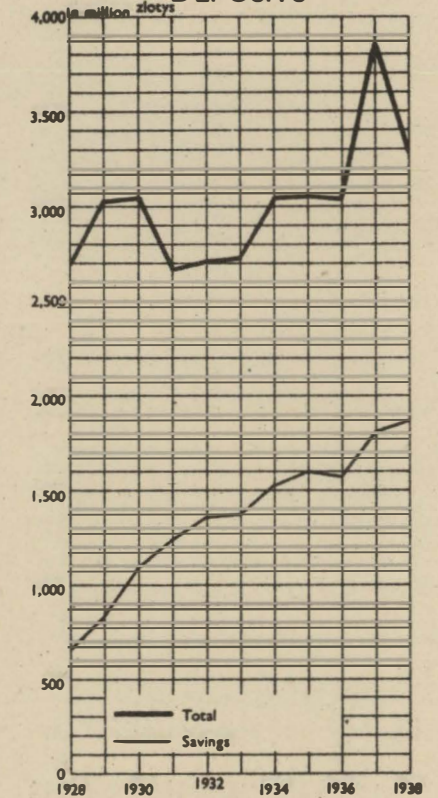
MONEY IN CIRCULATION



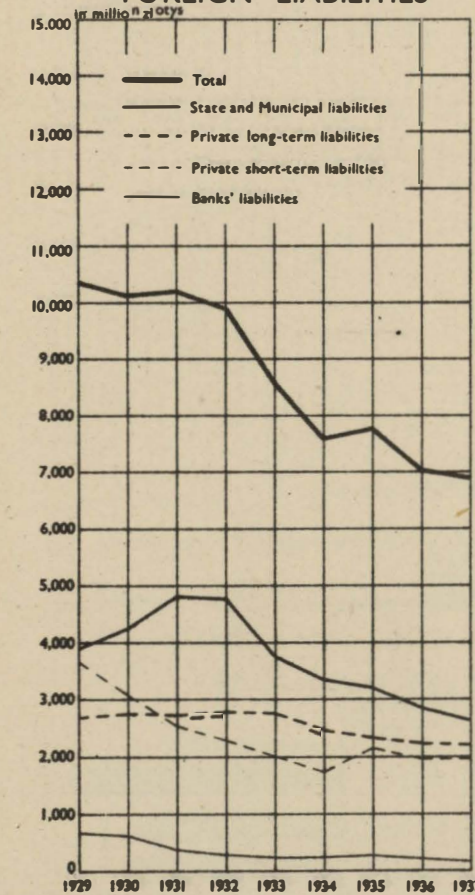
SHORT-TERM CREDITS



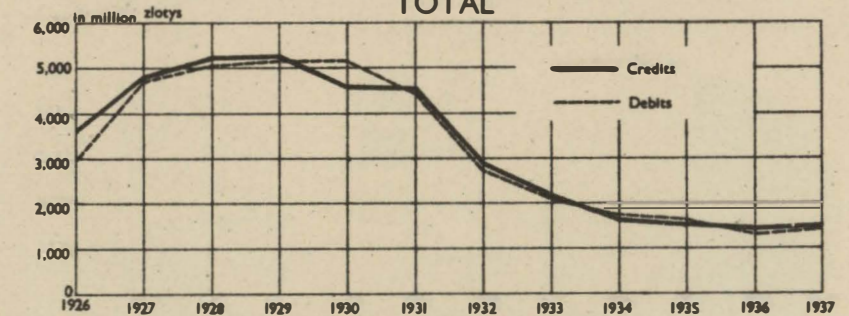
DEPOSITS



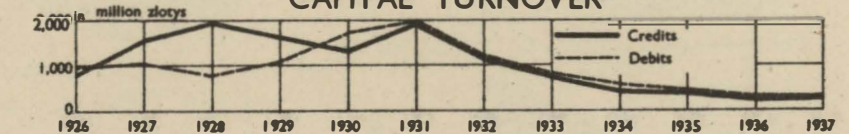
FOREIGN LIABILITIES



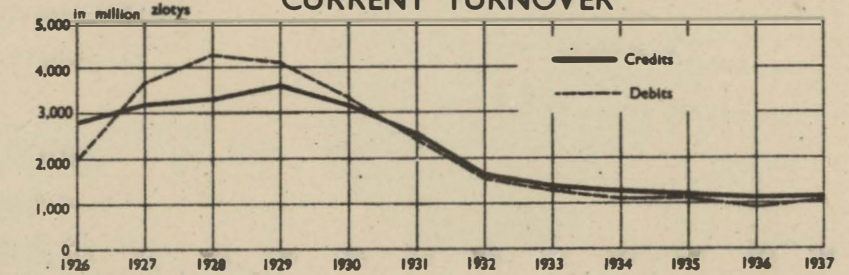
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF POLAND TOTAL



CAPITAL TURNOVER



CURRENT TURNOVER



FINANCES

STATE TREASURY LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

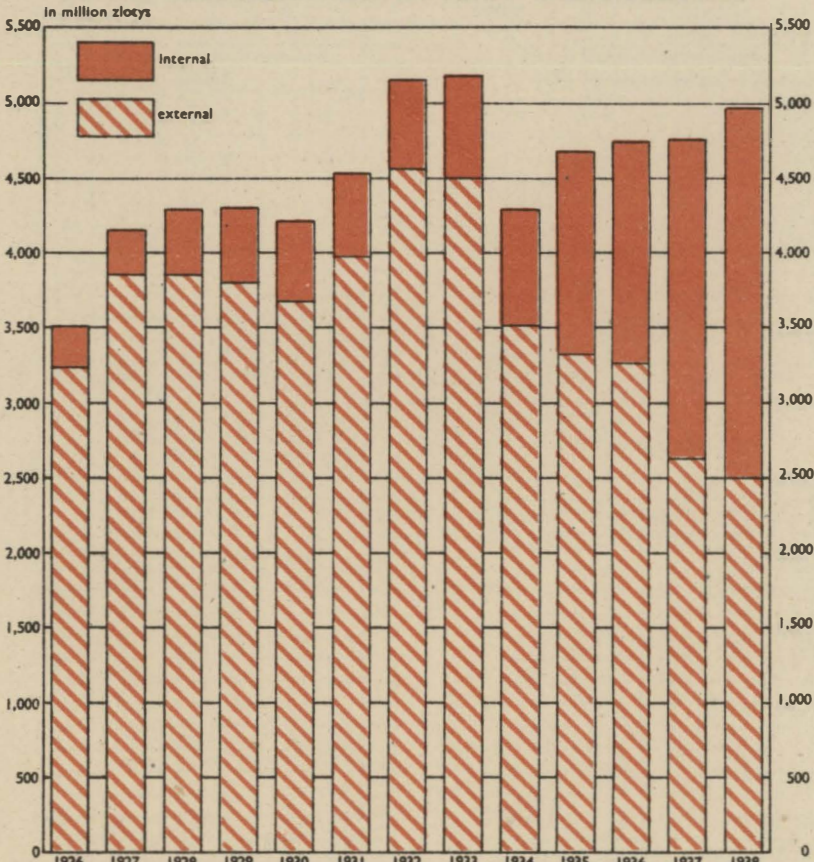
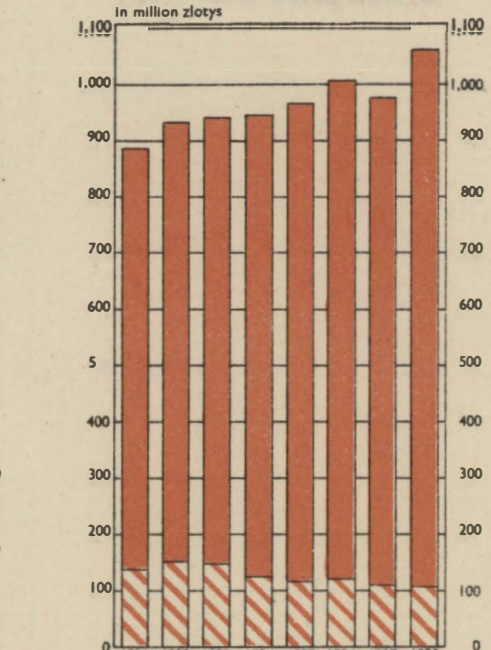
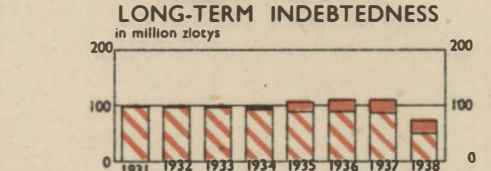


TABLE 45

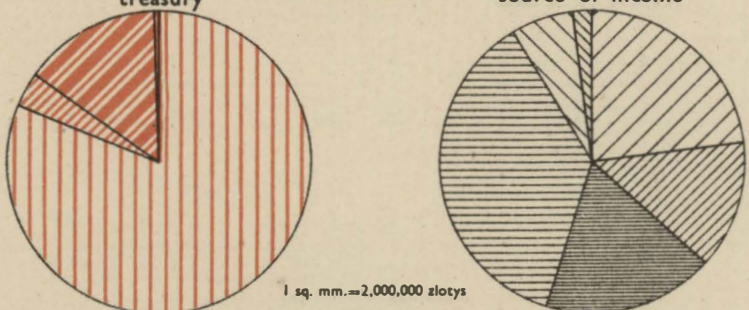
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS



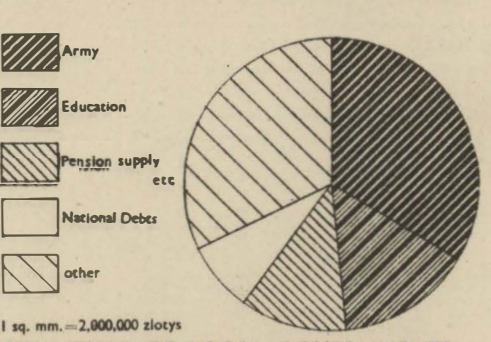
SILESIA TREASURY LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS



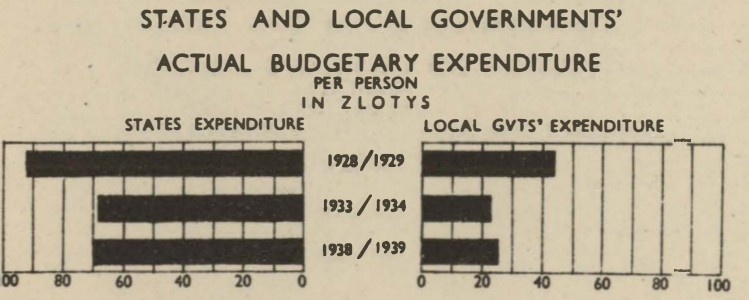
RECEIPTS FROM PUBLIC LEVIES (1937/1938) CLASSIFIED BY:



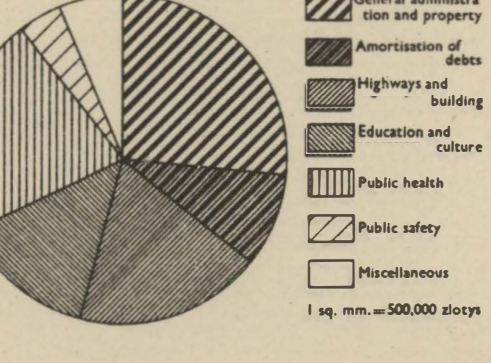
STATE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (1938/1939)



STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTUAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN ZLOTYS

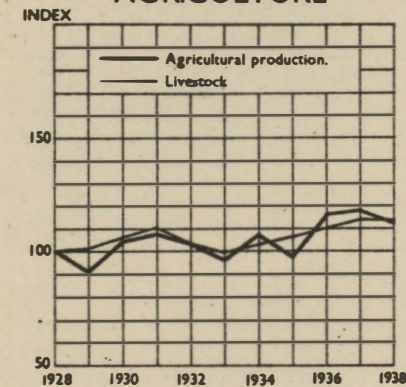


EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (1938/1939)



ECONOMIC INDICES 1928 = 100

AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY

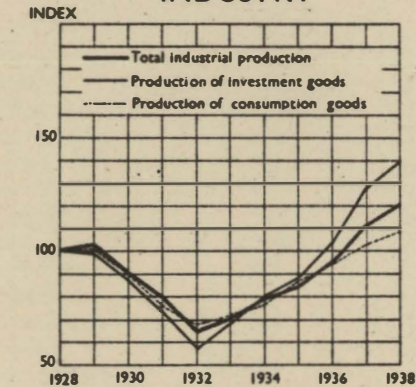
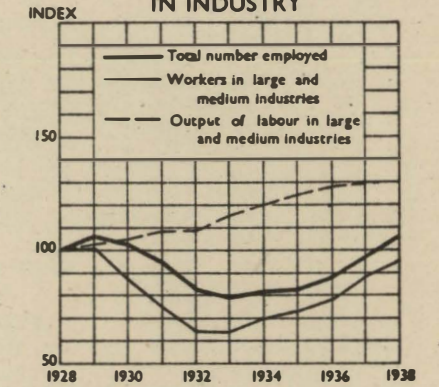
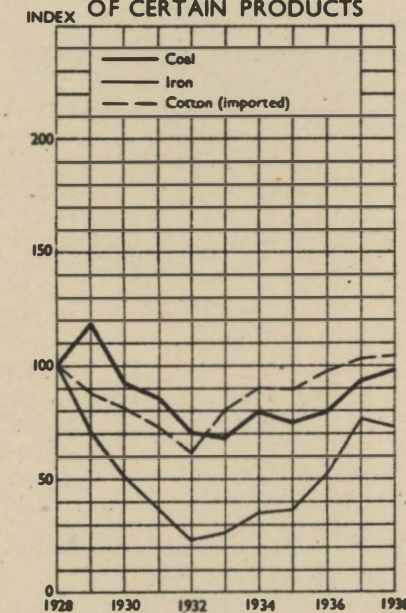


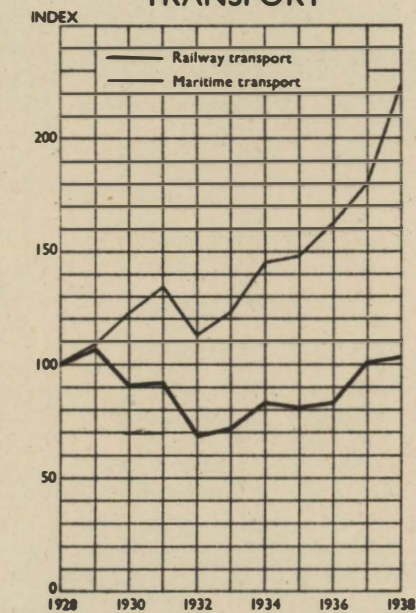
TABLE 46 EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY



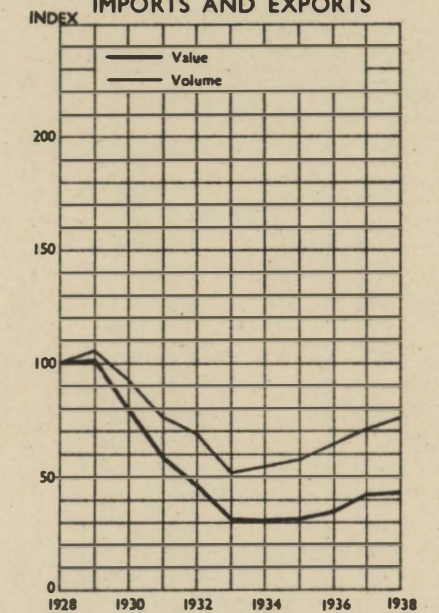
HOME SALES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS



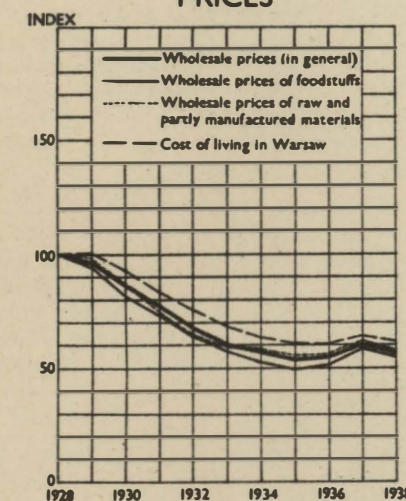
TRANSPORT



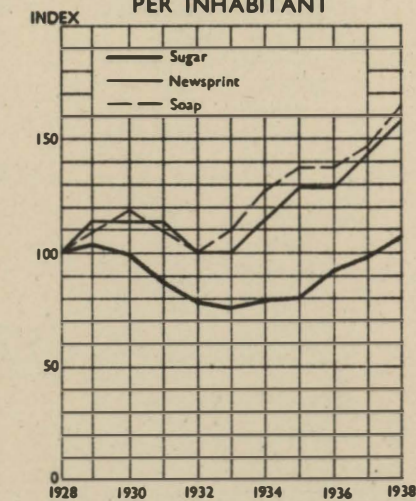
FOREIGN TRADE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



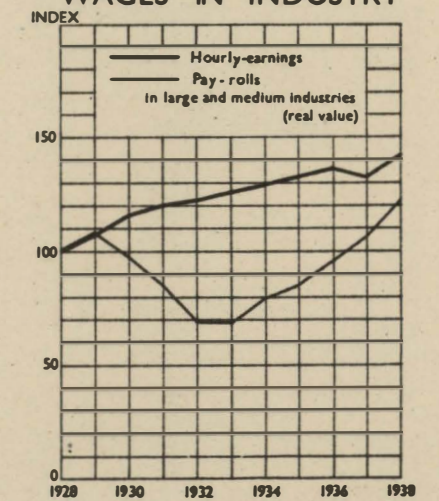
PRICES



CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



WAGES IN INDUSTRY



International data

Table I

POPULATION (according to the last available data)

COUNTRY	Population In Millions	COUNTRY	Inhabitants Per 1 sq. km	AGE-GROUPS (in percentages)			
				0-14	15-49	50-64	65 & over
Belgium	8,4	Belgium	273	23,0	54,2	15,2	7,6
Bulgaria	6,4	Bulgaria	61	35,4	49,4	10,0	5,2
Czechoslovakia	15,2	Czechoslovakia	109	26,3	54,3	12,8	6,6
Denmark	3,8	Denmark	85	25,3	53,7	13,5	7,5
France	41,9	France	76	23,0	51,6	16,1	9,3
Germany*	69,3	Germany*	147	21,7	55,5	15,0	7,8
Hungary	10,1	Hungary	96	26,1	53,6	13,4	6,9
Italy	43,8	Italy	138	30,6	49,6	12,3	7,5
Netherlands	8,9	Netherlands	250	30,6	51,3	11,9	6,2
Poland	35,1	Poland	90	33,4	51,8	9,9	4,9
Roumania	19,4	Roumania	66	34,7	52,3	8,7	4,3
Sweden	6,3	Sweden	14	22,2	54,4	14,2	9,2
Switzerland	4,2	Switzerland	101	24,5	54,2	14,4	6,9
United Kingdom	47,7	United Kingdom	193	24,2	53,2	15,2	7,4
Yugoslavia	15,7	Yugoslavia	61	34,6	50,0	10,1	5,3

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL CAUSES (1938)				FERTILITY OF WOMEN (1936)		THE YEARLY AVERAGE (1934-38)	
COUNTRY	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	COUNTRY	Births per 100 women of Age-group 15-49	COUNTRY	Emigrants
	Per 1000 Inhabitants						In thousands
Belgium	15,8	13,1	2,7	Belgium	6,1	Belgium	6,2
Bulgaria	22,8	13,7	9,1	Bulgaria	11,4	Bulgaria	20,6
Czechoslovakia	16,8	12,8	4,0	England and Wales	5,3	Czechoslovakia	14,5
Denmark	18,1	10,3	7,8	France	6,2	Denmark	9,4
United Kingdom	15,5	11,8	3,7	Germany *	6,9	France	39,1
France	14,6	15,4	-0,8	Hungary	7,6	Germany *	13,9
Germany *	19,6	11,6	8,0	Italy	9,0	Italy	61,4
Hungary	20,1	14,4	5,7	Norway	5,3	Netherlands	48,4
Italy	23,7	14,1	9,6	Poland	9,7	Poland	76,5
Netherlands	20,5	8,5	12,0	Sweden	5,1	Portugal	25,4
Poland	24,5	13,8	10,7	Switzerland	5,3	Roumania	1,7
Roumania	29,6	19,2	10,4			Spain	29,8
Sweden	14,9	11,5	3,4			United Kingdom	30,9
Switzerland	15,2	11,6	3,6			Yugoslavia	14,6
Yugoslavia	26,7	15,6	11,1				

POPULATION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE

Language	%	Language	%	Language	%	Language	%
POLAND		ROUMANIA		LATVIA		SPAIN	
Polish	68,9	Roumanian	75,5	Latvian	71,2	Spanish	67,2
Ukranian	13,9	Hungarian	7,8	Russian	13,8	Catalan	20,4
Jewish and Hebrew	8,6	German	3,4	Jewish	4,2	Galician	9,7
White Ruthenian	3,1	Jewish	5,0	German	4,3	Basque	2,6
German	2,3	Others	8,3	Polish	2,5	Others	0,1
Others	3,2			Others	4,0		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		HUNGARY		LITHUANIA		SWITZERLAND	
Czech	50,6	Hungarian	92,1	Lithuanian	84,2	German	70,9
Slovak	15,6	German	5,5	Jewish	7,6	French	21,2
German	22,5	Slovak	1,2	Polish	3,3	Italian	6,2
Hungarian	4,9	Others	1,2	Russian	2,5	Romansh	1,1
Ruthenian	3,9			German	1,4	Others	0,6
Others	2,5	YUGOSLAVIA		Others	1,0	FINLAND	
BULGARIA		Serbian and Croat	77,2	BELGIUM		Finnish	89,4
Bulgarian	83,7	Slovene	8,1	Flemish	52,9	Swedish	10,2
Turkish	11,1	German	3,6	French	45,0	Others	0,4
Others	5,2	Hungarian	3,4	German	1,3	ESTONIA	
		Albanian	3,4	Others	0,8	Estonian	88,2
		Others	4,3			Russian	8,2
						Others	3,6

* Within the Political Frontiers of 1st March 1938

International data

Table II

AGRICULTURE										
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO SIZE										
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS (in percentages)										
SIZE	Belgium (1929)	Czecho- slovakia (1930)	Denmark (1929)	France (1929)	Nether- lands (1930)	Poland (1931)	Roumania (1930)	Sweden (1932)	United Kingdom (1930)	Yugoslavia (1931)
0 - 5 ha	99,8	99,0	96,6	97,1	99,3	99,4	99,3	98,2	88,1 ²	99,6
50 ha and over	0,2	1,0	3,4	2,9	0,7	0,5	0,7	1,8	11,9 ³	0,4

TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS (in percentages)										
0 - 50 ha	90,2	56,6	79,7	70,8	91,4	76,3	67,8	80,0	49,1 ²	90,3
50 ha and over	9,8	43,4	20,3	29,2	8,6	23,7 ¹	32,2	20,0	50,9 ³	9,7

¹ Public property included.² 0,4 - 60 ha.³ 60 ha and overPOPULATION GAINFULLY
OCCUPIED IN AGRICULTURE

Per 100 ha of land utilised for agriculture	
COUNTRY	Persons per 100 ha
Belgium	33
Czechoslovakia	32
Denmark	17
France	22
Germany *	33
Hungary	27
Italy	41
Latvia	21
Lithuania	29
Netherlands	28
Norway	33
Poland	39
Roumania	45
Sweden	21
Switzerland	19
United Kingdom	7
Yugoslavia	36

UTILISATION OF LAND
(In percentage of total land)

COUNTRY	Land utilised for Agri- culture	Forests
Belgium	62	21
Czechoslovakia	59	33
Denmark	76	9
France	63	29
Germany *	61	31
Hungary	81	12
Italy	68	24
Netherlands	71	19
Norway	4	24
Poland	67	22
Roumania	62	22
Sweden	12	54
Switzerland	53	24
United Kingdom	81	6
Yugoslavia	58	32

LIVE-STOCK

Per 100 ha of land utilised for agriculture
(1938)

COUNTRY	Horses	Horned Cattle	Pigs	Sheep
Denmark	18,3	103,4	92,4	6,1
Eire	9,1	84,0	19,9	63,7
Estonia	7,7	23,2	13,5	22,9
Finland	11,1	56,2	14,7	31,3
France	7,8	45,0	20,5	28,4
Germany *	12,0	69,3	81,7	16,7
Hungary	10,7	23,1	41,1	21,5
Italy	3,6	37,5	13,9	44,9
Latvia	10,5	32,1	21,3	35,6
Lithuania	14,0	30,5	30,3	31,7
Netherlands	12,7	111,5	59,7	25,8
Poland	15,3	41,2	29,4	13,3
Roumania	11,9	23,7	16,2	64,7
Sweden	12,8	60,9	26,7	8,3
United Kingdom	5,6	44,1	22,1	133,4

ARABLE LAND

In percentages of
total land

COUNTRY	%
Belgium	39
Czechoslovakia	43
Denmark	62
France	42
Germany *	43
Hungary	64
Italy	49
Netherlands	32
Norway	3
Poland	49
Roumania	49
Sweden	9
Switzerland	12
Un. Kingdom	21
Yugoslavia	33

AREA SOWN

IN % OF TOTAL ARABLE LAND

COUNTRY	Cereals	Fodder crops other than cereals
Belgium	51	17
Bulgaria	67	6
Czechoslovakia	58	20
Denmark	50	43
France	46	25
Germany *	56	19
Hungary	68	14
Italy	45	16
Netherlands	52	10
Norway	22	69
Poland	60	10
Roumania	78	5
Sweden	40	64
Switzerland	23	63
United Kingdom	40	41
Yugoslavia	76	4

IN THOUSAND ha (1939)

COUNTRY	Wheat	Rye
Belgium	124	136
Bulgaria	1229	181
Czechoslovakia	849	1024
Denmark	131	135
France	4728	648
Germany *	2157	4520
Hungary	1872	695
Italy	5228	105
Netherlands	124	225
Norway	41	3
Poland	1763	5967
Roumania	4079	448
Sweden	337	175
Switzerland	76	15
United Kingdom	715	
Yugoslavia	2203	258

AVERAGE UNITYIELD OF CEREALS

IN 1933-1937

In q per ha

COUNTRY	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
Belgium	26,5	23,9	26,1	26,5
Bulgaria	11,9	10,6	13,3	9,0
Czechoslovakia	17,3	16,2	17,1	16,4
Denmark	31,3	17,3	28,4	25,9
France	15,3	11,6	14,3	14,0
Germany	22,2	17,1	20,9	19,9
Hungary	13,9	11,3	13,5	12,6
Italy	14,3	13,7	10,7	12,3
Netherlands	29,6	23,3	28,7	23,9
Norway	19,4	18,3	19,4	20,2
Poland	11,8	11,1	11,9	11,5
Roumania	9,1	9,3	7,4	8,2
Sweden	23,6	19,7	20,1	18,2
Switzerland	22,2	20,5	18,6	20,5
Un. Kingdom	22,8	16,1	20,6	20,4
Yugoslavia	11,1	8,3	9,7	8,9

* Within the Political Frontiers of 1st March 1938

International data

Table III

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR
GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION
(in percentages)
IN THE PERIOD 1930-1933

COUNTRY	Agriculture	Mining and Industry	Commerce and Insurance	Transport
Bulgaria	80,0	9,6	2,9	1,4
Denmark	27,1	29,2	13,6	6,1
France	34,5	34,6	12,8	6,0
Germany	24,5	43,0	14,4	5,1
Hungary	49,7	24,2	7,1	3,1
Italy	39,2	34,0	9,6	5,0
Netherlands	20,6	37,2	15,6	7,5
Norway	30,7	27,8	13,4	10,0
Poland	64,9	16,3	5,2	2,2
Sweden	32,2	33,4	12,5	6,9
Switzerland	19,6	44,9	15,0	4,5
United Kingdom	5,2	46,5	19,0	7,9

VALUE OF
INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION
per inhabitant
(1929)

COUNTRY	In new dollar gold
France	255
Germany	240
Hungary	47
Italy	106
Poland	38
Roumania	19
Spain	63
United Kingdom	295

OUTPUT
OF LABOUR
IN COLLIERIES (1937)

in tonnes per manshift :

COUNTRY	of all Workers employed	of Miners only
Belgium	0,8	1,1
France	0,8	1,2
Germany	1,5	1,9
Netherlands	1,6	2,5
Poland	1,8	2,7
United Kingdom	1,2	

RESOURCES OF COAL

COUNTRY	In thousand million tonnes
Belgium	11
France	17
Poland	161
United Kingdom	190

WATER - POWER
RESERVES

COUNTRY	In million HP
France	5,4
Italy	5,9
Norway	12,0
Poland	3,7
Spain	4,0
Sweden	5,0
Switzerland	2,5
United Kingdom	0,9
Yugoslavia	3,0

MINING AND FOUNDRY PRODUCTION

COAL

COUNTRY	In million tonnes
Belgium	30
Czechoslovakia	14
France	46
Germany *	185
Netherlands	14
Poland	38
United Kingdom	231

NATURAL GAS

COUNTRY	In million cub. metres
Poland	581
Roumania	1860

CRUDE OIL

COUNTRY	In million tonnes
Germany *	0,6
Poland	0,5
Roumania	6,6

IRON ORE

COUNTRY	In million tonnes
Austria	1,9
Czechoslovakia *	1,8
France	37,8
Germany *	9,8
Italy	1,0
Poland	0,8
Sweden	15,0
United Kingdom	14,4

ZINC

COUNTRY	In thousand tonnes
France	62
Germany	194
Belgium	202
Poland	108
United Kingdom	56

STEEL

COUNTRY	In million tonnes
Belgium	2,3
Czechoslovakia *	1,8
France	6,2
Germany *	19,8
Italy	2,3
Poland	1,5
Spain	0,6
Sweden	1,0
United Kingdom	10,6

HOT-ROLLED
PRODUCTS

COUNTRY	In million tonnes
Austria	0,4
Belgium	2,8
France	5,2
Germany *	14,1
Italy	1,8
Poland	1,0
Sweden	0,8
United Kingdom	9,9

PORTLAND CEMENT

COUNTRY	In thousand tonnes
Belgium	2911
Czechoslovakia *	1350
Denmark	640
France	4285
Germany *	15600
Italy	4587
Poland	1719
Sweden	993
United Kingdom	7900

ROCK SALT

COUNTRY	In thousand tonnes
France	2337
Germany *	4450
Italy	1555
Poland	590
Roumania	324
United Kingdom	3133

POTASSIUM
SALT
(In K₂O)

COUNTRY	In thousand tonnes
France	503
Germany *	1968
Poland	100

* 1937

International data

Table IV

RAILWAYS
(1937)

COUNTRY	Length of Track		Transport	
	km per 100 sq. km of Land	km per 10,000 inhabitants	in thousand million passengers per km	in thousand million tonnes of goods per km
Belgium . . .	16,4	6,0	6,4	6,3
Czechoslovakia . .	9,6	8,9	9,2	10,9
France . . .	7,7	10,1	27,0	36,6
Germany . . .	11,6	8,0	50,1	79,8
Hungary . . .	8,4	8,7	2,2	3,0
Italy . . .	5,4	3,9		
Netherlands . . .	9,9	3,9	3,0	
Poland . . .	5,2	5,8	6,9	22,1
Roumania . . .	3,8	5,7	3,4	5,8
Switzerland . . .	7,2	7,2	2,9	2,0
United Kingdom . .	9,8	6,5	34,3	29,3
Yugoslavia . . .	3,8	6,2	2,8	3,9

MERCANTILE MARINE
TRAFFIC ON THE
BALTIC SEA (1938)

PORTS	In million NRT
BALTIC PORTS :	
Gdynia . . .	6,5
Gdansk (Danzig) . .	4,8
Stockholm . . .	3,9
Stettin (Szczecin) . .	3,4
Helsinki . . .	2,6
Rostok . . .	2,2
Königsberg (Królewiec) .	1,4
Lubeka . . .	1,1
Riga . . .	1,0
Tallin . . .	1,1
Memel . . .	0,9
Libau . . .	0,4
COPENHAGEN . . .	5,7

POST SERVICES
LETTERS CARRIED
(1937)

COUNTRY	Letters per In-habitant
Belgium . . .	171
France . . .	144
Germany . . .	100
Hungary . . .	55
Italy . . .	62
Netherlands . . .	136
Poland . . .	26
Roumania . . .	23
Sweden . . .	99
Switzerland . . .	175
United Kingdom . . .	175

FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY (1938)	Percentage Share in the World Foreign Trade	COUNTRY (1938)	Percentage Share in the World Foreign Trade
Belgium . . .	3,2	Norway . . .	1,0
Czechoslovakia . .	1,4	Poland . . .	1,0
Denmark . . .	1,5	Portugal . . .	0,3
France . . .	4,7	Roumania . . .	0,6
Finland . . .	0,8	Sweden . . .	2,1
Hungary . . .	0,6	Switzerland . . .	1,4
Italy . . .	2,4	United Kingdom . .	13,9
Netherlands . . .	2,9	Yugoslavia . . .	0,5

COUNTRY (1926-1935)	Proportion of World Trade per 10,000,000 Inhabitants	COUNTRY (1926-1935)	Proportion of World Trade per 10,000,000 Inhabitants
Belgium . . .	3,5	Norway . . .	2,7
Czechoslovakia . .	1,1	Poland . . .	0,3
Denmark . . .	3,5	Portugal . . .	0,5
France . . .	1,6	Roumania . . .	0,3
Finland . . .	1,5	Sweden . . .	2,4
Germany . . .	1,4	Switzerland . . .	3,8
Hungary . . .	0,6	United Kingdom . .	2,9
Italy . . .	0,7	Yugoslavia . . .	0,3
Netherlands . . .	3,6		

CONSUMPTION
OF ELECTRICITY
per inhabitant (1938)

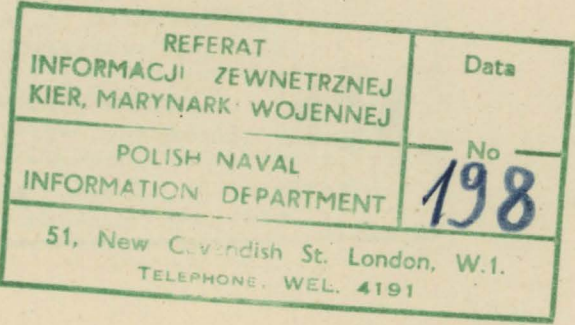
COUNTRY	In KWh
Belgium . . .	629
Czechoslovakia . .	262
Denmark . . .	278
England, Wales and Scotland . .	661
France . . .	460
Germany . . .	797
Italy . . .	344
Netherlands . . .	271
Poland . . .	113
Spain . . .	106

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
(1936)

COUNTRY	Members per 1,000 Inhabitants	COUNTRY	Members per 1,000 Inhabitants
Belgium . . .	60	Norway . . .	52
Bulgaria . . .	11	Poland . . .	19
Denmark . . .	92	Roumania . . .	0,2
France . . .	70	Spain . . .	11
Finland . . .	141	Sweden . . .	93
Germany . . .	31	Switzerland . . .	105
Hungary . . .	72	United Kingdom . .	156
Netherlands . . .	38	Yugoslavia . . .	18

BALANCE SHEETS
OF CERTAIN POSITIONS OF
BALANCES OF PAYMENTS
(average 1935-1937)
In million new dollar gold

COUNTRY	Goods	Services	Interest divid's.
France . . .	-533	+118	+249
Germany . . .	+46	+134	-220
Netherlands . . .	-192	+112	+91
Poland . . .	0	+31	-31
Sweden . . .	-36	+44	+22
United Kingdom . .	-1717	+656	+998



MERCANTILE MARINE TRAFFIC ON THE BALTIK SEA (1931)					POST SERVICES LETTERS CARRIED (1931)	
COUNTRY	1931	1930	1929	1928	COUNTRY	1931
Belgium	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Belgium	14.4
Czechoslovakia	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	France	14.4
Denmark	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Germany	14.4
Finland	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Italy	14.4
France	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Netherlands	14.4
Germany	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Poland	14.4
Italy	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Sweden	14.4
Netherlands	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Switzerland	14.4
Poland	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	United Kingdom	14.4
Sweden	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4	Yugoslavia	14.4
Switzerland	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4		
United Kingdom	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4		
Yugoslavia	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.4		

FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY (1931)	1931	COUNTRY (1931)	1931	COUNTRY (1931)	1931	COUNTRY (1931)	1931
Belgium	14.4	Norway	14.4	Belgium	14.4	Germany	14.4
Czechoslovakia	14.4	Poland	14.4	Czechoslovakia	14.4	France	14.4
Denmark	14.4	Portugal	14.4	Denmark	14.4	Italy	14.4
Finland	14.4	Romania	14.4	Finland	14.4	Netherlands	14.4
France	14.4	Sweden	14.4	France	14.4	Poland	14.4
Germany	14.4	Switzerland	14.4	Germany	14.4	Sweden	14.4
Italy	14.4	United Kingdom	14.4	Italy	14.4	Switzerland	14.4
Netherlands	14.4	Yugoslavia	14.4	Netherlands	14.4	United Kingdom	14.4
						Yugoslavia	14.4

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (in millions 1931)

COUNTRY	1931
Belgium	14.4
Czechoslovakia	14.4
Denmark	14.4
Finland	14.4
France	14.4
Germany	14.4
Italy	14.4
Netherlands	14.4
Poland	14.4
Sweden	14.4
Switzerland	14.4
United Kingdom	14.4
Yugoslavia	14.4

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (1931)

COUNTRY	1931
Belgium	14.4
Czechoslovakia	14.4
Denmark	14.4
Finland	14.4
France	14.4
Germany	14.4
Italy	14.4
Netherlands	14.4
Poland	14.4
Sweden	14.4
Switzerland	14.4
United Kingdom	14.4
Yugoslavia	14.4

BALANCE SHEETS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF BALANCES OF PAYMENTS (average 1931-1932)

COUNTRY	1931	1932
Belgium	14.4	14.4
Czechoslovakia	14.4	14.4
Denmark	14.4	14.4
Finland	14.4	14.4
France	14.4	14.4
Germany	14.4	14.4
Italy	14.4	14.4
Netherlands	14.4	14.4
Poland	14.4	14.4
Sweden	14.4	14.4
Switzerland	14.4	14.4
United Kingdom	14.4	14.4
Yugoslavia	14.4	14.4

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