

CLASSIFICATION ~~RESTRICTED~~ **RESTRICTED** FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT [Redacted Box]
CD NO. --

STAT

COUNTRY Poland

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

SUBJECT Economic - Regional planning, industry

HOW PUBLISHED Monthly period

DATE DIST. 27 Feb 1952

WHERE PUBLISHED Warsaw

NO. OF PAGES 8

STAT

DATE PUBLISHED Oct 1950

LANGUAGE Polish

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Gospodarka Lądowa, Vol V, No 10, 1950.

REGIONAL PLANNING OF INDUSTRY
UNDER POLISH SIX-YEAR PLAN

Engr Boleslaw Malisz

The Six-Year Plan marks the beginning of a long-range program aiming at an efficient distribution of productive capacity throughout Poland.

According to 1947 data, the vertical zone extending from Gorny Slask, across Lodz, Wloclawek, and Rydzoszcz, to the port area of the Gulf of Gdansk, accounts for 55 percent of total industrial employment. Industrial plants of this area account for 63 percent of the power and about half of the raw materials, in value and in weight, consumed in the entire Polish industry. The southern zone running through Wroclaw, Opole, Katowice, Krakow, and Rzeszow wojewodztwos accounts for about half of the total industrial employment and 70 percent of the total power consumed in industry. (See Map 1, appended.)

In both of these zones, the dominant position is held by the Slask-Dabrowa Basin, while Krakow and Rzeszow wojewodztwos contain very little industry. At the fifth plenary session of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers' Party, Vice-Premier Minc stated that in 1949 four wojewodztwos -- Katowice, Opole, Wroclaw, and Lodz (together with Lodz City -- accounted for 63.8 percent of total industrial employment, while the remaining 14 wojewodztwos (including Warsaw City) accounted for only 34.0 percent of total industrial employment.

The Slask-Dabrowa Basin is Poland's only large industrial region. Other industrial regions such as Walbrzych and the Starapolska Basin contain relatively small industrial capacity, or are limited to urban concentrations of industry in Lodz and Wroclaw. The remaining parts of the country contain only scattered industrial plants. In the Bialystok-Lomza region only about 2.3 percent of the population is employed in industry; in the Siedlice region, only 1.3 percent; and in the Lublin and Zamojski regions, only 3.9 percent. In many sections industrial employment is below .5 percent of the population.

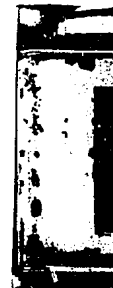
~~RESTRICTED~~ **RESTRICTED** FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
CLASSIFICATION
STATE NAVY NSRB
ARMY AIR FBI
DISTRIBUTION

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~



STAT



In the basic industries turning out production equipment, differences in the degree of industrialization are even more evident. Almost the entire metallurgical industry and most of the machine-building and chemical industries are concentrated in Katowice Wojewodztwo.

Coupled with the unequal distribution of industrialization is the unequal regional development of transportation facilities. A well-arranged system of railroads, highways, and waterways is an important prerequisite for the country's economic development. Today, fundamental inequalities in this field hinder uniform economic development. A survey of the network of railroads and surfaced roads shows the lack of transportation service in the central and southeastern regions in comparison with the northwestern part of the country. In the southeastern area nearly all rail lines are trunk lines, and the distance to the nearest railroad station is often many kilometers. While the density of the railroad system of the industrial wojewodztwo of Katowice and Wroclaw is almost 55 kilometers per 100 square kilometers, the density in central and eastern Poland is less than 20 kilometers per 100 square kilometers. The situation is similar in regard to highways, for the road network ranges from more than 90 kilometers per 100 square kilometers to below 10 kilometers per 100 square kilometers. Furthermore, since the Polish transportation network is a patchwork of several systems, it is inadequate for present transportation needs even in the most heavily developed regions.

The unequal distribution of productive power and the poorly organized transportation system affect the degree of urbanization and distribution of population. In contrast to urban areas such as the Central Coal Basin, where the population density approaches that of Belgium, a great many areas in Poland are entirely devoid of settlements which could be called cities. The average percentage of urban population for various regions of Poland in 1939 was about 33 percent, but in certain areas such as southern Kielce the urban population was less than 10 percent. The population density in Katowice Wojewodztwo is 800 persons per square kilometer, but in the coal basin it is 3,000-4,000 persons per square kilometer.

What is required is a uniform development of industries dependent on one another, with emphasis on industries turning out means of production.

World War II, with its destruction of 60 percent of the industry of the western lands, with total disruption of transportation within the country, with the mining of vast partially arable areas, and with destruction of forests by the Hitlerite invaders, introduced an element of extreme disorganization into the previously imperfect organization of productive capacity.

Poland rose to the task of rebuilding economic potential and service facilities. The first annual plans and the Three-Year Plan had to be limited almost exclusively to reconstruction work. The necessity for an instantaneous increase in production with the least expense limited the distribution of productive capacity to those places where it had formerly existed. The relocation of industrial plants and regional planning in agriculture were bypassed temporarily, but research was initiated in this field.

The proper distribution of productive capacity must start with the proper distribution of that part of industry which turns out the means of production. The principle of equal distribution of industry requires that every region be given industrial capacity based on its local resources. Industry, raw materials, and markets must be brought closer together to eliminate heavy transportation costs. Extended geological explorations, investigations of the availability of manpower, and analysis of development possibilities are the levers for economic progress in heretofore undeveloped regions.

- 2 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~

RESTRICTED



On the other hand, there is a need for decentralization of those industrial regions which have become too congested. Excessive congestion hinders production and affects the workers' health.

An even distribution of industry adds to the defensive power of a nation. Maximum defensibility results from a distribution of productive capacity which makes separate areas mutually substitutable and self-sufficient. The distribution of industry is integrated with a well-planned agricultural system and transportation network.

The socialist principle of distribution of productive capacity cannot be fully realized during the Six-Year Plan. Planned investment programs totaling 61 billion zlotys, with annual outlays averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more than the average annual programs of the Three-Year Plan, permit investments within the limits of this sum. Limitations are also imposed by the supply of raw materials and manpower. Furthermore, the expansion of existing plants increases production potential with less expense than the construction of new plants. The fact that construction of plants is unindustrialized wojewodztwos necessitates the expansion of the transportation system and more housing further limits the construction of industry in these new areas. The Six-Year Plan will be only the first step toward the proper distribution of productive capacity.

As stated by Vice-Premier Minc, about 80 percent of the 1,287 new industrial projects to be initiated under this plan will be marked for regions other than the most heavily industrialized wojewodztwos, that is, in the regions other than Gorny and Dolny Slask, Lodz, and Lodz Wojewodztwo.

Map 2 (appended) presents a graphic picture of the distribution of industry to result from the Six-Year Plan. It is dependent on the creation of compact industrial systems supported by local resources, manpower, and investment. This does not mean that industrial plants cannot be established beyond the regions denoted by the map; rather, it means that a significantly greater number of the newly built key installations will constitute combines having either common sources of raw materials or similar productive cycles.

The map distinguishes three categories of industrial areas. The first category consists of those sections which have long been heavily developed. Further concentration of industry and service facilities in these regions would complicate productive efficiency and worsen the already poor living conditions of the workers. The second group comprises those regions and industrial centers the development of which is necessary for full exploitation of natural resources and existing investments. The third group consists of those sections or centers where industrial development will only be started during the Six-Year Plan. These will create a nucleus for future development of backward areas.

The Gorny Slask industrial basin belongs to the first category. Although Katowice Wojewodztwo's share in Polish industrial potential measured in terms of population density will drop from around 32 percent in 1949 to 26 percent in 1955, the Gorny Slask Coal Basin will continue to be a major industrial region. The development of this region will follow expansion in coal mining and expansion of industrial plants dependent directly on local resources. Other new industrial sites will be located beyond the limits of the coal fields in Gorny Slask. Whereas the number of newly employed industrial workers in the Central Coal Basin will increase by about 50,000, the remaining part of Katowice Wojewodztwo will register an increase of about 80,000 workers.

The construction of a new system of aqueducts will be started during the plan period. They will depend on a number of intakes, the most important of which will be the Goczalkowice reservoir.

- 3 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~



The industrial development of the Subsudeten region will be based on proper utilization of the large, rich mineral deposits at the foot of the Sudetens. At the same time, excessive investments in the Walbrzych and Dzierzoniowa regions will be curtailed, since they are not in immediate contact with their source of supply. Walbrzych Powiat will gain about 5,000 new workers, while eight other Subsudeten powiats will gain around 35,000 industrial workers.

Lodz, the great Polish textile industry center, will expand industrially under the Six-Year Plan, but not along its present specialized line of textile production. The industrial sites located here will be aimed at counterbalancing the preponderantly female employment by creating industries employing male labor. New textile industries will be located outside Lodz. This is especially true of plants which consume large quantities of water, in view of the water shortage in Lodz. Industrial employment in the five powiats neighboring Lodz will increase by about 25,000 while in Lodz itself industrial employment will increase by about 30,000. Construction of a pipeline to bring water from the Pilica vicinity and extension of the Lodz water supply and sewage system will provide a foundation for future transformation of the city.

Despite the expansion of industry in the first category, its share in total national industrial employment will drop from 65.8 percent in 1949 to 54.3 percent in 1955.

Krakow, Czestochowa, and Opole powiats belong to the second group of regions. Their development will be concentrated in the metallurgical, chemical, and metal industries, which must be near but not immediately adjacent to the coal fields.

Krakow Powiat, next to Gorny Slask, will be the area of greatest investment activity in the Six-Year Plan. Industry will be expanded along the Wisla River in a zone extending from the coal region through Krakow and Tarnow to the Dunajec River. The Nowa Huta near Krakow will be a great metallurgical combine with a number of secondary industries. The industry to be built in western Krakow Wojewodztwo will utilize the rich mineral deposits of the old Olkusz region. Industry in the Jaworzno region will be enlarged. A great chemical industry will be created in Oswiecim. In the eastern part of the region industry will be dependent on the clear water of the mountain streams, especially the Dunajec River. This industry will have as one of its aims the utilization of the vast surplus of agricultural labor in this part of the wojewodztwo. The construction of great dams on the Dunajec River will be of utmost importance to this region. The waters thus stored will be used to produce electric power. The increase in industrial employment in eight of the ten most heavily industrialized powiats of Krakow Wojewodztwo will be around 70,000 workers.

The industrial employment of the Opole region will be centered on the Klodnicki Canal and the upper Odra River. The area's proximity to Gorny Slask and its good transportation network permit the construction of large chemical and metal-processing industries. Deposits of raw materials favor the development of the cement works near Opole. In only four powiats of Opole Wojewodztwo situated along the Odra, the increase in industrial employment will be 25,000 workers.

Warsaw and vicinity will be another of the most intensively developed industrial areas. The reconstruction of Warsaw and its transformation as the capital of a socialist nation is one of the aims of the Six-Year Plan. The capital will become a center of industry and of the working class. Large industrial plants will be built in the old industrial sections of Wola and Praga, and the newer sections of Zeran, Sluzewiec, and Zoliborz. These industries will be chiefly of the precision type and others which require skilled workers and must therefore be situated in a large city. Industry will be developed in surrounding areas as well as in Warsaw proper. New plants will be built and

- 4 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~

old ones expanded in Warsaw, Grodzisk, Grojec, and Radzymin powiats, increasing to about 19 percent the percentage of population in industrial employment. The increase in industrial employment in Warsaw Powiat will be 80,000 workers.

The Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin, the greatest emphasis will be placed on the shipbuilding industry and on industries related to the port operation. The Port Complex of the Gulf of Gdansk should be free from nonmaritime industrial functions. Therefore, such industries will be developed chiefly in Elblag, Malbork, and Tczew. Industrial employment will increase by 25,000 workers in these areas.

In the Szczecin Complex, rayon factories, a cellulose factory, and other establishments will be developed in addition to the dockyards. The largest single investment will be the construction of a deep-sea-fishing base in Swinoujsciu, with related industries. Industrial employment along the lower Odra River will increase by 10,000-20,000 workers.

Other industrial centers to be developed are Wroclaw, Poznan, Zielona Gora, Bydgoszcz, Torun, and Inowroclawa. The greatest increase in employment will occur in the metropolitan area of Wroclaw, which will expand along the Odra, from Brzeg Gorny to Przeg Dolny.

The third group of industrial areas includes those in which work will be begun during the Six-Year Plan. The main significance of this group lies in the fact that this will mark the beginning of industrialization in these areas.

The Kielce area is semideveloped, particularly in the Staropolska Basin. This region, rich in mineral resources, has not been exploited sufficiently. Among other problems, this region is retarded by an especially poor transportation system. During the Six-Year Plan, the mining of iron ores and quartz ores will be stepped up, and the extraction of lime, marble, sandstone, and gypsum will be increased. The Staropolska region will experience the heaviest growth of industrial employment. Its five powiats will gain over 35,000 new workers. The southern powiats will get their first large industrial establishments. A gypsum and sulfuric acid factory will be built near Buska, because of local gypsum deposits. Construction of new railroad lines in this region will offer possibilities of great future development.

The Konin and Klodawa areas will develop new industries based on brown coal and potassium deposits. During the Six-Year Plan, the creation of a great combine will be begun with the construction of a number of allied plants which will employ around 5,000 workers.

A significant industrial development will take place in the eastern wojewodztwos, up to now greatly underdeveloped. The Bialystok and Lomza areas will develop textile, metal, and food-processing industries. Industrial development in only three powiats of this region will increase by about 25,000 workers.

There will be heavy development in the Lublin area. In Lublin, Krasnik, and Pulawy powiats alone, industrial employment will increase by around 20,000 workers. The industries will be based on local raw materials, especially agricultural raw materials. In addition, metal and electrical industries will be built to employ the surplus rural population.

There will be heavy industrial expansion in Rzeszow Wojewodztwo. Near Rzeszow and Sandomierz, and along the San River valley, new industrial plants will be built and the existing ones expanded. In Debica, Rzeszow, Rozwadow, Nisko, and Sandomierz powiats, there will be an increase in industrial employment of at least 20,000 workers. The metal-processing and clothing industries, and those utilizing local raw materials (flax, lumber, and clay), will absorb

- 5 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

the large agricultural population surplus in this area. In addition, petroleum extraction will be intensified in the southern powiats of Rzeszow Wojewodztwo. This will raise industrial employment by about 10,000 workers.

Warsaw Wojewodztwo also belongs among the heretofore neglected areas. It is a very weakly developed area beyond the actual city of Warsaw. In the Plock area, a number of factories making agricultural machinery will create a powerful industrial center along with the industrialized Wloclawek area. Similar industrial development will take place in the Siedlice and Lukow areas, where a number of metal-processing and other industries will be located, increasing industrial employment by about 10,000 workers. The construction of great waterways connecting the Bug, Wisla, and Notec rivers will be the foundation of a great new industrial region, through improved transportation and hydroelectric power resources.

The Six-Year Plan has no definite outline for the industrial development of the Western Pomorze and Olsztyn Wojewodztwo regions. The reason for a lack of definite planning stems from the nature of local industrial raw materials, agriculture, forestry, and sea and fresh-water fishing. Moreover, the sparse population of this area is required for agriculture. Some industry will be developed, increasing industrial employment in Koszalin Wojewodztwo to 17,000 and in Olsztyn Wojewodztwo to 30,000 workers. The greatest industrial concentration will occur in that part of Western Pomorze bordering on Zielona Gora and Poznan wojewodztwos in the Notec River valley. The urban centers of Gorzow, Kostrzyn, Krzyw, and Naklo will be heavily developed, raising industrial employment by about 25,000 persons in the powiats along the Notec River. The rayon and cellulose industries will be heavily built up along the great central waterways running east and west.

While industrial development provides the main impetus for economic development, it is a socialist principle to maintain the proper relationship between industrial growth and agriculture. The Six-Year Plan calls for a 50-percent increase in agricultural production over the year 1949, a good crop year. This increase will consist of a 39-percent increase in crops and a 68-percent increase in livestock production. The solution will be found in a high degree of collectivization. An essential factor in realizing the task is proper zoning of agricultural production according to local conditions of production and marketing.

The areas with the best soil and climate will be producers of many types of grain and industrial crops. The largest crops for the year 1955 are planned for Opole, Katowice, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Szczecin, and Lublin wojewodztwos.

Certain areas have been designated for livestock production. The most intensive livestock production will be in the southern zone of the highland wojewodztwos. However, the percentage increase in livestock production will be greatest in the northern wojewodztwos. For example, in Szczecin Wojewodztwo the increase in livestock production will be about 300 percent, while in Koszalin and Olsztyn wojewodztwos it will be about 250 percent.

One of the essential factors to be considered in zoning agricultural production is the location of markets, which are primarily industrial and urban regions. The agricultural economy must provide rapid delivery to great cities and centers of industry, especially in the case of perishables. The Six-Year Plan strongly accents the importance of the suburban zone.

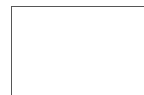
- 6 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~



The Six-Year Plan in forestry calls for enlargement of the forest stands. The plan provides for the reforestation of all areas cut during the war, totaling 295,000 hectares, and the afforestation of 90,000 hectares of thinned forests. In addition, the stand will be increased by 215,000 hectares of afforested wasteland and 90,000 hectares of afforested poor agricultural soil.

In Rzeszow Wojewodztwo the forest stand will be increased by about 10 percent. In addition, intensive work will be carried out in the Carpathians to prevent erosion, and in Bydgoszcz, Warsaw, and Lublin wojewodztwos.

[Maps follow.]

- 7 -

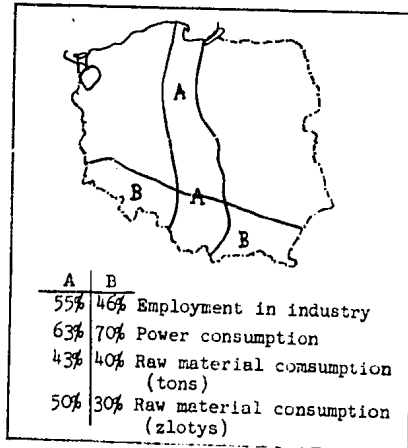
~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

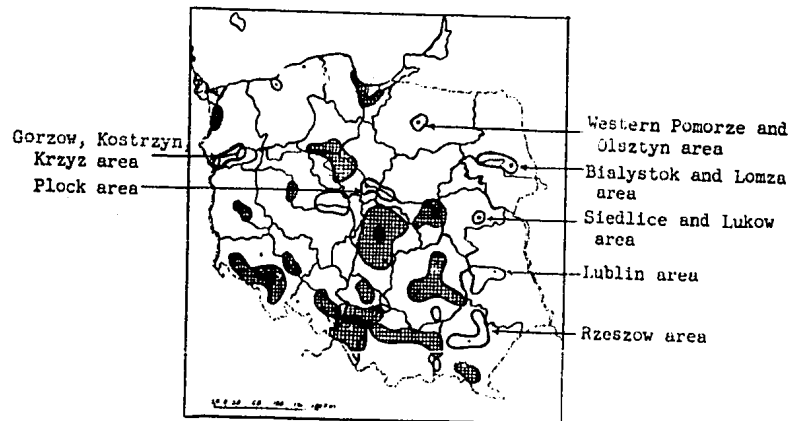
STAT

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~



Map 1. Industrialization of Poland in 1946



Map 2. Schematic Distribution of Industrial Areas in 1955

- Industrial regions where no further development is planned
- ◐ Industrial regions to be developed
- Regions and areas in which industrialization will be begun

- E N D -

- 8 -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~