

PART II. MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Documents to:

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OF THE US/ UK AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY 1946-1949 - TRADE AGREEMENT, LIST OF PRODUCTS, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

Introduction and development Tadeusz Janicki

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Since the end of the Second World War until mid-1946, there was no formal foundation for the commercial exchange between Poland and the western occupation zones. The trade was only of incidental nature. There was a political boycott imposed on the occupied Germany, based on the conception that it should be deprived of any profits coming from the Polish-German trade¹.

The situation changed in the middle of 1946, when the Delegate of the Ministry of Shipping and Foreign Trade of the Polish War Mission in Berlin, Engr. Reński consecutively received from: the Chief of the Trade Division of the English Military Government Col. Burn, a representative of the European Coal Organization (ECO) in London, Francis, and the Chief of the Import/Export of the Economics Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany and a member of the Governing Council of the American Federal Reserve Bank M. S. Szymczak, a proposal of establishing official economic relations by signing a trade agreement.

The government of the occupation zones looked for the sources of food and coal in proximity of Germany, offering the Polish side spare parts, chemicals, and machinery partly ordered for the Silesian industry yet in the war time.

¹ Archiwum Ministerstwa Spraw Zagranicznych, Departament Polityczny 1945-1948, sygn.. Z-6 W-56 T-778, (dalej: AMSZ, DP, 1945-1948, sygn.. Z-6 W-56 T-778...), k. 48

It met with concern of the authorities in Warsaw for the economic and political reasons. In the sphere of economy this particular interest came from the needs for spare parts and exploitation materials for the German machinery used in the mining, metallurgical and power industry in the Upper and Lower Silesia. It also concerned other investment goods.

In political terms, the intention to establish commercial relations with the western occupation zones came from the willingness to gain influence on shaping of the political situation in Central Europe, but especially to avoid deep divisions and to reach the position comparable to that of Czechoslovakia and Hungary whose West German market penetration and relationship with the British and American occupation government were definitely much more advanced.

On account of the above, in Autumn 1946 and Spring 1947 a number of meetings were held between the representatives of the economic authorities of the Allies (more and more often accompanied by the representatives of German economic administration).

Parallel to this, there were the country ministerial-level talks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MSZ) and the Ministry of Shipping and Foreign Trade (MŻiHZ) concerning the negotiation recommendations, having regard to economic and political purposes of the planned trade agreement.

As a result, it was finally established that within the considered trade in goods agreement based upon compensation (clearing), it was necessary to lead up to food and coal exports limitation (the products could be sold outright at the European market) and to promote exportation of the finished stock or prefabricated units. In respect of the short-term import perspective, it was recommended to import from Germany all the products received on advantageous terms. In the long-term perspective it was postulated to successively limit the import of machinery, capital goods and precision devices, and at the same time to promote import of raw materials and prefabricated elements for chemical and pharmaceutical industry².

Furthermore, Poland as a member of the winning coalition, set itself in the Polish-German relations such negotiation goals as to obtain a one-sided most favoured nation clause, to limit to the Polish advantage the transport competition, and to provide the priority in delivery and reception of Polish products. The plans above differed to a great extent from the expect-

² AMSZ, DP, 1945-1948, sygn.. Z-6 W-56 T-778..., k. 53

tations of the government of the West-German occupation zones and had no wider reflection in the signed agreement.

Besides reaching economic goals, Polish authorities led up to making the agreement an important step in tightening the economic relations inside Europe, which was to help the legitimization in the international arena the communist government in Warsaw, especially after the rigged elections of 1947. Therefore they found it important not to turn the planned trade in goods into a simple commercial agreement but to make it a formal trade treaty between Poland and the English and American zones³.

The negotiations which took place in Warsaw between the October, 27th and 31st 1947, resulted in signing a trade memorandum (document 1). The memorandum was endowed in List of products which are available of export from Poland, the list of materials which are available for export from combined zone of Germany (dokument 2) and trade lists of bilateral supplies and schedule of Orders (document 3). On December 26, 1947 the memorandum became supplemented with a currency-free payment system for the sake of mutual trade relations (document 4).

Since the agreements of 1947 did not practically become effective, in 1948 a new series of contacts with the representatives of western occupation zones were undertaken, which resulted in Frankfurt on Men negotiations and finally signing an new trade agreement (see document 6) and a new payment system (document 8). The integral part of the agreement were the lists of goods which were to become the object of the trade of goods contract based on clearing (document 7).

The content of the agreement, which depicted the contemporary state of export possibilities and the political position of Poland in the international arena constitutes an important document concerning Polish economic relations with the western zones of occupied Germany and notably confirming their economic advantage.

The above documents come from the Ministry of Industry and Trade (ref. sym. 3498) deposited in the Archiwum Akt Nowych (Central Archives of Modern Records, AAN) in Warsaw.

³ AMSZ, DP, 1945-1948, sygn.. Z-6 W-56 T-778..., k. 64

Dokument 1

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 79-84)

MEMORANDUM ON TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS
BETWEEN POLAND AND THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED
KINDOM ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY

At the invitation of the Polish Government, Delegations representing the Military Governments of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation in Germany met in Warsaw from October 27th to 31st October 1947 with a Delegation representing the Polish Government, for the purpose of discussing the re-establishment of trade relations between Poland and the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation in Germany.

The United States and United Kingdom Delegations were headed by Mr. Spencer Phenix and Mr. Richard King respectively the Polish Delegation was headed by Mr. L. Horowitz.

Summaries of the discussions and of the understandings reached follow:

A. Trade

1. Opportunities for Trade

The Polish Delegation submitted a list of commodities / see Appendix A.1, List A / which Poland has or will have available for export. This list was discussed in detail and planed why certain items could not be purchased on behalf of the German economy, pointing out that only a limited amount of money was available for the purchase of commodities necessary for the support of the German people in the two Zones, and that, in the case of food items, it was imperative that, the cheapest and most nutritious articles be selected. The Polish Delegation stated that the List "A" / Appendix A.1 / includes commodities for which there is very heavy demand in the world market. The export of such commodities which have been marked with an asterisk /x/ could be authorized in future only on a joint basis with a simultaneous sale and delivery for export of other commodities, marked in the list with "T" for an amount not smaller than 20 % of the value of commodities marked with.

The United States and United Kingdom Delegations submitted a list of commodities which are or will be available for export and for which orders can be accepted by the two Zones / see Appendix A.2, List B/.

It was understood by all parties that the lists are not exhaustive and that from time -to time they may be enlarged or otherwise modified to agree with changed circumstances. In this connection, the Polish Delegation Stated that Poland desire to import certain commodities not shown on the list B, and undertook to furnish particulars of their requirements in the hope that some of their need could be met.

The Polish Delegation inquired as to the possibility of obtaining iron and steel scrap from the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation in Germany. The United Kingdom delegate stated that in respect of the scrap in the United Kingdom Zone of Occupation, there were, in addition to the heavy German needs in the Ruhr, prior commitments to the United Kingdom. The United States delegate stated to the best of his knowledge, no scrap was presently available in the United States Zone, but undertook to make further inquiries and to notify the Polish Military Mission in Berlin of his findings .

The Polish Delegation asked if consideration could be given to the formulation of standard payment provisions for incorporation in all contracts for products from the two Zones, delivery of which could not be completed for considerable periods of time. They pointed out that to pay a large part of the contract price in advance was a hardship on the purchaser and suggested that in such cases the down-payment might properly be limited to the value of the raw materials which had to be imported into Germany for the manufacture of the product in question. They stated that to negotiate with each manufacturer on this question took an unnecessary amount of time and that trade would be facilitated if standard clauses covering this point could be included in all such contracts. The Delegations from the two Zones agreed to have this question examined and to communicate their findings to the Polish Government.

The Polish Delegation emphasized that Poland's need at the present time was for commodities which could be used immediately for reconstruction purposes, and that payment for Polish exports in cash was not a sufficient answer. If Poland can export certain commodities needed by the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation, Poland would expect to receive in turn commodities urgently needed for Polish reconstruction, and the Polish Delegation asked in this connection if ar-

rangements could be made whereby the two Zones could definitely promise certain commodities to Poland in exchange for a Polish promise to export specified commodities to the two Zones. The United States and United Kingdom Delegations explained why, in existing circumstances, no such binding arrangements could be made, pointing out, however, that under the proposed payments agreement negotiated in connection with this memorandum / see attached draft of Payments Agreement /, the balance in dollars could be used in world markets for obtaining necessary imports. They also explained that under the decentralized procedure in the two Zones, responsibility for exports rested in the last analysis with the German manufacturers. The Polish Delegation reemphasized the importance of direct exchange of certain commodities. As a further example, they quoted the possibility of exchanging potatoes for grain, which could not be procured simply for cash without previous arrangements regarding international allocation.

The Polish Delegation asked whether the United States and United Kingdom Military Governments in Germany would be prepared to guarantee that in respect of orders placed by Polish buyers the necessary raw materials, etc., would be allocated to the manufacturer. The United States and United Kingdom Delegations explained that whenever an export contract is approved by the competent authorities, steps are taken to make the necessary allocations to the German manufacturer, and assured the Polish Delegation that the United States and United Kingdom Military Governments were fully aware of their responsibility in this connection.

The Polish Delegation pointed out that certain commodities were in short supply throughout the world and that trade in such commodities could be facilitated if both sides would agree upon an exchange of such articles rather than on cash sale. The United States and United Kingdom Delegations pointed out some of the practical difficulties in the way of accomplishing such exchanges, but undertook to have the problems studied carefully and to inform the Polish Military Mission in Berlin what, if anything, could be done along such lines.

The Polish Delegation raised the question of orders placed in Germany prior to the capitulation of Germany in 1945, stating that in many cases these represented urgently needed capital goods and asking what could be done to complete and speed up orders. The United States and United Kingdom Delegations asked for a list of particular items in these orders which are of greatest interest to the Polish Government and said that on

receipt of such a list they would have an investigation made and the results reported to the Polish Government.

The Polish Delegation submitted a schedule of orders / see Appendix A.3 / which Polish trade organizations desire to place as soon as possible in the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation and stated that confirmation by the sellers and approval by the Military Government authorities of at least a substantial portion of these orders should precede further sales of essential Polish goods for export to the two Zones.

2. Visits of Businessmen

Copies of the recently issued "Buyer's Guide" were given to the Polish Delegation together with outlines of the procedures in force governing entry into the two Zones of foreign buyers both under the quota and non-quota systems, and the Polish Delegation was informed that the Polish quota for November 1947 had been fixed at fifteen. The Polish Delegation emphasized the importance of providing a sufficiently large quota and the Delegations from the two Zones explained how the provisions gayer-, non-quota visitors permitted considerable flexibility, but added that in the case of business transactions involving very substantial amounts, it would be possible for special arrangements to be made to facilitate their consummation.

3. Export Import Procedure

Copies of the latest revision of the export-import procedure were presented to the Polish Delegation and their attention was particularly called to the arrangements for decentralizing control of imports and exports.

The Polish Delegation joined with the United States and United Kingdom Delegations in expressing the hope that commerce and trade would be reestablished between Poland and the two Zones, and agreed to cooperate to this end.

B. Finance

Drafts of a payments agreement covering -the operation of an account in United States dollars to be established with the Narodowy Bank Polski in the name of Military Governments for Germany / US/UK / and a supplementary letter were prepared and initialed for submission to Military Governments for Germany / US/UK / for ratification, and for final rat-

ification on behalf of the Government of Poland / see Appendix B.1 and B.2 /.

C. Communications

The Delegations from the United States and the United Kingdom Zones of Occupation pointed out that international business mail was now permitted throughout the two Zones and that arrangements were being made to open air mail facilities to German businessmen, and the hope was expressed that the Polish Government would cooperate in facilitating not on mail but telephonic and telegraphic communications with two Zones.

D. Transport

The Polish Delegation was informed that Polish ships could be accepted in those German seaports which were control of the United States and United Kingdom Military Governments, and inquired whether arrangements could be mad the acceptance of German vessels in Polish ports. The Poll Delegation undertook to have the matter studied by the appropriate authorities. The Delegations from the two Zones also stated that German tonnage could not be guaranteed for any given amount traffic, the authorities of the -two Zones were prepared to supply tonnage when available for the transport of German exports sold f.o.b. German port, such tonnage to be supplied on normal terms of charter.

The Delegations from the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation explained the arrangements in force for the appointing of agents for the service of Polish vessels calling at German ports, and inquired as to the arrangements which would be in force in relish ports in the event of German vessels being permitted to call there. The Polish Delegation stated that information could be supplied after the above-mentioned studies have been completed.

The Polish Delegation joined with the Delegations from the United States and United Kingdom Zones in agreeing to study further the questions of improving transport by rail and of reopening inland water transport facilities. In this connection it was agreed that at the appropriate time arrangements would be made for the appointing of special committees to work out the solution of these problems.

The Polish Delegation stated that in order to realize the mutual exchange of goods, the decisions of the Convention of 1933 regarding transportation of commodities by railways should be accepted with the deroga-

tions to be agreed upon by the Military Governments concerned with the Polish Ministry of Communication.

E. Commercial Representation in the two Zones

The Polish Delegation stated that in order to promote trade with the two Zones, they desired to have a special commercial representative in or near Frankfurt and/or Bad Salzuflen with freedom of movement within and between the two Zones. The Delegations from the two Zones explained the present critical housing shortage in the Frankfurt area but undertook to recommend that the request of the Polish Government be granted.

Signed in three copies in Warsaw, October 31st 1947.

On behalf of the Government of Poland
/-/ L. HOROWITZ

On behalf of the U.S.
Zone of Occupation
/-/ SPENCER PHENIX

On behalf of the U.K.
Zone of Occupation
/-/ RICHARD KING

LIST OF DELEGATES

Polish Delegation

Mr. L. Horowitz, Head Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Mr. J. Bruss

Mr. J. Zochowski

Mr. J. Serwatowski

Mr. H. Serlin

Mr. E. Iwaszkiewicz

Ministry of Food

Mr. Askansas

Ministry of Foreign

Mrs. Z. Cichomska

Mr. Myszkowski

Narodowy Bank Polski

Mr. T. Wyszowski

Representative, Polish Military Mission
in Berlin

U.S. Delegation

Mr. Spencer Phenix, Head

Trade and Commerce

Mr. Roy I. Kimmel

Political Affairs

Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman

Finance Division

Mr. Henry C. Conrad

Mr. Raymond A. Ioanes

Food and Agriculture

U.K. Delegation

Mr. Richard H. King, Head

Commerce Division

Mr. W.S. Easterbrook

Mr. H.J. Potter

Finance Division

Mr. J. R. Palmer

Transport Division

Dokument 2

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 73 - 75)

Appendix A.1

List „A”

List of products which are available
of export from Poland

Potatoes
Seed potatoes
White suger-oristal
Artificial honey
ure polish brandy
Various sorts of sweets confectionery
Cod salted eviscerated without heads
Cod fresh eviscerated without heads
Fish living in sweet waters
Blue poppy seeds
Onion seeds

Fresh vegetables:

- a. winter cabbage
- b. onion
- c. carrot
- d. beet-root
- e. turnip
- f. red cabbage
- g. savoy cabbage

Dried vegetables:

- a. onions
- b. carrots
- c. beet-roots
- d. cabbages

Sour vegetables:

- a. sour cabbage
- b. sour cucumbers
- c. tomato paste

Fresh fruits:

- a. winter apples
- b. autumn apples

Canned fruits:

- a. marmalade or jam

Fruit juices:

- a. sweetened
- b. unsweetened

Dried fruits:

- a. apples
- b. pears
- c. cherries
- d. blackberries
- e. plumps

Various fruit salads / Canned /

Eggs:

- a. fresh eggs
- b. white washed eggs
- c. frozen eggs / canned /
- d. refrigerated
- e. white washed and refrigerated eggs

Poultry

Feathers and down

Charcoal

Zinc oxide

Sulphite of sodium

Fancygoods of folk industry

Wooden toys, ambre articles

Metal products

Christmas Decorations, home spun cloth

Wollen caplins / hat cones /

Ribbons and laces

Shirts of printed cotton

Workclothes
Matches
Cigars
Alum clay and ammonia
Various chemical articles
Osier furniture
Baskets
Newprint paper

Appendix A.2

List „B”

List of materials which are available for
export from combined zone of Germany

Kieselguhr
Fluorspare
Rock salt
Diesel Engines
Engine Parts
Mining Machinery
Railway Singnalling Equipment
Textile Machines / mainly weaving /
Printing Machinery
Paper-making Machinery
Radio and Telephone Equipment
Household Electrical Equipment
Electrical Swich Gear / high tension /
Electronic Motors / all sizes /
Bosch products
Carbon Brushes
Electrodes
Pistons
Brewery Equipment
Dental Equipment
X-ray and Medical Equipment
Surgical Instruments
Fine Instruments/ scales, gauges, etc.
Binoculars

Microscopes
Cameras
Drawing Instruments
Motor Cars and Automobile Equipment
Opel spare parts
Spare parts for tractors
Trucks
Busses
Trailers and Trailer Tippers
Motorcycles
Bicycles and Bicycle Parts
Sewing Machines
Needles
Calculating Machines
Cutlery
Hardware incl. Among other things lots of
 all types, pocket knives, scissors, razors,
 industrial knives.
Zip fasteners
Zinc containers for Batteries
Sera
Pharmaceuticals

Synthetic Camphor
Photogelatine
Photo paper
Art-print paper
Special paper products
Cellophane and tylose products
Surgical catgut
Printing inks
China
Crucibles
Insulators
Glassware/ low grade /
Crystal glass
Silverware and jewelry
Gold, silver and aluminium leaf
Aluminium tubes, foil and powder

Christmas tree ornaments
Cotton goods / medium quality /
Wollen goods / medium quality /
Rayon goods Wollen goods / including rayon velvet and plush /
Carpets and rugs
Technical fabrics
Calico for bookbinding
Gloves
Leather goods
Linoleum
Celluloid
Corkware
Pencils
Fountain pens
Toys
Wooden household wares
Wine
Shippach clay for pencils
Wall tiles
Electrical and heat measuring instruments
Umbrella fittings
Wood working tools
Musical instruments
Belting
Rubber goods
Pumice stones

Dokument 3

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 70 - 74)

SCHEDULE
OF ORDERS WHICH POLISH TRADE ORGANISATION DESIRE
TO PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM
ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY

I. LIST of DYESTUFFS

1. Aniline dyestuffs	400 tons	
2. Organic dyestuffs for dry tints	6 "	
3. Organic dyestuffs for oil tints	32 "	
4. Dyestuffs for leather industry:		
a/ immediate dyestuffs	20 "	
b/ sour dyestuffs	5 "	
c/ basic dyestuff	5 "	
d/ Eucanol / various colours	30 "	
e/ Casaro	30 "	
f/ Emetic	5 "	
5. Dyestuffs for paper industry		\$ 50.000.-
6. Dyestuffs for printing inks production	20 "	
7. Synthetic dyestuffs	50 "	
8. Pigments	15 "	
9. Dyestuffs for rubber industry:		
a/ Ferro-oxiden	8 "	
b/ Vulcan. red	0,4 "	
c/ Vulcan.green	0,4 "	
d/ Vulcan.blue	0,4 "	
e/ Vulcan.yellow	0,4 "	
f/ Vulcan.orange	0,4 "	
g/ Sudan IV	0,3 "	
h/ Golden sulf	0,4 "	

II. LIST OF NEEDLES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

1. Knitting needles	5.000.000 pieces
2. Combing needles	5.000.000 pieces
3. Sewing needles /Singer type/	3.000.000 pieces
4. Needles for embroidery	1.000.000 pieces

III. LIST OF INVESTMENTS FOR POWER STATIONS

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Spares for turbines AEG | AEG - Berlin |
| 2. Spares for turbine SSW | SSW - Berlin |
| 3. Spares for turbine MAN | MAN - Augsburg |
| 4. Spares for high-pressure steamboilers of CHORZOW | Babcock - Oberhausen |
| 5. Turbogenerator with condenser AEG 45 MW | AEG - Berlin |
| 6. Repair of generator for power-station Szombierki | SSW - Mühlheim |
| 7. 6 cylinder-heads for gas-engines GDZ 570 for power-station Męcinka | Humboldt, Deutz, - Köln |
| 8. Water turbines for power station of Smukała /Mühltal/ with generators /2 units/ | SSW - Mühlheim
Voith - Heidenheim |
| 9. Fittings for steam-boilers of power-stations of Łódź and Małobądz | Babcock - Oberhausen |
| 10. Turbogenerator with condenser AEG 10 MW for power-station Jachcice | AEG - Berlin |
| 11. Condenser heater | Atlas - Bremen |
| 12. Equipment for deashing | Möller - Hamburg |
| 13. Fittings and pipelines for high-pressure steam system | Seifert - Bochum |
| 14. Electric apparatus | SSW - Berlin |
| 15. 2 Boards for turbine 45 M | Siemens & Halske - Berlin |
| 16. 2 Boards for steam-boilers | Babcock, Siemens & Halske - Berlin |
| 17. Parts of air-coolers for generator | AEG - Berlin |
| 18. Spares for compressors of power station Zabrze | |
| 19. Spares for motorcars | Plantektorwerke |
| 20. Spars for worm gears and geared transmissions | Eickhof - Bochum |
| 21. Repair of rotor of turbine II for power-station CHORZÓW | AEG Berlin |
| 22. Automatic weighing machine for conveyer of power-station CHORZÓW | Spieß - Siege |
| 23. 10 electric motors over 1000 HP | SSW Nürnberg |

IV. LIST OF FOR INVESTMENTS FOR MINING INDUSTRY

N.	Article	N.ECO	Firm
1.	Appliances for joining rubber belt conveyors	277	P.Weaver - Düsseldorf
2.	Spare parts for disc retarding conveyors	326	Lünen
3.	Spare parts for spiral cutting pipes /spouts/	326	Lünen
4.	Spare parts for excavator machinery	325	Lübecker Maschinenbau-fabrik - Lübeck
5.	Spare parts for feeding pumps	305	Emil Windel - Hamburg
6.	Schemes of joints	549	Telefonbau und Normalzeit - Frankfurt a/M.
7.	Spare parts	284	Demag AG - Duisburg
8.	Spare parts for turbines	328	Siemens -Schuckert - Essen
9.	Testing machine for wires and ropes	280	Losenhausenwerk - Düsseldorf
10.	Spare parts for gear	264	West.D. Getriebewerke-Bochum
11.	Spare parts	324	D.Rügerwerke - Lübeck
12.	Spare parts	282	Eisenhütte Prinz Rudolf - Dülmen
13.	Coupling	340	Ortlingshauswerke-Remscheid
14.	Spare parts for turbine	540	Guttenhoffn.Hütte - Oberhausen
15.	Spare parts for turbocompressor	540	Guttenhoffn.Hütte - Oberhausen
16.	Spare parts for pneumatic hammers	353	Fröhlich u. Krüpfel - Wuppertal
17.	Spare parts for accumulators	303	Accumulatorenfabrik - - Hannover

18. Regulators for controlling of temperature etc.	554	GST - Berlin
19. Blast machine for high pressure	258	Arzener Maschinenfabrik - Arzen bei Hammeln
20. 6 weighing machines for railway trucks	548	Schenk - Darmstadt
21. Spare parts for gas-blast machine	301	Eisenwerk Wülfel- Hannover
22. Sieves / precision /	286	Steinhaus - Düisburg
23. Spare parts for screening plants	327	Siebtechnik - Mühlheim
24. Spare parts for steam-boilers	302	Armag - Hannover
25. Spare parts for pushing cars machinery	343	Hausher - Sprockhövel
26. Spare parts for pick-hammers cars machinery'	344	Hausher - Sprockhövel
27. Spare parts for pneumatic machinery for coal	262	Miag - Braunschweig transport
28. Spare parts for pneumatic machinery for coal' unloading	261	Miag - Braunschweig transport
29. Spare parts for undercutting and pickhammers	354	Korfmann - Witten/R. machines
30. Spare parts for drilling machines	348	Nüsse & Gräfer - Sprockhöfel
31. Spare parts for gasoline locomotives	298	Krupp - Essen
32. Spare parts for compressed air driving motors for shaking conveyors	300	Halbach Braun u Co. - Essen
33. Spare parts for air motor	346	Gewerkschaft Osterloh -Bochum
34. Spare parts for driving for steel belt conveyors	296	Hauhincó - Essen
35. Spare parts for shunting of Vans	295	Hauhincó - Essen
36. Loading station for batteries	293	H. Bartz - Dortmund

37. Spare parts for pushing car machinery	551	Hemshaeidt - Wuppertal
38. Spare parts for compressors	356	AEG- Berlin
39. Spare parts for pneumatic	309	Flottmann - Herne/ Whammerdrills
40. Economizer	641	Ver. Economiserwerke - Hilden

Dokument 4

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 68 - 69)

THE BIPARTITE BOARD
OFFICE OF THE BIPARTITE SECRETARIAT
Allied Control Authority Building
Berlin
December 26th 1947

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILITARY GOVERNMENTS FOR
GERMANY /US/UK/ AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT
COVERING PAYMENT FOR TRADE BETWEEN POLAND AND
THE US/UK/ OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

Article I

A non-interest-bearing account in US dollars in the name of "Military Governments for Germany / US/ UK/ "which will be styled "Military Governments for Germany / US/ UK/ Joint Export -Import Account" will be carried on the books of the Narodowy Bank Polski in which may be entered payments for all trade between Poland and the U.S. and U.K. Occupied Areas of Germany.

Article II

Payments for export / including invisible exports / from the U.S. and U.K. Occupied Areas of Germany to Poland will be credited to the account in U.S. dollars.

Article III

Contracts for imports / including invisible imports / into the U.S. and U.K. Occupied Areas of Germany will call for payment to be made in U.S. dollars either to the account of the Narodowy Bank Polski in New York or by debit to the account in name of Military Governments for Germany / US/'UIC / with the Narodowy Bank Polski. If payment is to be made by debit to the account in the name of military Governments for Germany / US/UK / with the Narodowy Bank Polski, the debit to the account will be made against order the Narodowy Bank Polski, signed on behalf of Military Governments for Germany./US/UK/.

Import into the U.S. and U.K. Occupied Areas of Germany from Poland which take the form of direct purchases by or for U.S. and the British Occupation Forces fall outside the scope of this Agreement.

Article IV

The balance outstanding on the account at any time payable on demand and will be settled by payment, at creditor's option, either of U.S. dollars in New York or of sterling in London at the rate of \$ 4.03 equals one pound, immediately upon request by, and in accordance with the direction of, the party to whom the balance is due.

Article V

Military Governments for Germany US/UK/ and the Narodowy Bank Polski will by mutual agreement establish all technical details relating to the execution of this Agreement.

Article VI

This Agreement is to run to 30 June 1948 and will thereafter be automatically renewed for periods of six months, in less one month's notice be given by either party before any expiry date.

/-/ B.H.ROBERTSON
General
Military Governor
British Zone

For the Government of Poland

/-/ Lucius D.CLAY
General U. S Army Military
Governor U.S Zone

/-/ Dr. Ludwik GROSFELD
Under Secretary of State for
Industry and Commerce

Dokument 5

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY
BIPARTITE SECRETARIAT
APO 742

December 26th 1947

Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld
Under Secretary of State for
Industry and Commerce
Warsaw

Sir,

Reference is made to the Agreement dated December 26th 1947 between Poland and Military Governments for Germany /US/UK/ covering payment for trade between Poland and the US/UK Occupied Areas of Germany.

This letter will serve to place on record our mutual understanding that the provisions of the Agreement will remain in force, even after expiry in terms of Article VI, with respect to payments under outstanding contracts entered into during the validity of the Agreement.

/-/ B. H. ROBERTSON
General

Military Governor
British Zone

/-/ Lucius D. CLAY
General U. S Army
Military

Governor U.S Zone

Dokument 6

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 26

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OF THE
US/ UK AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATION
IN GERMANY

Article 1

(a) The Polish Government will grant export license: and the Military Governments of the US/UK and French Zones of Occupation in Germany will grant import licenses or will otherwise make arrangements for the deliveries enumerated in the list attached hereto as Annex A, it being understood that this list not exhaustive and may be enlarged and/or supplemented at any time, after mutual understanding.

(b) The Military Governments of the US/UK and French of Occupation in Germany will grant export licenses or will endeavour to arrange for exports and the Polish Government will grant import licenses for the deliveries enumerated in the list attached hereto as Annex B, it being understood that this list is not exhaustive and may be enlarged and/or supplemented at any time, after mutual understanding.

(c) It is understood that the licenses referred to paragraphs (a) and (b) above will be granted after the conclusion of contracts which are mutually satisfactory regarding specification, prices, delivery and other terms.

Article 2

In order to survey and facilitate the trade and payments between Poland and the US/UK and French Occupied Areas of Germany, the request of either party.

Article 3

The parties to this agreement will endeavour to encourage contact between business representatives in order to facilitate exchange of goods and services.

Article 4

Payments will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the payment, agreements in, force at the time.

Article 5

The present agreement will come into force as soon as it has been duly sign. It will remain in effect until December 31st 1949 and will thereafter be automatically renewed (except as Provided below) for a period of one year, unless three months' notice of termination is given by either party. If such notice of termination is not given, the Mixed Commission will meet not later than November 15th 1949 in order to propose and to the Military Governments for Germany(US/UK and French Occupied Areas of Germany during the following year. In the event that the Mixed Commission does not reach agreement by December 31st 1949, the agreement may then be terminated upon thirty days' notice by either party.

Article 6

This Agreement will take the place of the Memorandum on Trade and Commercial Relation between Poland and the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation in Germany of October 31st 1947.

Initialed on behalf of the
Government of the Republic
of Poland
By Józef Nowicki
Chairman of Delegation

Initialed on behalf of the US/UK
and French Military Governments
for Germany
By Wm. John Logan
Head of Delegation

(-) J. Nowicki

(-) Wm. Logan

Frankfurt-am-Main
December 20th 1948

Dokument 7

(AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 27 - 31)

ANNEX A

LIST OF COMMODITIES TO BE IMPORTED BY THE US/UK
AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY FROM
POLAND

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
I. Food and Agriculture Products	
1. Slaughtering Offals	200,000
2. Mustard Seed	50,000
3. Potato Starch	1,350,000
4. Pulses (depending of crop)	750,000
5. Ray (first half to be delivered in first half 1949)	2,800,000
6. Sugar	2,500,000
7. Grass seed (Seradella a. Esparto)	150,000
8. Chicory roots (dried	250,000
9. Oats	3,000,000
10. Onions (fresh 4,000 t dried 400 t)	400,000
11. Apples for industrial purposes	90,000
12. Bilberry pulp	80,000
13, Dried sugar best chips	p.m.
14. Hay	150,000
15. Fruit Juices	10,000
16. Jam (50% sugar content)	p.m.
	<hr/>
	<u>11,780,000</u>
II. Chemicals and related Products	
1. Medicinal Herbs	25,000
2. Caseine	200,000
3. Leather offals for glue	50,000
4. Misc. chemicals incl. citric acid and animal organs	100,000
	<hr/>
	<u>375,000</u>

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
III. Wood, Brush a. Plating Material a. Products	
1. Willows	150,000
2. Reeds	50,000
3. Bristles (cleaned)	50,000
4. Feather Quills	15,000
5. Oak Barrel slats	p.m.
6. Pulp wood	600,000
7. News print	500,000
	<hr/>
	<u>1,365,000</u>
IV. Non- ferrous metals	
1. Zinc dust	60,000
	<hr/>
	<u>60,000</u>
V. Textiles	
1. Cotton fabric	150,000
2. Half woolen fabric	150,000
3. Woolen and half woolen blankets	200,000
	<hr/>
	<u>500,000</u>
VI. Stones and Earths	
1. Magnesite, Caustic	20,000
2. Slate clay (Neurode/Nowa Ruda/ raw 500 t	
3. Chamotte clay Neurode/Nowa Ruda/ burnt 2000 t	50,000
	<hr/>
	<u>70,000</u>
VII. Miscellaneous	
1. Rolling stock (steam locomotives, coal wagons, tank cars, passenger coaches)	p.m.
2. Repair of rolling stock	p.m.
3. General Miscellaneous	500,000
	<hr/>
	<u>500,000</u>
TOTAL:	<u>\$ 14,550,000</u>

It is understood that money values are only estimates based on current world market prices of December 194? and do not represent firm commitments for the negotiation of contracts.

All deliveries are subject to specifications and availability.

ANNEX B

LIST OF COMMODITIES TO BE EXPORTED FROM THE US/UK
AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY
TO POLAND

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
I. Chemicals and Related Products	
1. Aniline dye-stuffs	1,600,000
2. Dyeing a. textile auxiliaries incl. Igepon	75,000
3. Iron oxide colors, mineral pigments and all colors other than tar dyestuffs	100,000
4. Titanium dioxide	104,000
5. Cadmium colors and cadmium salt	70,000
6. Rubber auxiliaries	175,000
7. Flux V 26	p. m.
8. Pharmaceutical specialties	100,000
9. Pharmaceutical chemicals	50,000
10. Chemicals for laboratory purposes	10,000
11. Cellit (Cellulose acetate)	20,000
12. Plasticizers	25,000
13. Benzoate of soda	20,000
14. Light copying paper	5,000
15. Graphite crystals	10,000
16. Hardening salts	20,000
17. Polishing Red	5,000
18. Dyestuffs for the food industry	10,000
19. Lacquers	20,000
20. Misc. chemicals incl. intermediates for the manufacture of dyesenamel pigments and auxiliaries, ferro cyanides, rhodan salts and other chemicals not specified above	500,000
	<u>2,919,000</u>
	./.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>ANNEX B</u>	-2-
	<u>Dollar Value</u>	
<u>II. Metal Manufacture</u>		
1. Combing Needles	50,000	
2. Hosiery and knitting needles	40,000	
3. Machine needles	70,000	
4. Phosphor brence cloth	60,000	
5. Printing types	30,000	
6. Screws, bolts and rivets	20,000	
7. Misc. metal manufactures not otherwise specified	50,000	
	<hr/>	
	<u>320,000</u>	
<u>III. Fine Mechanics and Optics</u>		
1. Microscopes ants microscope accessories	30,000	
2. Laboratory apparatus incl. analytical balances	200,000	
3. Surgical veterinary a. Dental instruments	20,000	
4. Underwater tasting a. communicating apparatus	35,000	
5. Precision measuring instruments		
a. tools incl. electronic micrometers	30,000	
6. Misc. fine mechanics a. optics not otherwise specified	70,000	
	<hr/>	
	<u>385,000</u>	
<u>IV. Textiles</u>		
1. Rayon yarns (Bemberg)	3,000	
2. Wool tops /Pro-500 t		
3. Merino-wool combings (noils) /cessing only -100 t	p.m.	
	<hr/>	
	<u>3,000</u>	
<u>V. Machinery, Steel a. Irone Construction a. Vehicles</u>		
1. Machinery for the metal industry	550,000	
2. Machine tools	200,000	
3. Foundry machinery and industrial furnaces	35,000	
4. Turbines	130,000	

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
5. Machines for pneumatic industry incl. compressors a. blowers	500,000
6. Pumps and Turbopumps	65,000
7. Machinery for ceramic industry	100,000
8. Fittings (for boilers)	25,000
9. Motor vehicles	p.m.
10. Spare part and equipment for motor vehicles	300,000
11. Spark plugs	50,000
12. Fittings for gas, water and sanitary purposes	200,000
13. Spare parts for:	
different implements and installation	
for coal industry	300,000
turbines	100,000
conveyors	120,000
boiler installation, incl. fittings	250,000
Diesel locomotives, incl. comp. engines	70,000
pneumatic machines	110,000
machine tools	100,000
linotypes	70,000
sewing machines	20,000
rollers for rolling mills	100,000
miscellaneous machines	270,000
14. Equipment for boiler furnaces	300,000
15. Mining machinery a. equipment	100,000
16. Diesel locomotives (6 to 10 tons)	30,000
17. Ice crushings mills	10,000
18. Oxygen generating plant	20,000
19. Harbor cranes (15tons with transport band and automatic weighing machinery	1,400,000
20. Misc. machinery not otherwise specified	700,000
	<u>6,225,000</u>

VI. Electrical Equipment

1. Spare parts for turbogenerators	600,000
2. Spare parts for plants , machinery and equipment formerly supplied, as: spare parts for high tension circuit breakers, electric motors, automatic telephone exchange, voice-frequency telegraph equipment, infraacoustic telegraph equipment, teleprinters, mercurial valves, inductors for block - apparatuses, bareters, electron - tubes, rectifier valves, etc.	200,000
3. Motors	200,000
4. Switch gears and high tension gears (up to 60 KV)	200,000
5. Installation material fittings for 220 KV, cathode lighting conductors 110 KV 60 KV, 40 KV transformers for measuring purposes, insulation and steel conduits, insulating cloth, tapes (linen, silk, triacelit, triacet)	200,000
6. Is making plant (industrial)	35,000
7. Telecommunication equipment	70,000
8. Electrical equipment for railroads and rolling stock (incl. signal apparatus)	100,000
9. Generators for water turbines	140,000
10. Accumulator trucks with trailers	60,000
11. Misc. electrical equipment not otherwise specified	400,000
12. Resistant wires	100,000
	<hr/>
	<u>2,305,000</u>

VII. Stones and Earth

1. Crossalmeroder clay less than 35 % AL203	14,000
2. Graphite crucibles	45,000
3. Fluorspar (93 - 95% Fluorid)	80,000
4. Fluorspar (76 - 85 % Fluorid)	120,000
5. Misc. Stones and Earths not otherwise specified (incl. Cassel earths)	30,000
	<hr/>
	<u>289,000</u>

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
VIII. <u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Verdol paper	5,000
Technical paper	10,000
Red Parchment	10,000
High grade presspan (0,1 - 0,5 mm)	10,000
Presspan for transformers (0,1 - 5,0 mm)	20,000
Services	200,000
Miscellaneous (general)	500,000
	<hr/>
	<u>755,000</u>
	 <u>TOTAL 13,201,000</u>

It is understood that money values are only estimates based on current world market prices of December 1948 and do not represent firm commitments for the negotiation of contract .All deliveries are subject to specifications and availability.

Dokument 8

AAN, Ministerstwo Przemysłu i Handlu, sygn.. 3498, k. 32)

PAYMENTS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OF THE
US/UK AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATIONS
IN GERMANY

Article 1

All contracts and invoices relating to trade between Poland and the US/UK and French occupied areas of Germany shall be denominated in US Dollars.

Article 2

A non-interest bearing offset account in US Dollars which will be styled Military Governments for Germany US/UK and French in Export-Import Offset Account (hereinafter called „The Account”) will be carried on the books of Narodowy Bank Polski and the US/UK and French occupied areas of Germany as hereinafter provide.

Article 3

All payments for exports of goods from the US/UK and French occupied areas of Germany to Poland will be credited and all payments for imports of goods into the US/UK and French occupied areas of Germany from Poland will be debited in The Account an US Dollar.

The same shall apply in respect of all payments for the transportation of such exports and imports of goods, furtherer for the payment of charges arising in connection with transit traffic, of harbor and canal dues, storage and warehousing charges, brokers services, bunkering, periodical adjustments off account between the competent authorities of the Polish Government and the Military Governments of the US/UK and French Zones of occupation in Germany.

Article 4

If at any time The Account shows a debit or credit balance in excess of five hundred thousand US Dollars, the excess shall, on the demand of the creditor, be settled immediately in cash in US Dollars. All or such part of any credits or debit balance in The Account on January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, and October 31st, which remains after offsetting any debits or credits entered in The Account during the two following months, shall be due and payable on the demand of the creditor, shall be settled immediately in US Dollars.

Article 5

The Narodowy Bank Polski and the Bank Deutscher Länder will by mutual agreement arrange all technical details relating to the execution of the present Agreement

Article 6

The present Agreement shall come into force on January 1st, 1949 and shall remain in effect until December 31st, 1949. Thereafter it will be automatically renewed for a period of one year unless three month notice of termination is given by either party.

In the event of termination of present Agreement The Account shall be balanced as of the date of such termination and the balance paid on demand of the creditor in US Dollars.

The Account shall, however, remain open thereafter as long as may be necessary for the purpose of receiving payments due under uncompleted transactions concluded prior to such termination. Such payments shall be offset and balances settled at the end of each quarter.

Article 7

The present Agreement replaces the Payments Agreement between the contracting parties dated December 26th, 1947.

The balance shown on December 31st, 1948 in the offset account established pursuant to said Agreement shall be transferred to The Account and all payments which would have been entered in the offset Account

established pursuant to said Agreement shall from January 1st, 1949 on entered in The Account.

Initialed on behalf of the
Government of Republic
of Poland

By (-) J. Nowicki

Jozef Nowicki
Chairman of Delegation

Initialed on behalf of the
US/UK and French Military
Goverments for Germany

(-) Wm. J. Logan

Wm. J. Logan
Head of Delegation

Frankfurt am main
December 20th 1948