

ment of trading between Silesia and Szczecin. Even in case of overseas business the Germans used to direct Silesian exports along the Odra and the canals, next along the Elbe and through the Hamburg harbour.

Several tables demonstrate the size of transports in various routes and allow for an analysis of different groups of cargo. According to these data Berlin was supplied by the waterway from Silesia in under 10% of all water transports. It was only in Nazi times that the special policy for the development of the eastern regions raised the share of Silesia to 20%, in 1933, and to 17%, in 1937. Coal was supplied from the Ruhr basin by sea and through Szczecin and there were special fares giving privileges to this coal and that from England, transported by sea. Hence the opportunities of the waterway Silesia — Szczecin were not employed in full. Besides coal, the main products arriving to Szczecin on this way were of agricultural origin what is extremely strange for this line. The articles from Szczecin to Silesia presented a more regular picture. Raw materials necessary for the Silesian industries take the first rank.

The analysis, based on numerous data, points to the fact that the Odra should be chiefly exploited on the line Silesia — Szczecin where the transport offers the greatest efficiency and best economic solutions.

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#### THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK CO-OPERATION IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Upon the end of the Second World War a considerable revival in the Polish-Czechoslovak relations occurred. This resulted from social and economic changes brought about in both countries by the introduction of the socialist regime. The international political situation, and particularly the revival of German militarism, are also conducive to the approach between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Trade and cultural intercourse cannot be overlooked either, as factors which influence the co-operation between the two partners. All these facts are evidenced by a large number of treaties concluded in the post-war period.

The legal bases of the Polish-Czechoslovak alliance are: the 1947 Agreement on Friendship and Mutual Assistance between Poland and Czechoslovakia and the 1955 Warsaw Treaty. Both regulate the problems of mutual assistance in case of aggression directed against any party to the agreement and emphasize the endeavours of both countries to remove the danger of war.

Besides the above mentioned, both countries concluded several special agreements regulating their co-operation in various fields of economic and cultural activities, the border issues have been settled as well. The protection against West Germany's revisionist policy is a special feature in the Polish-Czech relations, since both these countries are steadily advocating the removal of all possibilities which could lead to another war conflict. Both countries share the opinion that the inviolability of the Odra-Nyssa frontier and the solution of the German problem, according to the Soviet propositions, essential for the world peace. The plan of a nuclear-weapons-banned zone in middle Europe receives, also, full support of both countries.