

power. The output of electric power was already over 17 billion kWh, i. e. some 1 300 kWh per inhabitant, of which 10% was received from water power. Almost all villages of the country have electricity.

The metallurgy is producing some 4 million of pig iron and over 5 million tons of steel, received in about 1/3 from home ores and in 2/3 from imported ones, chiefly from the Soviet Union. This branch is undergoing steady development. Of other metals the production of aluminium and antimony are worth mentioning.

The machine industries have 403 great manufacturing enterprises, of which 18 are employing over 5 000 persons each. These are producing all kinds of machines, transport equipment, tools, housewares, electric appliances and complete industrial equipments for whole plants. This production is working for export needs, mainly to socialist countries and to underdeveloped overseas countries. Thus, for instance, 73% tractors, some 58% motorcycles (80 thousand), 45% motor cars, 46% bicycles are made for export.

In chemical industries the main stress is laid on hard and brown coal processing, on the production of sulphuric acid, of fertilizers, fibres and synthetic masses, and lately the petrochemistry is being advanced.

Egyptian cotton, Australian wool and mainly home flax are processed and exported as 33% of cotton fabrics, 26% of linen, 16% of silk and 14% of woolen cloth. Mechanical production of footwear is extremely developed and 37% is exported. Items of importance in exports are also: china objects, glass and especially crystal articles, ornaments of plain glass and artificial jewelry. Czechoslovakia is also producing large amounts of paper (378 thousand tons), of which some 17% are exported and the printing presses are printing books on foreign orders (among others for English Publishers).

In food processing sugar production is of particular importance. The output of this product from home grown beet amounts some 800 thousand tons yearly, of which over 1/3 is exported. The Czech beer has a world wide fame and its output amounts to over 12 million hl. yearly. The most known firms are brewing for export.

The highly developed Czechoslovak industries have largely contributed to rapid industrialisation of all socialist countries of eastern Europe, the latter fact being one of the most characteristic features of the economic changes in the European continent.

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THE SCENERY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ITS VALUES FOR TOURISTS

Czechoslovakia is composed of three historical countries: Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. From the geographical aspect, however, Czechoslovakia can be divided into two regions: 1) the western old Czech Massif and 2) the eastern young Carpathian mountains, composed of several picturesque chains the highest peak Gerlach of 2,663 m. o. s. l.) The Czech highland in its fertile part overlying the Elbe and Vltava is densely populated. Of great fertility and also densely populated