

Radio Stations between 1937-1941.

In the beginning of the Second World War there were 64 radio stations broadcasting programmes in Central Europe. As regards the energy of broadcasting, the largest stations were the German station of Herzberg and the Roumanian station of Brassó /150 kw/. Stations over 100 kw energy of broadcasting were Leipzig, Liblice, Prague, Vienna and Budapest, each having an energy of 120-120 kw. The number of the broadcasting stations is not the largest in the most densely populated areas, but in the culturally advanced ones, in the borderlands of the language boundaries. Thus on the Saxonian-Bohemian frontier, on the German-Czech-Polish language boundary of Upper Silesia, as well as in the Austrian, Slovakian and Hungarian corner around Vienna.

To the east of the line of Beograd-Nyiregyháza, in almost half of the mapped area altogether 15 broadcasting stations are to be found. However, to the west of this line, and to the north of the Székesfehérvár-Graz line 34 stations are to be found. /In hardly more than one-fourth part of the map/.

/Source: Nomenclature des stations de Radiodiffusion. Bern, Bureau de l'Union International des Télécommunications, 1937. 1940./

Country	Number of radio subscribers in thousands by regions.					One subscribe per 1000 inhabit.
	1925	1928	1932	1935	1937	
Austria	186	325	493	527	594	88.0
Poland	-	120	310	374	677	19.8
Czecho-Slovakia	17	238	472	694	928	61.1
Hungary	17	169	322	340	365	40.4
Roumania	-	15	89	100	163	8.4
Yugoslavia	1	18	57	57	97	6.4
Bulgaria	-	-	-	9	17	2.7
Combined:	221	885	1.743	2.111	2.841	26.8
Germany	780	2.235	4.168	6.182	8.168	121.7
Italy	.	51	.	431	625	14.6
Soviet-Union	.	.	.	2.323	3.760	21.7

Foreign Trade.

Central Europe had been divided by the boundaries of 1919/20 into much smaller political territories within customs frontiers than it was before. This resulted in the fact that a major part of the commodity exchange carried out in inner trade changed to foreign trade, as the goods had to pass state boundaries in many places where formerly were no boundaries at all. Consequently a rapid increase in foreign trade was to be expected after the First World War.

However, this was not the result. The different states shut themselves off from each other and made efforts to change the old natural commercial routes artificially, or even abolish them completely. The purchasing power of the population diminished through the stagnation in agriculture of the agrarian states, and through the stagnation and decline of industry in the industrial ones. This led to the decline in foreign trade as well. Neither those Central European states which made a political alliance with each other /little entente/ tried to find close economic contacts with one another.

Only in the postwar period, about the middle of the twenties of this century started a considerable trade between the states of Central Europe. The first regular commercial contracts date from this period.

The development of this exchange trade had been soon restrained by the economic world's crisis. The small states provoked by politics faced each other as enemies and diminished their mutual exchange trade to the minimum. Each of them tried to meet his demands rather from other places than from the immediate neighbourhood, and to find markets for his surplus of goods in remote countries. They surrendered themselves by this economically to the European Great Powers; either to the one, or to the other.

The Percentual Share of the Central European States in Each Other's

Foreign Trade in the averages of the years 1934/37.

The share of the states indicated above in the foreign trade of the ones below.

	Austria	Czecho-Slovakia	Hungary	Roumania	Jugoslavia	Bulgaria	Combined	Germany	Italy	England	U.S.A.	Other states
Imports												
Austria	-	12.2	9.7	6.7	7.3	0.8	36.7	16.6	4.9	4.5	5.9	31.4
Czecho-Slovakia	4.6	-	1.8	4.1	4.1	0.7	15.4	17.3	2.3	5.8	6.8	52.4
Hungary	19.1	5.8	-	11.4	4.9	0.4	41.6	23.5	8.3	5.2	7.5	13.9
Roumania	10.4	12.8	5.0	-	0.6	0.1	28.9	25.5	5.4	11.0	0.6	28.6
Jugoslavia	11.1	12.9	3.0	1.8	-	0.2	29.0	23.4	8.8	8.8	6.2	23.8
Bulgaria	4.8	2.5	1.4	3.3	0.4	-	16.4	53.3	3.6	4.9	2.0	19.8
Combined:	8.5	5.0	5.6	3.7	3.1	0.8	26.7	21.2	5.0	6.3	5.6	35.2
Exports												
Austria	-	7.3	10.2	6.3	5.7	1.2	30.7	15.5	13.3	5.2	2.1	33.2
Czecho-Slovakia	11.3	-	1.9	4.7	4.5	0.7	23.1	16.2	2.4	7.8	8.2	42.3
Hungary	19.0	4.2	-	4.8	2.4	0.4	30.8	23.3	12.0	5.9	2.2	25.8
Roumania	9.0	6.9	5.5	-	1.1	0.6	23.1	17.8	8.7	10.6	0.8	39.0
Jugoslavia	14.5	10.8	3.9	0.8	-	0.3	30.3	20.2	11.8	7.0	4.8	25.9
Bulgaria	4.1	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	-	11.1	45.3	5.9	9.1	2.4	26.2
Combined:	5.6	8.2	4.4	3.9	3.2	0.5	25.8	19.1	8.0	7.5	4.4	35.2

The Central European states carried on a most lively foreign trade with Germany. The trade between each other gradually lost its importance. 60.5 per cent of Hungary's imports tended towards the five Danubian states between 1922 and 1925; in 1934/37 but 41.6 per cent. At the same time Germany's proportion in Hungary's imports increased from 14.6 per cent to 23.6 per cent. The small Danubian states constituted 71.2 per cent of Hungary's

exports between 1922-1925, while Germany only 8.8 per cent. In the period between 1934 and 1937 the former ones made up 30.8 per cent, the latter 23.3 per cent. The small Danubian states constituted 22.1 per cent of Czecho-Slovakia's imports and 35.9 per cent of its exports between 1922-1925; between 1934-37 but 15.4 and 23.1 per cent respectively. Not Germany, but England and the other remote states gained by the foreign trade of this country.

According to the groups of commodities textiles and manufactured products made up the largest amount of value in the foreign trade of the Central European states. Austria's and Czecho-Slovakia's imports consisted primarily of textile raw materials: wool and cotton. Textile-goods ranked first among the items of exports of both states as well; they were, however, manufactured cloth, linen and other materials. Metals, machinery and apparatus took the second place in the imports and exports of both states. The third group of commodity imports of both states was made up by foodstuffs. /Cereals, livestock and others/. The fourth group of imports consisted of coal in case of Austria, while Czecho-Slovakia had sufficient even to export in considerable quantities; and of rock-oil in case of both states. The major part of the textile raw-materials came directly or indirectly from overseas countries; while that of metal and iron goods, as well as machinery from Germany. Austria imported foodstuffs from the agrarian states of Central Europe; while Czecho-Slovakia from overseas countries. The major part of rock-oil had been delivered by Roumania.

Textile raw materials coming from overseas states constitute the most valuable items of Hungary's imports; however, few manufactured products were imported. Here too, the second group of imports consisted of metal iron-goods and machinery, provided chiefly from Germany.

The third and most important commodity imports of this country deprived of the major part of her forests, has been wood which came from Austria, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia. Rock-oil, leather, paper, colonial wares and coal made up the other groups. The leading articles of exports were animals and animal products, cereals and other plants. Their chief markets were Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Machinery and apparatus constituted the third group. A considerable amount of them had been purchased by Roumania and Yugoslavia. Hungarian metal-goods were sent just as well to other remote countries. Hungary exported manufactured textile products too, in considerable quantities. This was followed by leather goods and bauxite.

In the imports of Roumania and Yugoslavia the first place was taken by the textile goods, especially by manufactured products. They were imported from Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, U.S.A. etc. Metal goods, machinery and apparatus constituted the second group, being Germany the chief supplier. Of the commodity exports of Roumania rock-oil was leading, then cereals, as well as livestock and animal products; while in Yugoslavia animals and their products were the chief articles of exports, followed by cereals. The chief markets were Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy. Next in degree of importance in the exports of both states was wood. It was sent from Roumania into Hungary, Egypt, Germany and England; from Yugoslavia into England, Italy and Germany.

The major part of all imports of Bulgaria was made up by machinery, apparatus and textile goods; her commodity exports were cereals, tobacco, animals and fruits. The leading country in her exports and imports was Germany; the other states, compared to her, are of no importance. Great Britain imported a considerable amount of her grains as well, while tobacco was imported by Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, U.S.A. and Austria.

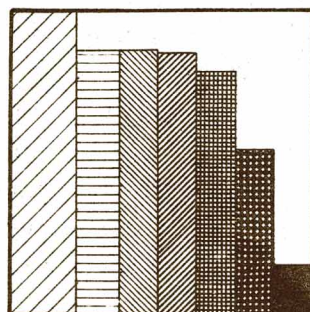
THE IMPORT OF AUSTRIA BY COUNTRIES

ÖSTERREICH

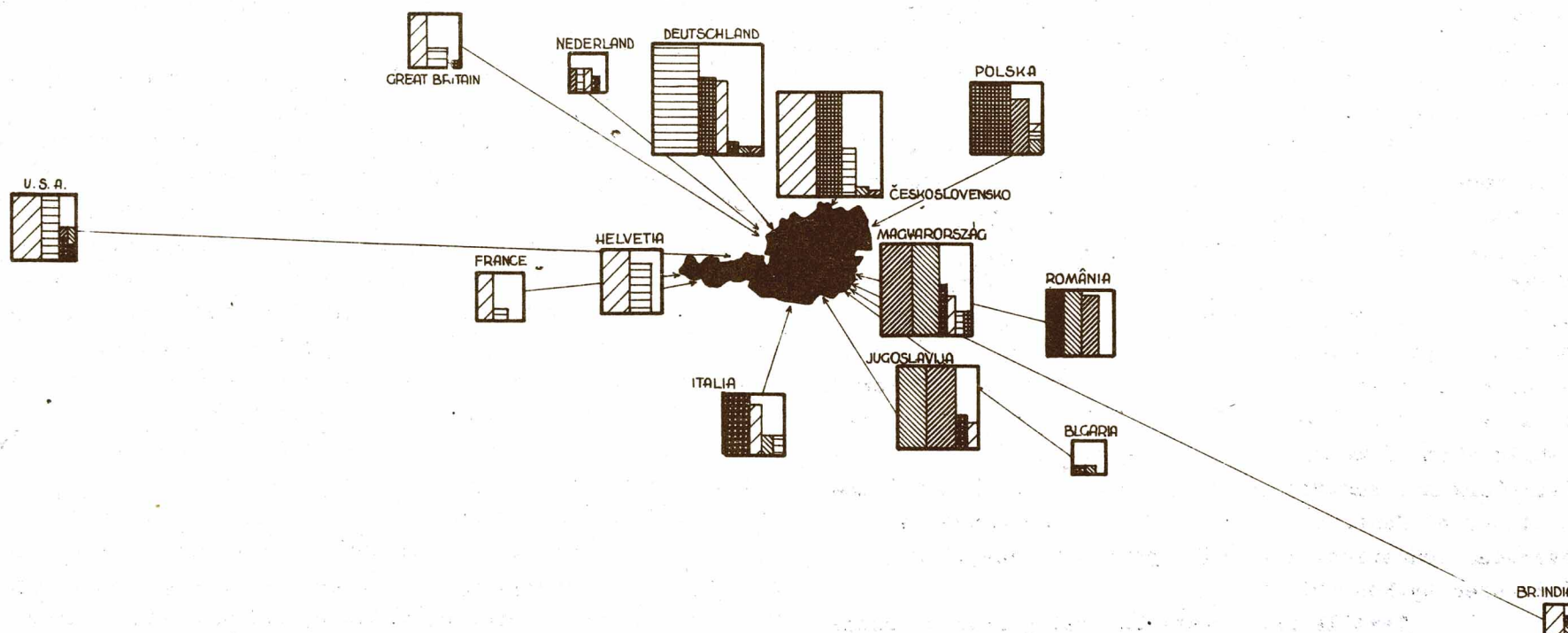
IMPORT 780,000,000 franc d'or

1933 - 1935

□ 4,000,000 fr.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



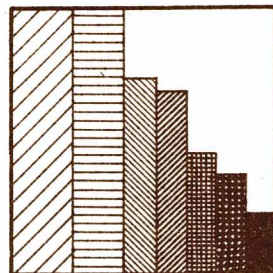
1. Raw-materials for textile industry 2. Metals and machinery 3. Grains 4. Animal products 5. Coal 6. Fruits 7. Petroleum

THE EXPORT OF AUSTRIA BY COUNTRIES

ÖSTERREICH

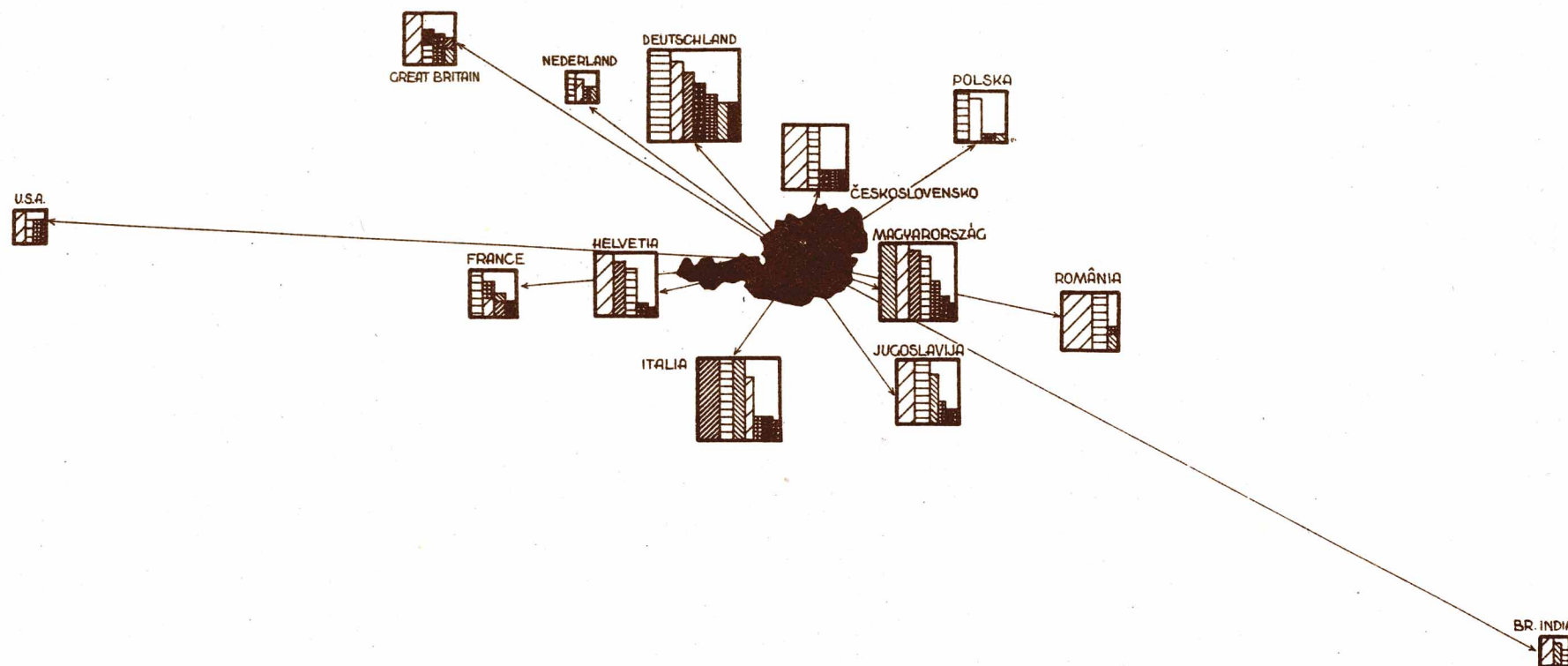
EXPORT 616,000,000 franc d'or

1933 - 1935



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

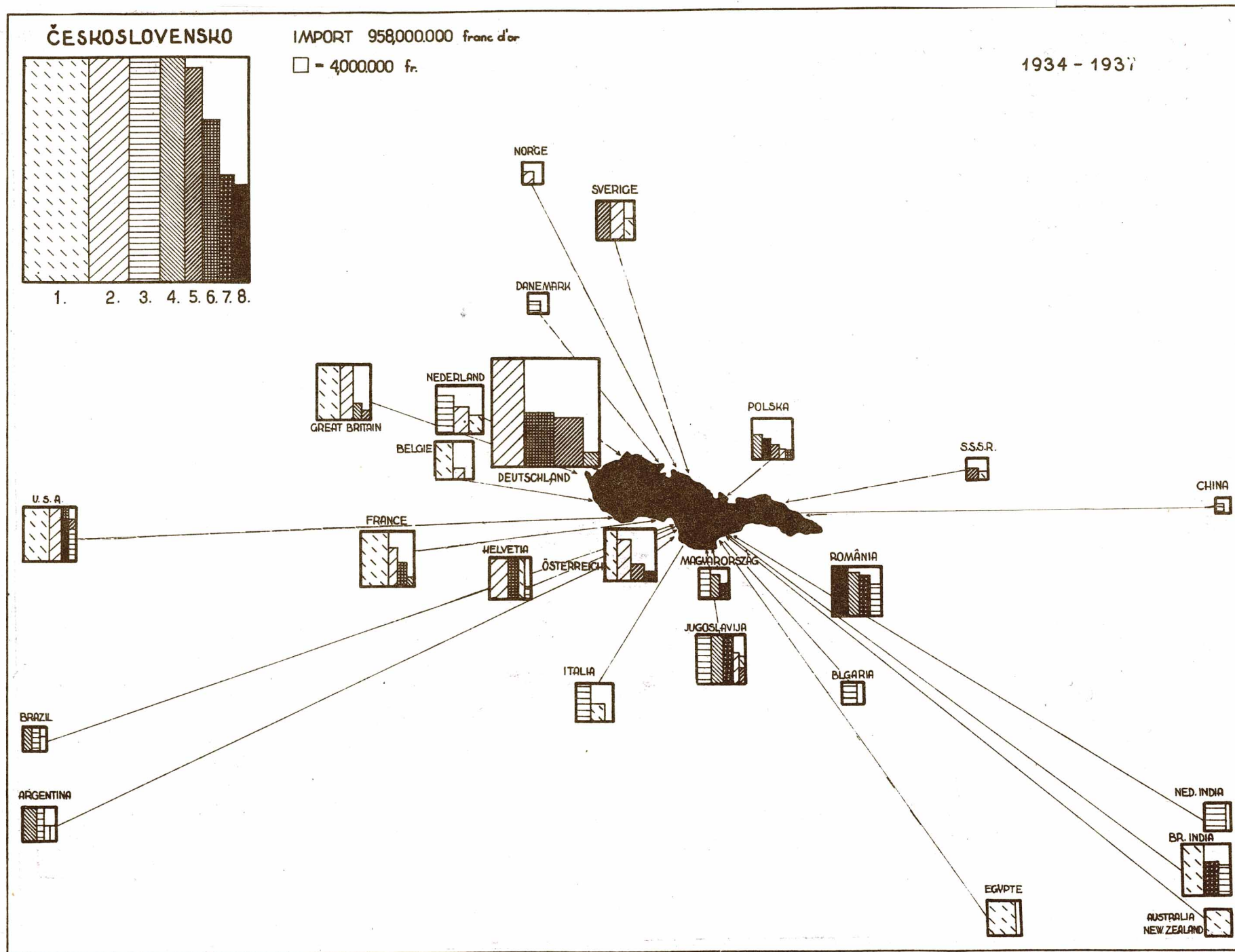
□ 4,000,000 fr.



1.

1. Textiles 2. Metals and machinery 3. Paper and paper goods 4. Timber 5. Chemicals 6. Minerals 7. Foodstuffs

THE IMPORT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COUNTRIES



1. Raw materials for textile industry 2. Machinery, metals 3. Foodstuffs 4. Animal products 5. Mineral products 6. Chemicals 7. Cereals 8. Petroleum

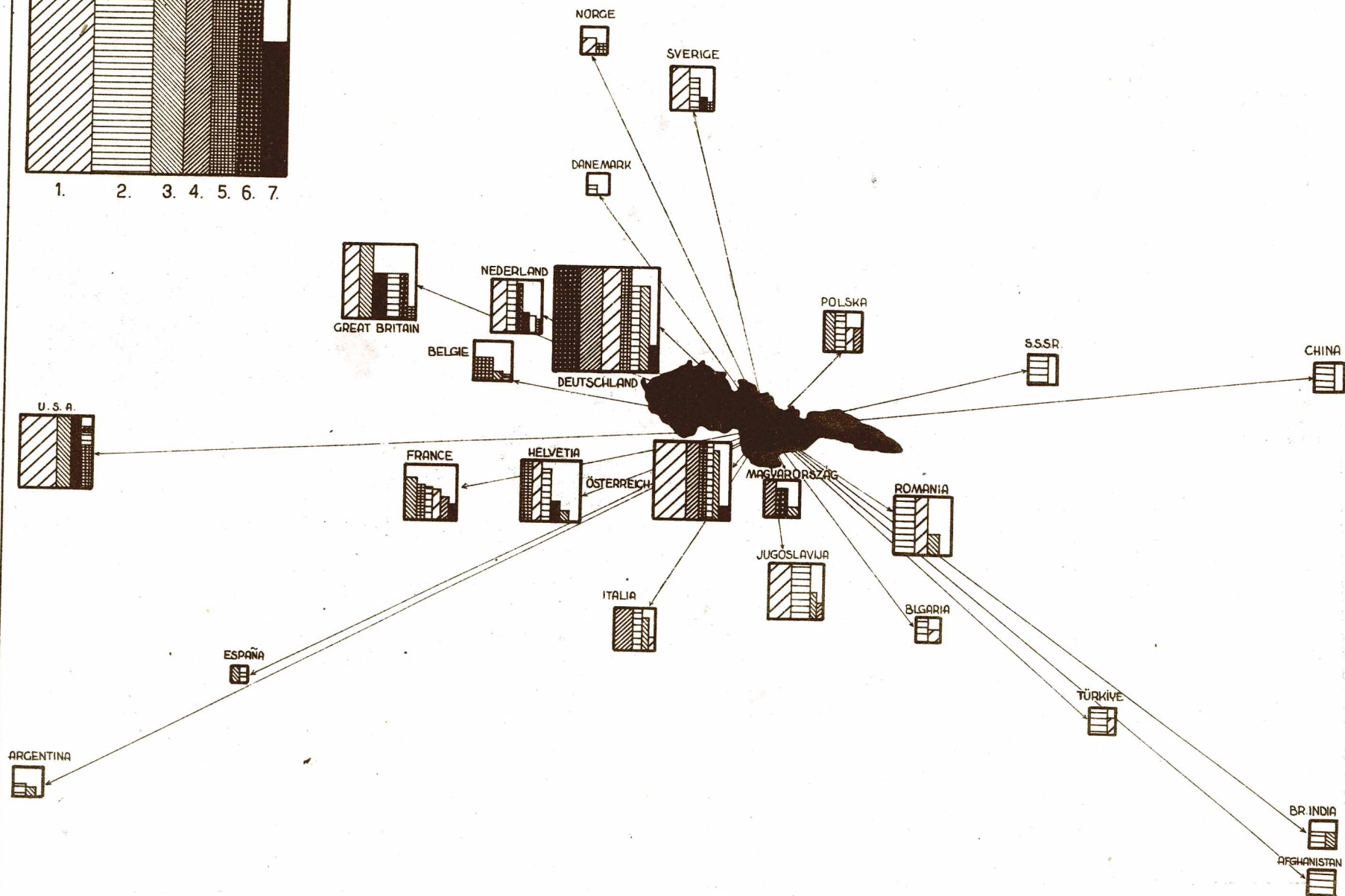
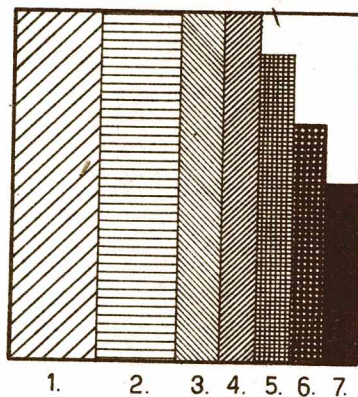
THE EXPORT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COUNTRIES

ČESKOSLOVENSKO

EXPORT 1058000.000 franc d'or

□ = 4,000,000 fr.

1934 - 1937



1. Textile goods 2. Metals, machinery 3. Chemicals and glass 4. Coal and minerals 5. Agricultural products 6. Timber 7. Leather and furs

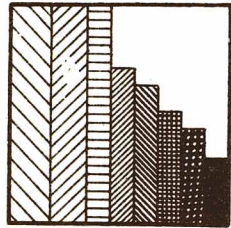
THE IMPORT OF HUNGARY BY COUNTRIES

MAGYARORSZÁG

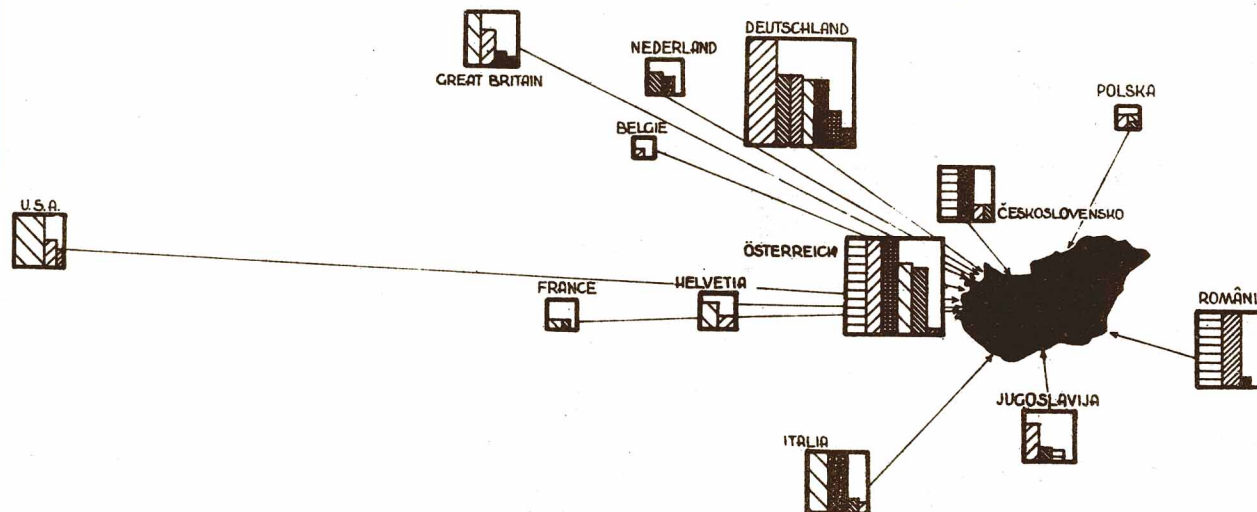
IMPORT 418,000,000 franc d'or

1934 - 1937

□ = 4,000,000 fr



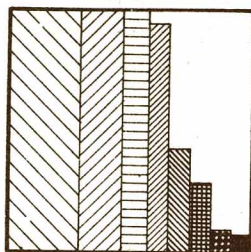
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.



1. Raw materials for textile industry 2. Metals and machinery 3. Timber 4. Petroleum 5. Leather 6. Paper 7. Colonial goods 8. Coal

THE EXPORT OF HUNGARY BY COUNTRIES

MAGYARORSZÁG

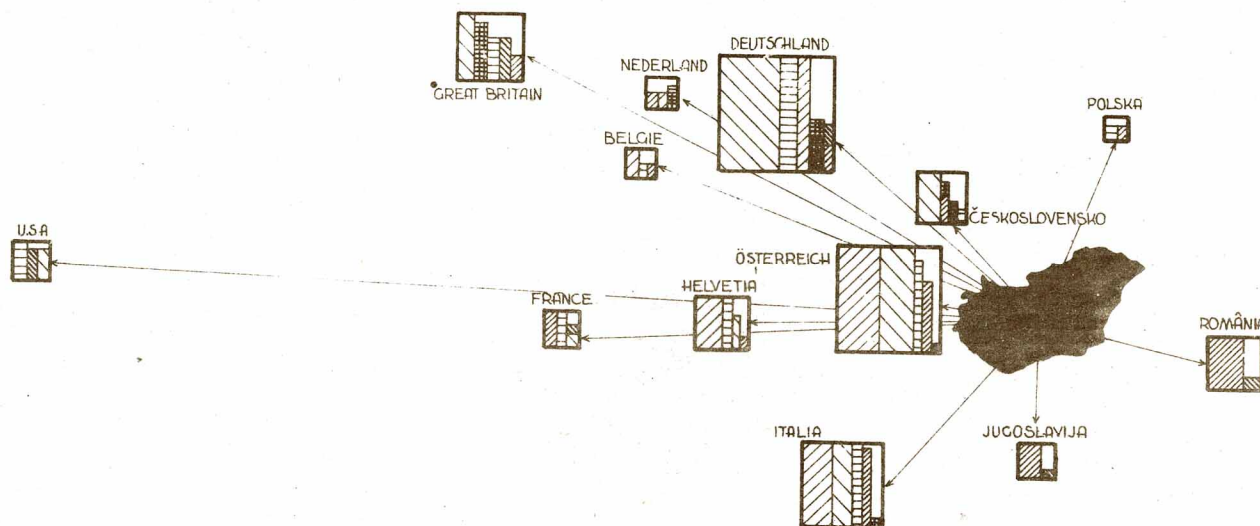


1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

EXPORT 453000.000 franc d'or

□ = 4,000.000 fr.

1934 - 1937



1. ÁLL.

1. Animal products

2. Cereals

3. Other agricultural products

4. Machinery

5. Textiles

6. Leather

7. Bauxit

8. Coal

8. SZÉN

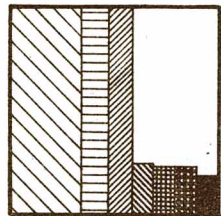
THE IMPORT OF YUGOSLAVIA BY COUNTRIES

1936 - 1937

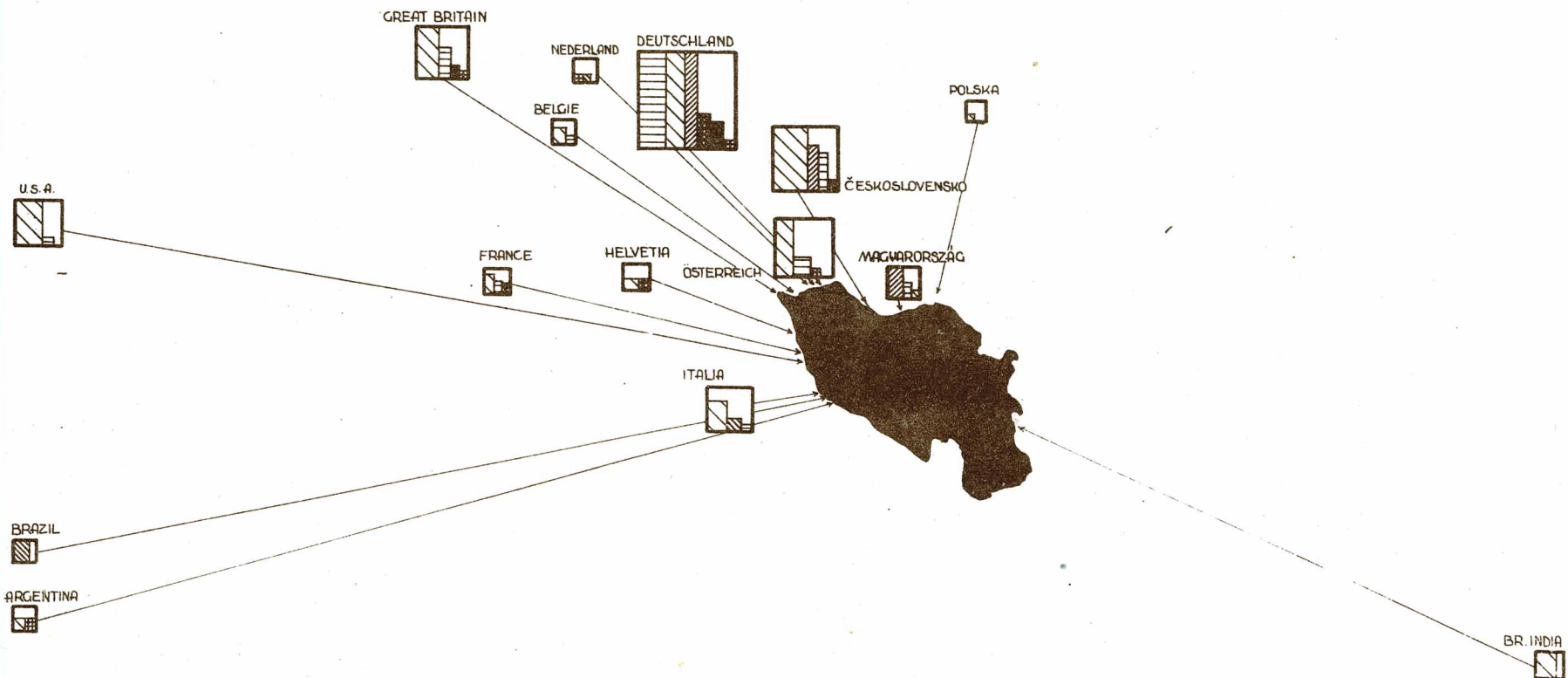
JUGOSLAVIJA

IMPORT 364,000,000 franc d'or

□ = 4,000,000 fr.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



1. TEXTILANYA

1. Textiles

2. Machines

3. Iron

4. Colonial goods

5. Leather

6. Chemicals

7. Coal

7. SZÉN

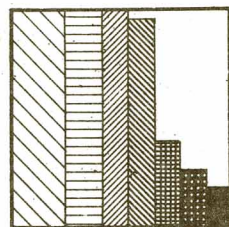
THE EXPORT OF YUGOSLAVIA BY COUNTRIES

JUGOSLAVIJA

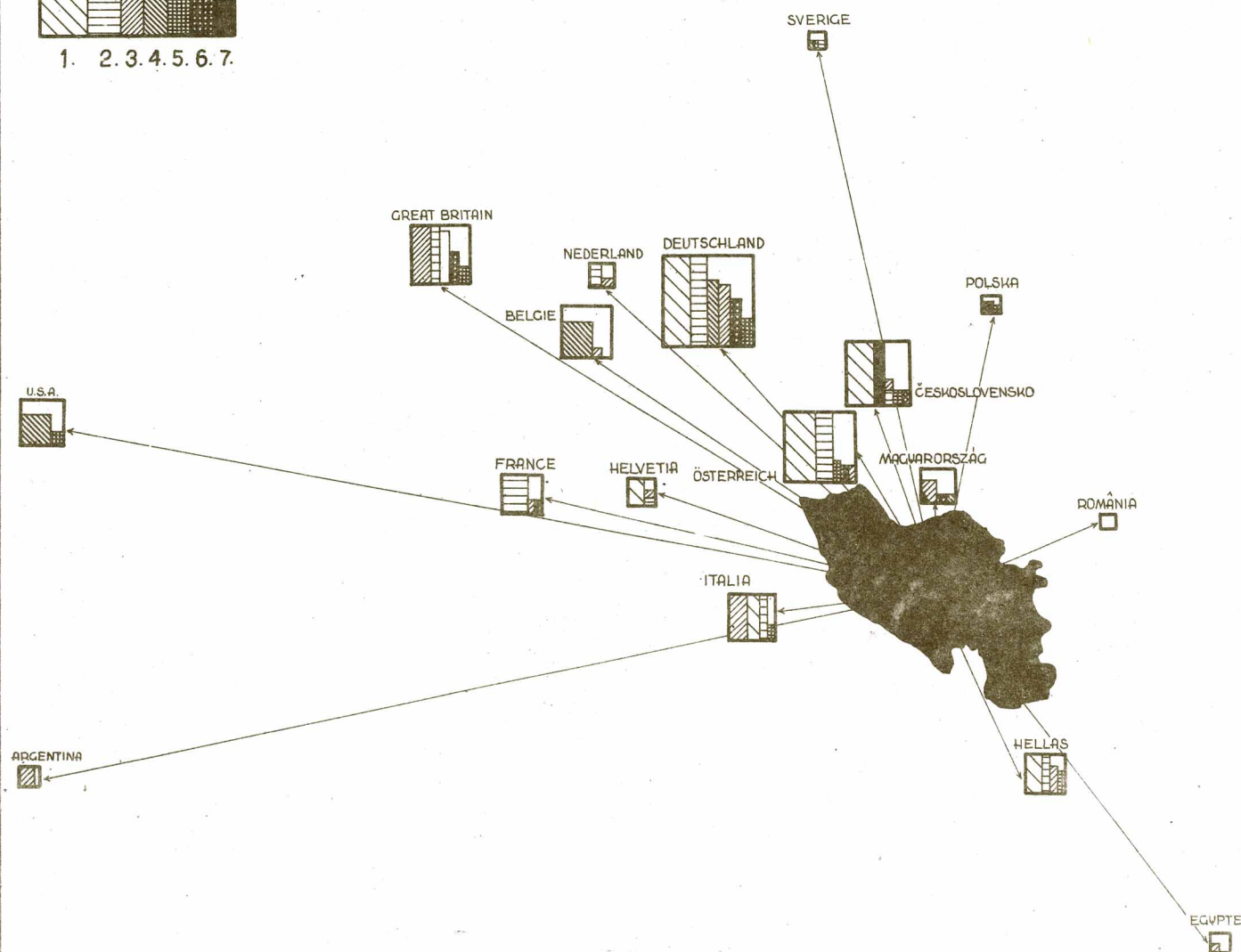
EXPORT 416,000,000 franc d'or

1936 - 1937

□ = 4,000,000 fr.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



1. ALL

1. Animal products

2. Cereals

3. Timber

4. Copper

5. Fruits

6. Hemp

7. Tabacco

ANV

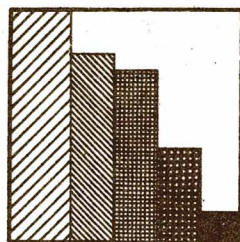
THE IMPORT OF ROUMANIA BY COUNTRIES

ROMÂNIA

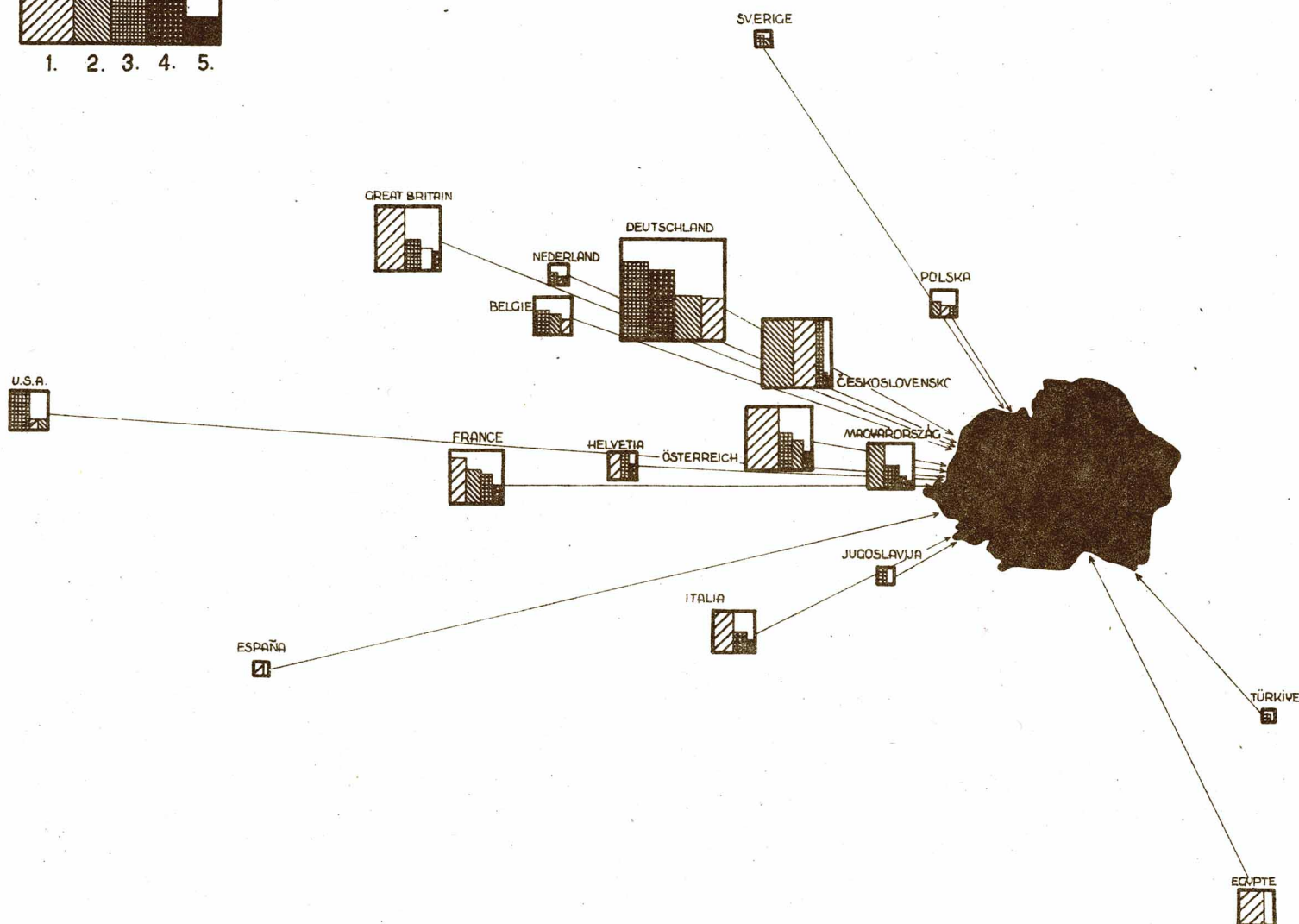
IMPORT 462,000,000 franc d'or

1934 - 1937

□ = 4,000,000 fr



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



1. TEXT

1. Raw materials for textile industry

2. Iron and metals

3. Electric machinery

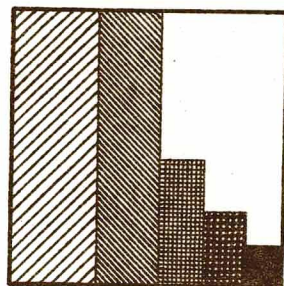
4. Chemicals

5. Textile goods

SZITMÉNYEK

THE EXPORT OF ROUMANIA BY COUNTRIES

ROMÂNIA

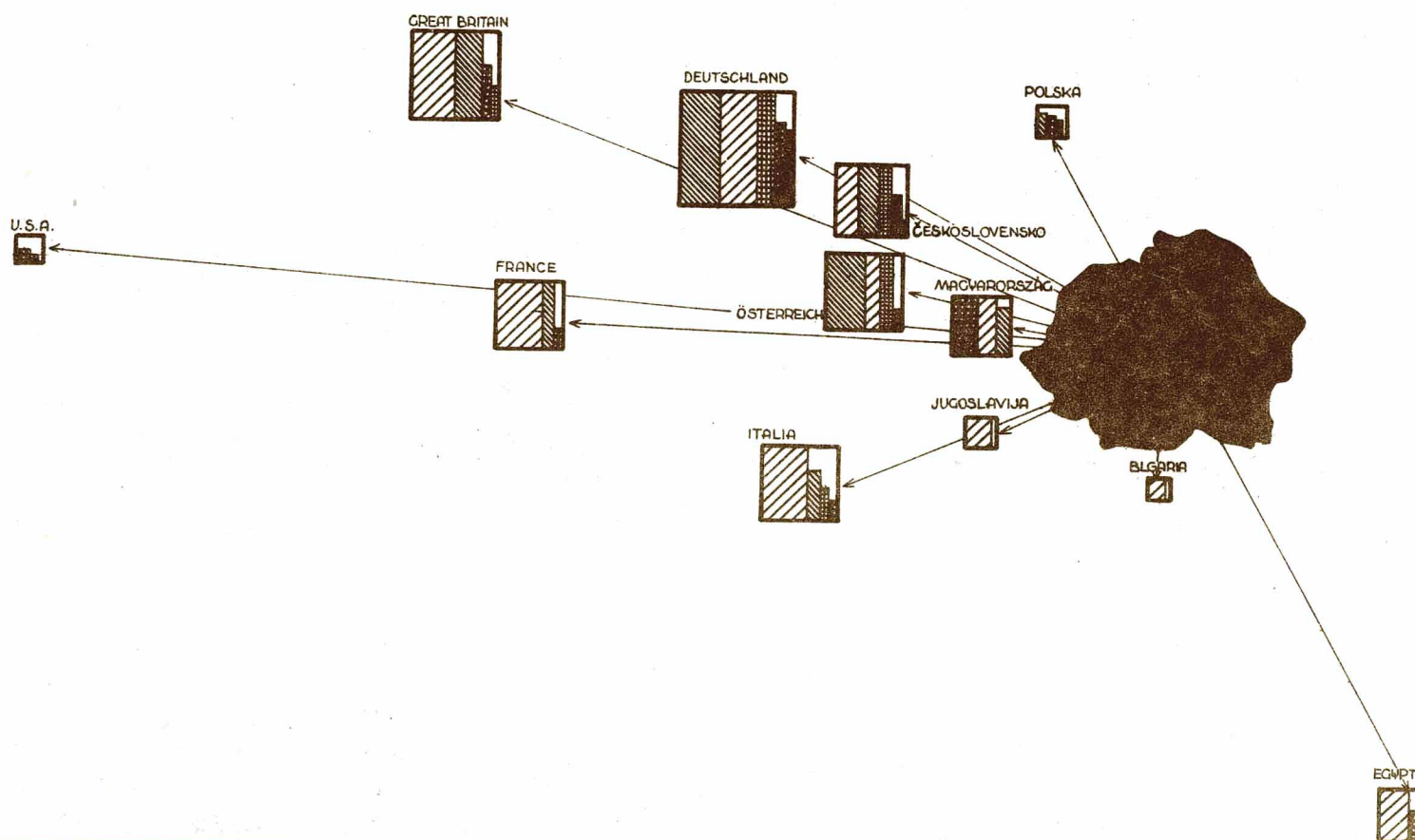


1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

EXPORT 634000000 franc d'or

□ = 4,000,000 fr

1934 - 1937



1. Petroleum 2. Cereals 3. Animal products 4. Timber 5. Food crops and fruits

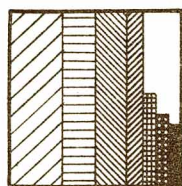
THE IMPORT OF BULGARIA BY COUNTRIES

1936 - 1937

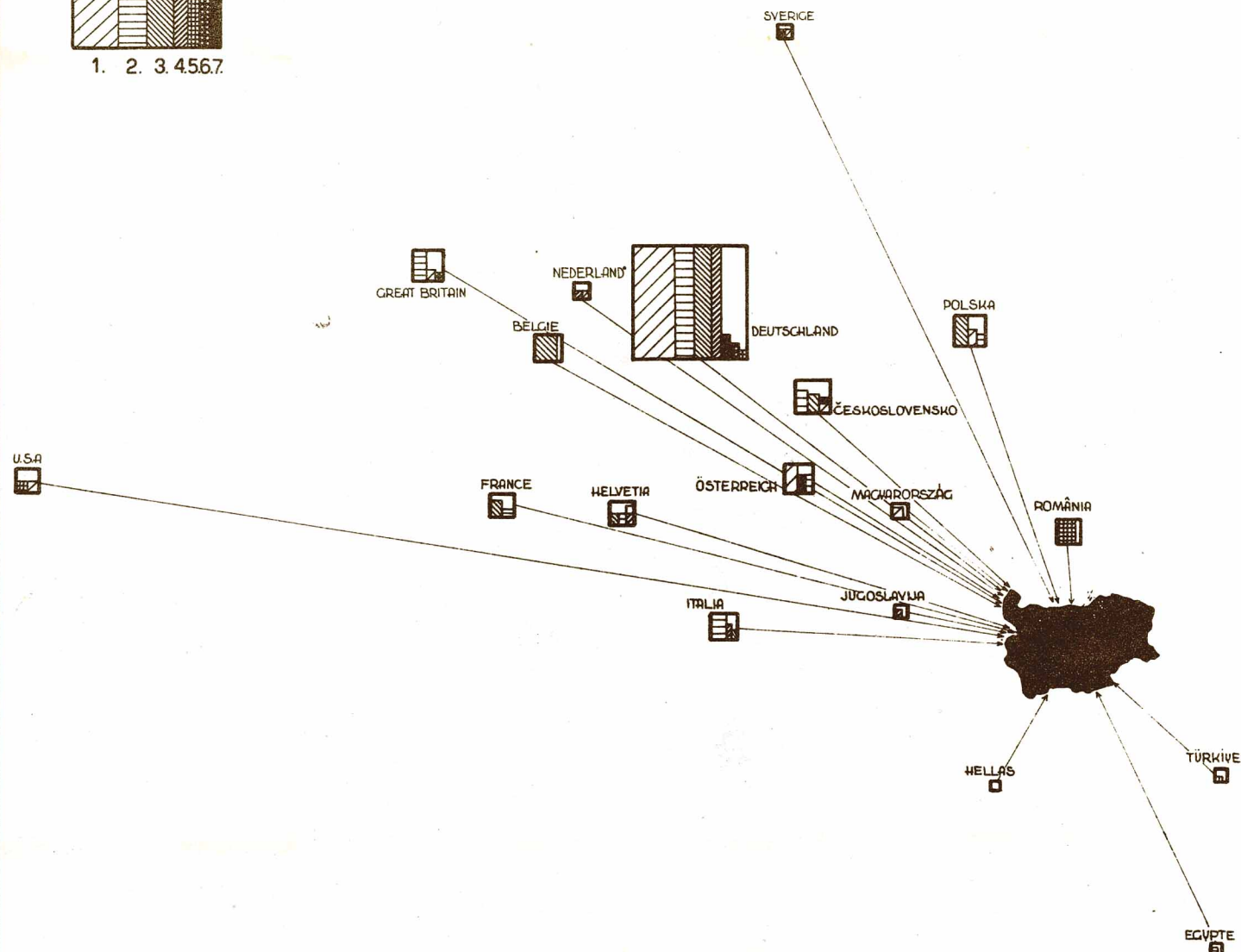
BULGARIJA

IMPORT 245,000,000 franc d'or

□ = 4,000,000 .fr.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



1. Machines 2. Raw materials for textile industry 3. Metals 4. Chemicals 5. Petroleum 6. Leather 7. Paper

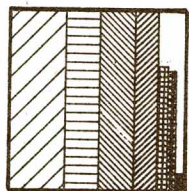
THE EXPORT OF BULGARIA BY COUNTRIES

BLGARIJA

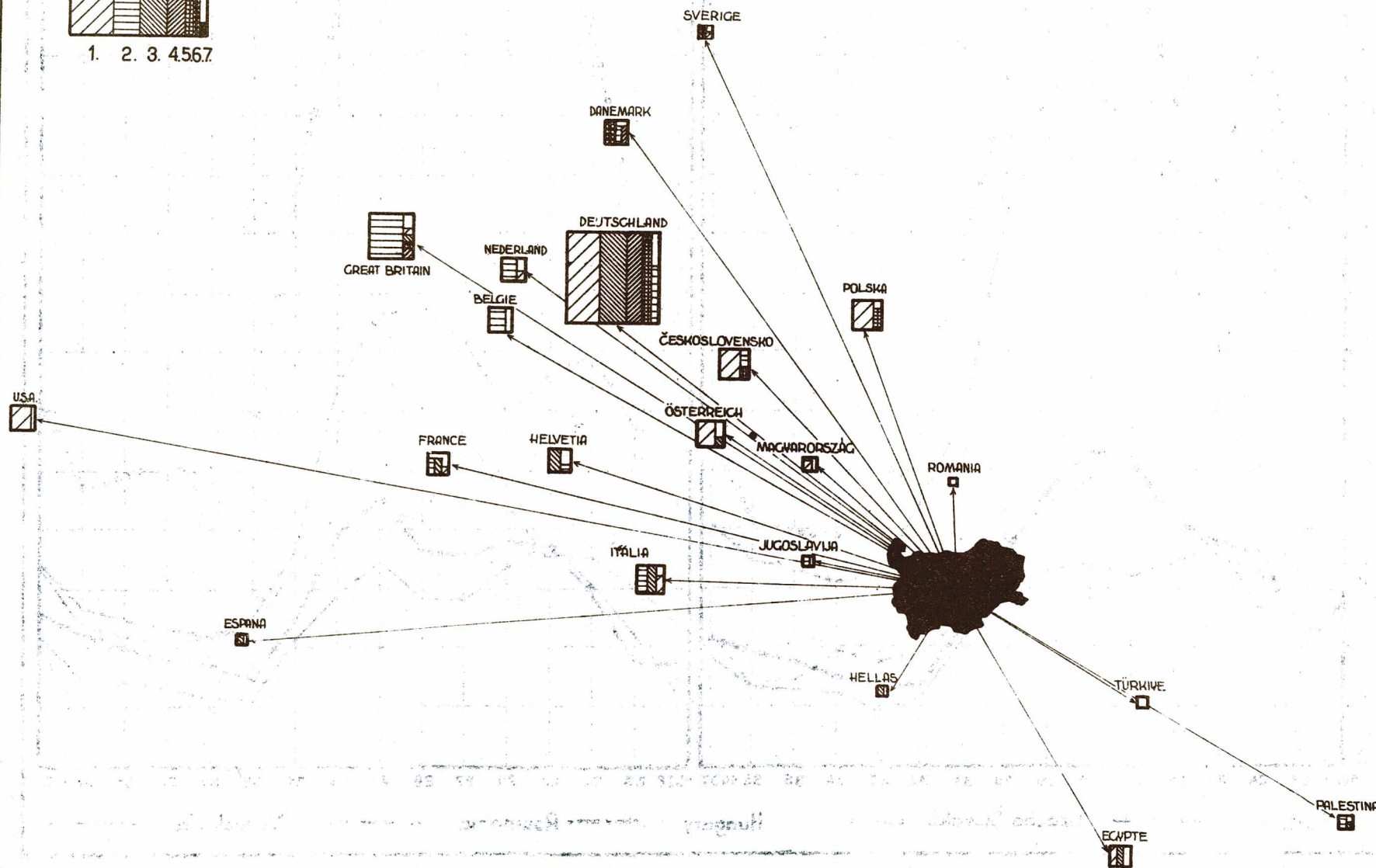
EXPORT 268000000 franc d'or

1936 - 1937

□ = 4000000 fr.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



1. Tobacco, goods coloniales 2. Cereals 3. Animal products 4. Fruits and food crops 5. Leather 6. Rose oil 7. Textile goods

OK

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN FIVE COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1922—1937

