MAR 1952

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Economic - Chemical industry

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodicals

DATE DIST. 13 Nov 1953

WHERE PUBLISHED Warsaw, Gliwice

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE PUBLISHED Jul, Aug 1953

LANGUAGE Polish

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GROWTH OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Warsaw, Przemsyl Chemiczny, Vol (32) 9, No 7, Jul 53

Because of the great war destruction and the lack of experienced personnel, the Polish chemical industry, as many other industries in Poland, was in a very difficult situation in 1945. Several enterprises, badly damaged during the war, were nevertheless activated rapidly through the creative enthusiasm of workers, engineers, technicians, and the administration of the chemical industry, and through the aid received from the USSR.

In 1945, about 62 percent of the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the former Central Administration of the Chemical Industry (Centralny Larzad Przemyslu Chemicznego) were already activated.

In 1946, an additional 20 percent of the chemical enterprises were activated. In 1947, production was started in 6.5 percent of the enterprises that had suffered the greatest damage during the war.

On 31 December 1947, 88.5 percent of the chemical factories under the jurisdiction of the former Central Administration of the Chemical Industry were already operating. The remaining 12.5 /sic/ percent represented the factories which were almost completely destroyed, or were entirely without equipment.

The production of the chemical industry for the first 3 years (1950 - 1952) of the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled 111 percent, thus reaching an index of growth of 203 as compared with 1949. Therefore, 60 percent of the Six-Year Plan has been fulfilled.

The National Economic Plan for 1953 established that the total production (at base-year prices) for the chemical industry for 1953 would reach the level proposed for 1954 by the Six-Year Plan.

RESTRICTED

CLASSIFICATION

STATE		NAVY		NSRB		DISTRIBUTION																	
ARMY		AIR		FBI																			

STAT

The following table shows the index of production growth of some of the most important commodities of the chemical industry (1937 = 100 percent):

Commodity	1946	1947	1949	1951	1952
Superphosphate	97.3	112.3	249.0	--	262.8
Calcium cyanamide	145.7	172.0	248.6	252.7	--
"Saletrzak" (mixture of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate)	196.3	372.0	584.0	594.7	--
Soda ash	--	101.0	107.5	--	186.7
Caustic soda	70.3	140.4	256.4	--	324.7
Dyestuffs, total	77.2	104.0	188.4	--	222.2
Rayon	55.0	90.0	138.0	-	182.5
Staple filament	130.0	159.0	--	--	397.3
Calcium carbide	--	189.0	234.4	--	259.0
Acetylene	228.2	271.8	393.1	--	367.5
Compressed oxygen	138.1	198.2	309.3	--	536.0
Tires, total	--	--	--	--	514.0

The chemical industry has not only greatly increased its production, but today produces hundreds of commodities which were not produced in prewar Poland, such as steelon [a nylon-type fabric], penicillin, synthetic tannins, synthetic phenol, synthetic methanol, synthetic gasoline, plastics and varnishes, synthetic vitamins, synthetic hormones, sulfamides, chloromycetin, ATB, PAS, and a number of other valuable drugs. Also, production has started on chemical reagents, many organic and dyestuff intermediates, viscose, various kinds of industrial articles made from rubber and plastics, a number of new sizes of automobile and tractor tires, etc.

This great industrial progress of the chemical industry is the result of the expansion of existing factories and the activation of new large factories, such as the chemical combine in Dwory (near Oswiecim), synthetic fiber factory in Gorzow, sulfuric acid factory (using anhydrite) in Wizow, large cellulose and textile combine in Jelenia Gora, and the large organic intermediates combine in Brzeg Dolny.

In 1953, the production of acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and many other valuable chemical compounds and products will be started.

KEDZIERZYN CHEMICAL COMBINE -- Gliwice, Chemik, Vol 6, Jul - Aug 53

The construction of the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants (Zaklady Przemyslu Azotowego w Kedzierzynie), a large chemical combine, is a further important step toward the transformation of Poland from a poor and backward country into a leading country from an economic standpoint. The activation of production in this chemical combine will help to solve a number of actual problems. Poland will now process and utilize its mineral resources which up to now had to be processed abroad.

The production of the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants will help to solve many problems in agriculture and in the supply of fats. At present, Poland has a serious shortage of fat products, both for human consumption and industrial purposes. The production of synthetic fatty acids and products therefrom will at least partially cover these shortages.

The plastic industry is a branch of the Polish chemical industry that is particularly backward in its development. An important economic need is the creation of a starting base for the production of plastics and synthetic varnishes. Many of these needs will be satisfied by the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants. Production at the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants will be based only on a few raw materials, such as coke, semicoke, coking gas, and several other intermediates acquired from processing coal and limestone, the latter obtained from nearby Gogolin.

The location of this chemical combine in Kedzierzyn is most favorable because it is near raw material sources. Kedzierzyn, located on the border of the coal basin, is only 50 kilometers from the chief sources of raw materials and electric power, 100 kilometers from the source of processed intermediates, and only 30 kilometers from the source of limestone. With Kedzierzyn situated on the junction of two railroad arteries, and near the Oder River, the chemical combine is assured efficient transportation and an ample supply of water.

The following individual factories comprise the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants:

Factory for Nitrogen Compounds (Fabryka Zwiazkow Azotowych). -- This factory will produce (1) granular nitrogeneous fertilizers, (2) liquid nitrogeneous fertilizers, and (3) organic nitrogen compounds. The Factory for Nitrogen Compounds, the largest of its type in Europe, will also process calcium cyanamide into a number of highly valuable derivatives. The present use of calcium cyanamide solely for fertilizing purposes is wasteful to a certain degree; therefore, the development of a new branch of chemical technology -- the processing of calcium cyanamide for chemical purposes -- creates a very promising sphere. At present, the Factory for Nitrogen Compounds, the largest factory of the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants, is in its final stage of construction.

Factory for Synthetic Fat Products (Fabryka Syntetycznych Produktow Tluszczowych). -- This factory will produce synthetic waxes and fat products derived from respective fractions of synthin, and in particular from "gacz" /paraffin containing oil which cannot be pressed out/ and high-molecular paraffin. Production is also anticipated for waxes based on high-molecular paraffin oxidized noncatalytically, and for waxes based on montan wax refined and esterified with long-chain alcohols. This factory also anticipates the production of fatty acids through catalytic oxidation of "gacz" obtained through Fischer-Tropsch synthesis.

Factory for Solvents and Plasticizers (Fabryka Rospuszczalnikow i Zmiekczaczy). -- This factory will produce intermediates that will be further processed by the varnish and plastics industries. Among the solvents, the production of synthetic alcohols from water gas is anticipated. Of the alcohols, the chief production will be iso-butanol, and, in lesser quantities, higher alcohols, chiefly the "iso-" type. Dimethyl ether will be the by-product of this synthesis which, in turn, will be processed into dimethyl sulfate, a valuable intermediate used widely by the dyestuffs and pharmaceutical industries. The ester division of this factory will convert alcohols into esters, thus obtaining either plasticizers or medium-boiling solvents, such as acetates. Plasticizers are indispensable intermediates for the production of plastics and synthetic varnishes. Another division of the factory is the division for chemical

STAT

processing of naphthalene. This valuable raw material, until recently, was exported or processed in Poland in a highly uneconomical way; for example, it was converted into carbon black. At the same time, refined products derived from naphthalene were imported at high cost.

- E N D -

STAT