

154

INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Polish Production of Synthetic Gasoline and Petroleum Products

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1A

DATE OF INFO.

25X1X

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 19 OCT 50

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1A

RETURN TO CIA LIBRARY

FID 433

1. The Chief Institute for Natural Fuels (Główny Instytut Paliw Naturalnych), which was in charge of research and development of natural fuels, including coal, brown coal, gasoline, natural gas and peat, has been replaced by three specialized research institutes, known as the Chief Mines Institute at Katowice (Główny Instytut Górnictwa w Katowicach), the Chief Naphtha Institute at Krakow (Główny Instytut Naftowy w Krakowie) and the Chief Peat Institute at Warsaw (Główny Instytut Torfowy w Warszawie). The Naphtha Institute at Krakow is located at Ulica Lewakowskiego 10, and is under the general direction of Jozef Wojnar, who is aided by Dr. Stefan Sulmarowski, Engineer Bronislaw Pleszar, Engineer Adam Kaliduda, Engineer Marcin Dorocki, Engineer Stanislaw Suliminski, and others. This institute has the responsibility of determining the extent of Poland's stock of bituminous rock, setting up Polish refineries to process this rock according to a new method originated by Engineer Stanislaw Tertul, continuing research on other methods of processing this rock into liquid fuel, and locating new sources of petroleum.
2. Polish research into new sources of petroleum is conducted mainly by the Geological Commission of the Scientific Institute in Krakow (Komisja Geologiczna Głównego Instytutu Naukowego w Krakow) and the Polish Geological Society at Krakow (Polskie Towarzystwo Geologiczne - Krakow), which is directed by Dr. Adam Gawel. Generally speaking the richest potential area for the development of petroleum supplies is found in the region between Gorlice and Sanok, west of Krakow, while the area between Zywiec and Cieszyn, west of Krakow, is less rich; the region north of the Krakow-Tarnow railroad, known as Kielce-Busko, and the area north of Lodz, between Kutno and Inowroclaw, are much less rich in natural supplies. In the past, Poland's best supply of petroleum was located in the area which now lies east of the Polish-Soviet border at Boryslaw-Brohobycz, where about 650,000 tons of petroleum was produced each year under antiquated methods. Most Polish sources of petroleum are located more than 1000 meters below the surface, and present research is aimed at locating new supplies at depths of 1500 meters in the area south of Gorlice and Sanok, and in the region near the Carpathian Mountains, while efforts are also being made to develop supplies at depths of about 800 meters in the Gorlice-Sanok and Kielce-Busko regions. It is said that research which has been carried out under the direction

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET/CONTROL~~ - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DISTRIBUTION			
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 No Change in Class.   
 Declassified   
 Class. Changed To: T S L S C  
 Auth: NS 70-2

1224

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

-2-

of the Geological Institute in Krakow has shown now, unexploited sources which consist of closed basins found in impervious granite rock, that new fields of bituminous rock have also been located, and that these finds will make greater supplies of petroleum available in Poland when exploited with new methods and machinery imported from Great Britain and, in the future, from the Soviet Union.

3. In 1948-49 Poland had about 2,400 natural petroleum sources, employed about 7,500 workers to exploit these supplies, and produced about 130,000 tons of petroleum. At the end of the Three Year Plan in 1949, Hilary Minc, then Minister of the Interior, confirmed that production had increased from seven to nine percent above the 1948 figures. During the same year Poland produced about 150,000 tons of natural gas for use in cooking and power production, and about 100,000 tons of gases which were given further processing in chemical plants. Production of natural gases increased about twelve percent during the Three Year Plan, according to Minister Minc.
4. During 1948-1949 Poland imported about 12,000 tons of gasoline from Eastern Germany, about 15,000 tons from the Soviet Union, and about 11,000 tons from Hungary. In the same period she imported about 17,500 tons of raw petroleum from Rumania, 10,000 tons from Rumania, and 17,500 from Persia, making a total of 45,000 tons of raw petroleum and 38,000 tons of gasoline imported. It is estimated that Poland's import of raw petroleum has increased, and that she now imports about 50,000 tons annually.
5. At the present time Poland has available only six of her former twenty-seven refineries for processing petroleum. These plants are located at Trzebina, (051/Y95), at Czochovice (050/X88), at Jaslo (050/Z55), at Jedlicze (050/Z65), at Glinik Marjampolski (050/Z34), all near Krakow, and at Ligota (051/Y25) in Silesia, a former German plant. During 1948 these refineries processed about 167,000 tons of raw petroleum, while about 8,000 tons were used in a raw state. It is believed that Polish refineries in their present condition can produce about 200,000 tons of raw petroleum annually, and that the introduction of new machinery will increase capacity by about 170,000 tons.
6. The German-built synthetic gasoline plants at Dwory (051/Y74), and at Pölitz (054/057) have been reorganized by the Poles since their dismantling by the Russians. Reconstruction of Dwory was begun in 1947, when it was estimated that the plant could produce about 200,000 tons of synthetic gasoline annually. The Dwory plant will be Poland's largest plant for the production of synthetic gasoline. However, the lack of new machinery cut planned annual production to about 40,000 tons; the plant may have produced at about one-third capacity in 1949, yielding between 12,000 and 14,000 tons of synthetic gasoline. Polish authorities spent their initial efforts in organizing homes and settlements for plant workers before seriously concentrating on construction of the plant itself. A second synthetic gasoline plant is being constructed at Luban (052/B20) in Silesia, where an annual production of about 20,000 tons is expected sometime after 1951 according to the Six Year Plan, but no information concerning this plant is available at present. A third factory is being built at Konin (053/018) northeast of Poznan, in the area where Poland's poorest petroleum resources are located. It is known that the Pölitz plant is also being reconstructed, but source doubts that it will be used for synthetic gasoline. Brown coal is the chief raw material used in the production of synthetic gasoline.
7. The USSR is reported to have constructed large underground gasoline stockpiles in Polish Silesia. No information is available at present concerning Swedish delivery of synthetic gasoline to Poland, but lack of data and Swedish official statistics tend to disprove this point.
8. In May 1950 Poland was divided into two sections for the purpose of distributing "liquid fuel" for automobiles and other motor vehicles. The location of the frontier is kept secret. In 1949 a motor fuel known as "B13" was used in Poland, but this year two other fuels are being imported. In one half of Poland a fuel called "BA" (benzine plus 30 percent alcohol), with an octane rating of 70, will be used exclusively, and in the other, "Etylina" (a mixture of benzine and liquid ethylene) will be used.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL