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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

FERMENTATION INDUSTRY EXCEEDS 3-YEAR PLAN;  
MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS IN ADEQUATE SUPPLY

TOPS PLAN -- Rzeczpospolita, No 204, 27 Jul 49

The Fermentation Industry achieved the 3-year plan 104.3 percent by 1 July. Total value of production in 1937 prices was 265,250,000 zlotys.

Some of the figures of the 2½ year production are as follows: beer 3,631,300 hecaliters, wine 69,755,450 liters, fruit and other juices 14,409,200 liters, and malt 74,693,900 kilograms.

Production increased very rapidly from year to year. The value of total production in the first year of the 3-year plan (in 1937 prices) was 97,443,409 zlotys; the next year it was 116,412,456 zlotys. The production plan for the current year estimates the value of total production at 149,542,000 zlotys (in 1937 prices).

May production showed the greatest gains. In the production of the four basic commodities -- beer, wine, vinegar, and malt -- the industry completed the plan 125 percent. The greatest achievement was in the production of malt -- 3,807 tons, or 141.9 percent of the plan. Production of 6-percent vinegar reached 4,535 hecaliters, or 127.9 percent of the plan, and beer, 249,194 hecaliters, exceeding the plan by 22.1 percent. Production of wine also greatly increased. Whereas, in the preceding month the plan was completed 99 percent in wine production, in May, production reached 5,520.2 hecaliters, or 106 percent of the plan.

The consumption of wine and other beverages low in alcoholic content is constantly increasing. The market indicates a decreased demand for whiskey, which is reflected in the decreased production of this commodity by the Polish Alcohol Monopoly. In April, production of pure whiskies amounted to 3,130,000 liters; in May, production fell to 2,994,000 liters (90 percent of the plan).

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As regards malt, before the war Poland exported raw barley abroad, where it was reprocessed into malt and re-exported to Poland at a profit. At present, Poland is not only producing malt but achieving surpluses for export. Last year Poland exported more than 4,000 tons of malt to Sweden and 1,545 tons to Switzerland. The 6-year plan provides for the building of several large malt houses for the production of malt for export purposes.

The Central Board of Fermentation Industry now has 62 breweries and 46 malt houses connected with breweries, 13 independent malt houses, 20 wineries and juice plants, 16 vinegar and mustard factories, one lactic acid plant, one plant for sulfuring hops, and 54 bottling works and wholesale distributors of beer.

In 1946 the CZFF breweries produced one million hectoliters of beer; light beer then contained 7 percent of extract. In 1947, beer production amounted to 1,203,646 hectoliters; in 1948, 1,298,591 hectoliters. The plan for the current year estimates that production will reach 1,600,000 hectoliters of beer. The extract content in light beer increased to 9 percent in the current year; the 6-year plan foresees an increase to 12 percent. Polish beer is exported to England, Belgium, and Africa.

Wine production is also increasing. In 1946 Poland produced only one million liters, while about 4 million liters are expected this year. This increased production is due to the increased demand for beverages of a small alcoholic content. Therefore, the fermentation industry is enlarging its present establishments and building new ones.

The fermentation industry produced 3,800,000 liters of vinegar in 1946, the balance of the production being supplied by cooperatives and private enterprise. In the next year the state industry produced 7.2 million liters and in 1948 production increased to 9,474,526 liters. This year's production is expected to be larger.

Besides the products mentioned above, the fermentation industry produces other food products such as grape juice, carbonated water, mustard, carbonic acid, etc. In 1948 the CZFF produced 3,297,624 liters of grape juice 42,594 liters of carbonated water, 308,000 kilograms of mustard, 236,652 kilograms of carbonic acid, and 22,117,432 kilograms of brewery waste.

#### EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS PLENTIFUL IN WARSAW -- Trybuna Ludu, No 206, 29 Jul 49

The supply of dairy products and poultry in Warsaw is good even though the harvest season is at its peak. During July, the Central Office of Dairy Cooperatives supplied Warsaw with 5 million eggs.

The demand for fine cheeses amounts to 1,700 kilograms, and for processed cheeses, 1,400 kilograms per day. So far, the demand has been covered.

The daily butter delivery for Warsaw amounts to 12 tons. The supply of cold-storage poultry is also good; however, if the need arises, the Central Office of Dairy Cooperatives will increase the deliveries to 10 tons per week.

#### PRODUCTION OF FATS OVER PLAN -- Rzeczpospolita, No 206, 29 Jul 49

According to the latest figures, the total value of production of enterprises belonging to the Central Administration of the Fats Industry for the first half of 1949 amounted to 131,221,800 zlotys (1937 prices), which is 56 percent of plan.

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The more important commodities produced were processed seeds, 37,660 tons; raw oil, 18,264 tons; refined and hardened oil, 14,104 tons; margarine, 8,426 tons; soap, 19,208 tons; soap powder, 10,995 tons; glue made from skins and bones, 1,127 tons; stearin, 310 tons, and floor wax, 192 tons.

**WARSAW MEAT NEEDS COVERED** -- Rzeczpospolita, No 206, 29 Jul 49

During the last 10 days, 409 head of cattle, 610 head of calves, 21 head of sheep, and 2,593 head of hogs were slaughtered in Warsaw's abattoirs. This supply, together with the meat imports, is sufficient to take care of Warsaw's needs.

During the last few days, Warsaw received 18 carloads (approximately 220 tons) of high-grade frozen pork from Denmark. This meat supply is to cover any temporary meat shortages during harvest time. The meat will be distributed among Warsaw's stores, lunch rooms, military facilities, etc.

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