

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S E C R E T

50X1-HUM

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1. The Central Administration for the Pharmaceutical Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Farmaceutycznego), which has 100 employees, is located at No. 3 Mysia Street, Warsaw, and is under the Ministry for the Chemical Industry. The Administration also maintains a Pharmaceutical Scientific Institute, with two branches, one at the Pharmaceutical Works at Tarchomin, and the other one at the Krakow Pharmaceutical Works. The central plant at Warsaw has some 200 employees. In 1956, a special department for the production of streptomycin was established at that plant.
2. The plants which are controlled by the Central Administration are of two types:
 - a. Plants preparing pharmaceutical products from basic materials.
 - b. Plants manufacturing medicaments and drugs.
3. The plants preparing pharmaceutical products from basic materials are as follows:
 - a. The Tarchomin Pharmaceutical Works (Tarchominskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), located at No. 19 Fabryczna Street, Tarchomin, which is the largest enterprise of its kind in Poland. It was put into operation immediately after World War II, using what had been left of the prewar plant of Spies i Synowie. Some 1,800 persons are employed, including 350 administrative personnel. The plant has three production divisions: for penicillin, for synthesis, and for medical preparations and injections. In addition to the above mentioned there are auxiliary divisions, such as a workshop, power station, and carpentry.
 - (1) The Penicillin Production Division produces penicillin and divides it into units (dozvie) for use. It also divides into units streptomycin. The entire equipment of the division is of foreign make; Poland does not manufacture equipment for the production of antibiotics. The division is equipped with ten 11,000 - liter tanks for fermentation of the penicillin-producing fungi (Szczepek Penicyliny Tworczy). Until the beginning of 1957, penicillin-producing cultures were imported from the USSR.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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In January 1957, cultures were imported [redacted] because these 50X1-HUM cultures were producing at a larger rate than the ones imported from the USSR. In 1956 the department produced 6,700 million units of penicillin; by 1957, with the use of Soviet-produced cultures, production rose to 800 million units, while after [redacted] 50X1-HUM had been put to use, production was estimated at about 2,000 million units. The quality of the penicillin is not high. A number of foreign purchasers, mainly China, have complained of the low quality.

(2) The Synthesis Division is the second largest in the plant. It manufactures barbiturates, Vitamin D₂, Acetarsol, Novarsan, Polocain. The equipment of the division dates back to prewar times. Only the "reactors" (Reaktory) were brought from Hungary and Germany after World War II. The products are not of the same quality. Acetarsol and Polocain are of high standard, the barbiturates do not come up to standard, Novarsan was taken off the market because of its poor quality and its production was discontinued. For the same reason, as well as because of high production costs, the production of Vitamin D₂ has also been discontinued. In 1956 the division manufactured 9,000 kg. of Polocain, and in 1957 it plans to manufacture 12,000 kg.

(3) The Medicaments and Injections Division produces insulin and Hepafort, and, in addition, manufactures and divides into units preparations produced by other divisions. The equipment for the production of insulin and of Hepafort is modern. Insulin was produced on a commercial basis only in 1956. According to plan, 250 billion units of insulin will be produced in 1957. The quality, however, is poor.

- b. The Krakow Pharmaceutical Works (Krakowskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), which is located in the Podgorze district of Krakow. Established after World War II, it now employs 1,300-1,400 workers. The plant produces aureomycin and vitamins.
- c. The Pharmaceutical Works of Starogard, near Gdansk (Starogardskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), established after World War II, which employs 1,100 to 1,200 workers, and manufactures sulfonamides (Sulfamidy) (8 to 9 tons per annum).
- d. The Foch Works at Gliwice (Gleiwitz) (Fabryka Odczynnikow "Foch" Gliwice) which is a temporary, experimental plant, and employs 800 to 900 workers.
- e. Pabianice Chemical Works (Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego Pabianice).
- f. Kutno Pharmaceutical Works (Kutnowskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne) which is a small, morphium-producing plant.

4. The plants which manufacture medicaments and drugs are as follows:

- a. Warsaw Pharmaceutical Works (Warszawskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne) on Karolkowa Street, Warsaw. This plant, formerly known as the Clave plant, employs some 1,000 workers, produces injectors, and manufactures medicaments from semifinished materials.
- b. The Motor Pharmaceutical Works on Raclawicka Street, Warsaw (Zaklady Farmaceutyczne Motor - W-Wa). This plant is made up of a number of former private enterprises expropriated by the government, such as: The Motor Works, Mokotow district, the Roztkowski Works at Radosc, near Warsaw, and another plant in the Wola district.

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- c. The Jelenia Gora Pharmaceutical Works (Jeleniogorskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), a former German plant, which employs 800 persons.
- d. The Lodz Pharmaceutical Works (Lodzkie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), a small plant.
- e. The Chirurgofil Plant, at Poznan, a small plant with only 150 employees, which produces surgical yarn only. This plant is not able to meet all Polish requirements, therefore certain quantities of this commodity are imported.
5. The following pertains to the import of medicaments and basic pharmaceutical materials. In 1956 three tons of streptomycin were imported [redacted] 4 tons are scheduled to be imported in 1957. Large quantities of aureomycin and Vitamin B₁₂ were imported [redacted] in 1956. Other items imported in the same year were: 12 tons of caffeine, from East Germany; 18-20 kg. Vitamin D₂, from Hungary; large quantities of Novarsan from the USSR, however, of low quality. Efforts are made to produce it locally, but without success. 50X1-HUM
6. Exports of medicaments have been as follows: In 1955 and 1956, 400 billion units of penicillin were sold to China (or 400 billion units annually). No further orders were placed by China for 1957, since it was claimed that the penicillin delivered had been of inferior quality. Poland dispatched a special commission to China in order to investigate this claim, which was subsequently found to be baseless. The real reason was apparently the fact that the Chinese preferred to buy the cheaper [redacted] penicillin powder and process it themselves. Seven hundred billion units of penicillin were exported [redacted] in 1956. Penicillin exports to Rumania were discontinued as well, since Rumania had meanwhile established a penicillin industry of her own. 50X1-HUM
7. In 1956 Poland exported four tons of Polocain [redacted] and 400 kg. of Acetarsol (a medicine used in the treatment of plague) [redacted]. 50X1-HUM
8. Quantities of pharmaceutical production:
- a. Polocain: In 1956 the output was ten tons, six of which were for local use and four for export. The annual output for 1957 is scheduled to be 14 tons.
- b. Penicillin: The output for 1956 was 6,700 billion units, which is to be increased in 1957 to 20,000 billion units [redacted]. 50X1-HUM
- c. Sulfonamides (Sulfamidy): The total output in Poland for 1956 was 40 tons.
- d. Insulin: Production target for 1957 is 250 billion units.
- e. Hepafert: The output for 1956 was 5,000 liters.
- f. Barbiturates: The output for 1956 was 17 tons (sleeping pills and local anaesthetics). Production target for 1957 is 20 tons.
9. At Tarchomin, where the entire Polish production of penicillin is concentrated, new divisions will be added until 1960, for the production of Vitamin B₁₂, aureomycin, terramycin and streptomycin. The penicillin-producing division is also to be expanded, and will include the building of premises to house fermentation tanks.

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10. Some of the persons connected with the Pharmaceutical Industry in Poland are as follows:
- a. Jan Antosiewicz, a licensed pharmacist and chief engineer at the Tarchomin plant. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - b. Zygmunt Gmaj, a licensed pharmacist, Director of the Tarchomin plant and until 1953 director of the Starogard Plant. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - c. Kalandyk (fnu), chemical engineer and chief engineer at the Central Administration of the Pharmaceutical Industry (CZPF). [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - d. Kochan (fnu), Deputy Director of the CZPF, in charge of finance and trade. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - e. Henryk Konar, licensed pharmacist, Director of the CZPF, and a director of the Jelenia Gora Pharmaceutical Works until 1952. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - f. Zenon Kycinski, Deputy Director for Commercial Affairs at Tarchomin. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - g. Julian Lason, Deputy Director for Investment Affairs at the Tarchomin Plant, previously Deputy Commander at the Dzierzynski Military-Political College in Warsaw. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - h. Mamrot, (fnu), Deputy Director of the CZPF; deals with investments. [redacted]
11. The following is the legend to the sketch of the Tarchomin Pharmaceutical Works found on Page 5.
- 1. Office buildings
 - 2. Penicillin Division - Fermentation and Extraction (two-story building)
 - 3. Penicillin Division - Packing (two-story building)
 - 4. Mechanical workshop
 - 5. Synthesis Division
 - 6. Kompresorowna Department of Penicillin
 - 7. Unidentified (probably a rail siding)
 - 8. Raw materials store
 - 9. Technical materials store (tools, spare parts, etc.)
 - 10. Boiler Division (new)
 - 11. Water tower
 - 12. Barbiturates Division
 - 13. Boiler Division (old)
 - 14. Store of finished products and of packing material
 - 15. Insulin-Producing Division (two-floor building)
 - 16. Hepafort and Injections Division (one-story building)
 - 17. Production room, divided into units, etc.
 - 18. Fire brigade and garages
 - 19. Workshops (carpentry shop, etc.)
 - 20. Building Components Plant (Zaklady Produkcji Elementow Budowlanych)
 - 21. Club house of the Tarchomin Plant

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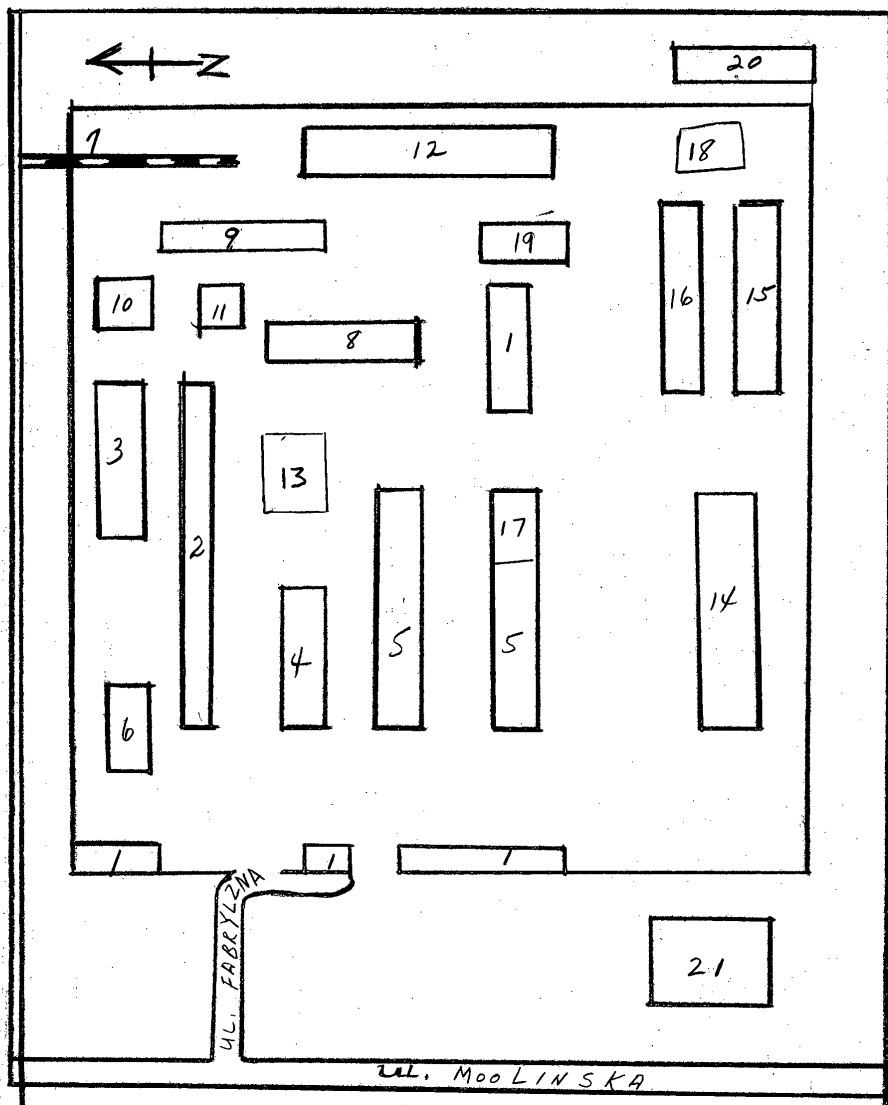
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