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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH MINISTRY
OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS
AND SUBORDINATE AND AFFILIATED AGENCIES

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS --
Warsaw, Monitor Polski, No A-80, 14 Sep 51

Resolution No 625 of the Council of Ministers, dated 29 August 1951, set up the following temporary organization for the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications, retroactive to 1 August 1951. This resolution abolishes the law of 20 January 1950, which set up a temporary organization of the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications (Item 146 of Monitor Polski, No A-14, 1950).

Organizational Subdivisions of the Ministry

Office of the Minister

- Division of the President
- Division for Cooperation Abroad
- Legal Division
- Independent Library Office
- Secret Council

Planning Department

- Division for Collated Plans
- Division for the Planning of Services
- Division for Reports and Statistics
- Division of Costs and Rates

Department of Organization, Employment, and Wages

- Organization Division
- Employment Division
- Wage Division
- Division for Work Norms and Work Competition
- Social Welfare Division

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RESTRICTED

Personnel Department

Personnel Division
 Appointments Division
 Independent Office of Personnel Records

Financial Department

Financial Planning Division
 Financial Division
 Accounting Division
 Division of Accounting Systems

Resolution No 280 of the Council of Ministers, dated 5 April 1952 (Item 479, Monitor Polski, No A-33, 26 April 1952), split the Financial Department as follows:

Financial Department

Budget Division
 Financial Planning Division
 Division for Financing Investments and Major Repairs
 Division for Financing PPTT (Polska Poczta, Telegraf i Telefon; Polish Post, Telegraph, and Telephone)
 Independent Office of Insurance and International Money Orders

Accounting Department

Division of Accounting Systems
 Division of Financial Statements
 Division of Cost Accounting
 Division of Central Accounting for PPTT⁷

Department of Administration and Maintenance

Division of Real Estate and Inventories
 Budget and Accounting Division
 Maintenance Division
 Division of Procurement Planning
 Division for Managing Materials
 Independent Office for the Management of Paper Supplies
 Main Office

Department of Technology

Division of Technological Progress
 Division of Technological Innovations and Improvements
 Division of Traffic Safety

Investment Department

Division of Collated Plans and Reports on Investments
 Division of Investments in Stations
 Division of Investments in Lines
 Division of New Telegraph and High Frequency Equipment
 Division of Postal Investments and Others
 Division for Technical Documentation
 Division for the Execution of Investment Plans⁷
 Division for the Procurement of Installations and Equipment
 Division of Raw Material Supplies for Investment Purposes

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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Department of Telecommunications

Division for Testing Telecommunications Equipment
 Division of Local Telephone Facilities
 Division of Long-Distance Telephone Facilities
 Division of Telecommunications Traffic
 Telegraph Division
 Radio Communications Traffic Division
 Radio Communications Facilities Division
 Radiotelephone Facilities Division
 Independent Office for Technical Reports

Postal Department

Domestic Mail Division
 Foreign Mail Division
 Parcel Post Division
 Division of Publications and Periodical Mail

Independent Division of Vocational Training Abolished by Resolution No 280;
 replaced by Administration of Vocation Training. See below

Independent Division of Internal Control

Independent Division for Automotive Vehicles

Main Inspectorate of the Postal Guard

Resolution No 699a of the Council of Ministers, dated 29 September 1951 (Item 1280, Monitor Polski, No A-93, 10 November 1951), added the following:

Central Administration for Nation-wide Radiofication (Centralny Zarzad Radiofoniacji Kraju)

Resolution No 280 added the following:

Administration for Radio Stations (See 00-W-21819 for detailed organization.)

Administration of Vocational Training

Division of Plans and Programs
 Division of Schools
 Division of Courses and Continuation Courses
 Budget and Economics Division
 Independent Office for Manpower
 Independent Office for Workshops

The Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications will define the specific activities of departments, independent divisions, subordinate divisions, and independent offices.

Secretariats within the Office of the Minister and within departments perform the following duties: (1) collate work plans and prepare over-all reports on the activities of the department (or office); (2) keep records of general directives and maintain collections of official publications; (3) handle personnel and office matters of the department.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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ORGANIZATION FOR RADIOFICATION OF POLAND -- Warsaw, Przegląd Pocztowy, Vol XV,
No 12, Dec 51

Stanislaw Leszczynski, director
of Central Administration for
Nation-Wide Radiofication

While Poland was being freed by the Soviet Army and the people's government was being set up, the first wired radio systems of Polskie Radio (Polish Radio) were organized in liberated cities, towns, and villages. The Poles introduced the new radiofication technique on the basis of Soviet example, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Army. As the rest of Poland was liberated, the network of stations for wire broadcasting increased consistently and rapidly.

The Wydział Budowy Radiowęzłow (Division for the Construction of Wired Radio Systems) was created within the Dyrekcja Techniczna Polskiego Radia (Technical Directorate of the Polish Radio). Its objectives were to coordinate expansion in a planned manner, improve transmission of broadcasting over the wired radio systems, train a corps of specialists, and standardize the technical equipment. The Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government adopted a resolution in June 1945 to make radio accessible to all by covering the entire country with a radiofication network. In 1945, 306 wired radio centers were set up, with several public loud-speakers on streets and squares and a relatively insignificant number of residential loud-speakers.

In the first stage it was intended to install a large number of wired radio systems to serve loud-speakers in public places. The next stage was to construct wire broadcasting networks in cities, to install residential loud-speakers, and to construct numerous local wired radio centers in the villages.

At the end of 1946, the first long-range Three-Year Plan was drawn up for radiofication in Poland. This plan aimed at maximum expansion of wire broadcasting. The networks built during the first postwar years of heterogeneous materials were partially replaced. At the end of 1949, the total number of radio subscribers amounted to 1,228,406, of which 473,208 were subscribers for loud-speakers.

The organization of Polskie Radio underwent a transformation in line with the expansion of radiofication. The Dział Radiofonii Przewodowej (Section for Wire Broadcasting) was created in 1947 within the Dyrekcja Naczelna (Chief Directorate) of Polskie Radio. The section became the Dyrekcja Radiofonii Przewodowej (Directorate for Wire Broadcasting) in July 1949.

In 1950, the increasing problems of radiofication finally led to the reorganization of Polskie Radio and to the creation of the separate PPRK (Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Radiofonizacji Kraju, State Enterprise for the Radiofication of Poland).

In 1950, considerable progress was made in installing public address systems for public celebrations. Earlier, the task was only a side line of Polskie Radio. Under the PPRK, its importance was fully appreciated and great progress was made in organization, technology, and equipment.

During the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace at the Dom Słowa Polskiego (House of the Polish Word), a multilingual device was installed, enabling a person to listen to speeches in any of nine languages. Moreover, during the entire period that the congress was in session, six large amplifiers at squares and main streets of Warsaw, connected by lines to special apparatus in the Dom Słowa Polskiego, transmitted the discussions or commentaries on discussions of the congress. The short time in which to plan and set up this equipment required personnel of the PPRK to work 92 hours without

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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a break. The Polish government awarded high honors to the Polish installation crews, technicians, and engineers. However, public address systems are still inadequate, generally speaking, because of shortages of equipment and qualified personnel, since this is a new field.

To provide adequate service for radio subscribers, the SOR (Stacja Obslugi Radiotechnicznej, Radio Technical Service Station) was organized in 1950. This was something entirely new. At present December 1951 there are 33 SOR's in operation in all the wojewodztwo cities and in a few powiat cities.

On 1 July 1951, the PPRK became part of the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

In the present political and economic situation, radio is a powerful weapon of the party and government, reaching millions of people. It must counter the falsehoods of enemy propaganda with words of truth. The Dyrekcja Radiofonii Przewodowej is the instrument through which the consciousness of the Polish masses can be elevated and propaganda of the enemy can be neutralized.

Radiofication will be able to fulfill its role better as its network expands to include more villages and workers' settlements. In technical progress, 1952 will be a critical year in the objective to transmit programs without distortion or disturbances.

These tasks will be fulfilled through the dedication of installation crews, many of whom, like rural mailmen, not only fulfill technical functions but also act as political agitators.

BYLAWS OF THE INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS -- Warsaw, Monitor Polski, No A-1, Item 15, 14 Jan 53

Resolution No 1216 of the Council of Ministers, dated 27 December 1952, set up bylaw for the Institute of Communications (Instytut Lacznosci).

On the basis of Article 1 of the Law of 8 January 1951 on the formation of scientific research institutes for the needs of the national economy (Dziennik Ustaw, No 5, Item 38), and in accordance with Article 74 of the Law of 15 December 1951 on higher education and scientific research workers (Dziennik Ustaw, 1952, No 6, Item 38), the Council of Ministers resolves as follows:

Section 1

The bylaws specified in the enclosure to this resolution are applicable to the Institute of Communications created by the directive of the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, dated 18 September 1951, on the formation of the Institute of Communications (Monitor Polski, No A-91, Item 1261). /See [redacted]

Section 2

The directive of the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, dated 18 September 1951, on setting up bylaws of the Institute of Communications (Monitor Polski, No A-91, item 1262) is hereby abolished. / [redacted]

Section 3

The resolution is effective on the day of its publication.

B. Bierut, Chairman of Council of Ministers

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- 5 -

RESTRICTED



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Enclosure to Resolution No 1216 of the
Council of Ministers of 27 December 1952
(Item 15)

BYLAWS OF THE INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS

PART I

General RegulationsSection 1

The Institute of Communications, hereinafter called the institute, created by the directive of the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, dated 18 September 1951, on the formation of the Institute of Communications (Monitor Polski, No A-91, Item 1261), operates on the basis of the Law of 8 January 1951 on the formation of scientific research institutes for the needs of the national economy (Dziennik Ustaw, No 5, Item 38) and in accordance with Article 74 of the Law of 15 December 1951 on higher education and scientific research workers (Dziennik Ustaw, 1952, No 6, item 38).

Section 2

The institute is located in the capital city of Warsaw.

Section 3

The institute is a legal person.

Section 4

The supreme authority over the institute is vested in the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, hereinafter called the minister.

Section 5

The institute is authorized to use the round seal with the state emblem in the center and the name of the institute around it.

Section 6

The purpose of the institute is to plan, to organize, and to conduct theoretical scientific research and experiments in the field of radio and wire broadcasting facilities to improve technical efficiency. The special tasks of the institute are as follows:

- (1) To conduct theoretical and experimental scientific research in the operation of radio and wire broadcasting facilities and in the promotion of technical efficiency, and to supervise and coordinate such research projects in agreement with pertinent ministers.
- (2) To follow the progress of science, technology, telecommunications, and methodology in other countries, especially the USSR and the people's democracies, and to apply their achievements to Poland's needs.
- (3) To conduct theoretical and experimental research on new wire broadcasting facilities, including the development of laboratory models and the building of single copies and small series of units.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

- (4) To collaborate with industry in working out technical specifications for the production of telecommunications equipment.
- (5) To cooperate with all centers in the country using telecommunication and wire broadcasting facilities.
- (6) To prepare scientific documentation on radio and wire broadcasting problems.
- (7) To popularize radio and telecommunications science and to raise the qualifications of workers by organizing meetings, courses, and lectures; to establish close contact with the operations personnel; and to promote the rationalizers' and innovators' movement.
- (8) To prepare books, articles, technical instructions, etc., to serve telecommunications employees.

PART II

The Director and the Scientific Research CouncilSection 7

- (1) The director is head of the institute and independently manages the activities of the institute for which he is responsible.
- (2) The director is aided by two deputies who have certain duties assigned to them for which they are responsible to the director.
- (3) The director and his deputies are appointed and recalled by the minister.
- (4) The director or deputy director should be appointed from among independent [not requiring supervision] scientific research workers.

Section 8

The specific duties of the director are as follows:

- (1) To direct all scientific research work and organizational and administrative work of the institute.
- (2) To submit proposed work plans and preliminary estimates of income and expenditures of the institute for evaluation by the Scientific Research Council.
- (3) To submit work plans and preliminary budget estimates for the approval of the minister.
- (4) To call scientific conferences and conventions.
- (5) To submit to the minister quarterly and annual progress reports of the institute.

Section 9

The Scientific Research Council functions alongside of the institute.

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTEDSection 10

(1) The Scientific Research Council consists of a chairman; a deputy chairman; and eight members appointed for a period of 3 years by the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, with the approval of the Chairman of the PKPG (Panstwowa Komisja Planowania Gospodarczego, State Economic Planning Commission) and of the Minister of Higher Education. They are chosen from among representatives of science and experts in the institute's field of competence and from among telecommunication workers' organizations.

(2) The chairman of the council, the deputy chairman, and the members may be recalled before the expiration of their terms.

Section 11

The specific duties of the scientific Research Council are as follows:

- (1) To initiate scientific research projects.
- (2) To pass judgment on the institute's work plans and preliminary budgets and to evaluate their execution.
- (3) To pass judgment on organizational matters of the institute.
- (4) To examine other pertinent matters at the request of the minister or on the recommendation of the council's chairman.

Section 12

(1) Meetings of the Scientific Research Council are called by its chairman.

(2) The chairman must call at least two meetings of the Scientific Research Council during a calendar year.

(3) In addition to the stipulation in (2) above, the chairman must call a meeting of the council (a) at the request of the minister; (b) at the request of the director of the institute; (c) on the recommendation of at least one half of the council's members.

(4) The director of the institute or a deputy delegated by him participates in the council's meetings.

Section 13

(1) Resolutions of the scientific Research Council are not valid unless the chairman or his deputy and at least one-half of the total number of members are present.

(2) Resolutions are passed by a simple majority vote. In case of a tie, the chairman has the deciding vote.

(3) The minister may invalidate a resolution of the council in its entirety or in part ex officio or on the motion of the institute's director.

Section 14

Members of the Scientific Research Council are paid for attendance at meetings according to rates established by the minister, in agreement with the Minister of Finance.

- 8 -

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

PART III

Organization of the InstituteSection 15

(1) The organizational units of the institute are divided into scientific research and service units.

(2) The scientific research units carry out the basic tasks of the institute as stipulated in Section 6 of this statute; the service units perform auxiliary functions for the scientific research units, especially those functions pertaining to personnel, planning, budgeting and accounting, and maintenance.

Section 16

(1) The institute consists of the following organizational units:

Office of Senior Inspector of Manpower
 Secret Office
 Planning Branch
 Independent Budget and Accounting Section
 Independent Administrative and Maintenance Section
 Office of Standards Engineer
 Office of Engineer in Charge of Innovations
 Wire Broadcasting Research Laboratory (Zaklad Teletransmisji Przewodowej)
 Cable Research Laboratory (Zaklad Kablowy)
 Research Laboratory for Communications Engineering (Zaklad Techniki Laczzenia)
 Research Laboratory for Amplifiers (Zaklad Urzadzen Zasilajacych)
 Branch Publishing Center (Dzialowy Osrodek Wydawniczy)
 Engineering Design Workshop (Warsztat Konstrukcyjny)
 Radio Communications Research Laboratory (Zaklad Radiokomunikacji)
 Surveying Research Laboratory (Zaklad Miernictwa)
 Television Research Laboratory (Zaklad Telewizji)
 Electroacoustics Research Laboratory (Zaklad Elektroakustyki).

(2) Branches and research laboratories are generally subdivided according to one-man positions or groups.

(3) The Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, in agreement with the PKPG and the State Commission for Classified Personnel (Panstwowa Komisja Etatow), may subdivide branches and research laboratories into sections or workshops.

PART IV

Principles of Fiscal ManagementSection 17

The budget of the institute is contained in the state budget (central budget) under the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

Section 18

(1) Commitments relative to property rights or liabilities made in the name of the institute require the cooperation of two authorized persons.

- 9 -

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

(2) Persons authorized to make such commitments are: the director, the deputy director, and designated authorized representatives. The deputy director and the authorized representatives may act only within the limits of their authority.

(3) The minister appoints and recalls authorized representatives and establishes the sphere of competence for the deputy director and the authorized representatives. He may also authorize the director to make independent commitments in a specific sphere.

Section 19

All vouchers for cash or commodity transactions, and credit and cost accounting vouchers for the receipt or disbursement of cash or commodities, must be signed jointly by the director or his authorized representative and by the senior accountant or person authorized by him.

Section 20

Authorized representatives may be designated to perform certain specific or limited activities. They act jointly or separately within the limits of their competence. In granting power of attorney, the same procedure is followed as in making property or legal commitments of the institute.

PART V

Final RegulationSection 21

The institute may be liquidated by resolution of the Council of Ministers.

SET UP CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNICATIONS SUPPLY -- Warsaw, Monitor Polski, No A-48, Item 656, 6 Jun 52

Resolution No 442 of the Council of Ministers, dated 24 May 1952, creates the CZZL (Centralny Zarzad Zaopatrzenia Laczynosci, Central Administration of Communications Supply) in the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

To assure efficient functioning of supply in the agency of postal and telegraph communications, to simplify and improve the management of supply services, and to improve the operation and field work, the Council of Ministers resolves the following:

Section 1

The CZZL is hereby created within the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

Section 2

The CZZL performs the following activities:

(1) Planning, distribution, and matters related to procurement of materials, technical facilities, equipment, and inspection of their proper use in communications.

- 10 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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(2) Supervision, coordination, and general management of subordinate warehouses which are responsible for their own accounts, and which were created by separate directives of the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications for the direct servicing of units and enterprises of the agency of postal and telegraph communications.

Section 3

The specific sphere of activity and the internal organization of the CZZL will be determined by the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, in agreement with the PKPG.

Section 4

The execution of this resolution and the scheduling of the commencement of operation of the CZZL is entrusted to the Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

Section 5

This resolution is effective on the day of its publication.

TRANSFER OF SOME COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING CENTERS TO MINISTRY OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS -- Warsaw, Monitor Polski, No A-31, 11 Apr 53

Directive No 43 of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, dated 24 March 1953 (Item 400 in Monitor Polski, No A-31, 1953), on the transfer to the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications of some communications training centers of the CUSZ (Centralny Urząd Szkolenia Zawodowego, Central Office of Vocational Training), is given below:

On the basis of Section 12 of the ordinance of the Council of Ministers, dated 23 June 1951, on vocational training and the sphere of activity of the CUSZ (Dziennik Ustaw, Iter 277, No 36, 1951, and Item 237, No 34, 1952), the following is directed:

Section 1

The Communications Training Center (Osrodek Szkolenia Laczności) of the CUSZ at Ulica Wolodyjowskiego No 3 in Bialystok and the Communications Training Center of the CUSZ at Ulica Sienkiewicza No 58 in Lodz, are transferred to the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications as of 1 April 1953. They are hereinafter referred to as centers.

Section 2

The Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications assumes responsibility for such communications training at the centers as was previously conducted by the CUSZ.

Section 3

1. The CUSZ will transfer ownership of real estate and equipment of the centers to the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications in the manner and under the conditions specified by Directive No 135 of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, dated 18 August 1951 (Item 1135 in Monitor Polski, No A-82, 1951).

2. The centers will occupy their present quarters.

- 11 -

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTEDSection 4

The centers will be financed by the CUSZ budget up to 31 May 1953. Thereafter, the centers will be financed by the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications.

Section 5

The directive is effective on the day of its publication and is retroactive to 24 March 1953.

POLISH LAW CREATES THE STATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL -- Warsaw, Dziennik Ustaw, No 7, 15 Mar 50

The law dated 4 February 1950 (Item 63 in Dziennik Ustaw, No 7, 1950), on the State Telecommunications Council (Panstwowa Rada Telekomunikacyjna), is given below:

Article 1

For the purpose of conducting a uniform telecommunications policy and coordinating the objectives of the various agencies in this field, the State Telecommunications Council is created by the Chairman of the PKPG.

Article 2

A statute to be approved by the Council of Ministers and to be published in Monitor Polski will define the organization and the particular sphere of activity of the State Telecommunications Council.

Article 3

The Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications is the Chairman of the State Telecommunications Council.

Article 4

The State Telecommunications Council will consist of a presidium and professional sections.

Article 5

The Presidium of the State Telecommunications Council will consist of a chairman and one representative of each of the following: PKPG, Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications, Minister of National Defense, Minister of Public Security, Minister of Transportation, Minister of Navigation, Minister of Heavy Industry, and the Central Board of Radio Broadcasting (Centralny Urzad Radiofonii).

Article 6

Expenditures of the State Telecommunications Council are covered by the budget of the PKPG.

Article 7

The execution of this law is entrusted to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Chairman of the PKPG; and the ministers of Postal and Telegraph Communications, National Defense, Public Security, Transportation, Navigation, and Heavy Industry.

Article 8

This law takes effect on the day of publication.

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- 12 -

RESTRICTED