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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- The State School for Deep Sea Fishermen (Panstwowa Szkoła Rybakow Dalekomorskich) is located on Aleja Zjednoczenia, Gdynia, between the President and the Yachting Basins. This site formerly housed the Jung School and the Maritime School. Since the spring of 1951 it has been occupied exclusively by the School for Deep Sea Fishermen which is subordinate to the Ministry of Shipping.¹
- A three years' course is offered; in the first year students are trained to become seamen-fishermen, during the second year, petty officers and officers. Entrants to the second year must have passed the "mala matura"² and those to the third year the "duza matura" (matriculation) examinations.
- The school is attended by an average of 129 students, living under military regulations and discipline. Each student is issued a kit similar to a seaman's. Board and all necessary materials for studies are provided.
- Until the spring of 1951 the school was very poorly supplied with textbooks and technical instruments such as compasses, sextants, etc. There was also a shortage of technical equipment for demonstrating navigation, signaling, etc.
- The leading personalities of the school are:
 - Chief Director: Michalowski.
 - Director: Captain Gubala; lectures on maritime law.
 - Vice-Director: Kanik; appointed in spring of 1951; taught English in other maritime schools.
 - School Commandant: Mieczyslaw Kazibut; a skipper; in charge of discipline and military training, lectures on ships, fishing methods and mining.

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Lecturers: Captain Niedzielko; lectures on signaling.

Ptak; professor of secondary schools, teaches the Polish language.

Gotz; instructor on fishing nets.

Staff; in charge of all personal affairs of the students, recreation, etc.

Lt. Kabat
Lt. Wagner
Lt. Wawrynkiewicz

6. The following subjects are taught: mathematics, navigation, physics, geography, fishing methods, Polish, navigation code, English, signaling, Russian, nets and cable work, swimming. During the second and third year, marine biology, meteorology, and astronomy are taught. The school has two training ships at its disposal; both are motor vessels.
7. After completing theoretical training and some practical work on the school's ships, groups of students are assigned to the personnel manager of the state broker firm of Dalmor where they are assigned to deep sea fishing trawlers, first as apprentices and later as junior seamen-fishermen. Before being sent on fishing expeditions, students are examined in all subjects. Those who prove to be unsatisfactory are not permitted to sail. Poor marks in political education bar students completely from undergoing practical training and from working in fisheries.

8. Daily timetable:

0600	reveille and physical training
0700	morning roll call
0730	breakfast
0800 - 1200	lectures
1200 - 1300	dinner
1300 - 1600	lectures
1600 - 2100	home studies and free time
1900	supper
2100	evening roll call

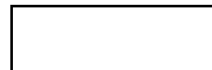
9. the Polish fishing fleet now numbers more than 20 large trawlers³ averaging from 300 to 600 tons. A trawler usually carries a crew of 22 men. The following is a partial list:

WULKAN	WULKANIA
SATURN	STAURNIA
POLESIA	PODLASIE
JOWISZ	SYRIUSZ
NEPTUN	NAPTUNIA
URAN	URANIA
WAGA	PLUTON
ORION	JUPITER
KASTOR	KASTORIA

10. The Polish fishing fleet consists of a large number of luggers and boats, apart from trawlers. Dutchmen, many of whom served in the Polish deep sea fishing industry before the war, mostly as skippers, instructors and technical personnel, have by now all been replaced by young Polish personnel, recently trained and inexperienced.

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11. Poland was making use of two fishing bases for deep sea fishing; one in Iceland and the other in Holland. The Icelandic base has now been closed down and the one in Holland is used for North Sea catches. Polish fishing craft, chiefly luggers, fish in North Sea waters and bring their catches to the base in Holland where the fish is shipped to Poland.
12. Major overhauls and tests are carried out in Finland.
13. The nationalized broker in charge of trawlers and luggers is the Dalmor firm and the nationalized firm in charge of fishing boats is Arka.
14. Distribution of fish is carried out by the Main Fish Center (Główna Centrala Rybna) in Gdynia. Allocations are made here for home consumption, for fish processing plants and for exports. A great deal is sent to the USSR, herrings are also dispatched in huge quantities to East Germany, and to Czechoslovakia. Winter catches consist chiefly of cod and flounders; in the summer, mackerel, herrings and white fish. There is an acute shortage of fresh fish in the home market, especially of herring and cod; the shortage is a result of the mass exports of these fish.

- 25X1 1. Comment: the State School for Deep Sea
25X1 Fishermen is controlled by the PCWM (Panstwowe Centrum Wychowania Morskiego - State Center for Maritime Education), which originally was to be only a supervisory body.
- 25X1 2. Comment: The course is on a high school level and candidates must be 16 to 18 years of age. According to previous information, during 1950 the school admitted candidates born in 1933 and 1934 who had completed the seventh grade.
- 25X1 3. Comment: Previous information reports that as of January 1949 the Polish fishing fleet consisted of 31 trawlers, 344 cutters, 444 motor boats and 1,528 non-powered boats.

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