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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 1. The State Hydro-Meteorological Institute (Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny) is located on ulica Oleandrow 6, Warsaw. Until the end of 1951, the institute was subordinate to the Ministry of Road and Air Transport, the latter being formed in 1950 when the Ministry of Communications was split into two, the other part being called Ministry of State Railways. Since 1 January 1952, the institute has been under the jurisdiction of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers as an Institute for Science and Research (Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy).
- 2. The office directing this institute at the Presidium is still in the organizational stage, but all matters connected with the personnel are already being dealt with by the Personnel Bureau of the Presidium.
- 3. Organization prior to 1952
Dr. Julian Lambor, director of the institute, is a PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) member and pretends to be a convinced Communist, showing his admiration for the new regime at every opportunity. He claims to have collaborated with the Party before the war and to be a friend of Stanislaw Skrzyszewski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Romuald Guminski, vice-director, non-Party, is in charge of the Meteorological Department. Prof. Emil Dembski, vice-director, possibly a Party member, is in charge of the Hydrological Department.
- 4. The Meteorological Department was divided into the following sections:
 - a. Synoptical: Stanislaw Rafalowski, non-Party, anti-Communist, who served with the Polish Air Force in Great Britain.
 - 1) Central Weather Bureau: Stanislaw Rafalowski, who in mid-1951 was given a deputy, Felix Jafra, Communist, formerly of the Air Force Meteorological Service.
 - 2) Synoptical Information and Forecast: Stefan Kucharski, non-Party.

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- 25X1 3) Aero-Meteorological: Wladyslaw Parczewski, [redacted] 25X1
- 25X1 4) International Collaboration: Antoni Platkow, [redacted]
- 25X1 5) Communications: Jerzy Sokolowski, [redacted] telecommunications expert.
- b. Climatological: Dr. Leonard Bartnicki, [redacted] 25X1
- c. Aerological: Dr. Teodor Kopcewicz, [redacted] 25X1

Organization since 1 January 1952

5. The institute has been divided into four departments (now called piony) and an independent bureau, all under the same head, Lambor. 25X1
- a. Administrative: Tadeusz Dolinski, [redacted]
- b. Scientific and Technical: Ananisz Rojecki, [redacted] 25X1
- c. Meteorological: Dr. Romuald Guminski.
- d. Hydrological: Prof. Emil Dembski.
- e. Central Meteorological and Hydrological Forecast and Warning Bureau: Director not yet appointed; acting chief Rafalowski is considered unreliable because of his bourgeois background. The communications section of this bureau was directed by Jerzy Sokolowski, assisted by Wojciech Cudny, non-Party, electrical engineer.
6. The institute has the normal assignment of similar organizations all over the world. It controls 60 meteorological stations and weather bureaus all over the country.
7. The institute officially collaborates with the Central Meteorological Bureau of the Air Force Command in Warsaw at ul. Wawelska, but this is limited to passing copies of all the institute's communiques and reports to the Air Force Bureau as well as providing the latter with papers on specific matters upon request.
8. The staff of the central offices numbers about 200 employees, of which about 30 belong to the PZPR and another 20 to the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth). The staff remains under the political and administrative control of the Party since the PZPR secretary, Dolinski, is at the same time director of the Administration Department. There is no official control by the MBP (Ministry of Public Security) in the institute, but there are several employees suspected of being UB (Security Police) agents, especially a certain Tarasiewicz and Ruszyski.
9. Since November 1951, a widespread purge has been carried on and a large number of employees are being dismissed every week. The first to be dismissed were all officials who had served with the Polish Air Force in Great Britain. These were dismissed without notice, but three months salary was paid them as a parting gift.

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10. All the technical equipment is out of date. Judging from comparison with similar equipment in France, it is about 20 years behind in development. It is a mixture of American, English, German and Soviet makes and types, which makes the obtaining of spare parts in the case of breakdown almost impossible.
11. Continuous disruption in work is not only due to the state of the equipment but even more to the procedure applied in case of any breakdown. If any part of a radio transmitter or even a tube is out of order, an inquest is held in order to establish if this was caused by sabotage or negligence on the part of the person operating the machine. Only then can the part be sent to be repaired or an order given to obtain a replacement. If, for example, an original part of American made equipment is missing, and a new part was manufactured locally which does not fit, no new order can be placed until reasons of faulty functioning of the part can be found, again from the sabotage angle. This, in practice, means that any minor repair takes weeks and sometimes months, necessitating the use of alternative equipment, usually 20 or more years old.

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