

OCD

FORM NO. 51-4AA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT
REFERENCE COPY

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 19 September 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DO NOT CIRCULATE

SUBJECT Telecommunication Industry

DATE OF INFO.
PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The production of radio, telephone and telegraph equipment is supervised by the Central Administration for the Electrical Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Elektrycznego), al. Stalina, Dom Erecsona, Warsaw. This office issues directives and approves plans and projects which are worked out by the Tele-radiokomunikacyjnego (DPTIR). The technical division of this directorate is located at ul. Ratuszowa 10, Warsaw, while the administrative offices are at ul. Kopernika, Warsaw. Up to April 1950, neither division employed any Russians. The two greatest technical experts within the DPTIR were an engineer named Hutnik and another engineer who received part of his training in Massachusetts.
2. The largest factory for the production of radio and radio-telephone sets is the State Tele-Radio Technical Works at ul. Grochowska 339, Warsaw, which employs approximately 1,500 workers. This factory also produces field telephones. The equipment manufactured at this factory is produced from both Polish and Soviet drawings and plans.
3. The State Radio Receiver Factory (Panstwowa Fabryka Radio-odbiornikow) at Dzierzomow employs approximately 500 workers and in 1950 produced about 1,000 radio receivers per month. Most of the sets which are assembled here are the four-tube Pioneer type. These sets are manufactured at this plant under a license agreement made with the Swedish Gas Accumulator Co. (Svenska Akkumulator-Gasaccumulator-A.G.A.) of Sweden in 1945/46.
4. Radio tubes are produced in the former Philips factory at Karolkowo. (P53/J62). The necessary metallic raw materials, such as molybdenum, are imported from such countries as Sweden. There has been, and perhaps still is, some import of finished radio tubes from Hungary.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approved For Release 2006/03/03 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013900060001-5									

- 2 -

5. Underground cables are produced mainly by Polish Cable (Kabel Polski) in Krakow, also by a smaller factory in Bydgoszcz and by Norblin in Warsaw.
6. Finished radio transmitters (short wave) are purchased mainly from A.G.A. in Sweden. The UB (Security Police) and the Air Force are the main consumers. Interference transmitters have been purchased from England. Ship's radios have been purchased in Sweden, Holland, and to a limited extent, Denmark.
7. Foreign trade involving electrical equipment is handled by the state-controlled firm, Electrum, al. Pulawska, Warsaw. The director general is Knothe, an engineer and specialist in high current. The vice director is Sell, a specialist in low current who is from the Poznan region and who was employed in a Siemens plant before the war.

8. The UB controls all shortwave senders, including those of diplomatic posts abroad. The UB, which has its own radio workshops, has bought several foreign radio parts through Electrum.

25X1

9. Radio Poland (Radio Polski) plays a unique role in the government. [redacted] the Ministry of National Defense transmits its orders to foreign countries through Radio Poland (sic). Radio Poland has its own repair shops on ul. Polna (sic), Warsaw. Technical experiments are conducted in Raszyn (R53/P98) which is carefully guarded and has a very large radio sender. The Raszyn sender is located in an area completely covered with trees and so isolated that it was not possible to observe anything of importance either from the road or from IOT's airport. Radio Poland employs a large number of independent specialists, including Soviet civilian persons. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

1.

2. [redacted] Comment: According to a decree dated 2 August 1951, Radio Poland was placed under the administration of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph.

25X1