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SUBJECT Naval Communications Center, Kolobrzeg

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Naval Communications Center in Kolobrzeg N 54-11, E 15-35 was under the direct command of the Headquarters Office of Observation and Communication. [REDACTED] The Kolobrzeg Naval Communications Center was known as Section No. 5 (Komenda 3-go Odcinka Obserwacji i Łączności Przy Baze Wojskowej) of the five observation points comprising the Signal Command. [REDACTED]

2. This Communications Center was accommodated in a single building Sketch 1, Pt. 2 located in the western portion of Kolobrzeg and about one to two kilometers south of the building occupied by the Headquarters Office of Observation and Communication. The building was a three-story structure. It had two wings with the approximate dimensions of 30 x 8 x 10 m. I heard that it had been a radio station under the German occupation.

3. The Naval Communications Center was headed by a Polish lieutenant, senior grade, by the name of MICHALAK, who was assisted by his political adviser, a Soviet, who held the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Polish Navy.

4. The Center comprised the following sections:

a. Staff Section - These Polish Naval officers exercised mostly supervisory and instructive functions.

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- (1) The Communications Chief was a lieutenant, junior grade, who exercised immediate supervision over all radio, telephone, teletype and signal installations. The Communications Chief was also a telephone specialist. He was assisted by a first class petty officer (Bosman) by the name of PIEREGUT, who was in charge of the central telephone exchange. The Communications Chief was further assisted by Lieutenant (J.G.) GRZYWA, who was in charge of the signal men. Ensign CZESLIK was in charge of the radio men.
 - (2) An ensign who acted as Technical Officer was in charge of the spare parts room as well as the electric power generators and storage batteries. He was assisted by a chief petty officer, who was a telephone specialist.
 - (3) Petty Officer First Class KICZYNSKI acted as Ordnance Officer. There was such ordnance equipment as about 70 carbines, about 10 automatic pistols, one machine gun, several boxes of hand grenades, and anti-gas uniforms for all. All officers carried pistols.
 - (4) The Classified Documents Control Officer was Warrant Officer BANASZAK.
 - (5) The Unclassified Documents Control Office was run by First Class Petty Officer KUCHARSKI.
 - (6) The Political Officer was Ensign SIENKIEWICZ. In charge of political indoctrination, he held two-hour lectures on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2000 until 2200 hours.
 - (7) The Recreation Officer was Warrant Officer BAJOREK. He rather neglected his job, with the result that there were few recreation periods.
 - (8) The Quartermaster and Mess Hall Officer was Ensign KACZMAREK.
- b. The Radio (Wireless) Section operated the radio station. It consisted of:
- (1) Three RSBF Soviet-type receiver-transmitters. /For description of these receiver-transmitters, see
 - (2) Two electric power generators, storage batteries, and one antenna.
 - (3) One newly-developed long wave transmitter and receiver (combined) set of the Buhta type. This was of Soviet origin and I would estimate that its range was several hundred kilometers. It consisted of two separate units - one unit for the receiver and one unit for the transmitter. /See Sketch 2.7
 - (4) A US short-wave receiver, which was commonly known as the US type, since these two letters were pressed into its casing.
 - (5) A stationary electric power generator of the GS-1000 type developing 1,000 w. at 12 amp. which was normally employed to charge the batteries. The generator was driven by an electric motor. There was a second generator of the same type for field operations. There was one antenna about 50 m. in length on top of the building.

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- c. The Telephone Section operated the telephone and teletype equipment.
- (1) There was a telephone exchange switchboard built by a Polish firm in Bydgoszcz. It was the central telephone exchange for the whole Naval District of Kolobrzeg. This Section was run by about 30 Polish Naval personnel - one officer, six petty officers, and 23 sailors. They operated and repaired telephone equipment.
- d. The Signal Section operated conventional flag and light signal equipment.
- (1) There were one officer, three petty officers and 11 sailors in this section. The signal men were usually considered permanent members, while radiomen were transferred once or twice a year.
- (2) The equipment consisted of hand Morse lamps, a lighthouse searchlight, sets of international and national Polish signal flags, semaphore flags, an instrument for determining course and speed of a ship, and an ultra short-wave telephony set which was seldom used. No large searchlights were available.
- e. The Mess Section consisted of one petty officer and five sailors.
- f. There was a small Polish Army detail, composed of seven men and a corporal in charge, used for aerial observation. Its members wore green uniforms. They stood eight-hour watches (two men at a time) in the lighthouse Sketch 1, Pt. 37, which was about a 20 minute walk from the Communications Center, Sketch 1, Pt. 27. They reported observations by telephone to an agency unknown to me. This Army detail was inspected several times a week by a Polish Army officer supposedly coming from Trzebiatow. This detail was quartered in the Communications Center building.
5. Signalmen who were also located in the lighthouse Sketch 1, Pt. 37, observed activities at sea and on the coast.
6. The Kolobrzeg Central Naval Telephone Exchange operated with the Observation Points of the Kolobrzeg Naval District and with the Central Telephone Exchanges of the other four Polish Observation Points. It also communicated with the Gdynia Naval Headquarters. Operations with Polish Army and Air Force telephone exchanges were feasible only via the main naval exchange in Gdynia. It was possible to reach Polish civilian lines over the Kolobrzeg Postal Telephone Exchange directly, but in reality, civilian calls were not allowed. A 24-hour watch was maintained at the telephone switchboard. One man was on watch at a time. The length of the watch was determined by the number of men available, (two men, 12 hours, three men, eight hours).
- Sketch 1 of the Naval Communications Center, Kolobrzeg and Sketch 2 of the type Nadajnik Buhta and Odbiornik Buhta radio equipment.

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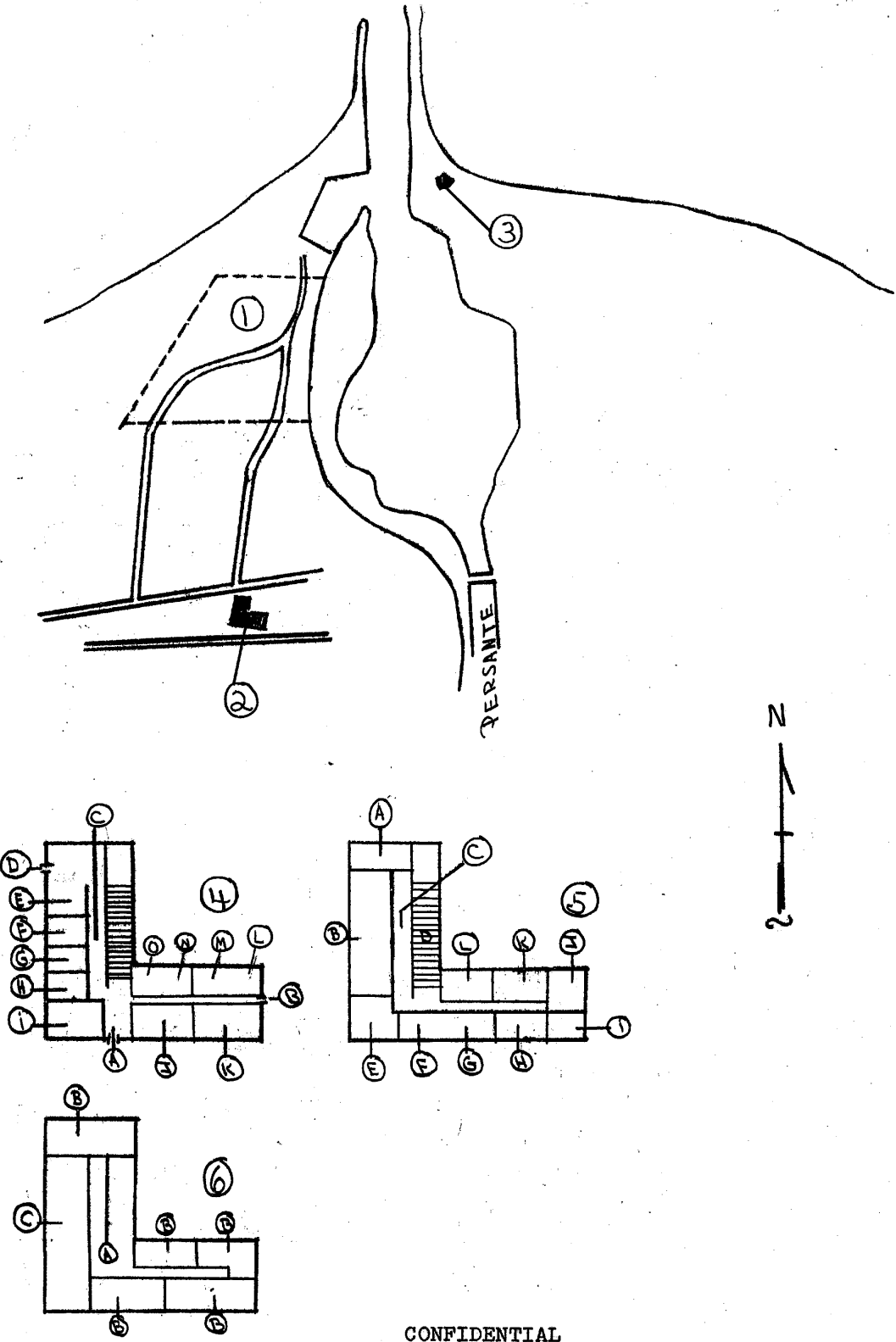
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SKETCH 1:

Naval Communications Center in Kolobrzeg

Rough location and layout sketch, (not to scale)



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SKETCH 1 (Cont'd):

Legend

- Point # 1. Building Complex: Kolobrzeg Naval District Command.
- # 2. Communications Center Building: approximate location.
- # 3. Kolobrzeg Lighthouse.
- # 4. First Floor: of the Center Building.
- a. Main Entrance.
 - b. Two By-Entrances.
 - c. Hallway.
 - d. Staircase.
 - e. Technical Storeroom.
 - f. Central Telephone Exchange.
 - g. Collection Room: for reports from observation points.
 - h. Guard Room.
 - i. Polish Army Detail.
 - j. Training Room for Signal Section.
 - k. Weapons and Ammunition.
 - l. Storage Batteries for the Radio Station.
 - m. Generator Room.
 - n. Batteries for the Telephone Exchange.
 - o. Quartermaster Storeroom.
- # 5. Second Floor: of the Center Building.
- a. Training Room for Telephone Section.
 - b. Day Room (rest room).
 - c. Hallway.
 - d. Staircase.
 - e. Communist Party Lecture Room.
 - f. Training Room for Radio (Wireless) Section.
 - g. Politruk (Lt. J.G.) (Political Officer).
 - h. Orderly Room (unclassified documents).
 - i. Commanding Officer (Lt. S.G.).
 - j. Radio Station.
 - k. Orderly Room (classified documents).

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SKETCH 1 (Cont'd):

1. Teletype Room.



6. Third Floor: of Center Building.

a. Staircase and Hallway.

b. Billets, Lavatories.

c. Kitchen and Mess Hall.

In addition, there was another spare parts room in the basement.

50X1  Comment: There were many other questions put to Source which he
50X1 could not answer (frequencies, procedures during signalling, signal and
radio codes, etc.) 

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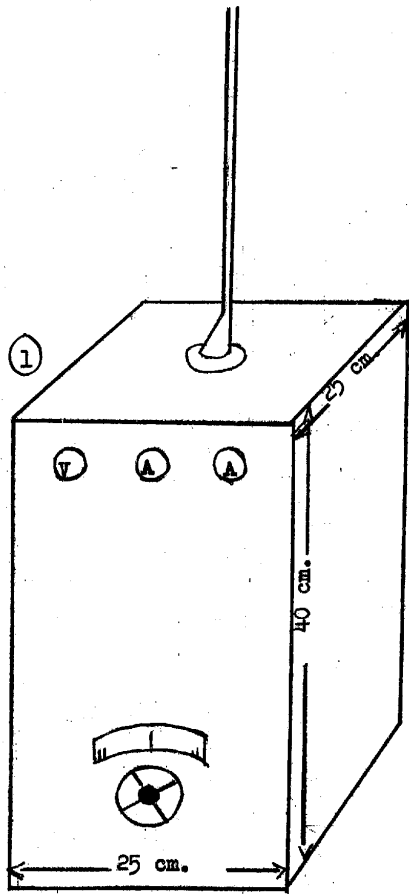
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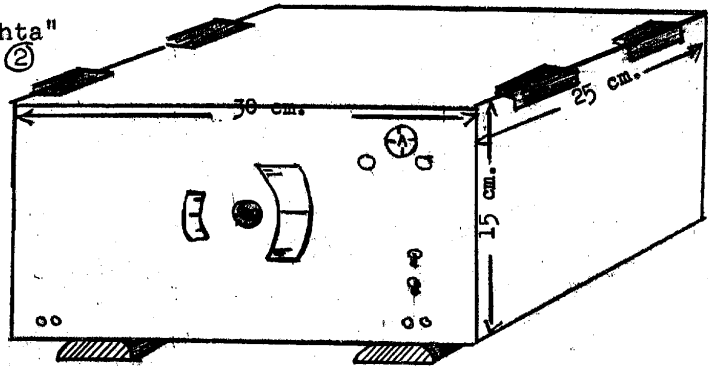
SKETCH 2:

Rough Sketch Type Nadajnik Buhta and Odbiornik Buhta Radio Equipment

Type
Nadajnik "Buhta"



Type
Odbiornik "Buhta"



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SKETCH 2 (Cont'd):

Legend

- Pt. # 1. Transmitter (Nadajnik): This transmitter (as well as the Receiver (Odbiornik)) of the Buhta type were brought to the Kolobrzeg Observation Point and Communications Center sometime in 1950 from Gdynia. At that time it was considered to be the latest in Soviet communications development in use. The Memory Sketch 2 is incomplete as there are many knobs on each of these sketches the placement and use of which I cannot remember. The transmitter was located in the Kolobrzeg Naval District Command Building while the Receiver was located one to two kilometers south in the Naval Communications Center Building See Sketch 1, Pts. 1 and 2. The Communications Section in the Naval District Command Building communicated with the Naval Staff in Gdynia by telephone and received from the Gdynia office the wave length to be used. The case was metal of a dark gray color. The antenna on top of the transmitter was extended through the ceiling. I do not know how high it reached into the air. The "V" and the "A" designate the locations of the voltmeters and ammeters. The dial operated the wave length tuning. I would estimate the range at several hundred kilometers.
- # 2. The Receiver: This receiver was located in the Naval Communications Center Building, Sketch 1, Pt. 2. (Wave lengths, to which the receiver was tuned, were assigned by the Naval District Command.) The top of the receiver opened up for facility of repair, but during my stay there I cannot recall that the Buhta needed repairs. The "A" designates location of the ammeter. The large dial was for large scale tuning, while the small dial was for finer tuning. The small outlets on the lower right and left designate key and telephone connections.

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