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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

28 March 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : WARSAW PACT JOURNAL: Forms of
Coordination of Allied Navies

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series now in preparation based on articles from a SECRET Soviet publication called Information Collection of the Headquarters and the Technical Committee of the Combined Armed Forces. This article deals with different aspects of the coordination of allied navies, which include planning, communications and control in combined exercises. This journal is published by Warsaw Pact Headquarters in Moscow, and it consists of articles by Warsaw Pact officers. This article appeared in Issue No. 2, which was published in 1971.

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies. For ease of reference, reports from this publication have been assigned the [redacted] Codeword [redacted]

[redacted]

David H. Blee
Acting Deputy Director for Operations

[redacted]

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Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT



DATE OF INFO. September 1971

DATE 28 March 1975

SUBJECT

WARSAW PACT JOURNAL: Forms of Coordination of Allied Navies

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of an article from a ~~SECRET~~ Soviet publication called Information Collection of the Headquarters and the Technical Committee of the Combined Armed Forces. This journal is published by Warsaw Pact Headquarters in Moscow, and it consists of articles by Warsaw Pact officers. This article was written by Rear Admiral Kh. Petrashkevich, Chief of Staff of the Polish Navy. This article deals with different aspects of the coordination of allied navies, which include planning, communications and control in combined exercises and other activities. Coordination may be effected through personal contact or technical means. This article appeared in Issue No. 2, which was published in 1971.

End of Summary

Comment:

The names of authors are given in Russian transliteration.

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Forms of Coordination of Allied Navies

by H. Pietraszkewicz
 Rear Admiral Kh. Petrashkevich
 Chief of Staff of the Navy
 of the Polish People's Republic

The allied navies have gained much experience in organizing and implementing the coordination of naval forces. Despite the complexity and magnitude of problems of coordination, the allied navies are resolving them successfully. The combined exercises that have been conducted show that the level of training attained by allied navies allows them to coordinate successfully at all levels of command and in all types of actions at sea. In this article we shall examine only a few of what are, in our view, important problems in coordinating the forces of allied navies.

We believe that when allied navies are operating at sea on a daily basis, their coordination must be constant and will consist of the following:

- combined planning and conduct of a number of measures to ensure the defense of the coasts of our nations;
- coordination of the efforts of allied navies for the purpose of ensuring an appropriate operating routine at sea;
- coordination of combined efforts when studying the theater of military operations and the capabilities of the probable enemy;
- performance of patrol duty under a unified system in a specific theater;
- comprehensive planning and implementation of measures pertaining to matters of navigational-hydrographic support to meet the requirements of the navies;
- collaboration during examination of problems of technical and combat equipping of navies, and also coordination of scientific-research work;
- organization of rescue activities in operational zones to provide assistance to the warships, aircraft and noncombattant ships of the allied navies;
- organization of observation, reconnaissance, and warning in the theater.

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The coordination of allied navies is organized on the basis of common views on the employment of allied naval forces, and their methods of action, in combat and operations.

The forms of coordination are worked out during critiques, in combined conferences of command personnel of the navies, and when holding consultations on problems of operational art and tactics during combined games and exercises.

The highest form of training of allied navies and the working out of coordination between them can be considered to be combined exercises, which may be carried out under the direction of commanders of large units, formations, or of one of the navies.

During any of these exercises, we can check, along with other basic training problems, the following:

- the concept adopted and the organizational structure of the system of control and coordination of allied navies;
- existing and new methods of coordinating ship groups or large units of the various national navies;
- the training of command personnel in problems of organizing and maintaining coordination within the framework of combined actions by allied navies;
- the system of organizing and maintaining communications between coordinating navies.

Coordination of allied navies in their everyday activities is ensured by close contact between operational services of the navies, by maintaining documents on coordination in constantly operative form, and by mutual warnings and exchange of information. For constant and efficient coordination, it is essential to have properly functioning communications between coordinating navies, organized on the basis of previously prepared and coordinated documents.

There is no doubt that should a period of threat arise, the forms of coordination developed and used in the everyday activities of allied navies probably will be enlarged and other forms of coordination will come into use. As the threat of an outbreak of war increases, the need may arise, in our opinion, to detail additional representatives or operations groups to the command posts of coordinating formations or large units of the allied navies, to reinforce coordination communications, make a mutual exchange of combat documents, etc.

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As the experience of combined exercises has shown, it is advisable to organize within national frameworks the coordination of ship hunter-killer groups designated to destroy enemy submarines. Under these conditions, depending on the situation, questions which arise concerning the organization of coordination should be cleared up through a system of flotilla command posts and naval bases.

The experience of naval training shows that the most favorable and comprehensive conditions for working out problems of coordinating navies can be created when conducting combined exercises at sea, and particularly when working out ways of conducting combined amphibious landing and antilanding operations. Various branches of the armed forces of different nationalities may participate in such exercises. In amphibious landing and antilanding actions the number of problems requiring coordination is great and varied. In a quickly changing situation, the need may arise for closer, more comprehensive, and continuous contact between commanders involved in carrying out combined tasks.

Depending on the situation, coordination between naval formations and large units in these types of actions can be maintained as follows:

- through technical means of communication;
- by direct personal contact between commanding officers or authorized staff officers;
- through representatives or operations groups detailed to the command posts of coordinating formations or large units.

A long-successful method of organizing and maintaining coordination is personal contact among officers, which ensures individual problems are solved directly between the commanding officers and staffs concerned. At present, this method can be employed extensively thanks to the use of helicopters. With their help, for example, the commanding officer of a landing detachment, or some other element of the landing force, is in a position at any period of action at sea to visit the command post of a coordinating large unit and personally clear up all problems that may arise.

When organizing the coordination of certain arms of naval forces, it may become necessary to detail operations groups or representatives to the command post of the coordinating command. As an example we need only cite bomber or fighter aviation, which needs to have its representatives at the command post of the landing force.

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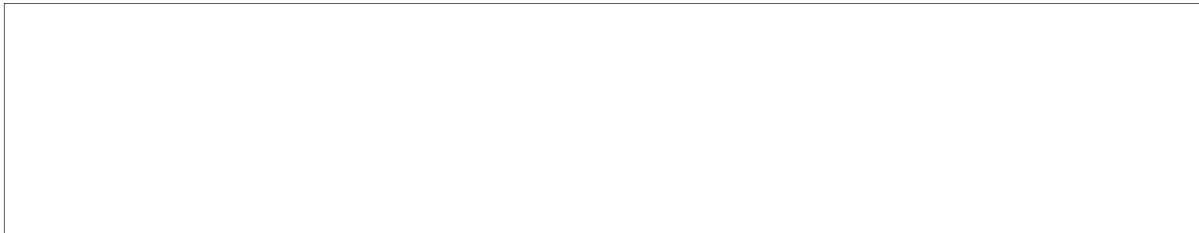
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A highly effective method of maintaining coordination, in our opinion, is that of exchanging representatives or operations groups. It is advisable to equip such representatives or operations groups with the necessary means to communicate with their own formation or large unit.

The tasks, responsibilities, and competence of groups or persons detailed may be highly diverse. As the experience of certain exercises has shown, well-organized work by operations groups is of great help in successfully resolving all problems of coordination.

Other methods of ensuring coordination in combined actions by allied forces also may be utilized, for example, colocating the deployment of certain elements of a control system. This may be done during independent actions by surface forces covered by fighter aviation or supported by bomber aviation. In such a situation, the commander of the covering or supporting aviation large unit may deploy to the command post of a naval formation or large unit an aircraft control post for use against air or naval targets. The commanding officer of this post may have the mission not only of guiding aircraft against specific targets, but also of refining methods of fulfilling combined tasks as well as providing conditions of mutual security.

In conclusion, the great importance of constantly improving the activities of existing operational duty services must be noted. Their accurate work, teamwork, high level of training, and high combat and technical preparation will enable them to solve successfully a number of problems of coordination between our fraternal navies.



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