





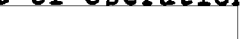
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

20 September 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : John H. Stein
Deputy Director for Operations
SUBJECT :  Report

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Page 1 of 26 Pages

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Page 2 of 26 Pages

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Page 3 of 26 Pages

Intelligence Information Special Report

14/17

27 pp

COUNTRY Poland/USSR/Warsaw Pact

DATE OF
INFO. July 1980

DATE 20 Sept 1982

SUBJECT

9th Coastal Defense Flotilla of the Polish Navy

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

This report is a translation of a Polish SECRET document entitled, "Conclusions on Results of an Inspection of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla of the PPR Navy." The inspection was carried out by a combined team of PAF and Warsaw Pact officers. The report is signed by Admiral V. MIKHAYLIN, and approved by General of the Army A. GRIBKOV, Chief of Staff of the W.P. Combined Armed Forces. It recommends that the Flotilla make plans during the next Five-Year Plan to replace its aging fleet, acquire OSA and STRELA missile systems for defense against low air attacks, and stress improving its command and control and operating skills in transition to combat readiness and in functioning in environments of electronic warfare, use of weapons of mass destruction, bad weather, and darkness.

End of Summary

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Page 4 of 26 Pages

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Approved by
General of the Army A. GRIBKOV,
Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces
of the Warsaw Pact Member-States

31 July 1980

Conclusions on Results of an Inspection
of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla of the PPR Navy

In compliance with the 1980 plan of joint activities for the Combined Armed Forces, an inspection of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla of the Polish Peoples Republic Navy took place from 15 to 24 July 1980, and was conducted by a joint commission of Combined Armed Forces and Polish Armed Forces headquarters staffs.

The flotilla commander is Captain S. TOBIASZ, who was appointed to the post in 1975; chief of staff of the flotilla is Captain W. JANE CZEK, who has occupied the position since 1975, and the flotilla deputy commander in charge of political indoctrination is Captain J. LENDA, who was appointed to the post in 1977.

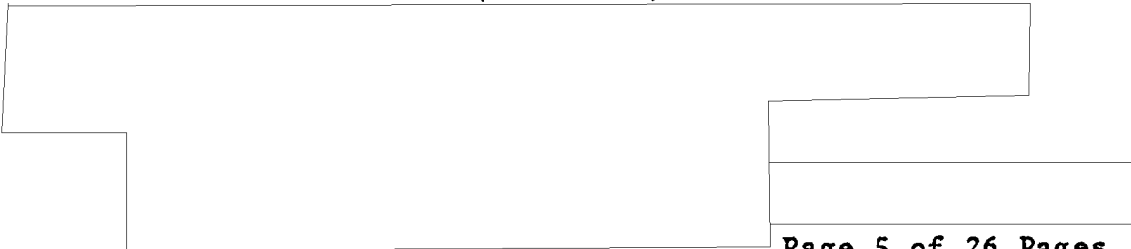
Inspection objectives were as follows:

1. To check how thoroughly and how well the provisions of orders and directives of the Minister of National Defense, PPR, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces are being carried out in combat readiness, combat training and political indoctrination,
2. To determine the readiness of the flotilla to carry out missions independently and in joint operations with the Combined

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Page 5 of 26 Pages

Baltic Fleet, the conditions of permanent and maneuver basing, and the structuring of defense and security;

3. To ascertain the political-morale state and military discipline of the personnel;
4. To inspect materiel availability, condition and usage of naval and special equipment and armaments, and the deployment in depth and condition of stockpiles of supplies;
5. To inspect and evaluate all-around military training of the personnel;
6. To study and draw general conclusions from the experience gained by the Polish Navy in training and educating naval personnel, and render assistance to large units being inspected in eliminating shortcomings identified during the inspection; and
7. To promote a stronger sense of fighting esprit de corps among the fraternal armed forces and navies.

The following units were scheduled for inspection: Flotilla Headquarters, 11th Subchaser Division, 13th Base Minesweeper Division, Hel Naval Port Commander's Office, 7th Observation and Communications Area, 7th AAA Battalion, and 55th Chemical Company.

On the basis of this inspection the following conclusions were drawn:

I. Combat Readiness

The 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla--a formation which is maintained in constant combat readiness, is based in the Hel area.

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Page 6 of 26 Pages

All ships and auxiliary vessels of the flotilla are organized into four divisions:

- 11th Subchaser Div;
- 13th base Minesweeper Div;
- 43d Auxiliary Ships Div;
- 45th Auxiliary Ships Div.

In addition, the following units are organic to the flotilla: 7th Observation and Communications Area, Kommandatura of GDYNIA and HEL Naval Ports, 7th AAA Battalion, 55th Chemical Company, 43d Combat Engineer Company, and a hospital.

The flotilla fleet consists of 8 Proj 912M ASW boats, 12 Proj 206F base minesweepers, 42 auxiliary ships and cutters, and 40 57-mm and 37-mm AAA guns.

Since the ASW ships were built in 1968-1972, and minesweepers in 1962-1965, they are, naturally, equipped with armaments and equipment of that period and, as such, at present have a reduced effectiveness in carrying out missions for which they are specifically intended, as compared with the current versions of the vessels.

The flotilla is at 96 percent of full strength in terms of personnel (the TOE strength is supposed to be 3,593, and actual strength is 3,477), which breaks down as follows: officers--87 percent, petty officers and sailors--98 percent. The fact that the flotilla is understrength by 116 men is mainly attributable to the shortage of petty officers and ensigns (57 men).

271 (75 percent) of the officers have completed higher military training. 335 officers (89.3 percent) and 931 ensigns and sailors (30 percent) are members of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR).

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Page 7 of 26 Pages

Armaments, combat equipment and other stores of the flotilla are at full strength. The SIRENA secure communications system is installed on ships and at three lookout and communications posts. All ships have minimum allowable reserves of fuel, rations, water and ammunition (not less than 80 percent). The state of constant readiness is being met by the flotilla as a prescribed standard for ships. On the day of inspection all ASW and 83 percent of the minesweeping ships were on duty among the forces in constant combat readiness. As a rule, one ship out of every division is undergoing repairs.

The condition of the ships assigned to 11th and 13th Divisions meet prescribed requirements; their armaments and equipment are used in accordance with operating instructions and are adequate for operational readiness.

Operating components of the ships are being used in conformity with prescribed standards governing usage limits (400 hours per annum); there were no service-life overruns in 1979-1980.

There were no ship or weapon accidents in the flotilla during this same period of time.

Scheduled regular preventive inspections and maintenance are maintained.

The flotilla command and staff, as well as unit and subunit commanders, are constantly focusing their attention on problems of maintaining combat readiness.

Plans for moving the flotilla, its units and ships into higher states of combat readiness have been developed in accordance with an order of the Minister of National Defense and a directive of the Commander-in-Chief, Combined Armed Forces, and are approved and maintained in accordance with prescribed procedures.

The time it takes to move up the flotilla from constant combat readiness to "full" combat readiness has been set and

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Page 8 of 26 Pages

worked out in practice for first-echelon ships at 12 hours, and for second-echelon ships at 20 hours.

Plans have been developed for the dispersal, protection and defense of the flotilla's forces, and for restocking its supplies.

Certain features of combat readiness were tested during the time when the flotilla was making the transition to the state of "full" combat readiness, with prescribed restrictions.

Units were notified through the LOTOS semiautomated system and this was accomplished in 3 minutes (target time--3 minutes). Officers were assembled according to plan, personnel performed their duties efficiently, and the alert-guard duty service discharged its responsibilities with confidence.

The flotilla's transition to higher levels of readiness proceeded in consecutive order, in the following elapsed times: "increased" combat readiness--7 hours 45 minutes, "threat-of-war" readiness--3 hours 15 minutes, and "full" combat readiness--2 hours 40 minutes.

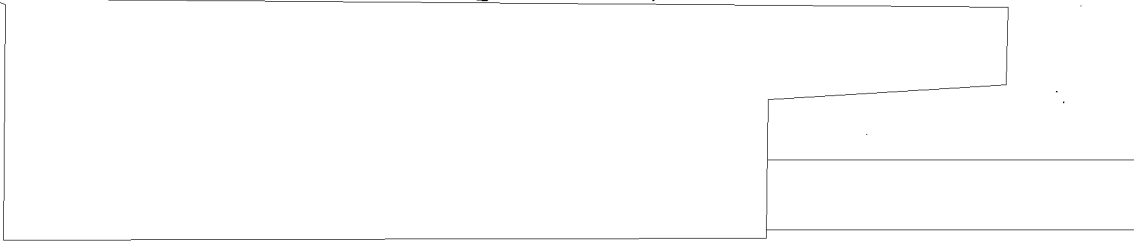
The time scores recorded during this exercise were attained while carrying out the readiness transition under peacetime restrictions and without putting mobilization measures into effect.

The flotilla's command post is equipped with terminal equipment of the Polish Armed Forces General Staff "ASA" notification system.

Procedures used for the command and control of the flotilla's divisions and units (subunits), during the period when forces are being moved into higher states of combat readiness, have been refined. The departure of ships from base and their dispersal was accomplished in a well-planned manner, while observing camouflage requirements.

Ship stores were fully replenished at home base points and in dispersal areas. A full combat load of ASW weapons and

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Page 9 of 26 Pages

minesweeping armaments was deployed at the same time. All measures stipulated by the flotilla's redeployment plan were carried out in a timely manner.

In 1979 19 ships of the flotilla were on combat alert duty in the Baltic Sea. In 1980, starting with 22 July, these missions will be performed by 9 ships.

The plan for the assignment of ships to combat alert duty is being fulfilled. The ship combat duty training plan, as well as the state of rear services support system units, met regulation requirements approved by the Navy.

At the flotilla base two warships and two auxiliary ships, which are ready for departure in 15 minutes, are on combat alert at all times. During an inspection in the course of an exercise the alert duty ships set out to sea within prescribed time limits and accomplished their missions.

Measures aimed at cutting down further on the amount of time it takes to move up the fleet to a state of "full" combat readiness are being explored and put into practice.

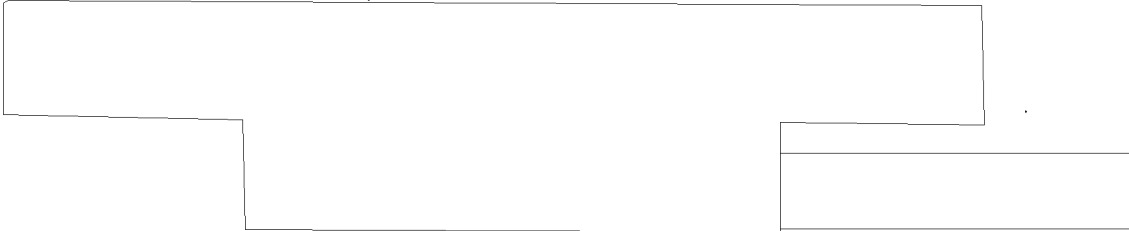
The flotilla has at its disposal two principal and three alternate bases; projects aimed at building up and improving these bases are in progress.

With regard to combat readiness the flotilla is faced with several unresolved problems.

Not enough progress has been made toward solving problems connected with joint operations involving the flotilla and ground forces assigned to organizing coastal defenses against assault landing forces. Further improvements need to be made in organizing command and control of combined operations involving large units of the allied navies. 1

Further improvements need to be made in the way the implementation of full combat readiness transition measures is supervised.

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Page 10 of 26 Pages

In order to do a better job of supervising the transition of the flotilla, its units and subunits to higher states of combat readiness, it would be advisable to provide commanding officers with their own plans-charts outlining the sequence of operations during all phases of the transition process.

No provisions have been made for a reliable spotting system in flotilla areas of operations, especially during nighttime hours and under conditions of poor visibility.

The flotilla does not have enough MG-409M buoy radio-sonar sets for equipping stationary barriers designed to detect the approach of submarines.

The flotilla's coastal command post and communications center are set up in a bunker formerly used by a coastal battery; they have not been protected and cannot continue to perform command and control functions in situations when the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction.

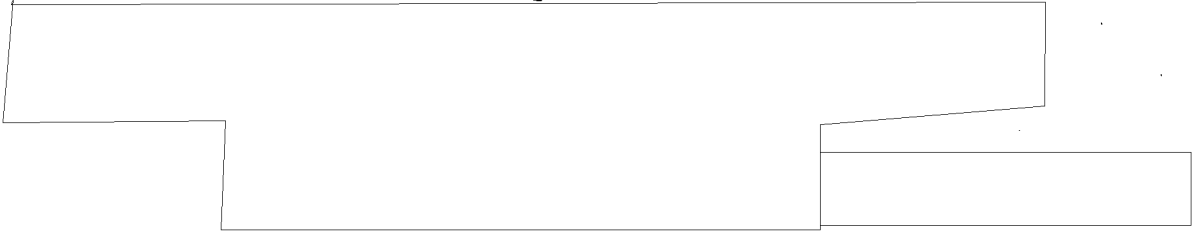
Command and control organs and forces and means are not adequately prepared for operations in an active radioelectronic warfare environment.

As estimates and joint command-staff exercises and drills prove, the flotilla's ASW and mine countermeasure forces are not capable of providing support on short notice for the deployment at sea of strike-force assault ships of the 3d Flotilla, because of their small numerical strength (8 small subchasers and 12 minesweepers), and obsolete armaments.

The structure of the minesweeping forces and assets does not fully meet requirements for mine countermeasures during deployment of fleet strike forces or for the defense of sea lanes.

Practical operations aimed at combatting underwater sabotage by enemy forces and means require further development, particularly when it comes to timely detection of such operations, notification and enhancement of the effectiveness of existing antisabotage measures.

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Page 11 of 26 Pages

The flotilla leadership has academic preparation and a great deal of command experience. All ship commanders are graduates of higher military schools and possess the requisite command experience.

Command of the flotilla, units and subunits, and staff officers are familiar with the state of affairs in their subordinate subunits; they correctly organize projects in planning, improvements of combat studies and training of the personnel, and the implementation of proper inspections in order to maintain combat readiness.

Where the state of combat readiness is concerned--the flotilla is ready for action.

II. Combat Training

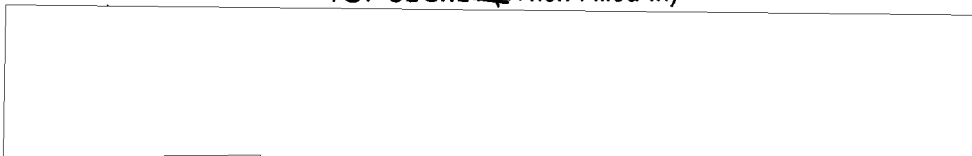
Planning and Directing Combat Training

Operational-tactical and combat training of the flotilla staff is planned on the basis of orders of the Polish Navy commander, and requirements of the Minister of National Defense, PPR, and the Commander in Chief of the Combined Armed Forces. The combat training plan for the first half-year was carried out in full.

Training sessions for commanders, staffs and personnel are scheduled and evenly spread over the whole training year.

The flotilla command focuses a great deal of attention on the planning and support of exercises at sea. For this purpose, a special roster has been drawn up listing standard missions which could be performed during departures from base, open sea operations, and operations in combat training areas; this has made it possible to refine more effectively special training methods with lesser depletion of vessel operational life, improve the quality of naval exercises and enhance training at sea.

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Page 12 of 26 Pages

When drawing up combat training plans it would be desirable to pay more attention to problems of training and development of operations involving forces in complex environments of radioelectronic warfare.

Officer and Staff Training

Command training is scheduled for all categories of officers and is conducted in group classroom sessions, in courses with leaders or self-study materials, monthly scheduled projects, as well as at tactical and command-staff exercises, staff drills, command post exercises and short tactical exercises. In addition, officer training consists of solving study course problems and joint sea exercises with forces of the allied navies.

The main emphasis in officer training is placed on working out tactical procedures for the commitment of flotilla forces, both independently and as a part of operations with the GDR Navy and Soviet Baltic Fleet, ASW aviation, and practical application of combat equipment and weapons.

A positive factor in the commander training program is a schedule of courses dedicated to the study of lessons learned from naval battles fought during World War II and the period of postwar military conflicts.

Officers have demonstrated thorough knowledge of tactical training.

The officers serving on board ASW ships and minesweepers are trained to carry out their assigned missions and have acquired practical skills in the use of weapons and technical equipment.

It is necessary to devote more attention to the study of ways and means of conducting ASW under adverse sea conditions, when sweeping for mines with multiple-channel fuses.

It would be advisable to pay attention to the development of the flotilla commander's ship command post.

TS #828127
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Page 13 of 26 Pages

One shortcoming that has come to light in the performance of the staff at the flotilla's main command post is the failure to exercise complete control over the situation and some lag behind the actual flow of events.

When compiling decision making materials, and in working out combat documents, standard calculations and formalized documents are not always used.

Tactical Training

Tactical training programs were tested by submitting test questionnaires to officers, and also in the course of a one-sided, multiphase flotilla tactical performance test exercise. The following units took part in the exercise: the flotilla command and staff, 11th Subchaser Division, 13th Minesweeper Division, 43d and 45th Auxiliary Ship Divisions, HEL Military Port Commandant's Office, 7th Observation and Communications Area, 7th Air Defense Artillery Battalion, 55th Chemical Company, and two small subchasers of the Maritime Border Guard Brigade.

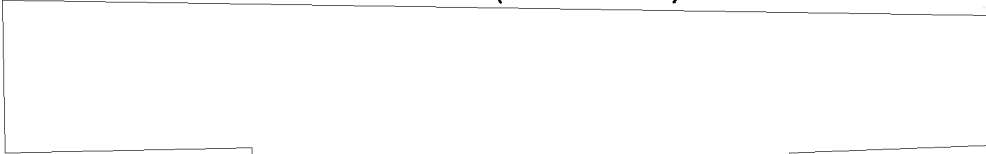
The assigned forces were: submarine--1, missile boats--2, torpedo boat--1, aircraft--8 and a sabotage reconnaissance group.

A tactical exercise of the flotilla on the theme, "Defense of the Flotilla's Area of Responsibility During Periods of Threat-of-War and of First-Days-of-War," was scheduled and conducted from 18 to 21 July in two phases:

- first phase--planning for the use of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla's forces in defense of the area of responsibility during periods of threat-of-war and first-days-of-war, and
- second phase--conducting combat operations in defense of the area of responsibility during periods of threat-of-war and first-days-of-war, with an actual deployment of forces and use of weapons.

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Page 14 of 26 Pages

The dispersal of ships was, on the whole, implemented in an organized manner. In all, 22 combat vessels and other craft dispersed.

The flotilla commander should take into consideration the fact that when assigning missions to division commanders, prior to the departure of ships to dispersal areas, it is necessary to brief them on the naval situation while en route and in areas (anchoring areas).

The flotilla commander was given an operational order on 19 July at 0800 hours. The plan for carrying out assigned missions was generally correct and made within the prescribed time limits.

The deployment to the area of combat operations was accomplished in accordance with the accepted plan.

A submarine search was conducted using data received from a sonar buoy barrier. In the course of tracking the submarine the contact with it was transmitted to another ship of a hunter-killer group.

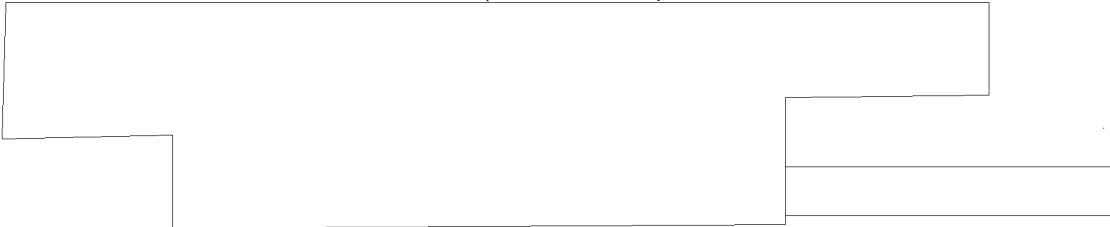
The practice depth bombing run is rated as "good."

An inspection aimed at determining how well the flotilla's ships are prepared to repulse enemy air power took place at the time when the ASW ship Hunter-Killer Group 531 conducted antiaircraft firing from AK-230 artillery guns (firing at parachute flares). The rating for this firing drill was "good."

Minesweepers conducted searches and sweeps for mines in fairways and laid down defensive mine barriers. Flotilla ships shadowed the submerged submarine and served as an escort during sweeping operations.

Mine laying performance is rated "excellent."

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Page 16 of 26 Pages

Special Training

Special training programs for personnel have been evolved and are conducted on a regularly scheduled basis throughout the year. Training content has been developed that is responsive to the requirements spelled out in organizational-methodological instructions for 1980 issued by the Polish Navy commander.

Trainees grouped by specialties are selected and approved by order of the flotilla commander. The classes are scheduled so as to coincide with the entry on duty of fresh recruits on ships. The special training program is closely coordinated with training problems in courses of studies.

Training programs, organized along specialized disciplinary lines that are offered in flotilla units and subunits, make it possible to provide personnel with training based on the method of starting with elementary material and moving on to the complex. The main emphasis in training is given to the imparting of practical skills needed to perform one's duties in a given area of specialization, the skillful utilization of armaments and technical equipment, and efforts to maintain their effectiveness.

Class sessions in the flotilla are conducted in accordance with a daily schedule and have good attendance.

The inspection checkout of personnel on familiarity with materiel of their specialties, and know-how in performing duties in compliance with ship schedules, was carried out during classroom examination sessions and when servicing materiel at the base and at sea.

Personnel demonstrated thorough familiarity with materiel working principles, operating instructions and duties in accordance with ship schedules. They know materiel maintenance principles and procedures for conducting periodic technical service inspections. The personnel of all ships, subunits and workshops have sound knowledge on safety precautions associated with the operation of materiel and the handling of explosives and flammable materials.

TS #828127
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Page 17 of 26 Pages

Normative performance indicators are being met. During tactical exercises, artillery firing drills, and during practice depth bombing runs, the personnel demonstrated that they possess solid skills in the performance of their specialized duties.

The flotilla has trained 3,038 qualified specialists.

The special training program is rated "good."

Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

Training offered by the flotilla on mass destruction weapons, and how to mount a defense against them, was conducted in accordance with the Navy's general training regulations. The flotilla personnel are familiar with destructive properties of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. Chemical alarm operations were worked out and performance standards governing the use of personal protective equipment against chemical agents are being implemented. Equipment authorized for decontamination sections is available and maintained in satisfactory condition.

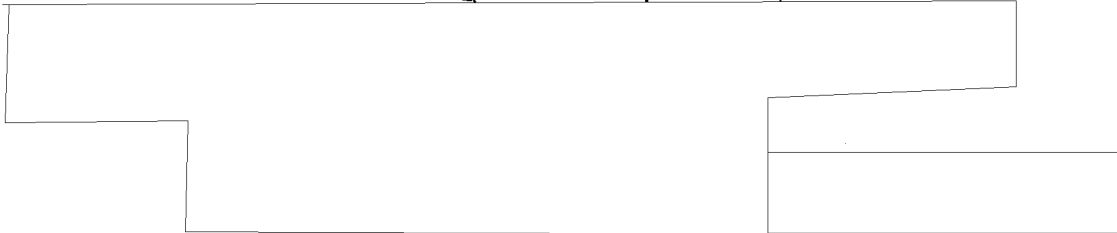
Officers know how to evaluate radioactive conditions.

During the flotilla's tactical exercise the structuring of damage-control operations in the aftermath of enemy attacks with mass destruction weapons was inspected. In the complex and instructive scenario that was staged the flotilla commander made an intelligent plan that called for ships to leave the contaminated area, and for the deployment of a special ship decontamination center of the 55th Chemical Company in the port of HEL. Personnel correctly conducted radiation and chemical monitoring and ship decontamination.

Protective operations against weapons of mass destruction conducted by personnel during the exercise are rated "good."

TS #828127
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Page 18 of 26 Pages

Materiel-Technical Support

Subunits responsible for storage, preparation and delivery of armaments are at full personnel strength. There are two full sets of ammunition stores on board ships, in units and dumps. Stocks of materiel-technical equipment, foodstuffs and fuels are sufficient to sustain combat operations of the flotilla for the duration of 30 days.

Ships at sea are supplied by tankers, towed fuel barges, and tugs. However, the shortage of specialized equipment used for delivery of reserves, foodstuffs and spare parts could cause interruptions in the flow of supplies to ships especially in adverse weather conditions.

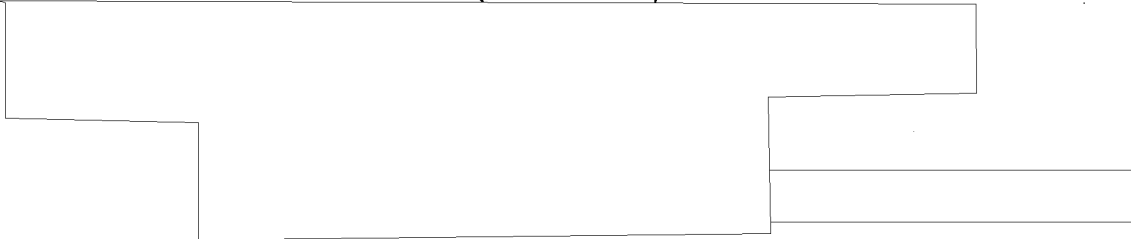
The flotilla's maintenance base takes care of maintenance of armaments and equipment at home bases. At dispersal bases only certain maintenance jobs can be performed using auxiliary seaborne assets. The flotilla does not have a floating workshop for the performance of complex ship maintenance jobs.

While the flotilla was engaged in its tactical training exercise for the purpose of restoring combat capabilities, the military port commandant's office gave orders for the deployment of maintenance and mine teams at sea and maneuver basing points, and for the loading of weapon stores, sonar buoy equipment and fuels, and foodstuffs in accordance with set timetables.

Subunits of the port commandant's office are, as a whole, trained for accomplishing their missions in rear and special services at times when forces are being moved into various states of combat readiness, and during combat operations.

However, further improvements are required in the maneuver basing of fleet forces, and arrangements need to be made for their support in dispersal basing areas, especially when it comes to the supply of combat equipment and armaments.

TS #828127
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Page 19 of 26 Pages

Training Facilities and Stores

The condition of training facilities and stores is adequate for the support of the training process and, as a whole, meets requirements of the special training program for personnel.

The screening of training films and slides is a standard feature of the special and general training process; necessary textbooks, curricula and teaching-method plans are also available.

It is encouraging to note that, in connection with the training effort aimed at familiarizing specialists with the working principles of materiel, flotilla training facilities also make it possible to train personnel how to operate technical equipment and contribute to efforts to extend its useful life.

The flotilla is working on a project dedicated to upgrading training facilities used for training all categories of specialists.

However, the flotilla's training facilities do not permit group training of crews that man the ship's main command posts. This task is being worked out at the training base (in GDYNIA). It would be advisable to speed up the introduction of the MR-104 stand radar and also the planned installation of the ATAKA trainer-simulator.

In addition, a gun crew training study group should be set up.

Nothing has been done to provide the flotilla with advanced air and sea target drones. There is still a shortage of moving and stationary targets. This encourages oversimplification when conducting artillery and antiaircraft artillery firings.

TS #828127
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Page 20 of 26 Pages

Ideological-Political Training,
Political-Morale Condition and Discipline

According to the findings of the Polish Armed Forces Commission, the political-morale condition of the flotilla's personnel is conducive to the fulfillment of assigned missions.

A wide range of party-political measures is being carried out on the basis of the resolutions of the 8th Congress of the PZPR and orders of the Minister of National Defense, PPR. The effectiveness of party-political work, resulting from the strengthening of patriotic and internationalist educational programs, was greatly influenced by preparations undertaken in connection with celebrations of the 110th birthday of the leader of the revolution, V.I. LENIN, the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

This is manifested in the form of full support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Party, by the constant readiness to defend the interests of socialism within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, and deep understanding of the USSR foreign policy in the matter of strengthening peace in the whole world.

The command, political organs, party and youth organizations are carrying on important work in the area of patriotic education of personnel and building up a stronger sense of esprit de corps with the armies and navies of the Warsaw Pact.

Officers, petty officers and sailors, faithful to the idea of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and patriotism, are displaying a high sense of responsibility in performing their duties and assigned tasks related to the maintenance of ships and coastal units in high combat readiness.

High military skill ratings and active participation in the various forms of competition in the socialist leadership movement are additional factors which contribute to good performance in the fulfillment of assigned missions. This is borne out by the

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Page 21 of 26 Pages

fact that over 90 percent of warrant and petty officers in extended service and 78 percent of officers are recognized as "first class," and every second sailor holds the title of an "excellent sailor." Fifty percent of ship subunits and crews were awarded with the "Socialist Service Subunit" insignia and 30 percent of their commanders received the "Exemplary Commander" insignia.

A true comradely working environment and mutual assistance in carrying out tasks are contributing to the upgrading of combat readiness.

Well presented visual propaganda displays, and active use of combat trophy rooms in all units and subunits of the flotilla, are helping to build a solid record of achievement in the conduct of political-educational work.

Seamen of the flotilla demonstrate their high combat-morale qualities when they are on combat duty, on alert duty, and during joint exercises and training with ships of the Baltic Fleet and GDR Peoples Navy.

Commands of the flotilla, divisions and units are working steadily to strengthen military discipline and ensure compliance with prescribed conduct on ships, in units and subunits. There have been no misconceptions noted on disciplinary practices.

The flotilla's party-political education work, in general, ensures proper fulfillment of assigned missions. The ideological-political condition, morale, and military discipline are rated "good" by the Commission for the Polish Armed Forces.

Military Orderliness

The checking out of drill performance of the flotilla units and subunits took place by means of inspecting all units at the same time during an inspection parade.

In respect to drill the flotilla personnel is disciplined, neat and clean-cut in appearance, and strictly abides by regulations on the wearing of naval dress uniforms. Subunits

TS #828127
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Page 22 of 26 Pages

display good teamwork in drills and expertly carry out drill procedures. The personnel are well familiar with statutes and regulation and order requirements.

Military orderliness in units and on ships meets established standards. Office, barrack and storage facilities, as well as the mooring site and area, are well maintained.

Thanks to the conscientiousness, attentive care and highly developed seamanship displayed by personnel, flotilla ships are maintained in exemplary condition in spite of their use over long periods of time.

General Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The flotilla's strength in terms of personnel, armaments and combat equipment, as well as stocks of materiel, meets requirements set forth in the Protocol on the Development of Polish Naval Forces assigned to the Combined Armed Forces.

Requirements of Minister of National Defense and Combined Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief orders on combat readiness, and operational and combat training, are being carried out.

The morale and political attitudes of flotilla personnel are good.

The 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla is ready for action and is capable of assuming given combat readiness in accordance with prescribed timetables, and carrying out missions that befit its role, independently or as part of joint operations with other forces of the Polish Navy or Allied Navies.

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Page 23 of 26 Pages

2. The overall training levels of commanders and staffs, units and subunits of the flotilla are rated as follows:

<u>Flotilla Headquarters</u>	good
<u>11th Subchaser Division</u> Division Commander Lt Commander Z. OMIERNIK	good
<u>13th Base Minesweeper Division</u> Division Commander Captain C.H. MATUSZCZYK	good
<u>HEL Military Post Commander's Office</u> Commander of HEL Mil Port Commander's Office Commander K. DOMAGALA	good
<u>7th Observation and Communications Area</u> Commander of 7th Observation and Communications Area Commander L. SKURA	good
<u>7th Air Defense Artillery Battalion</u> Battalion Commander Commander M. CHOMIAK	good
<u>55th Chemical Company</u> Company Commander Lt Commander A. FLAKOWSKI	good

3. In order to upgrade further the level of flotilla combat readiness and training, it would be advisable:

- to continue working on practical aspects of mastering the movement of forces to higher states of combat readiness, and reducing the time it takes for the flotilla to make the transition to a posture of full combat readiness;

- in order to ensure the stability and dependability of the command-control system and the mounting of joint operations, when

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Page 24 of 26 Pages

executing missions independently or jointly, it is necessary to consider the possibility of building a hardened flotilla command post;

- to make advance plans, in the next Five-Year Plan, for augmenting the flotilla with new ASW ships and minesweepers capable of effectively combatting modern enemy submarines and mine weapons;

- in order to make antimine defense more effective and alleviate pressures on the fleet minesweeper forces, the onshore command posts are to be equipped with antimine observation radar;

- for the purpose of improving the flotilla's combat capabilities in protecting the flotilla's ship basing areas against low-altitude enemy air strikes, it is necessary to reinforce the flotilla's antiaircraft defense units and subunits by equipping them with OSA and STRELA antiaircraft missile systems;

- to continue improving the system of logistical support of flotilla forces, and home and maneuver basing areas, within the flotilla's area of operational responsibility.

4. The flotilla should continue improving the tactical training of its staffs, ships and units, and refining methods and tactical procedures for the combat utilization of subchasers and minesweepers, for combatting modern submarines and new types of mines.

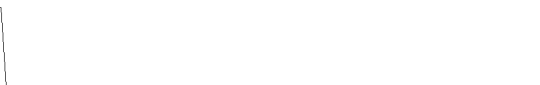
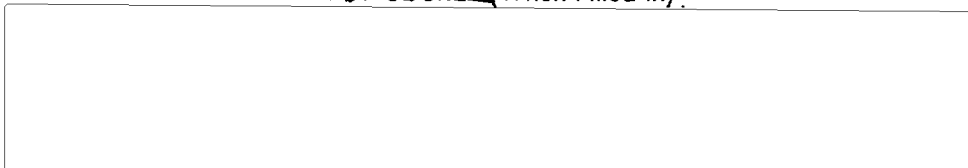
5. The flotilla should develop methods for conducting combat operations involving large units and tactical groups of the Combined Baltic Fleet. It should continue the practice of scheduling joint exercises and the refinement of tactical operations mounted by ships serving within combined squadrons on combat duty in the Baltic and North Seas.

6. It should improve the command and control over forces and the planning of joint operations. It should find ways to enhance the reliability of the flotilla communications system, and the stability and continuity of command and control over flotilla

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Page 25 of 26 Pages

forces, in the presence of radioelectronic jamming and the breakdown of the communications center, in conjunction with the exploitation of a backup communications system.

Consideration should be given to setting up a shipboard command post for the flotilla commander.

7. In the training of commanders and staffs the main emphasis should be on the development of practical skills associated with the situation assessment and decisionmaking, as well as on reducing the amount of time it takes to work out combat documents, transmitting mission orders to subordinate forces, and monitoring the execution of missions. A high standard of professionalism should be achieved in the training of every officer. The flotilla staff should make greater use of the flotilla's information retrieval and computer center for the purpose of drawing up operational-tactical assessments.

8. The flotilla personnel should receive training in monitoring operations in complex sea and air situations, and continue working out artillery calculations for firing at small-size, low-flying targets around the clock, during poor visibility and nighttime, by using radar.

For higher quality training of the personnel the flotilla should develop and improve its training resources, supplementing them with tactical trainer-simulators and training aids departments.

Attachment: Summary Report on the Findings of an Inspection of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla, SECRET

Chairman of the Commission Which Conducted Performance Inspection of the 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla

Admiral V. MIKHAYLIN

29 July 1980

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SUMMARY REPORT OF INSPECTION FINDINGS ON 9th COASTAL DEFENSE FLOTILLA

Page 26 of 26 Pages

Unit (submit designation)	Combat readiness	Political-morale condition and military discipline	Ideological-political indoctrination	Officer and staff training	Tactical and specialist tactical training	Weapons of mass destruction and defense against them	Fire training	Special (technical) training	Drill training and state of military orderliness	Rifle training	Physical training	Condition of equipment and armaments	State of rear services and activities of technical services	Training equipment and resources	Overall rating
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flotilla Command and Staff	Satisfactory	excel 5.00 good 4.00	good 4.33	good 4.25	good 4.20	excel	-	-	good 4.35	good 4.00	good 4.50	-	good 3.95	good 4.00	good 4.20
13th Minesweeper Div		good 4.00	good 4.16	good 3.83	good 4.18	good	excel 4.75	good 3.86	good 3.89	-	good 4.43	good 3.85	good 3.67	-	good 3.95
11th Subchaser Div		good 4.00	-	good 3.67	good 4.09	good	good 4.00	good 4.02	good 3.87	-	excel 4.77	good 3.84	good 3.92	-	good 3.95
Naval Port Commander's Office		good 4.00	good 4.24	good 3.55	good 4.16	good	-	good 4.04	good 3.89	good 4.00	good 4.07	good 3.90	good 3.72	-	good 3.84
7th Observation and Commo Area		good 4.00	-	-	good 4.00	good	-	excel 4.53	good 4.11	good 4.00	-	good 3.91	good 3.90	-	good 3.98
7th Air Defense Arty Bn		good 4.00	-	-	good 4.51	good	excel 5.00	good 4.10	good 3.97	good 4.00	-	-	-	-	good 4.27
55th Chemical Bn		good 4.00	-	-	good 4.30	good	-	good 3.95	good 3.82	good 4.00	-	-	-	-	good 4.01

Overall rating of 9th Coastal Defense Flotilla is good (4.02)

Chairman of the Inspection Commission,

Admiral V. MIKHAYLIN

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