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28 October 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE
THE CHIEF, FRENCH MILITARY MISSION

SUBJECT: Intelligence Briefing (NU)

(NR) Please find as Enclosure the text of the Supplemental Briefing
on "Polish Internal Security Organization", prepared by the Intelligence
Division, IMS, and presented to the Military Committee on 28 October
1982.

F.H. ALKEMADE
Major General, NLAR
Assistant Director IMS
Intelligence

1 Enclosure

Polish Internal Security Organization (4 pages)

Copy to: CMC, DCMC, DIMS, Secretary,
SACEUREP, SACLANTRPEUR, CINCHANREP,
Int Div (2), Records

Action Officer: Col R. Friedman (2650)DJM

Action Division: Intelligence

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POLISH INTERNAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

This supplemental briefing is in response to a request to provide an analytical update on Polish Security forces and their relationship with the Polish^oPeoples' Army.

The briefing will discuss the following items:

- Structure and Purpose
- Organization and Function
- Strength and Disposition

In order to comprehend fully the Polish Internal Security Organization it is first necessary to examine Polish concepts for comprehensive national security in the broader application of the term. The Polish concept of national security in wartime, as in time of emergency, requires that the wartime or emergency national structure exist also in peacetime. This concept embraces two "fronts" - the external front and the internal front. This view comes about because the Poles envision themselves as a militarily landlocked nation, one which does not share a border with any NATO (or neutral) nation. Thus in order to accomplish their Warsaw Pact mission, Polish combat forces must depart from Polish territory. Accordingly the external front is comprised of three Armies consisting of a total of 15 divisions. The internal front is more complex than the external one since it must accommodate the combat support and combat service support (or Rear Services) for the external front, and must also provide the resources necessary to secure Warsaw Pact lines of communication across Poland in wartime. These long and vulnerable lines of communications must traverse from the Soviet homeland to frontal operational areas across the extensive Vistula and Oder River systems. Therefore, the internal front must secure and maintain these lines of communication and, in addition, perform functions commonly regarded as Civil Defence in the West. In the Polish concept, there is also a legal difference between the internal and external front. The external front is assigned to the Warsaw Pact while the internal front, although it plays a crucial role, is not assigned to Pact military forces. In fact, the internal front has not only the usual combat support and combat service support elements that would be expected for their rear area mission, but also a large and amorphous mass of paramilitary forces for performance of a variety of missions.

Next, I will give a brief overview of the current central governmental structure for the internal security of Poland. Under the pertinent provisions of current Polish law, the Prime Minister serves also as Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, National Defense Committee. The Minister of Defense serves also as Deputy Chairman of the National

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Defense Committee. Accordingly, General Wojcek Jaruzelski, as both Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, occupies the two most senior positions on the National Defense Committee. According to available information this is the first time in the history of Communist Poland that a military officer has occupied both of these positions at the same time. In addition to the foregoing, General Jaruzelski serves also as First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party and as a member of the Politburo.

For the duration of the period of martial law, General Jaruzelski, as Chairman of the National Defense Committee, controls the following:

- Armed Forces
- Police (Milicja)
- Security units

Acting under Polish law, General Jaruzelski has subordinated military units to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This action has had the effect of assigning an internal security role to the Armed Forces. The Polish Council of State, in proclaiming Martial Law over all of Poland, has established that specific areas of government administration, the national economy, as well as individual segments or organizational units that perform important tasks can be and, in fact, have been militarized. Decisions in Poland are made by a Directorate of eight individuals as displayed on the Vufoil.

Consonant with the foregoing review of the Polish central force structure and organization, it is now possible to examine more closely the details of their organization, function, strength and disposition.

Since 1965 when a major reorganization of all Polish security forces occurred, Poland has divided the forces into several categories. The Polish Peoples Army has about 325,000 troops organized into 15 divisions as follows:

- Airborne Division 1
- Sea Landing Division 1
- Tank Divisions 5
- Motor Rifle Divisions 8

There are also rear area services construction and maintenance units subordinate to the MON. All of these regular forces are subordinated to the Ministry of Defense. They will not be discussed in detail in this presentation.

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The Polish authorities have a number of other organizations which are intended specifically for the suppression and control of internal disturbances. Those units which are specifically charged with internal security missions are subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych (MSW)). Some, units of the Ministry of National Defense (Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej (MON)), have been used to support internal affairs units, however their direct involvement in the suppression of active disturbances has been extremely limited. There is some evidence, for example, indicating that elements of the Sixth Airborne Division (Headquarters in Crakow) may have supported the police in crowd control, however, this is the only case known of direct suppression action attributed to an MON unit. Some MON units have been employed in street patrols as well as protection of key government buildings, bridges and traffic circulation checkpoints. MON units provide "back-up" support to the above-mentioned internal affairs units although they are not actively involved in a direct way.

The MSW subordinate units are:

- Citizens Militia (Milicja Obywatelska), or MO;
- Motorized Regional Citizens Militia (Zmotoryzowany Obwod Milicji Obwatelskiej) or ZOMO;
- Voluntary Reserve of the Citizens Militia (Ochotnicza Reserve Milicji Obywatelskie) or ORMO;
- Border Guards (Wojska Ochrona Pogranicza) or WOP;
- Vistula units of the MSW (Nadwiślanskie Units);
- Security Services (Sluzba Bezpieczenstra); and
- "ROMO".

These units will be discussed in the order displayed. The Citizens Militia (MO) is the regular, professional police force. With a patrol strength of 80,000 of the total enrollment of 100,000, (some 20,000 being used for training and administration), MO is responsible for maintenance of public order and safety. In addition to crowd control MO functions also include traffic control, crime prevention and investigation. From the MO, specially trained individuals can be formed into special battalions for crowd control. These special units are a new development formed since 1980.

ZOMO is a specialized police organization with 25,000 members. This force is trained and equipped specifically for riot control and maintenance of public order. The ZOMO units have been expanded since the December 1970 riots because their earlier and lower strength was found to be inadequate.

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The ORMO is a police auxiliary organization around 481,000 members. of whom about 375,000 are considered effective. ORMO consists of part-time volunteers with the official task of helping the MO in maintaining public order and in criminal investigations. During both the 1968 student unrest and the 1970 December crisis, ORMO actions have been described as particularly brutal.

The Border Guards (WOP) are responsible for border security and border traffic regulation and have 20,000 assigned personnel.

The Vistula units or Nadwislanskie are elite units regarded by the Party leadership as of unquestioned loyalty. These forces, numbering 3,500 are located in Warsaw and Katowice and have the mission to protect and defend the government and key government installations, as well as to provide security for visiting political VIPs.

The Security services are a politically reliable security organization with a capability to infiltrate dissident organizations. Their strength is not known.

"ROMO" is another organization about which little is known - including the meaning of the Polish name associated with "ROMO". Possibly it means "Reserve Regional Citizens Militia".

Observations of ROMO in numbers up to 800 have been made in Southeast Poland. Their role appears to be the same as ZOMO.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that Polish authorities have an extensive capability for prosecuting martial law sanctions; a capability of employing the internal security forces backed up by the Armed Forces, and the authorities have these forces currently organized along lines to be completely responsive to the Party and the Central Government.

These forces appear to be capable of containing dissident elements and major civil disturbances which might occur in the foreseeable future. In the case of a major popular national insurrection by an aroused and armed population, the capability of the Polish authorities to restore order and control in a timely way, would be less conclusive. At the present time, there are no indications of the likelihood of such an occurrence.

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