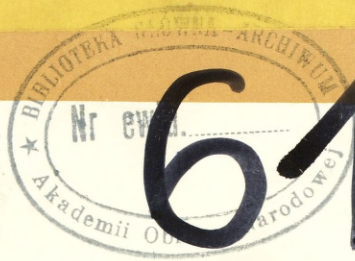
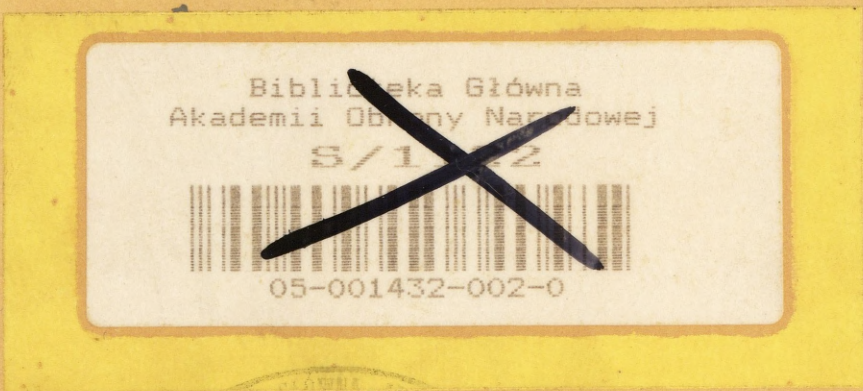




**AKADEMIA
SZTABU GENERALNEGO**
IM. GENERAŁA BRONI
KAROLA ŚWIERCZEWSKIEGO



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From the visit of LtGen G. Lee Butler in the PAF GSA:

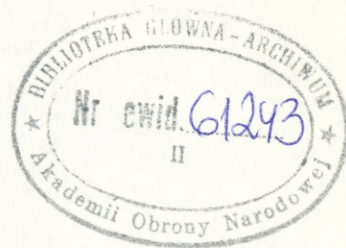
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„With respect and appreciation for the rich history
and the professional excellence of this superb academy.
Thank you for your great consideration of my visit”.

George Lee Butler
Lt General
United States Air Force

Contents:

1. The program of the visit.
2. The Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Poland.
3. The education in the Academy of General Staff
of the Polish Armed Forces.



PROGRAM
POBYTU DELEGACJI HISTORYKÓW STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH AP
W AKADEMII SZTABU GENERALNEGO WP

1990.05.25 9.00-12.00

~~S/M22~~ X



1990.05.25 9.00-12.00

Ip.	Czas pobytu	Przedsięwzięcie	Miejsce	Wykonawca
1.	5' 9.00-9.05	Spotkanie gości i krótka informacja historyczna o usytuowaniu ASG WP	Blok 14	gen.dyw. W. MRÓZ
2.	20' 9.05-9.25	Informacja o ASG WP i AON	Sala R.N.	gen.dyw. W. MRÓZ
3.	20' 9.25-9.45	Zwiedzanie sali tradycji	Sala tradycji	plk R. BURGS
4.	15' 9.45-10.00	Zapoznanie z terenem rozmieszczenia ASG WP	Blok 14 do 101	plk K. NOŻKO
5.	50' 10.00-10.50	Spotkanie ze słuchaczami Wydz.Wład. i wygłoszenie wykładu przez jednego z historyków	Aula 318	gen.bryg. GUMULIŃSKI
6.	105' 10.00-11.45	1. Informacja i dyskusja: Wykorzystanie doświadczeń historycznych we współczesnej sztuce wojennej. 2. Pokaz: Wykorzystanie symulacji komputerowej do badania doświadczeń historycznych. /Uczestniczą z ASG WP: ofic. Katedry Historii Sztuki Wojennej i słuchacze PSOS/	Aula 218	plk K. NOŻKO plk W. FILAR
7.	15' 11.45-12.00	Spotkanie z Komendantem ASG WP i Komendantem Wojskowego Instytutu Historycznego	Sala BN Wydz.	plk K. NOŻKO plk J. NIEDZIELSKI

AKADEMIA SZTABU GENERALNEGO WP

1990.05.25 9.00-12.00

No	TIME	ACTION	PLACE	PERFORMER
1.	5' 9.00-9.05	The visitors are received and briefed on the history and localization of PAF GSA.	Building No 14	Div Gen W. MRÓZ
2.	20' 9.05-9.25	The information on PAF GSA and Academy of National Defense.	Hall of Science Council	Div Gen W. MRÓZ
3.	20' 9.25-9.45	The visit at the hall of traditions.	Hall of traditions	Col R. BURGS
4.	15' 9.45-10.00	The presentation of the disposition in GSA.	Terrain of GSA from build. 14 to 101	Col K. NOŻKO
5.	50' 10.00-11.45	The meeting with the students from the Army Department and the lecture delivered by a visiting historian.	Hall No 318	Brig Gen J. GUMULIŃSKI
6.	105' 10.00-11.45	1. The information and discussion on - Historical experience in modern art of war. 2. Demonstration - The using of computer simulation in military historical research. /Participants from PAF GSA - teaching officers from the chair of the History of the Art of War and students of the postgraduate Operational - Strategic Studies/.	Hall No 218	Col W. FILAR
7.	15' 11.45-12.00	The meeting with the Commandant of PAF GSA and the Commandant of the Military Historical Institute.	Commandant's Room	Col K. NOŻKO Col J. NIEDZIELSKI

THE DEFENSE DOCTRINE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Warsaw, February 1990

At the session on 21 February 1990 the Country's Defense Committee, acting on the grounds of Article 5, paragraph 2, point 1, and the Article 6 of the Act on the common duty of the defense of the Republic of Poland, adopted the Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Poland. The general guidelines of the Polish defense policy laid down in it are binding as regards the state agencies, economic units, social and labor organizations as well as each citizen.

The Country's Defense Committee has resolved to publish the whole text of the Doctrine in mass media and to announce it in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland - the Polish Monitor.

The Act No 1/90
of the Country's Defense Committee
passed on 21 February 1990
concerning the defense doctrine
of the Republic of Poland
/excerpts/

Subject to Article 5, paragraph 2, point 1, and Article 6 of the Act on the common duty of the defense of the Republic of Poland /Leg.Reg. of 1988, No 30, item 207; change in 1990, No 20, item 10⁴, No 29, item 15⁴, and No 34, item 178/ the Country's Defense Committee passes the following -

Article 1. The Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Poland is adopted by this Act and attached herewith.

Article 2. The Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Poland lays down the general guidelines of the Polish defense policy which are binding as regards the state agencies, economic units, social and labor organizations as well as each citizen.

Article 3. The present Act is to be announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland
- the Polish Monitor.

The Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Poland is to be published also by other means /.../

Article 5. The Act enters into force on the day of passing.

The Chairman
of the Country's Defense Committee
Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski

aut. Julian Kaczmarek

THE DEFENSE DOCTRINE OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The prime aim of the Republic of Poland is to protect the most vital interests of the Polish Nation - its security, the right to live in peace, independence and sovereignty of the state, and the integrity and inviolability of its territory.

Subjected to this aim is a defensive function of the state, defined herein as the official interpretation of the character and scale of possible threat to the security of Poland, and of necessary measures to prevent and/or to resist such threat.

The defense doctrine of the Republic of Poland ensues from the Polish reasons of state. It considers the moral, demographic and economic potential of the state as well as geopolitical and geostrategic position of the country. It recalls experience from more than the thousand-year-old Polish statehood, from the glorious traditions of all directions of armed struggle and all formations of the Polish sword. With respect to the objective, historically and contemporarily conditioned interests of the Polish nation it also comprises the presently established principles of the mutually agreed coalition defense doctrine.

I. The place that Poland occupies on the European continent, common historical experiences, civilizing and cultural links, requirements of national security, all these entail our country's fate being closely related with the situation in Europe.

However, divisions and contradictions on this continent still exist. Despite the considerable improvement in international relations, the lack of confidence, particularly between the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Alliance has not been yet overcome thoroughly. It may require a longer period until the situation in the central region of Europe becomes crystal-clear. Above all, it is here where most powerful military forces with their arsenals of continuously modernized nuclear and conventional weapons are deployed.

These circumstances do not allow to exclude definitely the risk of armed conflict in Europe, and have a bearing on its probable character.

The eventual conflict could spread over part or the whole Europe. It might have Alliance-counter-Alliance character. It might as well bring about the world-wide repercussions. It may follow the period of international tension or start with surprise. Its further development would be difficult to control, and the threat of escalating towards limited or unlimited use of nuclear weapons would exist. Moreover, the possibility of the use of nuclear and other weapons of massive destruction from the very beginning of the conflict cannot be at all excluded.

In all cases, the area of decisive struggle would be the Central Europe. Poland, situated in the strategic region of transit routes and the disposition of second echelons and reserves, would be - even if unwillingly - drawn into war. With this respect, each war in Europe would threaten with the destruction of the Polish population, economy, and culture.

II. The defense doctrine of the Republic of Poland is a function of the policy of national security.

Thus, the positive trends in the political situation in Europe, the process of democratization of international relations, and new forms of co-operation emerging among nations and states are all taken into account in this policy. Its aim is the building of mutual confidence, the creating^{of} the atmosphere of co-operation in all fields, and the promoting of further positive changes in political and military landscape of Europe.

The underlying cause of the Polish defense doctrine is to secure the integrity of the Polish territory. The Republic of Poland recognizes the unchangability and inviolability of her present borders as the essential premise of peace on European continent. The disputing of the stability of the western border of Poland stands for undermining the critical component of the European order.

The security of the Polish nation is guaranteed by its Armed Forces, the state's apparatus adequately prepared to

fulfil defensive tasks, and the conscious of defense requirements population. Still, the important elements of the security are bilateral and multilateral alliances of Poland and her membership in the Warsaw Pact, although the role of these alliances may be changing in the course of forming a new all-European system of security.

The state's defense system - embracing sociopolitical, administrative-economic, and military elements as well as the protection of Government offices and civil defense - is prepared to resist an eventual military aggression.

The Polish defenses are bound by the principle of socializing the defense policy. This means, on one hand, creating a proper climate for the question of the country's defenses and deepening the citizen's feeling of responsibility for their condition, and on the other hand, guaranteeing the society's influence upon the conducting of this policy by authorities.

The defenses of Poland have a national and common character. Thus, the defense of Homeland is a duty of all citizens of the Republic of Poland. Its organization, the preparation of citizens and national resources for eventual war, and the fulfilling of other responsibilities within the framework of the common duty of defense lies with all agencies of power and administration, as well as regional self-governments, economic units, and social organizations.

III. The Republic of Poland recognizes the strict relation between national security and international one. It is therefore necessary for her to participate - observing the principle of mutual benefit - in international processes, and to exert influence upon them, especially on those which go on in Europe or have to do with Europe.

The fundamental aim of the foreign policy of Poland is to promote enduring peace and to prevent war. International conflicts and crises have to be solved with peaceful means exclusively.

In her defensive policy Poland follows the principle of peaceful co-existence of all states and nations. She adheres to rules of international law.

While applying her defense doctrine Poland especially

insists upon the principles of sovereignty, inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs, and upon the obedience to undertaken commitments including the observance of international war conventions and their humanitarian rules.

Poland recognizes the United Nations Charter and other international agreements as important elements of security system. Poland respects the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Co-operation in Europe.

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, Poland renounces the threat or use of force in her international relations. Under no circumstances will Poland begin hostilities against another country or alliance, or take part in war unless she or her allies become the target of armed attack. In case of aggression, Poland - in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter - Poland will use such forces and resources as she will ^{find} necessary in a specific situation.

The act of war can be passed by the Sejm /the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament/ on conditions determined in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. When the Sejm is not in session, it is the President that resolves on introducing the state of war.

The Republic of Poland has no territorial claims and does not recognize any country as enemy. She endeavors after demilitarising international relations and depriving them of ideological content. She pursues the goal of full and lasting political and military détente in Europe and world-wide.

The creation of the system of mutual guarantees and commitments that shall exclude the possibility of degenerating various minor conflicts into regular war is what Poland sees to be an important means of war-prevention. In the future, such system shall put an end to arms-race and to the existence of opposing alliances in Europe. At the roots of this system there shall be prime human values.

To achieve this goal - which is to stabilize the situation on our continent - military structures shall be continuously adjusted to the actual defensive requirements.

To form the non-confrontational model of collective security in Europe it is necessary to employ only peaceful, political and legal means of settling questions at issue. This

relates to the reduction of military budgets and military strength of armed forces, which in turn shall be given unambiguously defensive character.

Poland declares for greater openness in military activity and the restraint in conducting it. She finds as justifiable the maintaining by the sides only such armed forces that can secure a sufficient defense, and at the same time not to preserve the capability of launching a surprise attack and continuing offensive operation.

Poland declares also for the evolution of war doctrines of all states towards purely defensive ones. This evolution shall find its real expression in the reduction of armed forces and reforming their structures; in their equipment and localization; processes of mobilization; concepts of use; defensive training of commands, staffs, and troops; upbringing of soldiers. The important measure of the evolution of doctrines may be the index of the limitations in military expenditure and production.

The Republic of Poland offers her contribution to the achievement of these goals by active participation in talks leading to the growth of mutual confidence, détente, and cooperation in Europe.

Poland comes out against all forms of arms-race, particularly in nuclear weapons and their carriers as well as in the latest generation of conventional arms.

Poland declares for the liquidation of stocks of ABC weapons; for the ban of their production and use. She is against the disposition of any kind of armament in outer space.

The national security is strengthened by the internal policies of the Republic of Poland. The redressing^{of} the structures and functions of the state and its economy towards contemporary requirements of the country's development as well as to the processes going about in Europe and in the world is thought to be one of the basic factors of this security.

The internal policies of the state comprise the upbringing of society in the spirit of peace; the arousing of its patriotic and defensive consciousness; and the increas-

ing its respect towards all nations.

IV. The Republic of Poland develops her defensive capability in relation to the country's economic potential. The defense industry, being part of the national economy, is to maintain the appropriate level of production for defense in peace-time, and to be prepared to increase the production effort and to render other services for defense in case of war. The latter include accumulating necessary state reserves, particularly equipment, raw materials and other supplies for the needs of population, armed forces and industrial plants.

V. The properly equipped and trained Armed Forces stand for the basic element of the defense system of the Republic of Poland. They have nation-wide character. Inheriting traditions of struggle for national liberation and independence, they serve the nation.

Their basic responsibility is to protect the independence and guarantee the security and sovereignty of the nation, as well as to ensure the inviolability of the state borders. They are on guard of peace, but in case of aggression they resist it by conducting - independently or in co-operation with allies - defense operations.

Armed forces are organized according to the principle of necessary and sufficient defense. The kind of eventual military threat implies that securing the defenses of Poland requires the balanced development of all arms and services with the priority for the forces conducting air defense, antiaircraft, antitank, and antiairborne activities.

There are three main arms in the Polish Armed Forces -
the Army,
the Air Force and Air Defense,
the Navy.

The Army, being a key component of the Polish Armed Forces, is organized in order to repel - in concert with other arms - attacks of an aggressor, and to deprive him of the capability to conduct further military operations. The Army shall develop towards strengthening antitank, antiaircraft, and antiairborne defenses, and towards securing appropriate fire potential and mobility.

The Air Force and Air Defense are arms of the highest degree

of combat readiness. Their main responsibility is - in co-operation with allied air defense forces - to secure the tight covering of the Polish air area, and first of all within this, not to allow the enemy reconnaissance and air raids against important regions and targets, civilian population, and troops. They should be also ready to cover and support the fighting Army and Navy. The development of these forces should aim at guaranteeing the effective reconnaissance and destruction of means of air assault, including self-controlled missiles flying at low and very low altitude.

In peace time, detached forces of the AF and AD are on continuous combat duty.

The Navy is prepared to take part in defense operations on the Baltic Sea, to protect and defense the Polish sea area in particular, but also to support the Army when it is involved in the defense of the Polish coast. The combat capability of the Navy should be secured by providing it with suitable ships and conducting proper training.

To maintain the combat capabilities of particular arms it is important to organize effective management of technical and special assistance and other kinds of service support. It is performed by technical and quartermaster services in co-operation with detached elements of national economy.

In time of peace the armed forces maintain the determined degree of combat readiness. Their numbers are much lower than in time of war, yet, they preserve the capability of rapid mobilization and operational deployment.

In peace time, the personnel strength of the armed forces, the degree of deployment of tactical units, and the system of draft are differentiated according to tasks anticipated on the chance of war, and depending on economic and demographic conditions of the country.

The transition of the armed forces from peace to war is done by mobilization, which is the planned call-up of reserves to existing and newly developed units; drawing a suitable number of motor vehicles, machinery, transport airplanes and vessels as well as stocks of materials accumulated in the armed forces and in the civil sector of economy. In time of peace the national economy is bound by the rule of rational

use of resources anticipated for the armed forces in time of war.

Mobilization of military units is organized on territorial basis. It is conducted chiefly by military offices, but also by units of the state administration, territorial self-government, and other organizations.

The efficiency of mobilization and combat readiness of the armed forces is guaranteed by the planned preparation of properly trained reserves and their rational use in the course of completion of military units.

The Polish Armed Forces are - until for various reasons it is necessary - based on the system of conscription. However, the share of the career component is intended to be steadily increased.

VI. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland will not undertake any operations that might give rise to justifiable anxiety of other countries about their security.

It is not in the interest of Poland to maintain her armed forces abroad, but it is consistent with the peaceful policies of the state that they have a share in the United Nations and other activities aiming at keeping peace in various parts of the world. The wide participation of the Polish troops in international peace-keeping missions - conducted in accordance with international law - speaks well about the prestige of the Polish armed forces.

The superior of the armed forces is the President of the Republic of Poland. The supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces in time of war is appointed by the Sejm.

In case of war, an operational group under national command is detached from the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland to operate as a component of the Joint Armed Forces of the Member-States of the Warsaw Pact. The authorities of the Republic of Poland, which are represented in the command of the Joint Armed Forces by members of the Polish Armed Forces, exercise their influence on decisions concerning the use of the Polish operational group according to national interests.

VII. The efficiency of defensive preparations in time of peace and the successful implementation of the tasks in the period of emergency and of war depend to a substantial degree upon the condition of the protection of the state. Its ba-

sis is the observance of law by the state agencies, social organizations and other organizational units as well as the effective prevention from actions hitting at the functioning of the defensive system of the Republic of Poland.

The special services of the state protection participate - in close co-operation with other state agencies - in undertakings whose aim is to resist external threats and to secure the transition of the state, including the Armed Forces, from peace to war.

VIII. An important and necessary component of the country's defenses is civil defence. It is being prepared to act both in time of peace and in time of eventual war. In the period of peace, the management, personnel and resources of civil defense protect population and natural environment from sudden and extensive threats caused by the forces of nature or arising as a result of accidents in industrial plants, in particular from those that bring about radioactive or toxic contamination; also from catastrophic fires and floods.

Operating in time of peace is the system of early warning that warns population of various dangers. It contains subsystems of reconnaissance, warning, and alarming which are continuously disposable.

To what degree the civil defense is ready to protect population and natural environment in time of peace is a measure of how it is prepared to implement its tasks during war.

In case of war the civil defense is to protect population, industrial plants, public facilities, riches of culture, and to rescue and render help to casualties. This is secured by the preparation of the system of reconnaissance, warning, and alarming; by the use of protective constructions and shelters; by the evacuation of people from areas threatened most by hostilities; by providing means against contamination; and by rescuing casualties.

The civil defense is developed through coordinated actions of personnel and resources of all ministries, offices of territorial administration and self-government, other organizational units as well as through nation-wide involvement of citizens in the defense effort.

The efficiency of management and activity within the ci-

vil defense at all organizational levels is secured by specialized training built in the system of general education. The training is conducted in special centers, in territorial units of administration, and in industrial plants.

IX. The responsibilities assumed in the defense doctrine of the Republic of Poland for particular agencies of power and administration are determined by the constitutional offices that are competent in the questions of defense and national security.

Tłumaczenie: Translated by

mjr mgr Wiesław Kurzyca

aut. Kewicz Nosko

EDUCATION IN THE ACADEMY OF GENERAL STAFF
OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES

The Academy of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces was set up on October 22, 1947 and it is supreme institution for training staff commanders and officers in the armed forces of the Republic of Poland. In this respect it plays a leading role in the system of higher military training.

The place and the role of the Academy within the system of higher military education is illustrated on appendix 1. The Academy is directly subordinated to the chief of General Staff and, through him, to the Minister of National Defence. It cooperates closely and on a daily basis with other military academies. Periodical agreement on cooperation, the exchange of experiences and solving problems of the academic community take place during meetings of commanders of military academies headed by the commander of the Academy of General Staff.

The Academy exercises its patronage over the higher officer schools mainly through preparing cadres for them, carrying out pedagogic studies as well as delivering lectures on the art of war. To the higher officer schools we offer our handbooks and training materials.

The Academy develops its activity in the sphere of educating and upbringing its students, in the scientific research work, in preparing the scientific personnel, mainly in the art of war.

The basic statutory goal of the Academy is its participation in consolidating Poland's defensive capabilities, mainly through the preparation of highly skilled commanders and

staff officers, education of scientific and teaching staff for the needs of the Academy and other higher military schools in the field of the art of war as well as developing military science through the introduction of numerous scientific and research programmes for its own use and for the use of the whole armed forces. The unity of training, upbringing, scientific research and compatibility of theory and practice with the actual needs of the armed forces, constitute a cardinal principle of the work of the Academy.

The Academy is headed by a commander who is the commander of the military unit and at the same time the Academy's rector. The structure of the Academy is illustrated on appendix 2.

The Scientific Council of the Academy is an advisory organ to the commander on matters of training and scientific research.

The structure of the Academy is composed of:

- two departments: Army Department, Air Force and National Air Defence Department;

- two institutes: Strategic-Defence Research Institute and Military Didactics Institute;

- non-departmental chairs: Social Sciences Chair, Military Reconnaissance Chair, Civilian Defence Chair, History of the Art of War Chair, Military Organization and Mobilization Chair;

- Main Library;

- School of Modern Languages;

- Physical and Combat Training.

Apart from that mention should be made of the following planning, organizational and support units for: training science, line and technology, upbringing, finance and personnel; quartermastership, and support battalion.

Education of students of diploma studies lasts two years and 9.5 months and in case of postgraduate operational strategic studies - 10 months. The foundation for the organization of basic training in the Academy is provided by calendar balance-sheet of the time of studies presented in appendix 3 and 4, at the end of this text.

Appendix 5 illustrates the path of an officer to his studies in the Academy. A candidate to the Academy must be a graduate of the higher officer school, have 2-3 years of service in military units completed; they usually complete the Higher Improvement Course, return to service in a military unit and, following the competition examination, are enrolled as the Academy's students.

The academic year lasts from October 1 until September 30 of the following calendar year and it includes:

- basic training for two semesters;
- combat training and specialist improvement (except for the third year);
- annual papers in the first and second year of studies;
- diploma examination including the defence of diploma papers.

Each year of studies begins with the "theoretical-introductory cycle" devoted to the mastering by the students of new tactical and operational arrangements, getting familiar with new com-

bat techniques and means of warfare (demonstrations). The third year of studies concludes with the "closing cycle" in the form of lectures, information, or demonstration of new techniques. Also, meetings are organized with commanders or representatives of military districts, types of armed services, as well as chiefs of supreme institutions of the Ministry of National Defence. This cycle is devoted to preparing students to take up official posts in military units.

Second and third year students, depending on the requirements, take part in exercises organized by commanders of military units, the types of armed services and tactical units.

In the third year of studies students with scientific and didactic leanings form a separate group in which they gain additional knowledge ^{of} didactics and methodology of scientific research in a higher school.

The education of officers of ^{the} armies of ^{the} states-members of the Warsaw Treaty takes place according to the curriculum and in groups together with the officers of the Polish Army.

Appendix 6 illustrates the structure of studies in the Academy:

Diploma studies of the following specializations:

- general military;
- rocket and artillery;
- communication;
- anti-chemical defence;
- military transport;
- national air defence;
- military reconnaissance;

- engineering troops;
- general quartermaster (logistics);
- air force;
- air logistics.

Postgraduate studies:

- Day:
- operational-strategic;
 - logistics;
 - organization and management
- Extra mural:
- military science and doctrine
 - military geography;
 - military history;
 - military pedagogics.

Doctorship:

- for employees (without stopping work);
- for those who come to attend Ph.D. seminars;
- day (delegated to the Academy);

Short-term training courses:

- army;
- air force;
- national air defence units;
- civilian defence.

The didactic activity, especially in case of graduate studies is targeted on the achievement of the envisaged personal-professional model of graduate of the Academy of the General Staff. This is a model of a commander and staff officer, a mature organizer and leader in battle operation, full of initiative and independent in thinking and practice, with a feeling of realism and imagination, of com-

prehensive erudition and broad horizons, prepared to fulfil his functions on various tactical, and after some practice, also operational levels both in conditions of contemporary and also hypothetical future battlefield who is well versed in military administration in peacetime.

The main effort in the education of officers in the Academy in the graduate and postgraduate courses as well as seminars is focused on all-round development of operational tactical knowledge and command-staff abilities as well as on acquainting students with the most up to date accomplishments in combat technique and warfare.

The moulding contents, contained in the curricula are transferred to students by way of methods that facilitate broadening of their horizons, shaping their abilities as commanders and staff officers and inspiring them to independent research and developing appropriate personality traits.

Moulded and developed during the studies are primarily those features of character and organizational abilities which are indispensable for performing official tasks in peacetime and also in the highly intellectually and technologically complex commanding process in the contemporary battlefield.

Much attention is being devoted to shaping among students of the sense of responsibility for official work, for constant upgrading of their and their subordinates' general and professional qualifications, the shaping of determination, the ability of firm, rational and consistent activity, controlling of spontaneous emotions especially in difficult, conflicting operational and tactical situations and peaceful

activity of commanders and staff officers.

The didactic and educational process is organized so as to provide conditions for preparing students to a protracted intellectual and physical effort, to shaping courage in taking original decisions, consistency in action.

The arrangement and contents of curricula facilitate and require a development of students' imagination and the ability to forecast a military, operational and tactical situation and, in this connection, understanding of the necessity to take up justified risk whenever necessary.

During the studies great importance is attached to students being well versed in belles lettres and in specialistic literature as well as their contact with the riches of culture and art gathered in Warsaw.

The history of the art of war ranks high in studying tactics and the art of operation. We stress the glorious chapters of the Polish art of war throughout our more than millennium long history. We follow the contemporary armed conflicts with attention.

It has been mentioned that we devote much time to preparing students to systematic work and independence in studies so that after graduating from the Academy they could themselves with full commitment, deepen, develop and consolidate knowledge acquired in the Academy, constantly improve their command and staff abilities and those who will devote their career to education - to pedagogical knowledge and scientific background.

Highly praised in the Academy is the above-average intellectual effort, initiative in acquiring knowledge, properly

understood comradeship and high discipline.

The curriculum requires a combination of theory and practice, the augmenting of the didactic process with educational accomplishments of the military. Demonstrations, command and staff exercises, historical travels, winter and summer camps as well as students' practice should go a long way in bringing the educational process closer to the requirements of service and general life in military units. We also make use of their educational basis.

The achievement of educational goals in the Academy requires an incessant enrichment of knowledge and improvement of knowledge by academic teachers, an audacious introduction of didactic innovations and updating of teaching methods. Each academic teacher must stimulate the work of his students very skilfully and at the same time he must be a demanding educator and patient adviser.

Parallel with the didactic process, most academic teachers, carry out their own scientific research usually in carefully selected teams of specialists of inter-disciplinary character to solve specific scientific problems for the needs of the Academy and ordered by the General Staff of the Polish Army to be used in the army at large. Practice, dissemination and popularization of academic teachers' scientific accomplishments as well as scientific counselling is an integral part of the Academy's scientific research activity.

It is our belief that didactics inspires to taking up scientific research and its effects constitute the foundation

for the improvement of the programme of studies.

Apart from improving their own qualifications through following Dr courses, the academic teachers have systematic practice in all kinds of services, commands of tactical units, military districts and central institutions of the Ministry of National Defence.

The educational methods are arranged in the following way:

First - lectures are mainly an introduction to independent studies in extra-curriculum time. Handbooks, popular and scientific literature, magazines, etc., are not only a source of knowledge but they also make it easier for students to widen and deepen the knowledge acquired during the lectures.

Second - seminars stimulate students to independent thinking, they facilitate their own assessment of the abundant literature in a given subject, they teach culture of discussion and polemics in case of different points of views and develop mental horizons.

Third - tactical and operational exercises conducted in lecture rooms, in the field and in school command centres, as a predominating form of education, offer possibilities for intellectual pursuits, they shape the minds and mould command and staff abilities. At the same time they inspire to taking up original decisions. On the other hand, they require a deep operational and tactical knowledge and they teach abilities of making comprehensive assessments of the situation, they stimulate student to creative thinking, develop command and staff initiative, prepare to good organization of struggle

and operation as well as commanding abilities. Computer science programmes are used in all exercises. During lectures and while studying independently, students use computer techniques in the departmental workshops and in chair computer science centers.

Fourth - preparing by the students of annual papers in the first and second years of studies as well as diploma papers in the third year, prepares them to independent solving of selected scientific and educational problems and accustoms them to scientific-research work.

According to its own needs and possibilities the Academy maintains close working contacts with the remaining Polish higher schools, both civilian and military, and with similar institutions in the allied states. It fruitfully cooperates with division, corps, military districts' commands, with the commands and chiefs of the armed services.

This academic year, alongside with carrying out studies in the Academy of the General Staff of the Polish Army we have initiated the organization of the Academy of National Defense in which two-year graduate and postgraduate studies will start as of October 1, 1990.

Taking into account the principles of defensive military doctrine of the Republic of Poland and the restructuring of the armed forces, the number of students in the new institution will be smaller than in the Academy of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces at present.

The organizational structure of the Academy of National Defence is presented in appendix 7. The new Academy will have four departments:

- Department of the Army;
- Department of the Air Force and Air Defence;
- Department of the Humanities;
- Strategic-Defence Department.

All departments will have the chair structure.

Apart from that, the following organizational entities will operate:

- Military Didactics Institute;
- Institute for Sociological Research;
- Main Library;
- Data Processing Centre;
- School of Modern Languages;
- Physical and Combat Training Department.

In order to ensure proper functioning of the Academy appropriate administration and servicing entities will be organized.

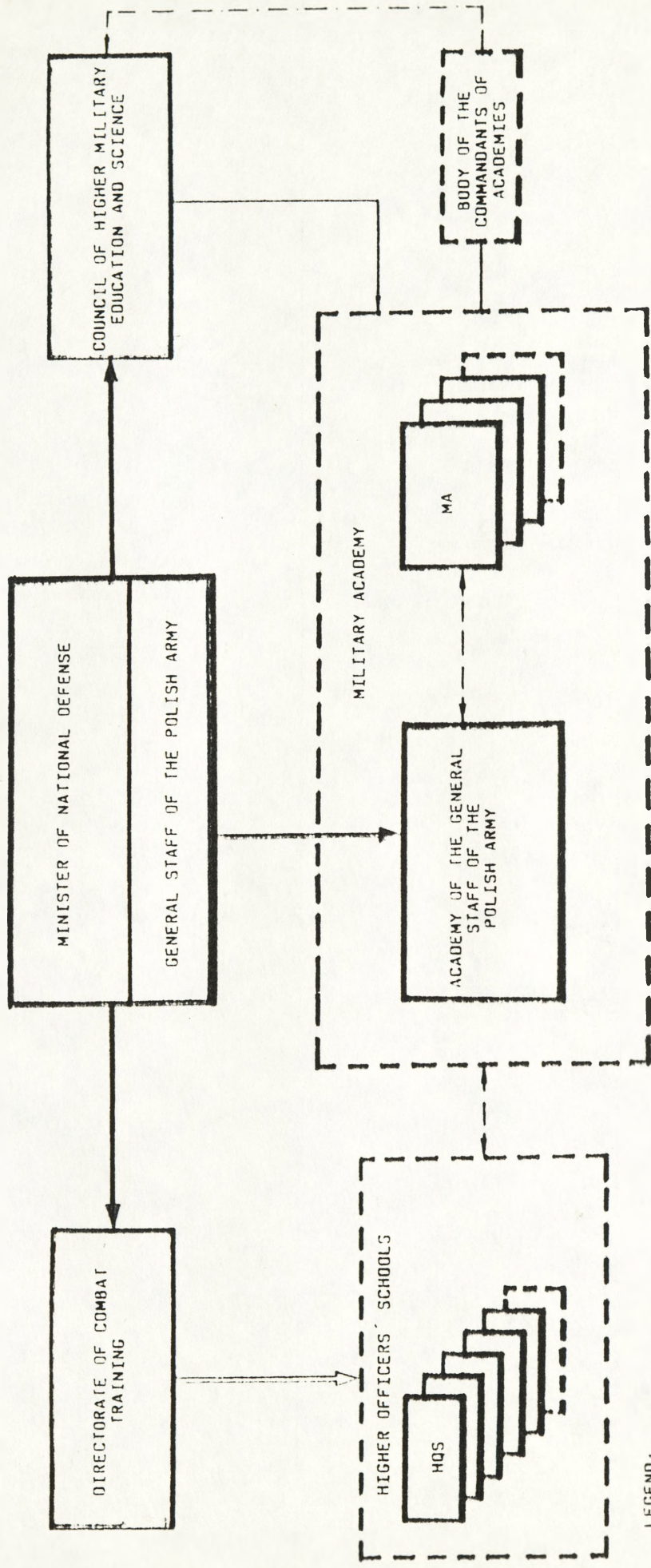
The presented organizational structure of the Academy of National Defence may undergo slight modifications as we are still working on its improvement and ensuring the best possible studying conditions so that officer-graduates of this Academy could meet the challenge of the 21st century.

To conclude, I would like to say that this short information contains only the basic, main elements of studies and work in the Academy of the General Staff of the Polish Army and the Academy of National Defence.

Written by

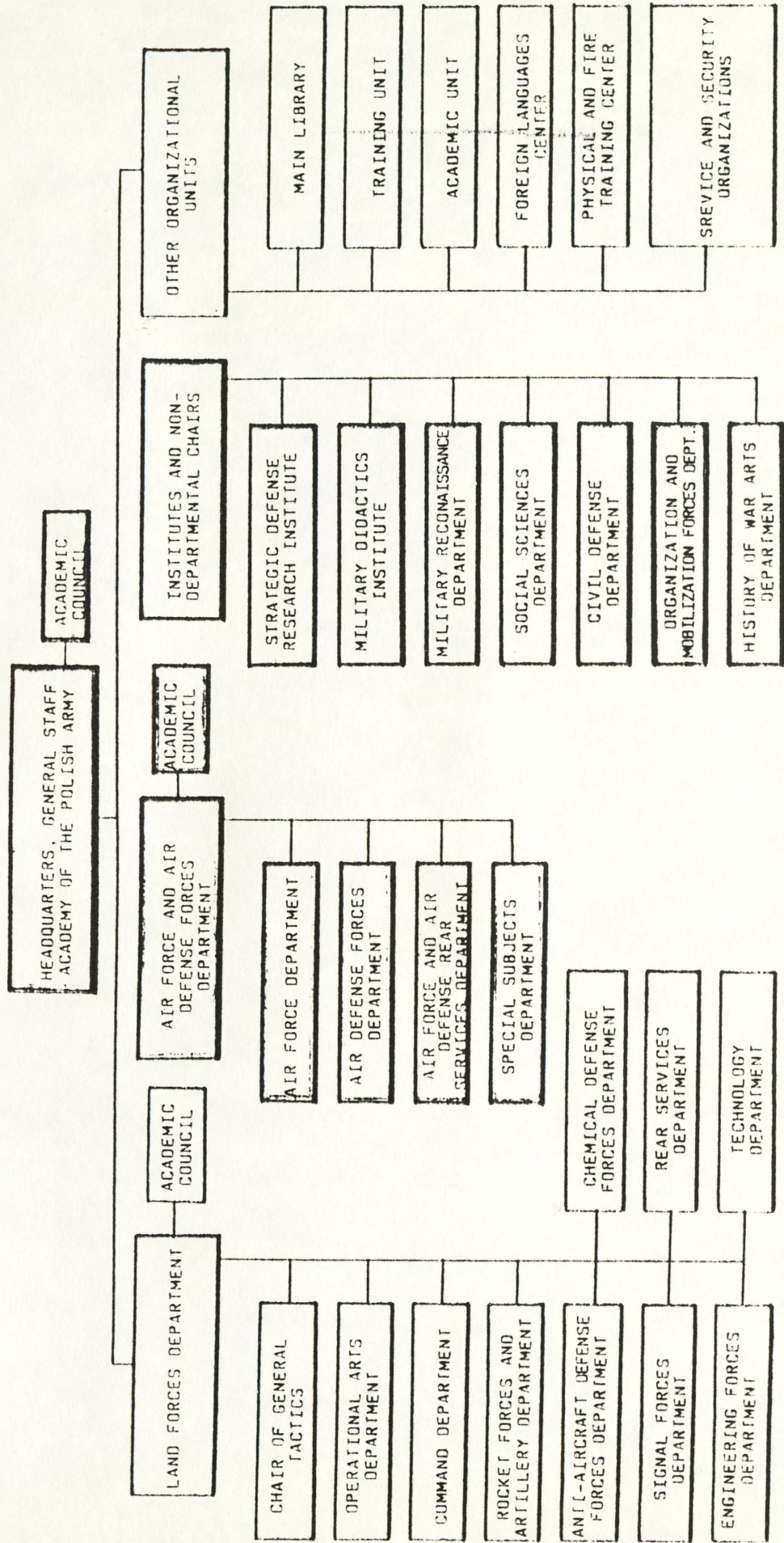
Col prof.dr K. NOŻKO

PLACE OF THE ACADEMY OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE POLISH ARMY IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION



- LEGEND:
- OFFICIAL SUBORDINATION
 - FUNCTIONAL SUBORDINATION
 - ⇄ COOPERATION
 - ⋯ OPINIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND FORECASTS

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY OF THE POLISH ARMY



ANNUAL BREAK-OUT OF STUDY TIME
AT THE GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY
OF THE POLISH ARMY

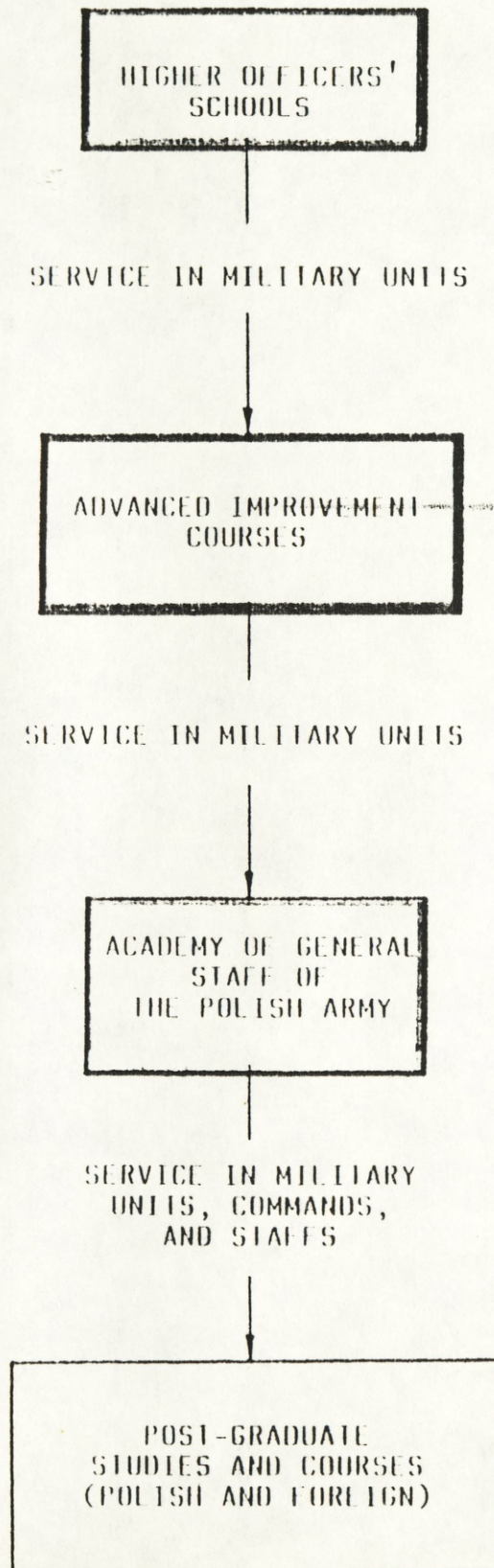
ITEM	SPECIFICATION	BALANCE OF DAYS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
1.	SCHEDULED CLASSES	727	71.4
2.	SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS	167	16.5
3.	ANNUAL LEAVE	52	5.1
4.	WINTER HOLIDAYS	36	3.5
5.	DAYS-OFF (TO VISIT FAMILIES)	36	3.5
TOTAL		1018	100.0

PROGRAM OF CLASSES AT THE ACADEMY OF GENERAL
STAFF OF THE POLISH ARMY

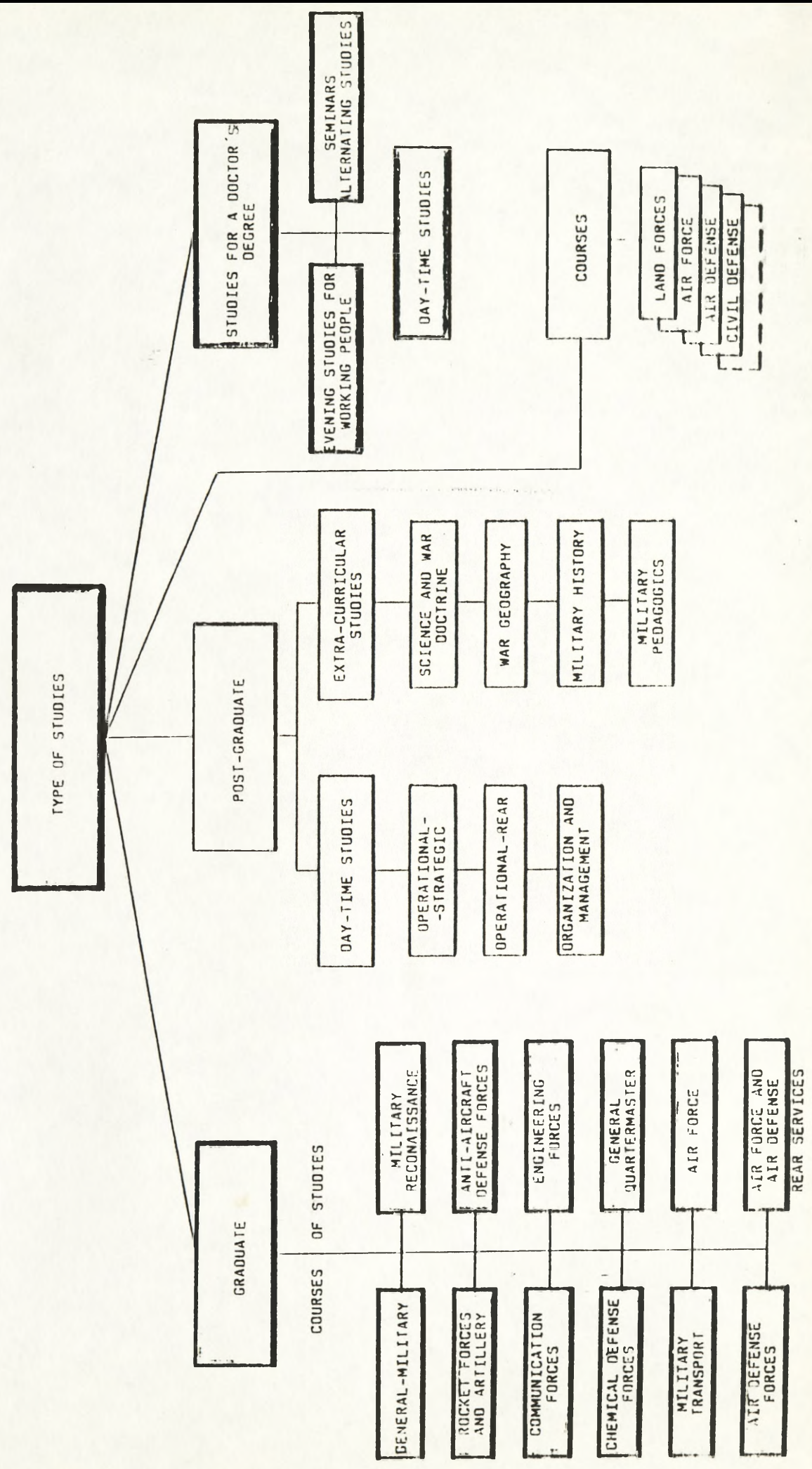
ITEM	CLASSES	BREAK-DOWN OF HOURS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
1.	SCHEDULED CLASSES	3052	70,0
2.	SELF-STUDY	PROGRAMMED TIME	384
		(INDIVIDUAL STUDY)*	(4362)
3.	SKILLS IMPROVEMENT AND HANDS-ON PRACTICE IN MILITARY UNITS	432	9,9
4.	ELABORATION OF DIPLOMA WORK	144	3,3
5.	EXAMS (ANNUAL AND FINAL)	162	3,7
6.	COMPLETION OF STUDIES FOR THE YEAR AND COMMENCEMENT	36	0,8
7.	COMMANDANT'S TIME	152	3,5
TOTAL		4362	100,0

* NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL BALANCE OF TIME

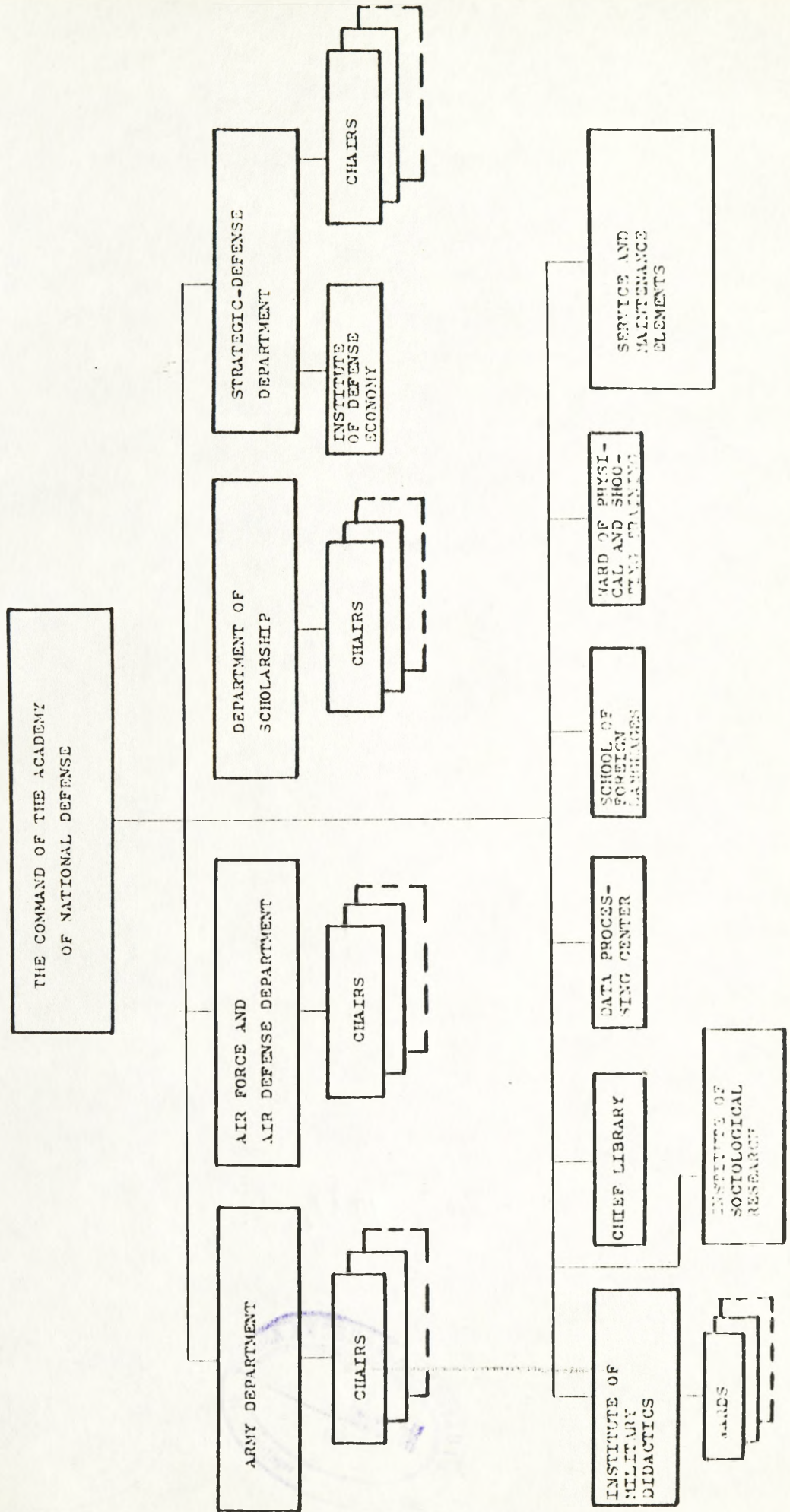
A MODEL OF OFFICERS' TRAINING IN THE POLISH ARMY



STRUKTURE OF STUDIES AT THE GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY OF THE POLISH ARMY



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ACADEMY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE



~~1432~~

