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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2788  
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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Acting Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : "Combat with Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free  
Rockets and Guided Missiles in Offensive  
and Defensive Operations of an Army"  
(Chapter I)

1. Enclosed is a verbatim translation of Chapter I of a seven-chapter TOP SECRET Soviet publication entitled "Combat with Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army". It was issued by Scientific-Research Artillery Institute No. 1 in Leningrad in October 1960.

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*Richard Helms*

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director (Plans)

Enclosure

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Original: The Acting Director of Central Intelligence

cc: The Director of Intelligence and Research,  
Department of State

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director for Intelligence,  
The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence,  
Department of the Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence,  
U. S. Air Force

The Director, National Security Agency

Director, Division of Intelligence  
Atomic Energy Commission

National Indications Center

Chairman, Guided Missiles and Astronautics  
Intelligence Committee

Deputy Director for Research

Deputy Director for Intelligence

Assistant Director for National Estimates

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Assistant Director for Research and Reports

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7 September 1962

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COUNTRY : USSR

SUBJECT : Combat with Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free  
Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive  
and Defensive Operations of an Army  
(Chapter I)

DATE OF INFO : October 1960

APPRAISAL OF  
CONTENT : Documentary

SOURCE : A reliable source (B).

Following is a verbatim translation of Chapter I of a TOP SECRET Soviet publication titled "Combat with Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army". This document contains seven chapters and was published on 15 October 1960 by Scientific-Research Artillery Institute No. 1 in Leningrad. Each chapter will be disseminated as it becomes available and is translated.

In some cases, there are imperfections in the original text which leave doubt as to the accuracy of translation. Question marks are inserted in brackets following uncertain words or phrases. As in other IRONBARK reports, transliterated Cyrillic letters are underlined and Roman letters are given as in the original.

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Chapter I

Basic Principles of the Combat Employment of Sub-  
units of Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets and Guided  
Missiles, According to the Views of Our Probable  
Enemies, and Their Characteristics as Objectives  
for Destruction or Neutralization

The armies of the USA and Britain are at present equipped with nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons and the principles of their combat use have been most fully worked out in the U.S. Army. Britain does not have its own nuclear weapons in its ground troops. However, its army is equipped with American "Corporal" guided missiles and "Honest John" free rockets. The British Army's own types of equipment for employing (delivering) tactical nuclear weapons are in the development stage.

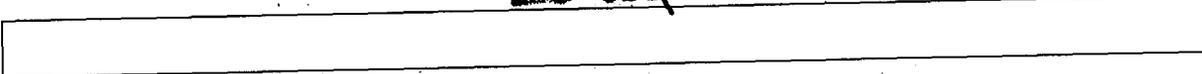
The West German Army does not have its own nuclear weapons either. But it is receiving American 203.2mm howitzers and guns, and also "Honest John" free rockets.

The production of nuclear weapons has also been started now in France, but France does not yet have the tactical means of employing (delivering) them.

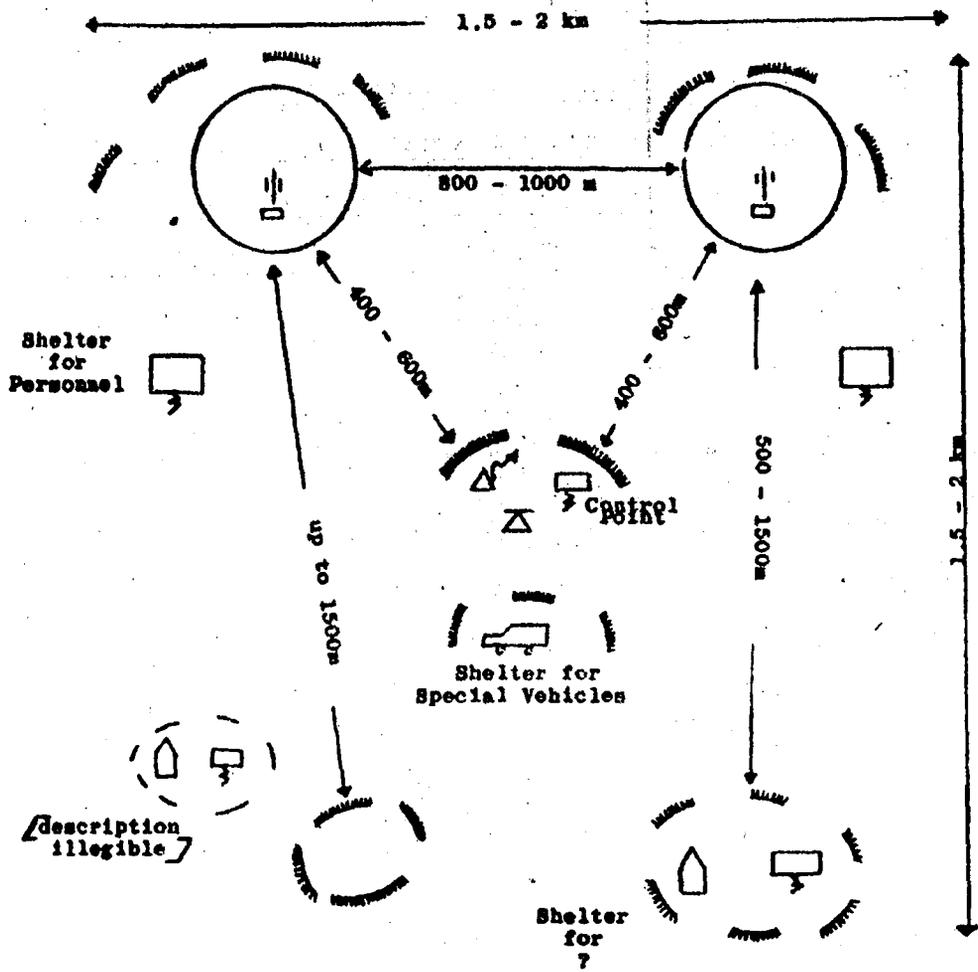
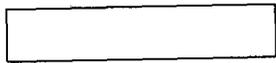
Because of the facts given above, we shall deal only with the nuclear artillery, guided missiles and free rockets of the U.S. Army.

We know that in the beginning of its development this weapon only existed as an atomic bomb with which aircraft were armed.

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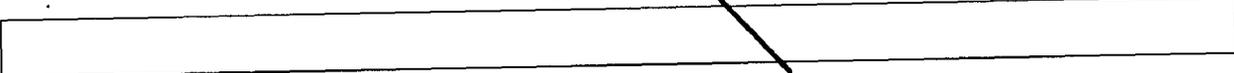
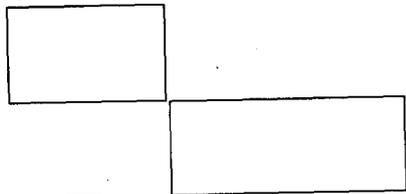
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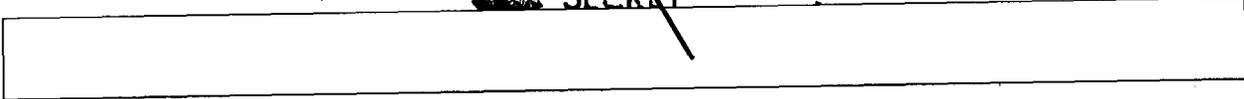


**FIGURE 1**

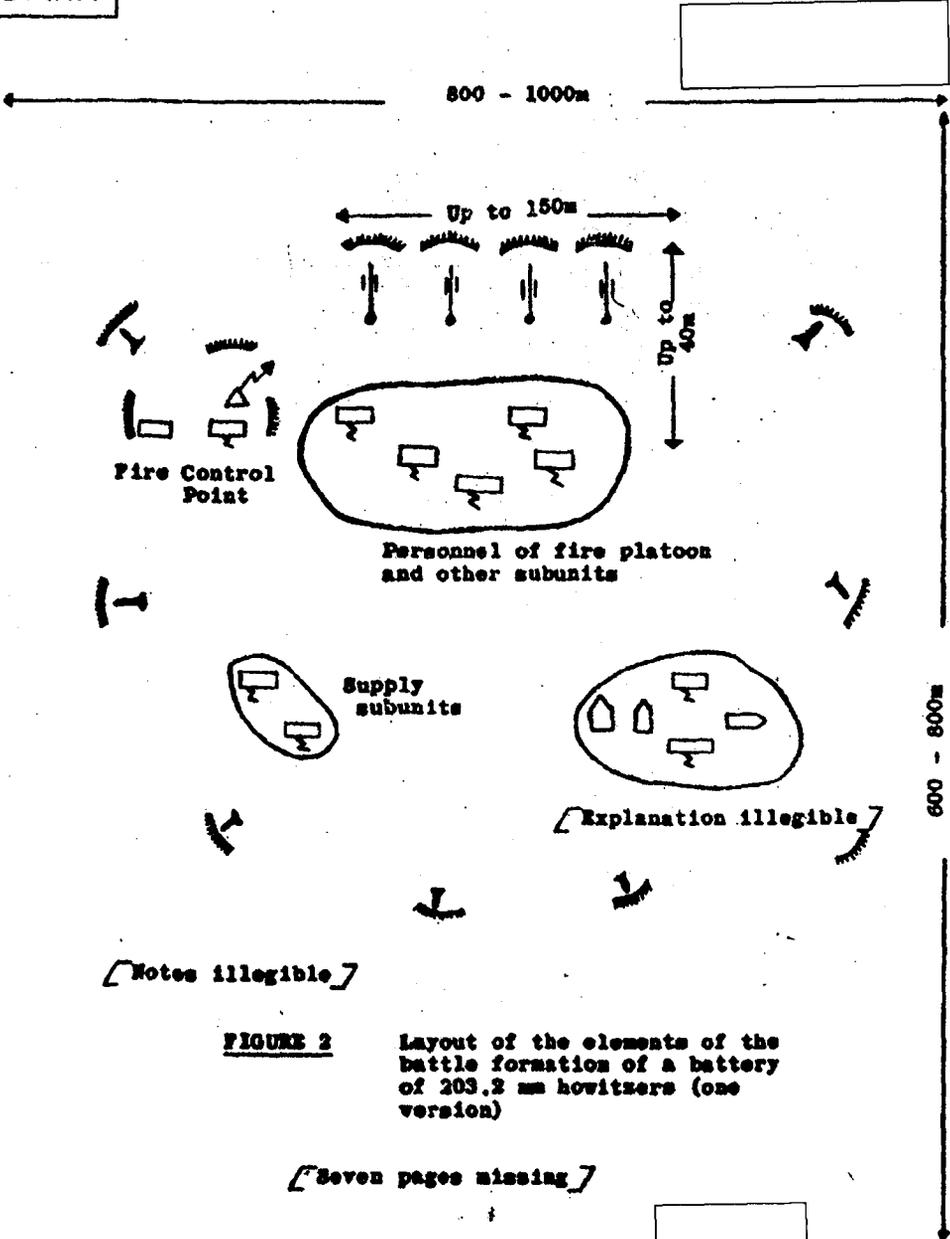
Layout of the elements of the combat formation of a battery of 280 mm guns (one version).

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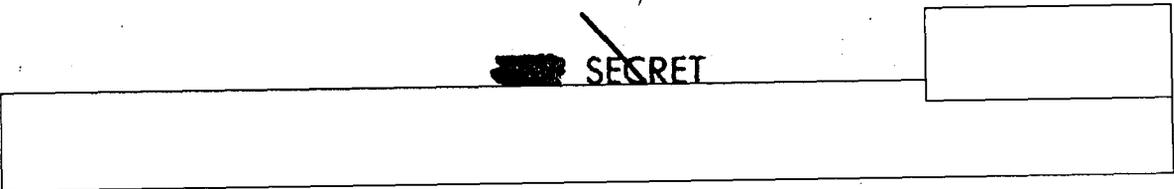


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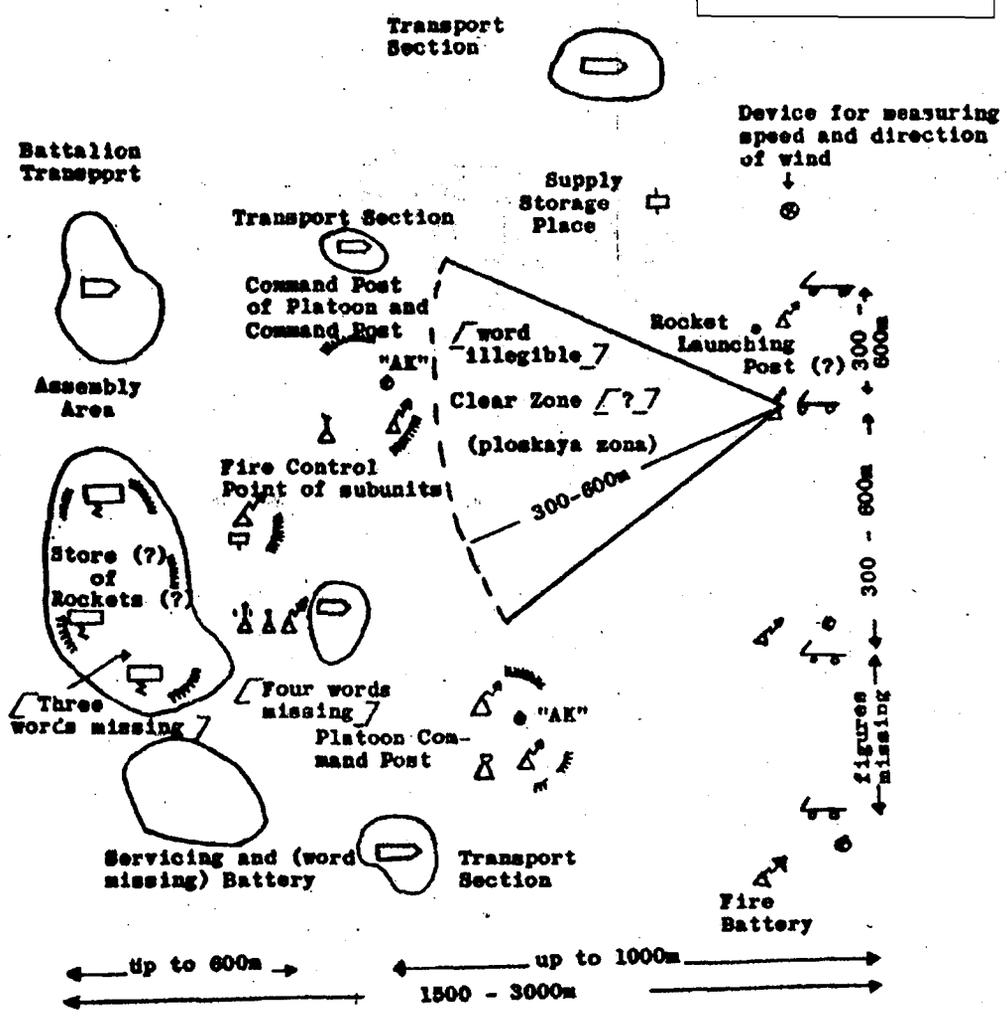
**FIGURE 2** Layout of the elements of the battle formation of a battery of 203.2 mm howitzers (one version)

[Seven pages missing]





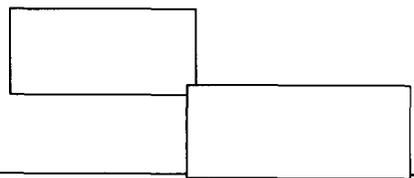
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**FIGURE 2**

Layout of a battalion of "Honest John" free rockets in the fire position area (one version)

[Eleven pages missing]

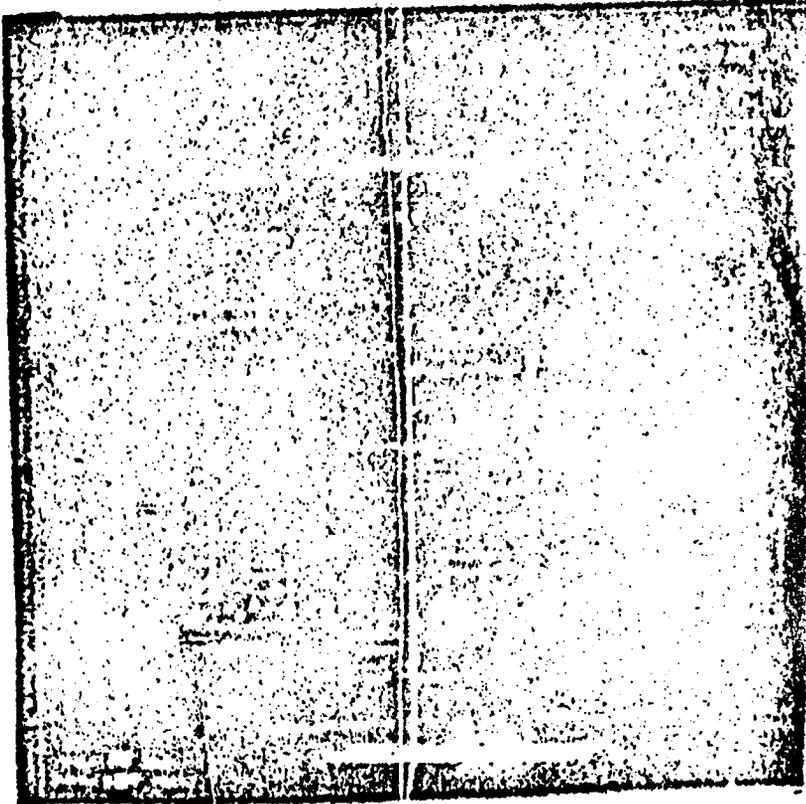


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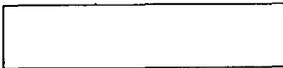
Table 2

Reinforcement Weapons of an Army Corps, Field Army (Three Army Corps), and an Army Group (Two Field Armies)

Units and equipment	Army Corps	Field Army	Army Group
"Redstone" guided missile groups	-	1	3
"Corporal" guided missile battalions	1	1-3	5
"Honest John" free rocket battalions	3	9	15
"Lacrosse" guided missile battalions	3	9	15
280 mm gun battalions	1	1	2
203.2 mm self-propelled howitzer battalions	4	12	20
Battalions of 203.2 mm howitzers drawn by mechanical traction	2	6	10
Battalions of "Nike-Hercules" surface-to-air guided missiles	-	2	3 [?]-6



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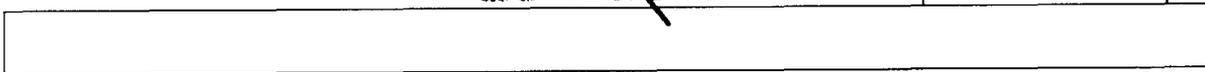
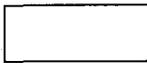
The approximate number of offensive nuclear weapons in reinforcement of an army corps, field army and army group, as shown in Table 2, and an indication of their distance from the forward defended localities and the area they occupy are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Total Number of Enemy Offensive Nuclear Weapons in the Zone of Attack (Defense of a Combined-Arms Army and Front

	Types and designations of weapons	Distance from forward defended localities (km)	Area occupied (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number in army zone	Number in front zone
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. <u>Offensive nuclear weapons on firing (launching) positions.</u>				
1	203.2 mm howitzer batteries	7-12	0.05	27-40	72
2	"Honest John" batteries of infantry divisions and GHQ reserve (NGK) & "Lacrosse" batteries of GHQ reserve	5-12	0.7	9-13 [?]	16 [?] *
3	"Honest John" and "Lacrosse" battalions of GHQ reserve	8-12	1.5 [?]	-	15

\* An "Honest John" battery [four words illegible].



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1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Launchers [?] of "Corporal" battalions	40-60	0.5 [?]	2-3 [?]	-
5	Headquarters and servicing sub- units of "Cor- poral" battal- ions in battle formation	45 [?] to 55 [?]	4.5	1-2	-
6	"Corporal" battalions	40-60 [?]	4 [?] [?]	-	5
7	Launchers of "Redstone" group	55 [?] 60 [?]	0.3 [?]	2-3	4
8	Control points and technical [?] company of [one word missing] "Red- stone" bat- talion	90-100 [?]	1.4 [?]	1-2	2
9	Engineer [?] companies of "Redstone" group	100-130 [?]	1.6 [?]	1-2	2
10	Detachments of "Matador" ("Mace") cruise missiles	60-120	6.0	2-3	6
11	Servicing squad- rons of "Matador" ("Mace") cruise missiles	75-135	1.2	1-2	2
TOTAL		-	-	46-70	122
<u>3. Offensive nuclear weapons in concentration areas, in waiting areas, and in reserve</u>					
12	203.3 mm howit- zer batteries (from infantry divisions & armored div- isions)	50-100-200	0.12	3-4	10

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1	2	3	4	5	6
13	203.2 mm howitzer battalions of GHQ reserve	30-60	4-0	1-2	10
14	"Honest John" and "Lacrosse" battalion of GHQ reserve in waiting areas	18-20	6-0	2-3	10
15	"Honest John" and "Lacrosse" battalions of GHQ reserve in concentration areas	50-60 [?]	5-0	2-3 [?]	10
16	"Honest John" batteries of infantry divisions and armored divisions	50-1 [?] 0-200	2-2	3-4	10 [?]
17	280 mm gun batteries	60-80	2-2	3-4	8 [?]
	TOTAL	-	-	14-20	54
	<u>3. Depots of guided missile and free rocket nuclear warheads</u>				
18	Ammunition supply points	20 [?]- 60 [?]	4-0	2-3	6-9
19	Depots of nuclear warheads	150-600	2-0	2-3	6
20	Depots of guided missiles and free rockets	250-500	2-0	2-3	6
21	Depots of cruise missiles	300-500	3-0	1-2	3
	TOTAL	-	-	7-11	15 [sic]

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It is essential to note that the total number of targets in the category of enemy offensive nuclear weapons may considerably exceed the figures shown in Table 3 because battalions and batteries can and will operate in several instances, not at full strength, but as individual guns (individual launchers or combat vehicles) and occupy a combat formation over a considerable area.

Chapter Conclusion

1. The armies of our probable enemies, primarily the U.S. Army, possess numerous and varied types of ground offensive nuclear weapons. It is also essential to take into account that ground offensive nuclear weapons comprise up to 80 percent [?] of all nuclear ammunition issued in an operation of a field [?] army, and so it follows that combat against nuclear artillery, free rockets and guided missiles has become exceptionally important. The success or failure of an offensive or defensive operation depends on the results of this battle.

2. The overwhelming majority of enemy ground offensive nuclear weapons (nuclear artillery, "Honest John" and "Little John" free rockets, and "Lacrosse" guided missiles) are located within the tactical zone and are within the reach of our tactical missiles and also of gun artillery.

A smaller number of enemy ground offensive nuclear weapons ("Corporal," "Redstone," and "Sergeant" guided missiles, "Matador" and "Mace" cruise missiles, and also stores of nuclear warheads) are located in the operational zone.

3. Guns, launchers, and missiles that use ammunition with a nuclear charge move forward to firing or launching positions, as a rule, immediately before firing or launching and are in these positions

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for a comparatively short time, which is spent in preparing the shell (missile) for firing (launching). Therefore the destruction of enemy offensive nuclear weapons on firing or launch sites must be carried out immediately after their detection. If there is a delay in opening fire for effect, then the required fire result cannot be achieved, i.e., the fire itself will serve no purpose.

4. Supply subunits at technical positions and subunits guiding (controlling) various guided missiles are, as a rule, more important targets (objectives) than fire subunits. The destruction of these subunits puts the entire subunit (unit) of nuclear weapons out of action. Therefore detecting and destroying technical positions and guidance (control) positions is one of the most important tasks in combating enemy offensive nuclear weapons.

5. As a rule, nuclear warheads (charges) arrive at the subunit (unit) immediately before their employment, but the main points where they are held are the base depots of the communications zone and army depots. The destruction of these depots denies the enemy the possibility of massed employment of nuclear weapons. Consequently, the destruction of nuclear warhead depots is the most important task in combating enemy nuclear weapons.

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