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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

14 June 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM : William W. Wells  
Deputy Director for Operations  
SUBJECT : Guide on the Organization and Conduct of  
Combined Exercises in the Warsaw Pact Forces

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is a translation from Russian of a SECRET guide approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in November 1975, which standardizes the organization and conduct of combined exercises in the Warsaw Pact countries as of 1 January 1976. It serves primarily as a handbook for the senior personnel and their staffs that set up and direct such exercises, discussing their responsibilities in detail and presenting comprehensive information on controlling, monitoring, umpiring, and evaluating the multinational forces being trained. Appendices are provided which outline the contents of the basic documents, the distinctive markings to be used, the safety measures to be implemented, and the methods of calculating "losses".

[Redacted]

HR70-14

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies.

[Redacted]  
William W. Wells

[Redacted]

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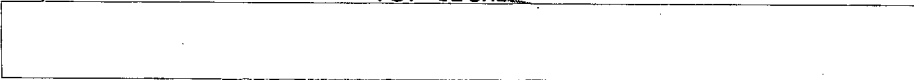
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# Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 108 Pages

COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT



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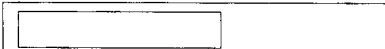
Guide on the Organization and Conduct of Combined Exercises in the Combined Armed Forces of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a SECRET guide approved in November 1975 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces for the instruction of these forces. This guide describes the organization and conduct of combined exercises involving ground, airborne, naval, air defense, and tactical air forces, and also communications troops. It serves primarily as a handbook for the senior personnel and their staffs who set up and direct such exercises, discussing their responsibilities in detail and presenting comprehensive information on controlling, monitoring, umpiring, and evaluating the multinational forces being trained. Appendices are provided which outline the contents of the basic documents, the distinctive markings to be used, the safety measures to be implemented, and the methods of calculating "losses". The Guide was to go into effect on 1 January 1976.

End of Summary



TS #778233  
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Page 4 of 108 Pages

STAFF OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES  
OF THE MEMBER STATES  
OF THE WARSAW PACT

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GUIDE  
ON THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED EXERCISES  
IN THE COMBINED  
ARMED FORCES  
OF THE MEMBER STATES  
OF THE WARSAW PACT

MOSCOW -- 1975

TS #778233  
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Page 5 of 108 Pages

ORDER  
OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMBINED  
ARMED FORCES  
OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE WARSAW PACT  
No. 018

11 November 1975

Moscow

Approval and putting into effect  
of the Guide on the Organization and Conduct  
of Combined Exercises in the Combined  
Armed Forces of the Member States  
of the Warsaw Pact

The Guide on the Organization and Conduct of Combined Exercises in the Combined Armed Forces of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact, reviewed and approved at the thirteenth session of the Military Council of the Combined Armed Forces, is to be approved and put into effect as of 1 January 1976.

Commander-in-Chief  
of the Combined Armed Forces  
of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact  
Marshal of the Soviet Union I. YAKUBOVSKIY

TS #778233  
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Page 6 of 108 Pages

In this guide are set forth recommendations on the basic questions of the organization and conduct of combined exercises in the Combined Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. They have been worked out on the basis of experience in the conduct of combined exercises of the Combined Armed Forces, taking into consideration the requirements of the existing regulations, manuals, and firing manuals of the allied armies.

The recommendations are directed toward the achievement of a unity of views on the organization and conduct of combined exercises and toward the use of the advanced instructional methods worked out in the allied armies in the practice of training troops and naval forces for combined combat actions.

~~TOP SECRET~~

TS #778233  
Copy # 2



CONTENTS

Page

I.	Principles of the organization of combined exercises and duties of the responsible parties.....	9
II.	The preparation and conduct of combined exercises	
1.	The preparation of combined exercises.....	20
2.	The conduct of combined exercises.....	25
III.	Characteristics of the organization and conduct of combined, combined-arms tactical exercises	
1.	Exercises with field firing and bombing.....	39
2.	Exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces.....	46
IV.	Characteristics of the organization and conduct of combined exercises of air defense forces.....	51
V.	Characteristics of the organization and conduct of combined air exercises.....	54
VI.	Characteristics of the organization and conduct of combined exercises of naval forces.....	62
VII.	Characteristics of the organization and conduct of combined tactical-special exercises of communications troops.....	65

TS #778233  
Copy # 2



Appendices

1. Model contents of the basic documents to be worked out for the preparation and conduct of combined exercises..... 72
2. Distinctive markings in combined exercises..... 93
3. Safety measures during the preparation and conduct of combined exercises..... 95
4. Signs and markers to be used in combined exercises.....102
5. Reference data for determining "losses" in personnel, equipment, and armament.....107

TS #778233  
Copy # 2



Chapter I

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF COMBINED EXERCISES  
AND DUTIES OF THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

1. Combined\* exercises of staffs, troops, naval forces, and rear services organs of the allied armies occupy an important place in the training of the Combined Armed Forces. They are conducted for the purposes of improving the training of the troops and naval forces of the allied armies for combined actions, of improving their level of field, air, and sea training, as well as of increasing the operational-tactical skill of generals, admirals, officers, and staffs. Combined exercises afford commanders and staffs an opportunity to solve in practice the problems of control, cooperation, and all-round support of groupings of allied troops and naval forces in the combined accomplishment of combat tasks.

Combined exercises have a great effect on the indoctrination of all personnel of the allied armies in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the strengthening of the combat cooperation of the fraternal armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

2. According to the composition of the allocated staffs, troops, naval forces, and rear services organs and the form and nature of the matters to be worked out, combined exercises are subdivided into combined-arms exercises, exercises of air defense forces, air exercises, exercises of naval forces, branch arms exercises, rear services exercises, special (tactical-special) exercises, as well as command-staff exercises. According to their scale, they may be operational-strategic, operational, operational-tactical, and tactical.

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\* Here and subsequently, combined exercises are understood as exercises with the participation of staffs, troops, aviation, naval forces, and rear services organs of two or more allied armies conducted under an overall directing body, according to a single concept and plan.

3. According to their organization, combined exercises may be one-sided or two-sided.

In one-sided exercises, only one side trains and acts. In this case, the exercise directing body or a specially created role-playing group may act as the enemy (in accordance with his operational-tactical views and organization). To represent the enemy during the conduct of one-sided exercises on terrain (at sea), combined-arms and special units and subunits (naval forces) may be allocated, and sets of targets and various means of simulation may also be used.

In two-sided exercises, two opposing sides train simultaneously. They are trained according to the organization and tactics of their own national armies. In certain cases, one of the sides may act according to the organization and tactics of the armies of the probable enemy. In the conduct of combined two-sided exercises, the distribution of troops by sides is done, as a rule, according to the principle of national affiliation so that on the opposing side only large units (staffs, units, subunits) of one's own national army are operating.

The sides are given the arbitrary designations 'northern' and 'southern' or 'eastern' and 'western', and the formations, large units, and units are given arbitrary numbers. Distinctive markings are established for the personnel and materiel of one of the sides.

4. Combined command-staff exercises, depending on the number of command levels involved, may be one-level, two-level, or multi-level. In a one-level command-staff exercise, one command and staff level trains; in a two-level one, two; and in a multi-level one, several.

Command-staff exercises are conducted on terrain (at sea) with or without the allocation of representational troops (naval forces, aviation, rear services organs). Representation of troops (naval forces, rear services organs) is achieved by allocating, for the whole exercise or for certain stages of it, subunits (units, ships, rear services organs) of different branches of the armed forces (branch arms). As a result of this, conditions are established that ensure that the training in command-staff exercises approximates combined-arms exercises (exercises of air defense forces, air exercises, exercises of naval forces).

In a number of cases, command-staff exercises may be combined with combined-arms exercises (exercises of air defense forces, air exercises, exercises of naval forces, special exercises) or be conducted on maps.

TS #778233  
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5. Combined exercises in the Combined Armed Forces may be conducted under the direction of the Minister of Defense of one of the allied countries, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces, the Commander of Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Countries, their deputies, as well as persons designated by them.

6. To prepare and conduct a combined exercise, officials of the directing body are designated. These include the director of the exercise, his deputies for national armies, deputy and assistant directors for branches of the armed forces, branch arms, and services, as well as officers of the staff of the directing body.

Besides the indicated officials, by mutual agreement between the commands of the allied armies participating in the exercise, an appropriate organ can be set up to organize and conduct military-patriotic and cultural work among the masses of servicemen.

The officials of the directing body take part in the working out of exercise materials, and check on the readiness of the trainees for the exercise and the knowledge and fulfilment of safety measures by the personnel; they bring to light new ways of organizing and conducting a battle, especially during the combined accomplishment of combat tasks by allied troops (naval forces), as well as the methods of combat employment of weapons and combat equipment under various conditions of the situation; they take measures to prevent indulgences and oversimplifications during the exercise, disclosure of state and military secrets, and damage to state and collective property, as well as the personal property of the population.

To resolve problems connected with the determination of damage caused to state, collective, or private property or with the breakdown of equipment and armament, and also to solve any conflicts, by mutual agreement among the national commands, a special commission of representatives of the allied armies participating in the exercise can be set up.

7. The director of a combined exercise bears the responsibility for its high-quality preparation and conduct. Personally and through his deputies (assistants) and staff, he instructs (trains) the commanders of formations (commanders of large units, units, and ships) and draws conclusions about the preparation of staffs and troops\*.

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\* Here and subsequently in the text, use of the word "troops" also implies aviation, air defense forces, naval forces, and services and organs of the rear.

The director of the exercise is responsible for: determining the theme, training goals, stages, and duration of the exercise, selecting the area for conducting it, and establishing the times for working up training materials; through his General Staff (Main Staff) or the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces, for coordinating in good time with the appropriate General Staffs (Main Staff) or national commands, matters of the crossing of state borders by troops (staffs, naval forces, rear services organs) and of their accommodation and all-round support, as well as of the preparation and conduct of the exercise; organizing the preparation of the directing body apparatus and of the commanders, staffs, and troops being trained, and the preparation of the exercise area, and heading the working out of the plan of conduct of the exercise; directing the exercise, establishing for this a complex and instructive situation; instructing the commanders and staffs allocated to the exercise in the skilful organization and maintenance of cooperation between the large units and units of the allied armies in an operation (battle) and in the control of them; knowing and evaluating the decisions of the commanders being trained, the instructions to be given them, as well as the position of the troops of the sides; personally conducting the playing out of the combat actions of the sides, paying special attention to the combined actions of the large units and units (ships) of the allied armies and to their all-round support; conducting a critique of the exercise and evaluating the actions of the commanders, staffs, and troops being trained. If necessary, at the conclusion of the exercise, he holds a review of the troops who have participated in the exercise.

8. The deputy director of the exercise for the national army (navy) is designated by the appropriate command of the allied army participating in the exercise. To monitor the fulfilment of the assigned tasks by staffs and troops, to help in playing out the course of combat actions, and to fulfil other assignments, there is placed at the disposal of the deputy director of the exercise for the national army (navy) a group of generals (admirals) and officers of that allied army.

The deputy director of the exercise for the national army bears responsibility for the preparation for the exercise of the allocated staffs and troops of his own national army, as well as for their accomplishment of all training tasks during the exercise.

He is responsible for: organizing, in conformity with the planning calendar and the instructions of the director, the working out of the necessary documents and the high-quality fulfilment of all measures for preparing and conducting the exercise; knowing the composition,

TS #778233  
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organization, and readiness status of the staffs and troops allocated to the exercise, the procedure for their rear services support and for their crossing of a state border (entering into territorial waters) when moving to and from the exercise; maintaining continuous communications during the exercise with the director of the exercise and with the staffs and troops of his own national army (navy) and monitoring their knowledge of control signals and observance of safety measures; knowing the decisions of the participating commanders of his own national army in the exercise, the instructions (orders) given by them, especially those to ensure cooperation with adjacent units belonging to another allied army, as well as the position of the troops (naval forces) of both sides; in exercises with troops, creating conditions for the conduct of actual reconnaissance operations, paying special attention so that the results of reconnaissance are the basis for the making of decisions and for the actions of his own troops; directing the practical working out of the combined actions of the troops of his own national army with the large units and units of allied troops (naval forces); instructing commanders and staffs in the skilful organization of an operation (battle) and control of troops, striving above all for the efficient working out of the matters of cooperation with allied troops (forces); carrying out, according to the instructions of the director, the playing out of the combat actions of the troops of his own national army; taking part in the preparation of the general critique of the exercise, as well as personally conducting an individual critique with the exercise participants of the national army.

In addition, the deputy director for the national army must, when exercises are conducted with the participation of naval forces, organize the preparation for the exercise of the allocated forces of his own navy and their joint training with the units and subunits of a landing force of his own national army in embarking (loading) onto amphibious landing-unloading means and in landing (unloading) from them; organize the monitoring of the loading and correct positioning and securing of equipment on the ships (transports and landing means), of the embarkation of personnel, and of their provision with individual lifesaving means; organize rescue service in the embarkation areas of the landing force in his own territory; report to the director of the exercise on the position and actions of the landing ship forces of the amphibious landing force of his own national army before they put out to sea.

9. The deputy director of the exercise for aviation is responsible for: taking part in working up documents and preparing the exercise area, formulating instructions to ensure flight safety and a specific plan for the conduct of the tactical flying (air) exercise of the allocated

TS #778233  
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aviation; reporting to the director before the start of the exercise about the airfield basing and flight resources of the air units; coordinating with him the flight routes and profiles of actually operating aircraft, the time of crossing control lines, and the methods and means of mutual recognition and target designation between the aviation and the ground forces; knowing the locations of the control posts of the directing body during the exercise and their work and relocation procedure, the position of the ground forces (naval forces), airborne (amphibious) landing forces, and aviation, as well as the decisions of the sides; carrying out, in accordance with the instructions of the director of the exercise, the playing out of the combat actions of aviation in conformity with the concept and plan of the exercise and with the actual actions of the troops; constantly having the weather forecast for the exercise area and reporting it in good time to the director of the exercise and ensuring the strict observance of all flight safety measures.

10. The deputy director of the exercise for the navy is responsible for: organizing the exercise preparation of the naval forces allocated from his national armed forces and their joint training with the units and subunits of the landing force in embarking (loading) onto amphibious landing means and in landing (unloading) from them; organizing the preparation of the naval portion of the exercise area, including the water area of the sea adjacent to the embarking and landing points, as well as the sea transit routes of the landing force detachments; organizing the monitoring of the loading and correct positioning and securing of equipment on the ships (transports and landing means) of his own national navy, and of the embarkation of personnel and their provision with individual lifesaving means, organizing rescue service in the embarkation and landing areas of the landing force, in the places where amphibious equipment enters and leaves the water, and in the sea transit; monitoring the timely arrival of rescue vessels in the designated areas; knowing the weather conditions and forecast in the exercise area and reporting to the director of the exercise in good time any deterioration of the weather and his own recommendations on the further course of the exercise as well as on the provisions for the safety of the troops and naval forces; when weather conditions deteriorate drastically, taking steps to shelter ships, amphibious landing means, and amphibious equipment at the closest points of protected anchorage; reporting to the director of the exercise on the progress of the exercise and, on the basis of his instructions, implementing the playing out of the combat actions of the naval forces and amphibious equipment in the departure area, and during the sea transit and landing of the landing force on the shore; informing the staff of the directing body about the position and actions of the landing ship forces of

TS #778233  
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Page 15 of 108 Pages

the amphibious landing force and about the decisions made by their commanders during the exercise.

11. The deputy director of the exercise for airborne troops is responsible for: taking part in the preparation for the exercise, personally conducting the reconnaissance of drop sites and of targets designated for capture or destruction by the landing force; monitoring the preparation of the troops for landing, their study of the appropriate rules in effect in the allied armies, their timely arrival at the airfields in the departure area for the landing operation, as well as the organization of the loading of equipment, weapons, and personal equipment and the emplaning of personnel; reporting to the exercise director on the readiness of the airborne force for landing; during the drop (landing) of the landing force, being present in the landing area, having dependable communications with the drop sites, and monitoring the landing (drop) of the landing force; in accordance with the instructions of the director and in conformity with the exercise plan, implementing the playing out of the course of combat actions of the landing force; in case weather conditions deteriorate drastically, reporting immediately to the director his suggestions on the further course of the exercise; taking steps to ensure the preservation of armament, equipment, and parachute equipment after the drop of the landing force.

12. The deputy director of the exercise for the opposing side is responsible for: taking part in working up the documents and in all the measures carried out by the director of the exercise to prepare and conduct the exercise; constantly knowing the position of the troops, the decisions, and the instructions being given the commanders being trained, and reporting them in good time to the director of the exercise; helping the director of the exercise conduct the playing out of the combat actions of the sides and, during the fulfilment of tasks by the troops on the separate axes, independently conducting the playing out of the combat actions of his side in conformity with the plan for the conduct of the exercise.

13. Assistant directors of an exercise are designated, as a rule, for branch arms, special troops, and the rear. They participate in all measures relating to the preparation and conduct of the exercise that pertain to their own branch arm (service, rear), take part in working up documents, work out special plans for the training of subordinate units and subunits and for the conduct of the exercise as concerns their own branch arm, and check on the readiness of troops, forces, and means for the exercise. The assistant directors of the exercise must know the overall situation, the position and tasks of subordinate staffs (large units,

TS #778233  
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units) as well as the decisions and instructions of their commanders (chiefs).

During the exercise they participate in the playing out of the combat actions of the sides; according to the instructions of the director, they direct the playing out of separate training episodes and try to achieve the complete working out of special problems both by all the troops (forces) as well as by the large units (units) subordinate to them; they analyze and generalize the results of the actions of the commanders, staffs, and troops in the exercise with respect to their own branch arm (service) and participate in the preparation of materials for the critique.

The assistant (deputy) director of the exercise for the rear, in addition, works out a plan for the actual rear services support of the staffs and troops in the exercise. Through the General (Main) Staff, he coordinates, with the appropriate national commands, the measures for the actual rear services support of the exercise participants.

In an exercise to be conducted with troops, an assistant director of the exercise for simulation may be appointed. He is responsible for: knowing the plan for the conduct of the exercise and, on its basis, working out a simulation plan; preparing simulation teams and organizing the preparation of simulation sectors and their security; during the exercise, directing the actions of the simulation teams according to the plan of the exercise and the instructions of the director, taking into consideration the decisions of the sides and the actions of the troops, and ensuring the observation of safety measures; upon completion of the exercise, putting the simulation areas in order and organizing the collection (destruction) of unused simulation means; reporting personally to the director of the exercise on the completion of his work.

The necessary number of officers and personnel with means of communications, transportation, simulation, and marking are placed at the disposal of the assistant director of the exercise for simulation.

An assistant director of the exercise for the representational enemy is, as a rule, appointed for one-sided combined-arms exercises, and sometimes even for command-staff exercises.

He is responsible for: ensuring target fields are prepared in conformity with the tactical situation and the instructions of the director of the exercise; directing the subunits representing the actions of the enemy during the exercise according to the exercise plan and in conformity

TS #778233  
Copy # 2



with the decisions of the commanders of the large units and units (subunits) being trained; after the completion of the exercise, conducting a critique of the actions of the subunits that represented the actions of the enemy, and also putting in order the area and equipment used.

14. The staff of the directing body is the organ that ensures the preparation and conduct of the exercise. The basis of the staff of the directing body of an exercise to be conducted under the direction of a national command consists of the generals (admirals) and officers of the national army from which the director of the combined exercise is designated. The composition of the staff of the directing body includes, as a rule, representatives of the other allied armies participating in the exercise.

In relation to the staffs and troops being trained, the staff of the directing body fulfils the functions of a higher staff. The chief of staff is the first deputy director of the exercise.

If necessary, in a combined exercise deputy chiefs of staff of the directing body can be appointed from the national armies, under whom is organized the apparatus of assistants representing specialists of the allied troops (navies) participating in the exercise.

The staff of the directing body is entrusted with: working out the documents for the preparation and conduct of the exercise; participating in the exercise preparation of the officials of the directing body, of the commanders, staffs, and troops being trained, as well as of the exercise area; collecting and generalizing situation data during the exercise and analyzing the decisions made by the trainees; preparing suggestions on conducting the playing out of the combat actions of the sides, especially on working out problems of control and of cooperation between the large units and units of the allied troops (forces); monitoring the fulfilment of assigned tasks by the troops (naval forces); controlling the representational troops (forces); transmitting the orders and instructions of the director to all the officials of the directing body and the trainees as well as monitoring their fulfilment; monitoring the work of commanders and staffs in the organization of reconnaissance, the collection and analysis of situation data, the making of decisions, the matters of organizing cooperation with the large units (units, branch arms) of allied armies, the high-quality working out of combat documents, the methods of quickly transmitting combat orders, instructions, and situation data to subordinates (especially to those belonging to another allied army) and to adjacent units; organizing the communications of the directing body, the

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

control posts and the provost and traffic control service, and also organizing the monitoring of the observance of measures for the secure control of troops (naval forces) and for the employment of means of automation (mechanization) to do operational-tactical tasks; organizing radio monitoring and radio deception, and setting up jamming; conducting research during the exercises and generalizing the results; preparing materials for the critique of the exercise and organizing the critique; monitoring the return of troops to their permanent garrisons (of naval forces to their bases, of aviation to its airfields), and putting the exercise area in order.

In making up the staff of the directing body, the following, as a rule, are established: an operations directorate (department), and departments (groups) for preparation of the critique, direction (control) of the actions of representational troops (forces), automation of troop control, communications, secure control, radioelectronic warfare, as well as an organizational group, a support group, and a classified materials unit. In a number of cases, groups may be formed for directing the actions of aviation, ensuring flight safety, etc.

In addition, during the conduct of air exercises, a central command post, and navigating, weather, reconnaissance, and medical groups are set up; and during the conduct of naval exercises, an exercise director's command post and a computation and analysis group are set up.

15. To monitor the fulfilment of the assigned tasks by the troops, to implement the playing out of the separate episodes of the exercise, and to carry out other assignments of the director of the exercise, of his deputy for the national army, or of the chief of staff, representatives of the directing body may be sent to the staffs (large units, units, ships).

Representatives of the directing body are responsible for: knowing the plan for the conduct of the exercise and the tasks assigned to the staffs and troops and constantly maintaining communications with the director (the staff of the directing body) of the exercise; knowing the condition and actual position of formations (large units, units, ships) during the exercise; analyzing the decisions and actions of the commanders and staffs being trained with respect to the organization of control and the maintenance of continuous cooperation with the allied troops (forces); strictly fulfilling the instructions of the director of the exercise (of his deputy for the national army, of the chief of staff of the directing body) on the playing out of the actions of the sides, and reporting to him about the progress of the fulfilment by the troops of the assigned tasks;

TS #778233  
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Page 19 of 108 Pages

presenting to the staff of the directing body in good time the material for the critique of the exercise.

The representatives of the directing body are forbidden to reveal the plan for the conduct of the exercise and to substitute for the trainees as they accomplish the assigned tasks.

In those cases where the decisions and actions of the trainees create a threat to the safety of troops (naval forces) or may lead to accidents, fatalities, or other incidents as well as threaten the conduct of the exercise with disruption, the representative of the directing body must immediately report this to the director of the exercise or to the chief of staff of the directing body and take all possible steps to prevent them, assuming full responsibility himself.

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Chapter II

THE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED EXERCISES

1. The preparation of combined exercises

16. The preparation of combined exercises is the system of measures that provides the necessary conditions for the high-quality training of staffs, troops, naval forces, and rear services organs in an exercise. It includes the working out and coordination with the allied General Staffs (Main Staff) of the necessary documents and organizational measures, the reconnaissance and preparation of the exercise area, and the preparation of the officials of the directing body and of the staffs and troops participating in the exercise.

17. The resolution of the matters of the crossing of state borders by the troops (naval forces, staffs, rear services organs) participating in the exercise, of their accommodation, materiel-technical support, and other things is done on the basis of mutual agreement between the interested General (Main) Staffs of the allied armies and is reflected in the organizational instructions of the directing body of the exercise.

The organizer and executor of the majority of the measures for the preparation of combined exercises is the national command (staff) on whose territory the given exercise is conducted.

Mutual payments for services rendered are made in conformity with the "Statute (Guide) on the Budget of the Combined Command of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact", the protocol of the meeting of 28 February 1963, and the supplementary agreement No. 1 to it of 17 June 1964.

18. For the conduct of a combined exercise, as a rule, there are worked out a planning calendar for the preparation of the exercise, a concept, a plan for the conduct of the exercise, an operational (tactical) mission, operational directives (extracts of the directive, combat orders, instructions), organizational instructions, plans for the camouflage of the exercise, for the organization of the communications of the directing body, for the working out of electronic warfare problems, for the provost and

TS #778233  
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traffic control service, and other necessary documents.

Furthermore, the following are worked out in addition:

- in the conduct of ground force exercises with field firing, a plan of field firing with a diagram of the target situation;
- in the conduct of exercises of air defense forces and aviation, a chart of the flight routes of the aircraft representing the air enemy and instructions on flight safety;
- in the conduct of naval exercises, a plan of the actual use of weapons and the mission of the forces representing enemy actions;
- in the conduct of command-staff exercises with representational troops (forces), a plan of the actions of the representational troops (forces).

The basic documents of the directing body which are necessary to prepare for exercises are worked out and delivered to the appropriate General (Main) Staffs and deputy directors for the national armies, as a rule, one to one and a half months before the start of the exercise.

19. The planning calendar for the preparation of the exercise sets forth the basic measures for the preparation of the exercise, the time allowed for their implementation, the executors, and the procedure for monitoring their implementation.

The concept of the exercise is the basic document defining the content, nature, operational background, and procedure for the conduct of the exercise. In its content, the concept must provide for the working out of all the training problems issuing from the theme and training goals, and, above all, it must provide for the conduct of combined combat actions by groupings of troops (by naval forces) of different national affiliation. In its nature, it must reflect modern views on operational art, the latest changes in the organization and armament of our own troops, as well as the organization and the operational-tactical views of the probable enemy. It must provide for establishing a complex and instructive situation throughout the exercise so as to work out in full the problems of cooperation between groupings of allied troops and the problems of their all-round support during the combined fulfilment of their combat tasks, as well as the problems of troop control under conditions of strong electronic jamming at the most crucial stages of the exercise.

The plan for the conduct of the exercise is the basic working document in which are set forth the organization and procedure for conducting the exercise.

TS #778233  
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In it are reflected the intended actions of the sides according to stages of the exercise and training problems to be worked out, the actions of the representational troops (forces), as well as the content and procedure of the work of the directing body and the trainees, especially during the combined accomplishment of combat tasks by the groupings of allied troops (by the large units, units, ships). To the plan for the conduct of the exercise may be appended hypothetical situations which are planned to be given to the trainees during the exercise.

The individual plans of the deputy and assistant directors of the exercise are prepared on the basis of and as part of developing the general plan for the conduct of the exercise. In the case of the deputy director of the exercise for the national army (navy), his individual plan must be worked out in full for all the staffs and troops of his army who have been allocated to the exercise.

The operational (tactical) mission is developed on the basis of the concept and has the function of leading the trainees into the initial operational (tactical) situation of the exercise and of giving them the necessary data for the organization of combat actions. When conducting two-sided exercises, the mission is worked out separately for each side.

The completeness of the data of the initial situation depends on the nature of the exercise and on the specific conditions under which it is conducted. In all cases, these data must give the trainees the necessary information to accomplish the assigned tasks. At the same time, the mission must not reveal the concept, theme, and training goals of the exercise. Nor should generalized conclusions based on the situation be given in it.

The mission usually is given to the trainees a few days before the start of the exercise so that they have an opportunity to study it and prepare the necessary data for making a decision. Depending on the training goals, the mission can also be given to the trainees immediately before the start of the exercise.

The combat tasks usually are set forth in the operational directive (combat orders, instructions). If the exercise plan provides for the organization of combat actions immediately upon giving out the mission, then the operational directive (excerpt of the directive, combat orders, instructions) may be appended to the mission or drawn up as one of its sections.

TS #778233  
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The organizational instructions are worked out by the staff of the directing body for the purposes of the timely and high-quality preparation of the troops (forces) and staffs being trained, as well as of the all-round support of the exercise to be conducted.

The content of these instructions in each specific case may be different; however, all the basic matters of these instructions are coordinated beforehand with the appropriate General (Main) Staffs.

The exercise camouflage plan provides for measures to conceal from enemy reconnaissance the nature and orientation of the exercise and the composition of the troops and staffs taking part in it.

The communications plan is drawn up in order to provide for and organize the communications of the directing body. On its basis are worked out communications instructions with an appendix of radio operating data and tables of the callsigns for the officials conducting the exercise, for the troops being trained, and also for the communications centers of the telephone stations.

20. For purposes of refining the measures to prepare and conduct the exercise, the directing body usually reconnoiters the exercise area with the participation, as a rule, of the deputy directors for national armies, the other deputy and assistant directors, some officers of the staff of the directing body, and, if necessary, the officers in charge of the appropriate firing ranges (training centers).

During the reconnaissance they refine: the nature and scope of the measures to prepare the exercise area and the quantity of forces and means required for this purpose; the staff location areas and the troop concentration areas, as well as the routes for moving them out; the probable areas (lines) where combat actions of the sides are played out; the simulation sectors; the sites of the control posts and directing body posts; the measures for the organization of communications and provost and traffic control service; the areas for the assembly of the troops after the exercise and the procedure for their return to their permanent garrisons; the safety measures and measures to protect state and military secrets and to protect state and collective property and the personal property of the population.

21. The preparation of the directing body provides for the conduct of theoretical problems for generals, admirals, and officers, and for the study of the concept and plan for the conduct of the exercise, the mission,

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

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Page 24 of 108 Pages

and other training materials.

In conducting exercises with troops, the main work to prepare the officials of the directing body is carried out on the terrain in the exercise area, where they study the situation that may develop at each stage of the exercise and go over the possible variants of the playing out of the combat actions, the salient features of the working out of problems of cooperation by the allied troops (forces) participating in the exercise and of their all-round support, as well as the probable nature of the work of the directing body, staff officers, and representatives of the directing body, which depends on the decisions of those being trained.

22. The preparation of the exercise area consists in preparing the control posts of the directing body and the simulation areas and sectors, in organizing the communications of the directing body and the provost and traffic control service, in detecting and destroying objects liable to explode, in conducting the necessary sanitary-hygienic and antiepidemic measures, in establishing the boundaries of crops, tree plantings, and other plots to ensure their preservation during the exercise, as well as in carrying out measures to ensure the preservation of state and collective property and the personal property of civilians.

In the conduct of an exercise at sea or on a coastal axis, the preparation of the exercise area consists in conducting a reconnaissance of this area before the start and during the course of the exercise, in fully equipping it with the necessary means of navigational and hydrographic support, in checking it out for mines, and in closing it to navigation of vessels (ships) and flights of aircraft not participating in the exercise.

The immediate executors of most of the measures to prepare an exercise area are the troops (naval forces) of the allied army on whose territory (in whose zone of responsibility) the exercise is conducted. In certain cases, the preparation of training fields (firing ranges, drop sites, offloading sites, simulation sectors and fields), as well as the performance of other measures in the areas planned for the actions of the large units and units of different national affiliation may, by agreement among the General (Main) Staffs, be carried out through the combined efforts of the troops of the national armies participating in the exercise.

Measures to prepare and fit out the area, which the troops being trained must perform during the exercise, are forbidden to be carried out during the preparatory period.

TS #778233  
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23. Simulation in combined exercises is done with the use of blank ammunition, various simulators, training sets, pyrotechnics, explosives, automatic devices, and representational signs (markers). It is organized in strict conformity with the simulation plan approved by the director of the exercise. For convenience in the control of simulation, nuclear strike simulation areas and sectors are set up, as are also sectors and fields simulating air strikes, artillery fire, nuclear minefields and mixed minefields, and sectors contaminated with toxic chemical agents, etc. For each area and sector, a supervisor is designated from among the officers, and for a simulation field, a noncommissioned officer or enlisted man from the subunits of engineer and chemical troops is designated as supervisor.

24. Provost and traffic control service at railroad crossings, on major highways, and at other important facilities, as well as on the roads (routes) of the directing body, is organized by the General (Main) Staff of the allied army on whose territory the exercise is conducted. In the areas where staffs and troops are located and operating, as well as on the routes of their movement, provost and traffic control service is organized as decided upon by commanders and staffs being trained using their own forces and means. In individual cases, provost and traffic control service in these areas and on these routes may be organized and implemented by those being trained on the basis of a special instruction of the staff of the exercise directing body on provost and traffic control service.

25. The preparation of staffs and troops for a combined exercise is carried out in the course of planned combat and political training and is organized by the national commands: for officers, at officer practical exercises and by independent work with the regulations and manuals; for staffs, at staff training sessions (exercises) and radio training sessions. With units and subunits, tactical drill and other practical exercises and special exercises may be conducted, and safety measures are also studied.

## 2. The Conduct of Combined Exercises

26. The procedure for conducting a combined exercise is determined by the concept and plan for the conduct of the exercise. Exercises can be initiated from the permanent garrisons (bases), from departure areas (dispersal areas) to which staffs and troops are brought to finish bringing them to full combat readiness, or from other areas designated by special instructions. Problems of combat readiness are worked out according to separate plans.

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

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Page 26 of 108 Pages

At the time fixed by the director of the exercise, the trainees are given the mission and operational directive (excerpts from the directive, combat orders, or instructions). These may be given at the permanent garrisons (bases), while the staffs (troops, naval forces, rear services organs) are moving to the departure areas (dispersal areas), or after they arrive at them.

After being given the mission and operational directive (combat orders or instructions), the trainees are afforded the time necessary to organize combat actions.

The director of the exercise, with his deputies and the staff of the directing body, monitors and guides the work of the trainees in organizing the battle (operation), paying special attention to the ability of commanders and staffs to organize combined combat actions on the terrain, to the concreteness and timeliness of the combat orders and instructions being given and their conformity to the conditions of the situation and the assigned task, to the adoption of measures to ensure control of the allied troops (forces) temporarily within the complement of the given formation (large unit), to the organization and maintenance of constant cooperation with them and to their all-round support, as well as to the monitoring of the actions of subordinate troops.

27. In all exercises there must be established a complex, dynamic situation characteristic of a modern operation (battle) requiring the adoption of bold decisions and daring, decisive, and coordinated actions by the groupings of allied troops (naval forces) as they together fulfil their combat tasks. It must force the trainees to achieve a victory not only with equal forces, but also with lesser forces. The enemy should be shown as strong, aggressive in action, and equipped with modern combat equipment, including weapons of mass destruction.

Accordingly, it is also necessary to create for the trainees a complex radioelectronic, radiation, chemical, and bacteriological situation, and against this background to train them in the organization and conduct of reconnaissance, in the control of troops, in the conduct of measures to restore the combat effectiveness of the troops (naval forces) and the working capacity of the rear services, and in the elimination of the aftereffects of the enemy employment of weapons of mass destruction.

28. The building up and changing of the situation in the exercise is done on the basis of the decisions of the trainees and the actual troop actions.

TS #778233  
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In command-staff exercises, the situation is conveyed to the exercise participants by the transmission of new data or the delivery of hypothetical situations in which is given only that information about the enemy which can be obtained by troops (naval forces) under the actual conditions of combat actions. The hypothetical situations are drawn up in the form of the results of personal observations by participants of events that have taken place, of reports from subordinates, and of information from adjacent forces and other sources.

29. In conducting the playing out of the combat actions of the sides, the director actively influences the course of the exercise, striving to have the assigned training problems worked out and the training goals achieved. The chief means of influencing the course of an exercise are: by granting success to one side or the other; by skilfully simulating and representing nuclear bursts, all types of fire, zones of radioactive and chemical contamination, and obstacles; by building up the situation through reports about the actions of the enemy and adjacent forces and about the measures carried out by senior commanders in support of the sides that are in action; and by reporting data on losses of personnel, combat equipment, and weapons.

The director of a combined exercise pays special attention to the working out of the problems of organizing and maintaining continuous cooperation among the groupings of allied troops (naval forces) and to the all-round support of their combined combat actions, trying to get the trainees to know the combat tasks of the adjacent units and the methods of accomplishing them, constantly maintain communications with the adjacent forces, exchange data about the situation in good time, and render assistance to one another in the operation (battle).

30. In combined exercises, it is advisable to play out combat actions "hour by hour", without operational transitions, having the operational time coincide with sidereal time.

In the conduct of command-staff exercises, operational transitions may be used between the main episodes. The use of operational transitions permits the main training problems to be worked out in greater detail to the exclusion of less important episodes.

Operational transitions may range from a few hours to several days. In the process, the new situation after each transition must tie in with the previous one. It is advisable to send additional data on the situation (after an operational transition) to the trainees gradually so that by the

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

stipulated time the commander has the data that permit him to make a decision.

31. During the exercise, the director personally teaches the commanders to make bold and rational decisions, skilfully control subordinate troops, and fulfil the assigned tasks under any conditions of the situation. For this purpose, he hears the reports of the formation and large unit commanders and of the staff officers of the sides concerning the situation as it develops and personally observes their work in the period of the most aggressive troop actions.

While hearing the trainees special attention is paid to the solution of the problems of the organization and all-round support of the combined combat actions of the allied troops (naval forces).

Depending on the nature of the situation, the hearing of decisions may be carried out over technical means of communications, at the control posts or work places of the trainees, as well as by having the trainees summoned to (assembled in) the staff of the directing body.

The methods of the hearing depend on the available time, the nature of the exercise, the composition of the trainee group, their level of training, and other conditions. According to the instructions of the director of the exercise, the hearing of decisions may be carried out following the line of the chain of command of the trainees themselves.

General assemblies (summonses) of the trainees in the control posts of the directing body should be employed only in command-staff exercises, and then only in those cases where, in the study of new problems during the exercise, it becomes necessary to inform the trainees of the content and the methods and techniques of solving them.

As decided by the director of the exercise, the hearing of some categories of trainees may be conducted by his deputies for the national armies or by his assistants.

To conduct the hearing of the reports, the staff of the directing body (the deputy or assistant directors of the exercise) draws up a plan for the hearing of the reports with an indication of the topics on which it is necessary to hear this or that responsible party.

After hearing the decisions and instructions of one side, the director of the exercise usually hears the decisions or studies the completed

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

documents of the other side and, if necessary, amends the decisions of the trainees by giving them additional data on the enemy and on friendly troops (forces) and other data on the situation, promoting the trainees to assess the situation more thoroughly and make appropriate decisions. If the decisions made by the sides clearly do not correspond to the situation and do not permit achieving the goals of the exercise, and may also lead to the damaging of state and collective property or the personal property of the population or to the violation of safety measures, then the directing body of the exercise introduces the necessary changes into these decisions.

32. The playing out of combat actions is conducted in conformity with the decisions of the trainees and the actual actions of the troops (forces) of the sides.

For this purpose, the decisions made by both sides are analyzed and compared, paying special attention to the practicality of the concept of the combined actions of the allied troops for the defeat of the opposing enemy and to its compatibility with the assigned tasks, to the organization and maintenance of cooperation and control, as well as to the measures for the all-round support of the combined combat actions of the allied troops.

Based on the comparison and evaluation of the decisions of the trainees and the actual position of the troops of the sides, the director of the exercise, with the help of his deputies and the directing body staff, determines the procedure for the playing out of the combat actions, indicating which side is to be granted success and what units (large units) are to move out (withdraw) to this or that line and by what time; he determines the sequence in which the situation is to be built up; he refines the procedure for carrying out simulation and representation; he indicates those aspects of the actions of the trainees to which the attention of the directing body staff must be drawn.

In determining the procedure for playing out the combat actions, the advantage and greater success is given to the side which obtains the necessary reconnaissance data in good time (above all, detects and precisely determines the coordinates of means of nuclear attack and other important targets in good time); makes the most desirable decision in the situation which has developed; properly organizes and ensures the maintenance of the continuous cooperation of the allied troops (large units, units, ships, branch arms) in their combined accomplishment of combat tasks; establishes superiority of forces and means on the decisive axis; achieves surprise and preempts the other side in the delivery of nuclear strikes and in the implementation of measures to protect troops and

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

rear installations; effectively uses conventional means of destruction to destroy and neutralize detected targets; extensively employs maneuvering of troops (forces); disrupts the control of the troops (forces) and weapons of the other side, takes effective steps to protect its own electronic means, and ensures the stability of control of troops (forces) and the maintenance of continuous cooperation; and in every way ensures the fulfilment of the decision made.

33. The director of the exercise and his assistants, in the course of playing out the main episodes, direct the actions of the trainees toward the comprehensive and thorough working out of every training problem and the complete achievement of the intended training goals.

Depending on the actions of troops (forces) and their progress in fulfilling the combat tasks (on the results of the work of the staffs), changes and refinements may be introduced into the planned procedure for the playing out of the actions.

In all cases; when playing out the combat actions of the sides in a combined exercise and granting success to one of them, it is necessary to pay special attention to the organization and maintenance by the trainees of continuous cooperation among the large units (ships, units, branch arms) of the allied armies, to the availability of stable control over them, as well as to all-round support of the combined actions of the troops (forces) of different national affiliation.

34. In playing out actions, at each stage of the exercise success is granted to that side whose troops have:

-- in an offensive -- completed in a concealed, organized, and timely fashion the movement forward and deployment into approach march and combat formations; skilfully negotiated obstacles through gaps and attacked the targets assigned them at the prescribed time; made timely and skilful use of the results of the employment of nuclear weapons, air strikes, artillery fire, and other means of destruction; combined fire and maneuver, delivered attacks on the flanks and rear of strongpoints (targets), and successfully repelled counterattacks; rapidly advanced into the depth; conducted active reconnaissance and maintained continuous cooperation with the large units (units, ships) of the allied troops (naval forces) during the combined fulfilment of combat tasks; taken timely steps for protection against the weapons of mass destruction and incendiary agents of the enemy;

-- in the assault crossing of water obstacles -- quickly and covertly conducted a reconnaissance of the river; organized the assault crossing of the water obstacle at all levels before the approach to it and ensured the

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

maintenance of continuous cooperation with the units (subunits) of the allied troops; effectively neutralized the enemy on the opposite bank; skilfully organized air defense, provost and traffic control service, and rescue-and-evacuation service; rapidly made the assault crossing of the water obstacle on a wide front with the forward subunits and the main forces; decisively developed the offensive at a high rate of advance on the opposite bank;

-- on the march and in a meeting engagement -- completed the march in an organized manner and crossed the indicated lines or concentrated in the indicated areas in good time while preserving full combat readiness; ~~preempted the other side in delivering nuclear and air strikes, in opening fire with artillery, in deploying and going over to the attack;~~ acted secretly and rapidly, delivering attacks on the enemy's flank and rear; continuously maintained cooperation; skilfully carried out measures for all types of support of the combat actions of the troops;

-- in defense -- skilfully organized and set up a system of fire, especially antitank fire, within the prescribed time; made skilful use of the terrain for the purposes of laying out the defense and for camouflage and protection against the weapons of mass destruction and incendiary means of the enemy; erected defensive structures and other installations in short periods of time; skilfully hit the enemy during the approach, deployment, and going over to the attack; carried out the organized maneuvering of fire, forces, and means, especially to support the actions of the units (subunits) of allied troops; suddenly and rapidly carried out counterattacks.

During the playing out of the actions of the sides in all types of battle, it is necessary to take into consideration the efficiency of the work of the control organs as well as the use of electronic computer equipment and means of automation and mechanization of troop control in the work of the staffs.

35. The playing out of the actions of the subunits (forces) doing reconnaissance is conducted by the director of the exercise, his deputies for the national armies, or the chief of staff of the directing body, devoting special attention to the cooperation of the reconnaissance forces and means of the allied troops (naval forces), the timeliness of their arrival at the assigned areas, the secrecy, speed, and coordination of the actions of the reconnaissance organs of the allied armies; as well as to the reliability, accuracy, and timeliness of the reports on the results of reconnaissance.

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_



36. When the sides arrive at the decisions to employ weapons of mass destruction, the director of the exercise and the officers he designates check on the readiness of the means of the allied troops (naval forces, aviation) to deliver strikes, the accuracy of the determination of target coordinates, the readiness of the troops to utilize the results of nuclear strikes, and the effectiveness of the measures to be carried out for protection from weapons of mass destruction. In playing out the employment of weapons of mass destruction, the following are taken into consideration: the correctness and realism of the calculations; the organization of the warning of the staffs and troops (naval forces) of different national affiliation; the actions of the radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance subunits and units of the allied troops (naval forces); and the ability to use means of protection and to completely and efficiently carry out measures to eliminate the aftereffects of the employment of weapons of mass destruction. Special attention is paid to the cooperation of the forces and means of the allied armies and to the timely performance of measures to restore the combat effectiveness of the large units and units of allied troops in order to fulfil the assigned tasks.

Taken into consideration in conducting the playing out of the actions of troops in sectors having enemy nuclear minefields are the effectiveness of the reconnaissance, the correctness with which the mines are disarmed, and the ability to select the most desirable methods of having the troops negotiate these minefields.

When the enemy employs incendiary means, the capability of the troops to conduct combat actions under conditions of fires and to restore combat effectiveness is determined, and so is the ability of the personnel to extinguish incendiary mixtures and render assistance to the stricken.

37. Taken into consideration in the playing out of artillery fire are the results of reconnaissance, the accuracy in determining the coordinates of targets planned for neutralization and destruction, the timeliness in the fulfilment of firing tasks and their compatibility with the combat capabilities of the artillery units (subunits), and the organization and maintenance of the cooperation of the advancing units with the attached (supporting) artillery of another allied army.

In playing out air strikes against ground targets, the following are monitored: the correctness of the organization and conduct of visual and radar reconnaissance of the air enemy, the procedure and speed with which the troops are warned, and their response to the warning signal, the cohesion of the actions of the antiaircraft units (subunits) and of the air

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_



defense control organs of a different national affiliation, the timeliness with which fire is opened and the effectiveness of fire of the antiaircraft means. The results of air strikes against ground targets are evaluated with the aid of photographic monitoring, by the method of fixing, measuring, and marking hits.

38. A crucial aspect of the work of the director during an exercise with troops is the playing out of the meeting encounters of the sides, which take place when working out a meeting battle (engagement) and when repelling counterattacks. For the purpose of the psychological tempering of the personnel, in this case, the troops of the sides are permitted to pass through each other's battle formations, with the observance of the necessary safety measures. In case the battle formations of the trainees get mixed up, the troops (forces) of the sides are separated, for which a "partial stand-down" may be declared. It may also be declared when the actions of the trainees do not meet the intended training goals, if the need arises to repeat their actions for a higher quality working out of certain training problems, and in case of the gross violation of safety measures and the threat of causing damage to state, collective, and private property. Upon the declaration of a "partial stand-down", the troops immediately cease actions and stay in their places until instructions are received.

39. The director of the exercise devotes special attention to the playing out of troop actions at night, when observation of the battlefield is hindered. This gives rise to the necessity of sending out staff officers (representatives of the directing body) to the units so as to have an opportunity to objectively evaluate the position and actions of the troops, refine tasks for them (especially the axis of actions), as well as to get the trainees to precisely plan and carry out measures of illumination support of the battle, to correctly use means of illumination and night vision devices, to carry out measures to blind the enemy and combat his means of illumination and night vision devices, to maintain continuous cooperation among the units and subunits of allied troops, and to be able to deliver coordinated surprise attacks on the enemy, and go from day to night and night to day actions in an organized manner.

40. When conducting exercises in mountains, special attention is devoted to the training of units (subunits) in orientation on the terrain, in reconnaissance, in the maintenance of cooperation between groupings of allied troops operating on separate axes, in all-round support of their combat actions (including support of troops with special items and personal equipment); in the ability to maintain combat effectiveness when the

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

temperature drops sharply, and to operate under roadless conditions and in flanking detachments (subunits), and in seizing mountain passes, defiles, and crossings; and in the ability to conduct a battle separated from units of their own national army yet in close cooperation with allied troops, to endure heavy physical stress, to observe safety measures, and to give help and mutual assistance.

The director of the exercise, on foreseeing a sharp deterioration of weather conditions, must take steps to ensure the safety of the troops.

41. In every combined exercise, a complex electronic situation must be set up. The actions of the electronic neutralization units (subunits, nonorganic groups) of the allied armies in combined exercises usually are planned by the staff of the directing body. It is planned that the electronic neutralization means of each allied army are to act, as a rule, against the radioelectronic installations of the troops (naval forces) of their own national affiliation. So as to complicate the electronic situation with additional hypothetical situations, communications centers and links can be put out of operation or wire and radio-relay channels can be turned off.

In exercises with troops (naval forces), the electronic neutralization units and subunits may operate within the complement of troops (forces) of the sides and produce jamming according to the decisions of the trainees.

42. Troop losses in personnel, weapons, combat equipment, and materiel-technical means in an exercise are determined in keeping with combat conditions. They are determined by taking into consideration the actual capabilities of the means of destruction of the sides, the protection measures taken, the organization of the restoration of combat effectiveness, and the nature of the actions of the troops.

The problems of giving aid to personnel and of recovering and repairing damaged equipment and weapons are worked out in conformity with the assessed losses. Subunits sustaining losses are taken out of action for such time as is necessary for giving aid to the wounded and sick and evacuating them to medical stations, as well as for the restoration of combat equipment and weapons and for decontamination treatment in conformity with the established norms. Personnel, combat equipment, and weapons taken out of action as "losses", after being put in order, may be used in the exercise as reserves and replacements according to the instructions of the director. Problems of replacing losses are worked out in conformity with the established regulations of the national commands.

TS #778233  
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43. In the preparation and conduct of combined exercises, it is necessary to make extensive use in staff work of electronic computer equipment, keyboard calculators, means of minor mechanization, and formalized combat documents. The methods of solving operational-tactical problems in the staff of the directing body and the staffs of the allied armies participating in the exercise must be coordinated with respect to the basic initial data.

44. With the troops (naval forces, rear services organs) allocated to a command-staff exercise there usually are conducted, according to the plan of the staff of the directing body, tactical (tactical-special, tactical-rear services) exercises, including exercises with field firing, missile launchings, and bombing. Communications, aviation, naval, reconnaissance, engineer, chemical, electronic neutralization, and rear services units and subunits, besides supporting the exercise during its conduct on the terrain, work out problems of specialized and combat training in accordance with the plans and under the direction of the national commands.

When exercises are conducted on maps, staff directorates, departments, and services are, as a rule, allocated in reduced strength; troops (naval forces, rear services organs) are not allocated to these exercises, and means of control are replaced by internal communications.

45. In combined exercises with troops (naval forces), after finishing the playing out of combat actions and the working out of all training problems, by instruction of the deputy directors of the exercise for the national armies, ammunition, explosives, and simulation means are taken away from all of the exercise participants; the presence of personnel, technical equipment, and weapons is verified; and a time and place is indicated for the concentration of troops, for the critique, and, if necessary, for the review of the troops. Instructions are issued on putting the exercise area in order (repair of roads, covering of trenches, emplacements, and other works, removal of engineer obstacles, clearing the area of unexploded ammunition and simulation means, etc.).

46. Upon the appearance in the exercise area of unidentified aircraft (helicopters) or aircraft (helicopters) violating the state border, the director of an air exercise (exercise of air defense forces), the commanders, staffs, control posts, and flight personnel being trained act in accordance with the requirements of Articles 24 and 25 of "Instructions on Ensuring the Flight Safety of Aircraft (Helicopters) in Exercises and Combat Readiness Tests."

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

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Page 36 of 108 Pages

47. The actual provision of the troops with supplies and medical aid, the delivery of materiel, and the technical servicing in the exercise must all be done "as in combat", in conformity with the developing operational-tactical situation, the norms established in the national armies, and the plan for the actual support of the troops in the exercise that has been coordinated with the appropriate national commands well before the start of the exercise.

48. The critique of a combined exercise is a most important integral part of it. On the quality of the critique to a great extent depends the correct mastering by the trainees of the basic theoretical propositions and the problems being worked out and on the whole, the degree to which the training goals of the exercise are achieved.

The procedure for the preparation and conduct of the critique is established by the director of the exercise in coordination with the deputy directors for national armies.

Preparation of the critique begins simultaneously with the development of the planning documents for the exercise. At this time, the staff of the directing body prepares materials concerning the theoretical basis of the most important problems to be worked out during the exercise, and maps, diagrams, and tables; and it assembles the necessary reference material on the theme of the exercise. As this is being done, special attention is paid to the study of the matters of organizing and conducting combined combat actions with groupings of allied troops (large units, units, ships), of new techniques and methods of control and of maintaining cooperation among them, as well as to the study of the matters of their all-round support.

During the exercise, the decisions of the sides, the documents being worked out, and, above all, the practical actions of the trainees are systematized and carefully analyzed. At the same time, the staff of the directing body and the deputy and assistant directors of the exercise prepare the necessary graphic materials enabling the director in the critique to make an objective and comprehensive evaluation of the decisions adopted and the actions of the trainees (representational troops) and to indicate, if necessary, the shortcomings that occurred and also to point out more effective techniques and methods of fulfilling the tasks in the given situation.

General and individual critiques of combined exercises are conducted. The personnel participating in a general critique are determined by the

TS #778233  
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director of the exercise in coordination with his deputies for the national armies.

A general critique is conducted by the director of the exercise. When conducting large, complex combined exercises with troops (naval forces) of several allied armies, the critique usually consists of two reports -- that of the chief of staff of the directing body and that of the director of the exercise.

The report of the chief of staff of the directing body, as a rule, sets forth: the theme and general training goals of the exercise; the participating personnel; the initial situation and the concept of actions of the sides; the stages of the exercise, the decisions of the trainees without analysis of them; the actual course of events (actions of troops) in the exercise; the nature of the work of the staffs in the control of the troops (forces) and in the all-round support of their actions; the use of automated systems of control (means for the automation and mechanization of the processes of control); and the working up of operational and combat documents during the exercise. In the process, there usually is no evaluation given of the decisions made or of the practical actions of the staffs and troops.

In his report, the director of the exercise may discuss the military and political situation in the theater of military operations; and he sets forth the specific features of the exercise, the theoretical propositions on the most important and new operational-tactical problems connected with the theme of the exercise, and the requirements of the orders regulating operational and combat training.

An analysis is conducted of the decisions the commanders made at each stage of the exercise and of their appropriateness and conformity to the assigned tasks, to the capabilities of the troops, and to the nature of the enemy actions; their positive and negative aspects are indicated; and, when necessary, desirable variants of the decisions for specific conditions of the situation are set forth. The working methods of the control organs and the actions of the troops (naval forces) in the exercise and their compatibility with the developing situation, with the modern demands of military art and tactics, and with the nature of a future war are examined. In so doing, special attention is paid to the organization and maintenance of cooperation between the groupings (formations, large units, units, ships, subunits, and rear services organs) of allied troops and to their all-round support during the combined fulfilment of combat tasks. The report analyzes the most important problems of the employment of the branch

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Page 38 of 108 Pages

arms (forces) and special troops and of the cooperating large units and formations of the other branches of the armed forces participating in the exercise.

At the end of the report, the director of the exercise draws conclusions about the degree to which the established goals of the exercise have been achieved, he indicates what problems in the training of staffs and troops for the conduct of combined combat actions should receive special attention, and he makes recommendations on the fulfilment of the tasks confronting them. The evaluation of the actions of the commanders, staffs, and troops being trained is conducted in conformity with the requirements of the orders of the ministers of defense, the directives of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces, the instructions of the General (Main) Staffs, the firing manuals in effect, the standards of combat training, and this Guide.

In case the critique consists of only the report of the director of the exercise, it will also briefly treat the matters indicated for the report of the chief of staff of the directing body. The director of the exercise makes recommendations to his deputies and assistants about the conduct of the individual critiques, as well as about generalizing and putting into practice in the training of staffs and troops (naval forces, rear services organs) the best that has been brought to light or worked out during the exercise that was held.

49. The return of staffs and troops to their permanent garrisons (bases) is done according to a separate plan and is organized by the director of the exercise and his deputies for the national armies.

With the departure of the troops from the exercise area, collection (destruction) of ammunition and other items liable to explode is organized. Sectors of the terrain contaminated with the training compounds of simulation means are rendered harmless.

As a rule, the exercise area is cleaned up by the forces and means of the allied army on whose territory the exercise was conducted.

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Chapter III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED, COMBINED-ARMS TACTICAL EXERCISES

1. Exercises with field firing and bombing

50. In combined, combined-arms tactical exercises with field firing and bombing, the commanders, staffs, and troops of allied armies are trained in the combined fulfillment of combat tasks with actual conduct of fire from all types of organic, attached, and supporting fire means.

. Exercises with field firing are conducted in the same sequence as those without field firing.

51. The number of units and subunits allocated from the large units (units) of allied armies for field firing is determined by the scale, theme, and goals of the exercise. Usually, for field firing in a combined divisional (regimental) exercise, one allocates, with due regard for the capacity of the firing ranges, not less than half of the motorized rifle and tank regiments (battalions), plus the organic artillery and antiaircraft units (subunits), and part of the attached artillery and allocated air units (subunits).

52. During exercises, field firing may be conducted in one or several stages, in one or several sectors. The dimensions of the field firing sectors must ensure all elements of the battle formation of the firing subunits can be accommodated and can also ensure that they maneuver and observe safety measures.

53. The officials of the directing body, in preparing and conducting tactical exercises with field firing and bombing, besides performing the duties set forth in Chapter I of this Guide, must:

-- the director of the exercise: determine the number of units and subunits to be allocated for field firing, the stages of the exercise and the firing sectors (ranges) on which field firing and bombing are going to be conducted, the targets for the combined actions of the fire means of the large units (units) of different national affiliation, and the conditions and procedure for fire cooperation; establish the nature of the actions of

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the representational enemy, the areas of the target fields, the number of targets, the procedure and method for displaying them; give instructions to his deputies and assistants as well as to the chiefs of the firing ranges on formulating estimates of targets and ammunition and on setting up the target fields; organize the preparation of firing umpires and of monitoring groups for the firing units (subunits) of each national army from among its representatives; determine the forces and means supporting the field firing, the procedure and times for preparing the target fields, the safety measures, as well as the time and procedure for issuing ammunition;

-- the deputy director of the exercise for a national army has responsibility for preparing the troops of his own national army for field firing and he is responsible for their observance of safety measures. He is responsible for: determining the units (subunits) of the national army to be allocated for field firing; in conformity with the instructions of the director of the exercise, ensuring the preparation of the personnel allocated to the exercise as firing umpires and monitoring groups for the troops of national affiliation; directing the preparation of the estimates on the targets and ammunition for the units and subunits of his own national army, being guided in this by the instructions of the director of the exercise and the requirements of the firing manuals in effect in the national army; organizing the monitoring of the knowledge and fulfillment of safety measures by the personnel;

-- the deputy director of the exercise for aviation coordinates with the appropriate deputy director for the national army and organizes the photographing of the zone of combat actions and of individual targets for the troops being trained and sees to it that aerial photographs are provided to them; together with the air representatives of the allied armies he makes an estimate of the targets and ammunition for the aviation participating in the exercise, determines the number of crews to conduct firing (missile launching) and bombing, and establishes the lines of approach of aircraft (helicopters) to carry out attacks on the assigned targets; he monitors the actions of aviation and the observance of safety measures; he checks the results of the accomplishment of firing tasks and reports to the director his evaluation and observations concerning the actions of the aviation units and subunits;

-- the assistant directors of the exercise for rocket troops and artillery and for air defense forces, together with the representatives of the national armies participating in the exercise, determine the firing tasks and the expenditure of ammunition and simulation means for their own branch arm; they try to get the trainees to maintain continuous cooperation with the motorized rifle (tank) large units (units, subunits) and aviation, to skilfully control missile strikes, artillery fire, and anti-aircraft means, and to fulfil firing tasks completely and in good time as a grouping

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Page 41 of 108 Pages

of allied troops; they organize the preparation of the appropriate firing umpires and monitoring groups in the national armies; they personally observe the results of firing and its coordination with the actions of the troops; after the completion of firing, together with officers from the national armies they check on the fulfilment of firing tasks by the units (subunits), draw up a summary of the actions of their own branch arm, paying special attention to the combined fulfilment of firing tasks, and submit it to the director for approval;

-- the assistant director of the exercise for the target situation, together with representatives of the national armies, draws up an estimate of targets and ammunition for all the branch arms and aviation, guided in this by the requirements of the firing manuals of the respective national armies; he takes part in the preparation of the plan of field firing and directs the working out of a diagram of the target situation for each field firing sector; with the chiefs of the firing ranges he organizes the preparation of the target fields in accordance with the decision of the director of the exercise; target designs are selected according to the firing manual of the army whose units and subunits are going to conduct field firing; he prepares operators and teams to support the firing and watches over their accurate fulfilment of their duties; through his assistants, detailed from the national armies, he controls the display of targets in conformity with the plan for the conduct of the exercise, the decisions of the trainees, and the actual actions of the units and subunits; upon the completion of field firing and bombing, together with his assistants detailed from the national armies and officers of branch arms and aviation, he organizes a check on the level of target hits and reports the results and his own observations on the firing and bombing to the director of the exercise; with the range chiefs he organizes and verifies the clearing of unexploded shells, bombs, and simulation means from the terrain.

54. To support an exercise with field firing, firing umpires are made a part of the directing body. They are detailed from among the officers of the allied army whose units and subunits are conducting field firing. One umpire is assigned to each firing company (battery) and each firing position of the batteries (separate platoons).

The firing umpires are subordinate to the director of the exercise, his deputy for the national army, and the appropriate deputy director of the exercise for a branch arm (branch of the armed forces). They are responsible for: knowing the main lines of fire (directrices), the lateral reference points to the right and left of which it is forbidden to deliver fire, the location of targets, the procedure for displaying and

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illuminating them, the open-fire and cease-fire lines, the places and procedure for simulation, the signals for immediate cease-fire, the quantity of ammunition issued for each type of weapon, and for checking the correctness of its distribution; checking on the knowledge of safety measures by the personnel and on the correctness with which firing data are determined; monitoring during the exercise the lines on which the subunits deliver fire and their observance of safety measures; not permitting fire to be delivered on targets closer than the distances provided for by the plan; stopping the delivery of fire when safety measures and firing rules are violated and immediately reporting this on command; upon completion of firing, verifying the quantity of unexpended ammunition and its turn in; reporting their observations about the actions of the subunits, all violations committed by those firing, and the quantity of unexpended ammunition.

In addition, the firing umpires at batteries must check on the correctness of the calculations of the settings for firing, of the make-up of the charges, and of the aiming of the guns (systems), as well as on the installation of limiters for the dangerous firing lines and ranges.

55. Monitoring groups are established to monitor the topogeodetic tie-in of the command-observation posts, reconnaissance posts and positions, and firing (launching) positions, and the determination of target coordinates; to monitor the accuracy of the preparation of the firing settings and the determination of the deviation of bursts from the targets; and also to accomplish other tasks. As a rule, the assistant director of the exercise for rocket troops and artillery plans the work of these groups and directs them.

56. The staff of the directing body provides for the preparation of the officers to be sent to the units or subunits for the stages of field firing. Together with representatives of the national armies, this staff works out the plan of field firing with a diagram of the target situation, formulates the safety measures, and helps the director conduct the playing out of combat actions, taking into consideration the results of the actual firing and air strikes. It collects and generalizes data about the actions of the troops and the results of field firing for the critique of the exercise.

57. The target situation in a combined-arms tactical exercise with field firing is set up taking into account the nature of the actions of the probable enemy and it must ensure that the commanders being trained develop practical skills in organizing and conducting reconnaissance of the enemy,

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in target indication and target evaluation, in selecting the types of weapons and methods of conducting fire in order to hit targets, in assigning firing tasks for the opening of fire, in monitoring the results of firing and adjusting fire; and it must ensure the personnel develop practical skills in conducting fire as subunits.

The number, location, and nature of the targets, and the procedure for displaying them are determined in accordance with the organization and tactical actions of the representational enemy and of the forces and means allocated for field firing, as well as with regard for the nature of the actions of the troops being trained. Under no circumstances should the linear disposition of targets be allowed. The targets must be camouflaged into the background of the terrain and they must pop up suddenly, both immediately in front of the units (subunits) as well as in the depth. Pop-up targets are simulated by means of sound (light) simulators, and single targets for artillery (enemy fire means) are represented by shell-burst simulators. During night firing, not less than half of the targets, including important targets, are equipped with muzzle-flash simulators or infrared searchlights; the rest are illuminated with illuminating shells and cartridges. In a divisional (regimental) exercise, most of the targets must be pop-up ones, and 10 to 15 percent of all targets must be moving.

The target situation must ensure the enemy grouping is represented to the defensive depth to which destruction is characteristically carried out by the specific organizational level being trained. This depth is also the characteristic depth to which a combat task, or a part of it, is accomplished in the particular type of battle being worked out.

The open- and cease-fire lines are drawn along clearly pronounced landmarks; at night they are illuminated; and the firing umpires must be informed about them without fail.

The preparation of the target field must be completed so that before the troops arrive at the firing range, the assistant directors of the exercise have time to conduct on it a briefing of the firing umpires and monitoring groups and so that the director has the opportunity to assure himself of the field's readiness and conformity to the concept of the exercise and the decisions of the trainees.

58. The estimate of ammunition for field firing is done in conformity with the requirements of the firing manuals of the army whose units or subunits are allocated for firing.

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Page 44 of 108 Pages

59. The director and the deputy directors of the exercise for national armies are responsible for the organization of safety measures in an exercise with field firing, and the commanders of large units (units and subunits) and the firing umpires are responsible for their observance by the personnel. The director of the exercise gives specific instructions on this matter and transmits them through the staff to all of those being trained.

During the conduct of field firing and bombing, the safety measure requirements specified in the firing manuals and in the manuals of the allied armies, in the instructions of the national commands, and in this Guide, are to be observed.

When conducting exercises on the firing range of an allied army, before field firing it is necessary to familiarize the units (subunits) that are firing with its specific features (the safety measures for the given firing range, the difference in its target situation or representation of troops, the means of signalling or control, the meaning of the marker signs, etc.).

60. Before the start of field firing, the deputy and assistant directors of the exercise, the chiefs of the branch arms, and the chief of the training center (firing range) report to the director of the exercise on the readiness for firing; and the commanders being trained report on the readiness to fulfil the tasks. After assuring himself of the readiness of the troops and the training field, the director gives permission to issue ammunition and begin actions with field firing.

During field firing, through the staff and his deputies for the national armies, he tries to get the commanders being trained to control fire skilfully, maintain continuous cooperation, and observe safety measures. When there is a gross violation of safety measures, the director of the exercise and his deputies for the national armies immediately give the signal to cease fire. With the arrival of the troops at the cease-fire line, on the command of the director of the exercise, a "Partial Stand-down" signal is given. At this signal, the subunits cease fire and remain in place. Weapons are unloaded and unexpended ammunition is taken from the personnel, which the commanders being trained and firing umpires report to their immediate superiors.

Upon the completion of field firing, the director hears the decisions of the commanders being trained concerning further actions. If necessary, he refines their combat tasks and gives instructions to his staff on the

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further playing out of combat actions, and to his assistant for the target situation and the chiefs of the firing ranges he gives instructions on clearing the terrain of unexploded shells, bombs, and simulation means.

61. A combined-arms tactical exercise with field firing is evaluated on the basis of the results of the firing and tactical actions of the units (subunits) being trained taking into consideration the requirements of the firing manuals of the armies whose units (subunits) participated in the firing, and on the basis of the reports of the deputy directors and assistant directors of the exercise. The evaluation of firing usually is done taking into consideration the following four factors: the fulfilment of firing tasks by rocket troops and artillery from indirect fire positions; the results of the firing of tanks, antitank guided missile launchers, mounted antitank grenade launchers, and direct-firing artillery; the results of the firing of the air defense means; the results of the firing from small arms (including tank machineguns and hand-held antitank grenade launchers).

The results of the fulfilment of the firing tasks of rocket troops and artillery from indirect-fire positions, of the firing of tanks, antitank guided missiles, mounted antitank grenade launchers, and direct-firing artillery, of anti-aircraft firing, of firing from small arms, and of aerial bombing are evaluated according to the requirements of the respective firing manuals of the national armies.

The overall evaluation of a tactical exercise with field firing is made up of two factors: the tactical actions throughout the whole exercise, and the results of the firing.

Tactical exercises of rocket troops with launching of live missiles are conducted in accordance with the "Regulation on the Preparation and Conduct of Tactical Exercises of the Rocket Troops of the Armies of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact with the Launching of Live Missiles on a Firing Range of the USSR".

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2. Exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces

62. Combined, combined-arms tactical exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces of the allied armies are conducted for the purposes of perfecting the teamwork in battle and the readiness of large units, units, and subunits of the motorized rifle (mechanized), tank, and airborne troops and naval forces for the combined fulfilment of combat tasks.

63. The preparation of combined, combined-arms tactical exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces includes the entire array of matters set forth in Chapters I and II of this Guide, making allowances for the special duties of the officials and for a number of additional demands on the preparation of the area where the exercise is conducted.

64. The director of the exercise is responsible for: knowing the composition of the airborne (amphibious) landing force, aviation, and naval forces allocated for the exercise; the methods of their combat employment, and the basic provisions of this Guide on the preparation and conduct of combined air and naval force exercises; for organizing, together with the deputy directors of the exercise, the selection of the departure and landing areas and conducting a reconnaissance of them; and for determining the take-off airfields (embarkation points), the onloading and embarkation procedure, the flight (sea transit) routes and times, the drop sites (debarkation points), and the measures to ensure the safety of the landing force.

In conformity with the plan for the conduct of the exercise, the director gives permission to drop (land) the landing force. In case weather conditions deteriorate drastically, he may call off (reschedule) the drop (landing) of the landing force or redirect the drop (landing) to an alternate landing area.

65. The deputy director of the exercise for the national army is responsible for: knowing the composition and organization of the units (subunits) of the airborne troops and naval forces allocated from the national army for participation in the combined exercise, the level of their preparation and supply, the times and area of arrival for the exercise; and for taking part in the selection and reconnaissance of the departure and landing areas and in the determination and implementation of

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measures to ensure the safety of the landing force.

66. The staff of the directing body of a combined tactical exercise with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces, besides carrying out the usual measures, monitors the timely concentration of the landing force and ships (transports) in the departure area for the landing operation, the loading and boarding of the landing force onto the aircraft (helicopters, ships, transports), and the observance of safety measures; it ensures cooperation among the ground forces units, the naval forces, the aviation, and the landing force during the preparation and fulfilment of the assigned combat tasks; it prepares suggestions for the director of the exercise on the playing out of the actions of the landing force, aviation, and naval forces in the departure area for the landing, during flight (sea transit), and in the landing area; it organizes the airlift (transportation) of the airborne troops (return of the naval forces and aviation) from the exercise area to their permanent garrisons (bases).

67. During the conduct of combined tactical exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces, the representatives of the directing body (the officers of the staff) are responsible, upon being sent to the units (subunits):

-- of an airborne landing force, for knowing its composition, number of personnel and amount of equipment, and the sequence for dropping (landing) the subunits; for checking on the organization and progress of the packing of parachutes, of the tying-down of equipment on the pallets, of the rigging of the parachute systems, of the packing of weapons and materiel reserves in aerial delivery containers, and of their preparation for landing; for monitoring the timely arrival of the units (subunits) at the waiting areas and airfields of the departure area for the landing operation and the organization of the onloading of equipment and cargo and of the emplaning of personnel onto the aircraft (helicopters); according to the instructions of the deputy director of the exercise for airborne troops, for conducting the playing out of the actions of the landing force in the departure area and in the landing area;

-- of an amphibious landing force, for knowing its composition, the number of personnel and amount of equipment, for seeing to the correctness of the distribution of troops among the landing ships (transports) and their embarkation, and to the observance by landing force personnel of the rules established on the ships and transports for the sea transit; for monitoring the fulfilment of the established procedure for landing the landing force; and for playing out combat actions at the embarkation points, during the sea transit, and in landing on the shore;

-- of landing detachments, for monitoring the timely arrival of the

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landing ships and transports at embarkation (onloading) points and the organization of the embarkation of personnel and the availability to them of individual lifesaving means; monitoring the loading, positioning, and securing of equipment on the landing ships and transports, and the organization of the debarkation of troops from them; for checking on the completeness with which all measures are carried out to support the landing force at the embarkation points, during the sea transit, and during combat actions in landing, as well as checking on the correctness of the deployment and movement of the landing detachments to the shore and on the speed of the debarkation of the personnel of the landing force onto the shore (into the water).

The representatives of the directing body (officers of the staff) decide all matters of combined actions on the basis of the allied armies' and navies' generally accepted principles of cooperation between large units (units) of the branches of the armed forces, taking into consideration their national characteristics.

68. The area for a combined exercise must allow the working out of the planned training problems and meet safety requirements. The preparation of the exercise area, besides what is set forth in Chapter II of this Guide, includes preparation of the departure area for the landing operation, the refueling airfields, the landing area, and also the shore and sea sectors.

Preparation of the departure area for the airborne landing operation and preparation of the refueling airfields is done with the forces and means of the national command on whose territory this area and the refueling airfields are located. It includes establishing the necessary reserves of fuel at the airfields for the aircraft (helicopters), laying roads to the waiting areas and airfields, clearing the waiting areas of explosive hazards, and also organizing communications between airfields.

Preparation of the landing area usually is entrusted to the troops of the allied army within whose deployment boundaries the landing is made, and it consists in preparing the drop sites to receive the landing force (removing obstacles posing a hazard to the landing of parachutists and combat equipment), in organizing rescue service at bodies of water near the drop sites, and in marking targets to be captured (destroyed) by the landing force. The landing area is photographed by aviation. Photo plotting boards (aerial photographs) of the drop sites are delivered to the commanders of the units (subunits) of troops to be landed and to the military transport aviation.

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Preparation of the shore sector includes: setting up a system of surveillance of the water surface for the purposes of timely detection of amphibious landing means and other amphibious equipment in distress; implementing measures to ensure the safety of navigation and maneuvering of ships and transports with due regard for navigational and hydrographic support; selecting shelter points in case of heavy weather; organizing roadstead equipment and loading-unloading means at the embarkation and debarkation points of the landing forces; carrying out measures to ensure safety from mines on the crossing route and at the embarkation and debarkation points of the landing force; guarding the exercise area on the seaward side against the intrusion of outsiders and restricting or closing the area to navigation by vessels of the civilian fleet.

In that case where, according to the plan of the combined, combined-arms tactical exercise, the main or alternate drop (debarkation) area of the airborne (amphibious) landing force is designated on the territory of another allied army, then all matters of reconnaissance and preparation of the landing area and the sea and shore sectors are coordinated with the command of that army and carried out by its forces and means.

These matters must be studied with the directing body and the officers of the staff of the directing body: the tactical-technical data of the landing means, the methods of the combat employment of a landing force and the tactics of landing force actions, the procedure for the loading (embarkation) of troops into aircraft (helicopters) and ships and for transporting and landing (offloading) them, and safety measures during a landing.

In preparing commanders, staffs, and troops for the exercise, these are studied with them in addition: the characteristics of the sea sector of the exercise, the tactical-technical data of the landing means, the organization of the cooperation of forces and means, of safety measures, and of rules for the use of rescue means. Practical problems and practice sessions are given in the making of estimates for the landing, for the embarkation (debarkation) of the personnel, and for the loading (unloading) of the materiel.

69. In a combined, combined-arms tactical exercise with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces of allied armies, the playing out of actions of the landing forces is conducted:

-- in the departure area for the landing operation -- by the deputy directors of the exercise for airborne troops and naval forces; in so

TS #778233  
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doing, paying special attention to the timely arrival of the units (subunits) of the landing force at the airfields and embarkation (loading) points, to the organization and correctness of loading (securing) equipment, weapons, and personal equipment, as well as to the embarkation of personnel and their protection against weapons of mass destruction;

-- during the flight (sea transit) of the landing force -- by the deputy directors of the exercise for aviation and naval forces, who pay attention to the organization and timeliness of passing through lines (areas, targets), the maintenance of cooperation, the skilful implementation of measures for protection against weapons of mass destruction, and the adoption of measures to restore the combat readiness of the units (subunits) of the landing force and of the transport means (aircraft, landing craft);

-- in the drop (debarkation) area of the landing force -- by the director of the exercise together with his deputies and assistants, the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services, and also through the officers of the staff (of the control group); the main problems in the playing out might be: the actions of the units (subunits) at the places of landing (debarkation), on arriving at the objectives scheduled to be captured or destroyed and at the lines for the linkup with the tank (motorized rifle, mechanized) large units (units) of the allied armies moving forward to join the landing force; the probable procedure for cooperating with the allies, the organization and creation of a system of fire, especially antitank fire; the conduct of attacks (counterattacks), and the carrying out of measures for protection against weapons of mass destruction.

70. The control posts of the director of the exercise are organized and located on the shore or on ships, depending on the nature, theme, and goals of the landing of the amphibious landing force.

Leading, escort, cover, and emergency rescue support of the units (subunits) participating in combined exercises in amphibious equipment is provided by naval forces. During the sea transit, the commander of the amphibious equipment unit (subunit) is subordinate to the naval commander.

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Chapter IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED EXERCISES OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES

71. Combined exercises of air defense forces of allied countries are conducted for the purposes of working out methods of maintaining effective and stable cooperation within the unified air defense system as well as with the forces and means of air defense of the branches of the armed forces; of perfecting the field training of the air defense forces and their preparation for the accomplishment of combined combat tasks to destroy an air enemy in a complex situation; of developing practical recommendations on the combat employment and utilization of air defense forces; of testing the practicability of the plans for combat employment and cooperation, and also of checking the combat readiness status of the air defense forces.

72. The composition and the procedure for the assignment and preparation of the directing body of combined exercises of air defense forces, as well as the general duties of the officials are defined in Chapter I of this Guide.

The deputy directors of the exercise for the national armies personally direct the preparation and conduct of the exercises of the air defense forces of each country. They are responsible for organizing and conducting the exercise with the air defense forces of their own country (national army) in conformity with the general concept and plan for the conduct of the exercise, and also for ensuring the safety of the actions of the troops.

73. The staff of the directing body, besides fulfilling the duties set forth in Chapters I and II of this Guide, coordinates with the national commands the matters of the allocation of aviation to serve as monitoring aircraft and as means of electronic neutralization and of search-and-rescue support, and it also organizes cooperation between the staffs of the different branches of the armed forces allocated to the exercise.

Organization of the actions of attacking aviation and provision for the safety of troops in the exercise is carried out by the staff of the directing body through representatives of the air forces and naval aviation

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sent to the central command posts of the air defense of the countries participating in the exercise and through flight safety support groups. Such groups are established and assigned to the director of the exercise and to each of his deputies for a national army and, if necessary, also to areas of the greatest density of aircraft flights, especially at low and maximally low altitudes. These groups are provided with radar information on the flights of all aircraft of the attacking aviation in their area and with direct communications with the directing body of the exercise and with the command posts of the large units (units) allocating monitoring aircraft.

The flight safety support group of the staff of the directing body works out and coordinates with the executors a plan for the flights of the aircraft representing the attacking aviation and prepares suggestions for the director of the exercise on the flight regime and on the demarcation of frequencies for the radio communications of the attacking aviation; it works out flight missions, a jamming plan, and instructions on the flight safety and control of the attacking aviation and delivers them to the executors.

The composition of each flight safety support group may include officers from the staffs of the attacking aviation and from the staff of the directing body of the exercise.

With a drastic change in weather conditions or the occurrence of other causes impeding the normal conduct of the exercise, the staff of the directing body, according to the instructions of the director, takes steps to change the procedure or stop the actions of the aviation representing the enemy after having coordinated these matters with the appropriate deputy director of the exercise for a national army.

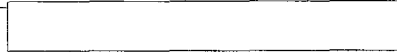
74. The director of the exercise, through his deputies for the national armies and the staff of the directing body, builds up the air, space, ground, and sea situations and implements the playing out of the combat actions of the sides and the monitoring of the aviation flight safety support.

Building up the situation is done by bringing new groups of monitoring aircraft into the area of combat actions, by employing jamming, and by giving the exercise participants hypothetical situation data.

75. The representatives of the directing body, in conformity with the plan of the exercise, monitor the timeliness with which the tasks and

TS #778233  
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Page 53 of 108 Pages

combat instructions are transmitted to subordinate staffs and troops and also monitor the receipt of reports from them; they study and evaluate the preparedness and teamwork of the staffs and their ability to provide firm and continuous troop control; they monitor the fulfilment by the trainees of the measures to ensure safety and also their observance of the rules for secure troop control.

They submit to the staff of the directing body reports on the actions of troops in the exercise and other reporting documents, including materials from objective monitoring.

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Chapter V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED AIR EXERCISES

76. The directing body apparatus for a combined air exercise additionally includes a deputy director of the exercise, a deputy director of the exercise for air defense, assistant directors of the exercise for long range and military transport aviation, and sometimes also an assistant director at the firing range or the landing (drop) site of the landing force.

77. The staff of the directing body of a combined air exercise, in addition to what is set forth in Chapters I and II of this Guide, is entrusted with:

- the coordination, through its General (Main) Staff, with the national commands of the armies participating in the exercise, of the matters of the preparation of the exercise area, of the organization of the control posts and communications of the directing body, of the movement to the exercise area of surface-to-air guided missile systems and other means of air defense, as well as coordination of the procedure for using actual military objects (including ships at sea) as targets for the simulated attacks;

- the monitoring of the all-round preparation of the large units and units allocated to the exercise, of the readiness of the airfields (landing sites) and firing ranges, and of the availability of the necessary materiel to support the exercise;

- the organization and implementation of measures for the search-and-rescue support of flights;

- the organization of cooperation between the large units and units of the allied armies, and the branch arms and types of aviation participating in the exercise;

- the determination of the procedure for collecting and collating situation data and for working out during the exercise the problems of radioelectronic warfare, protection against weapons of mass destruction, and restoration of the combat effectiveness of units and large units;

- the monitoring of the observance of safety measures and the conduct of measures to prevent flight and ground accidents;

- the organization and monitoring of the rebasing of units and subunits to alternate airfields during the conduct of the exercise as well

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as their return to the main basing airfields at the end of the exercise.

78. The deputy director of the exercise has responsibility for directing the actual flights of the aviation of the sides. He is responsible for:

- participating in working out documents and in all measures pertaining to the exercise;
- knowing the bases, composition, and training level of the large units and units allocated for participation in the exercise, as well as the weather conditions under which they are capable of fulfilling the assigned tasks;
- studying the characteristics of the flight area and its preparation in respect to aviation, and assessing the air and electronic situation in the exercise;
- working out common instructions on flight safety for the exercise and on meteorological and radiotechnical support;
- coordinating, through the deputy directors of the exercise for national armies, with the respective commands of allied air forces the allocation of the necessary means for the radiotechnical support of flights and for the objective monitoring of the quality of the handling of the aircraft and their combat employment; and refining their place and time of deployment and the procedure for using them at different stages of the exercise;
- determining for the aviation of the sides the axes of the routes and the procedure for the echeloning of aircraft (groups) during their simultaneous fulfilment of tasks in a limited area;
- directing the actual actions of the aviation of the sides during the exercise, not allowing instances where flight personnel violate the rules established to ensure flight safety;
- knowing the actual and expected weather conditions in the exercise area (on the flight routes), keeping track of the changes in it, and immediately reporting to the director of the exercise any deterioration of the weather and his recommendations on the further actions of aviation;
- generalizing the material on the actions of air large units and units during the exercise and participating in the preparation of the critique.

79. The deputy director of the exercise for air defense is responsible for:

- planning, together with the staff of the directing body, the matters of the cooperation of the units of the air forces and air defense forces during the simultaneous fulfilment of combat tasks as well as the procedure and methods of evaluating the effectiveness of negotiating the

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"enemy's" air defense and in repelling his air raids;

-- submitting his proposals for the plan of conduct of the combined exercise and for the instructions on flight safety;

-- organizing the preparation of the large units and units of air defense forces participating in the exercise and the preparation of the exercise area;

-- directing the actions of the participating commanders and staffs during the exercise, paying special attention to the maintenance of close cooperation of the branch arms, large units, and units of the air defenses of different national affiliation in repelling the raids of the enemy means of aerospace attack; getting the participants in the exercise to observe the rules ensuring flight safety;

-- generalizing the material on the actions of air defense forces during the exercise and participating in the preparation of the critique.

80. The deputy directors of the exercise for long range and military transport aviation are responsible for:

-- planning, together with the staff of the directing body, the measures to support the combat actions of subordinate large units, as well as planning airfield, materiel, and airfield-technical support matters, the flight routes and profiles, the organization of communications and radiotechnical support of flights, mutual recognition, and target designation;

-- submitting their proposals for the plan of conduct of the combined air exercise and for the instructions on flight safety;

-- monitoring the preparation of flight personnel, aviation equipment, and airfields for the exercise, as well as the concentration of the necessary materiel at the airfields;

-- directing the actions of subordinate commanders and staffs during the exercise, obtaining from them timely and high-quality fulfillment of tasks and the observance of the rules ensuring flight safety;

-- providing continuous aerial reconnaissance of the weather and reporting its condition to the director of the exercise;

-- generalizing the material on the actions of subordinate large units and units during the exercise and rendering assistance to the staff in the preparation of the critique.

81. The assistant director of the exercise at the firing range or landing (drop) site of the landing force is responsible for:

-- checking before the start of the exercise on the conformity of the target situation on the firing range to actual installations of the opposing grouping of enemy troops as well as to the combat tasks of the units and subunits; on the readiness of the sites to receive the landing

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Page 57 of 108 Pages

force; on the readiness of the means of communications and radiotechnical support and of the means for the objective monitoring of the results of actual missile launchings, bombings, air firing, mine laying, and dropping of the landing force;

-- evaluating the timeliness and precision of the arrival of crews and subunits at the firing range or the landing (drop) site of the landing force and the effectiveness of the methods employed by crews to overcome the opposition of air defense means in the target (landing) area and to deliver the bombing (missile) strike on target;

-- monitoring the actions of the flight director and of the crews and subunits at the firing range and landing (drop) site of the landing force and their observance of flight safety rules; acting immediately in case the rules and instructions on flight safety established for the exercise are violated;

-- keeping under observation the condition of the weather in the area of the firing range or the landing (drop) site of the landing force and reporting in good time to the director of the exercise any changes in it.

82. To coordinate the actions of the allied army large units and units participating in the exercise, maintain stable communications between control organs, as well as to solve problems of cooperation and ensure flight safety, provision is made for the establishment of operations groups attached to the deputy director of the exercise, to the deputy directors of the exercise for the national armies and for air defense, as well as to the assistant directors for long range and military transport aviation. The groups, as a rule, include representatives of the staff, of the flight personnel, of the command post, of the communications and radiotechnical support service, of the meteorological service, of the electronic warfare service, interpreters, and, if necessary, also officers of other services and departments of the staff. It is desirable that the generals and officers to be allocated to operations groups from the air forces of the national armies know the Russian language. The national commands provide these groups with the necessary means of communications, topographical maps, secure troop control documents, and equipment for working under field conditions.

To direct the preparation of the large units and units for combined air exercises and support actual flights during the exercise, the commands of the air forces of the national armies establish their own corresponding control and support groups, allocating to them specialists of all the basic services. In their work these groups are guided by the requirements of the documents in effect in the national armies concerning the organization and conduct of air and tactical flying exercises.

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Page 58 of 108 Pages

83. The scope and content of the preparation of the large units and units for participation in a combined air exercise are determined by the command of the air forces of the national armies on the basis of the requirements in effect in the given army, the guidance documents on the organization and conduct of air and tactical flying exercises, as well as Chapter II of this Guide.

The preparation of the exercise area includes: the reconnaissance and preparation of airfields, landing sites, tactical training and firing ranges, and positions for setting up the control posts; the preparation of positions for deployment of surface-to-air guided missile systems and other air defense means that are to represent enemy opposition; the establishment of reserves of fuel, ammunition, and other materiel necessary to support the exercise.

The volume, content, and completeness with which all measures to prepare the exercise area are carried out are determined in each specific case by the directing body in accordance with the concept and goals of the exercise to be conducted, as well as with the degree to which the area for the conduct of the exercise is prepared in respect to aviation.

84. Occupying a special place in the preparation of the exercise area must be the setting up on the ranges of a target situation that ensures the commanders and staffs being trained develop practical skills in organizing aerial reconnaissance of the enemy, and that the flight personnel develop skills in searching out and recognizing assigned targets and in carrying out effective attacks.

The target situation on the range must be three-dimensional. As targets, one may use military equipment that has been written off or natural-size mock-ups with the appropriate coloring that is characteristic of the military equipment of the probable enemy. In setting up the target situation, camouflage factors and give-away signs must be taken into consideration.

The selection of tactical targets and drop (landing) sites of the landing force, the setting up of the target situation on the firing range, and the deployment of surface-to-air guided missile systems and other air defense means in the exercise area must ensure:

-- for fighter-bomber aviation -- the working out of tactical methods to search out small-sized targets both with guidance from control posts and with independent approach to the target; the attack of targets employing varied aiming equipment and weapons; the fulfilment of assigned tasks by

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the groups for support and negotiation of air defense through the employment of the available means of electronic neutralization; and the execution of evasive actions against missiles, antiaircraft artillery, and fighters, and of other tactical methods;

-- for fighter aviation -- the organization and execution of the intercept of air targets and the conduct of maneuvering air battles over the whole range of altitudes in cooperation with units of the air defense forces under different conditions of the situation; the support of the combat actions of the units of other types of aviation;

-- for reconnaissance aviation -- the aerial reconnaissance of missile/nuclear means, the home airfields of aviation, troops (ships) and combat equipment in concentration areas and on the move (in a sea passage); the detection of the enemy's air defense system, the determination of target coordinates, as well as the photographing of targets and areas;

-- for army aviation -- the carrying out of flights to land tactical landing forces and to support them in the landing areas, the fire support of troops on the battlefield, and the working out of tactical methods for negotiating air defense.

85. The operation of the radiotechnical means that support flights in the exercise area must be so organized that during the fulfilment of combat tasks the crews can use only those means which are deployed on their own territory. To ensure flight safety, provision can be made for the inclusion, if necessary, of separate means located in "enemy" territory.

The control posts to be set up on the territory of the allied country in which the combined exercise is conducted, as well as the organization of communications, must ensure that the director and staff of the directing body have continuous communications with the commanders and staffs being trained, the crews of aircraft (helicopters) in the air, as well as with the deputy (assistant) directors and the representatives of the staff of the directing body located with the troops, on the firing ranges, and at the landing (drop) sites of the landing forces.

The control posts of the directing body are prepared using the forces and means of communications and radiotechnical support of the air forces of the country on whose territory they are deployed.

86. In the preparatory period, according to the plans of the staff of the directing body and the commands of the air forces of the allied armies participating in the exercise, there are prepared the means for the objective monitoring of the quality of the combat employment and handling of the aircraft as well as the means for simulation.

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The means of objective monitoring must ensure the receipt during the exercise of reliable data about the results of the performance by the units (subunits, crews) of the assigned tasks and ensure an objective evaluation of their quality. The methods of employing these means are worked out with due regard for the capabilities of the organic equipment of the aircraft (helicopters) and ground control posts. Besides using the available means of objective monitoring, if necessary, additional monitoring means are set up at firing and tactical ranges, at landing (drop) sites of landing forces, on ships at sea, at guidance and target designation posts, and at the positions of surface-to-air guided missile sites and other air defense installations.

Simulation means must provide for the representation of enemy air and missile strikes employing conventional means of destruction and nuclear weapons against airfields, control posts, and rear installations. Their preparation is done in conformity with the simulation plan.

87. The playing out of the combat actions of the aviation of the sides is done by the director of the exercise from the control post. By personal observation or through the reports of his deputies (assistants) and representatives with the troops (at ranges, landing sites) he monitors the actions of the units (subunits) on the ground and in the air and assesses the actual situation and status of the sides.

The air units (subunits) of the sides carry out all flights in the exercise on the basis of the decisions made by the commanders being trained and approved by the director of the exercise.

88. The director of the exercise or his deputy exercises control over the combat actions of the air large units and units of all the allied armies participating in the exercise by using a common system of communications and common secure troop control documents. Commands to direct the flights of crews (subunits and units) are given as appropriate through the deputy directors of the exercise for the national armies and air defense and the assistant directors for long range and military transport aviation.

89. The quality with which crews perform the assigned tasks is evaluated mainly according to the results of the data of the means of objective monitoring.

The necessary objective monitoring data can be obtained by using the results of photographing the screens of the aircraft and ground radars, of photographing the targets (installations) with aerial cameras, gun cameras

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and motion picture cameras; of recording the on-board monitoring and recording equipment, and making tape recordings; of fixes obtained at the ranges, drop sites, and targets of tactical bombing; and of tracking the aircraft on screens and plotting tables.

The monitoring means and methods are established by the national commands in conformity with the capabilities of the equipment of the aircraft and command posts as well as with due regard for the necessary information required to obtain the results of the exercise.

90. When weather phenomena dangerous to flights occur, the director of the exercise is responsible for determining the developing weather situation more precisely and taking steps to ensure the safety of flights and personnel.

91. The aviation-engineer, materiel, airfield-technical, and medical support for the large units and units participating in the exercise, as well as the rescue of crews in distress, are organized by the national commands in conformity with the regulations in effect in the aviation of the allied countries, with the situation taking shape, and in keeping with the actual combat actions.

92. The critique of a combined air exercise is conducted in conformity with the requirements of Article 48 of this Guide. At the critique, the director devotes special attention to the results of the execution of flights and to an analysis of the actual solutions of the problems of control, cooperation, and all-round support of the combat actions of the aviation of the allied armies during the combined fulfilment of combat tasks.

The actions of air large units and units, staffs, rear services organs, and support units are evaluated, as a rule, down to the regiment (separate battalion). An overall evaluation is given based on a comparison of the results achieved by the combat actions with the tasks assigned in the exercise.

Evaluation of the types of training (intercept of air targets, bombing, firing, missile launching, aerial reconnaissance, mine laying, landing and airlifting of troops and cargo, etc.) is done in conformity with the standards established in the aviation of the allied armies and the combat training manuals in effect.

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Page 62 of 108 Pages

Chapter VI

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT  
OF COMBINED EXERCISES OF NAVAL FORCES

93. Combined exercises of the allied navies may be conducted both with the participation of naval forces only and with the allocation of large units (units) of other branches of the armed forces.

94. Those allowed to participate in combined exercises of naval forces are:

-- surface ships and submarines after they have carried out the task, "Control of a ship (submarine). Cruising of an individual ship (cruising of a submarine on the surface and submerged). Organization of the employment of weapons and the use of technical means";

-- aircraft (helicopters) whose crews are allowed to make flights away from airfields.

95. The duties of the officials of the directing body of the exercise and the organization of the preparation of the conduct of combined exercises of allied navies are defined by the regulations set forth in Chapters I and II of this Guide.

96. Representatives of the directing body (umpires) usually are detailed to the commanders of the sides, large units, units, ships, and subunits, as well as to the staffs participating in the exercise. Simultaneously with this, special representatives of the directing body (umpires) for the use of weapons and technical means may be designated.

The representative of the directing body (the umpire) attached to the commander of a side is the senior in relation to the representatives (umpires) attached to the large units and units, and to those on the ships that constitute the side.

The representatives of the directing body (the umpires) monitor the completeness with which a large unit, unit, or ship works out the training episodes in conformity with the plan and instructions of the director.

Besides fulfilling the requirements of Article 15 of this Guide, they are responsible for knowing: the organization, weapons, technical means,

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and level of combat training of the ships, units, and large units to which they are attached; the military and geographical conditions and preparation of the exercise area; and the tactics of the type of combat actions to be worked out in the exercise, including the tactics of the naval forces of the probable enemy.

97. During the conduct of the exercise, an operations duty service made up of an operations duty officer and his assistants from each allied navy is set up and attached to the staff of the directing body. The operations duty officer is appointed from among the officers of the staff of the directing body. At the command post, the operations duty officer and his assistants continuously guide the actual situation in the naval theater as a whole and in the zones of responsibility of the national navies. The assistants of the operations duty officer maintain continuous communications with the staffs of the navies of their own countries, for which they are provided with the necessary means of communications by drawing on the forces and means of their own navies.

98. The allied navies participating in the combined exercise carry out an exchange of operations groups based on the Guide on Operations Groups Sent to the Staffs of Formations and Large Units During Combined Actions of Allied Troops and Naval Forces that is in effect.

99. The playing out of the actions of the forces in the main tactical episodes is done by the director of the exercise personally or through his deputies for the national navies, who, as a rule, must be located in a shipboard command post that has been organized beforehand in the area where the forces fulfil their tasks. In this case, main attention is concentrated on the organization and working out of the tactical cooperation of the different national forces.

100. In determining success in combat actions, the directing body of the exercise must take into consideration: the degree to which the enemy intentions and actions have been forestalled; the ability to employ weapons and exploit the results obtained and also in protecting one's own forces against enemy weapons; the degree and effectiveness of using the forces and means of electronic neutralization; the speed and secrecy of maneuver; the conformity of the disposition of cruising and battle formations with the situation and the assigned task; the decisiveness, initiative, and persistence in accomplishing the assigned tasks; the innovations in the methods of conducting combat actions; the efficiency and continuity with which the forces are controlled; the cooperation of the forces with the attached or supporting large units and, chiefly, the cooperation with the

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Page 64 of 108 Pages

forces and means of the allied navies; the characteristics of the hydrometeorological conditions under which the forces were operating.

101. The critique is the concluding part of a combined exercise of naval forces and is primarily for the purpose of generalizing and evaluating the experience in combined actions that naval forces of different national affiliation gain as they accomplish their combined combat tasks and also work out the organization of cooperation. In addition, the critique must generalize the tactical training experience of the various multiple-arms forces of the allied navies participating in the exercise.

The requirements of Article 48 of this Guide must constitute the basis for the preparation and conduct of the critique of the combined exercises of allied naval forces.

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Page 65 of 108 Pages

## Chapter VII

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF COMBINED

#### TACTICAL-SPECIAL EXERCISES OF COMMUNICATIONS TROOPS

102. Combined tactical-special exercises of communications troops are conducted for the purposes of raising the level of their field and specialized training as well as of further perfecting the methods of organizing and providing communications during the combined actions of allied troops and naval forces by the forces and means of the communications troops of different national affiliation.

103. Combined exercises of the communications troops of the allied armies are conducted, as a rule, under the direction of one of the chiefs of the General (Main) Staffs or by other persons acting under their instructions.

To solve all practical problems during the exercise and ensure close cooperation between the allocated forces and means, deputy directors of the exercise are appointed from each allied army participating in the exercise. These roles usually are performed by the chiefs of communications troops (chiefs of communications) or other officials of the General (Main) Staffs of the allied armies. Attached to the deputy directors of the exercise are small operations groups which support the conduct of the exercise, monitor the activity of the trainees, and work out the specific training problems pertaining to the communications units of the given allied army. To this end they are provided with the necessary forces and means of communications allocated by each allied army.

In addition, in these exercises, an integrated communications control post, which includes representatives of the communications troops of the allied armies participating in the exercise may be set up and attached to the staff of the directing body.

104. To ensure the loading of communications channels with operational information and the building up of the situation during the conduct of exercises, each allied army participating in the exercise details staff operations groups to represent the appropriate staffs of national formations and large units.

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The composition of the staff operations groups and their distribution among control posts are determined by the national commands based on the specific tasks which will be charged to them.

Thus, the composition of the operations group of the staff of a front may include: officers of the operations directorate according to the number of formations actually represented; a chief of communications troops with a group of officers; a group of officers representing the reconnaissance organs, rocket troops and artillery, chemical service, cipher service, rear services of the front, etc.

The operations groups of the staffs of armies and divisions must have an analogous composition, but in smaller numbers. The operations groups are headed by staff officials who in the exercise perform the role of chiefs of staff of these formations (large units).

105. For the purposes of inculcating in staff officers skills in planning and providing radio camouflage, of training the personnel of communications units in the methods and techniques of counteracting enemy radio reconnaissance, and also of deceiving the actual radio reconnaissance of NATO, radio camouflage measures are organized during the preparation of the exercise and carried out continuously during its conduct.

Participating in the conduct of these measures are all of the communications units allocated to the exercise as well as the units and subunits specially detailed to deceive actual radio reconnaissance. These measures must not be carried out in a routine fashion. In planning and implementing them it is necessary to show maximum inventiveness and creativity. Playing an important role here is radio monitoring, which is usually charged with: the detection of cases of violation of the rules of secure troop control and communications discipline and with the timely adoption of measures to stop these violations; the monitoring of the operating routine of radio and radio-relay means of communications and of the implementation of the deception measures provided for by the radio camouflage plan; the study of the give-away factors which enemy radio reconnaissance can exploit.

The directing body of the exercise works out the overall plan of radio camouflage and radio monitoring for the exercise. Based on this plan (extracts of it), the deputy directors of the exercise for national armies work out appropriate plans for the communications troops of their own armies participating in the exercise.

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The radio camouflage and radio monitoring plans are coordinated with the General (Main) Staffs of those armies whose communications units are participating in the combined exercise.

To produce jamming, forces and means of the electronic neutralization units of the allied armies usually are allocated. The staff of the directing body of the exercise determines and coordinates with the General (Main) Staffs concerned the amount of forces and means of the electronic neutralization units to be allocated to the exercise and organizes their work.

Evaluation of the work of communications centers under conditions of jamming is done on the basis of how much the transmission of radio messages was delayed and what difficulties this jamming caused in carrying out radio communications.

106. The preparation and conduct of exercises of communications troops is done according to the regulations set forth in Chapters I and II of this Guide.

To conduct the exercise, the staff of the directing body, besides the basic documents indicated in Article 18, usually works out: diagrams of the actual radio, radio-relay, and wire communications; radio camouflage and radio monitoring plans; a jamming plan; a diagram of actual secure communications; and also a diagram of the allocation of the radio-relay and multiplex cable line communications channels.

107. Besides the concept and plan for the conduct of the tactical-special exercise for communications troops, the following matters on the preparation and conduct of the exercise are also coordinated with the General (Main) Staffs concerned: the supplying of key documentation on secure communications links and on control posts; the selection of the junction points for the radio-relay and cable lines of communications that are to be set up jointly by the units (subunits) of the allied armies; the detailing of crews who know Russian, or the language of the adjacent national army, to work at the junctions of the communications lines of the allied armies; the operating frequencies for the radio and radio-relay stations; the procedure for organizing service communications between the staff of the directing body of the exercise and the operations groups of the allied armies; the number of international telephone and telegraph wire communications channels which have to be leased for the time of the exercise, as well as the places and time to receive these channels from the state communications network; the steps to be taken to overcome the

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language barrier; the diagram of the allocation of the channels for the radio-relay and cable communications lines; the organization of the statistical assessment of the status of communications during the exercise; the procedure for submitting reports on communications and records on the stages of the exercise and on the whole exercise to the staff of the directing body; the preparation of the texts of training, camouflage, and test telegrams (radio messages); the procedure for the use of the electronic neutralization units detailed to the exercise from the allied armies, as well as that for the crossing of state borders by courier-postal communications teams.

After coordinating all practical matters, each of the participating sides conducts a reconnaissance of the exercise area for the purposes of pinpointing on the terrain the places for setting up communications centers, the movement routes, the junctions of cable and radio-relay lines at the state border, etc.

108. Exercises of communications troops can begin with a check of the combat readiness of the units and subunits allocated to the exercise. The procedure for checking combat readiness is determined by the national command.

The mission for the exercise is given to the commanders of communications units, as a rule, in the areas of assembly upon alert. Subsequent tasks are assigned to the communications units through the appropriate chiefs of the communications troops of the formations (large units).

The actual combined actions of communications troops begin with the deployment of communications centers and the setting up of communications lines.

109. During the conduct of the exercise, provision is made for working out special training problems of a technical nature: the deployment of communications centers at control posts, the combined setting up of very long cable and radio-relay lines by the communications units of the allied armies, the receipt of channels from the state communications network, the coupling of different types of multiplex equipment, the establishment of radio communications on the links by the crews of different allied armies, and the delivery of correspondence by messenger means.

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Page 69 of 108 Pages

Part of these problems can be worked out on the background of an operational situation when military actions have not yet begun but the troops of the sides are being brought to full combat readiness. The operation of radio and radio-relay stations may be permitted here, which will afford an opportunity to train all communications specialists.

The actions of the communications units and subunits in setting up centers, lines, stations, and other measures are evaluated taking into consideration the norms and regulations in effect in each allied army.

For purposes of the better quality training of the various communications specialists, the staff of the directing body works out special training tasks and an hour-by-hour schedule for the working out of training problems.

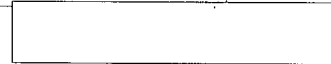
The operations groups of the staffs at this time may work out some planning documents. These documents, as a rule, are not worked out in full. Usually, only the decisions of the commanders are prepared, and partial combat instructions, orders, and reports, in keeping with the general operational situation outlined by the concept of the exercise, are transmitted.

On the basis of the decisions of the commanders, the chiefs of communications troops with their officers refine the communications plans, necessary calculations, and instructions, make decisions to ensure the stable operation of actual communications, and train the personnel of the communications units to carry out their functions fully, paying special attention to providing cooperation communications between the national staffs.

110. As a rule, it is advisable to conduct the subsequent stages of the exercise with the working out of problems of an operational nature: the restoration of the combat effectiveness of communications troops, the elimination of the aftereffects of an enemy nuclear attack, and the replenishment of the units with communications equipment; the providing of communications over the assigned links under conditions of strong jamming and with great losses in communications forces and means; the providing of secure communications; the delivery of reports by messenger means, and others. As this is being done, the operations groups of the staffs must start functioning actively and the operational situation and the communications situation must be changed more frequently. While listening to the reports, the director of the exercise devotes his main attention to matters of providing the communications of the staffs of the cooperating

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formations and large units of the allied armies. Officials of the operations groups of the staffs may be heard on the matters of organizing and providing stable control on their links.

111. For purposes of maximum loading of communications channels during exercises, it is advisable, in addition to the load to be transmitted by the operations group, to make extensive use of the transmission of training and test telegrams (radio messages) and signals.

To monitor the passage of operational, training, and test telegrams (radio messages) and signals, as well as to regulate the loading of channels in conformity with the plan, in each army there are designated responsible officers who know Russian or the language of the adjacent allied army.

112. During the exercise statistical data are accumulated on the status of communications at different stages of the exercise, on radioelectronic jamming, on the passage of information and the degree of loading of communications channels, on the time spent on establishing contact, adjusting communications channels, etc.

The statistical assessment of the exercise is to be based on the various kinds of operator's log books, forms, and registers filled in by the personnel of the communications units, as well as on the data recorded by the representatives of the staff of the directing body.

Summary data are compiled from the entries in these documents for each stage separately and for the entire exercise as a whole. The factual material accumulated is used in analyzing the results of the exercise that has been held and in preparing the critique.

113. The director conducts the general critique of the exercise. The provisions of Article 48 of this Guide are used as the basis for the preparation and conduct of the critique.

After the general critique, the deputy directors of the exercise for the national armies conduct individual critiques, where they analyze in detail the results of the actions of the communications units and subunits of their own army.

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Page 71 of 108 Pages

APPENDICES

TS #778233  
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Appendix 1

MODEL CONTENTS OF THE BASIC DOCUMENTS TO BE WORKED  
OUT FOR THE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF COMBINED EXERCISES\*

1. Planning calendar for the preparation of a combined exercise

The planning calendar indicates:

- when, to whom and what preliminary orders and instructions must be issued;
- who is to work out the concept, the plan for the conduct of the exercise, the mission, and other documents stipulated by the director of the exercise, and by what time;
- the time and procedure for transmitting organizational instructions to the participants in the exercise;
- who gives the trainees the mission, the operational directive, and other documents on the exercise, and when and where;
- the measures for preparing the directing body and trainees for the exercise, the times for carrying them out, and the executors responsible for their organization and conduct;
- what measures will be carried out when for the final preparation of the exercise area (firing range) and for rear services and other types of support;
- the coordination with national commands of matters connected with the preparation of personnel, equipment, and the exercise area (firing range) for the exercise;
- the readiness of staffs and troops (forces) for the exercise, who checks on it, and at what time.

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\* Depending on the characteristics of each national army and the conditions of the conduct of exercises, one can introduce in the contents of these documents refinements, additions, and changes, and, if necessary, one can also work out other documents not indicated here.



2. The concept of a combined exercise

The concept is worked out as an independent document when preparing operational-strategic and operational exercises.

The concept of a combined front exercise usually is worked out on a map with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or 1:500,000; that of an army exercise on a map with a scale of 1:200,000.

In individual cases, the concept of the exercise can be worked out textually with the attachment of a map.

On the map of the concept, as a rule, are indicated:

- the theme, general training goals, and time for the conduct of the exercise;
- the name of the exercise, length of the stages, and training problems;
- the grouping of the ground forces and air defense forces of the sides, the basing of their aviation and navy, as well as the locations of large units, units, and rear services facilities;
- the targets in the zone of the given formation to be hit with nuclear weapons and aviation according to the plan of the senior commander;
- the composition and combat tasks of the formations (large units) of the sides allocated to the exercise (with an indication of the axes of their strikes, immediate and subsequent tasks, and boundaries);
- indicators of the scope of the operation for friendly troops and for the enemy (depth, width of the zone, duration, and rate of advance);
- the planned lines, axes, and times of commitment of the second echelons or reserves of the senior commander;
- the areas and times of landing (dropping) airborne and amphibious landing forces (if their use is planned by the superior commander);
- the position and tasks of adjacent forces at each stage;
- the location of the staff of the directing body and of the control posts of the trainees.

On the map of the concept may be defined the approximate lines of contact of the troops of the sides at the beginning of each stage, and some explanatory tables (the combat strength of the sides, the calendar plan for the conduct of the exercise, etc.) may also be placed on it.

The operational or operational-tactical background of the concept must be the one for the level that is one step above the level of those being

TS #778233  
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Page 74 of 108 Pages

trained.

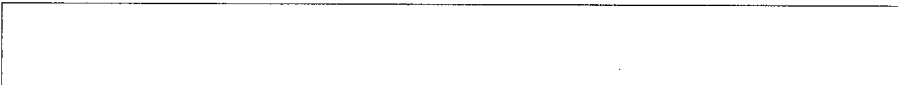
In organizing combined tactical exercises, the operational-tactical (tactical) concept of exercises usually is not worked out as an independent document, but it is an integral part of the plan for the conduct of the exercise (see point 4 of this appendix).

The concept of an exercise for air defense troops also reflects the opposing grouping of enemy aerospace attack forces; the axes of its actions with an indication of the combat strength on each of them; the flight profile by altitudes; the flight speed and the time to begin detecting the air enemy by reconnaissance forces and means; the boundary lines for the launching of air-to-surface guided missiles and for the spreading out of the air enemy's groups against the strike targets; the flight routes of these groups from the moment they are detected by air defense means up to the moment they reach the strike targets; the methods of breaking through and negotiating the air defense system and the tactical techniques employed in this; the combat formations and types of maneuvering; the time to start jamming and its type and duration. For friendly troops, these are shown: the limits of the zone of responsibility of the air defense forces of the state and of the air defense large units; the grouping of friendly forces down to fighter air regiment (separate air squadron), surface-to-air missile battalion, and radiotechnical battalion (radar company); the zones of high- and low-altitude detection by radiotechnical troops; the intercept lines of the fighter aviation of air defense large units; the zones of destruction for surface-to-air missile troops; the sectors and boundaries of electronic neutralization; the airfield network; the system of control and guidance; the routes for the maneuvering of the air regiment (squadrons); the location of reserves, and the axes and lines of their commitment to action; the groupings of the cooperating branches of the armed forces and of the adjacent forces, as well as their air defense means.

In the concept of a combined air exercise, besides the matters reflected in the concept of an operational exercise, the following are indicated in addition: the basing of the aviation of the sides at the start of the exercise and at each one of its stages; the combat tasks and actions of the aviation of the sides; and the initial air situation for the working out of the first stage. The subsequent stages are outlined tentatively, also indicating the concept of the actions as well as the lines of contact of the troops and the nature of the actions of the enemy aviation in the given situation.

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The concept of a combined naval exercise, besides the basic matters reflected on the map of the operational exercise, must contain: the initial situation (the composition of the forces and means of the sides and their actions at the moment the mission is given); the tasks of the sides (large units) with an indication of the areas of the theater where they will be worked out; the battle drills with an indication of the forces which will carry them out in the exercise; the boundaries of the exercise area; the organization of the forces and of the command and directing body of the exercise, as well as other matters as the director instructs.

The concept of a tactical-special exercise of communications troops usually is worked out on two maps. On the first map are shown: the initial operational situation, the decisions of the commanders for the operation (battle), the location of control posts, the dynamics of the relocation of troops and control posts during the operation, the nuclear strikes, and the other data on the background of which the training problems in communications are going to be worked out. On the second map are shown the area of the location of the staff of the directing body, the control posts of the trainees which actually are to be set up in the exercise and the procedure for relocating them; and a diagram of the actual radio, radio-relay and wire communications to be set up for the exercise.

3. Explanatory note to the concept of a combined exercise

In the explanatory note are indicated:

- the theme of the exercise, the general training goals, and the time for the conduct of the exercise;
- a brief statement of the initial situation and of the tasks (concept of actions) of the sides;
- the content of the stages of the exercise, their duration, the training problems, the nature of the situation, and a brief run-down of the combat actions by stages;
- the balance of forces and means of the sides -- overall and by axes at each stage;
- the densities to be established;
- the availability and arrival times of the nuclear warheads allocated for the exercise;
- the distribution of missiles (bombs) with nuclear and special warheads and of flight resources by tasks of the operation and among the formations (large units);
- the availability, arrival times, and distribution of surface-to-air

TS #778233  
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missiles;

- the composition of the troops (representational forces) of the sides, the problems one plans to work out with them, the list of the planned field firing exercises;
- the procedure for the employment of electronic neutralization means;
- the organization of the use of the means of automation and mechanization of troop control;
- the research questions;
- the measures for all-round support of troops (naval forces) during the exercise;
- the organization of the directing body and its actions by stages;
- the organization of communications in the exercise;
- the actions of the trainees;
- the steps to ensure safety during the conduct of the exercise;
- the times and procedure for staffs and troops (naval forces) to occupy the initial position, and also to return from the exercise;
- the time and place of the critique.

The explanatory note to the concept is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body.

#### 4. The plan for the conduct of the exercise

The plan for the conduct of the exercise may be worked out textually or on a map.

The plan for the conduct of a two-sided exercise indicates:

- the themes and training goals for each side and the time for the conduct of the exercise;
- the composition of the staffs (troops, naval forces, rear services organs) allocated to the exercise;
- the stages of the exercise, their duration, training problems, measures to be carried out by the director of the exercise;
- the schedule for the conduct of the exercise by stages (with the operational and sidereal time being indicated);
- the organization of radioelectronic warfare according to periods and to the tasks to be worked out;
- the main content and nature of the work of the trainees, as well as the content of the work of the directing body of the exercise;
- the time and place of the critique.

TS #778233  
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The content of the work of the officials of the directing body is set forth in the plan in the calendar sequence for the fulfilment of the measures outlined by stages. Here, too, is indicated: who is heard by whom, what playing out is conducted and where, what is to be checked, what documents (hypothetical situations) are handed out when and by whom.

When conducting a one-sided exercise, the plan, besides setting out these matters, shows the general nature of the actions of the enemy, since the playing out of the enemy's combat actions is done by a role-playing group or is represented by troops.

The plan for the conduct of the exercise is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body and approved by the director of the exercise.

The plan for the conduct of a combined tactical exercise usually is worked out on a map with a scale of 1:100,000 and, in addition to the matters enumerated above, it includes:

- the operational-tactical (tactical) concept of the exercise, in which are reflected: the position and grouping of troops and the combat tasks of the superior formation (large unit, unit) of each side at the beginning of the exercise and the decisions of their commanders; the combat tasks of the large units (units, subunits) being trained and of the adjacent ones without indicating the proposed decisions of their commanders;
- the possible areas (lines) for playing out the actions of the sides and the sectors for the stages of field firing;
- the main indices of the exercise: the frontage and depth of the combat tasks of the large units (units, subunits); the time allotted to the commanders (staffs) of the troops being trained to organize combat actions; the speeds of march, rates of advance, and possible densities of forces and means;
- the expenditure norms for vehicle mileage reserves, ammunition, and simulation means.

To the plan for the conduct of a combined-arms tactical exercise with field firing is appended a plan of field firing with a diagram of the target situation.

In preparing combined, combined-arms tactical exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces, the plan for the conduct of the exercise indicates in addition:

- the composition of the forces and means of the airborne (amphibious) landing force and of the military transport aviation (naval

TS #778233  
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forces) allocated for the exercise and the time of their concentration in the departure area;

-- the combat task of the landing force, the route of its flight (sea transit), the areas (points) and time of the drop (debarkation), support (cover) of the landing by rocket troops, artillery, aviation, air defense means, and naval forces;

-- the organization of control and communications.

A plan for the conduct of combined tactical-special exercises of the communications troops of allied armies additionally indicates: the time, procedure, and content of the work to be performed by the operations groups of the representational staffs, by the chiefs of communications troops of the formations (chiefs of communications of large units), and by the communications units.

The plan for the conduct of the exercise also reflects matters of radioelectronic warfare.

To the plan for the conduct of the exercise may be attached: combat orders (combat instructions), reconnaissance information, plans for communications and for radiotechnical support, electronic neutralization, aviation engineer support, and search and rescue support; the duty schedules of the search and rescue forces and means for each day of the exercise, instructions on navigational support and other services, and diagrams of the target situation at the firing ranges.

Along with the plan for the conduct of the exercise, a calendar plan for the conduct of the exercise may be worked out. It is made out in any form desired and is the working document of the director of the exercise and the staff of the directing body. It sets forth in calendar sequence (by the stages of the conduct of the exercise) the basic measures, the times for implementing (fulfilling) them, as well as the most important moments of the actions of the trainees and of the director of the exercise.

The calendar plan for the conduct of the exercise need not be worked out as an independent document, but it can be enclosed in the form of a table with the map of the concept (with the plan) of the exercise or put in the text of the explanatory note to the concept.

TS #778233  
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5. Individual plans of the deputy (assistant) directors of the exercise

The plans of the deputy (assistant) directors of the exercise are worked out, as a rule, on maps, taking into account the scope and specifics of the tasks to be accomplished.

They usually indicate:

- the themes of the exercise;
- the training goals for their own branch arm (branch of the armed forces, special troops, service);
- the stages of the exercise, their duration and training problems;
- the composition of the trainee staffs and troops that have been allocated to the exercise;
- the general situation and the nature of the actions of the troops (forces) and aviation, as well as of the actually operating large units and units (representational forces);
- the grouping of forces and means and the tasks of the units (large units) of the branch arms, special troops, and services;
- the organization of communications with the staffs (troops) being trained;
- the calendar for the working out of the basic training problems for the given branch arm (branch of the armed forces, special troops, service);
- the necessary calculations data and control signals;
- the procedure and content of the work of the trainees, the director of the exercise, and his deputies (assistants) while working out the training problems and playing out episodes of the exercise for the given branch arm (branch of the armed forces, special troops, service).

The individual plans are signed by the deputy (assistant) directors and approved by the director of the exercise.

6. Organizational instructions on combined exercises

Organizational instructions usually are used to put in final form the matters of preparation and conduct of the exercise which were coordinated previously with the General (Main) Staffs. These are delivered to the trainees in the part pertaining to them and may include the following matters: the arbitrary designations of the sides, the numbers of the formations (large units, units), and the distinctive markings of the

TS #778233  
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personnel and combat equipment of one of the sides; the methods of bringing the staffs (troops, naval forces, rear services organs) participating in the exercise out to the area of conduct of the exercise and of getting them back; the distinctive features of the materiel-technical support and the procedure for the mutual payments for services; an estimate of the forces and means detailed for the support of the directing body of the exercise; the organization of communications; the procedure for preparing staffs (troops, naval forces, rear services organs) for the exercise; the measures to maintain the combat readiness of troops; the measures for secure troop control, for preserving state and military secrets, and for preserving state and collective property and the personal property of the population in the exercise area; instructions on safety measures and on rendering assistance to ships and aircraft in distress; the measures to ensure concealment in conducting the exercise, and others stemming from the characteristics of the given exercise.

In addition, these are provided for:

-- in the conduct of combined, combined-arms tactical exercises with the participation of airborne troops and naval forces: the mutual recognition procedure; the time, place, and procedure for conducting practical exercises and practice sessions with the troops to be landed, with the air units (subunits), and with the landing ship forces; the number of landing means to be allocated for the practice sessions, as well as the officials responsible for conducting them;

-- in the preparation and conduct of combined air exercises: the procedure for preparing firing ranges, drop (unloading) sites of the landing force, as well as the procedure for using airfields of adjacent allied armies; the operating mode of means of recognition; the measures for operational camouflage and secure troop control; the time in which to achieve readiness for the exercise. In the conduct of combined air exercises, to the organizational instructions are also appended instructions on flight safety, plans and instructions (or extracts therefrom) on communications and radiotechnical support, radioelectronic warfare, aviation engineer support, navigational support, search and rescue support, and other services;

-- in the conduct of combined exercises of naval forces: the command posts of the sides; the location of the staff of the directing body and of the auxiliary control post; the procedure for the representation of the actions of the forces of the sides; the areas and procedure for the actual use of weapons and technical means; a list of the ships and units detailed to support the actual use of weapons; the actual situation in the exercise area; the restrictions to be introduced for the period of the exercise with respect to the rules in effect on navigation, aircraft flights, and

TS #778233  
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warning; the safety measures and actions in case the weather deteriorates and in ship and aircraft accidents; the arbitrary signals of the directing body for "Start of the Exercise", "End of the Exercise", "Interruption of the Exercise", and others; the time to report to the directing body on readiness for the exercise. In addition, there may be indicated the documents which must be submitted by the trainees to the staff of the directing body with an indication of the time to submit them.

7. The mission for a combined operational exercise

The mission is worked out textually as a rule, and includes the following sections:

The general situation -- contains brief data about the military and political situation in the theater of military operations and the tasks and combat actions of the opposing enemy and of friendly troops (forces), in scope one level above that of the formation (large unit) being trained, enabling the latter to understand its place and role in the operation. This same section presents the overall air, radiation, and chemical situation.

The specific situation -- gives more detailed data about the position and nature of the combat actions of the troops (forces) being trained, their tasks, and the position and tasks of adjacent units at a definite point of operational time. In this same section are indicated the data which can be known to the trainees about the position and actions of the opposing enemy grouping.

The situation on the land front (when conducting naval exercises) -- reflects the position and the nature of the actions of the ground forces of the sides. For a formation (large unit) operating on a coastal axis, these are indicated: its designation (arbitrary number), means of reinforcement, nature of actions, status, the level of combat effectiveness and combat readiness of the troops, the position and tasks of adjacent units, and the nature of the actions of the enemy in front of them.

The air situation -- shows the nature of the combat actions of the aviation of the sides. The mission for a front exercise sets forth the data about the air situation which are necessary to the front commander and the air army commander as well as to their staffs in order to make a decision on the combat employment of aviation in the operation and to work

TS #778233  
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Page 82 of 108 Pages

out the problems of the organization of cooperation. The mission for an army exercise indicates the general nature of the actions and the status of the aviation of the sides. The combat strength and supply situation of the air large units of the sides is appended to the mission in the form of tables. The basing of friendly and enemy aviation is indicated on the map of the general situation.

The air defense situation -- indicates the information necessary for organizing the air defense and the cooperation of the forces and means of air defense of the front (army) with the air defense forces of the country and with the air defense forces and means of adjacent units and of the navy. When conducting a naval exercise or an exercise of ground forces on a coastal axis, in this section of the mission are set forth the groupings of forces (means) and the tasks to be fulfilled by the large units of the air defense forces of the country and of the adjacent front for the air cover of the forces, means, and installations of the navy; the organization of the system of radar surveillance of the air, and the use of radar picket ships.

The situation at sea -- contains data about the composition, position, and nature of the actions of the naval forces of the sides, as well as the combat tasks of the naval large units and formations cooperating with the front (army).

The communications situation -- reflects the availability of communications links and nets with the superior level, with adjacent units, and within the formation (large unit) and reflects their condition; the sites of the most important communications centers, the strength and location of the communications reserve; and the measures carried out to ensure communications stability.

The electronic situation -- includes the main elements of the enemy radioelectronic systems of control of troops and weapons, the measures to be carried out by the enemy to neutralize the radioelectronic means of the front (fleet, army), and the status of friendly radioelectronic neutralization units and subunits and the tasks to be fulfilled by them.

The rear services situation -- gives data on the organization of the rear services and their status, the availability of weapons and materiel reserves, the times and procedure for their arrival, as well as the prescribed procedure for cooperation with the rear services organs of adjacent units. If necessary, in this section are shown the status and nature of the activity of all the services of the rear, and other

TS #778233  
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information is given about the organization of the rear services support of the troops (naval forces).

Reference data -- provide military and geographical background on the area of forthcoming actions, the duration of daylight and darkness, and the weather forecast. In conducting an exercise on the terrain, these data are not provided in the mission.

The final part of the mission indicates who executes what by the beginning of the exercise, and it is signed "Directing Body".

To the operational (tactical) mission, as a rule, are attached: a map of the initial situation (map of the position of the troops [forces] of the sides); the combat strength and location of friendly troops (forces); a statement of the availability and arrival of nuclear warheads and surface-to-air missiles; data on one's own nuclear strikes and on enemy nuclear strikes against troops (naval forces) and rear services installations; data on friendly special troops; reference data on the rear services; the combat strength and identified numbering of the enemy large units and units; weather and hydrological information, and also instructions on the organization of communications and secure troop control in the exercise.

The map of the initial situation reflects the position of the troops (naval forces) of the sides on the ground, in the air, and at sea, and if necessary, the radiation and chemical situation also.

Depending on the scale and theme of the exercise, the initial situation is worked out on one or two maps; in the latter case, the general and specific situations are reflected separately.

The map of the general situation in a front (fleet) exercise must reflect the general nature of the operational-strategic situation, and in an army exercise, the nature of the operational situation.

The map of a specific situation contains the concrete situation in which the opposing sides are placed and are going to be operating. On this map, the position and actions of the sides are shown in more detail so that the trainees can concretely determine the targets to be struck with nuclear and chemical weapons, artillery fire, and air strikes, as well as determine and assign concrete tasks to the troops. The enemy, as a rule, is not fully revealed on the map of the initial situation.

TS #778233  
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In all cases, the maps of the general and specific situations show in detail the position and nature of the actions of the subunits (units, large units) fulfilling independent tasks: amphibious and airborne landing forces, forward and flanking detachments, advance guards, covering units and subunits, and others fulfilling a task in conformity with the concept.

The mission for a combined, combined-arms (air, naval forces) tactical exercise includes the general and specific situation and reference data.

The general situation briefly imparts data about the enemy, about the position and actions of friendly troops (naval forces, aviation) one level above that of those being trained, the air and sea situation, and if necessary, the radiation, chemical, and electronic situation.

A specific situation sets forth detailed data about the position and actions of the large unit (unit, ship) being trained and of the immediately adjacent units, the organization of the air defense of the troops (naval forces), the necessary data about the opposing enemy, as well as the organization of electronic neutralization and camouflage. The reference data may impart information about the availability of reserves, about contamination of the terrain and the radioactive radiation doses of personnel, about destruction in the area of impending combat actions (for the navy, radar detectability, water density transition layer, range, and operating variability of the sonar equipment depending on the water temperature) and other data.

The final part of the mission indicates what must be carried out or what one is to be prepared for.

The mission of a combined, combined-arms tactical exercise with airborne troops and naval forces participating additionally incorporates: information about the enemy on the sea, in the air, and in the landing (drop) area of the landing force; the combat task of the landing force; the position, nature of actions, and combat tasks of the motorized rifle (mechanized, tank) troops moving into the area of actions of the landing force and the procedure for maintaining cooperation with them; the forces and means detailed by the senior commander (by the command of the allied armies) to safeguard and support the actions of the landing force; the composition of military transport aviation and landing detachments detailed for the landing; the time to be ready for the landing.

TS #778233  
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To the tactical mission of a combined, combined-arms tactical exercise with naval forces participating is appended a map of the initial situation at sea and on the seacoast.

The mission for the forces representing the actions of the "enemy" when conducting combined one-sided exercises of naval forces is worked out textually with the enclosure, if necessary, of a diagram of the maneuvering of the ships and the flight routes of the aircraft (helicopters).

In it are usually indicated:

- the designation of the large unit (unit, ship) representing the enemy, its task, and the time, area, and procedure for its actions;
- instructions on communications, surveillance, and identification;
- the safety measures during the fulfilment of the assigned task (especially during combat actions of submarines and surface ships);
- the organization of the recording of progress in carrying out the tactical episode (combat drill);
- the action procedure when foreign ships, surfaced or submerged submarines, and commercial vessels come into the exercise area.

The mission is worked out by the apparatus of the deputy director of the exercise for the national navy from which the forces are allocated. It is signed by the deputy director of the exercise for the national navy or by a person he authorizes.

8. Plan for the actions of the representational troops (forces)

The plan for the actions of the representational troops (forces) deals with the following matters:

- the departure areas of the troops (forces) of the sides and the routes they are to proceed on and the areas of deployment for the actual actions;
- the contemplated actions of the enemy and the possible nature of the actions of the representational troops (forces) by stages;
- the work of the directing body to control the troops (naval forces);
- the time for delivering strikes and for carrying out combat drills and field firing;
- the measures for all-round support of troops (naval forces);
- the time and procedure for the return of troops (naval forces) to

TS #778233  
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garrison points (basing sites).

The plan of actions of the representational troops (forces) is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body and approved by the director of the exercise.

9. Plan of field firing

A plan is worked out from each field firing sector and is drawn up graphically on a large-scale map.

- On the map are shown:
- the position and grouping of the represented enemy;
  - the composition and tasks of the units (subunits) allocated for field firing:
  - the tasks of the aircraft (helicopters) and their lines of approach to the targets;
  - the flight routes of aircraft towing air targets for the air defense means;
  - estimates of the required quantity of targets and ammunition for all types of weapons;
  - the firing umpire complement, the location of range guard posts, and the organization of communications with them.

The plan of field firing is signed by the deputy director for the national army and approved by the director of the exercise.

The diagram of the target situation is worked out on paper or on outline maps of the firing range.

- On it are shown:
- the estimates of the required quantity of targets and ammunition;
  - the location and numbering of targets and the procedure and length of time for displaying them;
  - the open-fire and cease-fire lines;
  - the methods and duration of target illumination and target simulation under night conditions;
  - the sites of control posts and the organization of communications to control the target situation.

TS #778233  
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The diagram is signed by the assistant director of the exercise for the target situation and approved by the deputy director of the exercise for the national army.

10. Plan for the actual use of weapons (for the navy)

This plan is worked out by the staff of the directing body together with representatives of the national navies participating in the exercise.

The plan indicates:

- the names of the firing tasks and firing exercises;
- by whom a combat drill is performed;
- the conditions under which the combat drill is performed (the tactical background);
- the forces and means allocated for support;
- the area and time for performing the combat drill.

The plan is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body and approved by the director of the exercise.

11. The simulation plan

The simulation plan usually is worked out on a large-scale map. On it are indicated:

- the areas of simulated nuclear (chemical) strikes, sectors and fields for the simulated nuclear mines, air strikes, artillery fire and fire of other fire means employed as decided by the sides and senior commanders;
- the areas of simulated fires and demolitions;
- the zones (sectors) of simulated contamination;
- the safety measures during the passage of troops through the simulation areas (sectors, fields, zones);
- the forces and means to be allocated for simulation and the sequence with which it is to be carried out;
- the diagram of the organization of communications to control the simulation, and an estimate of communications forces and means.

The simulation plan is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body and by the assistant director of the exercise for simulation and it is

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

approved by the director of the exercise.

12. Plan of camouflage of a combined exercise

This plan is worked out textually with the enclosure of a map. In it usually are set forth:

- the purpose of the camouflage of the exercise;
- the concept of camouflage;
- the tasks and objects of camouflage;
- the nature and scope of the camouflage measures;
- the forces and means to be allocated for camouflage;
- the time in which to fulfil (implement) the measures.

All camouflage measures are planned separately: for the preparation of a combined exercise and for its conduct (by stages).

The camouflage plan is delivered to the executors in extracts, in the part pertaining to them.

To the camouflage plan may be appended a plan for the monitoring of the accomplishment of camouflage measures.

The camouflage plan for a combined exercise is signed by the chief of staff of the directing body and approved by the director of the exercise.

13. Plan of radio camouflage

The plan of radio camouflage is worked out by the assistant chief of staff of the directing body of the exercise for communications in any form desired.

The plan usually reflects:

- the advisable methods of organizing radio and radio-relay communications which permit the greatest concealment of control posts and their affiliation;
- the specific operating routine and the procedure for using communications means with due regard for the situation;
- the establishment of dummy centers, radio nets and links simulating the operation of control posts;

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_



- the conduct of camouflage and simulated radio traffic;
- the measures to eliminate give-away signs of the operation of communications means;
- the establishment of radio curtains;
- the monitoring of the effectiveness of radio camouflage measures.

The plan of radio camouflage is signed by the assistant chief of staff of the directing body for communications and is approved by the chief of staff of the directing body of the exercise.

#### 14. Plan of radio monitoring

The radio monitoring plan is worked out by the assistant chief of staff of the directing body for communications together with the operations directorate (department) and the radio security organs detailed to the directing body.

- In the radio monitoring plan are stipulated:
- the radio links and radio nets to be monitored;
  - the forces and means allocated to conduct radio monitoring;
  - the deployment areas and relocation procedure for the radio monitoring center (post);
  - the radio monitoring techniques and methods (continuous surveillance, according to a timetable or sliding schedule, free search, etc.);
  - the procedure for stopping violations;
  - the times for submitting reports.

The plan is signed by the assistant chief of staff of the directing body for communications and is approved by the chief of staff of the directing body of the exercise.

#### 15. Communications plan

The communications plan is worked out by the assistant chief of staff of the directing body for communications. It consists of a diagram (table) of the radio communications of the directing body, a diagram of the radio-relay and wire communications of the directing body, and a schedule of the operation of the messenger means of communications.

TS #778233  
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The diagram of the radio communications of the directing body, made out on a separate sheet, indicates:

- the allocation of radio means among the control posts of the directing body and of the formations and large units participating in the exercise;
- the composition and numbers of the radio nets and radio links set up to provide the communications of the directing body of the exercise;
- the estimate of the radio means necessary to provide communications for the directing body, and other necessary data.

The diagram of radio-relay and wire communications, made out on a map, indicates:

- the locations of the control posts and communications centers of the directing body and of the formations, large units, and units participating in the exercise;
- the axes of relocation of the control posts of the directing body;
- the radio-relay and wire communications lines of the directing body;
- a table of the allocation of communications channels.

The schedule of the work of messenger means of communications is done on a form on which are indicated:

- the courier-postal communications links;
- the numbers of the trips;
- the times for dispatching messenger means of communications to and from the destination points;
- the air and ground means of courier-postal communications to be used;
- the reserve of messenger means of communications.

All the documents of the communications plan are signed by an assistant chief of staff of the directing body.

#### 16. Plan of electronic neutralization in the exercise

This plan is worked out under the direction of the chief of staff of the directing body in all operational command-staff exercises, air exercises, exercises of naval forces, and exercises of air defense forces.

In the plan are reflected:

- the main training goals of electronic neutralization;

TS #778233  
Copy # \_\_\_\_\_

- the type of jamming and the approximate time for producing it;
- a list of the radio links and radio nets, as well as radar and other means (radar stations, missile guidance stations, reconnaissance and target designation stations) to be jammed;
- the signals for starting and stopping jamming.

The plan is coordinated with the appropriate General (Main) Staff, signed by the chief of the radioelectronic warfare service, and approved by the chief of staff of the directing body of the exercise.

17. Map of flight routes of aviation representing the air enemy

- On the map are plotted:
- the command posts, guidance posts, and airfields of the fighter aviation, as well as alternate airfields;
  - the flight routes of the attacking aviation and the strike targets;
  - the axes from which the role-playing (when necessary) must occur;
  - the numbering of the role-playing targets;
  - the phase lines for reducing and increasing altitude.

On the map are shown: the time schedules (tables) for attacks by the targets (in the non-nuclear and nuclear periods), the intensity of attack, and the workloads of the command posts and guidance posts.

The map is signed by the deputy director of the exercise for aviation (in an air exercise, by the chief of staff of the directing body) and approved by the director of the exercise.

18. Instructions on flight safety

Flight safety measures in an exercise are determined in conformity with the "Instructions on Ensuring the Flight Safety of Aircraft (Helicopters) in Exercises and Combat Readiness Tests" in effect in the air forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the exercise.

The instructions on flight safety are worked out in any form desired, and they define for the large units and units of the air forces of the

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

allied countries participating in the exercise;

-- the common procedure of mutual recognition during the flight of aircraft (helicopters) through areas where air defense means are located, as well as when crews (groups) contact each other in the different stages of a sortie flight; the use of communications channels and the exchange of radio traffic in flight; the adherence to the established flight routes and altitudes; the execution of attacks on air and ground (sea) targets and the drops (landings) of landing forces;

-- the measures to preclude cases of the entry of aircraft (helicopters) into prohibited zones;

-- the measures to ensure safety of actions at unfamiliar firing ranges and in zones of air firing, during the performance of flights at maximally low altitudes and with variable flight profiles, upon arrival at a target from different directions, and under conditions of restricted use of communications means and of limited radiotechnical support;

-- the organization of the control of the actions of the large units and units, of the radar surveillance of aircraft and helicopters in the air, and of the navigational support of flights;

-- the signals to cease jamming communications means, ground radar stations, and aircraft radar sights;

-- the roster of the flight safety support group with an indication of the duty positions occupied by officers and generals.

The instructions are signed by the deputy director of the exercise for aviation.

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

Appendix 2

DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS IN COMBINED EXERCISES

1. The generals and officers of the directing body of the exercise, the firing umpires, and the simulators wear on their left sleeve a white armband measuring 20 x 10 centimeters with the appropriate letter designation: P for directing body, П for firing umpire, and И for simulator.

Locations are designated as follows: control posts of the directing body of the exercise, with a white flag measuring 150 x 100 cm with the letter P ; the posts of the simulators with a red flag measuring 50 x 30 cm. Simulation sectors are fenced off and designated with red triangular flags measuring 10 x 10 cm.

At night the locations of the directing body and the simulators are designated with white lights.

The vehicles of the directing body have white flags measuring 20 x 10 cm affixed to them on the radiator, and motorcycles have them on the front fender support.

2. For the troops of one of the sides the following markings are established:

- for personnel, a white square of cloth (paper) measuring 5 x 5 cm attached below the star (badge, insignia) of the headgear, or a white strip of cloth (paper) measuring 5 x 10 cm pasted to the front of the helmet;
- for tanks (infantry combat vehicles), a white stripe 25 cm wide placed on top of the turret, and white vertical stripes of the same width on both sides of the turret and down the middle of the front and rear armor plates;
- for armored personnel carriers (prime movers), vertical white stripes 25 cm wide on the sides of the armored personnel carrier (prime mover) and down the middle of the top and front of the engine compartment;
- for motor vehicles, vertical white stripes 25 cm wide on the sides of the body and along the top of the hood or cab of the vehicle.

3. Aircraft are marked:

- by having the aircraft of one side perform their flights with the radar recognition code turned off, and those of the other side with the

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 94 of 108 Pages

code in operation;  
-- by allocating different types of aircraft to the sides;  
-- by executing the approaches to target from only a specific  
direction;  
-- by placing distinguishing stripes on the fuselage or wings of the  
aircraft (helicopters).

4. In winter, when the equipment taken out for exercises is painted white, the places of the markings are left unpainted.

5. The observance of the established markings for the troops of one side is obligatory for the duration of the entire exercise.

TS #778233  
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Appendix 3

SAFETY MEASURES DURING THE PREPARATION

AND CONDUCT OF COMBINED EXERCISES

1. During the preparation and conduct of exercises, the staff of the directing body:

- organizes the clearing of duds from the area of the exercises, the provost and traffic control service in places hazardous to the movement of troops, and, at water obstacles, the rescue and evacuation service and the fencing off of impassable sectors of the terrain (swamps, lakes, cliffs);

- determines the terrain sectors and the procedures for carrying out the simulation of firings and explosions and for the employment of compounds simulating toxic chemical agents;

- organizes the guarding (fencing off) for the purpose of preventing outsiders from entering sectors where explosions and other simulation measures are carried out;

- works out, with due consideration for the national characteristics of the allied armies, specific safety measures for the forthcoming exercise and delivers them to all personnel;

- watches over the observance of safety measures by the troops during the preparation and conduct of the exercise.

2. The commanders of the large units, units, and subunits being trained are charged with the responsibility for the observance of the safety measures established for the exercise.

They are responsible for:

- having the personnel study beforehand the instructions on safety measures for the forthcoming exercise;

- organizing the issuing of serviceable ammunition and simulation means to personnel as well as the removal of these (if they have not been used) at the end of the exercise; verifying that there are no live cartridges among the blanks;

- instructing personnel in the procedure for the marking of simulation sectors (fields) and other dangerous places;

- checking on the serviceability of the combat equipment, armament, and transport brought in for the exercise;

- seeing to it during the exercise that the established safety measures are strictly observed by personnel;

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-- checking on the presence of personnel, equipment, and armament at the completion of the exercise.

3. In exercises it is forbidden:

a) during the movement of troops:

-- to transport personnel and technical equipment on unequipped vehicles, flatbeds, railcars, and ships, or to transport ammunition, explosives, and other items hazardous to handle in the same columns with the units and subunits;

-- for personnel to rest under vehicles, tanks, and other combat equipment, to start the engine and to move from the spot without a careful check of the area around vehicles, to pull off to the left side of the road for stops, to smoke around vehicles with ammunition, fuel, and explosives;

-- to negotiate dangerous obstacles in tanks with a landing force riding in them;

-- to stand on cables or be between the pulleys and booms of lifting cranes, as well as to ride in towed vehicles during their removal;

b) during the exercise:

-- to deliver fire from tanks or infantry combat vehicles with open hatches or with a landing force riding in the tanks, to drive onto and make turns with tanks and other cross-country equipment over trenches and shelters occupied by personnel;

-- to deliver fire with blank cartridges from small arms at live targets situated closer than 100 meters, and with blank artillery rounds, closer than 200 meters;

-- to use various methods to strengthen blank cartridges, artillery rounds, battle noise simulators, and illumination and signal cartridges;

-- to hold battle noise simulators in the hand after lighting them or to throw them into the disposition of subunits, at tanks and other targets, as well as in the direction of highly inflammable objects;

-- to throw training hand grenades at personnel and equipment;

-- to have guns loaded while moving them around;

-- to touch or pick up shells, mines, fuses, explosive charges, unexploded TNT blocks, battle noise simulators, or to take them apart;

-- to set up radio and radio-relay stations closer than 100 meters from high-voltage lines or to move beneath them with the antennas raised up;

-- to conduct aircraft flights in the exercise area with bombs when bomb doors are open, as well as with loaded cannon and machineguns;

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-- to jettison underwing fuel tanks at unassigned points;

c) during simulation:

-- to carry out the simulation of a nuclear burst with personnel located closer than 250 meters, and of artillery fire with them closer than 100 meters;

-- to detonate land mines or to ignite simulation smoke grenades closer than 50 meters from personnel and highly inflammable materials;

-- to use defective simulation means, demolition exploders, and other devices; to detonate the charges of blasting agents, simulation grenades, and other munitions in inhabited localities, rivers, and ponds;

-- to carry out work with radioactive dust and training compounds simulating toxic chemical agents without individual means of protection or outside of specially prepared areas;

-- to contaminate sectors of terrain located closer than 2 - 3 kilometers from inhabited localities with training compounds that simulate toxic chemical agents or to throw them into rivers and ponds; to leave unused compounds that simulate toxic chemical agents and incendiary mixtures, as well as the packing for them, in the field or to bury them in the ground;

-- to lay electrical firing circuits closer than 300 meters from power stations (substations), high-voltage lines, electrified railroads, and powerful radio stations;

d) for the prevention of fires:

-- to fire near fuel and explosives dumps, at haystacks and other highly inflammable objects, as well as to position combat equipment near them;

-- to detonate simulation means or light bonfires in inhabited localities, forests, and places with dried vegetation;

-- to smoke near explosive and highly inflammable substances and materials, to use devices with an unprotected flame for illumination.

4. During the conduct of exercises with field firing and bombing, the measures stipulated in the firing manuals of the branch arms and the appropriate instructions, guides, and directions of the national commands are to be observed. In addition, it is forbidden:

a) for the ground forces:

-- to situate the control posts of the director of the exercise any

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closer than as follows to the average flight trajectory of rounds: for tube artillery -- 500 meters, for rocket artillery -- 800 to 1000 meters, for a missile unit -- 1500 meters;

-- to assign routes for the movement of units and subunits that are closer than 300 to 500 meters to the indirect fire positions of firing batteries;

-- to deliver fire from guns and mortars without setting limiters to restrict dangerous lines and ranges of fire, and also without marking the safety boundaries of the firing sectors (targets) which tank and motorized rifle subunits must not cross before the cessation (shifting) of fire;

b) for aviation:

-- to assign the boundaries of the operating zone of the target situation closer than two kilometers from inhabited localities, railroads, and highways, as well as navigable rivers; when employing free-flight rockets and cannon fire, the minimum distance of targets from the boundaries of the operating zone from the direction of attack must be not less than 10 times the probable error, and the spent projectile impact area must be up to three kilometers; targets for bombing must be separated from the closest boundaries of the operating zone by a distance not less than 15 times the probable error;

-- to conduct field firing, missile launchings, and bombing against ground targets in the absence of the precise marking of the position of the forward subunits of ground forces and in the absence of stable two-way communications between the crews and the director of flight activity, as well as of radar or visual monitoring of the flights of aircraft (helicopters) in the area of the firing range;

-- to carry out on the same flight simulated attacks against the battle formations of the troops and field firing, missile launchings, and bombing;

-- to perform field firing, missile launches, or bombing while troops and technical means are located on the territory of the target field of the firing range and the zone of field firing.

5. Safety during the conduct of exercises with field firing is ensured by the precise organization of them, by the exact observance of the rules established for each range, as well as by the high discipline of all servicemen.

Personnel who have not mastered the safety rules and measures are not allowed to engage in exercises with field firing.

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Before conducting exercises with field firing, the military units and local population of the areas surrounding the firing range must be warned in advance about the time of the prohibition on crossing the territory of the range. A range guard is set out in the places where passing through is prohibited.

The chief of the range organizes an inspection of the territory for the purposes of removing people, animals, and transport from the danger zones.

In organizing exercises, sectors and lines for firing are selected which ensure the minimum permissible spent projectile impact areas and lateral protection zones of safety. They are marked on the terrain along their inner boundary every 300 to 500 meters with clearly visible signs to the depth of the target area.

To prevent the possibility of conducting fire outside the limits of the spent projectile impact area and the lateral protection zones, the chief of the range must, before the start of the exercise on the terrain, point out these signs to the officials of the directing body.

The director of the exercise is responsible for informing the trainees of the boundaries of the zones where the conduct of fire is prohibited; and, through the deputy directors for the national armies, for ensuring these are observed, for organizing provost and traffic control service, and for setting up the monitoring of its performance.

6. During actions of troops at night and under special conditions, it is necessary:

a) at night and under conditions of limited visibility:

- to organize provost and traffic control service and precise control of traffic;
- to designate and organize before dark the security of the areas and places where simulation means are located;
- to designate with markers the lines (points) on the approaches to which it is forbidden to deliver fire with blank rounds and throw training grenades and battle noise simulators, as well as the passages through the battle formations of the troops and through the minefields;
- to have on the combat vehicles, guns, vehicles, and other equipment signs of the prescribed design that are visible in the dark;

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

b) in mountains:

- not to allow troop actions in places of possible landslides, rockfalls, and avalanches; to observe the rules of movement along ledges, in crossing through mountain passes, canyons, and ravines, and in negotiating mountain rivers; to avoid positioning men and equipment under overhanging rocks as well as in dry riverbeds;
- to keep up with the weather forecast and be ready for actions under conditions of frequently and sharply changing temperatures and flash floods;
- to have in units and subunits additional reserves of rations, warm clothing, water, fuel, heating equipment, and antifrostbite means;
- to provide personnel with the necessary mountain equipment and protective goggles, and to take precautions against frostbite;
- to have means of increased cross-country mobility on the equipment and motor transport;
- to prohibit the detonation of simulation charges if they may cause landslides and rockfalls;

c) in a wooded swampy area:

- to organize reconnaissance of the terrain for purposes of the safe negotiation of forest tracts, swampy sectors, and peat bogs;
- to take steps to prevent forest fires;
- to carry out preventive measures to protect personnel from the bites of ticks and other poisonous insects;
- to have on vehicles means of increased cross-country mobility;

d) in winter:

- to provide personnel with warm clothing and footwear, and to check on the serviceability and fit of clothing and equipment, as well as on the personnel's knowledge of the steps in preventing frostbite and in giving first aid;
- to provide for the setting up in the exercise area of medical stations with heated tents and with the necessary medications to give aid to frostbite victims plus special vehicles to evacuate them;
- to provide transport with canopies to protect men from the wind, and at stops, if necessary, to dismount personnel for short runs to warm up;
- during the exercise to use wooded areas and ravines and to prepare huts and dugouts for shelter from the wind and warming up;
- during long stays in the open air, to change observers, patrols,

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

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Page 101 of 108 Pages

and duty shifts of the crews of fire means more often;

-- to establish strict monitoring of the presence of personnel and equipment, not to let them lag behind, and to take steps to immediately search for them;

-- to take steps to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning and fires.

7. Safety measures in combined exercises of the forces of allied navies are carried out in strict conformity with the Recommendations on Safety Measures During the Conduct by Allied Fleets of Operational and Combat Training Measures.

8. During the conduct of exercises entailing the transportation of troops by rail, air, and sea, the landing of landing forces, and the assault crossing of water obstacles, one is to be guided by the requirements of the appropriate manuals, guides, and instructions of the national commands.

TS #778233  
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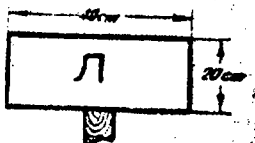
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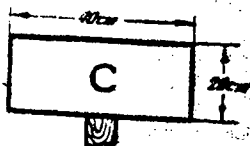
Appendix 4

SIGNS AND MARKERS TO BE USED IN COMBINED EXERCISES

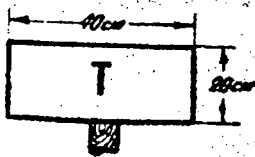
1. Signs to represent personnel casualties and damaged equipment in the area of a nuclear burst



Light personnel casualties  
and lightly damaged equipment  
-- dark blue color.

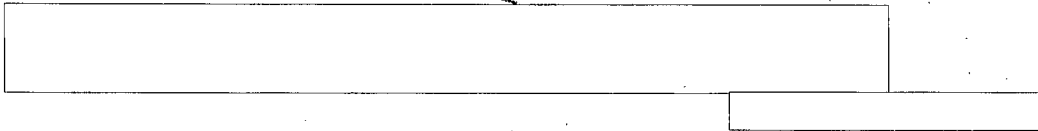


Moderate (20-25%) personnel  
casualties and moderately  
damaged equipment --  
green color.



Heavy (over 50%) personnel  
casualties and heavily  
damaged equipment --  
brown color.

TS #778233  
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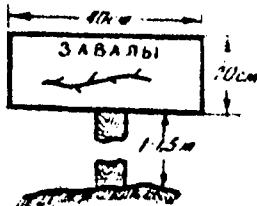
2. Signs to represent areas of destruction, obstacles, contaminated sectors of terrain and simulation fields



Destroyed sections of roads

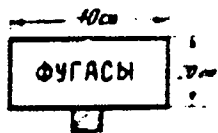


Destroyed bridge

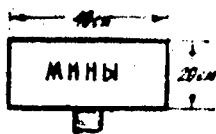


Obstructions

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Land mines



Mined sectors of terrain  
(road)



Prohibited area

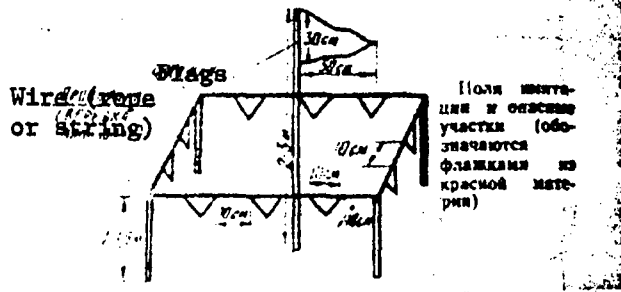
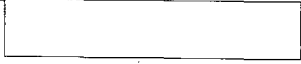
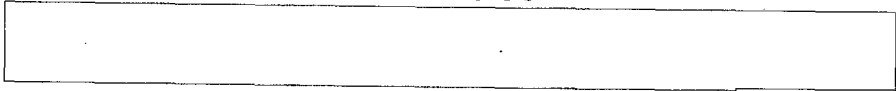


Contaminated sectors of terrain

Paper triangle for a note

Beneath the inscription of the sign is indicated the degree of destruction or the dimensions of the obstacle (contamination).

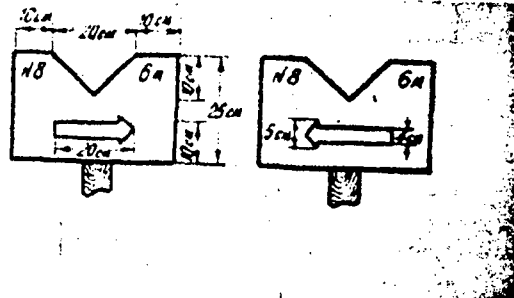




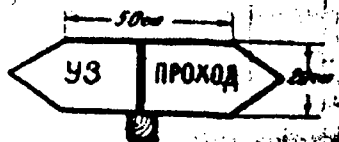
Simulation fields and dangerous sectors (marked with flags made of red material)

3. Indicators of passages in obstacles

Passage in minefield



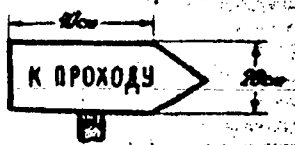
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Passage in contaminated sector of terrain



Passage in a land mine obstacle (static flamethrower field)



Direction of movement towards the passage

Notes. 1. All signs and markers are made of plywood (cardboard) and posted at a height of 1 - 1.5 meters from the ground.

2. In addition to the indicated signs and markers, T/E means of representation can be used in exercises.

3. In combined exercises, the inscriptions on signs and markers must be written in the languages of the allied armies participating in the exercise, in alphabetic order from top to bottom.

4. Motor vehicle roads in combined exercises are equipped with signs in conformity with the Unified Technical Specifications for the Restoration (Construction) of Motor Roads (ETP-AD) put into effect by Order No. 05 of 11 February 1975 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Member States of the Warsaw Pact.

TS #778233  
Copy # 2

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page 107 of 108 Pages

Appendix 5

REFERENCE DATA FOR DETERMINING "LOSSES"  
IN PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND ARMAMENT

1. The following guidelines apply for determining losses: losses in personnel are subdivided into irrecoverable (dead) and medical (wounded and sick); losses in combat equipment, armament, and personal equipment are subdivided into irrecoverable (not liable to restoration) and those requiring repair -- major, medium, and running repair.

2. For determining losses from nuclear weapons, it is necessary to be guided by the calculation data set forth in the appropriate handbooks.

3. In determining losses from artillery and mortar fire, in each individual case it is necessary to take into consideration the estimated density of shell bursts per hectare as well as the nature of actions of the subunits (units) caught in the zone of shelling.

Determining losses in tanks from guns (tanks) and delivering direct fire at direct shot ranges is based on the capability of having each gun destroy one to three attacking tanks. Determining losses in tanks from antitank guided missiles is based on the capability of having each launcher destroy three to four tanks.

When artillery is shelling the positions of antiaircraft artillery and missile systems which are outside of shelters, their losses may constitute up to 20 percent, but when they are located in shelters, losses are reduced one and a half to twofold.

4. Aviation losses from the action of air defense means are determined according to the altitude of flight, the length of time the aircraft are in the zone of missile and antiaircraft fire, the effectiveness of the maneuvering employed by the crews, and the jamming of radiotechnical means of guidance and control.

Aviation loses one aircraft per overflight during firing by three to four batteries of 57-mm guns or the firing of two surface-to-air guided missiles.

TS #778233  
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The employment of maneuvering by the crews of the aircraft and their jamming of radiotechnical means of guidance and control reduce aircraft losses from the fire of surface-to-air and anti-aircraft means to half.

5. When aviation neutralizes the positions of the anti-aircraft artillery and missile complexes, losses may range from 10 to 20 percent.

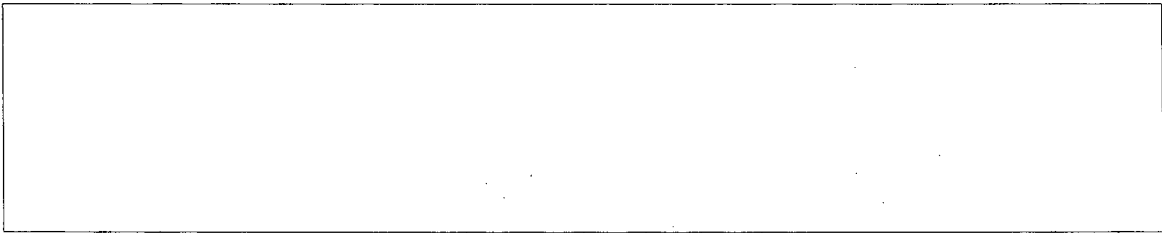
6. From tank and direct artillery fire, motorized rifle and tank units (subunits) sustain losses during an attack of up to 15 percent of their strength, and when positioned in a defense while repelling attacks, up to 10 percent.

Subunits of all branch arms and special troops moving in columns and not prepared to repel a surprise tank attack, sustain losses in the attacked sector of up to 20 percent of their strength.

7. Losses from mixed minefields during the negotiation of mined sectors by troops without organizing reconnaissance of the minefields and without preparing passages in them -- in personnel in the anti-personnel minefields, and in armored equipment in the anti-tank fields -- constitute (within the boundaries of the minefields) 15 to 20 percent.

8. Losses from chemical weapons are determined according to the methods of their employment, the type of toxic chemical agent, and the ability of personnel to make timely use of the means of protection.

Average personnel losses when the enemy employs toxic chemical agents and achieves tactical surprise may range from 50 to 60 percent, and in the absence of tactical surprise, from 10 to 15 percent.



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