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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

HR70-14

8 February 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : John H. Stein
Deputy Director for Operations
SUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSONS:
Reports by the Commander and Chief of
Staff of the Combined Baltic Fleet

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is the final report of a series based on a collection of 29 lessons, classified TOP SECRET, prepared in 1977 for use in the Soviet General Staff Academy. The lessons are broken down into two parts: the first 19 lessons deal with the staff preparation of a front offensive operation with conventional and nuclear weapons; the remaining 10 lessons deal with the conduct of an offensive employing conventional weapons at first with a transition to the use of nuclear weapons. This is a translation of two reports by a Soviet naval commander and chief of staff on proposed actions of the fleet in support of the ground forces' front offensive operation in northern Germany.

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.

John H. Stein

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Page 2 of 19 Pages

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Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 19 Pages

COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT

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SUBJECT

GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSON: Reports by the Commander and Chief of Staff of the Combined Baltic Fleet (Supplements to Lesson No. 1)

SOURCE Documentary
Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of supplementary material for a lesson, classified TOP SECRET, prepared for use at the General Staff Academy of the Armed Forces of the USSR. This is a translation of two reports by the commander and chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact's Combined Baltic Fleet on proposed actions of the fleet in the North and Baltic seas in support of the Coastal Front's offensive operation in northern Germany. In his report the chief of staff provides the commander with an estimate of the situation and his proposals for fleet actions using nuclear or conventional weapons only, including: the targeting of forces and means against West's carrier strike groups, submarines, and amphibious landing forces; and naval reconnaissance, minelaying, and amphibious landing operations. The commander's report to the Supreme High Command discusses the sides' balance of forces, including West's nuclear warheads and delivery means at sea; the deployment of forward naval bases and command and control posts, and the organization of cooperation with other armed forces branches, including the tasks for the Polish and East German navies.

End of Summary

Comment:

Although not specifically identified, the colors representing NATO countries in this series probably equate as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brown -- West Germany | Blue -- Great Britain |
| Green -- United States | Lilac -- Belgium |
| Violet -- The Netherlands | Turquoise -- Norway |

This is the final report in this series.

TS #828013
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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 4 of 19 Pages

REPORT

of the Chief of Staff of the Combined Baltic Fleet

(Proposals on the Concept of Actions of the Combined Baltic Fleet)

1. West is completing in central Europe and in adjacent theaters of military operations direct preparation for aggression against East with the purpose of seizing the territories of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It is possible that combat actions will begin in the first ten days of September with the immediate employment of nuclear weapons at the start of the war or in the event of the unsuccessful outcome of a border zone engagement.

In the Coastal Front zone, it is most likely that West will attempt to split the front troop grouping into parts by attacks on the HANNOVER-SZCZECIN and HAMBURG-BERLIN axes, inflict defeat on them, seize the city of BERLIN, and on the fifth to sixth day of combat actions reach the ODER River.

By aggressive actions with carrier groupings and other ship and air groupings, West naval forces will strive to achieve supremacy in the North Sea, destroy the ship groupings of the Combined Baltic Fleet in the western part of the Baltic Sea and fleet aviation at airfields, disrupt the landing of an amphibious landing force on the Brown seacoast, prevent Combined Baltic Fleet forces from exiting to the North Sea, and render assistance to their own troops on the coastal axis.

The main strike force of West's naval forces is a nuclear grouping made up of two to three nuclear missile submarines, two carrier strike groups, and 13 to 15 antisubmarine aircraft. By D5 to D6 this grouping can be reinforced with one more carrier strike group. The entire nuclear grouping is capable of using more than 450 to 500 nuclear munitions, 160 to 210 of them in the initial nuclear strike, and in the course of the first three days of a nuclear war -- 300 to 350 /nuclear/ munitions. It is estimated that approximately 50 percent of the above-mentioned resources can be employed against troops and installations of the Coastal Front and as many against forces and installations of the Combined Baltic Fleet /CBF/.

It should be anticipated that in actions against the CBF on the first to second day of the war, the main efforts of West naval forces

TS #828013

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 5 of 19 Pages

will be directed towards the destruction of the combat duty forces, missile-carrying and ground-attack aircraft, and also towards the weakening of the fleet's ship groupings in the Baltic Sea in the area west of the BORNHOLM Island meridian. Subsequently, the enemy may concentrate his efforts on actions against CBF ship groupings east of BORNHOLM Island and on assisting his troops attacking on the coastal axis.

In case combat actions begin with the employment of conventional weapons only, West can use over 460 combat-ready surface ships, submarines, and boats, and more than 335 aircraft and helicopters (including 120 ships and more than 65 aircraft in the Baltic Sea and over 340 ships and approximately 270 aircraft and helicopters in the North Sea), and will strive to achieve supremacy in the North Sea, inflict destruction of CBF force groupings in the southwestern part of the Baltic Sea, and by large-scale minelaying and the organizing of a reliable anti-landing defense, disrupt the debarkations of amphibious landings on Brown coastal areas.

In time for the start of combat actions, or during them, reinforcement of West naval forces is possible by having a grouping of combat ships from the Lilac and Turquoise naval forces (one guided missile cruiser, one guided missile destroyer, five to six frigates, and 18 missile and torpedo boats) approach the Baltic Sea.

Strong aspects of West naval forces are: a large mobile nuclear grouping and considerable nuclear weapons resources; the capability of having a carrier strike group conduct combat actions under the cover of air defense forces from Blue territory; the capability of rapidly augmenting ship and air groupings in the combat action areas and of laying mines in short periods of time over a large area; the favorable conditions of the theater for the employment of light strike forces and large-scale minelaying; the presence of a previously prepared anti-landing defense of the main coastal sectors suitable for assault landings.

Weak aspects of the enemy are considered to be: the separation of the combat actions areas in the North and Baltic seas; the considerable distance separating the main member of their coalition -- Green -- from the operational zone of the CBF; the need for constant replenishment of the troops, equipment, and materiel on the continent from Blue and Green resources.

2. As of 31 August, the CBF is in /a state/ of increased combat readiness. The following are on combat duty: in the North Sea, 12 submarines, 2 small missile boats, 2 antisubmarine vessels,

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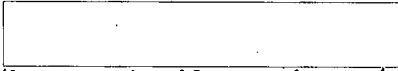
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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 6 of 19 Pages



2 destroyers, 4 Krtr /~~heavy missile cruisers~~; in the Baltic Sea, 2 submarines, 2 escort ships, 15 small antisubmarine ships, 2 radar picket ships, 1 ~~heavy missile cruiser~~, and 4 minesweepers. The remaining forces are located at bases and dispersal points.

To accomplish the assigned tasks, the CBF can bring in the following: 478 combat-ready submarines, surface ships, and boats, 239 aircraft and helicopters (101 of these are delivery aircraft), 16 coastal operational-tactical missile launchers, 16 tubes of 130-mm coastal artillery on mechanical transport, 2 regiments of naval infantry, and more than 170 civilian-registry ships that have been conscripted to perform a variety of functions. ||

For the 12 days of the front offensive operation, the fleet's air resources will amount to: in regimental sorties -- 24 of MRA /?naval missile-carrying aircraft/, 36 of ground-attack aircraft, 18 of antisubmarine aircraft (helicopters), 8 of RA /reconnaissance aircraft/; and in squadron sorties -- 10 of antisubmarine aircraft, 10 of reconnaissance aircraft.

Upon the start of the war, the fleet can use the following forces in accomplishing its tasks:

-- to destroy carrier groupings, other ship groupings, convoys, transports, assault landing forces, and mines laid in the North Sea: 12 submarines, 3 regiments of MRA, and 6 ships of KUG /Surface Strike Group/ No. 1;

-- to destroy submarines, surface ships and boats, convoys, transports, amphibious landing forces; to destroy and neutralize the enemy's ground installations and the debarkations of his amphibious landing forces; to assist by fire the troops of the Coastal Front; to contend with mine hazards; and to lay mines in the Baltic Sea: 9 submarines, 2 regiments of ground-attack aviation, 1 squadron and 1 regiment of antisubmarine aircraft, the surface ships and boats of 22 brigades and 1 battalion, 4 regiments of coastal missile and artillery troops, 2 regiments of naval infantry, and more than 170 conscripted /civilian/ ships. Later on, a considerable part of these forces can be moved out from the Baltic Sea to accomplish tasks in the North Sea.

To accomplish the assigned tasks, the fleet has been allocated 222 nuclear munitions with an overall yield of 8,220 kilotons; 167 of these munitions are on hand in the fleet, and 55 should be forthcoming from the Center during the first four days of the front offensive operation.

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The targets to be struck by the CBF's nuclear weapons are: carrier strike groups; Brown naval aviation at airfields; mine depots; control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems; submarines; surface ship groupings; and also enemy convoys. The main targets for the employment of nuclear weapons are the carrier strike groups and naval aviation. Their destruction will give rise to conditions favoring the accomplishment of other tasks assigned to the fleet.

In quantitative and qualitative strength, the CBF in the Baltic Sea has twofold superiority over the enemy's naval forces. ||

In the course of accomplishing its assigned tasks, the CBF will be able:

-- to repel a surprise enemy attack from the sea, rout two carrier strike groups, destroy up to 160 other ships and boats and approximately 110 transports and assault-landing transport means. More than 80 percent of West's combat-ready ships and boats in the Baltic Sea can thereby be destroyed;

-- to destroy the command post of the allied naval forces, the radioelectronic warfare staff, the three mine depots where nearly all of Brown's mine reserves are located, and destroy naval aviation at seven airfields;

-- to land amphibious landing forces made up of a reinforced motorized rifle division and two naval infantry regiments by the combined method and give them fire support during their onshore actions;

-- to provide fire support to front troops advancing along the seacoast, and, together with front troops, interdict the landing of amphibious landing forces on our own seacoast and on captured seacoast, and to provide for the sealift of troops and materiel in support of the Coastal Front.

In sum, the CBF can achieve supremacy in the Baltic Sea, rout the main groupings of enemy naval forces in the North Sea, and successfully assist troops of the Coastal Front in accomplishing the tasks of the offensive operation.

3. Taking into account the above and the special features of the theater of military operations, it is proposed: that for the purpose of repelling an enemy attack from the sea and of accomplishing the assigned tasks, the fleet concentrate its main efforts on the destruction of West's carrier strike groups in the North Sea and Brown

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 8 of 19 Pages

naval aviation at airfields. That supremacy in the Baltic Sea be achieved by destroying the submarines and main groupings of surface ships at the same time. That Coastal Front troops be assisted in the accomplishment of the immediate task. That the efforts of the fleet be subsequently concentrated in the North Sea in order to continue the disruption of the enemy's sea shipments and to assist front troops in completing the offensive operation.

Upon the start of combat actions, multiple-arm groupings of the fleet, employing 95 nuclear munitions in the initial nuclear strike and cooperating with the Coastal Front, the Northern Fleet, and air defense troops of the country, are to repel a surprise enemy attack from the sea, destroy the Blue 401.2 Carrier Strike Group and Brown naval aviation at airfields, disrupt the control system, destroy important ground installations, and rout the main ship groupings of the enemy in the Baltic Sea.

During the accomplishment of the immediate task by front troops (D-day to D6) employ 90 nuclear munitions and complete the defeat of the enemy's ship and air groupings in the Baltic Sea, debark an amphibious landing force on the Brown seacoast, destroy the Green 403.1 Carrier Strike Group, and assist Coastal Front troops in the offensive.

During the front's fulfillment of the follow-up task (D7 to D12), the efforts of the fleet, with the employment of 26 nuclear munitions, are to be shifted to the North Sea and focused on assisting Coastal Front troops in completing the defeat of the enemy on the coastal axis, on organizing the defense of the captured seacoast, and also on disrupting the enemy's sea shipments.

In the event combat actions begin without the employment of nuclear weapons, the efforts of the fleet in the initial strike are to be directed toward the destruction of the Blue 401.2 Carrier Strike Group in the North Sea. With the participation of ground-attack aircraft in the air operation that is to be conducted according to the plan of the Supreme High Command, Brown naval air forces are to be destroyed at airfields. Ship forces and coastal missile and artillery units, independently and in cooperation with fleet aviation, are to destroy enemy ship groupings in the Baltic Sea.

Subsequently, the defeat of enemy naval forces in the Baltic Sea is to be completed for the purpose of achieving supremacy there, amphibious landing forces are to be put ashore in the areas of FEHMARN Island and the KIEL Naval Base, and front troops are to be assisted in achieving the objective of the offensive operation within the same

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time period and sequence as in the nuclear variant. In the North Sea the enemy's ship groupings, amphibious landing forces, convoys, and transports are to be destroyed.

When combat actions are conducted using conventional weapons only, a constant state of high readiness to rapidly employ nuclear weapons is to be maintained. ✓

The actions of fleet forces on the main axis are to ensure the destruction of enemy antisubmarine forces, the neutralization of the control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems, of the air defense forces and means in the flight zone of MRA /?naval missile-carrying aviation/, and the search for and destruction of mines.

The following are to be allocated to the reserve of the CBF commander: two regimental sorties of MRA and eight nuclear "air-to-ship" cruise missiles, two regimental sorties of ground-attack aviation and two nuclear bombs, one sortie of an antisubmarine air squadron and one nuclear depth charge, and one sortie of an antisubmarine helicopter regiment.

It is proposed that the allocation of fleet forces and means by tasks be the one shown on the CBF commander's map of the decision (map No. 92200, separate edition).

4. The following sequence and methods of actions by fleet forces are proposed.

Upon receipt of the signal for the start of combat actions employing nuclear weapons, the initial nuclear strike is to be delivered by the forces allocated for this /task/ against the assigned targets using 95 nuclear munitions. In case the actions of the Blue carrier strike group are beyond the limits of the CBF's operational zone, two regimental sorties of the 2nd mrad /?2nd Naval Missile-carrying Air Division/ with 36 "air-to-ship" nuclear-charged cruise missiles are to be allocated and placed at the disposal of the commander of the Northern Fleet for its destruction on the first day of the war.

During the accomplishment of the immediate task by front troops, on D-day to D2 an amphibious landing force is to be put ashore for the purpose of seizing the area of FEHMARN Island and the KIEL Naval Base, and the rout of ship and air groupings in the Baltic Sea is to be completed; on D5 and D6, Green 403.1 Carrier Strike Group is to be destroyed, strikes are to be delivered against convoys in the North

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 10 of 19 Pages

and Baltic seas, provisions are to be made for our own sea shipments, and front troops are to be assisted in their offensive on the coastal axis.

Upon its capture, KIEL Canal is to be cleared of obstacles jointly with front engineer troops and from D5 to D6, by special plan, part of the fleet forces are to move out into the North Sea. Their basing is to be organized in the area of CUXHAVEN and WILHELMSHAVEN.

During the period when front troops are fulfilling the follow-up task, /the fleet/ is to continue assisting them on the coastal flank in the final seizing of Brown territory on the JUTLAND peninsula, in seizing the southeast seacoast of the North Sea, and in organizing the defense of the captured seacoast. At the same time, it is to complete the rout of the enemy's main ship groupings and continue to disrupt his sea shipments in the North Sea and also provide sealift in support of the Coastal Front.

Enemy surface ship and submarine groupings are to be destroyed in the initial strike from surveillance status. The Blue carrier strike group in the North Sea is to be destroyed by the simultaneous strikes of two MRA /?naval missile-carrying aviation/ regiments and the missile ships of Surface Strike Group No. 1. Ground targets and aircraft at Brown airfields are to be destroyed simultaneously with the actions of the front's 1st Air Army in this area after West air defense forces and means are neutralized.

Troop and cargo convoys that are detected are to be struck by submarines and aviation, and in the Baltic Sea, by missile and torpedo boats in addition.

When combat actions are conducted using conventional means of destruction only, enemy groupings are to be defeated by the delivery of simultaneous and successive attacks from different directions with massed efforts on the part of aviation, submarines, and ship and coastal missile strike groups against the most dangerous groupings of enemy surface ships and submarines. The destruction of Brown naval aviation at four airfields and of control and warning centers and posts in the KIEL and SCHONBERG areas is to be carried out by the forces of fleet ground-attack aviation according to the plan of the air operation to be conducted by the Supreme High Command. The Blue 401.2 Carrier Strike Group is to be destroyed through interconnected simultaneous strikes by MRA and missile ships of Surface Strike Group No. 1, and its defeat is to be completed by follow-up air strikes.

TS #828013

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 11 of 19 Pages

The destruction of Green 403.1 Carrier Strike Group is to be accomplished by the simultaneous strikes of three MRA regiments.

The search for West submarines in the Baltic Sea is to be accomplished by submarines independently, and by aviation and surface ships independently and jointly as part of hunter-killer groups.

5. To increase the readiness of CBF forces and means to repel a surprise enemy attack and to reinforce and establish fleet strike groupings in their action areas, it is necessary to augment in advance the forces on combat duty and to bring the fleet to full combat readiness and deploy combat-ready forces in their assigned areas in a timely fashion. In connection with this and in addition to the forces performing combat duty, seven submarines of the 11th, 12th, and 411th submarine brigades are to be deployed in the Baltic Sea by the close of 5 September. Upon special orders, the following are to be rebased: MRA to the maneuver airfields at ZERECHOWA, KRZYZ, RUDNI, WEJHEROWO, RABINO, DYGOWO; ground-attack aviation to forward airfields at BERGEN, STRALSUND, BAD DOBERAN, KHOGEBEK; reconnaissance aviation to the maneuver airfield at KOSZALIN. Subsequently, in coordination with the commander of the 1st Air Army of the Coastal Front, captured West airfields in the HAMBURG area and in the southern part of the JUTLAND peninsula are to be used. By the close of 2 September, the first squadron of the 27th Long-Range Air Reconnaissance Regiment is to rebase at airfields of the Northern Fleet to conduct reconnaissance in the North Sea before the start of combat actions.

By the close of 6 September, the following are to be deployed: the 51st Coastal Missile and Artillery Regiment on RUGEN Island, 52nd Coastal Missile and Artillery Regiment in the area of DARSSER-ORT, 512th Coastal Missile Regiment in the area of BUK SPITZE. On the third day of the war, the 51st and 52nd coastal missile and artillery regiments are to relocate in the 4th Army zone when the latter reaches the southeast coast of the North Sea by the close of D6.

Upon the capture of the southern part of the JUTLAND Peninsula and the southeastern coast of the North Sea by Coastal Front troops, forward naval bases are to be deployed to CUXHAVEN (HELGOLAND) and FLENSBURG (JUTLAND) by approximately D6 to D7.

The movement of fleet forces out into the North Sea through the KIEL Canal following its capture by Coastal Front troops is to be accomplished according to special plan (not yet developed).

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 12 of 19 Pages

6. Control of fleet forces is to be exercised from the CBF's main command post in the city of KALININGRAD, with the alternate command post to be at the BALTIYSK Naval Base. The initial program for communications with submarines at sea will be an eight hour /program/. In bringing the CBF to full combat readiness, two fleet auxiliary control posts are to be deployed: in the forest five kilometers west of SWINOUJSCIE and on the command ship "BALTIYSK" in the Gulf of RIGA. Subsequently, a fleet auxiliary control post is to be deployed to CUXHAVEN.

Control of the forces of the Polish Navy, of the People's Navy of the German Democratic Republic, and of fleet aviation is to be exercised from the main command posts, alternate command posts, and auxiliary control posts of these formations.

The command posts for the commanders of the debarking forces in the amphibious landings are to be at the SWINOUJSCIE Naval Base, on staff ship No. 1, and on the squadron destroyer "WARSZAWA."

To organize and maintain continuous cooperation with formations and large units of other branches of the armed forces and with the allied navies, as of 4 September operations groups of the staff of the CBF and its fleet aviation are to be sent to the staffs of the Coastal Front, Polish Navy, the People's Navy of the German Democratic Republic, the 4th Army, the 1st Air Army, and the 8th Army of Air Defense of the Country.

7. The Supreme High Command has specified that fleet forces are to be ready to accomplish the assigned tasks by 0500 hours 8 September.

TS #828013

Copy # 3

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 13 of 19 Pages

REPORT

of the Commander of the Combined Baltic Fleet to the Supreme High
Command on the Decision Taken on the Actions of the Fleet Forces in
the Offensive Operation of the Coastal Front

Chart No. 92200, issued in 1962.

In compliance with Directive No. 003/op /operation/ dated 1 September, I report the following:

West is completing direct preparations for aggression and can unleash war in the first ten days of September.

The main strike force of West's naval forces is a nuclear grouping made up of two to three nuclear missile submarines with ballistic missiles, two carrier strike groups and anti-submarine aviation; this grouping is capable of delivering strikes against troops, forces, and installations of the Coastal Front and the Combined Baltic Fleet by employing up to 350 nuclear warheads during the first three days of the war from the northeast areas of the Atlantic and the North Sea.

Through aggressive actions by the carrier grouping, other ship groupings, and air groupings, enemy naval forces will strive to gain supremacy in the North Sea, weaken the ship forces and aviation of the Combined Baltic Fleet, disrupt the debarkations of amphibious landings on the Brown seacoast, hinder the movement of the forces of the Combined Baltic Fleet out into the North Sea and render assistance to their own forces on the coastal axis.

2. The Combined Baltic Fleet will prepare and, by special order of the Supreme High Command, conduct combat actions to repel an enemy attack from the sea, gain supremacy in the Baltic Sea, and render assistance to troops of the Coastal Front in attaining the objective of the offensive operation. In accomplishing its tasks, the fleet must destroy the enemy carrier strike group in the North Sea, defeat the ship and air groupings in the Baltic Sea, on D to D2 put ashore jointly with the front an amphibious landing force on the Brown coastline, disrupt sea shipping in the North Sea, assist front troops in seizing the seacoasts of the Baltic and North seas and in organizing their defense, and provide sealift in support of the Coastal Front.

Successful fulfilment of the tasks assigned to the Combined Baltic Fleet will become possible upon the destruction, first of all, of the

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Copy # 3

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 14 of 19 Pages

Blue and Green carrier strike groups in the North Sea and beyond the limits of the fleet's operational zone, and by achieving supremacy in the Baltic Sea. The quantitative and qualitative balance of forces provides the Combined Baltic Fleet with twofold superiority in the Baltic Sea and will enable the main tasks in this area to be accomplished simultaneously. The balance of forces in the North Sea is in the enemy's favor. In connection with this, it will be necessary to systematically concentrate efforts on destruction of the enemy in detail by establishing for each strike the force groupings that will attain the required effectiveness, and also necessary to move out to the North Sea the surviving strike forces as soon as the conditions for this arise.

To accomplish the assigned tasks, 222 nuclear warheads have been allocated to the fleet.

3. The Coastal Front has the following task: of repelling a possible enemy attack; of preparing, and by special instruction of the Supreme High Command, of conducting an offensive operation on the JUTLAND and HANNOVER-BRUSSELS axes; in cooperation with the Combined Baltic Fleet and the Western Front, of defeating the troop groupings of the Northern Army Group and the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force; of seizing the northern part of Brown's territory and the territories of Lilac and Violet; and on the tenth to twelfth day of the operation, of reaching the coast of the North Sea and organizing its defense.

The Northern Fleet will destroy the enemy's missile submarines, carrier strike groups, and convoys in the Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic

4. I have decided: for the purpose of repelling an enemy attack from the sea and of fulfilling the tasks assigned to the fleet, to concentrate primary efforts on the destruction of West's carrier strike groups in the North Sea and of Brown's naval aviation forces at airfields. By simultaneously destroying the submarines and main surface ship groupings, to complete the gaining of supremacy in the Baltic Sea. To cooperate with Coastal Front troops in the accomplishment of the immediate task. To concentrate the fleet's subsequent efforts in the North Sea in order to continue to disrupt the enemy's sea shipping and to assist front troops in completing the offensive operation.

In the initial nuclear strike by employing 95 nuclear warheads in cooperation with the Coastal Front, the Northern Fleet, and the 8th

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and 12th armies of the air defense of the country, to destroy the Blue 401.2 Carrier Strike Group in the North Sea, to defeat the main ship groupings in the Baltic Sea, to destroy Brown naval aviation at airfields, to destroy mine depots and disrupt the control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems on the Brown seacoast and to deliver strikes against convoys and the forces covering them in the North and Baltic seas.

During accomplishment of the immediate task by front troops: to employ 90 nuclear warheads and complete the defeat of enemy ship and air groupings in the Baltic Sea; to destroy the Green 403.1 Carrier Strike Group; to put ashore, jointly with the Coastal Front, amphibious landing forces on FEHMARN Island and in the area of the KIEL Naval Base and assist front troops in the offensive operation on the coastal axis; to disrupt sea shipping of troops and cargo in the North and Baltic seas; and to provide sealift in support of the Coastal Front.

Upon capture of the KIEL Canal by front troops, to move part of the fleet forces out to the North Sea.

During accomplishment of the follow-up task by front troops, the fleet will direct its primary efforts, employing 26 nuclear warheads, on assisting Coastal Front troops in completing the defeat of the enemy and in organizing the defense of the captured seacoast, and on providing sealift in support of the front and on disrupting enemy sea shipments in the North Sea.

In the event combat actions begin without the employment of nuclear weapons, front efforts in the initial strike are to focus on destroying the Blue 401.2 Carrier Strike Group. By the participation of ground-attack aircraft in the air operation to be carried out according to the plan of the Supreme High Command, Brown naval aviation forces are to be destroyed at airfields. Ship forces and coastal missile and artillery troops will, independently and in cooperation with fleet aviation, destroy enemy submarines and surface ships in the Baltic Sea.

Subsequently it is to complete the defeat of the enemy naval forces in the Baltic Sea for the purpose of achieving supremacy in it; jointly with the Coastal Front it is to put ashore amphibious landing forces on FEHMARN Island and in the area of the KIEL Naval Base; assist front troops in the attainment of the offensive operation's objectives in the same time periods and in the same sequence as in the nuclear variant. In the North Sea it is to destroy the enemy's surface strike groupings, amphibious landing forces, and transports.



During conduct of combat actions with conventional weapons only, constant high readiness for immediate employment of nuclear weapons is to be maintained. In all instances, nuclear weapons are to be employed upon a special signal (order).

In reserve there are to be: two regimental sorties of MRA with eight air-to-ship nuclear cruise missiles, two regimental sorties of ground-attack aviation with two nuclear bombs, one sortie of an antisubmarine air squadron with one nuclear depth charge, and one sortie of an antisubmarine helicopter regiment.

The actions of fleet forces on the main axis are to ensure: the destruction of enemy submarine forces; the neutralization of control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems, and of air defense forces and means in the overflight zone for MRA; and to search for and destroy mines.

For the allocation of forces and means according to tasks, see the map of the decision.

5. Baltic Fleet formations, large units, and units have been assigned the following tasks:

1st Submarine Division -- with 12 submarines in the North Sea and five in the Baltic Sea, is to destroy, independently and in cooperation with aviation and surface ships of the fleet, West's convoys and surface ships.

Nuclear resources -- 34 torpedoes.

Fleet aviation -- is to destroy, independently and in cooperation with submarines and surface ships, the Blue carrier strike group, the Green carrier strike group, and Brown naval aviation; neutralize control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems; destroy mine depots; destroy enemy convoys, amphibious landing forces and combat ships in the North and Baltic seas; carry out the search for and destruction of submarines; support the debarkation of amphibious landing forces and support their actions on the shore; participate in providing sealift and in the defense of the captured seacoast; lay mines at enemy bases and be ready to lay mines later on; and conduct air reconnaissance in the fleet's operational zone.

Flight resources in regimental sorties: MRA /?naval missile-carrying aviation/ -- 24; ground-attack aviation -- 18; antisubmarine

aviation (helicopters) -- 18; reconnaissance aviation -- 8. Nuclear resources -- 166 warheads.

Surface ship large units (31st brk /Missile Ship Brigade/, 32nd brka /Missile Boat Brigade/, 33rd and 34th landing ship brigades) -- independently and in cooperation with aviation and coastal missile and artillery units are to destroy combat ships and boats; participate in the defense of the seacoast, in providing sealift, and in the amphibious landings; and transport troops and materiel.

Nuclear resources -- six ship-to-ship cruise missiles.

Coastal missile and artillery troops and naval infantry (51st and 52nd coastal missile and artillery regiments, 61st Naval Infantry Regiment) -- independently and in cooperation with surface ships and ground-attack aviation of the fleet are to destroy enemy combat ships and landing forces, cover amphibious landing forces against enemy attacks from the sea, participate in the defense of the seacoast, and in providing sealift. The 61st Naval Infantry Regiment is to be prepared for a landing as part of an amphibious landing in the area of the KIEL Naval Base and by 4 September is to be transferred and operationally subordinated to the commander of the 16th Motorized Rifle Division of the Coastal Front.

Nuclear resources -- 16 ground-to-ship cruise missile.

Naval bases at TALLIN, RIGA, LIEPAJA, BALTIYSK, and SWINOUJSCIE, with /their/ antisubmarine ships, independently and in cooperation with antisubmarine aviation of the fleet, are to search and track submarines in the assigned areas and at the outbreak of war are to destroy them; by D5 they are to prepare part of the forces for movement through the KIEL Canal into the North Sea; by 4 September they are to allocate a portion of their ships to form part of the amphibious landing forces; at this time the commander of the SWINOUJSCIE naval base is to activate the landing forces and organize their preparation; by 5 September the commander of the BALTIYSK naval base is to activate a surface strike group for the destruction of Brown ships and transports in the northwest part of the Baltic Sea; by D4 the commander of the TALLIN naval base is to organize two temporary basing posts and be in readiness to deploy them to CUXHAVEN and KHERNUV /sic -- XORNUM/ with a subsequent reorganization at the HELGOLAND Naval Base.

6. The Polish Navy is charged with accomplishing the following tasks: at the onset of war, independently and in cooperation with the forces of the Baltic Fleet and the People's Navy of the German

TS #828013

Copy # 3

Democratic Republic, it is to destroy West's submarines and surface ships in the southern part of the Baltic Sea; together with the ground-attack aviation of the Baltic Fleet it is to destroy Brown's naval aviation; destroy mine depots; neutralize control, observation, and radioelectronic warfare systems; participate in supporting the amphibious landing forces; in the destruction of enemy combat ships, convoys, and assault landing forces in the Baltic and North seas, in the defense of the captured seacoast, and in providing sealift; on the first day of the war it is to put ashore on FEHMARN Island an amphibious landing force made up of the 62nd Naval Infantry Regiment and seize it by the close of the day; by 5 September it is to activate a covering force to cover the amphibious landing forces against enemy strikes from the sea, and conduct air reconnaissance in the southern part of the Baltic Sea.

It is to allocate one regimental sortie of the 216th Ground-Attack Air Regiment to the reserve of the commander of the Combined Baltic Fleet.

7. The People's Navy of the German Democratic Republic is assigned the following tasks: at the onset of war, independently and in cooperation with the forces of the Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy, it is to destroy West's ships in the southern part of the Baltic Sea and assist troops of the 4th Army in their offensive on the JUTLAND axis; by 4 September, it is to allocate a portion of its ships for inclusion in the landing forces and transfer them to the operational subordination of the commander of the landing forces; by 5 September it is to activate covering forces to cover the amphibious landing forces against enemy strikes from the sea; it is to participate in the defense of the seacoast and provide sealift in support of the Coastal Front; upon capture of the KIEL Canal by front troops, together with the Baltic Fleet and forces of the Coastal Front, it is to clear the canal of obstacles and sweep it for mines for the purpose of safeguarding the movement into the North Sea of forces of the Combined Baltic Fleet; by D4 it is to activate and be ready to set up the JUTLAND Naval Base with its command post in FLENSBURG.

8. In accordance with the directive of the Supreme High Command, the commander of the Coastal Front will organize the joint cooperation of the front and the fleet for accomplishment of the tasks.

The fleet staff will coordinate the following with the front staff: the organization of the initial nuclear strike, the necessary matters of the preparation and conduct of an amphibious landing operation; planning and conduct of combat actions as concerns the

TS #828013

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FIRDB-312/00174-82

Page 19 of 19 Pages

assistance to front troops in the offensive, during the destruction of amphibious landing forces and the organization of the defense of the captured seacoasts, and also during the organization of the main types of support.

Questions on the use of the fleet aviation's 2nd mrad /?Naval Missile-carrying Air Division/ during its actions according to the plan of the Northern Fleet on the first day of the war will be coordinated with the staff of the Northern Fleet.

9. In addition to the forces performing combat duty, by the close of 5 September seven submarines of the 11th, 12th, and 411th submarine brigades will be deployed in the Baltic Sea. Upon special orders, MRA, ground-attack aviation, and RA will be rebased to maneuver and forward airfields. By the close of 2 September, the first squadron of the 27th Long-Range Air Reconnaissance Regiment will be rebased to Northern Fleet airfields to conduct reconnaissance in the North Sea before the start of combat actions. By the close of 6 September the 51st and 52nd coastal missile and artillery regiments will be deployed to RUGEN Island and to the area of DARSSER-ORT, and the 512th brp /?Coastal Missile Regiment/ to the area of BUK SPITZE.

Forces will move out into the North Sea according to special plan.

10. Control of fleet forces will be exercised from the main command post of the commander of the Combined Baltic Fleet at KALININGRAD, alternate command post at the BALTIYSK Naval Base, auxiliary control post in the forest five kilometers west of SWINOUJSCIE, and the control ship "BALTIYSK" in the Gulf of RIGA.

For the organization and maintenance of continuous cooperation with the formations and large units of the other armed forces branches and allied fleets, by 4 September operations groups of the staffs of the Combined Baltic Fleet and fleet aviation will be sent to the pertinent staffs.

Control signals will be in accordance with the table (not attached).

11. The forces of the Combined Baltic Fleet will be ready to conduct combat actions by 0500 hours 8 September.

The transition to full combat readiness and issuing of nuclear warheads will be upon orders of the Supreme High Command.

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