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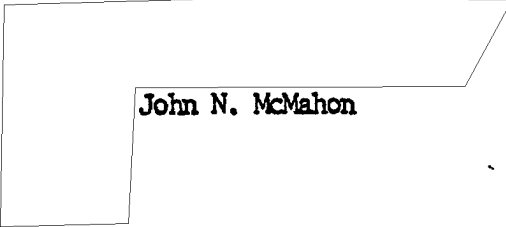
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

23 January 1981.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : John N. McMahon
Deputy Director for Operations
SUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSONS :
The Transition of Front Troops to the Conduct
of Combat Actions Under Conditions of the
Employment of Nuclear Weapons by the Sides

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series now in preparation 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 report is a translation of the lesson detailing the conditions that prompt the delivery of a front's initial nuclear strike, the proposals of the front chief of staff, and the front commander's modifications and amplifications of these proposals, with respect to the allocation of nuclear-charged missiles and bombs, the targets for the initial nuclear strike, and protective measures to be taken by front troops to lessen or counteract the effects of NATO's possible use of nuclear weapons in an offensive operation across the northern area of West 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.

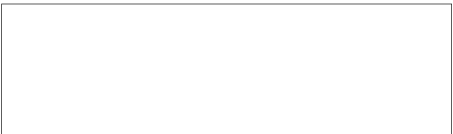


John N. McMahon

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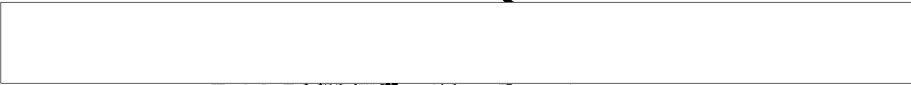
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18 pp



Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR

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DATE OF INFO. 1977

DATE 23 January 1981

SUBJECT

GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSON No. 24a: The Transition of Front Troops to the Conduct of Combat Actions Under Conditions of the Employment of Nuclear Weapons by the Sides

SOURCE Documentary
Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a lesson, classified TOP SECRET, prepared for use at the General Staff Academy of the Armed Forces of the USSR. This lesson is for the instruction of students acting as the front chief of staff and front commander in the transition to the use of nuclear weapons in an offensive operation against NATO's Northern Army Group. The main points cover the following: the estimation of the threat of NATO's use of nuclear weapons, the formulation of the chief of staff's proposals for the front's preemptive initial nuclear strike, which include the allocation of nuclear-charged missiles and bombs, the NATO targets to be struck (missiles, SAM's, nuclear munitions depots; control, warning, guidance, and command posts; ground force divisions, and aircraft at airfields); the strike scheduling, the tasks of subordinate armies, and the anti-nuclear protective measures to be taken by troops in the face of a threatened NATO nuclear strike; and the front commander's approval, modification, and amplification of these proposals.

End of Summary

Comment:

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

- Brown -- West Germany
- Blue -- Great Britain
- Green -- United States
- Lilac -- Belgium

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Lesson No. 24a

I. Lesson subject: The transition of front troops to the conduct of combat actions under conditions of the employment of nuclear weapons by the sides.

II. Estimated time:

Number and lesson title	Time allocated (hours)		Total
	Group training period	Individual study	
Lesson No. 24a	4	4	8

III. Training objectives of the lesson:

-- to teach the students, under conditions of the direct threat of an enemy transition to the employment of nuclear weapons, to estimate the situation and make a decision on the delivery of the front's initial nuclear strike within a short period of time;

-- to give the students actual practice in elaborating the schedule of the front's initial strike and in determining the measures to preserve the survivability of its troops against the enemy's weapons of mass destruction;

-- to teach the students to report concisely the decision on the delivery of the front's initial nuclear strike and to formulate the tasks for the troops in the development of an operation employing nuclear weapons.

IV. Method of conducting the lesson -- group exercise on maps with elements of a command-staff exercise.

V. Methodological recommendations on preparing for the lesson:

Prior to the start of the students' individual study, the lesson director will study the materials for Lesson No. 24a and the necessary materials of previously conducted lessons.

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As needed, prior to individual study by students, the lesson director will explain to them the sequence in the conduct of the lessons, and also point out what the students are to accomplish, and what they are to write in their workbooks while preparing for the lessons.

Prior to completion of the individual work by students, the lesson director will check the fulfillment of his orders and, as needed, will require the elimination of the shortcomings that have been revealed.

VI. Procedure for conducting the lesson

1. Examination of theoretical matters -- 10 to 15 minutes.
2. Estimate of the situation under conditions of a direct threat of the enemy employment of nuclear weapons.

The estimate of the situation and the proposals on the decision to deliver the initial nuclear strike of the front, the reporting of the schedule of the initial nuclear strike and of the measures to preserve the survivability of troops -- 110 minutes.

Students in the capacity of the front chief of staff will report the conclusions from the estimate of the situation and the proposals on the decision to deliver the initial nuclear strike of the front.

The sequence of the report:

- conclusions from the assessment of the enemy and of our own troops;
- capabilities of the front troops to deliver the initial nuclear strike;
- proposals on the employment of nuclear weapons and the elaboration of the tasks for the troops;
- measures to preserve the survivability of our own troops against enemy nuclear weapons.

A variant of the report of the front chief of staff

a) In the Coastal Front area, the enemy has failed after three days of military actions to reach the assigned objectives of the offensive.

Having sustained a defeat in the border engagement, the enemy on the main axes of the front troop offensive lost the forward defense line and

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had to repel the attack of our troops. The initiative of actions lay with the front.

During 9 and 10 September the enemy, by means of air strikes, tenacious resistance on the lines occupied by him, and the commitment to battle of two fresh army corps from the reserve, attempted to stop the advance and inflict a defeat on the main attack grouping of front troops, but was unsuccessful.

Opposing the front troops in the first operational echelon and conducting combat actions are six army corps of the Northern Army Group -- the Brown 6th, 4th, and 1st army corps, the Blue 1st Army Corps, and the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps, with a total of 19 divisions. In direct contact on the line of AHRENSBOK, KHEYDMYUDEN /sic -- ?HEIDMUHLEN/, QUICKBORN, AHRENSBURG, HAGENOW, NEUHAUS, DANNENBERG, SCHNACKENBURG, ROSSAU, SALZWEDEL, UELZEN, MUNSTER, REIHEM, WUNSTORF, SALZGITTER, BEBERTAL, RANTSLEBEN /sic -- ?WANZLEBEN/, 17 divisions with an average operational density of about 47 km per division (the length of the front line is up to 800 km) are conducting combat actions. However, on axes of actions of attack groupings, the enemy has a higher operational density -- 20 to 25 km per division on the HAGENOW, PARCHIM; LUCHOW, STENDAL; and KHORNBUR /sic -- ?HORNBURG/, MAGDEBURG axes. The enemy has established the greatest operational density on the counterattack axes of the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps -- up to 13 to 15 km per division.

In spite of losses suffered, during 10 September the enemy considerably strengthened his resistance, especially on the axis of the front's main thrust. At the same time, the enemy is moving reserves forward of the Brown 5th Army Corps and Lilac 5th Motorized Infantry Division on this axis, and in addition, can move forward the Brown 24th and 25th infantry divisions, which are completing activation in the areas of OLDENBURG and BIELEFELD respectively. This totals up to six divisions. The approach of the main forces of these reserves to the line of troop combat contact is possible in 2.5 to 3 hours.

A massed nuclear strike, there being sufficient reconnaissance data about its immediate preparation, may precede the commitment to battle of the operational reserves.

It is evident that the enemy, through the employment of nuclear weapons, counts on inflicting damage to the main forces of the Coastal Front, drastically changing the situation to his advantage, and by committing to battle the approaching reserves together with the

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first-echelon troops, completing the defeat of the main grouping of front troops west of the ELBE River.

In a massed nuclear strike the enemy can employ no less than 350 nuclear munitions against front troops and installations. The onset of the nuclear strike is possible within approximately one hour.

b) In the border engagement the Coastal Front has repulsed the invasion of the enemy's attack groupings and, having gone over to the offensive, through head-on attacks has inflicted a defeat on him after three days of combat actions, advancing up to 100 km on the HANNOVER axis and up to 70 km on the JUTLAND axis to the west of the state border.

The amphibious landing operation is proceeding successfully.

The deep penetration of front troops on the main axis has confronted the enemy with the threat of a complete split-up of the first operational echelon of Northern Army Group troops and with the actual possibility that our troops will develop the offensive to areas and lines vitally important to him.

The configuration of the front line also has given rise to conditions favoring the defeat by the forces of the 4th and 7th armies of the large units of the Brown 6th and 4th army corps that have penetrated into the territory of the German Democratic Republic, as well as the defeat of the Blue 1st Army Corps by forces of the 9th Army in cooperation with troops of the Western Front.

As a result of the orders of the General Staff on the preparation of the front to deliver the initial nuclear strike at 1630 hours 10 September, the nuclear planning group has refined the schedule for the delivery of this strike and is submitting it for your approval.

(The refined schedule of the initial nuclear strike will be examined -- 45 minutes.)

The location, condition and degree of readiness of the rocket troops and aviation make it possible to allocate for the delivery of the front's initial nuclear strike at the prescribed time the following delivery means: the 2nd and 3rd front missile brigades (34 launchers), the missile brigades of five armies and the 2nd Army Corps (60 launchers), and the individual missile battalions of 22 divisions (73 launchers), with a total of 167 launchers as well as 200 delivery aircraft. The availability and readiness

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of the nuclear munitions makes it possible to ensure their employment by all the reported delivery means.

In this way, at 1630 hours 10 September the front will be able to deliver the initial nuclear strike with 380 nuclear munitions, consisting of 180 to be delivered by the rocket troops and 200 by the forces of the 1st Air Army.

c) Based on what has been reported, I consider it advisable:

1. Through the employment of nuclear munitions in the initial nuclear strike, to destroy:

- the 2nd Pershing Wing;
- two Lance battalions (the 650th and the 150th), two Lance missile regiments (the 24th and the 50th), and the 450th Sergeant Battalion;
- the aircraft at 15 airfields;
- 22 Hawk batteries and four Nike-Hercules batteries;
- 10 nuclear munitions depots (field supply points for nuclear munitions);
- four control and warning centers and guidance posts;
- the forward command posts of the Northern Army Group, of the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force, and the command posts of six army corps (the Brown 6th, 4th, 1st army corps, the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps, the Blue 1st Army Corps);

To inflict destruction on: 11 divisions (no less than 70 percent) -- the Brown 6th and 11th motorized infantry divisions, and 3rd, 7th, and 16th tank divisions; the Blue 1st and 4th armored divisions, the Lilac 1st, 101st, and 301st motorized infantry divisions, and the Green 4th Mechanized Division; on the remaining 13 divisions, no less than 40 to 50 percent /destruction/.

In so doing, the rocket troops are to independently destroy the aircraft at 15 airfields, the nuclear munitions supply points (depots), the Hawk SAM battalions, four control and warning centers and posts, the forward command posts of the Northern Army Group and the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force, and the command posts of six army corps; and they are to inflict destruction on the Brown 13th Motorized Infantry Division.

The aviation is to independently destroy: the Brown 1st and 20th motorized infantry divisions, and 19th, 24th, and 25th infantry divisions; the Lilac 5th and 301st motorized infantry divisions, the Blue 2nd Armored

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Division, and four Nike-Hercules SAM batteries.

To effectively ensure their destruction, the 2nd Pershing Wing, the Lance missile battalions and regiments, as well as the Sergeant missile battalion are to be hit first by the rocket troops and then additionally by aviation.

2. The initial nuclear strike is to be carried out by a single launch of operational-tactical missiles and by two launches of tactical missiles, as well as by a single sortie of delivery aircraft. The duration of the strike will be 55 minutes.

3. All reconnaissance forces and means are to continue pinpointing the coordinates of the targets for the initial nuclear strike. Ten minutes prior to the start of the initial launch, all aviation is to get out of the nuclear strike areas.

Provisions are to resume air reconnaissance starting 10 to 15 minutes after the initial launch and ending 10 minutes before the start of the second launch. Air reconnaissance data is to be transmitted from on board the aircraft to the control posts of the front and armies at the same time.

4. Coordination of the matters of cooperation regarding the initial nuclear strike is to be concluded with the Combined Baltic Fleet and the Western Front before 1610 hours 10 September.

5. In order to develop the operation with the employment of nuclear weapons, the tasks for front troops are to be amplified as follows:

-- the 4th Army will employ 28 nuclear warheads in the initial nuclear strike, and continue the offensive in the direction of SCHLESWIG, FLENSBURG, complete the defeat of the Brown 18th and 21st motorized infantry divisions, and accomplish the immediate task by the close of 11 September;

-- the 2nd Army Corps (the 24th, 8th motorized rifle divisions, the 2nd Corps Missile Brigade) will employ 15 nuclear warheads in the initial nuclear strike, and in cooperation with the 4th Army complete the defeat of the 6th, 13th, and 21st motorized infantry divisions;

-- the 7th Army will employ 33 nuclear warheads in the initial nuclear strike, and with its main forces develop the offensive in the general direction of BREMEN, OLDENBURG. With part of its forces and in cooperation with the 4th Army and the 2nd Army Corps it will complete the defeat of the divisions of the Brown 4th Army Corps in the area of LUNEBURG; UELZEN, and

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ARENDSEE. By the close of 11 September, it will seize the WINSEN, RATENBURG /sic -- ?ROTENBURG/, ACHIM line;

-- the 6th Army will employ 22 nuclear warheads in the initial nuclear strike. Exploiting the results of the employment of nuclear weapons, it will develop an offensive in the direction of NIENBURG, REINE with its main forces and of CLOPPENBURG with part of its forces. In cooperation with the 9th Army it will complete the defeat of the Brown 1st Army Corps and the reserves approaching from the interior (the Brown 5th Army Corps) in the area of SULINGEN, DIEPHOLZ, and MINDEN. By the close of 11 September it will capture the SYKE, SULINGEN, and (excluding) MINDEN line;

-- the 9th Army will employ 30 nuclear warheads in the initial nuclear strike. With an attack in the direction of SARSTEDT, BIELEFELD in cooperation with the 6th Army, it will complete the defeat of the Brown 1st Army Corps and the approaching reserves (the Brown 5th Army Corps). With part of its forces in cooperation with the 3rd Army of the Western Front it will complete the defeat of the Blue 1st Army Corps in the area of WOLFENBUTTEL, HORNBURG, (excluding) SCHONEBECK.

-- the 10th Tank Army will be in the second echelon in readiness to develop the offensive on the main axis.

The army's missile brigade will be allocated for participation in the front's initial nuclear strike against planned targets with the employment of ~~22~~ nuclear warheads.

The 2nd and 3rd front missile brigades, the 20th Separate Missile Battalion of the 20th Tank Division, and the 16th Separate Missile Battalion of the 16th Motorized Rifle Division (amphibious landing force) will employ a total amount of 40 nuclear warheads (34 operational-tactical missiles, 6 tactical missiles) against the planned targets.

The combined-arms reserve of the front (the 28th Motorized Rifle Division) will be in readiness to move forward in the direction of STENDAL, WITTINGEN.

The 20th Tank Division will be transferred to the 9th Army.

6. In connection with the fact that the enemy is completing preparations to deliver a massed nuclear strike against troops and installations of the front's rear services, I consider it advisable to immediately carry out the following measures to protect front troops from the enemy's nuclear strikes.

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The units and subunits conducting combat actions are to be in direct contact with the enemy at the least possible distance and are to exploit the intervals and gaps in the battle formations of the enemy to penetrate into his dispositions.

Fifteen to twenty minutes prior to the delivery of our nuclear strike, they are to fully utilize the protective features of the combat equipment and the terrain.

The ground zeros of the nuclear warhead bursts are to be determined with a view toward ensuring that our troops are a safe distance away.

The second echelons and reserves are to be dispersed within the limits of advisability, and in every possible way are to utilize for cover the engineer works left by the enemy and prepared by our own forces and means.

The stability of the control posts and systems at all levels is to be ensured by making shelters available and by strictly observing camouflage measures/.

Individual units are to be allowed to change disposition areas and launching (firing) positions if this change is necessary and if it can be carried out covertly prior to 1620 hours 10 September.

The first-echelon armies and divisions are to have reserves in case they have to replace units which have lost their combat effectiveness.

Provisions are to be made for the timely warning of troops and rear services installations of the immediate threat of the enemy's employment of nuclear weapons. Upon receiving such a warning, all troops conducting combat actions are to utilize to the maximum all cover, terrain relief, and combat equipment so as to protect the personnel.

The system for nuclear burst fixing and for reconnaissance is to be readied and checked.

As nuclear attack means are detected, all available means are to be called upon to immediately destroy them.

Constant reconnaissance for terrain areas contaminated by radioactivity, toxic agents, and biological weapons, and timely warning of troops concerning them, are to be carried out.

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3. The decision of the front commander on the delivery of the initial nuclear strike and the development of the operation -- 50 minutes.

Students in the role of front commander will report their decision on the delivery of the initial nuclear strike and the defeat of the offensive.

The sequence of the report:

- brief conclusions from the assessment of the enemy and our own troops;
- the concept of the decision on the delivery of the initial nuclear strike and the development of the offensive;
- the elaboration of the tasks for the front troops in the combat actions with nuclear weapons;
- the orders on preserving the survivability of our troops against enemy nuclear strikes.

A variant of the front commander's report

1) The enemy in three days of fighting has sustained a defeat and has been compelled to go over from offensive to defensive actions, especially on axes of actions of the attack groupings of front troops.

The enemy sustained the greatest defeat on the main axis, where front troops have advanced up to 100 km into the depth of his territory and have established the threat of separating the troops of the first operational echelon of the Northern Army Group into two groupings.

Not having been able to achieve the aims of the operation with conventional means of destruction, and faced with the threat of losing the RHR industrial area and the possible capture by East of the strategic line of the RHINE River, the enemy is completing preparations to employ nuclear weapons. The transition is possible at 1600 to 1700 hours on 10 September. At the same time, the enemy is moving operational reserves forward to the threatened axes at a strength of up to four to six divisions, which, under favorable conditions following a nuclear strike, can be committed to battle for the purpose of drastically altering the situation in his favor.

2) The offensive of front troops on the main axes is developing successfully. The insignificant advance of a portion of the Brown 6th and 4th army corps forces and also of the Blue 1st Army Corps into the territory of the German Democratic Republic has been stopped.

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Taking into account the enemy's immediate preparation to employ nuclear weapons, front troops and aviation will be ready to deliver the initial nuclear strike at the time set by the General Staff.

I approve the schedule of the initial nuclear strike.

3) I have decided: to deliver at 1630 hours 10 September the front's initial nuclear strike with the employment of 380 nuclear munitions and to destroy the 2nd Pershing Missile Wing, the Lance missile battalions of the Brown 6th and 1st army corps, the Sergeant missile battalions of the Brown 4th Army Corps, the 24th and 50th Lance missile regiments of the Blue 1st Army Corps, the aircraft at 15 airfields, 10 nuclear munitions depots (field supply points), 4 aviation control and warning centers (posts), 22 Hawk and Thunderbolt SAM batteries, 4 Nike-Hercules SAM batteries, the forward command posts of the Northern Army Group and 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force, and the command posts of six army corps.

So as to produce gaps in the operational disposition of the Northern Army Group's troops and disrupt its capability for organized resistance, especially on axes of the main thrusts of the front and the armies, /I have decided/ to inflict destruction (to a level of not less than 70 percent) on 11 divisions, consisting of the 6th Motorized Infantry Division of the Brown 6th Army Corps, the 16th Tank Division of the Brown 4th Army Corps; the 11th Motorized Infantry Division and 3rd and 7th tank divisions of the Brown 1st Army Corps, the 1st and 4th armored divisions of the Blue 1st Army Corps, the 1st Motorized Infantry Division of the Lilac 1st Army Corps, the 101st and 301st motorized infantry divisions of the Lilac 2nd Army Corps, and the Green 4th Mechanized Division. Twelve divisions are to be no less than 40 to 50 percent /destroyed/.

Exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes, to complete the defeat of the Brown 6th, 4th, and 1st army corps, and the Lilac 1st Army Corps through the offensive of the 6th Army and the main forces of the 7th and 9th armies on the HANNOVER-OSNABRUCK axis and of the 4th Army on the FLENSBURG axis; and to fulfil the immediate task of the armies by the close of 11 September.

To complete the defeat of the 6th and 13th motorized infantry divisions of the Brown 6th Army Corps and of the 15th Motorized Infantry Division and 16th Tank Division of the Brown 4th Army Corps and capture HAMBURG by having part of the forces of the 4th and 7th armies deliver thrusts along converging axes.

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To complete the defeat of the 2nd and 4th armored divisions in the area of HELMSTEDT, ANDERBECK, and SEEHAUSEN with a portion of the forces of the 9th Army in cooperation with the Western Front's 3rd Army.

To subsequently commit to battle the 10th Tank Army -- the second echelon -- in order to intensify efforts on the axis of the main thrust.

The combined-arms reserve is the 28th Motorized Rifle Division. The 20th Tank Division is to be transferred to the 9th Army.

4) Tasks of the troops:

-- The 4th Army will employ in the initial nuclear strike 28 nuclear-charged missiles: 10 operational-tactical missiles (3 of 40 kilotons, 7 of 100 kilotons), 18 tactical missiles (2 of 3 kilotons, 5 of 10 kilotons, 11 of 20 kilotons), and destroy the 650th Lance Missile Battalion, aircraft at airfields Nos. 3 and 7.

[redacted] a control and warning center (HAMDORF), the Brown 6th Army command post; together with the 8th Fighter-Bomber Division it will defeat the 18th and 21st motorized infantry divisions, and together with the 2nd Army Corps, defeat the Brown 6th and 13th motorized infantry divisions.

Exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes, it will continue to develop the offensive in the direction of RENDBURG, FLENSBURG, complete the defeat of the 18th and 21st motorized infantry divisions of the 6th Army Corps, and by the close of 11 September seize the KIEL, RENDBURG, ITZEHOE line.

The army command post will be in the forest north of LABENZ.

-- The 2nd Army Corps (the 24th and 8th motorized rifle divisions, the 2nd Corps Missile Brigade) will employ in the initial nuclear strike 15 nuclear warheads: 6 operational-tactical missiles (one of 20 kilotons, 3 of 40 kilotons, 2 of 100 kilotons), 9 tactical missiles (one of 3 kilotons, 3 of 10 kilotons, 5 of 20 kilotons), and destroy the 450th Sergeant Battalion, the nuclear munitions depot south of HARSEFELD, two batteries of the 38th Hawk Battalion, and the forward command post of the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force.

Jointly with the aviation it will inflict defeat on the Brown 21st and 13th motorized infantry divisions.

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Exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes, in cooperation with the 4th Army it will complete the defeat of that portion of the Brown 6th Army Corps forces that is east of HAMBURG.

The command post will be in the forest north of BARGTEHEIDE.

-- The 7th Army will employ in the initial nuclear strike 33 nuclear-charged missiles: 11 operational-tactical missiles (one of 20 kilotons, 2 of 40 kilotons, 8 of 100 kilotons), 22 tactical missiles (one of 3 kilotons, 3 of 10 kilotons, 18 of 20 kilotons) and destroy: the command posts of the Brown 4th and 1st Army Corps and of the Lilac 1st Army Corps, four SAM batteries of the 31st Hawk Battalion, and aircraft at airfields Nos. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33.

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Jointly with the aviation it will inflict defeat on the Brown 14th and 15th motorized infantry divisions and 16th Tank Division, the Green 9th Mechanized Division, and the Lilac 4th Motorized Infantry Division.

Exploiting the results of the employment of nuclear weapons, it will complete the defeat of the Brown 4th Army Corps and the Green 4th Mechanized Division by a thrust in the direction of BREMEN and with part of the forces toward LUNEBURG. By the close of 11 September it will reach the WINSSEN, RATENBURG /sic -- ?ROTENBURG/, ACHIM line.

-- The 6th Army will employ in the initial nuclear strike 22 nuclear-charged missiles: 11 operational-tactical missiles (2 of 20 kilotons, 2 of 40 kilotons, 7 of 100 kilotons), 11 tactical missiles (5 of 10 kilotons, 6 of 20 kilotons) and destroy the Pershing missile squadron in the area of OCHTRUP, the 150th Lance Battalion, the aircraft at airfield No. 30, three SAM batteries of the 31st Hawk Battalion, and the control and warning post at SPRINGE.

Jointly with the aviation it will inflict defeat on the Brown 11th Motorized Infantry Division and 3rd Tank Division and by a thrust with its main forces in the direction of NIENBURG, REINE and with part of the forces toward KOPPENBURG /sic -- ?CLOPPENBURG/ complete the defeat of the Brown 1st Army Corps.

In cooperation with the 9th Army it will defeat the approaching reserves in the area of SULINGEN, DIEPHOLZ, MINDEN.

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By the close of 11 September it will capture the SYKE, SULINGEN, (excluding) MINDEN line.

The command post will be in the forest north of CELLE.

-- The 9th Army will employ in the initial nuclear strike 30 nuclear-charged missiles: 10 operational-tactical missiles (2 of 40 kilotons, 8 of 100 kilotons), 20 tactical missiles (one of 3 kilotons, 6 of 10 kilotons, 13 of 20 kilotons), and destroy the 24th and 50th Lance missile regiments, the command posts of the Blue 1st Army Corps and Lilac 2nd Army Corps, 3 nuclear munitions supply points (depots), 3 SAM batteries of the 3rd Hawk Battalion, and aircraft at airfields Nos. 45 and 45a.

Jointly with the aviation it will inflict defeat on the Brown 7th Tank Division, the Lilac 101st and 301st motorized infantry divisions, the Blue 1st and 4th armored divisions, and by a thrust in the direction of SARSTEDT, BIELEFELD together with the 6th Army complete the defeat of the Brown 1st Army Corps and the approaching reserves (the Brown 5th Army Corps).

With part of its forces, in cooperation with the Western Front's 3rd Army it will complete the defeat of the Blue 1st Army Corps in the area of WOLFENBUTTEL, HORNBURG, (excluding) SCHONEBECK.

By the close of 11 September it will reach the MINDEN, BAD PYRMONT, DENZEN line with its main forces.

As of 1600 hours 10 September the 20th Tank Division will be transferred from the front reserves to the army in the area north of BRAUNSCHWEIG.

The command post will be in the forest 5 km north of MIESTE.

-- The 10th Tank Army is the second echelon of the front. In the initial nuclear strike it will employ 12 operational-tactical missiles with nuclear warheads (3 of 20 kilotons, 9 of 40 kilotons) against planned installations of the Brown 11th Motorized Infantry Division and 7th Tank Division, and the Blue 1st and 4th armored divisions.

The army is to be in readiness to be committed to battle on the main axis of attack.

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-- The 2nd Front Missile Brigade will employ in the initial nuclear strike 17 operational-tactical missiles with nuclear warheads (2 of 20 kilotons, 3 of 40 kilotons, 12 of 100 kilotons) with the task of destroying the Pershing missile squadron in the OLDENBURG area.

The siting area will be (excluding) GOLDBERG, (excluding) MARNITZ, (excluding) MEYENBURG, and PLAU.

-- The 3rd Front Missile Brigade will employ in the initial nuclear strike 17 operational-tactical missiles with nuclear warheads (2 of 20 kilotons, 3 of 40 kilotons, 12 of 100 kilotons) and destroy: the two Pershing missile squadrons in the areas of EMSDEITEN and BILLERBECK, the aircraft at airfields Nos. 23, 34, and 35a, the control and warning post at VECHTA, 4 SAM batteries of the 36th Hawk Battalion, and inflict destruction on the installations of the Brown 11th Motorized Infantry Division.

The siting area will be (excluding) ARENBURG /sic -- ?AHRENSBURG/, (excluding) DOLLE, and BITTKAU.

-- The 1st Air Army will employ in the initial nuclear strike 200 nuclear bombs (37 of 5 kilotons, 32 of 10 kilotons, 19 of 20 kilotons, 10 of 50 kilotons, 52 of 100 kilotons, 50 of 200 kilotons) and inflict destruction on the Brown 1st Motorized Infantry Division, the Blue 2nd Armored Division, the Lilac 5th and 301st motorized infantry divisions, the Brown 24th and 25th infantry divisions, two divisions of the Brown 5th Army Corps, and on four Nike-Hercules SAM batteries (the 25th Battalion). Jointly with the rocket troops it will inflict destruction on the Brown 6th, 18th, 21st, 14th, 15th, and 11th motorized infantry divisions, and the Brown 3rd, 7th, and 16th tank divisions, the Blue 1st and 4th armored divisions, the Lilac 1st, 4th, and 101st motorized infantry divisions, the Green 4th Mechanized Division, and also on the surviving Pershing missile launchers, the launchers of the 150th, 650th Lance battalions, 24th and 50th Lance missile regiments, and the 450th Sergeant Battalion.

The army command post will be 8 kilometers south of BROME.

-- The front air defense troops in cooperation with the fighter aviation of the 1st Air Army will be in readiness to repel a massed enemy air-strike employing nuclear weapons.

-- The electronic countermeasures units will neutralize the radio- and radio-relay communications controlling the nuclear attack means of the

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Northern Army Group and the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force. Through jamming, they will hamper the delivery of aimed strikes by the enemy's tactical aviation.

-- The combined-arms reserve of the front (the 28th Motorized Rifle Division) will be in readiness to battle against enemy airborne landing forces in the area of HAVELBERG, (excluding) MAGDEBURG, LUCKENWALDE, NAUEN, and also to move forward on the TANGERMUNDE, LUCHOW; TANGERMUNDE, NIENBURG; and GENTHIN, MAGDEBURG axes.

-- The nuclear strike will be ready for delivery at 1615 hours 10 September.

The strike will be /delivered/ upon the prescribed signal.

-- I approve the measures proposed by the chief of staff for maintaining the survivability of the troops. Give the signal to the troops concerning the nuclear danger at 1600 hours 10 September.

Critique of the lesson -- 10 minutes

In the critique the instructor will announce the lesson subject and the training objectives, and note the level of readiness of the students for the lesson and how well the training objectives were achieved.

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