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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

1 May 1981

3867

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : John H. Stein
Acting Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSONS :
Preparing the Plan and Organizing
Cooperation of the Front Troops in an
Offensive Operation

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 setting forth the steps taken by a front commander, his chiefs of rocket troops and artillery and of air defense troops, and his air and ground army commanders in coordinating their actions, both nuclear and non-nuclear, in repulsing a NATO invasion, preempting a NATO nuclear strike, breaking through the defense of NATO's Northern Army Group, and committing a second-echelon army to battle.

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.

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John H. Stein

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Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR

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DATE OF INFO. 1977

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SUBJECT

GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY LESSON No. 16: Preparing the Plan and Organizing Cooperation of the Front Troops in an Offensive Operation

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 front commanders, chiefs of rocket troops and artillery and of air defense troops, and air army and ground army commanders in organizing cooperation in an operation with or without nuclear weapons against NATO's Northern Army Group. Three phases of the operation are dwelt upon: the repulse of a NATO invasion, the transition to the offensive to break through NATO's defense, and the commitment of a second-echelon army to battle. Of special interest is the discussion of the response times involved in the possible preemption of a massed nuclear strike by NATO. Also discussed are the response and alert times by supporting aviation and air defense means, engineer and chemical support, and radioelectronic warfare support and tasks. The breakthrough phase is covered in more detail and accompanied by a chart showing the parallel and coordinated activities of the major front components and adjacent cooperating naval and ground forces. End of Summary

Comment:

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

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Brown | - | West Germany | Lilac | - | Belgium |
| Blue | - | Great Britain | Violet | - | The Netherlands |

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LESSON No. 16

I. Lesson subject: Preparing the Plan and Organizing the Cooperation of Front Troops in an Offensive Operation

II. Estimated time for completing Lesson No. 16:

	Allotted time		Total
	Group lesson	Independent study	
Preparing the Plan and Organizing the Cooperation of <u>Front</u> Troops in an Offensive Operation	4	6	10

III. Training objectives:

- to teach students in the role of the front commander to organize cooperation and develop a plan for cooperation of front troops in an offensive operation;
- to train students in reporting aspects of the plan for cooperation in the lesson.

IV. Method of conducting the lesson: group exercise with elements of a war game.

V. Methodological recommendations on the students' preparation for the lesson.

Before the beginning of independent study, the director will give the students the following instructions and recommendations (in addition to the assignment):

- in the role of the front commander: determine for which of the most important tasks he will organize cooperation, the

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method (procedure) for conducting the work, and who should brief and on which topics;

- /determine/ what orders to give subordinates on the preparation of calculations, memoranda, and reports;
- prepare personally for the work on the organization of cooperation.

In the fifth hour of independent study, the lesson director will assign students to their duty positions: front commander, chief of rocket troops and artillery, chief of air defense troops, commander of the 1st Air Army, commanders of the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 6th armies; and other official personnel as necessary (one or two students to each position).

VI. Procedure for conducting the lesson.

1. Analysis of theoretical matters on the lesson subject -- 10 minutes.
2. Organization of cooperation -- 125 minutes.
3. Critique of the plan for cooperation in the offensive operation -- 35 minutes.
4. Critique of the lesson -- 10 minutes.

COURSE OF THE LESSON

The lesson director will hear briefings by one or two students on each theoretical topic -- 10 minutes. It is advisable to examine the topic of the work methods of the commander in organizing cooperation.

ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATION (125 minutes)

- a) In repulsing an invasion and in the transition of front troops to the offensive with the employment of nuclear weapons and conventional means of destruction. 75 minutes.

The director announces the operational time --- 1200 hours 2 September. In accordance with the front commander's orders, all the official personnel have arrived at the front command post at

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NEURUPPIN (see assignment). In order to organize cooperation, a mock-up of the terrain has been prepared to the whole depth of the front offensive operation, on which are displayed the enemy's grouping and possible concept of actions and the grouping of our troops and the decision of the front commander on the conduct of the offensive operation; a map of the decision and a plan-schedule for the delivery of the front's initial nuclear strike are prepared. The signals for cooperation have been delivered to all those participating in the organization of cooperation. The army commanders have maps of their own decisions, and the chiefs of the front branch arms have the plans for the combat employment of the branch arms.

The lesson director asks the student who has been named front commander to report the main tasks for which he has planned to organize cooperation. After the student's report, the director asks the remaining students to express their opinions on this matter.

Then the director makes brief concluding remarks, and asks the student front commander to carry out the organization of the cooperation of front troops during the repulse of an enemy invasion and the transition to the offensive, using the first method (the extensive involvement of official personnel, brief reports by them, and then the commander's orders); during this process, each of the briefers reports, first on the actions of subordinate troops with the employment of nuclear weapons, and then on their actions with conventional means of destruction.

The lesson director sets up the following operational situation as a model (as a variant) for the working out of cooperation (he may assign the setting up of the situation to the student front commander): The operational time is 0630 hours 8 September. On two nights (from 6 to 7 September and from 7 to 8 September) the front troops have carried out the operational deployment planned in the decision and have occupied the departure areas for the offensive, and the missile and surface-to-air missile /SAM/ units have occupied their siting areas. By 0500 hours 8 September the tactical missile battalions of the first-echelon divisions have moved forward and deployed in their siting areas at a distance of 15 to 20 km from the state border. From 0300 hours 8 September, nuclear warheads have begun to be issued to the missile units upon instructions of the

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Supreme High Command. Reconnaissance of all types has determined the following:

-- by 2300 hours 7 September, up to 14 divisions of four army corps are concentrated in departure areas for an offensive;
-- on three nights: from 5 to 6 September, from 6 to 7 September, and from 7 to 8 September, eight artillery brigades have been deployed for cover along the state border, and also the 18th Motorized Infantry Division of the Brown 6th Army Corps and the 1st Motorized Infantry Division of the Brown 1st Army Corps; increased engineer preparation of the terrain is being carried out. The grouping of covering units and large units has been 70 to 80 percent reconnoitered by all types of reconnaissance; the disposition areas of tank and artillery battalions have been discovered, as have the command posts of the covering brigades and divisions.

Siting areas have been determined for six tactical missile battalions that have moved out and deployed at a distance of 18 to 22 km from the state border, including the missile battalions of the 18th and 1st motorized infantry divisions.

-- From 1800 to 2000 hours 7 September nuclear bombs were suspended from delivery aircraft at 16 airfields;

-- from 1800 to 2400 hours 7 September nuclear warheads were issued to missile units, and operational-tactical missile battalions arrived and occupied siting areas in the following areas: (excluding) BAD OLDESLOE, (excluding) AHRENSBURG, LABEN /?LABENZ or ?LAVEN/ (650th Lance Battalion); BIENENBUTTEL, BARUM, BEVENSEN (450th Sergeant Battalion); GIFHORN, ROTGESBUTTEL, FALLERSLEBEN (150th Lance Battalion); (excluding) BRAUNSCHWEIG, (excluding) WATENSTEDT, KONIGSLUTTER (Blue 24th Missile Regiment); NEYELSBURG /?NEULSENBURG/, (excluding) SALZGITTER, LIKTENBERGE /?LICHTENBERG/ (Blue 50th Missile Regiment).

-- at 0625 hours 8 September it was determined that aircraft had taken off from four airfields (OLDENBURG, GREVEN, DIEPHOLZ, KLOPPENBURG).

-- at 0615 to 0620 hours, ground and aircraft radars detected up to 18 to 20 troop columns, each up to 10 km long, up to 20 km away from the state border, moving toward this border.

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The same operational situation has been established for the report on troop actions without the employment of nuclear weapons, with the following exceptions:

-- nuclear warheads have been issued to the front missile units, but they are in the safekeeping of the mobile missile technical bases;

-- the issue of nuclear warheads to enemy missile units and the suspension of nuclear bombs on enemy aviation have not been noted, except for the nuclear warheads issued earlier to alert batteries and squadrons.

Report your decision and the troop actions.

Report of the front chief of rocket troops and artillery (variant) -- 10 minutes

The front rocket troops are held in Readiness No. 3 and can be ready to deliver the initial nuclear strike within 30 minutes (four to five minutes for transmitting the coordinates of individual targets, up to five minutes for transmitting and delivering the front commands to a tactical missile launch battery, and 20 minutes for preparing the strike -- a total of 30 minutes).

At 0630 hours the coordinates of 119 targets designated to be struck in the initial nuclear strike are known precisely (nuclear attack means -- 32 targets, 13 nuclear warhead depots, 13 airfields, 6 army corps command posts, 2 division command posts, 24 Hawk batteries, 2 Thunderbird batteries, 5 control and warning centers, 10 tank battalions, and 12 motorized infantry battalions).

These targets will be destroyed by 70 operational-tactical and 49 tactical missiles. In all, the rocket troops will employ 119 nuclear warheads in the initial launch.

The remaining 57 strikes will be delivered from LAUNCH + 0.40 to LAUNCH + 0.45, after reconnaissance and final reconnaissance of the targets. Rocket troops in Readiness No. 3 must be given the launch signal at least 22 minutes before LAUNCH time.

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Upon delivery of the initial nuclear strike, front rocket troops will get ready to deliver follow-up nuclear strikes, especially against surviving and newly discovered nuclear attack means and tank units of the enemy, and will restore the combat effectiveness of the missile units after an enemy massed nuclear strike.

During the actions of front troops without the employment of nuclear weapons, the rocket troops will be in continuous readiness for delivery of an initial nuclear strike. In the front the following will be on alert status: 5 operational-tactical missile battalions (20 launchers) and 9 tactical missile batteries (18 launchers); in all, 38 launchers. The artillery operating with the covering units and large units, and also part of the artillery of the first-echelon divisions and the army artillery groups, /will do the following/ beginning with the overflight of the state border by West's aviation and the beginning of the enemy invasion:

-- deliver fire strikes against troop columns moving forward and deploying, and inflict destruction with massed strikes on troop groupings at their lines of deployment, especially in the areas: RATZEBURG, MOLLN, SEEDORF; GUDOW, TOLHAU /?TOLLHAUS/, BUCHEN; VELPKE, NEINDORF, BORMAKE /?BARMKE/; HELMSTEDT, SCHOPPENSTEDT, JERXHEIM;

-- repel attacks on the positions of covering units with close defensive fire, and provide fire support for their fighting;

-- upon the joining of the border meeting engagement, inflict fire destruction on enemy groupings on the axes of the main thrusts of the 4th, 7th, and 9th armies, destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means, neutralize his artillery and mortar batteries, and destroy his tanks and antitank means;

-- on the axes where the enemy has gone over to the defense with covering units, /the artillery/ will prepare the attack of the first-echelon divisions' forward detachments with a 10- to 15-minute artillery strike before the forward detachments cross the state border and provide them with fire support while they are overcoming the cover zone.

The front's antitank reserves:

No. 1 -- the 4th Antitank Artillery Brigade will prepare and occupy these lines of deployment upon signal:

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No. 1 -- PARUM, LYUDTEN /possibly LUBTHEEN/;

No. 2 -- PLATE, NEUSTADT-GLEWE;

No. 3 -- (excluding) GRABOW, PERLEBERG;

No. 2 -- the 5th Antitank Artillery Brigade will prepare and occupy these lines upon signal:

No. 4 -- OSTERBURG, MESSDORF;

No. 5 -- HALDENSLEBEN, NIEDERNDODELEBEN;

No. 6 -- LEITZKAU, NEDLITZ.

Report of the 1st Air Army commander
variant) -- 10 minutes

In the 1st Air Army, the suspension of nuclear bombs was completed by 0430 hours 8 September. By 0630 hours the following are in Readiness No. 1: one squadron each in the fighter, fighter-bomber, and bomber aviation regiments; and two squadrons in the reconnaissance regiments. The remaining two-thirds of the forces are in Readiness No. 2.

Taking into consideration the distance to the enemy airfields (an average of 250 to 300 km or more), the flight time is: 16 to 18 minutes to the state border (at low altitudes at a speed of 900 km per hour), and 25 to 30 minutes to the nearest air army airfields.

Upon the takeoff of West's aviation from the airfields, I will report to you immediately and at 0630 hours, by the signal MED-3000 /copper/, I will get the alert aircraft airborne, and with your permission, by the signal MORE-6060 /sea/, I will give the command for advance to the intercept line in front of the firing zones of the surface-to-air missile troops.

At the same time, at 0630 hours, with your permission and by the signal SOKOL-0505 /falcon/ I will bring the entire army to Readiness No. 1 and get the reconnaissance regiments' aircraft airborne.

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Upon receipt of data showing that the enemy's first-echelon aviation has entered our zone of radar detection, I will immediately report to you and by the signal OZERO-5050 /lake/ get the entire air army airborne. From the moment the signal is given, the fighter, fighter-bomber, and bomber squadrons can be airborne from Readiness No. 1 within nine to ten minutes. If the signal OZERO is given at 0635 hours, the air army will be airborne by 0645 to 0647 hours (the 6th Bomber Division by 0650 hours).

Upon receipt of the signal MOLOT-7777 /hammer/ the army will act according to the plan and schedule for the delivery of the initial nuclear strike, employing 200 nuclear munitions (in addition, a reserve of 15 nuclear bombs will be in the air).

Upon the enemy's delivery of a massed nuclear strike, the air army will: land its aircraft at airfields not subjected to nuclear strikes and located outside the zones of dangerous contamination; prepare delivery aircraft for the delivery of follow-up single and group nuclear strikes; detect undestroyed nuclear attack means and other targets with its reconnaissance aviation forces; restore the combat effectiveness of large units and units, and eliminate the aftereffects of the enemy's nuclear attack.

Upon the initiation of combat actions with the employment of conventional means of destruction, the 1st Air Army will participate in the air operation according to the special plan (the tasks are set forth in the plan for cooperation). There will be 41 aircraft on alert with nuclear bombs suspended.

Between the first and second massed sorties, the air army will give air support to the front troops with one army sortie:

- on the JUTLAND axis with two regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation;
- on the HANNOVER axis with six regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation and three regimental sorties of bomber aviation.

These forces will be used according to your decision:

- to destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means;

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-- to inflict destruction on the Brown 3rd and 7th tank divisions and the Blue 1st, 2nd, and 4th armored divisions.

Fire support helicopter regiments will fulfill the tasks of the 4th, 7th, and 9th army commanders; and the 6th Separate Helicopter Regiment, according to your decision, will repulse the enemy invasion on the STENDAL axis.

Report of the chief of the front air defense troops -- 7 minutes

In connection with a direct threat of nuclear attack, by 0630 hours one-third of the battalions in the front surface-to-air missile /SAM/ troops will be in Readiness No. 1 and the rest in Readiness No. 2.

Upon receipt of data showing that the enemy's aviation is airborne, with your permission I will bring the air defense troops to Readiness No. 1 by the signal PTITSA-8888 /bird/. An incursion of enemy aviation across the state border is possible within 16 to 20 minutes -- flying at low altitudes, 250 /km/ at 900 km per hour (15 km per minute) = 16 minutes; 300 km at 900 km per hour (15 km per minute) = 20 minutes. From the moment the signal is given, the front air defense troops will be brought to Readiness No. 1 in 10 to 12 minutes. At the same time, on the signal PTITSA-8888, the concealed radar detection system of the front will be brought into operation, and the air defense command posts of the front and the armies will be brought to Readiness No. 1. The air defense command posts of the front and the armies will exercise control over the repulse of enemy aviation. *

It is expected that the enemy will have up to 80 to 100 aircraft in his first-echelon aviation and up to 420 to 450 aircraft in his second echelon, of which up to 100 or 120 will come from the direction of the sea. The time interval between the first and second echelons is usually two to three minutes.

The following will participate in repulsing a massed air raid:

-- from the front air defense troops: five SAM brigades, 20 SAM regiments, 14 antiaircraft artillery regiments, and 9 fighter aviation regiments;

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-- from the forces of the Air Defense of the Country: four SAM brigades, four SAM regiments, and six fighter aviation regiments.

These forces will make possible the destruction of up to 30 to 35 percent of the enemy's aircraft participating in the raid. In case of a massed nuclear attack by the enemy, the air defense troops will: restore the radar system for detection and for air defense troop control; prepare to repulse follow-up group and massed raids; and restore combat effectiveness.

The front air defense troops will operate analogously in repulsing a massed air raid wherein the enemy does not employ nuclear weapons.

Report of the 4th Army commander -- 7 minutes (variant)

By the signals BURYA-0006 /storm/ and PTITSA-8888, I will bring the army's troops to full readiness for repulsing /the enemy's/ massed air raid and his ground forces groupings. Upon /receiving/ the front's signals I will bring the army's missile units to Readiness No. 2 and No. 1.

Upon front signal MOLOT-7777, the army will participate in the initial nuclear strike of the front.

By 0630 hours the army will have the coordinates of 25 targets that are planned for destruction in the initial nuclear strike (three targets in the 650th Lance Battalion, one in the Honest John battalion of the 18th Motorized Infantry Division, one nuclear warheads depot, two airfields, two in the command posts of the 6th Army Corps and the 18th Motorized Infantry Division, two control and warning centers, four tank battalions, two motorized infantry battalions, and eight in the 38th and 39th Hawk battalions); 9 operational-tactical missiles and 16 tactical missiles will be employed in the initial launch. The remaining 12 nuclear warheads (3 operational-tactical missiles and 9 tactical missiles) will be used after final reconnaissance. Exploiting the results of the initial nuclear strike, the army's troops will go over to the offensive with the surviving first-echelon large units, delivering the main thrust in the direction of RATZEBURG, BAD OLDESLOE; they will make a

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breakthrough from the march of the 18th Motorized Infantry Division's defense on the ELBE-LUBECK Canal in the sector (excluding) LUBECK, MOLLN on a 16-km front, and develop the offensive on BAD OLDESLOE.

The large units and units subjected to nuclear strikes will restore combat effectiveness. In case one (or two) of the divisions of the army's main grouping lose their combat effectiveness, the 2nd Tank Division will be committed to battle.

In going over to the offensive without the employment of nuclear weapons, the 4th Army, while going over to the offensive with its main grouping, will at the same time repel the thrust of the main forces of the 6th Army Corps from the HAMBURG, HAGENOW axis, allocating for this purpose: the 8th Motorized Rifle Division, the army's antitank reserve and mobile obstacle detachment, and three regimental sorties of the 4th Separate Helicopter Regiment. On the SHARENTIN /sic -- probably ZARRENTIN/, BOIZENBURG sector 480 items will be allocated (antitank guns, antitank guided missiles, tanks, and helicopters).

Report of the 7th Army commander -- 7 minutes (variant)

I will give the army's troops the signals BURYA-0006 and PTITSA-8888, and bring them to full readiness for repulsing /the enemy's/ massed air raid employing nuclear weapons and an invasion by his ground forces grouping. Upon /receiving/ the front's signals YUPITER-1214 and DUKAT-9000, I will bring the army's missile units to Readiness No. 2 and No. 1. Upon front signal MOLOT-7777, the army's missile units will launch the missiles.

In the given situation, the army will employ 28 nuclear warheads in the initial launch (nine operational-tactical missiles and 19 tactical missiles) against 28 targets whose coordinates have been established (four airfields, two nuclear warheads depots, the command posts of three army corps, four Hawk batteries, the command post of the 1st Motorized Infantry Division, two tactical missile battalions, four tank battalions, and eight motorized infantry battalions).

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The army will employ the remaining 13 nuclear warheads (three operational-tactical missiles and 10 tactical missiles) after final reconnaissance of the targets.

Exploiting the results of the initial nuclear strike, the army will go over to the offensive with its surviving large units immediately following the nuclear strike, concentrating its main efforts in the direction of KALBE, CELLE.

The large units and units subjected to nuclear strikes will restore combat effectiveness. In case first-echelon divisions lose their combat effectiveness, it is planned that the 11th Motorized Rifle Division and 9th Tank Division of the army's second echelon will be committed to battle.

In going over to the offensive without the employment of nuclear weapons, the army will deliver a meeting thrust with the forces of its 5th Tank Division and the 4th Motorized Rifle Division; at the same time, with the forces of the 1st Motorized Rifle Division, the antitank reserve, the army's mobile obstacle detachment, and the 7th Separate Helicopter Regiment, it will repel the attack of the 4th Army Corps' main forces from the LUNEBERG, STENDAL axis, deploying 630 /antitank/ items (antitank guns, antitank guided missiles, tanks, and helicopters) on this axis.

Report of the 9th Army commander -- 7 minutes (variant)

I will give the signals BURYA-0006 and PTITSA-8888 to the army's troops, and will bring the army's SAM units and large units to full readiness for repulsing the enemy's air and ground forces groupings. Upon the front's signals YUPITER-1214 and DUKAT-9000, I will bring the army's missile units to Readiness No. 2 and No. 1.

Upon front signal MOLOT-7777, the army will take part in the initial nuclear strike of the front. At 0630 hours 8 September, according to the established situation, the coordinates of 23 /sic/ of the targets scheduled for destruction in the initial nuclear strike have been located in the zone of the army (3 nuclear warhead depots, 2 airfields, 2 army corps command posts, 4 /targets/ in the 35th Hawk Battalion, 2 /targets/ in the 36th

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Thunderbird Regiment, 3 tank battalions, 2 motorized infantry battalions, and 1 Honest John missile battalion). The army will employ 23 nuclear warheads for their destruction in the initial launch (9 operational-tactical missiles and 14 tactical missiles); the remaining 21 nuclear warheads (3 operational-tactical missiles and 18 tactical missiles) will be used after final reconnaissance of the targets. Exploiting the results of the initial nuclear strike, the army's troops will go over to the offensive and will complete the defeat of the enemy's surviving units. The army will deliver its main thrust with the forces of the 10th Tank Division and the 18th Motorized Rifle Division in the direction of WOLFSBURG, HANNOVER. Army large units and units that have been subjected to enemy nuclear strikes will restore combat effectiveness. Provisions have been made to replace first-echelon divisions that may lose their combat effectiveness with second-echelon divisions.

In conducting combat actions without the employment of nuclear weapons, the army will repel a massed air raid and go over to the offensive, and by a meeting thrust of the 10th Tank Division and the 18th Motorized Rifle Division will defeat the opposing enemy. At the same time the army will repulse an enemy invasion on the BRAUNSCHWEIG, MAGDEBURG axis, the axis of the probable main thrust of the Blue 1st Army Corps, by defending with the forces of the 21st Motorized Rifle Division, the antitank reserve, the mobile obstacle detachment, and the 9th Separate Helicopter Regiment. In the WEFERLINGEN, HOTENSLEBEN sector 685 items (antitank guns, antitank guided missiles, tanks, and helicopters) will be brought in to repel the enemy thrust.

Concluding remarks of the front commander (variant) -- 15 minutes

I approve the decisions of the army commanders and the troop actions.

All the army commanders, and also the front's chiefs of the rocket troops and artillery and the air defense troops, correctly understand the matters of cooperation in repulsing an invasion by enemy air and ground forces groupings. I ask you to agree to execute the following orders at the given stage of the operation:

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1. You must all firmly understand approximately how much time the front will have available for immediate preparation for delivery by us of the initial nuclear strike. If we succeed in fixing the time of the massed take-off of the enemy's aviation, we will have 18 to 20 minutes before his strike. One must keep in mind that before the nuclear air strike, the enemy may deliver a nuclear strike with rocket troops about five to ten minutes before the air strike -- that is, the time may be even shorter and amount to 12 to 15 minutes. Thus, the front can count on not more than 12 to 15 minutes for carrying out the missile launch and the take-off of aviation before the enemy's nuclear bursts, taking into account the giving of the signals and the transmittal of commands.

If the front does not succeed in determining the time of the take-off of enemy aviation and /the aircraft/ are detected only as they reach the radar detection zone, then the time for preparing the front's initial nuclear strike will be only eight to ten minutes.

Such a severely limited time frame obliges us all:

-- to watch very closely the enemy's grouping of nuclear attack means; this includes not missing the moment of the massed take-off of his aviation;

-- with an increase in the immediate threat of an enemy nuclear attack, in accord with front signals the commanders are to give the signals for shifting the rocket troops, aviation, and air defense troops from Readiness No. 3 to Readiness No. 2; increase the alert forces; upon the take-off of enemy aviation into the air, /shift/ to Readiness No. 1 and at the same time get the fighter aviation airborne; upon the entry of enemy aviation into the radar detection zone get all the aircraft airborne (and before if possible).

• The front staff, the chief of the rocket troops and artillery, and the army commanders will with timeliness move tactical missile battalions forward into siting areas from which they could deliver nuclear strikes. As concerns the situation that has developed today, the commanders of the armies and of the rocket troops and aviation have made the correct decisions on the matters of increasing the alert nuclear forces, and also on the

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shift to higher levels of readiness. But my approval is necessary for these things to be done.

-- The rocket troops, aviation and first-echelon armies are to continuously watch the targets for the front's initial nuclear strike; when the coordinates of the targets are obtained, they will be transmitted immediately to the missile and aviation units.

The army commanders, the chief of the rocket troops, and the commander of the 1st Air Army should know at any given time how many targets for the initial nuclear launch (strike) have been located with their coordinates. From the moment of the take-off of enemy aviation, we cannot lose time in pinpointing the coordinates of the targets and informing the missile units of them. Of course, the pinpointing of the coordinates of some targets (one, two, or three) may be done at any time, but this should not be a massive pinpointing involving the loss of time. The army commanders must be ready to deliver nuclear strikes with individual delivery aircraft and against alternate targets.

2. Upon the delivery of the front's initial nuclear strike, front troops are to go over to the offensive in the entire zone and, exploiting the results of the strike, complete the defeat of the enemy's surviving groupings.

In the event that first-echelon large units lose combat effectiveness, provision will be made to replace them with second-echelon large units. In case the first-echelon armies lose combat effectiveness, the following will be in readiness: the 2nd Army Corps to replace the 4th Army, and the 6th Army to replace the 7th Army or the 9th Army.

3. If the enemy unleashes war without the employment of nuclear weapons, the main method of operation of the front's attack grouping will be the delivery of meeting thrusts by first-echelon divisions with powerful artillery fire support and air strikes.

The 7th Army commander will make provision for committing the 9th Tank Division to battle on the first day of the operation, since the enemy grouping on the axis of his main thrust is very strong (3rd and 7th tank divisions).

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At the same time, as the army commanders correctly reported, on the axes of action of the enemy attack groupings it will be advisable to make use of a transition to the defense by individual large units (the 8th Motorized Rifle Division of the 4th Army, the 1st Motorized Rifle Division of the 7th Army, and the 21st Motorized Rifle Division of the 9th Army) so as to knock out the enemy's tanks, inflict maximum losses on him, and then go over to the offensive and complete the defeat.

4. Fire support helicopters are to be widely used to destroy the enemy's tanks and his attack groupings. The commanders of the 4th, 7th, and 9th armies are to prepare landing pads for helicopters in the departure areas, and supply ammunition and fuel.

5. Be ready to destroy the enemy's airborne landing forces, especially in these areas: the 4th Army -- in HAGENOW, LUDWIGSLUST, PARCHIM; the 7th Army to the north of STENDAL; the 9th Army -- to the north of MAGDEBURG and in the areas of the ELBE River crossings.

6. The radioelectronic countermeasures units and subunits of the front and the armies will be employed as follows in repulsing an enemy invasion:

- to neutralize the communications of the command with the operational-tactical missile and tactical missile battalions;
- to neutralize the communications of aviation with guidance posts and control posts;
- to neutralize the control of the Brown 1st Army Corps and the Blue 1st Army Corps at the corps and division level.

The lesson director will briefly summarize the work on the organization of cooperation in repelling an enemy invasion and in the transition of front troops to the offensive, both with and without the employment of nuclear weapons.

b) /Organization of cooperation/ in breaking through the enemy's forward defense line -- 25 minutes

The lesson director will propose that the group, in the role of front commander, organize cooperation in breaking through the

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forward defense line. He will set up this situation (variant) at 1800 hours on D-day: by evening of the first day of the offensive operation, the front attack grouping on the HANNOVER axis has arrived at the forward defense line in the sector (excluding) UELZEN, (excluding) BRAUNSCHWEIG; at the same time the 7th Army is repelling a thrust on its right flank on the STENDAL axis by two divisions of the Brown 4th Army Corps, and the 9th Army is waging an intense defensive battle on its left flank against large units of the Blue 1st Army Corps. On the JUTLAND axis the 4th Army has made an assault crossing of the ELBE-LUBECK Canal in several sectors and has penetrated three to eight km into the defense of the 18th Motorized Infantry Division.

The organization of cooperation by the front commander in breaking through the defense line (variant)

During front troop actions with the employment of nuclear weapons, it is planned that the breakthrough of the enemy's defense will take place on the morning of D2 - D3 (depending on the time needed for restoring the combat effectiveness of the troops after the enemy's massed nuclear strike).

The main efforts of the front troops will be concentrated on the sectors:

-- in the 4th Army -- (excluding) LUBECK, VALLUK /possibly WALLUCKE/, on a frontage of 20 km.

-- on the HANNOVER axis -- REPKE, (excluding) BRAUNSCHWEIG, on a frontage of 45 km. The attack groupings for the breakthrough are to have in their complement: in the 4th Army -- two divisions and the 6th Artillery Division of the Reserve of the Supreme High Command /RVGK/; in the 7th Army -- three divisions and the 8th Artillery Division of the RVGK; and in the 9th Army -- three divisions and the 11th Artillery Division of the RVGK.

If there are divisions in the first echelon that have been weakened by nuclear strikes, provision will be made to commit to battle single divisions from the second echelons of the armies for the breakthrough. During the night, the divisions from the

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second echelons will move forward into waiting areas and carry out the attack from the march. Both armies cannot simultaneously initiate the breakthrough on the front's main axis.

Before the breakthrough, the front and armies will provide for the delivery of grouped and individual nuclear strikes against the enemy's nuclear attack means, centers of resistance, and the second echelons and reserves of the defending divisions, especially the tank units; and also a short 20- to 25-minute preparatory fire by artillery and aviation will be delivered on the axes of the main thrusts of the divisions, with a density of up to 40 to 50 guns per kilometer.

The first-echelon large units will attack from the march after the nuclear and fire strikes. On axes where the nuclear strikes have made gaps, the motorized infantry will attack without dismounting.

The air army is to be in readiness:

- to search for and destroy nuclear attack means;
- to employ 10 to 12 nuclear bombs to inflict destruction on two tank brigades (the second echelons of the Brown 3rd and 7th tank divisions) and the 11th Motorized Infantry Division of the Brown 1st Army Corps.

In all, on the HANNOVER axis provision will be made for the employment of 12 fighter aviation regimental sorties, 12 fighter-bomber aviation regimental sorties, and six bomber aviation regimental sorties on the day of breakthrough, to conduct preparatory fire, support the attack, and neutralize the enemy's reserves with conventional means.

In case the enemy attempts to deliver a counterattack with the forces of the 11th Motorized Infantry Division, the counterattack will be disrupted by the delivery of nuclear strikes and fire strikes with conventional means.

On the JUTLAND axis provision will be made to employ three nuclear bombs against the 18th Motorized Infantry Division's second echelon and four fighter-bomber aviation regimental sorties with conventional means.

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If front troop actions are conducted without the employment of nuclear weapons, provision will be made to effect the breakthrough of the defense on the forward defense line in the following sectors:

-- on the main, HANNOVER axis -- in the WESENDORF, (excluding) MEINE sector, by the forces of the 7th and 9th armies on their adjacent flanks (the 7th Army -- 8 km; the 9th Army -- 9 km) on a 17-km frontage;

-- on the JUTLAND axis -- on the (excluding) MOISLING, (excluding) GROSSBERKENTHIN sector on a 9-km frontage with the forces of the 4th Army.

In case the armies' attack groupings do not arrive simultaneously at the forward edge of the defense in the breakthrough sectors, the commanders of the 7th and 9th armies will take steps to safeguard the arrival of the troops at the forward edge of the defense, including actions at night.

The following groupings will be established for the breakthrough:

-- in the 7th Army -- two divisions (the 9th Tank Division and the 11th Motorized Rifle Division), in so doing the 11th Motorized Rifle Division will be brought in from the army's second echelon.

-- in the 9th Army -- three divisions (the 10th Tank Division and the 6th and 18th motorized rifle divisions); in so doing the 6th Motorized Rifle Division will be brought in from the army's second echelon.

The commanders of the 4th, 7th, and 9th armies will ensure, at the army level, the simultaneous initiation of preparatory fire and of the attack of the forward edge.

The front, for its part, will also take measures for the simultaneous initiation of preparatory fire and of the attack of the 7th and 9th armies.

For fire destruction of the enemy on the main axis, an artillery grouping will be established made up of the following: the artillery of the five divisions taking part in the

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breakthrough, the army artillery of the 7th and 9th armies, and the 8th and 11th artillery divisions of the RVGK.

In all, the armies will allocate for the breakthrough:

- the 7th Army -- 846 guns and mortars, with a density of 106 guns and mortars per kilometer of breakthrough sector;
- the 9th Army -- 954 guns and mortars, with a density of 106 /per kilometer of breakthrough sector/.

On the JUTLAND axis, in addition to the 4th Army artillery, the corps and divisional artillery of the 2nd Army Corps will be allocated for the breakthrough. In all, there will be 970 guns and mortars in this breakthrough sector, with a density of 108. Preparatory fire lasting 35 to 38 minutes will be provided for on the main axis; the attack will be supported by a rolling barrage in combination with successive fire concentrations. The main tasks of the air army during the breakthrough on the main axis are:

- to search for and destroy the nuclear attack means (one regimental sortie of fighter-bomber aviation);
- air support of the breakthrough (three regimental sorties of bomber aviation, two regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation, and two regimental sorties of separate helicopter regiments);
- participation in the repulse of counterattacks -- strikes against the second echelons of the 3rd and 7th tank divisions and the 11th Motorized Infantry Division (nine regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation and three regimental sorties of bomber aviation);
- air support and escort of the main front grouping during the breakthrough (six regimental sorties of separate fire support helicopter regiments).

On the JUTLAND axis, four regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation and four regimental sorties of separate fire support helicopter regiments will be allocated for the breakthrough. The tasks of the air defense troops during the breakthrough are:

- to continue to cover the front rocket troop grouping;

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-- to cover the front attack grouping during the breakthrough, especially the divisions being committed from the armies' second echelons, the artillery grouping, and the second echelons of the divisions.

The tasks of engineer support are:

- to support the forward movement of the two divisions of the 7th and 9th armies that will be moving up from the armies' second echelons, with not less than three march routes for each;
- to ensure that passages are made in the obstacles, not less than 24 passages per division;
- to continue to build up the obstacles on the axes of actions of the enemy's attack groupings.

The tasks of radioelectronic warfare units are:

- to continue to cover the front's rocket troops;
- from the morning of D2 to reliably neutralize control in the Brown 1st Army Corps and the Blue 1st Army Corps, down to the brigade level inclusive;
- to neutralize the radio communications of tactical aviation and jam their weapons employment systems.

The troops must carry out the breakthrough at high speed.

By the end of the day of the breakthrough, the armies are to have seized the lines:

- the 4th Army -- BAD SEGEBERG, ARENSBERG /sic -- probably AHRENSBURG/;
- the 7th Army -- FALLINGBOSTEL, VISSENDORF /sic -- BISSENDORF/;
- the 9th Army -- GROSSBURGWEDEL, HILDESHEIM.

Simultaneously with the breakthrough on the HANNOVER axis provision will be made to securely cover the flanks of the attack grouping, for which purpose:

- the 7th Army, with the forces of the 1st and 4th motorized rifle regiments, will securely consolidate the WITTENBERGE, SALZWEDEL, WITTINGEN line, and will not permit the Brown 4th Army Corps to break through in the direction of STENDAL;

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-- the 9th Army, with the forces of the 1st Motorized Rifle Division and part of the forces of the 18th Motorized Rifle Division, will securely consolidate the BRAUNSCHWEIG, WEFERLINGEN, OSCHERSLEBEN line, and not permit the Blue 1st Army Corps to break through in the direction of MAGDEBURG.

The lesson director will ask the group to report anything further that the briefer has left out, will hear these additions, and propose that attention be turned to the organization of cooperation in committing the 6th Army to battle.

c) /Organization of cooperation/ in committing the 6th Army to battle -- 25 minutes

To organize cooperation in committing the 6th Army to battle, the lesson director will set up the following operational situation (as a variant) for the close of D2: during D2 the front attack grouping has broken through the forward defense line, has routed the large units of the Brown 1st Army Corps, and by the close of D2 has arrived at the MUNSTER, BURGENDORF, LEHRTE, WOLFENBUTTEL line.

The second echelon of the front, the 6th Army, is in the day rest area: KALBE, COLBITZ, BURG, BRANDENBURG.

West attack groupings have seized the following lines:

-- the Brown 6th Army Corps and the 14th Motorized Infantry Division of the Brown 4th Army Corps -- LUDWIGSLUST, PERLEBERG, WITTENBERGE;
-- the Brown 4th Army Corps -- WERBEN, OSTERBURG, SALZWEDEL;
-- the Blue 1st Army Corps has reached the ELBE River on the WOHLMIRSTEDT, WESTERHAUSEN sector.

Simultaneously, West has moved forward: the Lilac 1st Army Corps in the SCHNEVERDINGEN, WALSRODE, ROTENBURG area and the Lilac 2nd Army Corps in the SARSTEDT, SALZGITTER, HAMELN area, and is preparing counterthrusts with the forces of these corps on the FALLINGBOSTEL, GIFHORN and HILDESHEIM, GIFHORN axes.

The students are in the role of the front commander. The director asks one of the students to organize cooperation for the commitment of the 6th Army to battle.

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The organization of cooperation by the front commander
for the commitment of the 6th Army to battle

The 6th Army's commitment to battle is to take place on the morning of D3 - D4 from the lines:

- No. 1 FALLINGBOSTEL, BISSENDORF or
- No. 2 SYKE, UCHTE.

Before the commitment to battle, the front will deliver a massed nuclear strike with rocket troops and aviation against identified means of nuclear attack and the enemy groupings in front of the line of commitment; it is planned that the greatest destruction will be inflicted on the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps. If combat actions are conducted with conventional means of destruction, 54 artillery battalions (12 to 14 battalions from the 7th Army, 26 from the 6th Army, and 16 from the 8th Artillery Division) will be allocated for fire destruction of the enemy in front of the line of commitment and on the flanks.

In committing the 6th Army to battle, the artillery will: destroy the tactical means of nuclear attack, neutralize the enemy's strongpoints not destroyed by nuclear weapons, and his artillery and mortars; support the attack of the 6th Army's first-echelon large units, repulse counterattack groupings with fire, and support the troops in making an assault crossing of the WESER River.

The front's air army will:

-- destroy the detected nuclear attack means and inflict destruction on the reserves and second echelons of the Brown 3rd and 7th tank divisions and 11th Motorized Infantry Division in front of the 6th Army's line of commitment to battle and on its flanks;

-- inflict destruction on the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps large units while they are moving up to the lines of deployment and during deployment.

In all, the air army will use the following for destruction of the enemy's groupings and for support of the 6th Army's commitment to battle:

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-- 18 regimental sorties of fighter aviation to cover the troops of the front's main grouping, especially the 6th Army;
-- 18 regimental sorties of fighter-bomber aviation, six regimental sorties of bomber aviation, four of separate radioelectronic warfare air regiments, and four of separate fire support helicopter regiments to deliver nuclear strikes, conduct preparatory fire, provide air support, destroy reserves, and support the assault crossing of the WESER River.

Before the commitment to battle, on the night of D2 the 6th Army will move up to the KALBE, COLBITZ, BURG, BRANDENBURG area. On the night of D3 it will move forward from this area on five routes and on the morning of D3 will be committed to battle following the nuclear strikes and preparatory fire.

Cover for the 6th Army troops in the departure area for the commitment and during their advance will be provided by fighter aviation, and during deployment and commitment to battle by the 15th and 7th SAM brigades and fighter aviation.

To support the commitment of the 6th Army, the 7th Army will fulfill the following tasks:

-- on the night of D3 (as of 1900 hours on D2) it will free five routes for the 6th Army;
-- by the morning of D3 it will seize the line of commitment of the 6th Army and clear it of obstacles;
-- with the forces of the 7th SAM Brigade and not less than two SAM regiments, it will cover the 6th Army troops on the line of deployment and commitment to battle;
-- it will carry out destruction of the enemy's tactical means of nuclear attack and inflict fire destruction on the surviving enemy units in front of the line of commitment and on the flanks of the 6th Army with the fire of 14 to 16 battalions.

Upon the commitment to battle of the 6th Army, the troops of the 7th, 6th, and 9th armies, exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes and massed air strikes, will complete the defeat of the Lilac 1st and 2nd army corps with meeting thrusts, make an assault crossing of the WESER River from the march, and develop the offensive as follows:

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-- the 7th Army in the direction of WALSRODE, BREMEN, PALENBURG /sic -- probably PAPANBURG/; upon arrival at the North Sea coast it will organize its defense against landing forces; with part of its forces it will encircle and destroy the Brown 4th Army Corps;

-- the 6th Army will develop an offensive on the NIENBURG, REYN /sic -- probably RHEINE/ axis. It will employ tactical airborne landing forces in an assault crossing of the WESER River;

-- the 9th Army will develop the offensive in the direction of HANNOVER, MUNSTER, and will simultaneously deliver a thrust with part of its forces in the direction of HILDESHEIM, BODENWERDER into the rear of the main forces of the Blue 1st Army Corps and Violet 1st Army Corps, with the aim of encircling and destroying them in cooperation with the 3rd Army of the Western Front.

The lesson director will hear briefings by other students with additions (advisably on engineer preparation and radioelectronic warfare) and will briefly summarize the organization of cooperation. He will emphasize that cooperation in the commitment to battle of the 10th Tank Army should be organized in an analogous manner.

Critique of the plan for cooperation (35 minutes)

The lesson director will go on to examine the second training topic -- the critique of the plan for cooperation in the front offensive operation.

It is recommended that the following topics be examined:

-- the procedure for developing the plan for cooperation (who will participate, who will direct it, which documents to refer to in the development of the plan of cooperation);

-- the structure of the plan for cooperation (according to the most important tasks, the lines, and the cooperating forces and means). The proposed plan will be examined as one of the possible variants;

-- one or two students are to brief on the second section of the plan, "Breakthrough of the enemy's forward defense line."

The lesson director will be guided by the proposed plan for cooperation in the examination of these topics.

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One section of the plan that the students report will be based on the material they have developed in their independent study of the section "Breakthrough of the enemy's forward defense line."

Assessment of the results of the lesson -- 10 minutes

The director will announce the topic and objective of the lesson, discuss the students' overall level of preparation for the lesson, and rate the students' reports. He will underscore the importance of the organization of cooperation at the tactical and operational level and the role of the front as the principal organizer of operational cooperation.

APPENDIX. Excerpt from the plan of cooperation, Section II, "Breakthrough of the forward defense line."*

*Translator's note: The following chart is presented in two parts, with columns 1-4 on pages 30-32 and columns 5-8 on pages 33-34; it is so shown because the original document does not in general display any topical or temporal relationships across the columns of the chart. Where the original does show such ties among the front's component forces, these have been preserved in the translated chart (e.g. actions of forces using conventional weapons in columns 2-4 on page 31).

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EXCERPT FROM THE PLAN FOR TROOP COOPERATION IN THE COASTAL FRONT'S OFFENSIVE OPERATION

/Columns 1-4/

Composition of enemy troop groupings and possible nature of their actions	COOPERATING FRONT TROOPS		
	Combined-arms and tank formations	Rocket troops and artillery	1st Air Army
1	2	3	4
II. BREAKTHROUGH OF THE ENEMY'S FORWARD DEFENSE LINE			
<p>If combat actions are conducted employing nuclear weapons, West's troop grouping, suffering great losses from the Coastal Front's initial and follow-up nuclear strikes, may go over to the defense on its forward defense line with the remnants of the following large units of the first operational echelon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- on the JUTLAND axis with the forces of the 18th MtzInf Div on the ELBE-LUBECK Canal; -- on the HANNOVER axis with forces of the Brown 1st Army Cps on the UELZEN, BRAUNSCHWEIG line. <p>Offensive actions of enemy groupings are possible on the HAMBURG, SCHWERIN; LUNEBURG, STENDAL; and BRAUNSCHWEIG, MAGDEBURG axes.</p> <p>During East's breakthrough of the forward defense line, West may counterattack with the second echelons of the corps:</p> <p>Brown 11th MtzInf Div in the direction of WALSRODE, CELLE, GIFHORN; Blue 4th Armd Div in the direction of HILDESHEIM, GIFHORN.</p>	<p>In front combat actions employing nuclear weapons, the breakthrough of the defense on the forward defense line is planned for the morning of D2 - D3 (depending on the time to restore the combat-effectiveness of front troops after the enemy's massed nuclear strike).</p> <p>The main efforts of front troops will be concentrated on these sectors during breakthrough of the defense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- on the JUTLAND axis: (excl.) LUBECK, VALLUK /sic -- TWALLUCKE/ on a 20-km front; -- on the HANNOVER axis: REPKE, (excl.) BRAUNSCHWEIG on a 45-km front. For the breakthrough, establishment of the following groupings is planned: in the 4th Army, two divs and 6th Arty Div of the Supreme High Command /VGK/; in the 7th Army, three divs and the 8th Arty Div of VGK; in the 9th Army, three divs and the 11th Arty Div of VGK. Front rocket troops and aviation will deliver a grouped nuclear strike against the enemy's nuclear attack means, resistance centers, and reserves, especially tank units. Artillery will conduct 20-25 mins of preparatory fire with a density of 40 to 50 guns per km of front. Aviation will deliver nuclear and fire strikes against enemy reserves, especially tank units. 		<p>In troop actions employing nuclear weapons, the 1st Air Army will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- employing 10-12 nuclear bombs, inflict destruction on two tank brigades (second echelons of the Brown 3rd and 7th tk divs), and on the 11th MtzInf Div of the Brown 1st Army Cps; -- destroy detected nuclear attack means and the command posts of the 1st Army Cps and the 3rd & 7th tk divs. In all, the following will be allocated on the HANNOVER axis: -- 12 fighter aviation rgtl sorties to cover the front's main grouping; -- 12 fighter-bomber aviation and 6 bomber aviation rgtl sorties, for preparatory fire, attack support, and neutralization of enemy reserves, with conventional means. <p>It will hit: the Brown 3rd and 7th tk divs' second echelons & the Brown 1st Army Cps' second echelon. On the JUTLAND axis, it will employ three nuclear bombs against</p>

1	2	3	4
<p>On the JUTLAND axis on D2 the 21st MtzInf Div (second echelon of the 6th Army Cps) may counterattack in the direction of BAD OLDESLOE, RATZEBURG.</p>	<p>Depending on the situation, the armies can begin the breakthrough at different times according to troop readiness and their arrival at the defense line.</p> <p>First-echelon large units, following nuclear and fire strikes, will go over to the attack from the march; this can occur without the infantry dismounting. Exploiting the gaps in the defense made by nuclear strikes, they will swiftly break through the enemy defense. The armies will employ tactical airborne landing forces to accomplish important tasks.</p> <p>In front actions without the use of nuclear weapons, the breakthrough of the defense on the forward defense line is planned for the morning of D2 in the sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- on the main, HANNOVER axis, in the WESENDORF, (excl) MEINE sector with forces of the 7th and 9th armies on their adjacent flanks (8 and 9 km per army) on a 17-km front; -- on the JUTLAND axis, in the (excl) MOISLING, (excl) GROSS-BERKENTHIN sector, on a 9-km front with 4th Army forces. <p>The following groupings will be formed for the breakthrough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- in the 7th Army, two divs (9th Tk Div & 11th MtzR Div); in the process the 11th MtzR Div will be committed from the army's second echelon; -- in the 9th Army, three divs (10th Tk Div, 6th & 18th mtzR divs); in the process the 6th MtzR Div will be committed from the army's second echelon. <p>An artillery grouping will be formed for fire destruction of the enemy, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- artillery from the five divisions taking part in the breakthrough; -- army artillery and artillery of the 7th and 9th armies; -- the 8th and 11th arty divs of the RVGK. 	<p>In breaking through without use of nuclear weapons, the armies will establish the following artillery groupings for the breakthrough: 4th Army -- 972 guns and mortars (with allocation of the 2nd Army Corps' corps artillery). Density of 108 guns per km. 7th Army -- 846 guns and mortars. Density of 106 guns per km in an 8-km breakthrough sector. 9th Army -- 954 guns and mortars: 9 km with density of 106 guns /per km/.</p> <p>In all, the front will allocate 2,770 guns and mortars for the breakthrough. Artillery will be regrouped and brought into siting areas in the breakthrough sectors by 2300 hours on D-day.</p> <p>Firing is planned in the period from 1900 to 2000 hours up to 0500 hours of D2 (in the armies, divisions, regiments).</p> <p>Refining of tasks -- up to 0700 hours. Artillery in readiness at 0700 hours.</p> <p>During preparatory fire, attack support, and combat in the depth, the artillery will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means; 	<p>the 18th MtzInf Div's second echelon & four fighter-bomber aviation rgtl sorties with conventional means of destruction.</p> <p>In breaking through without the use of nuclear weapons, the 1st Air Army will fulfill these tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- search and destroy nuclear attack means with one fighter-bomber aviation rgtl sortie; -- neutralize the 3rd & 7th tk div's second echelons with three fighter-bomber aviation rgtl sorties; neutralize the Brown 1st Army Cps' second echelon (11th MtzInf Div) with three bomber aviation and six fighter-bomber aviation rgtl sorties; -- air support of the breakthrough with three bomber aviation rgtl sorties, two fighter-bomber aviation rgtl sorties, and two rgtl sorties of sep fire support helicopter rgt/s/; -- air support & escort of the front's main grouping during the breakthrough with six rgtl sorties of sep fire support helicopter rgt/s/.

2	3	4
<p>Density: 90-100 guns per km in the breakthrough sector. Duration of preparatory fire: 35-38 minutes. On the JUTLAND axis the breakthrough grouping comprises the 3rd and 7th mtzR divs; it is planned to commit the 2nd Tk Div to battle to develop the breakthrough.</p> <p>Simultaneously with the breakthrough on the HANNOVER axis it is planned to provide reliable cover for the flanks of the front's attack grouping, for which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- the 7th Army with forces of the 1st and 4th mtzR divs will firmly consolidate the WITTENBERGE, SALZWEDEL, WITTINGEN line and prevent the Brown 4th Army Cps from breaking through in the direction of STENDAL; -- the 9th Army with the forces of the 21st MtzR Div and part of the 18th MtzR Div forces will firmly consolidate the BRAUNSCHWEIG, WEFERLINGEN, OSCHERSLEBEN line and prevent the Blue 1st Army Cps from breaking through in the direction of MAGDEBURG. <p>Artillery and aviation preparatory fire will begin on the signal VETER -- 0002. Passages in the obstacles will be made by the explosive method at the beginning of the preparatory fire, on a scale of 24-36 breaches per division. Regiments of the first-echelon divisions will attack from the march, moving forward and deploying from the depth. Infantry will attack the forward edge of the defense together with tanks in dismounted battle formations.</p> <p>Artillery will support the attack with a rolling barrage and successive fire concentrations to a depth of up to three km. The divisions of the front attack grouping will intensify the rate of the breakthrough by committing to battle the second echelons of the regiments and divisions and will simultaneously widen the breakthrough toward the flanks. During the breakthrough the 7th Army will be ready to repel a counterattack by the 11th MtzInf Div from the WALSRODE, CELLE, GIFHORN axis; the 9th Army, a counterattack by the 4th Armd Div from the HILDESHEIM, GIFHORN axis.</p> <p>By the close of the second day of the operation, front troops will have seized the lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4th Army -- BAD SEGEBERG, AHRENSBURG; 7th Army -- FALLINGBOSTEL, VISSENDORF /sic -- BISSENDORF/; 9th Army -- GROSSBURGWEDEL, HILDESHEIM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- hit enemy personnel and anti-tank means at strongpoints and on the defense lines, and during counterthrusts; -- neutralize enemy artillery and mortars; -- repel by fire counter-attacking tanks and infantry; -- neutralize control posts and tactical reserves. <p>Attack support will be done by a rolling barrage together with successive fire concentrations to the depth of the first-echelon battalions' defense.</p> <p>During combat in the depth, the 7th Army artillery will be ready to repel a counter-thrust by the 11th MtzInf Div.</p> <p>Front antitank reserves will move forward: No. 1 -- in the 7th Army zone, in readiness to repel enemy tanks from the UELZEN, SALZWEDEL and WALSRODE, CELLE axes; No. 2 -- in the 9th Army zone, in readiness to repel enemy tanks from the HELMSTEDT, HALDESLEBEN and HILDESHEIM, BRAUNSCHWEIG axes.</p> <p>Rocket troops will be in readiness to move to new siting areas on the night of D3.</p>	<p>On the JUTLAND axis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- four fighter-bomber rgtl sorties & four rgtl sorties of sep fire support helicopter rgt/s/.

/Columns 5-8/

COOPERATING FRONT TROOPS			ADJACENT FORCES
Air defense troops	Engineer and Chemical Troops	Radioelectronic Warfare units	Combined Baltic Fleet, Western Front (3rd Army)
5	6	7	8
<p>Front troop groupings and front airbases will be covered during breakthrough of the enemy's forward defense line:</p> <p>-- on the JUTLAND axis, by the 4th Army SAM Bde & the air defense means of two divs in cooperation with the 1st Ftr Div of the 1st Air Army;</p> <p>-- on the HANNOVER axis, by the 15th Front SAM Bde, the 7th & 9th Army SAM bdes, & the air defense means of six divs, in cooperation with the 3rd & 5th ftr divs of the 1st Air Army;</p> <p>-- the rocket troops grouping of the 2nd Front Msl Bde, the 2nd Cps Msl Bde, the 5th Front Mbl Msl Tec Base & the 2nd Cps Mbl Msl Tec Base -- by the 13th Front SAM Bde; the 3rd Front Msl Bde & 3rd Front Mbl Msl Tec Base -- by the 14th Front SAM Msl Rgt;</p> <p>-- the 1st Air Army's fighter-bomber & bomber aviation -- by the 17th & 18th S-125 SAM rgts.</p>	<p><u>Engineer troops</u></p> <p>In a breakthrough using nuclear weapons, the main efforts of engineer troops will focus on the capture and destruction of enemy nuclear land mines. For this, 8 to 12 groups for capture and destruction of nuclear land mines will be formed in each first-echelon division.</p> <p>In a breakthrough of the defense using conventional means for making passages in mixed minefields, all tanks will be equipped with four /sic/ mine-clearing attachments; one continuous passage will be made for each company; the provost and traffic control service will be organized at the passages by the 7th & 9th army staffs.</p> <p>To ensure the advance of 7th & 9th army troops in the breakthrough sectors, the armies will be reinforced: the 7th Army by the 12th Eng Obstcl-Clr Bn; the 9th Army by the 11th Eng Obstcl-Clr Bn.</p> <p>Routes for deployment of first-echelon divs on the breakthrough sectors will be laid for the 7th Army by the 7th Eng Rd & Brdg Rgt, and for the 9th Army by the 9th Eng Rd & Brdg Rgt. Flank cover will be provided by deployment of front mobile obstacle detachments.</p>	<p>The 12th Sep N /grd radio jamming/ Bn, together with the 11th Sep Electronic Countermeasures Helo Sqn, will neutralize the radio and radio-relay communications for control of nuclear weapons units, the warning and control /units/ of the 1st and 2nd air defense sectors, and the radio communications of the Northern Army Group, the Brown 1st and 6th army cps and the Blue 1st Army Cps.</p> <p>The 62nd Sep S /aircraft radio jamming/ Bn will jam the onboard radioelectronic means of 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force aviation in covering the siting areas of the 2nd & 3rd front msl bdes and the front Command post.</p> <p>The 12th Sep N Bn, together with the 11th Sep Electronic Countermeasures Helo Sqn, will neutralize /the following/ radio and radio-relay communications in succession:</p> <p>-- the Brown 6th Army Cps with the 18th MtzInf Div and then with the 21st MtzInf Div;</p> <p>-- the Brown 1st Army Cps with the 3rd & 7th tk divs, and then with the 11th MtzInf Div;</p> <p>-- the Blue 1st Army Cps with the 1st & 2nd armd divs, and then with the 4th Armd Div;</p> <p>-- air control of the Brown 3rd Lng-Rng Avn Rgt and the Blue Air Forces;</p> <p>-- the radio communications for decentralized warning of the 1st and 2nd air defense sectors.</p> <p>The 62nd Sep S Bn will fulfill the same task as in conditions where nuclear weapons are used.</p>	<p>On the morning of D2 the Combined Baltic Fleet will make an amphibious landing in the KIEL Naval Base area, with the 61st Nvl Inf Rgt and the 16th MtzR Div (minus the 48th MtzR Rgt) with reinforcements; it will operate with the 3rd MtzR Div of the 4th Army in attacking along the seacoast. Gun-firing ships will give fire support from D to D3.</p> <p>The combined Baltic Fleet with a part of its forces will participate in anti-landing defense of the captured seacoast, and will carry out the sea transport of troops, equipment and materiel in support of the Coastal Front from GDANSK and RIGA to WISMAR, and for the 4th Army -- from SWINOUJSCIE to KIEL and ECKERNFORDE.</p> <p>On the morning of D2 the 3rd Army of the Western Front will breakthrough the enemy defense in the sector (excluding) GOTTINGEN, HEDEMUNDEN.</p> <p>Upon breakthrough of the enemy's defense, the army's main forces will develop the offensive on MARSBERG, and by the close of D3 arrive at the line of the immediate task -- BAD DRIBURG, MARSBERG, FRITZLAR.</p>



5	6	7	8
	<p>Front chemical troops will be at <u>full</u> readiness to <u>fix</u> nuclear bursts and to conduct air and ground radiation and chemical reconnaissance.</p> <p>The 3rd Chem Def Bde will be in readiness to carry out decontamination treatment of troops at front control posts, in the 2nd & 3rd front msl bdes, the 2nd & 3rd front mbl msl tec bases and in the <u>front</u> reserve divisions.</p> <p>The 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, & 18th abd /?army smoke battalions/ will interfere with optoelectronic reconnaissance means and weapons control means by using aerosols.</p> <p>The 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 16th, & 18th sep spec monit bns will fix the coordinates and parameters of nuclear bursts and transmit them to the army and <u>front</u> comput & analysis stations.</p> <p>The 1st Radiological Recce Helo Sqn and the 11th, 12th, 14th, & 24th sep rad & chem recce cos will conduct radiation and chemical reconnaissance, and the 3rd Chem Def Bde will carry out decontamination treatment.</p>		<p>With a part of its forces the army will deliver a thrust in the direction of GOTTINGEN, HOXTER, for the purpose of encircling the main forces of the Violet 1st Army Corps and the Blue 1st Army Corps, in cooperation with the 9th Army of the Coastal <u>Front</u>.</p>

