

Intelligence Information Report



HR70-14

~~TOP SECRET~~

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CSDB-312/01857-70

DATE DISTR. 22 July 1970

5488

APPROVED FOR
RELEASE
DATE: 10-26-2009

TRANSMITTAL OF PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE REPORT

1. Because of the extreme sensitivity of the source, the attached Intelligence Information Report (CSDB 312/01857-70) is being distributed only to the addressees listed below. The addressees are requested to limit circulation of this report to those officers who have a clearly evident need to know.
2. Further use of this intelligence information must not violate the controls which have been placed on it.
3. Addressees are asked to consult the Clandestine Service Reports Clearance Office whenever use beyond that authorized by the dissemination controls is contemplated.

Distribution: The Director of Central Intelligence
The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
The Director of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
Director, Division of Intelligence
Atomic Energy Commission
The Director, National Security Agency
The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Intelligence)
Department of the Navy
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
U.S. Air Force
The Director, National Indications Center
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director for Intelligence
Deputy Director for Science and Technology

(Continued)

TS #199952
Copy # 12

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~T-O-P S-E-C-R-E-T~~

CSDB-312/01857-70

Distribution: (Continued)

Director of National Estimates

Director of Current Intelligence

Director of Economic Research

Director of Strategic Research

Director of Scientific Intelligence

Director, National Photographic
Interpretation Center

Director, Imagery Analysis Service

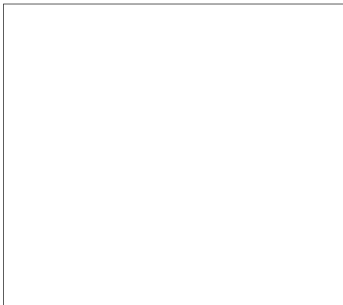
TS #199952
Copy # 10

~~T-O-P S-E-C-R-E-T~~



Intelligence Information Report

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.



PAGE 1 OF 11 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT NO. CSDB-312/01857-70

DATE DISTR. 22 July 1970

COUNTRY Warsaw Pact

DOI Prior to May 1970

SUBJECT A Warsaw Pact Approach to War
in Europe

ACQ

FIELD NO.

SOURCE

[Redacted box]

Summary

This report is a translation [redacted] of a series of cryptic notes relating to the conduct of a war in Europe. It includes specific data on numbers of units and weapons planned for employment by Warsaw Pact forces, missions of units, and variations determined by whether the war is nuclear or conventional in nature. No date or classification is given on the notes.

End of Summary

[redacted] Comment: Senior Warsaw Pact officers reportedly attended strategic military courses in Moscow in April 1970. These notes may have been taken [redacted] at those courses, either from lectures or related documents.

5
4
3
2
1

TS #199952
Copy # 18

5
4
3
2
1

~~TOP SECRET~~

[Redacted box]

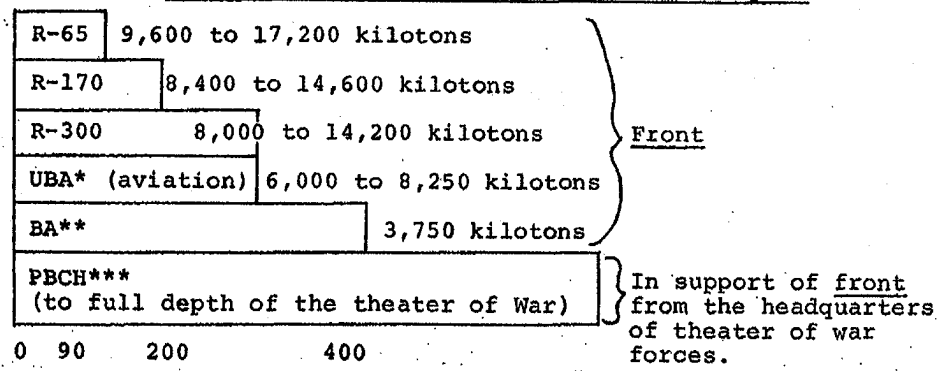
1. War can be waged in conditions employing nuclear or conventional weapons. In nuclear conditions -- one strategic operation per theater of war. Integrated missile, front, aviation and naval forces participate. Decisive: First nuclear strike. Sequence:

- a. Nuclear strikes of missile forces;
- b. Air operations;
- c. Operations of the fronts;
- d. Naval operations;
- e. Airborne operations;
- f. Antiaircraft defense of countries.

2. Initially, conventional operations (two days) are anticipated, precede nuclear strike of the enemy (between WESER and ELBE). According to exercise "DNEPR" 10 hours are needed for collection of data on the results of nuclear strikes.

3. Strategic operations in a theater of war: width 1,000 to 1,500 kilometers, depth: 1,200 to 2,000 kilometers, duration: 12 to 25 days, rate of advance: 60 to 80 kilometers, 3 to 5 fronts (10 to 17 armies, 40 to 90 divisions, 6,000 to 11,000 artillery pieces, 10,000 to 20,000 tanks, 3,500 to 5,000 aircraft).

4. Nuclear Weapons Available to Front (example)



* Fighter-bomber aviation
 ** Bomber aviation
 *** Strategic Rocket Troops

Comment: Abbreviations apparently are untransliterated Russian for IBA (Istrebitelno-Bombardirovochnaya Aviatsiya), BA (Bombardirovochnaya Aviatsiya) and RVSN (Raketyy Voysk Strategicheskogo Naznacheniya). Figures along the bottom of the graph apparently represent ranges of weapons in kilometers. Graph is true copy of original.

TS #199952
Copy # 18

5. Normal operating life of tanks:

T-54, T-55, PT-76 - 3,000 kilometers each. Armored personnel carriers BTR and BMP - 12,000 to 15,000 kilometers each.

6. Neutralizing Capabilities of Nuclear Weapons

Targets	Degree of neutralization and destruction	Necessary yields for deviation of:			
		250 meters	500 meters	800 meters	1000 meters
Missile-nuclear weapons	Destruction of ballistic missile launchers in 10 square kilometer area	50 kiloton	300 kiloton	500 kiloton	1 megaton
	Neutralization of 80% of human crews	20 kiloton	50 kiloton	200 kiloton	300 kiloton
Tank concentrations	Destruction of 80% of tanks of a battalion in the open	about 1 megaton			
	Neutralization of 80% of tank crews	100 kiloton	200 kiloton	250 kiloton	300 kiloton

7. Number of NATO Installations Planned for Neutralization in the First Strike in the Theater of War.

Target designation	Total	First Strike			
		Strategic Weapons		Front Weapons	
		Number	%	Number	%
Operational-tactical nuclear weapons (missiles, aircraft)	17	6	35	11	65
Airfields and air bases	165	159	96	6	4
Nuclear ammunition dumps	27	23	85	4	15
Antiaircraft missile battalions	32	28	88	4	12

TS #199952
Copy # 18

Target designation	Total	First Strike			
		Strategic Weapons		Front Weapons	
		Number	%	Number	%
Divisions and separate brigades	40	16	40	24	60
Antiaircraft defense control and detection centers	62	48	77	11	18
Industrial and administrative centers	207	207	100	-	-
Harbors and naval bases	71	71	100	-	-

8. Possible Rates of Advance in Offensive Actions (in Kilometers per 24 hours).

Degree of neutralization of the enemy in %		80	60	40	20
[blank]		up to 150	up to 125	60 to 80	50 and less
When overcoming radioactive zone		up to 100	60 to 80	up to 50	30 to 40
With destroyed roads and bridges		up to 70	up to 50	up to 50	20 to 30
With allowance for losses to own troops	80%	?	?	?	?
	40-60%	70 to 100	60 to 80	up to 50	--
	20%	up to 150	100 to 125	80	

9. Preparation of plans:

- readiness to employ nuclear weapons, and constant verification of targets;
- in action strive to attain 1:2 ratio of superiority of overall strength; in sector of the main effort 1:3 or more;

TS #199952
Copy # 18

-5-

- the most suitable time for a nuclear strike is when troops are moving out from their permanent location areas. Losses will be from 60 to 80 percent;
- in the event that the use of nuclear weapons is not envisaged, the length of time to form strike forces is 4 to 6 hours;
- breakthrough sector for a front--up to 20 kilometers;
- depth for deployment of a strike force of front troops - 55 to 60 kilometers, area 3,300 kilometers²;
- area for deployment of regiments - first echelon - 400 kilometers²;

In a nuclear attack, 80 percent of the strikes are launched by the use of strategic means and 20 percent, by other means.

10. First nuclear strike in the theater of war: (first)

- salvo fire of strategic missiles;
- salvo fire of submarine missiles;
- air strikes of strategic bomber aviation;

11. First operational-tactical strike (3 to 5 minutes following the theater of war strikes)

- missile-nuclear strikes by front and naval weapons;
- strikes by front aviation (aviation after 15 to 20 minutes);
- strikes by artillery weapons.

12. In the European Theater of War--about 500 targets (require about two thousand strikes)--sequence of strikes:

- weapons for nuclear attack and ammunition dumps (exact coordinates required);
- antiaircraft defense weapons in order to facilitate action of friendly aviation;

Strikes against more important targets must be doubled. Weapons of the front strike to a depth of 120 to 160 kilometers, beyond that range--strategic missiles and aviation.

TS #199952
Copy # 18

~~TOP SECRET~~

13. Front - 3 or 4 armies plus reserves.

Army - 4 or 5 divisions plus 1 to 3 artillery brigades.

Aggregate of 200 missile launchers, 3,000 to 4,000 artillery pieces, 600 aircraft (including 150 to 225 nuclear bombers), 6,000 to 8,000 armored personnel carriers, 7,000 to 8,000 thousand tanks, 300 to 400 nuclear warheads. Artillery: 80 to 90 artillery pieces per 1 kilometer (when reinforcing up to 120 pieces), tanks - 40 to 50, for a breakthrough - 60 to 80.

14. Front

The mission of the initial operation--destruction of the principle forces of a group of armies, 250 to 350 kilometers. Mission of subsequent operation--destruction of reserves in depth in the subsequent 300 to 500 kilometers. Overall front operation--600 to 800 kilometers.

15. Army

Initial operations - principal forces of an army corps, 100 to 150 kilometers.

Subsequent operations - next 150 to 200 kilometers.

Rate of action - 30 to 50 kilometers conventional, 60 to 80 kilometers with nuclear weapons.

16. Duration of operations of a front--conventional 15 to 20 days; nuclear 8 to 13 days.

Zone of attack: of a front--300 to 500 kilometers; of an army - 80 to 100 kilometers.

Forces before attack: engineer improvement of positions as for normal defense. Second echelons and reserves--improvement of lines of defense (defense against preemptive strike of enemy nuclear weapons). First echelon of the front--20 to 30 kilometers, second echelons - 60 kilometers.

17. Geodetic preparation of terrain:

- in socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact - one geodetic point for each 10 to 20 kilometers².
- in USSR - for each 50 to 100 kilometers²; in border regions also one for each 10 to 20 kilometers².

For all the Western countries maps in scale 1:200,000, and for Greenland 1:500,000 have been prepared.

For the terrain of friendly countries - the basic map is 1:100,000.

TS #199952
Copy # 18

18. Antiaircraft Defense System of a Front

Front: 2 or 3 S-75 missile regiments, 1 or 2 divisions of antiaircraft artillery, one radiotechnical regiment.

Army: 1 missile regiment, 2 regiments of light and medium artillery, 1 radiotechnical battalion.

Division: regiment of antiaircraft artillery.

Regiment: battery of antiaircraft artillery and organic weapons.

19. Overall front: 25 regiments of tube artillery, 6 or 7 missile regiments, 2 or 3 divisions of antiaircraft artillery.

In the zone of a front: 2 or 3 fighter aviation divisions (in support),

Antiaircraft corps: 1 or 2 antiaircraft brigades,
4 to 6 S-75 missile regiments
4 or 5 fighter aviation regiments
1 radiotechnical brigade.

These forces and weapons supply 30 percent of the needs. Up to 200-300 aircraft and missiles can operate simultaneously. Operations against low level aircraft are the weak point. This task is to be handled primarily by the organic antiaircraft weapons of the forces. Automation of systems increases effectiveness 2 to 2.5 times.

Planning of a unified zonal--antiaircraft defense system--already during peacetime.

20. Radar stations - 1st line 15 kilometers, second line 60 kilometers. If special zone is organized (low level)--distances 25 to 30 kilometers. Permanent antiaircraft defense systems of the country remain in place. A very essential task is the destruction of reconnaissance aircraft. In the event of overflights by such aircraft without their destruction, it is necessary to change the positions of the more important installations over which the overflight occurred.

In the course of the operations of a front, expenditure of 10,000 to 15,000 antiaircraft missiles is anticipated (the front receives 6,000 to 10,000 S-75 and S-125 missiles).

TS #199952
Copy # 18



21. Air Army

Supports a front. In European conditions it may consist of:

- 2 - 3 fighter divisions,
- 1 - 2 fighter-bomber divisions,
- 1 bomber division,
- 3 - 4 reconnaissance regiments (1-2 operational and 2-3 tactical),
- 1 radiotechnical regiment (reconnaissance),
- 1 - 2 helicopter regiments,
- 1 - 2 air transport regiments,
- 1 communications regiment,
- 4 - 5 auxiliary units.

In all, an air army can have 1000 or more aircraft and helicopters.

During the 14 to 16 day period of front operations, there is a capability for 18 to 20 army sorties (up to 1.5 sorties per 24 hours).

Extra intensity during the first 3 days of combat--2 to 3 sorties per 24 hours each (bombers--2 each).

22. The bases:

- regiment--2 airfields (improved shelters for aircraft and men in border zone). Fighters and fighter bombers--50 to 200 kilometers from the border.
- Bombers--(and YAK-28R reconnaissance aircraft) - 150 to 350 kilometers.

23. Readiness: 3 phases

key

- permanent, ready to take off and to fulfil the mission 6 to 9 minutes
- increased, short warning, loading of ammunition and take off 17 to 22 minutes
- full, according to alert. Crews outside of airfield 30 to 60 minutes

TS #199952
Copy # 18



During the first massed strike, all serviceable aircraft take off in three echelons:

- I - readiness phase 1 aircraft, to provide cover for IInd echelon;
- II - strike against principal installations of the enemy;
- III - reserve echelon.

24. Parachute drops (very expensive means, used only in decisive situations): operational, tactical, special.

Operational: front - airborne division or could be infantry division.

Duration of combat 3-4 days.

Depth: conventional - 150 to 200 kilometers;
nuclear - 450 to 500 kilometers

WESER mission: capture launching sites, American reserve dumps in West Germany, airfields for anticipated troop lifts to Europe, jointly with amphibious landing on Danish islands.

Tactical -- army (special assault units) time and hours 1 to 2 days, depth 15 to 20 kilometers (helicopters), width(?) 100 to 150

ELBE mission: launching sites, dumps and reserves, bridges, communications.

Special - reconnaissance, diversionary, from a group to a company.

Time for preparation of operational landings--average 2 days, tactical--8 to 12 hours.

Air drop of an airborne division: in the first echelon 350 to 500 AN-12; regiment: 75 to 80 AN-12.

Infantry division--in two echelons of 120 to 130 AN-12 each (a regiment each)

Battalion - 25 to 30 MI-6 helicopters.

25. In the overflight zone it is necessary to neutralize the anti-aircraft defense system of the enemy, 300 to 350 kilometers in width.

Width of the overflight [zone]	}	4 columns in division
30 to 100 kilometers		
depth - 40 to 50 kilometers		600 kilometers

Duration of drop of a division--up to 1.5 hours.

For a division - 600 to 650 tons of supplies for 3 to 4 days of combat. For subsequent periods: 280 to 300 tons per day. Drops from 600 to 1000 meters altitude.

26. Missile and Artillery Forces of a Front

Front missiles carry warheads up to 100 kilotons.

Larger warheads--strategic rocket troops. New weapons are appearing in the armament of troops, mainly the R-65 and R-300. Shorter time for attaining readiness. Numbers of warheads increasing. Strategic weapons--high degree of readiness.

With the increase of readiness--improvement of permanent missile sites, geodetic data.

27. Firing positions of front missiles can be 10 - 15 - 20 kilometers from their waiting areas. From there they can be positioned and ready to fire within 2 to 3 hours. If march distances are longer--within 8 to 10 hours.

28. Number of weapons:

in a division--4 launchers R-30 or R-65

in an army--9 launchers R-170, R-300 (brigade)

front--12 launchers R-300 (brigade)

A front on the main axis (theater of war) may have 2 brigades, plus the 3 to 5 brigades of the armies = up to 25 - 30 missile battalions, totaling 110 to 160 launchers.

29. Against enemy divisions are planned:

in a concentrated area--6 warheads of 100 kilotons,

dug in--14 warheads of 100 kilotons,

aircraft on airfields-- 1 warhead of 40 kilotons,

Efforts are made to precede the attack by 3 to 5 minutes.

In an army sector:

- against a battalion, 1 warhead of 100 kilotons or 3 warheads of 10 kilotons each.

TS #199952

Copy # 10

~~TOP SECRET~~

CSDB-312/01857-70

-11-

30. The plan for commitment must always be ready. If a conventional war commences, targets for strikes should be constantly reconnoitered. Final verification is made 30 to 40 minutes before the strike, and 60 to 80 percent of all forces are designated to deliver the first nuclear strike.

31. At present, in order to effect a conventional breakthrough, it is necessary to attain a density of 100 to 110 artillery pieces per kilometer of front line. Greater role for the aviation.

TS #199952

Copy # 18

~~TOP SECRET~~