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Central Intelligence Agency

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Washington, D. C. 20505


14 November 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : COMBAT REGULATIONS OF THE SOVIET NAVY:  
Combat Actions to Destroy Enemy Submarines,  
Surface Ships, Land Targets, and Troops

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is a translation of part of a 12-chapter book on Soviet Navy combat regulations, classified SECRET and published by the USSR Ministry of Defense in 1983. This fourth report in the series covers the methods used by Soviet submarines, surface ship combatants, and naval aviation to destroy enemy SSBNs, aircraft carrier groups, ASW forces, and pertinent land and coastal targets, with the main emphasis being on the elimination of enemy SSBNs and aircraft carriers.

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.

  
CLAIR E. George  
Deputy Director for Operations



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# Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR

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DATE OF INFO. 1983

DATE 14 November 1986

SUBJECT

Combat Regulations of the Soviet Navy: Chapters 6-8, Combat Actions to Destroy Enemy Submarines, Surface Ships, Land Targets, and Troops

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of Chapters 6-8 of the SECRET 1983 edition of the USSR Ministry of Defense's combat regulations for the Soviet Navy. Chapter 6 covers the methods that Soviet SSBNs, cruise missile submarines, naval attack aircraft, and coastal missile-artillery troops use to knock out enemy land and coastal targets. Chapter 7 provides details of how Soviet ASW forces, made up of surface ships, submarines, aircraft, and helicopters, operate and coordinate their actions against enemy SSBNs and ASW forces in open ocean areas and littoral seas. Chapter 8 discusses the combat actions of a variety of Soviet combatants (submarine reconnaissance-strike groups, surface ship strike groups, guided-missile and torpedo boats, aircraft, etc.) against enemy aircraft carrier groups, ASW forces, and general-purpose surface ships. The main focus of the chapter is the destruction of the enemy's aircraft carriers by the above-named Soviet forces in groups or singly, and also in cooperation with Soviet Long-Range Aviation and Strategic Rocket Forces.

End of Summary

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COMBAT REGULATIONS  
OF THE NAVY

FOR

DIVISION, BRIGADE, REGIMENT, AND SHIP

Put Into Effect on 26 January 1983  
as Per Order No. 039  
of the USSR Minister of Defense

MOSCOW  
MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE  
1983

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\*  Comment: Although Chapters 1-5 and 9-12 are not included in this document, their titles and subsection titles have been provided for information purposes.

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**CHAPTER 6: COMBAT ACTIONS TO HIT ENEMY LAND TARGETS AND TROOPS**

311. Combat actions to hit [po porazheniyu] enemy land targets and troops are conducted in the operations of formations [ob"yedineniya] or in a naval operation (combat actions) to destroy enemy land targets, and also in joint operations in which the Ground Forces cooperate on maritime axes with large units of missile and multipurpose submarines, large units of surface ships (small combatants), and large units (units) of naval aviation and coastal missile-artillery troops independently and in cooperation with large units and units from other branches of the Armed Forces.

312. Large units of missile submarines armed with ballistic and cruise missiles conduct combat actions in combat patrol areas (on combat patrol routes) and in combat action areas defined by the limits of the effective range of their missile weapons.

In order to preclude mutual detection and interference when weapons are employed, dividing zones [polosy] are designated between adjacent combat patrol areas (routes) and combat action areas.

In a period of threat or when combat actions are conducted with conventional weapons, the combat stability of missile submarines takes on special significance, resulting in the organization of protection and cover for their combat patrol areas (routes) and combat action areas and also direct protection for the submarines.

313. Combat actions by missile submarines with ballistic missiles are conducted, as a rule, by single submarines independently or with protection from multipurpose submarines, and the missile submarines deliver nuclear missile strikes against important enemy land objectives (targets).

Missile submarines armed with cruise missiles conduct combat actions, as a rule, within type or mixed groups and deliver missile (nuclear missile) strikes against coastal targets that have a weak air defense (PVO) system and also against ships moored in ports, bases, or inner harbors or near the coast.

Firing against land targets using cruise missiles is carried out, as a rule, in one salvo from maximum range, taking into account elevations that exceed the missiles' cruising altitude.

314. Missile submarines deliver strikes against land targets upon receipt of an order [specifying either] "at a designated time" or "immediately." When

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designating the time of missile launch, the established communications program and the time required for prelaunch preparation are taken into consideration.

When an order calling for a missile launch at a designated time is received, the first missile is launched precisely at the specified point in time.

When an order calling for an immediate missile launch is received, a submarine launches its first missile as soon as the prelaunch preparation of the missile system is completed.

315. Ensuring the specified readiness to launch missiles and precisely knowing one's own position and corrections to the indicated course of the missile submarine with an accuracy ensuring a successful missile strike are essential conditions for performing the assigned task and are the constant concern of the submarine commander.

If the conditions of the situation make it impossible to refine the navigation data for firing, the missile launch is carried out on the basis of dead reckoning data.

316. In a surprise initiation of nuclear war by the enemy, submarines may deliver missile strikes directly from their main or dispersed basing points.

317. Procedures for reporting by missile submarines in transit, in combat patrol areas (on combat patrol routes), and in combat action areas provide for the observance of maximum concealment and are specified in the combat instructions to the submarine commanders.

Missile submarines report on the accomplishment of their combat task as soon as possible after missiles are launched. The report specifies the time when launches were completed and the number of missiles launched.

318. After all missiles are launched, missile submarines head for the missile reloading points [punkty perezaryadki raket] nearest to them or they are used as multipurpose submarines to perform other tasks.

319. Missile submarines deploy singly or in groups in cruising formations which best meet the requirements of concealment, readiness to employ weapons, and reliable defense from enemy actions.

320. Missile submarines in sea transit, in combat patrol areas (on combat patrol routes), and in combat action areas must avoid encounters with enemy surface ships, auxiliaries, submarines, and aircraft.

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They may employ their weapons against surface ships, submarines, and auxiliaries prior to the accomplishment of the main task only for self defense or when evasion is impossible.

321. The combat actions of missile submarines are supported during sea transit, in combat patrol areas (on combat patrol routes), and in combat action areas by specially assigned submarines, surface ships, aviation, and other forces and means, which perform tasks of conducting reconnaissance, destroying enemy ASW forces and diverting them in false directions, suppressing and deceiving [dezinformatsiya] the enemy's systems for monitoring the situation in the theater of military operations and his antimissile systems, conducting diversionary actions on secondary axes, and relaying especially important combat control signals and data on the situation.

The basis of air defense for submarines at sea is land-based fighter aviation within the tactical operating radius of the fighters and their means of control. In certain cases, air-capable ships with fighter aviation and surface ships with surface-to-air missile systems may be used to perform air defense tasks. The air defense of submarines in combat patrol areas (on combat patrol routes) and in combat action areas located near our coast may be augmented by the forces and means of front air defense (PVO) forces and of formations (ob'yedineniya) of the Air Defense Forces. ✓

322. Ensuring that missile submarines are secure from the strikes of enemy submarines is achieved by carrying out measures providing cover and deception [C&D, maskirovka] for them, by carrying out measures to conceal their actions, and by providing ASW support when exiting basing points, when deploying, and when on combat patrol.

ASW support to missile submarines is carried out by providing cover [prikrytiye] and protecting their combat patrol areas (routes) and combat action areas and by providing direct escort for missile submarines.

Cover consists of actions by ASW forces along threat axes at ranges which ensure that [our] missile submarines can withdraw from the search swath [polosa] of enemy submarines, or that enemy submarines are destroyed or diverted in false directions.

Protection of areas consists of actions by multipurpose submarines to search for, divert, and destroy enemy ASW forces near the combat patrol areas (routes), combat action areas, and deployment areas of missile submarines.

Escort for missile submarines, as a rule, is carried out by multipurpose submarines and can be a close or a distant escort.

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A close escort stays within the range of reliable hydroacoustic communications: in this case, the multipurpose submarine follows in a single formation [stroy] with the missile submarine and carries out actions to defend it.

A distant escort is provided by the actions of a multipurpose submarine in a single combat formation with a missile submarine, operating ahead along the missile submarine's course or on a threat axis at a range which allows the missile submarine to avoid being detected by enemy ASW forces in advance.

323. Defense of large units, groups, and single missile submarines when they are exiting base and dispersing (returning to base) under conditions of an increased threat from actions by enemy ASW forces or from a mine threat, as a rule, is organized by providing a screen for each missile submarine individually. ASW ships, aircraft (helicopters), minesweepers, and other forces are employed to provide a screen.

As a rule, the commander of the large unit of surface ships providing the escort service is designated commander of the escort, and the submarines and all forces making up the escort are subordinated to him during this period.

324. Large units and units of naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft may deliver strikes against means of nuclear attack, naval bases, ports, airfields, combat equipment, troops, air defense means, and other important enemy targets both in the coastal zone and in the depth of enemy territory by employing missiles, aerial bombs, and other combat means with nuclear and conventional warheads independently and in cooperation with missile submarines and surface ships and also with units and large units of front and long-range aviation.

325. Large units and units of naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft, as a rule, deliver simultaneous massed strikes against enemy land targets.

In conducting protracted operations against land targets, follow-on strikes may also be delivered by groups, subunits, and units of aviation when it is impossible to allocate a sufficient quantity of forces and when operating against enemy targets that have weak air defenses.

326. When strikes are delivered against enemy land targets by naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft, one must consider the dimensions, strength, and radar contrast of the targets, the nature of the ground relief, the destructive characteristics of the weapons being employed, the air defense system, and the possibility that the enemy will create false targets.

327. When delivering strikes against land targets, combat formations of large units, units, and subunits of naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft must, as a rule, ensure the maximum possible density of fire in the strike, the

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reliable suppression of the radioelectronic means of enemy air defense systems, and also the elimination of unintentional interference.

328. In general, support to aviation against enemy counteraction is begun before the strike groups approach the line where enemy radar means will detect them. This is accomplished by destroying and suppressing his means of detecting airborne targets and of vectoring fighters through the employment of specially assigned groups of aircraft and also by conducting diversionary actions to divert air defense forces and means away from the strike groups' flight direction.

To ensure that aircraft get through the flight route and to support them in the strike area, individual and group onboard means of radioelectronic warfare and various tactical methods of strike and support groups are employed to reduce the effectiveness of enemy counteractions, and the results of strikes by other types of aviation and missile forces in the strike areas or in adjacent areas are also exploited.

329. Shipborne attack aircraft, as a rule, conduct combat actions against enemy land targets and forces in cooperation with surface ships and large units and units of other types of aviation.

The targets of such strikes may be antilanding forces and means, personnel and weapons in defended positions, antiaircraft means, batteries of coastal and field artillery, missile launchers, command posts, and other objectives (targets) within range of shipborne attack aircraft.

330. Large units and units of coastal missile-artillery troops may deliver strikes against enemy means of nuclear attack, naval bases, ports, airfields, weapons, and troops located on the coast by employing missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads and artillery independently or in cooperation with surface ships, naval aviation, and the missile troops and artillery of the ground forces.

Deployment areas for mobile coastal missile units are selected, as a rule, to be beyond range of the enemy's tactical missiles, taking into account the terrain and readiness to make a rapid march to new areas.

331. Large units of missile-gunnery ships can deliver strikes against enemy land targets and troops to destroy, defeat, disable, or neutralize them through the employment of missiles and guns independently or in cooperation with aviation, ground forces, and coastal missile-artillery units.

332. The main targets of nuclear missile, missile, and missile-gunnery strikes by surface ships may be enemy control posts, means of nuclear attack, coastal missile launchers and artillery, antilanding installations, troops,

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division reserves, battalion resistance centers, platoon and company defended positions, concentrations of tanks and other combat equipment, and also aircraft (helicopters) and installations at coastal airfields.

333. When tasks are assigned to surface ships operating against land targets, the following are designated: the main and alternate targets for strikes, the coordinates of aiming points, the dimensions and characteristics of target protection, the height of targets above sea level, the location of our own forces in the area at the time of the strike, and the axes of their subsequent actions. In addition, the main and alternate areas for firing positions are provided, and the types of fire and the means of fire support and observation are specified.

334. Small missile-armed ships and guided-missile patrol boats armed with short-range cruise missiles are assigned targets which have a radar contrast and are located near the coastline.

335. In joint operations with ground forces on maritime axes and when amphibious forces are landing, missile-gunnery ships within ship strike groups and detachments of fire support ships perform the tasks of destruction by fire against the enemy and also destruction of his landing ships and landing forces on the beach.

336. Multipurpose submarines may conduct combat actions against coastal targets and stationary naval targets (objectives) by using torpedos and ASW missiles.

Torpedos with nuclear and conventional warheads may be used against targets located right at the water's edge. ASW missiles may also be used against targets located in a coastal area [pribrezhnaya polosa].

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## CHAPTER 7: COMBAT ACTIONS TO DESTROY ENEMY SUBMARINES

337. Combat actions to destroy enemy submarines are conducted in operations (combat actions) of formations [ob'yedineniya] and in naval operations (combat actions) to destroy the enemy's missile submarines and his groupings of ASW forces and to defeat his naval forces in closed and littoral seas and in ocean areas; combat actions are also conducted as part of antisubmarine support (defense) for actions by forces and in other operations (combat actions) by large units [soyedineniya] and units of antisubmarine forces independently and in cooperation with large units and units of other types of forces of the Navy and of other branches of the Armed Forces.

Units of the Strategic Rocket Forces may be employed in the combat actions. \* \* \*

338. Antisubmarine forces include divisions [divizii] (brigades) of ASW ships and multipurpose submarines, regiments (independent squadrons [otdel'nyye eskadril'i]) of ASW aircraft and helicopters, and also other large units of submarines and surface ships armed with the means to detect and destroy submarines.

When at sea, every submarine (surface ship, aircraft, helicopter) with the means to detect and destroy submarines must, regardless of the task to be performed, be ready to conduct combat actions to destroy enemy submarines independently, within a large unit (group), and in cooperation with other types of forces of the Navy.

339. Combat actions to destroy enemy submarines in the ocean (at sea) are conducted, as a rule, by groupings of mixed ASW forces making widespread use of fixed and positioned means coordinated by time and place with the actions of large units (units) of other types of forces of the Navy and of other branches of the Armed Forces.

Groupings of mixed ASW forces are organized, as a rule, around divisions and brigades of ASW ships.

340. Prior to the initiation of military actions, the search for enemy submarines is carried out in the course of antisubmarine search operations and systematic search actions.

Antisubmarine search operations are conducted by formations and large units of various types of forces in order to ascertain the underwater situation in closed seas or in broad sea (ocean) areas.

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Systematic search actions are conducted in order to ascertain the underwater situation in limited areas and to sustain a daily monitoring of the activities of the probable enemy's submarines. They are conducted by large units (groups) and by single submarines, surface ships, and aircraft (helicopters) in the form of brief sample searches [kontrol'nyye poiski] of areas, lines, and zones (routes), [carried out] upon request or in picket patrols.

341. Depending on the circumstances, combat actions by large units (units) of ASW forces are conducted in areas, along antisubmarine lines (barriers), along a specified axis, or upon request, and include the search for and destruction of enemy submarines.

Combat actions in an area consist of [...]

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[...] conducted in a specified zone or along a specified route.

Combat actions upon request consist of coordinated actions by large units, units, groups, or individual submarines, ships, or aircraft (helicopters) ordered into an area where an enemy submarine has been possibly located on the basis of data from other forces or means.

342. A naval battle by a group of ASW forces and individual submarines [...]

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344. Combat actions to destroy enemy multipurpose submarines are conducted by large units (units) of ASW forces on both the main and supporting axes of actions by forces in naval operations and in the operations (combat actions) of formations. The main goal of such combat actions is the destruction of enemy multipurpose submarines before they can occupy positions to employ weapons against our naval forces on the ocean (at sea) or at their basing points.

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345. The combat formation of large units, units, and groups of ASW forces must ensure a high degree of effectiveness in the search for and destruction of enemy submarines in the shortest possible time.

346. Tactical cooperation must provide for the unification and coordination (with respect to targets, place and time) of the efforts of ship and aviation search-strike [poiskovo-udarnyye] groups and of groups and individual multipurpose submarines, aircraft, and helicopters, taking into account data from the system for monitoring the underwater situation and the actions of supporting forces and neighboring units.

When organizing tactical cooperation, the following should be provided for: the coordination of areas, maneuvering plans, times, and methods for actions by forces when searching for submarines; measures to ensure rapid and precise vectoring of forces against enemy submarines which have been detected and tracked; the coordination of the actions of forces when delivering strikes against them; security measures when conducting combat actions with the employment of nuclear and conventional weapons; the exchange of information on the situation and actions by forces; and the organization of warning, identification [opoznavaniye], and target designation.

347. When an underwater target (targets) is detected, the contact must be classified rapidly so that weapons can be employed immediately.

If, at the time when military actions begin, contact is held on several underwater targets having the characteristics of submarines but among which it is impossible to reliably identify the enemy submarines, weapons are employed against all the targets.

Delaying an attack on a detected enemy submarine may allow the submarine to deliver a preemptive strike. As a rule, an attack must ensure that the enemy submarine is destroyed by the first salvo. In order to destroy an escaping enemy submarine, pursuit [presledovaniye] of the submarine is organized, during which a series of successive attacks on it are carried out.

348. The direct control of ASW forces in one area (on one line) is exercised by the commander of the search forces, designated from among the commanders of the surface ship large units. The commander of the search forces exercises control over attached ships and aircraft (helicopters) after they cross a specified line and two-way communications are established.

349. Large units of submarines conduct combat actions against enemy submarines independently or within a grouping of mixed ASW forces, operating as groups of submarines or individually.

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The combat formation of submarines includes search-strike groups and individual submarines armed with torpedos and antisubmarine missiles.

Submarines with cruise missiles may be included in search-strike groups to provide combat stability from strikes by enemy surface ships.

Large units (groups) of submarines conduct independent combat actions in areas where the circumstances make it impossible or inadvisable to conduct joint actions with mixed ASW forces. In this connection, nuclear-powered submarines are used primarily in distant areas with a strong ASW defense, at the exits from enemy submarine basing points, in straits, narrows, and the approaches to them, and also under ice. Diesel submarines conduct combat actions in areas with a weak ASW defense and also on the approaches to our own coast.

350. Submarines conduct a search by employing all detection means. The speed, submergence depth, detection means, their operating regime, and the methods of maneuvering must be specified based on the assigned tasks, the condition of the situation, and the expected ranges of mutual detection in order to achieve the maximum possible search effectiveness and to create favorable conditions for employing weapons at the outset of and during combat actions.

During the search, the combat formation of submarines must ensure that an area is swept [obsledovaniye] in the designated period of time with a given probability [of detection], and must preclude mutual detection and destruction.

The combat formation of diesel submarines must also allow them to charge their batteries while observing concealment of action and to search in the designated area.

351. Upon detection of an enemy submarine, an attack on it is carried out in the shortest possible time by means of a salvo which ensures its certain destruction. After employing its weapons, the submarine performs an evasive maneuver, evaluates the results of the attack, reports it to the command post, and continues to perform its assigned task.

Upon receipt of an order to redeploy, a submarine proceeds to the new area (line, zone, route) over calculated or assigned routes and occupies it within a prescribed period of time.

352. A large unit of ASW surface ships conducts combat actions against enemy submarines independently or within a grouping of mixed ASW forces in type or mixed ship search-strike groups.

As a rule, a type ship search-strike group includes ships of one type (or subtype), while a mixed group includes a ship search-strike group with attached submarines or ASW aircraft (helicopters).

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353. The composition of ship search-strike groups is determined by the large-unit commander on the basis of the assigned task, the area of operations, and the combat capabilities of the ships in the large unit. In order to increase its combat stability, especially when operating in distant areas, missile-gunnery ships, air-capable ships, and special air defense (PVO) ships are included in the composition of ship search-strike groups.

When ship search-strike groups are formed, the capabilities of automated control systems must be utilized, and any unintentional interference with the operation of ships' sonars must be precluded.

The order [order] (or formation [stroy]) and the nature of the search-strike group's maneuvering must ensure an effective sweep of the combat action area, mutual vectoring, and joint attacks on a detected enemy submarine with conventional or nuclear weapons, and must preclude mutual destruction and also ensure reliable control and combat stability.

354. The commander or chief of staff of a brigade (divizion\*) of ASW ships is designated the commander of a ship search-strike group. In certain cases, one of the ship commanders may be designated the commander of the ship search-strike group.

355. Shipborne ASW helicopters are employed in the search for enemy submarines, as a rule, from ships which have a group of helicopters based aboard them. Shipborne helicopters from ships which have a single helicopter based aboard them are employed mainly to confirm and classify contacts gained by other means, to regain a contact and pass it from one group of forces to another, to support the establishment of sonar contact based on the detection of a submarine's wake, and to issue target designation to the ships of the search-strike group so they can employ antisubmarine weapons.

The actions of shipborne ASW helicopters are controlled by the commander of the large unit (group) or by the commander of the ship, when operating singly. Ship commanders are responsible for maintaining the prescribed readiness of

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\* Translator's note: In previous chapters and in this chapter the Russian term diviziya has been translated as "division," while the Russian term divizion (plural form: diviziony) has been left in its transliterated form. A diviziya is a tactical large unit made up of large Soviet combatants such as Kiev-type aircraft carriers, cruisers, nuclear submarines, etc., which the Soviets refer to as "ships of the first rank." A divizion is a tactical large unit made up of smaller-size combatants such as destroyers, diesel submarines, escort ships, minesweepers, torpedo boats, etc., these being classified as "ships of the second, third, or fourth rank," depending on their size. But in a ground forces context, a divizion is a missile/artillery battalion.

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their helicopters and ensuring their safety when taking off from the ship and landing on it.

356. A ship search-strike group employs weapons against an enemy submarine to destroy it when combat actions begin or, upon receipt of an order [specifying employment] immediately upon establishing contact and classifying the target.

357. When several search-strike groups are conducting combat actions simultaneously, a detected submarine is destroyed by the group (ship) which first detected it. The remaining search-strike groups continue the search in areas assigned to them or conduct the search on the flanks of the attacking group.

The commander of the search forces specifies the order of the relief of search-strike groups in order to continue pursuing a submarine until it is destroyed.

358. When a submarine is detected by shipborne helicopters beyond the range of the ship's weapons, the initial strikes are made using the helicopters' weapons. The initial attacks by the ship are based on target designation from the helicopters and are carried out using ASW missiles or multi-torpedo salvos at long ranges.

359. When orders are received to employ nuclear weapons they are used first. In this case, the commander of the large unit (group) re-forms his ships in a timely manner into an order [order] (or formation [stroy]) which ensures effective employment of nuclear antisubmarine weapons and the safety of his own ships and helicopters from destruction by them.

360. When conducting combat actions, ASW ships must keep their means of protection from the enemy's submarine weapons in readiness for immediate employment.

A ship which has detected an enemy submarine must consider itself under attack by missiles and torpedos and take protective measures, while simultaneously acting to destroy the enemy submarine as quickly as possible.

361. Units of ASW aviation conduct combat actions against enemy submarines using search, search-strike and strike groups, single aircraft, and helicopters independently or within a grouping (group) of mixed ASW forces in areas, on lines, and also at the request of other forces that have detected a submarine.

Groups of aircraft (individual aircraft) performing final reconnaissance and providing jamming and cover against strikes by enemy fighters may be included in the combat formation of ASW aviation to increase its combat stability.

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362. As a rule, units (groups) of ASW aviation conduct a search for submarines through a simultaneous sweep of designated areas. They are capable of ascertaining the underwater situation in broad ocean (sea) areas in a short time and of rapidly increasing their capabilities to search for enemy submarines on the most important axes.

363. ASW aircraft and helicopters search for and track submarines with the aid of search and sighting [poiskovo-pritsel'nyye] systems. Acoustic and non-acoustic means form the basis of these systems and include radio sonobuoys, radars, search magnetometers [poiskovyye magnetometry], thermal imaging systems [teplovizory], sniffers [gazoanalizatory], and, on helicopters, sonars.

364. ASW aircraft and helicopters deliver strikes against enemy submarines using homing and remote-controlled [teleupravlayemye] torpedos, bombs, and missiles at the outset of combat actions or on command.

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**CHAPTER 8: COMBAT ACTIONS TO DESTROY ENEMY SURFACE SHIPS**

365. Combat actions to destroy enemy surface ships are conducted in the operations (combat actions) of formations [ob"yedineniya] and in naval operations (combat actions) to destroy enemy aircraft carrier groupings, to defeat his naval forces in closed and littoral seas and ocean areas, to disrupt his ocean and sea transportation, and to destroy enemy groupings of ASW forces; in antilanding operations; and during supporting actions and other operations (combat actions) by large units [soyedineniya] and units of submarines, surface ships, naval aviation, and coastal missile-artillery troops independently and in cooperation with large units and units from other branches of the Armed Forces.

Large units and units of long-range aviation and of the Strategic Rocket Forces may be employed in the conduct of combat actions. In coastal zones [pribrezhnyye zony] large units and units of front aviation, rocket troops and artillery, and front air defense troops may be employed in the conduct of combat actions.

366. Submarines conduct combat actions against enemy surface ships and auxiliaries in large units, groups, and singly, conducting a search and delivering missile and torpedo strikes while being vectored from a fleet (flotilla, squadron) command post and using data from their own reconnaissance and surveillance means.

367. Submarines carry out echeloned deployment in frontage and depth in the zone of probable enemy movement so as to ensure the timely detection of the enemy and the vectoring of as many submarines as possible toward the enemy to deliver strikes.

368. In general, a combat formation [boevoy poryadok] of submarines includes a reconnaissance-strike group of multipurpose submarines armed with torpedos, ASW missiles, and short-range cruise missiles, one or several strike groups of submarines with medium- and long-range cruise missiles and torpedos, and also single submarines.

369. A reconnaissance-strike group performs tasks of searching for the enemy, transmitting data on the enemy to the fleet (flotilla, squadron) command post, issuing target designations to the submarines of strike groups, and delivering strikes against the main targets and the screening forces of the enemy in accordance with combat instructions.

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The submarines of a reconnaissance-strike group search for the enemy in their assigned areas (or lines) in a concealed manner, using all their reconnaissance and surveillance means. During the search, individual submarines periodically check the entire area, while submarines operating in a group maneuver according to assigned [course] legs and speeds.

During the search, submarine commanders, taking into consideration the hydrological conditions in the area, select a submergence depth calculated to ensure that enemy ships and auxiliaries are detected at maximum range and that their [Soviets'] submarines produce minimal noise.

Diesel submarines are permitted in a surfaced condition only when their batteries cannot be charged using the snorkel due to weather conditions or when a submarine must be in a surfaced condition to perform its task. In all such cases all concealment measures must be observed, and readiness for a crash dive must be ensured.

370. A strike group of submarines with medium- and long-range cruise missiles performs the tasks of delivering a joint strike against enemy aircraft carrier groups, detachments of combatants, landing detachments, and convoys.

The departure areas of the strike group must be separated from the deployment areas (lines) of the reconnaissance-strike group by a distance no greater than the range of its cruise missiles.

The composition of the strike groups is determined so that the most effective [polnotsenny] missile salvo can be mounted to ensure destruction of the main target and preclude unintentional interference with missile guidance systems.

Strike groups of torpedo-armed submarines [torpednyye podvodnyye lodki] perform tasks of destroying surface ships and auxiliaries and are located away from the designated line for detecting the enemy at a distance which ensures that they can be vectored against the enemy within the limits of the entire zone of his probable movement.

The distance between strike groups in a combat formation must ensure that the first strike group can deliver follow-up torpedo strikes until the enemy approaches the next [strike] group.

371. Based on data from reconnaissance-strike submarines or on vectoring from a command post, submarines in strike groups close on the enemy and carry out follow-up attacks. In pursuing [presleduya] the enemy, they also perform reconnaissance tasks and provide target designation to other forces.

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Nuclear-powered submarines pursue the enemy up to the zone dividing them from other [Soviet] submarines deployed at sea. With orders from the senior officer they may continue to pursue the enemy within the zone of operation of our own submarines, strictly observing the maneuver zones assigned to them with respect to depth.

372. After submarines deliver strikes and evade enemy ASW forces, as a rule they move to new areas to perform follow-up tasks on orders from the command post. Submarines that have expended their munitions receive orders to conduct reconnaissance or return to their basing points.

373. Surface ships (small combatants) conduct combat actions against enemy ships and auxiliaries in large units, in ship strike groups, and sometimes as single ships.

The composition of ship strike groups is determined so that the most effective missile salvo can be mounted to ensure destruction of designated targets, to preclude unintentional interference with missile guidance systems, and to provide effective defense of the ship strike group.

374. A ship strike group may include an air-capable ship and two or three missile and gunnery ships with a screen or a divizion\* of small missile ships (guided-missile patrol boats).

A ship strike group delivers strikes from one direction. A strike group of small missile ships (guided-missile patrol boats and torpedo boats) may deliver a strike from one direction or from different directions.

In joint operations by several ship strike groups and strike groups of small missile ships (guided-missile patrol boats) strikes are delivered, as a rule, against one target from different directions.

Nuclear missile strikes are delivered against those enemy targets, the destruction of which accomplishes the assigned task.

The large-unit commander directly vectors the strike groups against the enemy on the basis of tactical reconnaissance data.

375. When closing on the enemy, the large-unit commander assigns to each strike group the time to initiate tactical deployment for forming up into combat formation, the firing positions, and the time and objectives of the strike.

376. The combat formation of a surface ship large unit includes one or several strike groups, tactical reconnaissance groups or individual tactical

\* Translator's note: See footnote on page 17.

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reconnaissance ships, radar picket ships, radioelectronic warfare ships, and false targets.

As a rule, the combat formation of a guided-missile patrol boat brigade includes one or two strike groups of guided-missile patrol boats and groups of reconnaissance boats [katera razvedki].

In joint operations by guided-missile patrol boats and torpedo boats, the combat formation of a guided-missile patrol boat brigade may also include a strike group of torpedo boats.

377. Ships deliver nuclear missile (or missile) strikes in combat orders [y boyevykh orderakh], and small combatants deliver strikes in formations [y stroyakh]. They must form up before the strike group occupies its firing position. In certain cases, when there is no time to form up, the strike may be delivered from the cruising order (formation).

After they deliver a nuclear missile (or missile) strike, strike groups maneuver to rapidly withdraw from the enemy's zone of effective fire, to ensure freedom of maneuver for cooperating groups, and to re-form for follow-up actions as rapidly as possible.

378. As part of strike groups, torpedo boats deliver strikes against enemy surface ships and auxiliaries with massed employment of long-range torpedos.

A strike group (divizion) of torpedo boats operates as a part of two or three groups, each of which includes one section [zveno] or two to three torpedo boats.

The strike group delivers a strike from one or several directions, with one group delivering a strike in each direction.

After they deliver a strike, torpedo boats break off from the enemy as rapidly as possible. The strike group commander must specify the direction and procedure for the withdrawal of torpedo boats before the strike is delivered and provide for rapid withdrawal from the enemy's zone of fire and rejoining of the other torpedo boats at the rendezvous area.

379. When strikes are delivered by surface ships and guided-missile patrol boats, cooperation between them is organized by the large-unit commander of surface ships. In this situation missile strikes are organized to deliver simultaneous or successive strikes against the enemy from one or several directions.

A simultaneous strike consists of independent missile salvos by strike groups at a specified time.

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As a rule, when delivering successive strikes, strike groups capable of delivering the more powerful missile salvos employ their weapons first.

380. When opposed by a strong air defense, in certain cases guided-missile patrol boats may be tasked to destroy enemy escort ships in order to support a strike by surface ships against the main target.

381. Naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft conduct combat actions against enemy surface ships and auxiliaries in strike and support groups, deliver simultaneous and successive strikes, and also independently search for and destroy detected targets in an assigned area, operating in small groups or as single aircraft.

Simultaneous strikes are delivered in actions against enemy aircraft carrier groups, detachments of combatants, landing detachments, convoys, and their covering forces.

Successive strikes are delivered, as a rule, against enemy targets which have a weakened air defense, when operating at the limits of aircraft's tactical radius, under adverse weather conditions, and also when there is insufficient time to prepare forces to deliver a simultaneous strike.

Independent searches for and destruction of targets by small strike groups and single aircraft are performed when operating against single ships, transports (auxiliaries), and small convoys.

382. Naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft, as a rule, deliver strikes against enemy surface ships and auxiliaries from maximum possible ranges in strike groups in a narrow sector from one or several directions.

A strike is delivered from several directions in a wide sector against enemy ship groups which have a weakened air defense; it can also be delivered under adverse weather conditions.

In all cases the organization of a strike must provide for the employment of the maximum required number of missiles in a salvo, simple maneuvers by the strike aircraft, and low vulnerability of aircraft to the enemy's air defense forces and means.

In joint actions by naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft, as a rule the missile-carrying aircraft are the first to deliver the strike.

In actions where aircraft are employing only conventional weapons, a strike against an aircraft carrier group or a detachment of combat ships is delivered, as a rule, by several regiments employing various types of missiles.

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383. The strike groups' arrival at the missile launch lines must be done in surprise, be accurate according to place and time, and, as a rule, from directions in which the enemy's air defense forces and means have the least coverage.

384. Large units (units) of naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft may deliver strikes against surface ships and auxiliaries on the ocean (at sea) suddenly\* or after preliminary combat deployment [predvaritel'noye boyevoye razvertivaniye].

A sudden strike\* is primarily delivered at the limit of the aircraft's tactical operating radius when a small number of aircraft are participating in the strike, and also when the strike groups are on different [approach] routes.

A strike with preliminary combat deployment is delivered against targets which are not at the limits of aircraft's tactical operating radius, and it ensures that there is a high density of missiles in the strike.

385. A strike by large units (units) of naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft employing missiles with nuclear warheads against enemy surface ships must ensure that aircraft carriers and other major surface ships are destroyed first.

In certain situations cruise missiles with nuclear warheads may be used to neutralize [podavleniye] enemy surface ship air defense systems in order to establish favorable conditions for the actions of forces performing the main task.

In a strike the group of aircraft carrying missiles with nuclear warheads serves as the reference point against which the time for actions by other groups is specified.

386. In order to overcome the enemy's air defense and increase the effectiveness of strikes by naval missile-carrying and attack aircraft, specially detailed forces organize and conduct final reconnaissance and vectoring, jam enemy radioelectronic means, destroy and suppress [podavleniye] guided-missile ships, radar picket ships, and radioelectronic warfare ships on threat axes, provide cover from strikes by enemy fighters, and perform diversionary actions.

The groups (aircraft) providing final reconnaissance and vectoring update data on targets and the weather and vector the strike groups.

\* Translator's note: Russian expression is s khodu. This may equate to US "quick-reaction" strike.

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Jamming groups (aircraft) that are tracking in front of strike groups or operating from specified zones use active and passive jamming to cover the strike groups.

Radar picket ships and aircraft and radioelectronic warfare ships and aircraft are destroyed and suppressed by groups (aircraft) employing special missiles before the strike groups reach the line where the enemy's air defense means will detect them.

Diversionsary groups must confuse [dezorientirovat'] the enemy about the true direction of strikes by missile-carrying and attack aircraft and divert his air defense efforts away from opposing our strike groups.

In order to overcome the enemy's air defense, strike groups of missile-carrying and attack aircraft fly at low altitudes through areas having fewer surface-to-air means and fighters and employ radioelectronic warfare means.

387. Coastal missile-artillery troops conduct combat actions against enemy surface ships and auxiliaries within regiments (separate battalions [diviziony\*]).

Coastal artillery units are used to hit enemy ships and auxiliaries in close proximity to the coast in a zone not being covered by coastal missile units.

388. The combat formation of a mobile coastal missile regiment must ensure that a highly effective missile strike is delivered against a target (targets) in the designated sector.

Coastal missile units, as a rule, deliver missile strikes against surface ships at the limits of their firing range.

In joint operations several regiments (separate battalions) may deliver strikes from one or several directions.

Nuclear missile strikes are delivered against those enemy targets, the destruction of which accomplishes the assigned task.

389. A coastal missile regiment deploys into its combat formation in its missile deployment area [pozitsionnyy rayon].

The main launch position and the alternate and waiting [vyzhidatel'nyye] positions are prepared, as a rule, in advance in the missile deployment area for each battalion.

\* Translator's note: When used in a ground forces context the word divizion is translated as "battalion." See footnote on page 17.

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Battalions must occupy their launch positions to deliver a missile strike as rapidly as possible.

As a rule, launch positions are changed after each firing task has been carried out.

390. Coastal missile units' main method of operation against enemy ship groups is the delivery of simultaneous, grouped strikes at the limits of their firing range.

In [combat] actions against landing detachments and convoys, when it is essential to disable a greater number of ships and auxiliaries in the shortest possible time, targets are hit simultaneously or successively with the minimum number of missiles required.

391. Coastal missile units' strikes must be delivered in surprise and hit the enemy from the first salvo at the limits of their range. This is achieved by the timely deployment of coastal missile units in missile deployment areas, their high readiness for delivery of the first salvo, concealment of their movements, and good camouflage [maskirovka] of their positions. Missile deployment areas must have air defense means.

392. Combat actions to destroy enemy aircraft carriers are conducted to disrupt or maximally weaken the strikes of his carrier-based attack aircraft. They include the search for and destruction of aircraft carriers and also the forces and means supporting their combat activity in combat maneuver areas and in sea transit.

When military actions begin, the main efforts must be concentrated on destroying aircraft carriers in their combat maneuver areas as rapidly as possible.

393. The successful performance of tasks to destroy enemy aircraft carriers is achieved by conducting constant, active reconnaissance and uninterrupted tracking using a force complement which is capable of performing the task of destroying aircraft carriers; by maintaining high readiness of large units, units, and ships for the immediate delivery of strikes against them; by coordinating the employment of mixed naval forces and long-range aviation; by decisively concentrating efforts to destroy the aircraft carriers which present the greatest threat; by inflicting damage on supporting forces; by delivering surprise strikes and skillfully employing radioelectronic warfare means; by conducting other types of support measures; and by reliably controlling all forces participating in the combat actions.

394. The following may be used to perform tasks of destroying enemy aircraft carriers: large units and units of multipurpose submarines, naval

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aviation, surface ships, long-range aviation, and front aviation; and cooperating large units and units of front missile troops and air defense forces. The Strategic Rocket Forces may also deliver strikes [against aircraft carriers].

395. Multipurpose submarines, naval aviation, surface ships, and long-range aviation destroy aircraft carriers, special weapons transports [transporty spetsoruzhiya], and their screen, lay mines at the exits from bases of aircraft carrier groups and on their deployment routes, conduct reconnaissance, and vector our forces against the enemy. With the initiation of the employment of nuclear weapons, large units and units of long-range aviation deliver strikes against bases and destroy enemy control posts, communications centers, observation posts, and radio navigation systems.

Large units and units of front missile troops and front aviation may deliver strikes against enemy air defense forces and means in areas of flight operations by naval and long-range aviation, against the bases of ASW forces, and against airfields where patrol and tactical aircraft are stationed.

Large units and units of the Air Defense Forces and fighter aviation cooperate with fleet air defense forces to provide cover from enemy air strikes to naval forces participating in combat actions.

The Strategic Rocket Forces may be employed to destroy enemy naval bases and also multipurpose aircraft carrier groups on their transit routes and in narrows by delivering grouped nuclear missile strikes based on target designation by naval forces and long-range aviation and on data from space-based reconnaissance.

396. The combat formation and methods of operation of forces are determined by taking into account the high maneuverability and survivability of aircraft carriers, the presence of a strong and deeply-echeloned defensive system for them, and the capability of carrier-based attack aircraft to deliver strikes, refuel in the air, and land at an airfield on shore.

397. With the onset of military actions, the initial strikes against aircraft carriers are delivered in the shortest possible time by mixed combat service forces which are directly tracking the carriers. Follow-up strikes are delivered by naval missile-carrying and long-range aviation and by multipurpose submarines vectored toward the enemy aircraft carrier groups.

Enemy aircraft carriers in transit to combat action areas at the outbreak of war must be destroyed by strikes from submarines, naval missile-carrying aviation, and long-range aviation before the carriers reach the point where the attack aircraft based aboard them can take off.

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As a rule, special weapons transports which are part of the [carrier] forces and service groups are destroyed by forces that have completed their tasks of destroying aircraft carriers.

398. When submarines destroy aircraft carriers, their main method of operation is the independent delivery of a series of coordinated simultaneous and successive strikes from within large units (by groups or single submarines), employing missiles and torpedos with nuclear or conventional warheads. In order to destroy aircraft carriers located in combat maneuver areas at the outset of war, submarines operate from their tracking positions.

When destroying aircraft carriers, surface ships deliver simultaneous and successive strikes against the enemy from their tracking positions, employing various types of guns and cruise missiles with nuclear or conventional warheads.

Naval missile-carrying and long-range aviation deliver simultaneous and successive massed strikes against aircraft carrier groups by employing air-launched cruise missiles with nuclear or conventional warheads.

399. When a grouping of mixed forces enters into battle with an aircraft carrier group from the grouping's tracking position, its main method of operation is the delivery of a simultaneous, surprise massed strike against the group independently or in cooperation with large units (units) of long-range aviation, and later, to exploit success, it delivers a series of successive or simultaneous strikes.

In order to deliver a simultaneous strike against an aircraft carrier in its combat maneuver area, the combat formation of a grouping of mixed forces is formed so that its firing area covers the carrier's entire combat maneuver area or a majority of it, and the strike against the carrier is as effective as possible given any variant for the initiation of the battle.

400. Combat actions to destroy enemy surface ships in closed seas, littoral seas, and ocean areas are conducted to destroy enemy ship groupings operating in these waters, including detachments of combatants, amphibious forces, and light naval forces (guided-missile and torpedo boats).

In addition, in the course of these combat actions, tasks are also performed to destroy enemy naval bases, control centers, and surveillance and communications systems, prevent the entry of additional enemy ship groupings into seas and ocean areas contiguous to our shores, blockade straits, and conduct mine countermeasures operations. The successful performance of these tasks must enable us to gain supremacy in these seas and ocean areas and to create favorable conditions for deploying naval forces, reliably defending bases and our own [sea] lines of communication, organizing effective cooperation with

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front forces operating on maritime axes, disrupting the enemy's sea transportation, and successfully performing other tasks.

401. The special features of such combat actions are: the significantly reduced spatial scale and the allocation and qualitative composition of the forces employed; the absence, as a rule, of enemy superiority over our forces with respect to the range of missile weapons, which allows us to deliver surprise strikes and reduce our losses in forces; the possible absence of enemy carrier-based aviation and weaker ASW defenses; the difficulty of identifying the strike weapons platforms from among the enemy's forces, which in many cases necessitates allocating forces and weapons equally against all his ships; and a significantly reduced level of enemy opposition to the means of controlling our forces.

402. The success of combat actions is ensured by maintaining large units, units, and ships at the prescribed readiness condition; organizing effective combat service for both straits and approaches to straits; systematically conducting reconnaissance of all enemy ship groupings located at sea or at basing points; constantly transmitting information on their location and action and issuing timely target designation to aircraft, missile submarines, surface ships, and units of coastal missile-artillery troops; organizing close cooperation between the forces participating in combat actions; reliably defending the basing systems of our own forces; and organizing all types of support and control.

A most important condition for the successful conduct of combat actions is gaining supremacy in the air. This task is usually accomplished in air and anti-air operations conducted with the participation of naval forces by destroying enemy aircraft at airfields and in the air and by delivering strikes against the enemy's aircraft carrier groups and posts controlling and vectoring his aircraft.

403. The following forces participate in these combat actions: large units and units of air-capable, missile-gunnery, ASW, and minesweeping ships, small combatants, submarines, naval aviation, and coastal missile-artillery troops. In addition, large units and units of long-range aviation, front aviation, front rocket troops and artillery, and front air defense troops may participate in these combat actions.

Mines are used extensively in combat actions, especially in straits zones, at the exits from enemy bases, in antisubmarine barriers, and on enemy ship force transit routes.

404. With the initiation of combat actions, the initial strike employing nuclear weapons or only conventional weapons against the main groupings of enemy naval forces at sea or at their bases, and also against aircraft at their bases,

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is delivered in a surprise manner over a short period of time throughout the entire depth of their combat formations and basing, employing the maximum possible complement of forces and aviation allocated to support the strike.

Follow-up strikes are performed by submarines, missile-gunnery ships, guided-missile patrol boats, torpedo boats, and also by repeat sorties by aircraft.

When the enemy attempts to introduce new ship groupings, an amphibious landing force, and convoys through straits, they are destroyed at the outer approaches to the straits, when moving through the straits zone, or at the exit from it by strikes by naval missile-carrying and long-range aviation, submarines, units of coastal missile-artillery troops, missile-gunnery ships, guided-missile patrol boats, and torpedo boats.

405. The main method of action used by forces to destroy enemy surface ships is the delivery of simultaneous or successive strikes by type or mixed strike groups with the massive employment of weapons and radioelectronic warfare means from one or several directions.

When conducting combat actions against an enemy possessing high offensive and defensive capabilities, it is essential to deliver a preparatory strike against him using submarines or naval missile-carrying aviation and then to deliver a simultaneous missile strike by surface ships. The combat success of the initial strikes is exploited by delivering successive strikes with short-range missiles, shipborne aviation, and ships' guns.

When combat actions are conducted within the range of coastal missile-artillery units and front aviation, they may deliver simultaneous or successive strikes in designated sectors and cover our forces from enemy strikes.

406. The special features of combat actions against enemy landing detachments and convoys are: the presence of a large number of main targets, which necessitates a significant allocation of forces and expenditure of munitions and complicates the organization of cooperation between forces, target allocation, and target designation; the dispersal of enemy forces over a comparatively large water area; the complexity of organizing control; the high defensive and offensive capabilities of screening and support forces; the comparatively low maneuverability of landing detachments and convoys and the prolonged time that weapons can be used against them; and the comparatively insignificant increase in effectiveness gained by employing nuclear weapons in relation to conventional weapons when pursuing an enemy who is in dispersed combat formations.

407. The main method of action used by forces to destroy enemy landing detachments and convoys is the delivery of successive strikes from one or several directions. In this connection, the initial strikes against an enemy

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possessing strong defensive capabilities may be delivered against supporting forces and later against the main forces, or they may be delivered simultaneously against the main forces, with a portion of the forces operating against the supporting forces.

When conducting combat actions to destroy landing detachments and convoys possessing comparatively weak defensive capabilities, the initial strike is delivered against the main forces, and a portion of the forces operate against supporting forces, with subsequent exploitation of success by delivering repeat strikes.

In order to exploit the success of the initial strikes, actions by forces are aimed at the total defeat of the enemy, primarily at destroying his main forces by delivering repeat strikes with aircraft, submarines, and surface ships.

408. Combat actions to destroy ASW surface ships are an integral part of a naval operation to destroy enemy ASW forces and are conducted to support the combat stability of submarines during their deployment or when they are carrying out their assigned tasks. They include destroying mixed maneuvering ASW forces operating in barriers and in zones that present a direct threat to our submarines; destroying aircraft providing cover to enemy ASW surface ships; and also destroying reconnaissance and control means.

409. The success of combat actions is ensured by maintaining a favorable operating regime in the deployment and combat action areas of submarines; by constantly knowing the actual status and action of the submarine; by setting up continuous surveillance or tracking of enemy groupings of ASW surface ships and other ASW forces which pose the greatest threat to our submarines; and by preempting the enemy in destroying his ASW forces and means.

410. The following forces assist in these combat actions: submarines, naval aviation, surface ships, reconnaissance and radioelectronic warfare forces and means, and also large units and units of front air forces, the Air Armies of the Supreme High Command, and the Air Defense Forces.

411. The special features of combat actions to destroy enemy ASW ships are: the great spatial scope of their actions, which necessitates a large allocation of naval forces; the necessity of conducting large-scale supporting actions for forces participating in the destruction of enemy ASW ships, including supporting combat actions by submarines; and the complexity of conducting measures to maintain stable communications and mutual warning and identification [IFF] among all forces participating in the combat actions.

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