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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505**

30 March 1979

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
CIA HISTORICAL RELEASE  
PROGRAM  
JUNE 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence  
  
FROM : John N. McMahon  
Deputy Director for Operations  
  
SUBJECT : Draft Directive on the Combat Readiness of  
the Troops and Naval Forces Allocated to  
the Combined Armed Forces

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is a translation of a sensitive draft directive issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact which defines the levels of combat readiness used in the Combined Armed Forces and describes the notification procedures and steps to be taken in shifting the Warsaw Pact forces to successively higher levels of combat readiness. When finalized, this draft directive will supersede the 1971 directive on combat readiness. Also defined in the draft directive is a new level of readiness called "military threat," which is an intermediate level between increased and full combat readiness. Other new information includes the role of military educational institutions and commissariats in the mobilization process.

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies.

John N. McMahon

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# Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT



DATE OF INFO. Current

DATE 30 March 1979

SUBJECT

Draft Directive of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States on the Combat Readiness of the Troops and Naval Forces Allocated to the Combined Armed Forces

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a sensitive draft directive issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact which defines the levels of combat readiness used in the Combined Armed Forces and describes the notification procedures and steps to be taken in shifting the Warsaw Pact forces to successively higher levels of combat readiness. When finalized, this draft directive will supersede the 1971 directive on combat readiness. Also defined in the draft directive is a new level of readiness called "military threat," which is an intermediate level between increased and full combat readiness. Other new information includes the role of military educational institutions and commissariats in the mobilization process.

End of Summary



Comment:

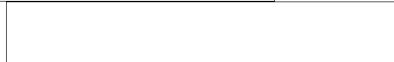
"Military Threat" combat readiness may also be translated as "threat of war" combat readiness or "readiness for the threat of war."



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OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE

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Draft

D I R E C T I V E

of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces  
of the Warsaw Pact Member States on the Combat Readiness  
of the Troops and Naval Forces Allocated to the Combined  
Armed Forces

No. \_\_\_\_\_

[Day, Month] 197\_

Moscow

The following are guidelines for the planning and support of  
the combat readiness of the troops, aviation, and navies  
allocated to the Combined Armed Forces:

1. In the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member  
states, four levels of combat readiness are to be established --  
CONSTANT, INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT (VOYENNOY OPASNOSTI), and  
FULL.

a) In CONSTANT COMBAT READINESS, the troops, aviation, and  
navy engage in everyday planned activity and are in readiness for  
the fulfilment of combat tasks by constant-readiness large units  
and units and for the conduct of full mobilization by  
reduced-strength and cadre large units, units, and facilities.

Individual large units, units, ships, and subunits are on  
combat alert (combat duty) according to plans and combat duty  
rosters.

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To maintain CONSTANT combat readiness the following basic measures are implemented in the troops in advance.

IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES:

- round-the-clock alert is implemented in the headquarters, the staffs, and the prepared (protected) command posts in accordance with existing regulations and instructions;
- the communications system is in readiness for the receipt and transmission of instructions (signals, combat orders) and operational information;
- radio communications are carried out in the everyday routine in accordance with approved plans. A set of diverse communications exercises and practice drills is conducted between operational formations (large units) and the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces, the Central Command Post of the Air Defense of the Warsaw Pact Countries (TsKP PVO SVD), and the cooperating staffs;
- preliminary training is conducted in airborne control posts (VzPU) on aircraft and in helicopters. Ground and air alerts are organized periodically for practical training;
- combat equipment, armament, motor transport, and means of protection are maintained in accordance with the standards and procedure established in each allied army by the orders and directives of the ministers of defense and the general (main) staffs;
- materiel-technical means are stored in depots (bases) in readiness for issue to the troops or loaded onto motor transport in readiness for shipment to concentration (dispersal, full mobilization) areas.

In addition to that, the following supplementary measures are carried out in the branches of the armed forces:

IN THE GROUND FORCES

Constant-readiness large units and units:

- operational-tactical and tactical delivery missiles, at least one per launcher and with an appropriate reserve of missile propellant, are stored in missile brigades and battalions. In addition, there is at least one operational-tactical delivery missile at Readiness No. 6 and one tactical delivery missile per

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launcher at the mobile missile-technical base;

-- tanks, infantry combat vehicles, and armored personnel carriers of the combat inventory are kept fully fueled, with ammunition stowed in them and with radio sets, optical instruments, and batteries installed;

-- line unit reserves of ammunition and fuel are stored already loaded on motor vehicles and in fuel tanks or in containers on ramps ready for loading. The remaining authorized reserves of materiel-technical means are placed in depots of large units and units.

Reduced-strength large units and units:

-- tanks, infantry combat vehicles, and armored personnel carriers of a combat group are kept fully fueled and with ammunition on board;

-- materiel-technical means and the facilities of reception centers for personnel and equipment are kept in readiness for loading and shipment.

IN THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY:

-- round-the-clock combat alert is implemented by on-duty staff groups at the Central Command Post and at command posts;

-- round-the-clock combat alert is implemented by reduced-strength combat crews in large units and units of branch arms at command posts;

surface-to-air missile troops -- up to 50 percent of the surface-to-air missile battalions are on combat alert in a border (coastal) zone at Readiness No. 2, and in the remaining territory up to 25 percent of the surface-to-air missile battalions are at Readiness No. 3. Technical battalions (batteries) on alert are kept in readiness to activate technological [assembly and check-out] groups in the prescribed time limits;

air defense aviation -- two crews are on combat alert at each permanent basing airfield: in a border (coastal) zone, one is at Readiness No. 2 and one at Readiness No. 3; in the remaining territory they are at Readiness No. 3.

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Air regiments that are being rearmed with and retrained for new equipment are released from combat alert according to a list approved by the commander of the air defense forces of each country;

radiotechnical troops -- one or two radar stations in each company (battalion) are on combat alert at Readiness No. 2 with the radars switched on and conducting reconnaissance according to a schedule;

radio reconnaissance units -- all the subunits of radio intercept, radio direction finding, and reconnaissance and analysis of new types of transmissions and communications are on combat alert;

in all the radioelectronic warfare units, the means for jamming radar, shortwave and ultra-shortwave radio communications, reconnaissance, and target designation are on combat alert by schedule.

## IN THE AIR FORCES:

-- operational and dispersal airfields are kept in operating condition;

-- aircraft (helicopters) are in dispersal zones and in shelters at the main airfields.

## IN THE NAVY:

-- control of the forces is exercised from everyday command posts;

-- main, alternate, auxiliary, shipboard, and airborne control posts and the reserve communications system are in readiness to be deployed in fixed time limits;

-- constant-readiness ships and units with equipment in good working order, a power supply, and basic equipment resources -- at no less than full [cruise] endurance -- with a prescribed minimum reserve of weapons and materiel-technical means, and a full complement of personnel and which have completed the basic tasks of combat training, are in constant readiness to fulfil combat tasks;

-- no less than two-thirds of the constant-readiness ships

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are on combat duty, on combat alert, and in readiness to go to sea in time limits not exceeding those established for the navy;  
 -- no less than 90 percent of the aircraft (helicopters) are kept in constant readiness;

-- based on the specific conditions of each country, the general (main) staffs of the allied armies determine the time limits for providing the constant-readiness forces with ships that are being overhauled or have been mothballed, with reserve units, and with conscripted merchant vessels.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, military commissariats, scientific research and other facilities (arsenals, bases, depots, hospitals, factories, and repair facilities) engage in everyday planned activity.

b) In INCREASED COMBAT READINESS, the troops, aviation, and navy are at permanent garrison (basing) points and in combat duty (patrol) areas and they carry out a number of measures which result in increasing their readiness for the fulfilment of combat tasks and for full mobilization.

On the pretext of exercises, troops and naval forces are brought to INCREASED combat readiness without a declaration of combat alert. \*

When INCREASED combat readiness is put into effect, the following basic measures are implemented:

IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES:

-- round-the-clock alert of the generals, admirals, and officers from among the command personnel is established in the control organs. Alert shifts are reinforced at the command posts and communications centers;

-- operations groups are dispatched to the prepared (protected) control posts of formations. The communications system at these posts is made ready to operate according to plan. Airborne control posts on the ground are placed on round-the-clock alert with reduced-strength combat crews and are at Readiness No. 3;

-- large units and units of all branch arms remain at permanent garrison points, and those at firing ranges and training areas return to their garrisons or to areas indicated to

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them. Armament and combat equipment are demothballed and brought to combat-ready condition. Measures are adopted to rapidly put into service the combat equipment that is being repaired or is undergoing routine maintenance (modernization):

-- registered reserve specialists (pripisnoy sostav) attending training assemblies, and motor transport allocated from the civilian economy are kept with the troops until special instructions are given by the general (main) staffs. The discharge of personnel completing the established period of active service is suspended. The routine call-up of young replacements is continued according to plan;

-- the readiness of staffs, troops, and military commissariats for the fulfilment of mobilization measures is verified. The security of staffs and command posts is increased, as are radiation and chemical surveillance; the plans for bringing the troops to the next level of combat readiness are refined, and mobilization plans and measures for full-strength manning are refined;

-- updated requests to cover the current deficit in personnel are submitted to local military commissariats;

-- centers for the reception of personnel from the reserve and of supplies and motor transport from the national economy are made ready for deployment;

-- with the permission of the general (main) staffs, additional communications channels and radio transmitters can be taken over from the ministries of communications (according to a listing agreed upon in advance);

-- forces and means on alert are reinforced and they perform duty with full crews. Officers and junior officers (warrant officers, service school graduates awaiting assignment, and noncommissioned officers) receive personal weapons, individual protection means, and dosimeters, and if necessary they are placed on barracks status;

-- with the permission of the general (main) staffs, personnel are recalled from leave and temporary duty;

-- cartridges, grenades, steel helmets, and emergency reserve gasmasks for cadre personnel are given to large units in standard packaging (packing);

-- measures are carried out to check the capability of electronic means to operate on reserve frequencies, and the necessary security measures are taken for this;

-- line unit reserves of materiel-technical means are loaded onto combat vehicles and motor transport. Surplus reserves

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(those in excess of norms for mobile reserves), barracks facilities, training equipment, stores, and materiel are made ready to be turned over;

-- radio means operate for transmission in the routine [established] for CONSTANT readiness.

After all measures are carried out, units and subunits continue to engage in combat training in their permanent garrison areas without relaxation of combat readiness.

In addition to that, the following supplementary measures are carried out in the branches of the armed forces:

#### IN THE GROUND FORCES

##### Constant-readiness large units and units:

-- units and subunits designated to cover state borders get ready to move out to prepared lines or to the immediate rear of their own defense areas;

-- for direct cover of control posts in large units and units located in border areas, subunits of antiaircraft missilemen with portable surface-to-air missile systems take up positions in readiness for combat actions;

-- air defense large units and units of the ground forces take up positions close to permanent garrison points in readiness to deliver fire no later than two hours after instructions have been received from the general (main) staffs, and they cover the troops in permanent garrison points;

-- the functioning of the missile systems is checked out, and missile propellant is put into the servicing vehicles;

-- delivery missiles are removed from storage depots and are loaded onto launchers, transporter-loaders, and transport vehicles. The delivery missiles are made ready to be transported at the prescribed level of storage;

-- technological groups are deployed at permanent garrison points and the surface-to-air missiles which have been kept in long-term storage (at surface-to-air missile technical bases -- half of the reserve) are assembled. Missiles kept in the intermediate readiness routine are fueled at the instruction of the general (main) staffs;

-- army aviation aircraft (helicopters) are prepared to

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scramble with their initial units of fire being conventionally charged. The aircraft remain in protective structures, but in the absence of the latter they are dispersed to the perimeters of the airfield and are camouflaged. The security and defense of airfields are strengthened;

-- alert means for jamming the onboard radioelectronic means of aviation are brought to readiness for combat operation by radioelectronic warfare units;

-- the manning of field means for fixing nuclear bursts is organized close to troop disposition areas.

On the pretext of preparing for exercises, reduced-strength and training large units and units carry out the following measures:

-- all armament and equipment needed for cadre personnel at peacetime strength is demothballed and made ready for removal from military posts. Upon completion of this work, and if there is time, other mothballed equipment is removed from storage and made ready for removal from military posts. Batteries and night vision equipment on all vehicles are put in operating condition;

-- line unit reserves of materiel-technical means which are required to ensure combat effectiveness and to protect cadre personnel from weapons of mass destruction, and those needed for the first-priority measures of full mobilization, are loaded onto motor transport. The remaining reserves stored in large-unit and unit depots are readied for movement to full mobilization areas, but they are not released from the depots. The equipment and inventory stored away from large units and units are not drawn on;

-- deployed batteries (platoons) of reduced-strength antiaircraft units occupy firing positions close to military posts;

-- equipment for reception centers is prepared for movement to full mobilization areas;

-- mobilization plans and the completeness and quality of manning are updated.

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## IN THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY

The time for bringing to increased readiness  
is no more than one hour.

Surface-to-air missile troops:

- all combat-ready surface-to-air missile and technical battalions (batteries) in a border (coastal) zone are put on combat alert at Readiness No. 2, except for reduced-strength and cadre-strength [kadrirovannyye] battalions;
- technical battalions (batteries) are kept in readiness to activate technological groups in prescribed time limits.

A reserve of fully prepared missiles at launch sites is established by the general (main) staffs.

AIR DEFENSE AVIATION

- one air squadron in each air regiment is placed on combat alert at Readiness No. 2. Subsequently, the levels of readiness for the squadrons on alert are determined by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the countries, based on the specific situation. The remaining squadrons of the air regiments are held in a condition that ensures their being shifted to Readiness No. 1 within a time period not exceeding one hour and twenty minutes;
- air regiments (squadrons) designated to reinforce aviation groupings on individual axes are prepared for rebasing;
- alternate dispersal airfields and maneuver airfields are made ready to receive aircraft;
- advance teams of air regiments and support subunits prepare to move out to the alternate airfields;
- training flights are carried out by squadron according to combat training plans, except for the air squadron on alert.

Radiotechnical troops:

- one or two radar stations from each company (battalion) are on combat alert at Readiness No. 2 with their radars switched on and conducting reconnaissance according to schedule;
- radiotechnical subunits being held at Readiness No. 3 are

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shifted to Readiness No. 2, and cadre-strength subunits (with one radar) are held at Readiness No. 3;

-- to increase low-altitude radar coverage, radar stations with communications means are moved out and deployed in positions according to plans.

All radioelectronic warfare units and subunits on combat alert are reinforced by deploying additional radar jamming means and shifting them to Readiness No. 2;

-- surveillance of the operation of the enemy's radio navigation systems is carried out according to a stepped-up schedule.

Radio reconnaissance units on combat alert are reinforced by switching them over to two- or three-shift combat operation. Mobile radio reconnaissance groups are given their full authorization of radio intercept equipment, radio direction finding equipment, and communications equipment. They are held in readiness for immediate departure to deployment areas.

#### IN THE AIR FORCES:

-- staff operations groups and combat control centers and groups move out with communications means to cooperating command posts of the other different armed forces branches and branch arms;

-- emergency reserve equipment and armament are brought to combat-ready condition. Ammunition, POL, aviation stores, and other materiel of komendaturas and advance teams are kept loaded on motor transport.

#### Large units and units of all branch arms and types of aviation:

-- operational (dispersal) airfields are made ready to receive units (subunits);

-- antiaircraft batteries covering airfields are made ready to repel the enemy;

-- airfield engineer units are moved out to areas where concealed airfields are to be built and to reconnoitered landing areas;

-- flights for instructional and combat training are carried out in air regiments by squadron;

-- work on camouflaging airfields and installations is

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carried out according to plans.

Large units, units, and subunits of front and army aviation:

-- aircraft (helicopters) are prepared to scramble with the initial unit of fire in conventional ordnance suspended from them; the aircraft are kept in protective shelters or, in the absence of the latter, they are dispersed to the perimeters of the airfield and camouflaged;

-- a second unit of fire consisting of conventional charges is made ready for combat use;

-- advance teams, komendaturas of support units, technical maintenance units, division aircraft repair shops, and mobile missile-preparation sites with the prescribed reserve of ammunition, aviation fuel, and materiel are brought to readiness to move out to operational (dispersal) airfields or to concentration areas. They are dispatched according to supplementary instructions of the general (main) staffs.

IN THE NAVY:

-- shipboard and airborne control posts are made ready to go to sea (or for takeoff);

-- proposals are prepared to recall merchant vessels from foreign ports and remote areas. A regime for restricting the navigation areas of mobilization-designated ships is put into effect;

-- ships take on reserves up to full allowances; shipboard personnel and stores in excess of authorized limits are transferred to shore bases;

-- armament and combat equipment are demothballed; ammunition stored on ships and in units is made completely ready to fire;

-- reconnaissance and patrol duty activities and the surveillance system are strengthened.

On the pretext of preparing for exercises,  
constant-readiness large units, units, and ships:

-- are brought to full strength in naval personnel, and they depart for alternate dispersal areas. Part of the forces go on combat alert;

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- ships performing combat duty continue to fulfil assigned tasks;
- combat-duty forces are built up;
- flight personnel and aircraft (helicopters) are made ready to fulfil combat tasks and to fly to dispersal airfields;
- initial units of fire of conventional ordnance are suspended from aircraft (helicopters);
- operational and dispersal airfields are made ready to receive aviation and to support it.

Reserve ships and units:

- work is stepped up on ships, in coastal missile and artillery units, and on aircraft that are being repaired and rearmed, and they are put into service more quickly;
- demothballing of ships is begun by preservation crew forces;
- testing, preparation of ships for combat, and retraining of air unit personnel are carried out according to accelerated programs.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS operate according to their own plans. The calculations relative to the accelerated graduation of students (cadets) are refined; measures are refined for preparing military educational institutions to change over to shortened academic terms. Preparations are made for evacuation to assigned areas and for the dispatch of rotational personnel to their assignments.

STATIONARY FACILITIES (arsenals, bases, depots, repair facilities, etc.) are in readiness to issue materiel to the troops on a mass basis and to support them without interruption. By order of the general (main) staffs, ammunition in border artillery depots can be made completely ready to fire. Restrictions on the bed capacity in the hospitals are lifted and preparations are made to increase it according to wartime norms.

MILITARY COMMISSARIATS (oblast commissariats or those equal to them) dispatch operations groups to exurban control posts and bring communications means to readiness for operation. The plans of notification, call-up, and delivery of mobilization resources to the troops are refined. The readiness of the notification system is tested. Military personnel are placed on barracks

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status. The call-up of mobilization resources to cover the current deficit in personnel is planned.

(c) In MILITARY THREAT COMBAT READINESS, troops and naval forces are moved to alternate concentration (dispersal) areas and positions and they are brought into readiness to fulfil combat tasks. By special order of the general (main) staffs or the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces, they can be moved to secret (primary) concentration (dispersal) areas or to positions. Each large unit (unit, facility, establishment) has, as a rule, two or three areas no closer than 10 to 15 kilometers from the permanent garrison points, one of the areas being secret and unprepared from an engineer standpoint. Only a limited number of personnel directly involved in working out combat readiness plans should know the secret (primary) troop concentration areas.

From the moment a combat alert is declared, the time for completing the departure from military posts should not exceed: from CONSTANT combat readiness -- 40 minutes in summer, one hour in winter; from INCREASED combat readiness -- 30 minutes in summer, 40 minutes in winter.

When MILITARY THREAT combat readiness is put into effect in the troops, the following basic measures are implemented:

IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES:

-- round-the-clock alert of full combat crews is established at command posts. Alternate command posts are brought into readiness to assume control. Airborne control posts maintain round-the-clock alert on the ground with full combat crews;

-- reconnaissance of the probable enemy on the territory of contiguous countries is increased (without violating state borders);

-- operations groups designated to support cooperation go to the staffs of operational formations of the allied armies according to plans;

-- constant-readiness large units and units and control organs with communications, security, and service units are brought up to prescribed wartime strength and into readiness to fulfil combat tasks;

-- reduced-strength, cadre, and newly activated large units, units, and facilities receive their organizational nucleus from

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the reserve and prepare for full mobilization;

-- units and subunits being retrained at training centers are switched over to reduced periods of training, and units that are to receive new equipment receive it in reduced time periods;

-- modification (modernization) of combat equipment and frequent routine maintenance of it are halted and the equipment is brought into combat condition;

-- radio communications means in permanent garrison points continue to operate for transmission in the everyday routine established for INCREASED combat readiness. In prepared and protected control posts the communications system is set up to the full extent without changing the operating routine of radio means for transmission. Communications to support regrouping are established;

-- the discharge of persons completing the established term of active service, and the routine call-up of young replacements, if it has proceeded, are suspended;

-- persons subject to military service who are attending training assemblies, except those attached to units attending assemblies in accordance with the mobilization plan, are sent to their military commissariats. Cadre personnel designated for other contingents are dispatched to their assigned locations;

-- personnel are issued cartridges, grenades, steel helmets, gas masks, dosimeters, first-aid kits, and antichemical kits;

-- all types of armament and combat equipment are made ready for combat use, and the ammunition of the line unit reserves is made completely ready to fire;

-- excess reserves, barracks facilities, training equipment, and inventory are turned over as prescribed;

-- centers are set up to receive personnel from the reserves and equipment from the national economy.

In addition, the following supplementary measures are carried out in the branches of the armed forces:

#### IN THE GROUND FORCES:

-- control organs go to prepared command posts. The movement of troops to concentration areas and the bringing of constant-readiness large units and units to full strength are monitored;

-- all additional communications channels are taken over from state networks;

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- operations groups occupy their working positions in airborne control posts in readiness to support an airborne alert;
- the readiness of covering units and their arrival at the state border are checked (if there has been an order for this from the general (main) staffs);
- border guard troops are made subordinate to the ministry of defense (where they are not under the ministry of defense). Combat tasks are specified for them;
- operational planning documents are refined.

Constant-readiness large units and units:

- by permission of the general (main) staffs, the units and subunits designated to cover the state border occupy assigned lines and carry out defense measures according to plans;
- radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance units and subunits occupy siting areas;
- a surveillance system is set up in cooperation with the border guard troops, which are made subordinate to the ground forces command by order of the ministries of defense;
- missile large units and units are moved out to siting areas;
- large units, units, and subunits of air defense forces cover the troops during their departure from garrison points, on routes of advance, and in concentration areas;
- the line unit reserve of missiles in surface-to-air missile battalions and batteries is converted to final readiness routine and loaded onto launchers, combat vehicles, transporter-loaders and transport vehicles;
- surface-to-air missiles in intermediate readiness routine are fueled at surface-to-air missile technical bases and the remaining missiles are converted to intermediate readiness routine;
- army aviation units can be partially or fully moved to dispersal airfields. Aircraft and ground radioelectronic means are retuned to wartime frequencies and concealed airfields are prepared;
- radioelectronic warfare units conduct continuous radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance with means on alert, and they also move forward to cover command posts, troops, and installations.

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The time for bringing large units and units in concentration areas into readiness for fulfilment of tasks is set as follows:

- without bringing them up to prescribed wartime strength, from CONSTANT readiness -- no more than three hours; from INCREASED combat readiness -- no more than 2.5 hours;
- with bringing them up to prescribed wartime strength -- within six to 12 hours.

Reduced-strength large units and units:

- receive their organizational nucleus and set up reception centers. The time for receiving the organizational nucleus and setting up the reception center for operation should not exceed six to eight hours;
- individual units and facilities of the operational rear services are reinforced (expanded) according to plan;
- personnel of training large units (units) who are on rotation from the troops are sent back to their own units;
- equipment and armament are moved to concentration areas in successive trips; reserves of materiel-technical means are conveyed initially for cadre personnel and later for full wartime T/O&E;
- equipment and inventory stored outside large units and units are received.

IN THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY:

- control organs on combat alert occupy the main and alternate command posts;
- the bringing of troops to combat readiness and the deployment of units at wartime strength are monitored;
- combat tasks are refined for the troops.

The time for bringing them to MILITARY THREAT combat readiness (without bringing them to prescribed strength) is:

- from constant readiness -- no more than two hours;
- from increased readiness -- no more than one hour and 20 minutes.

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Surface-to-air missile troops:

-- surface-to-air missile battalions are brought to Readiness No. 1 in full combat crews with the reserve of fully prepared missiles available at the launch site. The reserve of fully prepared missiles in battalions is brought up to 1.5 units of fire;

-- technical battalions (batteries) are brought to Readiness No. 1 and they begin to prepare the missiles.

Subsequently, depending on the situation, surface-to-air missile battalions can be shifted to Readiness No. 2 or 3 by decision of the commander of the air defense forces of the country.

Air defense aviation:

-- all air regiments are brought to Readiness No. 1. Subsequently, depending on the situation, the levels of combat readiness for air squadrons are determined by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries;

-- air regiments and support units whose first echelons are at constant readiness, and also activated aviation guidance posts, are deployed at wartime strength;

-- in air regiments whose airfields do not have protective structures or have enough for only one air squadron, the aircraft of one or two squadrons are dispersed to alternate airfields by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries;

-- air regiment advance teams and support subunits are moved to alternate airfields after the regiments are brought into combat readiness;

-- the rebasing of air regiments designated to reinforce individual axes is carried out by decision of the commander of the air defense forces of the Warsaw Pact member states;

-- training flights are carried out on a limited basis according to the decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries.

Radiotechnical troops:

-- radiotechnical subunits (except for cadre-strength subunits) are shifted to Readiness No. 1, and cadre-strength

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subunits (with one radar) are shifted to Readiness No. 2. Subsequently, depending on the situation, radiotechnical subunits can be shifted from Readiness No. 1 to Readiness No. 2 by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries. Round-the-clock alert of all radiotechnical subunits is put into effect with radars switched on and conducting reconnaissance;

- radiotechnical units whose first echelons are at constant readiness are deployed at wartime strength;
- radar subunits designated to establish reserve (covert) radar coverage are shifted to "Condition No. 2."

Radio reconnaissance units:

- are deployed at wartime strength and with their full complement of forces and means are shifted to combat operation;
- mobile radio reconnaissance groups are moved out and deployed at positions prepared in advance.

Radioelectronic warfare units and subunits:

- full-strength subunits are brought to Readiness No. 1. Subsequently, depending on the situation, they can be shifted to other levels of readiness by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries;
- reduced-strength subunits are deployed at combat positions in the areas of the installations to be covered;
- individual electronic neutralization monitoring posts are shifted to round-the-clock surveillance over the operation of radio navigation systems;
- radioelectronic warfare units and subunits, except newly activated ones, are deployed at wartime strength.

IN THE AIR FORCES:

- control organs move out to prepared command posts;
- monitoring is carried out over the preparation of units for fulfilment of combat tasks and the bringing of constant-readiness reconnaissance, communications, and electronic neutralization large units and units up to prescribed wartime strength;
- orders are issued for the preparation of concealed airfields.

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Large units, units, and subunits of front and army aviation:

- combat tasks are assigned to flight personnel and air units are made ready to fulfil them;
- aircraft and ground radio and radioelectronic means are retuned to wartime frequencies according to supplementary orders;
- personnel and equipment not engaged in accomplishing the takeoff are moved to concentration areas and sheltered;
- depending on the situation, air regiments or their subunits fly with suspended ordnance to operational (dispersal) airfields in accordance with the decision of the commanders of the air forces and the air defense of the allied armies;
- air regiments of military training establishments are prepared to conduct combat actions or are moved to dispersal airfields;
- flights for instructional and combat training are carried out only to maintain the training level of flight personnel and to make them operationally proficient.

## IN THE NAVY:

- control organs go to the main posts. Command centers are deployed according to combat duty roster, and operations groups are sent to alternate command posts. The reserve communications system is set up. Shipboard control posts move out to assigned areas;
- according to the decision of the governments, shipowners and ministries of foreign affairs are notified about the recall of merchant vessels from foreign ports and remote areas;
- combat tasks for forces at sea are refined, as are matters of cooperation among the forces of the allied navies;
- the movement of ships and units from permanent locations to dispersal areas is monitored;
- according to instructions of the general (main) staffs, orders are issued regarding preparation to evacuate the civilian population from garrisons and bases.

Constant-readiness large units, units, and ships:

- ships are moved to dispersal areas and prepare to depart for the fulfilment of combat tasks. The departure time for ships should not exceed one hour;
- ships performing combat duty occupy combat action areas.

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The remaining combat-ready forces are ready to deploy to combat action areas according to special instructions;

-- all ships and units are brought up to prescribed wartime strength;

-- the mobile basing and ship repair system is deployed. Operational reserves of materiel are dispersed from unprotected depots and bases.

Naval aviation large units and units:

-- flight crews are located at airfields in the vicinity of aircraft (helicopter) parking areas; aircraft (helicopters) are in shelters;

-- according to the decision of the national commands, air units (subunits) fly to operational and dispersal airfields where they complete preparations for takeoff to fulfil combat tasks;

-- the preparation of concealed airfields is carried out;

-- after full preparation for takeoff has been completed, the alert of air units is organized.

Reserve ships and units and conscripted merchant vessels:

-- ships and units are brought up to prescribed wartime strength and are dispersed; armament and combat equipment are demothballed;

-- merchant vessels which do not need to be refitted are conscripted from civilian agencies according to plan, and port facilities are also taken over;

-- the repair of reserve ships and vessels is carried out at shops and dispersed ship-repair centers according to accelerated repair plans;

-- civilian water transport means are returned to ports (dispersal areas) via routes in accordance with the plan for the protection and dispersal of merchant vessels;

-- hydrographic and intelligence collection (poiskovyye) ships are recalled to their bases.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS and scientific research facilities move to concentration areas and carry out preparations for full mobilization.

STATIONARY FACILITIES (arsenals, bases, depots, hospitals, shops) support large units and units (ships) and they disperse

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reserves according to plans. Ammunition is made completely ready to fire at arsenals, bases, and depots subordinate to the center.

MILITARY COMMISSARIATS. The first echelons of oblast military commissariats (or their equal) are moved to exurban control posts, from which the delivery of mobilization resources to the troops is supervised. The delivery of resources to bring the staffs and troops up to prescribed strength is carried out according to plan. The routine call-up of civilians to active military service and their dispatch to the troops are suspended.

(d) IN FULL COMBAT READINESS -- the troops, aviation, and navy complete full mobilization and are brought into highest readiness to fulfil combat tasks in accordance with operational assignments.

When FULL combat readiness\* is put into effect, the following basic measures are implemented in the troops:

IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES:

- control organs are at (go to) prepared (protected) command posts and they monitor the bringing into readiness of troops and naval forces (or their departure for secret areas) to fulfil combat tasks; they also monitor the delivery of mobilization resources and the fulfilment of mobilization measures. They verify the readiness of covering units and their arrival at the state border (if this had not been done when the MILITARY THREAT combat readiness level was put into effect);
- the communications system is deployed to the full extent prior to the initiation of combat actions, but it operates in the everyday routine;
- backup control organs are brought into readiness to fulfil their own tasks;
- airborne control posts are on combat alert on the ground and in the air. Airborne alert shifts are organized according to schedule;
- rotational personnel of training large units (units) are sent to their assignments;
- large units and units of all branch arms complete

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\* If this level of combat readiness is put into effect immediately, bypassing INCREASED and MILITARY THREAT combat readiness, the troops, aviation, and naval forces are moved to secret areas.

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mobilization in full scale and in the time limits established by mobilization plans;

-- organs to support regroupings and the road traffic control service are deployed in readiness to fulfil tasks.

#### IN THE GROUND FORCES

##### Constant-readiness large units and units:

-- are in concentration areas (or move out to them) in readiness to immediately fulfil combat tasks;

-- tasks are refined for the troops; reconnaissance of routes and deployment lines is conducted; the road traffic control service is augmented;

-- operational delivery missiles are fueled with missile propellant and they are prepared for mating with the warheads. When the warheads are received, the launch batteries and units are shifted to Readiness No. 3, and those on alert -- to Readiness No. 2;

-- by special order of the general (main) staffs, cover of the state border is strengthened according to plans, and mixed minefields are laid;

-- close cooperation with the border guard troops is organized;

-- air defense troops are in readiness to immediately destroy the air attack means of the enemy. Surface-to-air missile technical bases carry out the preparation, fueling, and delivery of surface-to-air missiles to surface-to-air missile large units and units;

-- anti-aircraft subunits of motorized rifle divisions (tank divisions), which are temporarily covering airfields and other installations, are returned to their own units;

-- army aviation units are at Readiness No. 1 at permanent basing or dispersal airfields. If the order to scramble does not follow, then after one hour only the means on alert are to remain at Readiness No. 1 -- the remaining means are shifted to Readiness No. 2 or 3.

Subunits and units, whose combat actions are planned from forward (operational) airfields, covertly fly to these airfields;

-- radioelectronic warfare units cover command posts, troops, and installations.

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Reduced-strength and training large units and units:

- are fully mobilized in accordance with plans and they carry out the combat coordination of units and subunits. The time limits for expanding them to wartime strength and for bringing them into combat readiness are specified by the mobilization plans;
- radioelectronic warfare units and air, radiation, and chemical reconnaissance subunits are in readiness for combat operation in concentration areas.

## IN THE AIR DEFENSE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY

The time for bringing them to full combat readiness (without full mobilization) is:

- from constant readiness -- no more than two hours;
- from increased readiness -- no more than one hour and 20 minutes.

Surface-to-air missile troops;

- surface-to-air missile battalions are brought to Readiness No. 1 with full combat crews and with the reserve of fully prepared missiles available at the launch sites;
- technical battalions (batteries) are brought to Readiness No. 1 and begin to prepare the missiles;
- depending on established line unit and operational reserves, the number of fully prepared missiles at launch sites is brought up to 1.5 or two units of fire in all surface-to-air missile battalions.

Air defense aviation:

- all air regiments are brought to Readiness No. 1. Subsequently, depending on the situation, the levels of combat readiness for the air squadrons are determined by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries;
- in air regiments whose airfields do not have protective structures, or have enough for only one air squadron, the aircraft of one or two squadrons are dispersed to alternate airfields by decision of the commanders of the air defense forces of the allied countries;

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-- air regiment advance teams and support subunits are moved to alternate airfields after the regiments are brought into combat readiness;

-- the rebasing of air regiments designated to reinforce individual axes is carried out by decision of the commander of the air defense forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. Training flights are carried out on a limited basis.

Radiotechnical troops:

-- radiotechnical subunits are shifted to Readiness No. 1. In addition, round-the-clock alert is put into effect in all second-line radiotechnical subunits, with their radars switched on and conducting reconnaissance;

-- radar subunits designated to establish reserve (covert) radar coverage are shifted to "Condition No. 2," //

Radio reconnaissance and radioelectronic warfare units:

-- radio reconnaissance and radioelectronic warfare subunits are at siting areas in readiness for combat operation with a full complement of forces and means;

-- mobile radio reconnaissance groups are moved out and deployed at positions prepared in advance.

IN THE AIR FORCES

Large units and units of all branch arms and types of aviation are in readiness to fulfil combat tasks immediately:

-- mobilization is completed to the full extent. Large units and units are taken over from the Ministry of Civil Aviation and from paramilitary organizations such as DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy];

-- civil aviation aircraft are re-equipped in accordance with the mobilization plan.

IN THE NAVY:

-- by order of the general (main) staffs, the ships and vessels of the border guard troops are made operationally

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subordinate to the navy;  
 -- radiotechnical means are retuned to wartime frequencies;  
 -- navigational support means are shifted to a wartime routine;  
 -- the mobile basing and ship repair system is deployed to the full extent, and reserves of materiel are dispersed.

Constant-readiness large units, units, and ships:

-- naval forces are moved out to the main concentration areas;  
 -- combat-duty ships are in combat action areas in readiness to fulfil combat tasks;  
 -- combat-ready ships are deployed to combat action areas by order of the general (main) staffs.

Naval aviation units are in readiness for takeoff to fulfil combat tasks;

-- the alert of crews in aircraft and helicopters (by squadron or detachment) to make an immediate takeoff is organized.

The time for bringing fleets to FULL combat readiness (without full mobilization) from constant readiness should not exceed 10 to 12 hours.

Reserve ships and units and conscripted merchant vessels:

-- in accordance with mobilization plans, reserve ships and units are put into service, merchant vessels are conscripted and refitted, they are brought up to prescribed strength in personnel, and port facilities are taken over;  
 -- large unit and unit cadres, mobilization groups, and other mobilization contingents fully mobilize their respective large units and units.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS carry out measures according to mobilization plans and change to shortened academic terms. Scientific research facilities continue to operate according to plans.

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Educational institutions, scientific research facilities, and other facilities designated for evacuation depart for wartime locations.

STATIONARY FACILITIES (arsenals, bases, depots, hospitals, shops) service the troops, ensure the issue of materiel reserves, and disperse their reserves in accordance with plans.

MILITARY COMMISSARIATS. Oblast commissariats (or their equal) are at (go to) exurban control posts, set up backup centers, prepare them for operation, and supervise the call-up and delivery of mobilization resources in their own territories.

Rayon and city military commissariats, from permanent locations, carry out the call-up of those subject to military service and the delivery of equipment from the national economy to all deploying and newly activated large units, units, and facilities to the full extent [specified in] the mobilization plan.

2. In order to covertly build up the forces in theaters of military operations and convert the Combined Armed Forces to a wartime status in a more systematic manner, the covert, full mobilization of troops and naval forces can be carried out under the guise of exercises and assemblies by special order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces according to a complete schedule set up in advance or according to a selective procedure.

In this case, staffs, large units, and units are moved out to alternate concentration (dispersal) areas and to positions, or they carry out full mobilization in permanent garrison points. The scale and sequence of the measures carried out are defined by the national commands in coordination with the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces.

3. Other measures required to bring troops to any one level of combat readiness are defined by the national commands and indicated in directives of the ministers of defense.

Specific time limits for shifting large units, units, and facilities to any one level of combat readiness are also defined

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by the national commands.

4. The Combined Armed Forces are shifted to INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT, or FULL combat readiness by order (recommendation) of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in implementation of the decisions of the governments of the Warsaw Pact member states or the Political Consultative Committee.

The troops, aviation, and naval forces of the national armies within the complement of the Combined Armed Forces can be brought to any one level of combat readiness by order of the national military command in accordance with the decisions of their own governments, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces is informed of this.

In case of a surprise enemy attack, the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces in wartime, and in whose disposition areas the attack has occurred, are brought to FULL combat readiness by order of the national commands down to large unit (individual unit) commanders inclusive, and this is immediately reported through the chain of command. Each national command defines the command level to which, in this case, the authority is given to bring individual large units and units to combat readiness.

Depending on the situation, all the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces, as well as those of one or several Warsaw Pact member states, and individual branches of the armed forces or individual formations and large units, can be brought to INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT, or FULL combat readiness by a selective procedure.

The troops, aviation, and navy are brought to MILITARY THREAT or FULL combat readiness on the basis of a combat alert.

Depending on the situation, the troops and naval forces can be brought to the various levels of combat readiness successively, or to higher levels of readiness immediately, bypassing intermediate ones.

5. The orders (recommendations) of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces to bring the troops and naval forces

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allocated to the Combined Armed Forces to INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT, or FULL combat readiness are communicated to the ministers of defense or chiefs of the general (main) staffs in written form (encrypted telegram) or by established signals over secure communications, and also orally by the Commander-in-Chief or the Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces when they are in personal contact with the ministers of defense and chiefs of the general (main) staffs, or over technical communications means with subsequent backup by encrypted telegram.

The procedure for notifying the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces is to be defined in each allied army according to its own directives. Packets with signals for bringing the troops to INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT, or FULL combat readiness are to be prepared. It is incumbent upon the chiefs of staff of all levels to write instructions to operations duty officers (duty officers of command posts, units, and facilities) concerning their primary duty: when the signal (order) is received from a higher staff, the appropriate packet is to be unsealed and the signal (order) contained therein immediately transmitted to the troops, and this is subsequently to be reported to the command. Duty officers are to be carefully instructed and their knowledge tested regarding the procedure of receiving and transmitting signals for bringing the troops to combat readiness.

The preparation and storage of the packets with orders for bringing the troops and naval forces to combat readiness are to be carried out according to Attachment No. 1 [not available].

6. Plans to bring to combat readiness the troops and naval forces of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, their constant-readiness formations, large units, units, staffs, and facilities, and also the unified plans to fully mobilize and bring to combat readiness the reduced-strength and cadre large units, units, and facilities, are to be redrafted to take the national characteristics of the allied armies into account. In addition, the necessary refinements are to be made in other operational documents which contain sections on combat readiness.

In garrisons made up of several units, there are to be garrison plans for bringing the troops to combat readiness.

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A limited number of responsible officers are to be permitted to prepare plans to the full extent, and the chiefs of branch arms (services) and other personnel are to be permitted to prepare only those parts of the operational and mobilization plans that concern them.

Combat readiness plans (the textual part and maps) are to be approved by the next superior commander [acting] on orders of the ministers of defense.

Plans with maps of concentration (dispersal) areas, positions, airfields, and control posts are to be stored in packets sealed with the cachet of the staff that has prepared the plan, in individual safes, in classified materials units, at command posts, or in special rooms designated for mobilization work.

Single sealed copies of the safe combinations are stored in the personal safes of the respective commanders and chiefs of staff.

In working out the problems of bringing troops to the various levels of combat readiness, the camouflaging of the measures implemented must be strictly observed, paying particular attention to the security of control and, first of all, to the operating routine of radio means and to the accomplishment of deception measures.

Publication, in printed form, of documents on bringing troops to the prescribed levels of combat readiness is not permitted. As an exception, correspondence on combat readiness matters may be conducted through the general (main) staffs only down to the large unit commander level. From the large unit to unit (ship) level, all matters are to be handled through personal contact.

This Directive is to be made known to the deputy ministers of defense, the commanders of branches of the armed forces, the deputy chiefs of the general (main) staffs, the chiefs of directorates, the commanders of branch arms, and the chiefs of services, who will be permitted to prepare the national directives. The directive is to be stored in the personal safes of the chiefs of the general (main) staffs.

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The procedure for storing the national directives is to be defined by the instructions of the chiefs of the general (main) staffs.

7. It is advisable that the Minister of Defense or the Chief of the General (Main) Staff, acting on his behalf, conduct tests of the capability of the troops and naval forces to bring themselves to the prescribed levels of combat readiness without restrictions, i.e., with the implementation of all the measures stipulated in the directive.

All the remaining tests, including those when inspecting the troops, can be conducted by other authorized personnel with the following restrictions:

- ~~troops are moved only to alternate concentration areas, and the staffs of formations and large units~~ -- to alternate control posts;
- the call-up of those subject to military service and the receipt of equipment from the national economy are not carried out;
- ~~personnel are not recalled from leave or temporary duty;~~
- combat missiles are not filled with propellant components;
- ammunition and emergency reserve gas masks are not issued to personnel;
- the demothballing of combat equipment and armament in long-term storage, the bringing of batteries to operating condition, and the complete filling and fuzing of artillery (mortar) projectiles are only carried out in the minimal quantities defined by the personnel conducting the test;
- the airtight packaging of combat detonators is not unsealed;
- reserves designated for full troop mobilization are not removed from storage centers;
- the opening up of new communications is carried out according to the orders of the general (main) staffs.

Orders to bring the troops and naval forces to combat readiness for testing purposes can be issued in written form, by the transmission of signals over technical communications means, or via personal contact.

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As a rule, the testing of formations, large units, and units is to be conducted when packets with the appropriate orders are delivered to those who are to be tested. The packets are to be prepared by the personnel conducting the test and they are delivered to duty officers immediately prior to transmission of the signal from a higher staff, or they are stored in advance. Packets with combat signals are not to be put into effect.

The authority to test the combat readiness in each allied army is established according to the orders of the national commands.

8. The procedure prescribed by this Directive for shifting the troops and naval forces to INCREASED, MILITARY THREAT, or FULL combat readiness is to be put into effect by a special order. Prior to this time, the ministers of defense in all the allied armies are to issue directives, copies of which are to be dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces, and plans are to be prepared and approved for bringing to combat readiness the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces.

Directive No. 001, dated 27 December 1971, of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states is to be considered no longer effective and is to be returned to the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces by 1 October 1979.

V. KULIKOV  
 Marshal of the Soviet Union  
 Commander-in-Chief of the Combined  
 Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact  
 Member States

A. GRIBKOV  
 General of the Army  
 Chief of Staff of the Combined  
 Armed Forces of the  
 Warsaw Pact Member States

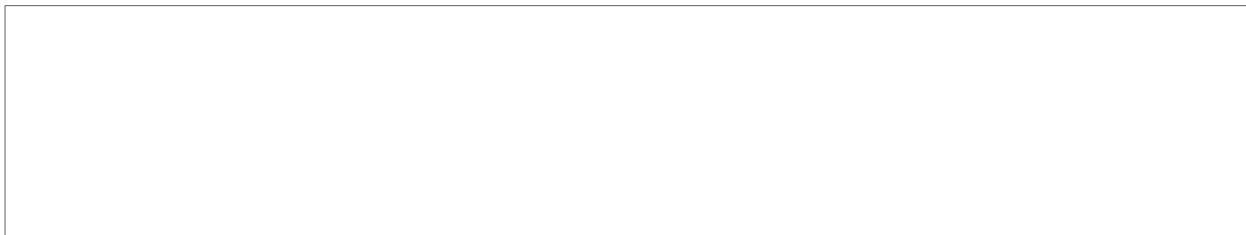
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