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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

30 June 1976

MEMCRANDUM FOR:	The Director of Central Intelligence
FROM :	William W. Wells Deputy Director for Operations
SUBJECT :	Report
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# Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 30 Pages

COUNTRY	USSR/WARSAW	V PACT
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DATE

DATE OF

January - March 1976

30 June 1976

SUBJEC

Concept of the Combined Operational-Tactical Exercise of the Warsaw Pact Forces SHIELD-76

SOURCE

Documentary

#### Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a TOP SECRET Combined Armed Forces document issued by the Polish Ministry of Defense which promulgates the concept for the SHIELD-76 Warsaw Pact exercise to be held in central and western Poland in early September 1976. The theme of this one-sided, multi-level command-staff exercise is to repel an enemy invasion and conduct an offensive including the repelling of a counterthrust, the encirclement of an enemy grouping, the assault crossing of water obstacles and the landing of airborne forces. The "Eastern" forces will be the Northern Front, consisting of Czechoslovak, Polish, East German and Soviet forces, in opposition to primarily the Northern Army Group and the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force on the 'Western" side. The initial situation includes a buildup of NATO forces in the European Theater and invasion with conventional and, later, nuclear weapons, countered by Warsaw Pact mobilization and a strategic offensive. The three stages of the exercise are outlined, with the corresponding training problems listed and content summarized. A map is included to illustrate the concept.

End of Summary

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

to the concept of the combined operational-tactical exercise of the Combined Armed Forces SHCHIT-76 (SHIELD-76)

WARSAW

January 1976

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I. Theme of the exercise: Repelling an enemy invasion, troops of a front going over to the offensive and conducting an offensive operation with the repelling of a counterthrust and the encirclement of enemy groupings, the assault crossing of water obstacles, and the landing of airborne landing forces.

# II. Training goals:

Main goal: To perfect the operational-tactical (combat) training of staffs and troops, as well as cooperation between the troops of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Polish Armed Forces during the organization and conduct of combined combat actions. To develop and strengthen friendship and brotherhood in arms between the allied armies.

# General goals:

- 1. To improve the skills of command personnel and staffs in preparing a <u>front</u> offensive operation, directing the operational deployment of attack groupings, and repelling an enemy attack.
- 2. To give trainees practice in organizing the going over to the offensive by the troops of a front, in controlling troops during a front offensive operation, as well as in organizing all types of support for the combat actions of troops belonging to formations of coalition composition.
- 3. To perfect the practical skills of the participants in the exercise in going over to actions with the employment of nuclear weapons, with the simultaneous development of the offensive, repelling of counterthrusts, and actions to encircle a large enemy grouping.
- III. Method: One-sided, multi-level command-staff exercise on the terrain with the allocation of troops.

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- IV. Time of conduct: Eight days (3-10 September 1976), including a one-day critique of the exercise.
- V. Exercise area: The central and western parts of the territory of the Polish People's Republic.
  - VI. Composition of the troops of the sides:

"Easterners"

# Northern Front, consisting of:

- a) Combined-arms armies:
- 21st Army of the Czechoslovak People's Army (15th, 22nd, 23rd Mechanized Divisions, 18th Tank Division of the Czechoslovak People's Army; 30th Tank Division of the Polish Armed Forces; 21st Army Missile Brigade; 21st Army Field Artillery Brigade, 21st Antitank Artillery Regiment, 21st Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment, 21st Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment);
- 22nd Army of the Polish Armed Forces (14th Mechanized Division of the Polish Armed Forces; 34th, 35th Mechanized Divisions, 40th Tank Division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic; 50th Tank Division of the Soviet Army; 12th Army Missile Brigade of the Polish Armed Forces; 16th Army Field Artillery Brigade, 24th Antitank Artillery Regiment, 85th Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment, 65th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment);
- 27th Army of the Polish Armed Forces (52nd, 53rd Mechanized Divisions, 20th, 54th Tank Divisions, 64th Army Missile Brigade, 27th Army Field Artillery Brigade, 27th Antitank Artillery Regiment, 27th Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment, 27th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment);

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- 25th Army of the Soviet Army (33rd, 39th Motorized Rifle Divisions, 29th, 36th Tank Divisions, 37th Army Missile Brigade, 25th Army Field Artillery Brigade, 25th Antitank Artillery Regiment, 25th Surface-to-Air Missile Brigade, 25th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment);
- b) 24th Air Army of the Polish Armed Forces (12th, 13th Ground-Attack and Reconnaissance Air Divisions of the Polish Armed Forces, 37th Fighter-Bomber Air Division of the Czechoslovak People's Army, 14th Fighter Air Division of the Polish Armed Forces, 17th Combat Reconnaissance Air Brigade (brabr), 13th Fighter-Bomber Air Regiment, 23rd Transport Air Regiment, 47th Tactical Helicopter Regiment of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, 24th Tactical Helicopter Regiment);
- c) Front large units and units: 26th Mechanized Division, 16th Airborne Division, 31st Reserve Mechanized Division, 13th Front Missile Brigade, 111th Front Field Artillery Brigade, Tolst Antitank Artillery Regiment, 71st Surface-to-Air Missile Brigade, 79th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment.

#### Total:

- Combined-arms large units 21 (including 8 tank divisions);
  - Air large units 5 (including 1 air brigade)

plus fighter air regiments from the air defense of the country - 3.

d) Munitions with nuclear warheads: missiles - 203, with a yield of 5,516 kilotons; aerial bombs - 96, with a yield of 4,100 kilotons (in all, 299 weapons, with a total yield of 9,616 kilotons); strategic weapons - 25, with a yield of 7,500 kilotons. Total in the zone of the <a href="front">front</a> - 324 weapons,

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with a yield of 17,116 kilotons (17.1 megatons).

'Westerners"

# Northern Army Group, consisting of:

- a) Army Corps:
- 1st Army Corps of the Federal Republic of Germany (1st, 11th Motorized Infantry Divisions, 3rd, 7th Tank Divisions, 27th Airborne Brigade, 15th Sergeant Missile Battalion, 110th, 120th, 130th, 140th Artillery Battalions, 110th, 120th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions);
- 1st Army Corps of Great Britain (1st, 4th Tank Divisions, 2nd Motorized Infantry Division, 16th Airborne Brigade, 1st Artillery Brigade, 5th, 42nd Field Artillery Regiments, 24th, 50th Honest John Missile Regiments, 7th Surface-to-Air Missile Brigade);
- 1st Army Corps of The Netherlands (1st, 4th, 5th Motorized Infantry Divisions, 101st Infantry Brigade, 109th, 119th Honest John Missile Battalions, 107th Field Artillery Battalion, 44th Field Artillery Battalion, 104th Antiaircraft Artillery Group);
- 1st Army Corps of Belgium (1st, 16th Motorized Infantry Divisions, 2nd Infantry Division, 1st Field Artillery Group 1st Hawk Surface-to-Air Missile Group;
- b) Reserves of the Northern Army Group (14th, 15th Motorized Infantry Divisions) and of the theater -- the 2nd Army Corps of Great Britain (3rd, 5th Infantry Divisions, 44th Airborne Brigade);

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Total: Combined-arms large units - 17 (including four tank divisions).

# 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force, consisting of:

- Air Forces 'North" of the Federal Republic of Germany (3rd Air Transport Division, 4th Air Defense Air Division);
- Air Forces of Great Britain in the Federal Republic of Germany (121st Fighter Air Wing, 135th, 137th Fighter-Bomber Air Wings, 25th Surface-to-Air Missile Squadron);
- Air Forces of The Netherlands (311th, 312th, 314th, 315th, 316th Fighter-Bomber Air Squadrons, 306th Reconnaissance Air Squadron, 322nd, 323rd Fighter Air Squadrons, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Hawk Surface-to-Air Missile Battalions);
- Air Forces of Belgium (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th Fighter Air Tactical Wings, 9th, 13th Nike Surface-to-Air Missile Wings).

Munitions with nuclear warheads - 390 weapons, with a total yield of 14,300 kilotons (14.3 megatons).

### VII. Allocated for the exercise are:

- a) the assigned facilities of the Ministry of National Defense of the Polish People's Republic, in the role of field headquarters of the Northern Front;
- b) The Headquarters of the Pomeranian Military District and the Headquarters of the Polish Air Forces, in the role of field headquarters of the 22nd Army and 24th Air Army, respectively;

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- c) An operations group of the headquarters of a military district of the Czechoslovak People's Army, in the role of field headquarters of the 21st Army;
  - d) Large units and units as follows:
  - Combined-arms: 14th Mechanized Division of the Polish Armed Forces (mechanized regiment), 30th Tank Division of the Polish Armed Forces (mechanized regiment, tank regiment), 50th Tank Division of the Northern Group of Forces (tank regiment), 40th Tank Division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic (motorized rifle regiment, tank regiment), 18th Tank Division of the Czechoslovak People's Army (motorized rifle regiment, tank regiment);
  - Aviation: 12th Ground-Attack and Reconnaissance
    Air Division of the Polish Armed Forces (fighter-bomber
    air regiment, tactical reconnaissance air regiment),
    37th Fighter-Bomber Air Division of the Czechoslovak People's
    Army (two fighter-bomber air regiments of the Czechoslovak
    People's Army, a fighter-bomber air regiment of the
    National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic)
    14th Fighter Air Division of the Polish Armed Forces
    (fighter air regiment of the Polish Armed Forces,
    fighter air regiment of the Soviet Army), 47th Tactical
    Helicopter Regiment of the German Democratic Republic
    (two tactical helicopter squadrons), as well as armed
    helicopters in the necessary quantity according to the
    capabilities of the allied armies;
  - Combined command post BABKI, 89th Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment and 72nd Fighter Air Regiment of the Air Defense of the Country of the Polish People's Republic;

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- Radioelectronic warfare radiotechnical battalion, radioelectronic warfare radio battalion of the Polish Armed Forces.

In addition, the necessary forces and means of branch arms, services, and rear support, as well as of the territorial defense forces of the Polish People's Republic.

# VIII. General initial situation and concept of actions of the sides

As a result of the aggressive policy of the NATO countries, the general international situation was complicated considerably in the second half of 1976. Achieving no success in a policy of pressure, blackmail, and provocation, the leadership of the NATO bloc tried to solve its problems by the force of arms. From D-15, under the guise\_of\_preparation\_and\_conduct of the exercise SAMARTEX-76, the 'Westerners' began the secret conversion of troops from peacetime to wartime status and the buildup of the grouping of troops, aviation, and naval forces in the European Theater of Military Operations.

The Warsaw Pact states took all possible steps to normalize relations through diplomatic negotiations, and they carried out a number of measures aimed at easing international tension. However, in spite of all the efforts in this direction, they did not manage to achieve positive results.

Considering the situation which had developed, the 'Easterners' were forced to take steps to further strengthen their defensive capability and increase the combat readiness of the Armed Forces for the purpose of repelling a surprise attack and then also destroying the enemy. In the armed forces of the allied countries from D-12 to D-10, a status of increased combat readiness was instituted; and from D-2, the secret mobilization expansion and operational deployment of troops, aviation, and naval forces began.

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The 'Westerners' plan at 0900 D-day, in the wake of massed strikes of aviation and artillery, to go over to the offensive on a wide front, delivering the main thrust toward the adjoining flanks of the Northern and Central Fronts with the forces of four army corps on the following axes: Northern Army Group -- Leczyca, Lowicz, Warsaw, Bialystok (with two army corps); Central Army Group -- Kluczbork, Radom, Deblin, Brest (with two army corps).

Secondary thrusts are to be delivered on the following axes: with the forces of an army corps of The Netherlands -- Zlotow, Swiecie, Mlawa; by the Jutland Army Corps -- Miastko, Starogard, Dobre Miasto.

Task: In the course of seven to eight days to defeat the main forces of the first operational echelon of the 'Easterners' and to seize a line running Sandomierz, Deblin, (excluding) Warsaw, Nidzica, Olsztyn, Braniewo. On separate axes, part of the forces of those army corps of the first echelon are to go over temporarily to the defense and not allow a breakthrough of the 'Easterners' across the national frontier.

Subsequently, developing the offensive on the same axes, they are to destroy the approaching operational reserves of the 'Easterners' and seize the territory of the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In case of the threat of disruption of the operation and the impossibility of achieving its goals with conventional means, they are to employ weapons of mass destruction.

To accomplish tasks with nuclear weapons during the offensive operation in the zone of the Northern Front of the "Easterners" it is planned to employ 390 nuclear warheads. These include: 203.2-mm shells -- 80, Honest John missiles -- 180, nuclear aerial bombs -- 140 (130 of tactical aviation, and 10 of carrier-based aviation).

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The "Easterners" plan to repel the attack of the 'Westerners", and go over to a decisive offensive to destroy the armed forces of NATO in the European Theater of Military Operations. To this end they prepare to conduct a strategic offensive operation of a group of fronts with the following task: in cooperation with long range aviation and the forces of the allied navies to repel the enemy attack, go over to the offensive, destroy the main forces of the 'Westerners', and in seven to eight days of the operation to seize a line running Rostock, Lubz, Genthin, (excluding) Dessau.

Subsequently, by commitment of the second echelons of the <u>fronts</u> to the engagement, to complete the destruction of the advancing operational reserves of the enemy and in 12 to 14 days of the operation to reach the western frontier of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Main thrusts are intended to be delivered on the following axes:

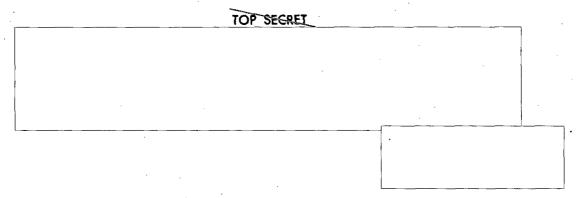
23rd Separate Coastal Army -- Miastko, Nowogard, Goleniow;

Northern Front -- Lwowek, Rzepin, south of Berlin, Genthin, Kalbe, Verden, Meppen;

Central Front -- Wroclaw, Gorlitz, south of Leipzig, Jena.

In case of the unleashing of nuclear war by the 'Westerners', the 'Easterners' plan to employ in order to accomplish the assigned tasks 299 nuclear warheads of the Northern Front with a total yield of 9.6 megatons. These include: missiles -- 203 (operational-tactical -- 70, tactical -- 133), aerial bombs -- 96. Besides that, in the offensive zone of the Northern Front it is planned to deliver 25 nuclear strikes with strategic V weapons with a total yield of 7.5 megatons.

The position of the troops of the sides is according to the map of the initial situation.



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# IX. Sequence of conduct of the exercise

The exercise will be conducted in three stages.

First stage -- from 0100 hours D-2 through 2400 D-day (duration 71 hours, 3, 4, 5, September).

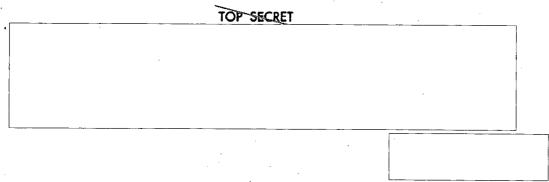
Preparation of a front offensive operation, operational deployment of attack groupings, and repulse of the enemy attack.

### Training problems:

- Preparation of a front offensive operation and organization of repulse of an enemy attack;
- Covering the national frontier and deployment of attack groupings of the troops of a front;
  - Repulse of an enemy attack;
- Massed employment of aviation to gain and hold air superiority.

# Content of the stage:

The 'Westerners', under the guise of the exercise SAMARTEX-76, conduct measures to complete the operational deployment of their troops. They sharply step up reconnaissance, including an increase in the number of reconnaissance satellites, and they also intensify the actions of sabotage and reconnaissance groups. At 0900 D-day, the troops of the Central Army Group, the Northern Army Group, and the Jutland Army Corps, in the wake of massed air strikes, go over to the offensive on the selected axes.



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The "Easterners," having planned the repulse of the attack of the Westerners, complete the preparation of the strategic offensive operation. In the developing situation, they set up a field system of control from 0100 D-2. The troops of the Northern Front are brought to full combat readiness from 2000 D-2 (without declaration of a combat alert). The covering of the national border is organized. During the night before D-day, the large units and units are moved into the departure areas for the offensive. With the start of war, the "Easterners", with the covering forces and part of the forces of the first echelon, repel the attack of the enemy and complete the movement forward and deployment of the attack groupings of the fronts for subsequently going over to the offensive.

Second stage -- from D2 to 0800 D4

(Duration 56 hours -- 6 and 7 September)

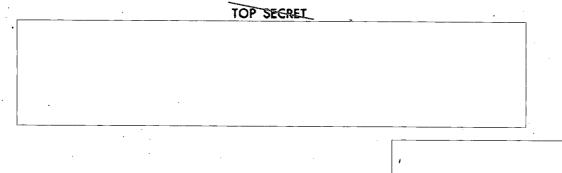
The going over to the offensive of the main forces for the purpose of destroying the main groupings of the enemy.

# Training problems:

- Negotiation of an obstacle zone and breakthrough of a forward defensive line;
- Development of the offensive of troops of a front with the repelling of strong counterattacks of armored groupings of the enemy.

# Content of the stage;

The 'Westerners', exploiting a superiority of forces and means on the axis of the main thrust of the Northern Army Group and the Central Army Group, have advanced in the first three days to a depth of 50 to 70 kilometers. On the other axes, achieving no success on the first day of the war, they are conducting heavy defensive battles.



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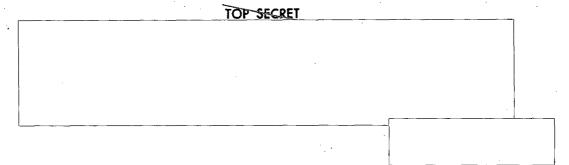
As a result of the successful actions of the "Easterners" on the axes of the main thrusts of the Northern and Central fronts, there has developed a threat of encirclement of the attack grouping of the 'Westerners' south of Poznan. Failing to achieve the goals of the operation with conventional means, the 'Westerners' decide to employ, from the morning of D4, weapons of mass destruction and, by committing to the engagement the second echelons of the army groups (1st Army Corps of Belgium and 3rd Army Corps of the US) and going over to the offensive with all the large units of the first echelon, to defeat the 'Easterners,' complete their destruction, and fulfil the task of the operation in the planned time periods.

The "Easterners", after repelling the attack of the enemy, conduct successful offensive actions with the main forces of the fronts on the selected axes. The troops of the Northern Front, repelling the enemy offensive south of Poznan with part of their forces, have, by the beginning of D3, effected a breakthrough of the defense of the "Westerners" at the boundary between the 1st Army Corps of The Netherlands and the 1st Army Corps of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the zone of the front, a situation has developed permitting them, in cooperation with the troops of the Central Front, to carry out an encirclement of a large enemy grouping.

Under these conditions, the 'Easterners' make the decision to develop the offensive in a western direction by commitment of the second echelons of the fronts to the engagement, and to employ part of the forces of the Northern and Central Fronts to encircle and destroy the enemy attack grouping in an area south of Poznan, west of Lodz, north of Wroclaw and Lubin.

In connection with the immediate threat of the unleashing of nuclear war, the 'Easterners' take the necessary steps to carry out the first nuclear strike and to go over to combat actions under conditions of the employment of weapons of mass destruction.

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Third stage -- from 0800 D4 to 1800 D5

(Duration 34 hours -- 8 and 9 September)

Going over to the employment of nuclear weapons, repelling of counterthrusts and encirclement of a large enemy grouping, development of an offensive of the troops of a <a href="front">front</a>.

# Training problems:

- Going over to combat actions with the employment of nuclear weapons;
- Development of an offensive with simultaneous repelling of strong enemy counterthrusts;
- Encirclement, in cooperation with adjacent troops, of a large enemy grouping with the assault crossing of water obstacles and the landing of tactical airborne landing forces.

### Content of the stage:

At 0800 D4 the 'Westerners' deliver the first massed nuclear strike on the troops and rear installations of the 'Easterners'. Simultaneously, by the commitment of the second echelons of the army groups to the engagement and strong counterthrusts on the flanks of the attack groupings of the 'Easterners', they endeavor to prevent the encirclement of the Wroclaw-Poznan grouping and ensure the fulfilment of the assigned tasks.

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At 0800 D4, the "Easterners" deliver the first massed nuclear strike to the full depth of the territory of the enemy. They eliminate the aftereffects of the nuclear strikes of the "Westerners", restore the combat effectiveness of the troops, and, by commitment of the second echelons of the fronts to the engagement, resolutely carry out a strategic offensive operation in the theater. The Northern Front, in cooperation with the troops of the Central Front and the 23rd Separate Coastal Army, effects an encirclement of a large enemy grouping and simultaneously commits the second echelon of the front to the engagement from an unplanned line to develop the offensive on the axis of the main thrust.

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# X. Ratio of forces and means of the sides

a) Total in the zone of the Northern Front

Туре	"Easterners"	'Westerners'	Ratio
1	2	3	4
Large units	21	15	1.2:1
Personnel	210,100	235,600	1:1.1
Nuclear weapons	324	390	1:1.1
Yield (kilotons)	17,116	14,300	1.2:1
Missile launchers	98	96	1:1
Tanks	5,242	2,990	1.8:1
Guns & mortars	3,053	1,990	1.5:1
Antitank weapons	1,854	1,670	1.1:1
Aircraft	580/252 de1*	600/172 del	1:1/1.5:1

*del	=	delivery aircraft
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# b) On the axis of the main thrust of the front

Туре	"Easterners"	'Westerners'	Ratio
Large units	16	- 11	1.4:1
Personnel	157,100	172,600	1:1.1
Missile launchers	82	72	1.1:1
Tanks	4,128	2,095	2:1
Guns & mortars	2,300	1,310	1.8:1
Antitank weapons—	1,341	1,180	1,1:1
Aircraft	400/180 del	456/136 del	1.1:1

# c) on the secondary axis (in the zone of the 21st Army)

Туре	'Easterners''	'Westerners'	Ratio
Large units	5	4	1.2:1
Personnel	53,900	68,000	1:1.3
Missile launchers	22	24	1:1.1
Tanks	1,259	897	1.3:1
Guns & mortars	726	570	1.3:1
Antitank weapons	585	478	1.2:1
Aircraft	180/72 del	144/36 del	1.5:1

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d) In the zone of the 27th Army

Туре	'Easterners'	'Westerners'	Ratio
Large units	4	6 2/3	1:1.7
Personnel	43,000	101,700	1:2.4
Missile launchers	18	28	1:1.5
Tanks	1,008	1,338	1:1.3
Guns & mortars	576_	588	1:1
Antitank weapons	414	638	1:1.5
Aircraft	218/72 del	266/95 del	1:1.2

XI. Critique of the exercise -- 10 September
Place -- Olescho (Drawsko training ground)

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Legend for the Map of the Concept of the Sides of Exercise
SHCHIT-76 (SHIELD-76) on page 34 and for an Enlarged Portion
of the Same Map on page 35

- 1 CONCEPT OF THE SIDES OF EXERCISE SHCHIT-76 (SHIELD-76)
- Theme: "Repelling an enemy invasion, troops of a <u>front</u> going over to the offensive and conducting an offensive operation with the repulse of a counterthrust and encirclement of an enemy grouping, the assault crossing of water obstacles, and the landing of an airborne landing force"
- 3 Top Secret Only copy
- 4 Approved
  Minister of National Defense
  Polish People's Republic
  General of the Army

(unsigned)
V. Yaruzelskiy (W. Jaruzelski)

March 1976

5 Agreed Commander-in-Chief Combined Armed Forces

(signed)
I. Yakubovskiy

24 March 1976

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# 6 IMMEDIATE TASK OF THE FRONT

Depth 360 - 400 km Width of offensive zone 230 - 240 km Duration 7 - 8 days Average rate of advance 45 - 55 km/day

# 7 IMMEDIATE TASK OF THE ARMIES

Depth 170 - 200 km
Width of offensive zone 70 - 90 km
Duration 4 - 5 days
Average rate of advance 45 - 55 km/day

# 8 FIRST STAGE OF OPERATION OF ARMY GROUPS

Depth 230-270 km
Width of offensive zone 350 km
Duration 8 days
Average rate of advance 40 - 45 km/day

- 9 mechanized division
- 10 tank division
- 11 motorized rifle division
- 12 JUTLAND ARMY CORPS

3 divisions

# 13 SEPARATE COASTAL ARMY

4 divisions

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- 14 14th Mechanized Division (Polish Armed Forces)
- 15 15th Mechanized Division
- 16 16th Airborne Division
- 17 FRONT RESERVES
- 18 18th Tank Division
- 19 NORTHERN FRONT

21st, 22nd, 25th, 27th Armies, 24th Air Army, 26th, 31st Mechanized Divisions, 16th Airborne Division

- 20 20th Tank Division
- 21 21st ARMY (Czechoslovak People's Army)

22nd, 23rd Mechanized Divisions, 18th Tank Division By the start of D-day: 15th Mechanized Division, 30th Tank Division

- 22 22nd Mechanized Division
- 23 23rd Mechanized Division
- 24 ARMY CORPS

3 divisions

24a ARMY CORPS

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25 25th ARMY

By the start of D2: 2 mechanized divisions, 2 tank divisions

- 26 26th Mechanized Division
- 27 27th ARMY

52nd, 53rd Mechanized Divisions, 20th Tank Division By the start of D-day: 54th Tank Division

28 28th ARMY

5 divisions

- 29 29th Tank Division
- 30 30th Tank Division (Polish Armed Forces)
- 31 31st Mechanized Division
- 32 Northern Front Headquarters
- 33 33rd Motorized Rifle Division
- 34 34th Mechanized Division
- 35 35th Mechanized Division
- 36 36th Tank Division
- 37 22nd ARMY (Polish Armed Forces)

14th, 35th Mechanized Divisions, 50th Tank Division, By the start of D-day: 34th Mechanized Division, 40th Tank Division

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38 29th ARMY

5 divisions

- 39 39th Motorized Rifle Division
- 40 40th Tank Division (National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic)

41

D3

Tactical exercise of an air regiment
(Polish Armed Forces ) -- Actions from
a forward airfield and landing on a section
of highway

42

D2

Tactical air exercise with field firing and bombing. "Strike on an enemy airfield"

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43

D2

Tactical exercise of a tank division of the Czechoslovak People's Army with field firing. "Breakthrough of a forward defensive line and development of an offensive"

44

D3

Tactical exercise of a Polish Armed Forces tank division and a Czechoslovak People's Army tank division (with field firing by the tank division of the Polish Armed Forces) "Commitment of the second echelon of an army to the engagement and breakthrough of an intermediate line of defense"

45

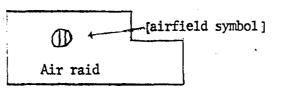
tank regiment

18th Tank Division

30th Tank Division

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46



47

	18th Tank Division
Field	•
firing	

- 48 21st Army Headquarters
- 49 ARMY CORPS (The Netherlands)
  3 divisions
- 50 50th Tank Division
- 51 Tank division (Czechoslovak People's Army)
- 52 52nd Mechanized Division
- 53 53rd Mechanized Division
- 54 54th Tank Division

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55

#### D-day

Tactical exercise of the 14th Mechanized Division of the Polish Armed Forces. "Conduct of defensive battle for the purpose of repelling superior enemy forces"

56

# D-day

Tactical exercise of aviation and air defense forces. 'Repelling an enemy air attack'

57

# D-day

Tactical exercise of radioelectronic warfare units (Polish Armed Forces) "Electronic neutralization of enemy means of control and guidance of aviation"

58 22nd Army Headquarters

# 59 NORTHERN ARMY GROUP

Army Corps (Federal Republic of Germany), Army Corps (Great Britain), Army Corps (Belgium), Army Corps (The Netherlands), 15th Motorized Infantry Division

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60 25th ARMY

D8 - D9

61 25th ARMY

D5

62

**D4** 

Hearing of the decision of the commander of the <u>front</u> for going over to the employment of nuclear weapons, repelling a counterthrust, and developing the operation

- 63 Northern Front Forward Command Post
- 64 ARMY CORPS (Federal Republic of Germany)

5 divisions

65 ARMY CORPS (Belgium)

3 divisions

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66

D5

Combined exercise of two tank divisions (Soviet Army and National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic) with field firing and bombing. 'Development of an offensive with the forces of two divisions on a new axis, meeting battle, and destruction of approaching enemy reserves"

67 22nd Army Forward Command Post

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D4

"Breakthrough of intermediate line of defense by the 50th Tank Division of the Soviet Army and the 40th Tank Division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic with assault crossing of a water obstacle and landing of an airborne landing force"

Combined tactical exercise of two divisions.

Elimination of the aftereffects of enemy employment of nuclear weapons and restoration of the combat effectiveness of the units of the 40th Tank Division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic" -- Wegrzyn Training Ground [near Wegrzynice].

69 Critique of exercise

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- 70 ARMY CORPS (Great Britain)
  - 3 divisions
- 71 ARMY CORPS (Federal Republic of Germany)
  - 3 divisions
- 72 ARMY CORPS (Federal Republic of Germany)
- 73 Adjacent troops of the Polish Armed Forces and Czechoslovak People's Army
- 74 THIRD STAGE -- TWO DAYS (D4 D5)

  "Going over to the employment of nuclear weapons, repulse of counterthrust and encirclement of enemy grouping, development of the offensive of troops of a front"
- 75 ARMY CORPS (US)
- 76 SECOND STAGE -- TWO DAYS (D2 D3)
  "Troops of a <u>front</u> going over to the offensive for purpose of destroying the main enemy grouping"
- 77 FIRST STAGE -- THREE DAYS (D-2 D-day)
  "Preparation of the offensive operation of a front,
  deployment of attack groupings and repulse of an
  enemy offensive"
- 78 CENTRAL FRONT
- 79 Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces

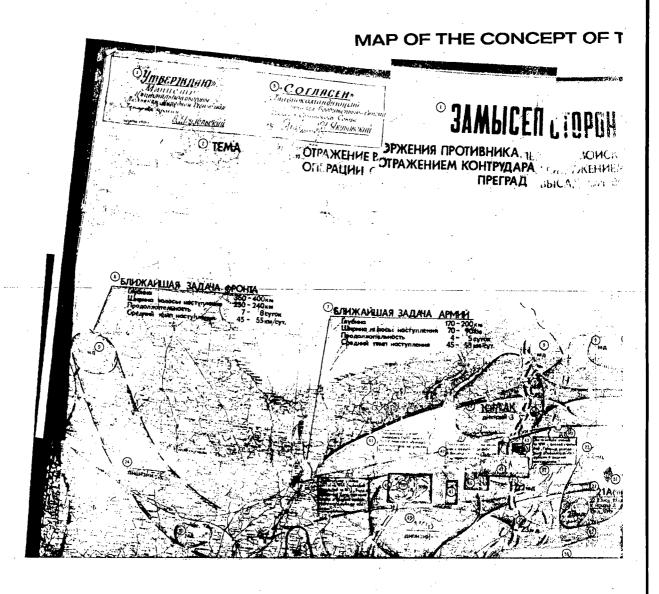
(signed)
General of Arms Flerian Sivitski
Vice Minister of National Defense

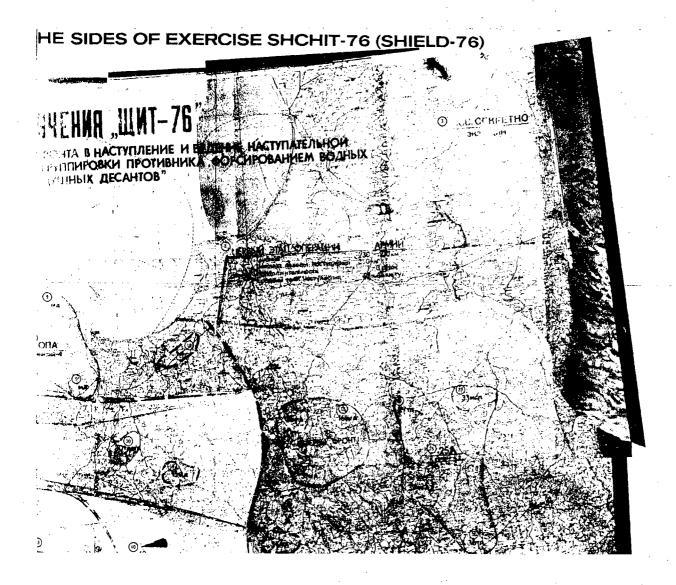
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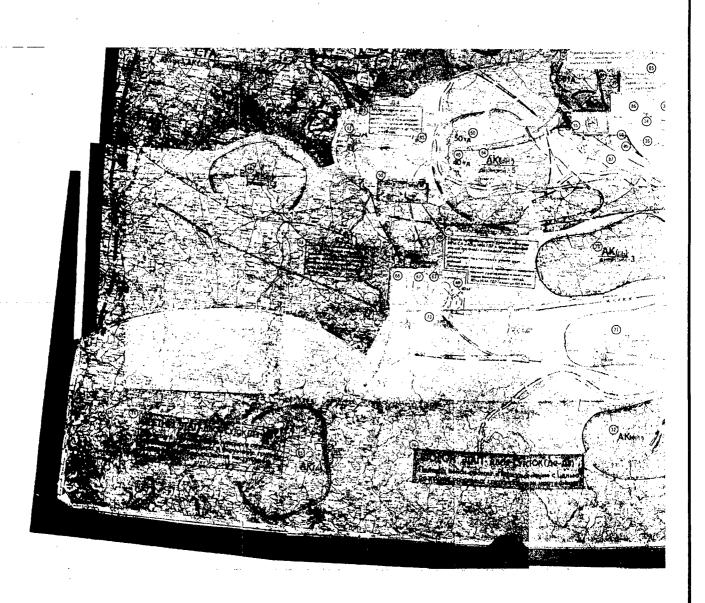
# (The following are handwritten map notations)

- /80 19th Fighter Air Regiment of the Polish Armed Forces
  - 39th, 41st Fighter-Bomber Air Regiments of the Czechoslovak People's Army
- /82 14th Fighter Air Division of the Polish Armed Forces
- 13th Fighter-Bomber Air Regiment of the Polish Armed Forces
  - 37th Fighter-Bomber Air Division of the Czechoslovak People's Army
- 85 12th Ground-Attack and Reconnaissance Air Division of the Polish Armed Forces
- 61st Tactical Reconnaissance Air Regiment of the Polish Armed Forces
  - 87 15th Fighter-Bomber Air Regiment of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic
  - 88 25th Fighter Air Regiment of the Soviet Army

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TOP-SECRET

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ENLARGED PORTION OF MAP OF THE CONCEPT OF THE SIDES OF EXERCISE SHCHIT-76 (SHIELD-76)

