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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

10 February 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM : John N. McMahon  
Deputy Director for Operations  
SUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL; Part III -  
Combat Operations of the Air Defense (Antimissile  
Defense) Forces of the Country

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series based on five manuals, classified SECRET, published by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR in 1963 as a basic guide for command personnel. This report is a translation from Russian of a manual on the operations of the Air Defense Forces of the Country. It consists of an introduction and six chapters dealing with the overall organizational structure and general fundamentals of air and antimissile defense, the organization and planning of air defense operations and combat support, the conduct of combat actions, and the fundamentals of rear services support.

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

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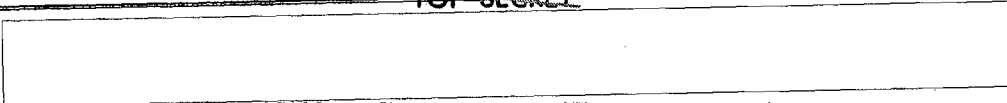
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# Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR



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SUBJECT

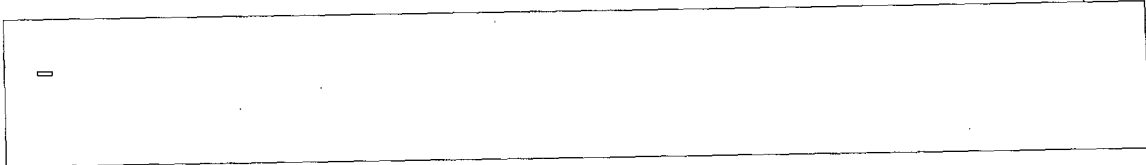
GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL: Part III - Combat Operations of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country

SOURCE: Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a manual on the operations of the Air Defense Forces of the Country at the district and army level. It consists of an introduction and six chapters dealing with the overall organizational structure and general fundamentals of air and antimissile defense, the organization and planning of air defense operations and combat support, the conduct of combat actions, and the fundamentals of rear services support. Intended as a basic guide for the command personnel of air defense formations, the manual presents an overview of the functions of surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, radiotechnical troops and special units without providing technical detail on their operations.

End of Summary



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GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

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~~MANUAL~~  
~~ON THE CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS~~

PART III

COMBAT OPERATIONS OF THE AIR DEFENSE (ANTI-  
MISSILE DEFENSE) FORCES OF THE COUNTRY

(District - Army)

Moscow 1963

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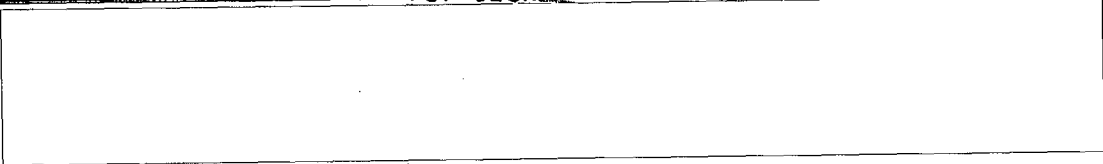
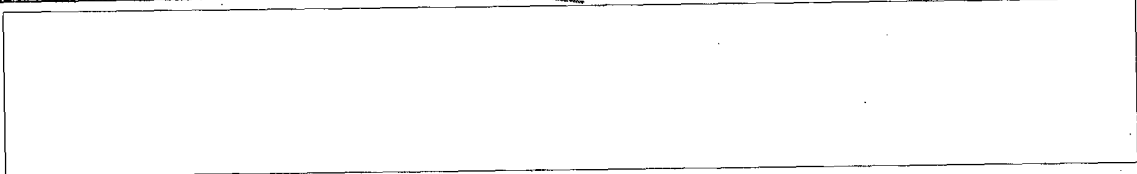


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INTRODUCTION

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that "war is simply a continuation of politics by other (namely, forcible) means"... (V. I. Lenin, Works, Volume 21, page 194). Each time, as soon as aggressive states have not succeeded in achieving their predatory goals by peaceful means, they have resorted to armed violence, to war. And at the present time the only source of military danger is imperialism. The imperialist camp is preparing the most terrible crime against humanity -- a nuclear world war, which can cause the unprecedented destruction of entire countries and exterminate entire peoples. But in the present era war is not a fatal inevitability. In the world arena there is a continual increase in the preponderance of the forces of socialism over imperialism, of the forces of peace over the forces of war. The time has come when the new world war being prepared by the imperialists can be prevented by the united efforts of the powerful socialist camp, the peaceloving non-socialist states, the international working class, the national liberation movement, and all progressive forces fighting for the cause of peace. However, as long as imperialism with its aggressive nature continues to exist, grounds for the occurrence of wars and the danger of having them unleashed will remain.

Under present-day conditions, although we cannot exclude the possibility of war among capitalist countries in view of the varied contradictions present among them, nevertheless the imperialists are preparing for war primarily against the countries of socialism, and in the first place, against the Soviet Union as the most powerful of the socialist states.

At the same time, to achieve their expansionist goals, aggressive imperialist states have already been resorting to the unleashing of various local wars and have been openly intervening in wars of liberation.

With the present-day alignment of forces in the world arena, if the imperialists succeed in unleashing a future war, it will most likely become a world war between the two powerful coalitions of states belonging to the two opposing social systems -- the capitalist and the socialist.

Since there are present irreconcilable contradictions between the capitalist and socialist systems, in this war, both sides will pursue the most decisive political and military goals. This will be the most acute class conflict, the most extreme means of resolving the historical problem of the struggle between the capitalist and socialist social systems.

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Imperialist preparations to unleash a new war are being carried out along all lines. In the political field this is expressed by opposition to a solution of the problem of disarmament and to a relaxation of international tension, by strengthening and expanding aggressive military blocs, by whipping up war psychosis, by fascistizing and strengthening reaction within the imperialist states, by ideologically preparing the population, and by strengthening the ideological struggle in the world arena. In the economic field, preparations for a new war are expressed by the continuous buildup of the production of modern types of weapons, particularly of nuclear weapons and of the means for their employment, by maintaining a number of branches of industry in mobilization readiness, by preparing all industry and transportation for a rapid reorganization to wartime operation, and by preparing the theaters of military operations.

The imperialists have been carrying out preparations most actively in the military sphere. They have encircled the socialist countries with numerous military bases. The United States and other members of aggressive imperialist blocs, especially NATO, at the present time maintain in constant readiness large-scale armed forces -- strategic aviation, missiles, fleets, ground forces, and tactical aviation, with a considerable portion of them deployed in appropriate groupings located near the borders of the socialist countries. The imperialists are doing everything in order to have the capability of unleashing war by surprise at any moment opportune for them.

All of this imperatively requires the Soviet Armed Forces to manifest a high level of vigilance, to increase their combat readiness in every way possible, and to master modern means and methods of conducting military actions. The present Manual has been called upon to serve this purpose. It is the basic guide for command personnel on organizing and conducting the military actions of operational formations of all branches of the Armed Forces.

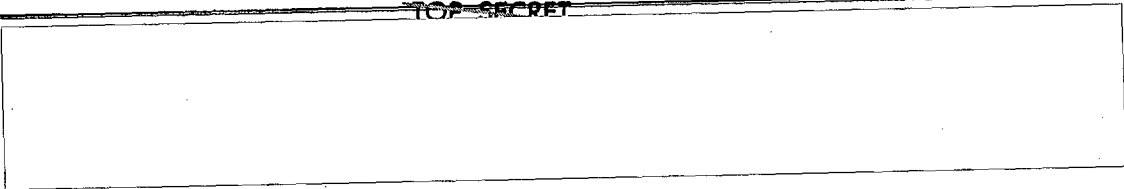
The manual gives recommendations on the methods of preparing and conducting combat actions with operational formations of the Armed Forces under conditions of the extensive employment of means of mass destruction. The following are set forth as the bases of these actions:

-- to employ nuclear weapons, first and foremost strategic means, most efficiently in order to inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy;

-- to exploit the results of nuclear strikes in a timely manner with ground forces, aviation, and the navy for the final defeat of the enemy;

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-- to conduct continuous warfare against enemy nuclear attack means;  
and

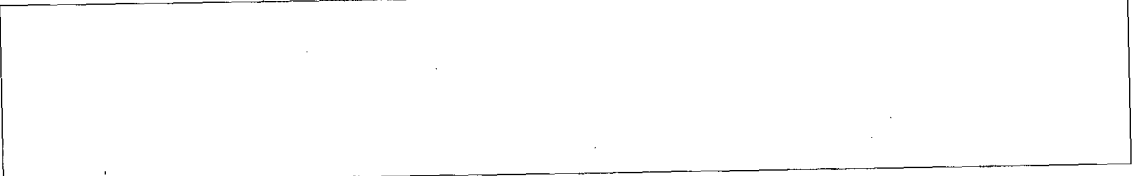
-- to carry out with timeliness measures permitting the maintenance and rapid restoration of the combat readiness of units and large units under conditions of actions against them by enemy nuclear weapons.

It should be taken into consideration, however, that under present-day conditions war may also be conducted without the employment of nuclear weapons, particularly in a local war. In this case, the primary means of destruction will be conventional weapons, first and foremost tanks, artillery, aviation, the navy, and other means having their own characteristic forms and methods of conducting combat actions.

The Manual sets forth as fundamental the combat actions of the initial period of a future nuclear war. As concerns the combat actions of the subsequent periods of the war, only general instructions are presented on possible changes in the methods of preparing and conducting them.

All principles, instructions, and recommendations set forth in the Manual must be applied creatively, in accordance with the specific situation that has developed.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The likely nature of a future war

1. The nature of war and the methods of waging it depend directly on the level of development of the productive forces, social system, and economy of the belligerent countries and on the status and development of the means of warfare. A future world war will inevitably assume the nature of a nuclear war, in which the principal means of destruction will be nuclear weapons possessing vast destructive power and speed of action, with missiles -- first and foremost strategic missiles -- being the primary means of delivering them against a target. In addition to nuclear weapons, chemical and biological means of warfare may be employed in this war.

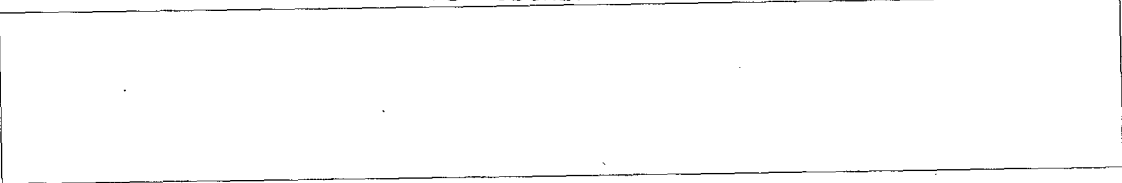
In a future war conventional types of weapons will be employed along with means of mass destruction. They will be employed to accomplish the most varied tasks, both independently and in cooperation with new types of weapons.

In a future war, various means of space warfare may be employed. In particular, the employment of reconnaissance and navigational satellites, of satellites for communications and jamming, and, later on, of satellites, orbiting aircraft, and other space flight vehicles as nuclear weapons carriers will be of great practical importance. In this connection, combat against enemy space means may become especially important.

In a future war radioelectronic equipment will become very important, supporting the combat employment of many types of weapons, and supporting reconnaissance, control, guidance, navigation, warfare against enemy radioelectronic means, and also the automation and mechanization of all processes of control and combat employment of the forces and means of armed conflict.

2. All of these modern combat means, especially missile and nuclear weapons, are being widely introduced in all branches of the armed forces and are bringing about fundamental qualitative changes in them. They increase their striking power, fire power, and combat capabilities; they generate a need for the further improvement of organizational structures, and they require the employment of fundamentally new methods of conducting

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combat actions.

In the very first minutes of a future war the targets of the nuclear strikes might be: strategic means of warfare, industrial and administrative centers, the most important links of governmental and military control, and also groupings of armed forces deployed in the theaters of military operations. A future world war will inevitably become the most destructive in history; it will assume unprecedented spatial scope and will inevitably encompass all continents, seas, and oceans and may spread into space.

The decisiveness of the goals of both sides and the employment of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction foreordain the tense and fierce nature of the war. Each side will strive to conduct aggressive military actions in order to achieve its assigned goals.

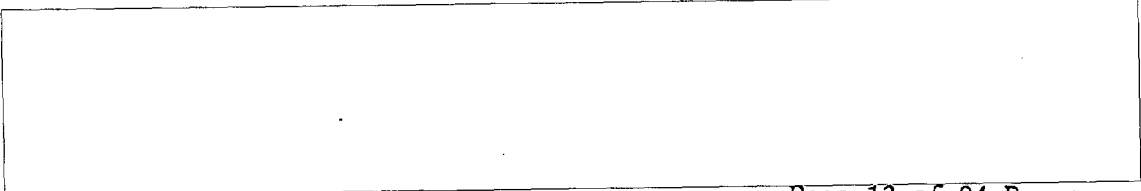
A future war will be conducted by massive, multimillion-man armed forces. Despite the fact that nuclear weapons will play the decisive role in the war, final victory over an enemy can be achieved only as a result of the joint actions of all branches of the armed forces.

3. Imperialist states believe that for them to achieve their expansionist purposes, the decisive condition is to unleash war by a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The imperialists may also initiate a future world war by unleashing local conflicts. In these cases, the war may spread by involving many of the world's states and acquire the nature of a world war in which the capitalist states will emerge on one side and the socialist states on the other.

4. The massed employment of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction at the beginning of a war against the most important targets in the depth of a territory and against the groupings of armed forces in the theaters of military operations create real possibilities for quickly defeating and putting out of the war entire countries, particularly those having a small territory. In countries having a large territory, all vitally important centers may be destroyed, which will significantly undermine the capability of these countries to wage war. Therefore, the principal goals of a future war may be achieved in a relatively short period of time.

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We must also not exclude the fact that achieving the goals of a war against an imperialist coalition, which possesses vast military power, considerable materiel and human resources, and also a large territory to maneuver in, may require a comparatively extended period of time.

5. The strategic war goals assigned to the Armed Forces are achieved by:

- delivering nuclear strikes against administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, and against strategic means of waging war, important troop groupings, and other installations in the deep rear of the countries of the enemy coalition;

- conducting aggressive combat actions with decisive goals in the land and naval theaters;

- conducting a stubborn and energetic air defense and antimissile defense of the country and of Armed Forces groupings.

Nuclear strikes by the Strategic Rocket Forces, long-range aviation, and missile submarines against vitally important rear installations and strategic means of waging war will allow us to completely disorganize the enemy's rear, economy, and governmental control system and destroy his strategic means of nuclear attack. Such strikes can be delivered against the enemy's most important installations and troop groupings in the depth of the theaters of military operations.

As a result of these strikes the military power of enemy states will be undermined in a short period of time and conditions will be established favoring the conduct of subsequent military actions by all branches of the Armed Forces.

Combat actions in land theaters should focus on completing the rout of the enemy's ground forces in the wake of the nuclear strikes, on seizing his territory, and on not allowing enemy troops to penetrate into our territory.

The conduct of air defense and antimissile defense by the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country is a very important type of military action with the help of which we achieve the defeat of the air enemy and repel the strikes of his aircraft, missiles, and space means against the most important industrial and administrative-political centers, and also against armed forces groupings and other important targets in the

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depth of the country.

Combat actions in naval theaters have the goal of routing the enemy's naval forces, destroying important shore installations, first and foremost fleet basing areas, and disrupting or stopping his sea and ocean shipments. This will help weaken the effective employment of nuclear weapons by the enemy and reduce his military power.

All types of military actions should be carried out with coordination by goal, by time, and by space and should be rapid, decisive, and offensive in nature. Any delay in developing such actions, let alone any orientation toward a passive defense, can spell disaster.

6. The initial period of a war is of decisive importance for its course and even for its outcome.

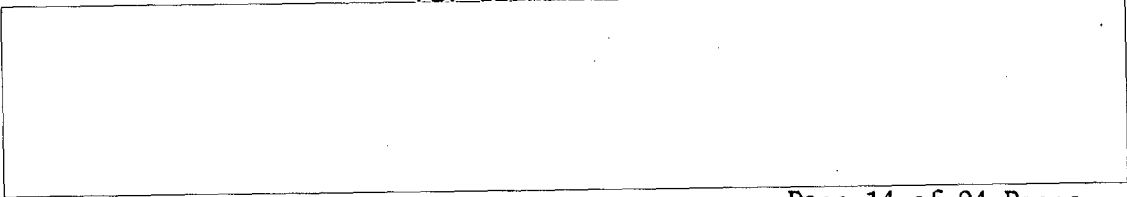
The initial period of a war must be understood to mean that segment of time from the moment war breaks out until the immediate strategic goals are achieved. The main substance of this period is the immediate delivery of powerful nuclear strikes against the enemy with the simultaneous repelling of his air attack and the development and conduct of aggressive military actions in the land and naval theaters. To conduct combat actions from the beginning of a war, the maximum possible number of forces and means that are in readiness at this time are allocated, with the building up of their strength as new contingents are deployed.

The combat actions of the armed forces will become highly mobile from the very inception of war. An acute struggle for the initiative will be the basis of these actions. Such combat actions will inevitably be attended by rapid and drastic changes in the situation.

Under these conditions, the rapid and decisive actions of each operational formation and large unit will be of paramount importance, as will the firm, flexible, and continuous control of troops, forces, and means by all command levels, and also the display of personal initiative by each commander of a large unit, unit, or ship.

Simultaneously with the conduct of aggressive military actions in the initial period of the war, measures will be persistently carried out to complete the full mobilization of the first strategic echelon of the armed forces and to carry out the mobilization expansion of subsequent echelons and also to shift the national economy over to planned wartime production, regardless of whatever destruction and losses have been incurred from enemy

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nuclear strikes.

7. Under conditions of a possible surprise attack by an aggressor, the main purpose of the military operations of the Soviet Armed Forces in the initial period of the war will be to disrupt the enemy's nuclear strikes, seize the strategic initiative in the very first hours of the war, undermine his military economic power, disorganize his governmental control, inflict destruction upon the enemy armed forces, disrupt their mobilization expansion, and by these means ensure the achievement of complete victory over them. To do this, the Armed Forces must have well-organized reconnaissance of all types, capable of providing advance warning of preparation for an attack; they must possess high combat readiness, exceeding the enemy's combat readiness, and be capable of immediately beginning and conducting decisive combat actions under any complex conditions of the situation. The Strategic Rocket Forces and Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country must be at the highest level of readiness to conduct combat actions, as must aviation, naval forces (submarines, naval missile-carrying aircraft, and antisubmarine forces), Ground Forces large units, and formations of border military districts and groups of forces, all of which are maintained in constant readiness.

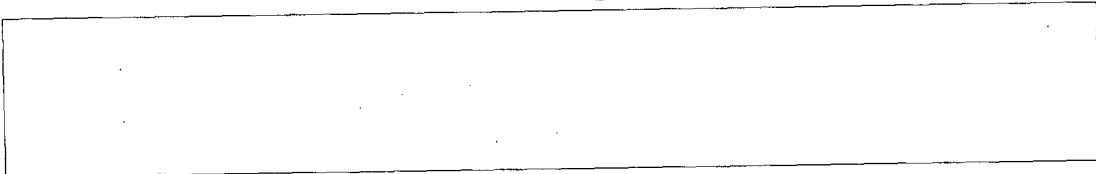
8. The carrying out of the mobilization expansion of the Armed Forces must be prepared in advance and supported comprehensively.

To accomplish this we must: organize reliable warning about mobilization, organize cover and protection of the mobilization assembly areas and forming-up areas of units and large units, provide these units with continuous communications, organize troop movements and materiel shipments, and adopt measures for ensuring the survivability of lines of transportation and for protecting the means of transport.

⌈ Taking into consideration the difficulty of a mobilization expansion at the initiation of war, we must investigate the possibilities of secretly carrying out measures to strengthen forces before military actions are initiated. A number of measures to reinforce the Armed Forces and bring them up to an increased degree of combat readiness may be accomplished in the period of threat which may precede the beginning of a war. This period's duration may be very short and it must be exploited to the maximum to directly prepare the Armed Forces for war.

9. The successful development and conduct of combat actions at the initiation of war will depend primarily on the degree of readiness for it

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on the part of the Armed Forces, the national economy, the territory of the country, and the entire Soviet nation.

All measures in preparation for a war and for its conduct must be thoroughly planned ahead of time and comprehensively supported. The plans worked out must correctly estimate the military-political factors of the outset of a war, the development of the means and methods of conducting it, and the real balance of forces; and these plans must be strictly coordinated among themselves. The plans must be updated with timeliness as a result of the continuous improvement of the means and methods of conducting combat actions, the rapid development of the economy and science, and drastic changes in the international situation.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the nature of their actions

10. The Soviet Armed Forces are called upon to defend the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the freedom and independence of the Soviet people, who are building communism, and to selflessly defend the state interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the encroachments of imperialist aggressors. The international missions of the Soviet Union also require that its Armed Forces, together with the armed forces of the other socialist countries, be ready to ensure the security of the entire socialist camp. To successfully accomplish these tasks the Soviet Armed Forces have everything required: personnel who are highly conscientious and devoted to their Homeland, who are equipped with powerful nuclear weapons, missiles for varying purposes, and other new modern military equipment; the forces are led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- Lenin's great party -- its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Armed Forces must be ready to achieve victory in a short period of time over a strong enemy possessing all types of modern weapons and other military equipment.

11. The Soviet Armed Forces are composed of: Strategic Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and the Navy, which are the branches of the Armed Forces.

Each branch of the Armed Forces consists of branch arms, intended to accomplish specific combat tasks in accordance with their armament. To support the combat activities of the branches of the Armed Forces, their complement includes special troops and services.

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In organization, the branches of the Armed Forces consist of operational formations and separate large units intended to accomplish operational and strategic tasks. These operational formations include the following: the front, the air defense district, the fleet, the army (missile army, combined-arms army, tank army, air defense army, and air army), the flotilla, and the fleet aviation. The composition of operational formations is not permanent; it is determined depending on their intended purpose, the tasks being accomplished, the conditions of the theater of military operations, and the importance of the axes on which they are operating. In the composition of operational formations there are: operational-tactical large units -- corps, squadrons, naval bases; and tactical large units -- divisions, brigades, and also separate units.

12. The Strategic Rocket Forces are the principal branch of the Armed Forces. They are intended to destroy administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers and strategic nuclear attack means; to demolish the enemy's economic base for the conduct of war, to disorganize life in enemy coalition countries, and to rout major groupings of the enemy armed forces.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are composed of formations and large units armed with intercontinental and medium-range missiles. They also have in their complement missile technical bases (RTB) and subunits and units of special troops: radiotechnical troops, engineer troops, chemical troops, communications troops, and motor transport troops. Furthermore, they also have units and subunits of topogeodetic support, meteorological support, and rear services.

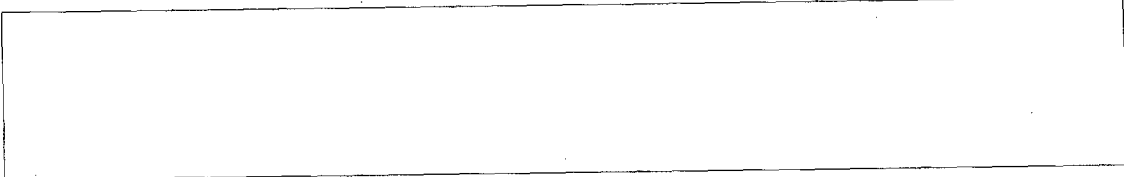
13. The Ground Forces, retaining their importance as one of the primary branches of the Armed Forces, will play a decisive role in a future war in the final defeat of the enemy in the land theaters of military operations and in seizing his territory.

The Ground Forces are composed of: operational-tactical rocket troops, tank troops, motorized rifle (armored) troops, and airborne troops, artillery, and air defense troops, which are the branch arms; and special troops -- engineer troops, chemical troops, radiotechnical troops, communications troops, motor transport troops, road troops, and also rear services units and facilities.

14. The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are intended for the air defense, antimissile defense, and space defense of very important areas, installations, and groupings of the Armed Forces in the territory of the country. They are charged with the task of preventing

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the enemy from delivering strikes from the air against vitally important targets of the country. They fulfil their tasks by destroying in flight the enemy's manned and unmanned means of attack and by neutralizing his radio and radiotechnical means of control and bombing.

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are composed of: surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radiotechnical troops as branch arms, and also special troops -- radio reconnaissance and jamming troops, engineer troops, chemical troops, and communications troops, and rear services units and facilities.

15. The Air Forces are intended to rout the enemy's aircraft, missile and naval groupings, to undermine his economy, to disrupt lines of transportation, and also to act jointly with ground troops and naval forces, to conduct aerial reconnaissance, to support landings, and to support troop movements and materiel shipments by air.

Combat aviation -- long range aviation and front aviation -- will obtain the most favorable conditions for its actions after effective missile/nuclear strikes have been delivered against enemy territory.

The Air Forces are composed of: long range aviation, front aviation, and military transport aviation, and also units of front cruise missiles, unarmed balloons, and special troops -- communications troops, chemical troops, radiotechnical support troops, and rear services large units, units, and facilities.

16. The Navy in a future war will carry out tasks to rout the enemy's naval forces, First of all his missile submarines and aircraft carrier strike groupings, to destroy important shore installations, administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers in enemy territory within the range limits of submarine-launched missiles, and also tasks to disrupt or stop ocean and sea shipments. In addition, the Navy will carry out tasks to defend friendly sea lines of transportation against enemy naval attacks and cooperate with the Ground Forces in the conduct of operations on coastal axes.

The Navy is composed of: submarines of various classes and purposes, aviation, surface ships, and coastal missile and artillery troops, which are the naval branch arms; and also special-purpose units and services -- reconnaissance, chemical, communications and observation, hydrographic, and rear services units and facilities.

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17. Every branch of the Armed Forces fulfils the tasks assigned to it in a war with its inherent methods of conducting military actions and with all decisiveness and resoluteness, regardless of whatever destruction and losses have been inflicted on it by enemy missile/nuclear strikes.

The Strategic Rocket Forces accomplish their combat tasks by delivering nuclear strikes according to plans of the Supreme High Command for the purpose of destroying administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers in the territory of the enemy, of destroying his strategic means of nuclear attack, disorganizing the vital activities of enemy states, routing the most important groupings of enemy armed forces, and thereby ensure the entire war is conducted successfully.

The initial nuclear strike prepared in advance, especially the first salvo of missiles, which should ensure the seizure of the strategic initiative and the successful conduct of operations by the other Armed Forces, is of particular importance for the successful conduct of a future war.

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country fulfil their tasks of routing the air enemy, repelling his air strikes and missile strikes, and disrupting his air (missile, space) attacks by conducting combat actions in accordance with a unified plan.

The Ground Forces and Navy fulfil their tasks in war by conducting various operations.

An operation consists of nuclear strikes coordinated and correlated according to target, place, and time, and of highly mobile actions by operational formations and large units executed according to a unified concept in order to accomplish operational or strategic tasks.

In the Ground Forces the principal type of operation is the offensive operation. Only by carrying out a decisive offensive exploiting the entire power of nuclear strikes, delivered by both strategic and operational-tactical means, and by exploiting the combat capabilities of the troops, can we achieve the total defeat of the enemy and attain the goals of the war in the land theaters of military operations.

On individual axes, and also in secondary theaters of military operations, defensive operations may be conducted with the final goal of inflicting a defeat on attacking enemy groupings and of creating conditions for the defending forces to subsequently go over to a decisive offensive.

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On coastal axes the Ground Forces, in cooperation with forces of the Navy and the Air Forces, may conduct amphibious and airborne landings or repel landings of enemy amphibious and airborne landing forces.

The Air Forces accomplish combat missions by conducting long range aviation air operations and front aviation combat actions.

Long range aviation air operations are carried out with the goal of routing the enemy's naval, aviation, and missile groupings, destroying the most important installations in his rear, disrupting his lines of transportation, and cooperating with the Ground Forces and the Navy in operations conducted by them. These air operations are carried out by all the forces of long range aviation or by only a portion of them. Front aviation, and also unmanned balloon units and aerospace means, may be called upon to participate in the air operations of long range aviation.

A long range aviation air operation is carried out by delivering strikes against specific areas, a group of installations in the enemy's territory, and also against groupings of his armed forces in the theater of military operations.

Naval operations, according to their goals, are divided into operations to destroy the enemy's naval forces, first and foremost his missile submarines and carrier large units; operations to destroy important enemy shore installations and administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers by missile/nuclear strikes from submarines; operations to disrupt or stop ocean and sea shipments; and operations to defend friendly lines of transportation. Naval operations may also be conducted where these goals are all or partially achieved at the same time.

18. The successful accomplishment of the combat tasks and the achievement of the goals of a war can be attained only by the joint efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces which have been coordinated with respect to the goal, place, time, and methods of fulfilling the assigned tasks. This comprises the basis of cooperation of the various branches of the Armed Forces, a cooperation which is organized on the basis of the goals of the combat actions, the nature and combat capabilities of the branches of the Armed Forces, and also on an assessment of the specific conditions of the situation.

The Strategic Rocket Forces, by fulfilling the tasks of destroying the enemy's administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers and strategic means of nuclear attack, of disorganizing his deep rear, and of

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routing groupings of armed forces in land and naval theaters of military operations, create conditions favoring the conduct of operations by other branches of the Armed Forces and thereby lower the enemy's capabilities of delivering nuclear strikes against installations in our country and against the Armed Forces.

The Ground Forces, exploiting the results of the nuclear strikes delivered by the Strategic Rocket Forces, long range aviation, and naval forces, and employing airborne and amphibious landings, conduct a rapid offensive to the entire depth of the theater of military operations and accomplish the rout of the enemy's ground forces, seize his territory, and thereby ensure that the goals of the war are rapidly achieved in land theaters of military operations.

The Air Forces, neutralizing the enemy air defense system with their own means and exploiting the weakly covered air defense sectors which have been disorganized by the nuclear strikes of missiles, employ long range aviation to deliver strikes against important installations in the enemy's rear and on the coast, and independently and in cooperation with Navy forces, to destroy his aircraft carriers, missile submarines, and other naval targets; to conduct aerial reconnaissance in ocean and land theaters and to carry out target designation for submarines. Front aviation, in cooperation with operational-tactical rocket troops and surface-to-air missile troops, supports the combat actions of the ground forces, covers them against enemy aircraft and cruise missiles, supports the actions of long range aviation and military transport aviation in the frontline zone, and conducts aerial reconnaissance. Military transport aviation carries out troop landings and delivers weapons and materiel.

The Navy, exploiting the results of strategic missile strikes against administrative-political, scientific, and industrial centers, against naval bases, ports, and shipbuilding installations of the enemy, independently and in cooperation with long range aviation destroys his naval groupings at sea or in the ocean, disrupts enemy strikes against our installations, disorganizes his ocean and sea shipments, and assists the Ground Forces in the accomplishment of tasks in the land theaters of military operations.

Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, destroying the enemy's attacking aircraft, missiles, and space means, safeguard: the normal functioning of the basic branches of industry, the organs of governmental and military control, the combat actions of the branches of the Armed Forces, and the carrying out of the mobilization expansion of the troops.

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19. Maneuvering of forces and means is a major condition of the successful conduct of combat actions. Maneuver should be understood to mean the switching of strikes delivered by nuclear weapons and conventional means of destruction against new areas and targets, the shifting of troops, forces, and means to new axes in order to establish the grouping required and create a more favorable situation for it to rout the enemy. Executing a maneuver in a timely manner while preserving the combat effectiveness of the troops, forces, and means ensures that combat actions achieve decisive results and that the assigned tasks are successfully accomplished.

20. The danger that an aggressor will unleash nuclear war by surprise imposes important requirements for maintaining the constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

The high combat readiness of the Armed Forces is ensured by:

-- technically equipping and organizing the troops in conformity with the present-day level of development of the means of warfare and the methods of conducting combat actions in a nuclear war;

-- having available and in readiness for immediate actions the necessary number of large units and units which have been brought up to full strength in personnel, weapons, transport, and in all materiel and technical means;

-- advantageously deploying the troops and basing the air and naval forces in peacetime in a manner corresponding to their combat and operational employment at the beginning of a war;

-- establishing and preparing beforehand in peacetime groupings of the armed forces capable of fulfilling the strategic tasks of the initial period of a war;

-- an excellent level of combat training of the troops and high operational training of the command personnel and staffs of operational formations;

-- having available realistic operational plans and mobilization expansion plans which have been worked out beforehand and refined on a timely basis;

-- well-organized reconnaissance which is capable of determining the enemy's concept and intentions opportunely, of detecting the grouping of

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his armed forces, his plans and measures in preparation for war, as well as the time periods when it may be unleashed;

✓ -- preparing in a timely manner to carry out measures for warfare against the enemy's radioelectronic systems and means;

-- the tireless creative work of formation commanders, commanders, staffs, and political organs in leading the troops and also by maintaining the high political and morale status of the personnel of the Armed Forces;

-- establishing the necessary reserves of materiel and technical means which provide the troops with what they require to conduct combat actions in the initial period of a war, and also by dispersed and sheltered positioning of these reserves;

✓ -- having prepared control posts available and by organizing communications beforehand;

✓ -- carrying out in advance measures to prepare the theaters of military operations and the entire territory of the country;

-- the high vigilance of all personnel and by preserving in strict secrecy the measures carried out within the Armed Forces.

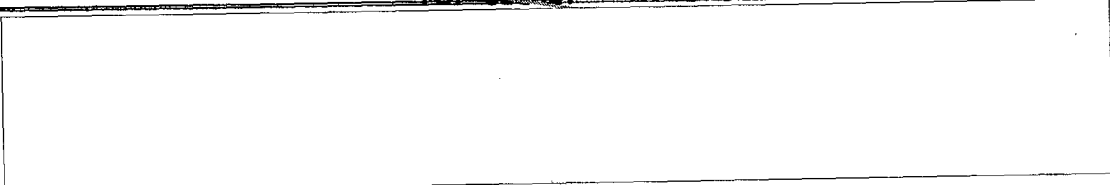
To maintain the constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces it will be necessary to adopt measures for their protection against destruction by nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction of the enemy, to quickly eliminate the aftereffects of his nuclear strikes and his employment of other means of mass destruction, and to replace losses in personnel, combat equipment, and materiel.

21. The Soviet Armed Forces must be constantly ready, not only to act under conditions of surprise enemy attack, but also to employ surprise skilfully, which stuns the enemy, brings about disorganized and indecisive actions on his part, and forces him to adopt new plans which are often not appropriate to the situation.

✓ Surprise is achieved:

-- by keeping secret the concept of the combat actions and our intentions and also by knowing the intentions and the nature of the possible enemy actions;

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-- by carrying out troop regroupings and maneuver rapidly and secretly and by delivering swift attacks where the enemy does not expect them;

-- by skilfully implementing operational camouflage;

-- by widely exploiting nighttime and difficult weather conditions for combat actions;

-- by adhering strictly to communications discipline, the rules of secure troop control, and the established procedure for the use of radiotechnical means;

-- by employing new means and methods of conducting combat actions which are unknown to the enemy.

✓ Surprise must be employed in all types of combat actions of the Armed Forces.

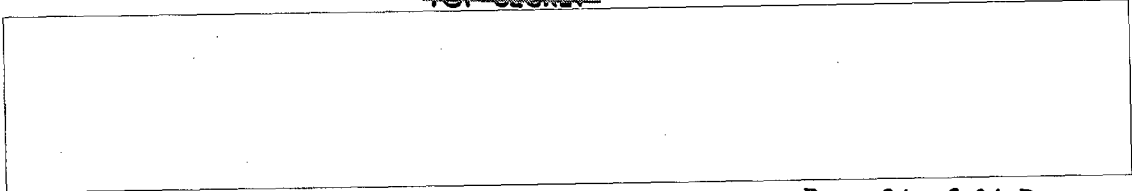
Control of troops (forces) and support of their combat actions

22. Control of troops (forces) consists in exercising constant control on the part of command and staffs over all the activity of subordinate formations, large units, and units, in directing their efforts toward the fulfilment of assigned tasks, as well as in organizing and implementing comprehensive support of combat actions.

Troop control is based on centralized control by senior commanders over all troop combat activities and on the manifestation of intelligent initiative by subordinates as they accomplish their assigned tasks. Control must be firm, continuous, and flexible.

To ensure such control requires of the command and staffs, of all generals, admirals, and officers, a high level of organizational work, a profound understanding of the nature and methods of conducting combat actions, a knowledge of present-day means of warfare, particularly missile and nuclear weapons, and of their combat capabilities and principles of employment; the ability to foresee the development of events, prompt adoption of decisions in conformity with the situation, timely transmission of tasks to the executors, and monitoring of the fulfilment of the tasks. Formation commanders, commanders, staffs, and all chiefs must show constant concern for the preparation of troops, forces, and means for combat actions and their comprehensive support, for the organization and maintenance of constant cooperation in the interest of rapidly achieving the goal of the

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operation (battle), and for the maintenance of the high political and morale status of the personnel and the combat effectiveness of units and large units.

Control must ensure rapidity and secrecy in preparing nuclear strikes against the enemy and surprise in delivering them, effective employment of nuclear weapons and other means of destruction, and also skilful exploitation of the results of their effect on the enemy, seizure and maintenance of the initiative, high mobility of actions, and the timely implementation of measures to protect troops, forces, and means against weapons of mass destruction, and timely restoration of their combat effectiveness.

A formation commander (commander) controls his troops personally and through his staff. To provide control there are set up control posts with appropriate equipment, a communications system, and a radiotechnical system of detection, identification, warning, guidance, and navigation.

23. Depending on the situation, troop control may be implemented by various methods. A formation commander (commander) may personally assign combat tasks to the troops or issue brief orders -- instructions and signals utilizing technical means of communication. Instructions which have been issued orally by the formation commander (commander) in personal contact or transmitted to them by telephone are formalized in writing and transmitted to subordinates.

The daily organizational work of the formation commander (commander) and staffs right with the troops to support their combat actions and to implement strict monitoring of the fulfilment of the combat tasks must occupy an important place in troop control.

Under conditions of rapid and drastic changes in the situation, which are characteristic in modern war, the rapidity of actions by the command and staffs in controlling the troops acquires paramount importance. It is necessary to spend the least time possible in receiving and processing data on the situation, in producing operational and tactical calculations, in adopting decisions and assigning tasks to troops, and in organizing cooperation and support.

In connection with the increased threat of having troop control disrupted and severed due to the use of nuclear weapons and jamming means, it has become very important to ensure the reliability and continuity of control, to maintain the survivability of control posts and of the system

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of communications, detection, warning, guidance, and navigation, and also to rapidly restore disrupted control. To do this it is necessary to disperse control posts and reliably shelter them and adopt other measures for protection against means of mass destruction, to thoroughly camouflage them, to provide radiotechnical means with reliable protection against enemy jamming means, and to maintain the high discipline of the personnel of the control organs.

24. The highest organ of control of the Armed Forces in war is the Supreme High Command, which exercises control over them through the General Staff. //

The commanders-in-chief and main staffs of the branches of the Armed Forces bear full responsibility for the constant combat readiness, technical equipping, and activation of large units and units in accordance with mobilization expansion plans, and for the combat training level of the troops and forces of their branches of the Armed Forces.

The commanders-in-chief and main staffs of the Rocket Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and Navy are responsible for the timely fulfilment of the combat tasks confronting the troops (forces) subordinate to them, for the organization and maintenance of control, and for combat and materiel-technical support.

Control of party-political work in the Armed Forces is exercised by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, operating with the authority of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Control of the rear services of all branches of the Armed Forces is exercised by the Supreme High Command through the Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of the Rear of the Armed Forces of the USSR, who works in close contact with the General Staff.

The Deputy Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Rear of the Armed Forces of the USSR bears full responsibility for the materiel-technical and medical support and servicing of the troops (forces) within the limits of the services subordinated to him.

25. The formation commander (commander) bears full responsibility for the constant combat readiness of subordinate troops and for the organization and successful accomplishment by them of the assigned combat

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tasks.

In accordance with tasks received, the formation commander (commander) adopts a decision for combat actions, assigns tasks to the operational formations and large units, organizes control and cooperation, as well as the preparation of the troops and their support.

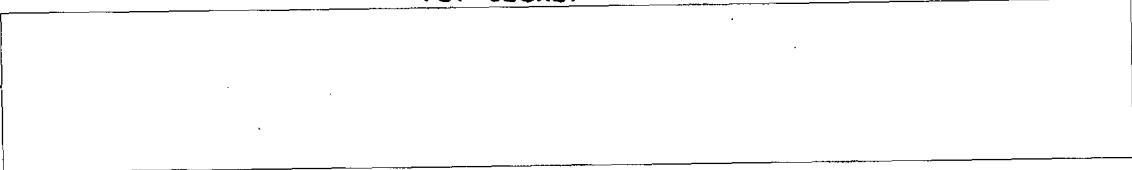
During combat actions the formation commander (commander) controls subordinate troops, directing their efforts toward the fulfilment of the assigned tasks. In doing this, he must constantly maintain communications with subordinate commanders, the higher commanders, and the commanders of cooperating troops; monitor the fulfilment of assigned tasks, assign supplementary tasks, and exert direct influence on the course of combat actions. To do this, the formation commander (commander) must always have at his disposal means of control with which he may communicate at any time with subordinate commanders and chiefs.

26. The staff is the principal organ of troop control. Its most important duty is to organize combat actions with timeliness and to ensure continuous control of the troops under all conditions of the situation. A staff carries out all of its work of organizing combat actions and of providing control on the basis of the decisions and instructions of the formation commander (commander) and the higher staff.

The main substance of the work of a staff is: to obtain and analyze data on the situation, to plan combat actions in accordance with the decision adopted by the formation commander (commander), to transmit tasks to the troops with timeliness, to organize preparation of the troops, cooperation, and support, to monitor the fulfilment of assigned tasks, and also to systematically inform the higher staff and the subordinate staffs of changes in the situation. Organizing control posts and communications is one of the duties of a staff.

The chief of staff is a first deputy of the formation commander (commander) and he organizes the work of the staff and the entire headquarters of the formation (large unit). Only the chief of staff has the authority, in the name of the formation commander (commander), to issue instructions to the troops and also to the chiefs of branch arms and services subordinate to the formation commander (commander). He is obligated to know the situation and be ready to report to the formation commander (commander) his conclusions based on it and his recommendations on the decision. The chief of staff bears the responsibility of organizing and providing continuous troop control.

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27. The chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services of a formation (large unit) are assistants of the formation commander (commander) for the combat employment of their branch arms and services. In accordance with the decision of the formation commander (commander) and instructions of the chief of staff, they organize the combat employment of the troops (services) subordinate to them and bear responsibility for the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them and for the materiel and technical support of the troops according to their specialty.

28. The chief of the rear of a formation (large unit) is the deputy formation commander (commander) for the rear; he organizes the rear services and bears responsibility for the preparation of the lines of transportation, for the timely delivery of materiel by all types of transportation, for evacuation, and also for materiel and technical support by subordinate services, and for medical and veterinary support. He organizes the security and defense of the rear.

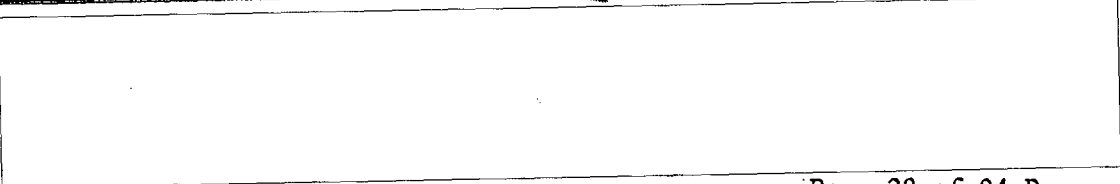
29. Troop control is organized on the basis of the decision of the formation commander (commander). The adoption of a sound decision which best conforms to the situation is possible on the condition that there is a clear understanding of the higher commander's concept, of the goal of the impending combat actions and of the assigned tasks, of the methods of accomplishing them, that the situation is correctly assessed, and that there is operational foresight.

✓ When assessing the enemy, one should first of all determine his capabilities to employ nuclear weapons, then determine his forces and means, grouping, intentions, and weaknesses and strengths. When assessing our own forces, we must base ourselves on the availability and capabilities of our nuclear means, and take into consideration the radiation situation, the operational situation, the status of the troops and of their supplies, and the terrain and weather conditions.

✓ The decision must be based on the employment of nuclear weapons and the anticipated results of their effects. This determines the employment of all forces and means to achieve the assigned goals.

The commander's decision determines the following: the concept of the combat actions, the targets of nuclear strikes, the yield and types of nuclear bursts, the combat tasks of subordinate formations and large units, and the organization of control.

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The commander's decision is transmitted to the executors by personal assignment of the task, in the form of an operational directive (combat order) or separate combat instructions, transmitted by technical means of communications using codes and secure communications devices, and also through staff officers. For the purposes of orienting subordinate commanders and staffs in advance on forthcoming actions and preparation of the troops, the staff of the formation (large unit) issues preliminary instructions to them. The content of directives (orders) and instructions must be clear and concise to the utmost, setting forth only that information and instructions which are required by subordinate commanders to comprehend the assigned task, adopt a decision, and prepare the troops for combat actions.

30. The staff, in accordance with the commander's decision, works out together with the chiefs of branch arms and services a clear and concise plan of the operation (combat actions), which concretely sets forth the procedure and methods of fulfilling the assigned tasks and the principal measures for support of the combat actions.

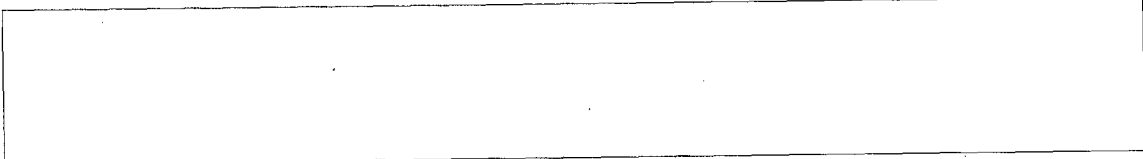
When planning an operation (combat actions), in all instances the staff works out only the necessary documents without which the contemplated troop control measures cannot be successfully implemented.

The number of documents, their content, and the completeness and systematicness with which topics are set forth in them must be determined in each case by taking the situation and forthcoming actions into consideration. The working out of detailed and extensive plans, the compilation of which sometimes requires the expenditure of as much time as is required in the conduct of the operation itself, must not be permitted and must be stopped.

31. A paramount duty of formation commanders, commanders, and staffs of all levels is to organize cooperation and to maintain it continuously throughout combat actions. Organizing cooperation consists in coordinating the actions of operational formations and large units of various branches of the Armed Forces, branch arms, and special troops by goal, place, time, and methods of accomplishing the assigned tasks and in directing their efforts toward achieving the assigned goals. Cooperation must be carried out continuously and when disrupted, it must be reestablished immediately.

When organizing cooperation, it is necessary to consider the real combat capabilities of the cooperating troops, forces, and means. Particular attention must be devoted to the coordinated employment of

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branches of the Armed Forces, to the timely exploitation by fronts, fleets, and long range aviation large units of the results of massed nuclear strikes by the Strategic Rocket Forces, and also to the coordination of the actions of formations, large units, and units of every branch of the Armed Forces.

Formation commanders, commanders, and staffs of cooperating troops must understand correctly the goal of the forthcoming combat actions and the tasks of the operational formations; they must know the situation, have reliable communications among themselves, and systematically carry out mutual informing.

32. During combat actions all control organs of the Armed Forces must direct the efforts of the troops (forces) toward fulfilling the assigned tasks in conformity with the developing situation. These organs are required to be highly organized, precise, and rapid in their work, to be able to grasp a complex situation in a timely manner, to assign additional tasks, to organize their fulfilment, and to firmly control the troops.

33. To accommodate control organs and control the combat actions of the troops, control posts are established. These posts must be protected against the effects of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, equipped with the appropriate control and communications means, dispersed, and thoroughly camouflaged and guarded. Control posts for control of troops at the beginning of a war are established ahead of time. Control organs and control posts must be in constant readiness to immediately assume troop control under all conditions of the situation. Bringing them up to increased combat readiness and setting up operation in them is carried out by a signal or instruction of the General Staff.

34. Continuity of troop control is achieved by establishing a developed and stable communications system. Communications are organized by using radio, radio-relay, and wire means with appropriate remote-control equipment, and also by using messenger means -- aircraft, helicopters, and others.

To control troops, a unified system of communications is organized from top to bottom via all control posts. This system must ensure the rapid transmission of instructions, signals, and commands, and provide warning and the passage of information. It is necessary to ensure continuous communications not only with the immediate subordinate formation commander (commander) and staff but also with one level lower, and in the Rocket Forces -- down to the missile launcher, in long range aviation --

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down to the aircraft, and in the Navy -- down to and including the submarine and the surface ship of the third rank.

The primary means of troop control at the beginning of combat actions will be radio and radio-relay communications. Therefore, while it is still peacetime, staffs should master to perfection the methods of controlling troops by radio and radio-relay means.

When organizing a communications system, measures must be taken to ensure security, radio camouflage, and protection against enemy jamming. When using various communications means, one should adhere strictly to the rules of secure troop control. Chiefs of staff are assigned the responsibility for observance of the rules of secure troop control and radio camouflage.

To increase the reliability of a communications system, extensive use should be made of alternate and auxiliary communications centers upon which control posts of formations and large units will be able to rely when they move to new areas or when primary communications centers go out of action.

35. For detection of targets, identification, warning, and guidance of missiles, aircraft, and submarines, and for navigation support of aircraft and naval forces, radar, radio navigation, radio communications, radio remote control, and electronic computer means, and other technical means are used. The chief of staff is assigned the responsibility for organizing the detection, identification, warning, guidance, and navigation systems. When organizing the use of radiotechnical means in operations, measures must be taken to combat enemy radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance and to protect against jamming, and also prevent mutual interference when our own radiotechnical means are operating simultaneously.

One of the conditions for continuous and efficient troop control is the widespread introduction into the system of control of new means of communications, mechanization, and automation: automatic secure communications devices for speech, signals, and transmissions of all types; signal coding devices, means of minor mechanization, and electronic computers, which will lighten the work of commanders and staff officers and also speed up many-fold the accomplishment of all the work of troop control.

36. Combat actions must be comprehensively and thoroughly supported. Organizing the support of combat actions constitutes one of the basic

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duties of formation commanders (commanders) and staffs.

The principal types of support of combat actions pertaining to all branches of the Armed Forces are: reconnaissance, protection of troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction, engineer support, operational camouflage, warfare against radioelectronic means, hydrometeorological support, topogeodetic support, and rear services support. All of these types of support are organized when combat actions are being prepared. The measures planned for each type of support are carried out both before and during combat actions. Furthermore, special types of support are organized which pertain only to a particular branch of the Armed Forces.

37. Reconnaissance is organized for the purpose of: discovering the enemy's concept and the possible nature of his actions, detecting with timeliness direct preparations for attack and determining its initiation, ascertaining the composition and grouping of his forces and means and the targets for destruction, determining the presence of new enemy weapons and military equipment and identifying their principal tactical-technical characteristics and methods of employment, and determining the results of the delivery of nuclear strikes. An important task of reconnaissance is to detect the nature of: the enemy's military economic, political, and other important installations, his air defense and antimissile defense system, and also his control posts, communications centers, and various radiotechnical systems. Reconnaissance must concentrate its main efforts on detecting with timeliness the enemy's grouping of forces and means of nuclear attack and his intentions about the time and place of their employment, and on determining the coordinates of major targets and objectives for the delivery of nuclear strikes.

The General Staff is the principal organ directing the organization of reconnaissance.

Reconnaissance is conducted energetically and continuously. It must obtain accurate data on the enemy in the shortest possible time periods, process the data with timeliness, and transmit them to the appropriate formation commanders, commanders and staffs, continuously track the targets (objectives) detected and the changes in their positions, and be able to differentiate between real and dummy targets. To pinpoint the coordinates of detected targets before delivering nuclear strikes against them, final reconnaissance of the targets can be carried out by calling upon the most effective and fast-acting forces and means of reconnaissance for this purpose.

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To obtain data on the enemy, forces and means of all types of reconnaissance are employed, primarily agent reconnaissance, air reconnaissance, ship reconnaissance, radio reconnaissance, and radiotechnical reconnaissance. Particularly wide employment should be made of technical means of reconnaissance, which are based on the use of radioelectronics, space means, Earth satellites, and also of all types of air reconnaissance means. To conduct reconnaissance, especially of enemy nuclear means, reconnaissance groups infiltrated (dropped) into the enemy's rear can be employed with great success. The main forces and means of reconnaissance should be concentrated on the main axis and in support of the accomplishment of the most important tasks. Reconnaissance of the most important targets (objectives) should be carried out by the joint efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces, utilizing all methods and means of reconnaissance available to them. Reconnaissance data on enemy means of nuclear attack that have been detected must be transmitted above all precedence and by any means of communications.

The commander of front (fleet, army) forces determines the most important tasks of reconnaissance. He indicates which tasks the principal efforts of reconnaissance are to be concentrated on accomplishing and what data he must have and by what time during the preparation and course of the operation. The front (fleet, army, corps) staff organizes reconnaissance; this includes: planning reconnaissance, assigning reconnaissance tasks to the executors, monitoring the conduct of reconnaissance, collecting and processing reconnaissance data, reporting the data to the formation commander (commander) and to the higher staff, and also informing the troops and adjacent forces.

When organizing reconnaissance, the command and staff must simultaneously take decisive measures to combat enemy reconnaissance activities, employing any means to stop the actions of enemy reconnaissance and to promptly destroy its forces and means.

38. Protecting troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction is organized with the aim of preventing the destruction of troops and rear services installations by nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons or of reducing as much as possible the results of their actions, and with the aim of preserving the combat effectiveness of the troops and of ensuring that they succeed in accomplishing the tasks assigned to them.

The principal measures for protecting troops and rear services installations are: to conduct continuous radiation, chemical, and

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bacteriological reconnaissance and to warn personnel in time about radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination; to disperse and camouflage troops, forces, and means, and to skilfully exploit the protective features of the terrain; to change troop deployment (disposition) areas periodically; to select the most expedient methods of negotiating contaminated zones and of ensuring that personnel are protected when operating for an extended time on contaminated terrain; to carry out on a timely basis preparation of movement routes and engineer preparation of the areas being occupied by troops and rear services units and facilities; to constantly monitor the radioactive irradiation of personnel; to provide the troops and rear services organs in a timely manner and fully with means of individual and group protection, decontamination means, and also with radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments; to carry out sanitary-hygienic and special prophylactic measures among the troops and among the local populace; and also to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction.

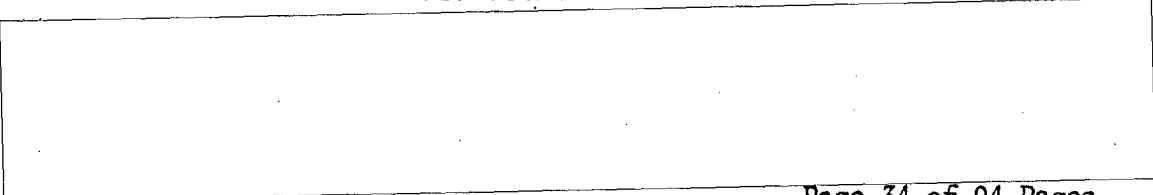
Simultaneously with the organization of protection, measures are taken to detect on a timely basis enemy means of mass destruction and destroy them immediately with missile and air strikes and by artillery fire.

The commander of an operational formation exercises overall control over the organization of protection against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. Based on his decision and instructions, the formation staff and the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services plan and organize the employment of the forces and means at their disposal to protect troops and rear services installations against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

All measures to protect troops against weapons of mass destruction are accomplished by organic forces and means of the troops; only when the radiation, epidemic, and chemical situations become drastically difficult in the areas of troop actions, and also when eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy employment of weapons of mass destruction, are provisions made to reinforce the troops with chemical defense units, units of engineer troops, and sanitary-antiepidemic facilities, and the required protective means allocated.

39. Measures to protect troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction are organized and carried out in close cooperation with civil defense staffs, forces, and means.

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To support formations (large units) of the branches of the Armed Forces, civil defense subunits and units can carry out radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance; warn staffs, troops, and rear services installations; participate in the conduct of sanitary-hygienic and special prophylactic measures among the troops; and render assistance to the troops in eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction.

In necessary cases, by decision of the formation commander (large unit commander), individual large units and units can be detailed to help civil defense organs eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes in cities and major population centers. However, this must not weaken the efforts of the troops to fulfil the assigned combat task.

40. Radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance is conducted by all branch arms and special troops. Chemical troops accomplish the most difficult tasks of radiation and chemical reconnaissance, and the medical service carries out bacteriological reconnaissance.

Radiation reconnaissance over extensive areas, and also on separate axes (routes of march) is carried out on helicopters (aircraft)..

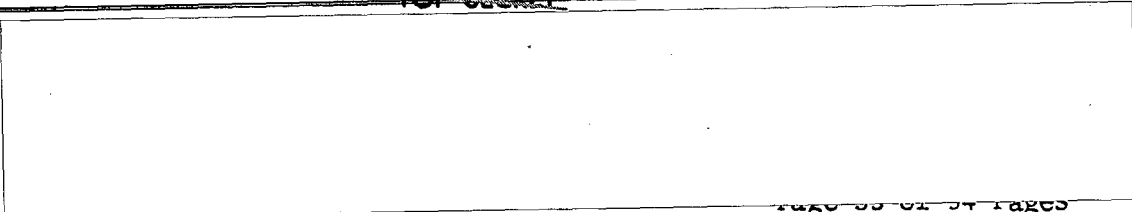
A radiation and chemical situation map is maintained in the operations directorate (department) of the staff, in the rear staff, and in the department of the chief of chemical troops in order to collate the results of the radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance. The radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance data are used to refine operational decisions and to determine deployment areas for the troops and rear services installations.

The staff of the operational formation organizes troop warning about radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination so that the troops will take necessary protective measures in time. To do this, all available communications channels are used, and uniform signals, warning procedures, and troop action procedures are established.

All commanders and staffs continuously monitor and calculate the radioactive irradiation of the personnel.

41. Eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction is carried out for the purpose of restoring the combat effectiveness of the troops in a short period of time and of creating

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conditions for them to successfully accomplish the assigned tasks. This includes: reestablishing troop control that has been disrupted; rescue work and medical treatment and evacuation measures in the centers of massive medical casualties; organizing medical observation and conducting special prophylactic measures for personnel who have received a dose of radiation exceeding permissible limits or who are located in centers of chemical and bacterial contamination; decontaminating personnel and carrying out radioactive, chemical, and biological decontamination of armament, combat equipment, clothing, personal equipment, terrain, and defense works; clearing and restoring routes for troop maneuver, delivery, and evacuation, restoring or setting up new shelters and obstacles, and extinguishing fires that threaten the safety of personnel and equipment or hinder troop movement; taking isolation-restriction measures, establishing quarantine for troops, and organizing a drive against pathogenic organisms in the centers of bacterial contamination; purifying water of radioactive and poisonous material and bacterial agents, and decontaminating foodstuffs.

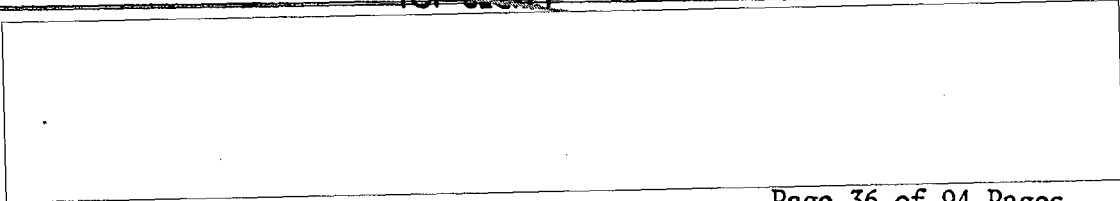
42. Engineer support is organized for the purpose of creating conditions favoring the timely and concealed deployment of troops, their successful conduct of combat actions, and of increasing the protection of personnel and combat equipment against enemy means of destruction.

Engineer support includes: organizing and conducting continuous engineer reconnaissance; preparing troop deployment positions and areas and ship basing points; constructing, restoring, and maintaining launching sites and positions of the rocket troops, airfields, and airfield structures in combat-ready status; clearing and setting up obstacles; preparing troop movement routes; preparing and maintaining crossings over water obstacles; preparing control posts and rear services installations; carrying out engineer measures to protect against weapons of mass destruction and to eliminate the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes; carrying out engineer measures for operational and tactical camouflage; obtaining, purifying, and decontaminating water; and supplying troops with engineer equipment and repairing it.

Engineer support measures are accomplished both by the troops themselves and by the engineer troops of all branches of the Armed Forces in close cooperation on the basis of a unified concept and plan of the operation. The more complex tasks and also those tasks associated with the mechanization of work are assigned to the engineer troops.

43. Operational camouflage is carried out for the purpose of deceiving the enemy concerning the true location and nature of the

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forthcoming actions of our forces, the concept of our combat actions, and the positions and times of employment of our nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. The major task of operational camouflage is to conceal from the enemy the true location of our main grouping of troops and aviation, nuclear and missile means and the preparations to employ them, the maneuver and regrouping of troops, also to display dummy positions, especially of means of mass destruction. Operational camouflage is an important measure ensuring the achievement of surprise in an operation. It is organized according to instructions of the Supreme High Command by the staffs of the front, the fleet, and the air defense district, and by the staffs of armies operating on separate operational axes.

Success in operational camouflage is attained by a precise, timely, and efficient fulfilment of the measures provided for in the operational camouflage plan, by centralized control of it, by systematic monitoring when it is being prepared and carried out, by allocation of the necessary forces and means to fulfil the planned measures, and by preservation of the secrecy of the operational camouflage concept and plan.

Troops, forces, and means in the numbers required are called upon to implement operational camouflage and wide use is made of camouflage equipment and simulative, radiotechnical, and smoke means; deception of the enemy is put into effect by using means of communication, radio broadcasting, the press, and agent intelligence; and feints and demonstration actions of troops are also organized.

When implementing operational camouflage it is very important to organize and carry out radio camouflage for the purpose of concealing from enemy radio reconnaissance our radiotechnical systems and means of controlling weapons and troops (forces); and also to deceive the enemy by creating a dummy radiotechnical environment.

The principal methods of radio camouflage are: imposing a condition of complete or partial radio silence in necessary instances; detecting and eliminating characteristic reconnaissance identification features in the operation of one's own radiotechnical systems and means; carrying out dummy radio traffic and using radio means and radio operating data in the former deployment (basing) areas of large units and formations that have departed; adhering to strict radio and radio-relay communications discipline; and limiting the number of radiotechnical means that are working and also limiting their working times and emitting power.

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Constant radio monitoring of the observance of established radio camouflage measures and of the procedure for the use of radiotechnical systems and means of control must be organized.

44. Warfare against the enemy's radioelectronic means is organized for the purpose of: disrupting or impeding his control of missile weapons, troops, aviation, fleets, antiaircraft means and ground artillery; precluding or limiting the enemy's use of radioelectronic means of detecting and of guiding aircraft against a target; and disorganizing his air and naval navigation systems.

These purposes are achieved by: neutralizing by jamming the enemy's principal radioelectronic systems and means, destroying his major control posts and radioelectronic means, and radar camouflage of one's own troops (forces) and rear services installations.

The principal method of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is to neutralize them with jamming means. To do this, we use the onboard means of missiles, aircraft, and ships; SPETSNAZ ground radio and radiotechnical units, and troop and naval radio means that have been adapted for this.

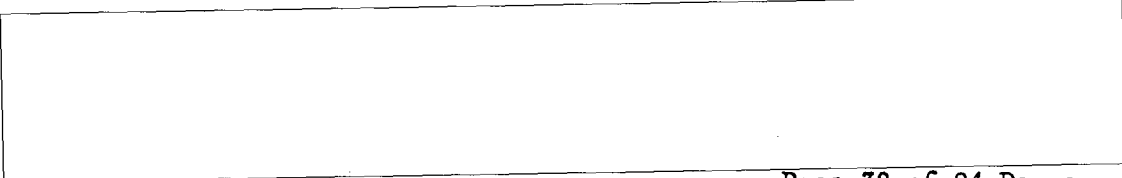
The most important enemy radioelectronic installations and control posts are destroyed by aircraft and missile strikes, artillery fire, and also by the actions of landing forces and specially prepared groups.

Radar camouflage is carried out by special means integrally with other camouflage measures.

Warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is organized by the staffs of the front, the fleet, the air defense district, and the armies and carried out according to an overall plan with the coordinated efforts of all forces and means allocated. The fundamental principle of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is surprise and massed employment of all forces and means allocated for this purpose on the main axes and at decisive moments of the operation.

The effectiveness of warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is ensured by well-organized, continuous reconnaissance, by a skilful distribution of the forces and means allocated to neutralize the enemy's radioelectronic system, by correctly assigning tasks to them in conformity with the overall plan and the course of combat actions, by establishing the procedure for the use of jamming, and by organizing the cooperation of

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SPETSNAZ units with radio reconnaissance and the troops using radioelectronic means.

Concurrent with neutralizing and disorganizing the enemy's radioelectronic systems, the staffs of the front, the fleet, the air defense district, and the armies organize the conduct of effective measures to ensure stable control and the uninterrupted operation of their radioelectronic means under conditions of enemy jamming, measures to reduce mutual interference when one's own radioelectronic means are operating, and also radio camouflage measures to conceal one's own troops from enemy reconnaissance.

45. Hydrometeorological support of combat actions is organized for the purpose of determining and calculating the effect of hydrometeorological conditions on troop combat actions and especially on the conduct of measures protecting troops and rear services installations against weapons of mass destruction.

Hydrometeorological support includes: preparing for staffs, troops and rear services the meteorological data needed for the combat employment of missiles and aircraft (the ballistic characteristics of the atmosphere and general weather conditions); providing forecasts and calculations on radioactive, chemical and bacterial contamination, and calculating the effect of hydrometeorological conditions on the accomplishment of measures protecting troops and rear services installations against means of mass destruction.

Data on the hydrometeorological situation are obtained by continuous hydrometeorological observation and hydrometeorological reconnaissance using modern technical means of the meteorological service and also by studying hydrometeorological descriptions of the areas of combat actions and by studying weather forecasts and data on the condition of seas, rivers, canals, lakes, and swamps.

46. Topogeodetic support of combat actions has the aim of preparing and of transmitting to the troops in good time the topogeodetic data needed by formation commanders, commanders, and staffs to study and assess the terrain as well as to make calculations when planning, preparing, and conducting combat actions.

Topogeodetic support includes: supplying troops with topographic maps, plans, and catalogs of the coordinates of geodetic points; developing geodetic control (datum point) networks in the siting areas of rocket

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troops and artillery; accomplishing gravimetric work and topogeodetic tie-in of the elements of the combat formations of missile and artillery units, aviation, and air defense troops; preparing and delivering to the troops special maps and other reference materials about the terrain; and preparing data needed by troops for terrain orientation and target designation within a single system of coordinates.

Topogeodetic support measures are accomplished by the efforts of military topographic service units and subunits, subunits of the topogeodetic services of the branches of the Armed Forces and branch arms, and by the troops themselves in close cooperation based on the unified concept and plan of the operation. The more complex tasks are accomplished by units (subunits) of the military topographic service.

47. Rear services support has the purpose of comprehensively and continuously satisfying the requirements of the troops (forces) for various materiel and technical means in order to successfully accomplish the combat tasks confronting them, of establishing the conditions needed by troops for their living and everyday activities, and of carrying out in certain cases the evacuation of unnecessary and captured equipment.

Rear services support includes the array of measures to organize the rear, to prepare and utilize all types of transportation routes and transport, to provide materiel, technical, medical, airfield engineer, airfield technical, veterinary, and other types of support to the troops (forces), and, in the Navy, to provide in addition, engineer, chemical, and salvage-and-rescue support.

48. The operational rear services are made up of rear services large units, units, and facilities, with reserves of materiel, which form a part of operational formations. To the operational rear services belong the rear services of the front, the air defense district, the fleet, the army (missile army, combined-arms army, tank army, air army, air defense army), the flotilla, the fleet aviation, and the naval base.

Rear services zones (areas) can be designated for the positioning and work of rear services units, large units, and facilities. These include a territory having motor transport, rail, water, and air routes, communications structures, and also the local facilities available in the given area.

The operational rear services are organized in conformity with the situation and the formation commander's decision for the conduct of combat

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actions. Organizing the operational rear services includes: preparing, deploying, and relocating missile technical units, formation bases, hospital bases, railroad large units, road large units, motor transport large units, pipeline large units, and other rear services units and facilities for the purpose of comprehensively supporting combat actions under all conditions of a situation; and it also includes measures for protection, defense, and security of rear services installations with the aim of achieving a stable system of rear services support for the troops. The grouping of rear services units, large units, and facilities and their positioning must correspond to the concrete conditions of the situation, conform to the groupings of troops (forces) and the tasks they are to fulfil, ensure constant readiness for maneuver, and ensure the best utilization of all rear services forces and means in the operation as well as their survivability.

For the purpose of ensuring the constant readiness of the operational rear services in operations of the initial period of a war, it is necessary to: have in constant readiness the minimum necessary rear services units and facilities which are capable of deploying in short periods of time to support combat operations; establish in advance and properly echelon, disperse, and reliably shelter reserves of materiel at the prescribed levels; constantly have in the hands of the troops mobile reserves of materiel which will ensure the conduct of combat actions under conditions when the delivery of materiel from supply bases is disrupted; plan the measures for troop rear services support in advance on the basis of calculations and the conditions of the possible situation; and make provisions for measures to ensure the rapid full mobilization of rear services units and facilities.

In the operations of the initial period of war, the operational rear services are organized on the basis of the rear services units and facilities -- those deployed in peacetime and ones being newly activated -- of the rocket forces, military districts, groups of forces, armies, formations and large units of the air forces, districts and armies of the Air Defense of the Country, fleets, and flotillas.

49. Materiel support is implemented according to the types of supply and as a rule according to the schematic: center-formation-large unit-unit. The basic types of materiel are: missiles, nuclear warheads, missile propellant, fuel, ammunition, means of protection against weapons of mass destruction, rations, combat equipment of all types, and personal equipment. Levels of reserves are prescribed by the higher command in accordance with the requirements for them for the operation and with the

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allotted limits. The available reserves to be established in formations by the beginning of an operation must provide for the requirements of the troops (forces) for the entire operation.

The deputy commander for the rear organizes materiel support jointly with the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services, in accordance with the specific conditions of the situation and the tasks to be fulfilled.

50. Technical support is organized for the purpose of maintaining armament, combat equipment, and a variety of auxiliary equipment in combat-effective status, and it includes: preparing armament, combat and auxiliary equipment, and repair and recovery means in order to accomplish the forthcoming tasks; servicing and maintaining (preserving) all types of armament, and missile equipment, armored equipment, motor vehicle and tractor equipment, naval equipment and other combat equipment; and evacuating and repairing damaged equipment and armament.

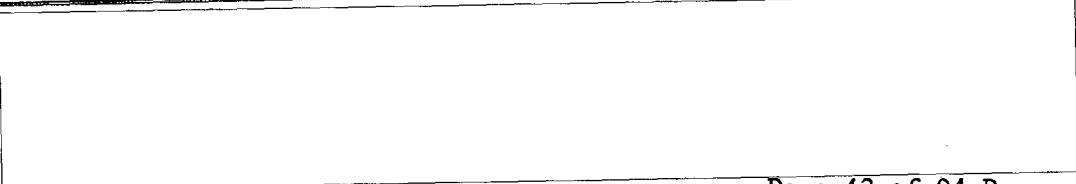
The principal task of technical support in operations is to restore damaged equipment and armament in a short period of time with the goal of putting the maximum number of them back into action during an operation. This is achieved by rapidly moving forward repair means into the areas where armament and equipment have been put out of action, by repairing first of all the equipment requiring the least amount of work; by using unit methods of repair and creating reserves of ready assemblies, components and parts, and by coordinated utilization of repair and recovery units (facilities).

Technical support is organized by the chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services in accordance with the instructions of the commander of the operational formation.

51. Medical support is organized for the purpose of: maintaining the combat effectiveness and improving the health of troop personnel, providing timely medical assistance on the spot to the wounded and sick, evacuating them, giving them medical treatment, and returning them to the ranks as quickly as possible, and preventing the development and spread of diseases.

The basis of medical support of the troops is the organization and efficient conduct of medical evacuation measures by moving medical facilities forward to the centers of massive medical casualties for the purpose of providing timely medical assistance to the wounded and sick in these areas.

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To prevent the development and spread of disease when the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction, sanitary-hygienic and prophylactic measures are carried out, including the following: maintaining troop deployment areas in proper sanitary condition, applying special compounds, implementing preventive inoculations and isolation-restriction measures, and carrying out strictly the regulations on personal hygiene and on procedures for using rations and drinking water.

52. The delivery of materiel and fuel is carried out by rail, motor, water, air, and pipeline transport, using them in an integrated manner. In all cases, responsibility for the timely delivery of materiel to subordinate operational formations (large units) rests with the deputy commander for the rear of the front, the air defense district, and the fleet (army). He plans the delivery of materiel and determines the procedures for using the transport means of all rear services levels.

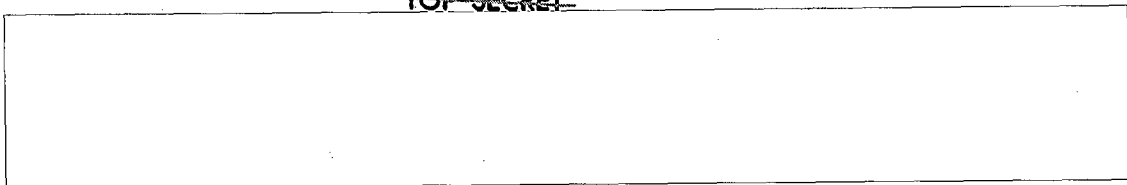
Rail lines, motor roads, water routes, air routes, and also pipelines are prepared and used to support all branches of the Armed Forces, the rocket troops first of all.

On rail lines (water routes), regulating and unloading stations (ports) are prepared. At the junction points of rail lines of differing gauge, and also at the junction points of rail lines with water routes, transshipment bases are established. For the purposes of ensuring continuous military shipments by rail lines (water routes), when there are prolonged interruptions of traffic on them due to the destruction of individual transport facilities, temporary transshipment areas are set up. Bypassing the destroyed facilities, the cargoes are delivered by motor transport and air transport, and fuel, in addition, is delivered by pipelines.

53. Road support includes: reconnoitering motor roads, repairing, restoring, and constructing roads and bridges, maintaining them in a trafficable condition, providing them with technical coverage, and performing road traffic control service. Motor roads are prepared with regard for the special features of shipping missile equipment. When missiles, special warheads, and missile propellant are being shipped, the road traffic control service is reinforced.

54. For the purposes of ensuring the survivability of the operational rear services, on the lines of transportation and in the deployment areas of rear services large units, units, and facilities, there are carried out: measures to protect them against weapons of mass destruction, antiaircraft

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and ground defense and security, technical coverage of roads, camouflage, and firefighting measures. Protection against means of mass destruction and the defense and security of the rear services are organized within the overall system of operational support and are implemented by the forces and means of the rear services and by special security units, and, only in necessary instances, by engineer, chemical, and other units and subunits additionally allocated by the formation commanders.

55. To control the rear services, a rear control post is organized headed by the deputy commander for the rear. The rear staff, and all organs in charge of the support of the troops (forces) and not within the complement of the command posts, are located in the rear control post.

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CHAPTER 2

POLITICAL WORK IN WARTIME

General principles of political work in the Armed Forces

56. The principal source of the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces consists in the fact that their organizer, leader, and tutor is the Communist Party -- the guiding and directing force of Soviet society.

The very foundation of the military structure is Communist Party control of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of the role and influence of Party organizations in the Army and Navy.

The foundation of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces is: putting into practice the policy of the Communist Party and the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, rallying the personnel around the Communist Party and Soviet government, indoctrinating soldiers in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of love for their homeland and readiness to protect it without sparing either efforts or life itself for this, and strengthening military discipline and one-man command.

57. In present-day war, together with the increased role of equipment, there is an immeasurable growth in the importance of the morale of the troops. The course and outcome of a war will depend to a decisive degree on people who possess high morale, political, and fighting qualities and know how to exploit the full power of new weapons and equipment. Fostering a high morale and fighting spirit in the troops is achieved by continuous and purposeful political work among the personnel of the army, aviation, and navy.

Carrying out political work with the personnel and their communist indoctrination is a major duty of all communists, commanders (chiefs), and political workers.

58. Political work in the Armed Forces is carried out on the basis of the Programs and Regulations of the CPSU, the decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party, the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the Soviet government, the orders and directives of the Supreme High Command, and the directives and instructions of the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

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Furthermore, commanders, political organs, and Party and Komsomol organizations are guided in their practical work by the statutes on the military councils and political organs and by the appropriate instructions to the CPSU and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy which have been approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The specific content of political work during the preparation and conduct of an operation is determined also by the nature of the combat situation and the combat tasks stemming from the orders of the formation commander (large unit commander).

59. The principal tasks of political work in a combat situation are:

-- to educate personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism, utter devotion to their people, the socialist homeland, the Communist Party, to the Soviet government, to the cause of Communism, to the entire commonwealth of socialist countries, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples of the USSR and of proletarian internationalism, of the conscientious fulfilment by each serviceman of his military duty, of the moral principles of the moral code of a builder of communism, and of the high personal responsibility for the defense of his fatherland;

-- to strengthen belief in the righteousness of our cause and of final victory over the enemy; to explain to soldiers the causes, nature, and political goals of the war and the tasks confronting the Armed Forces, the international and internal situation of the USSR, and the superiority of the Soviet social and governmental system over the capitalist system;

-- to inform all personnel with timeliness and thoroughness of the decisions of the Communist Party and Soviet government, and the orders of the Supreme High Command, formation commanders, and commanders, to mobilize soldiers for the successful accomplishment of concrete combat tasks under all conditions, to maintain units and large units in constant combat readiness, to rapidly master new military equipment coming into troop service, and to study the political and morale qualities of incoming replacements;

-- to inculcate in personnel a burning hatred toward the enemy, a high degree of vigilance, a knowledge of how to preserve military and state secrets, of how to guard their large unit (unit) against penetration by spies and saboteurs, of how to unmask enemy propaganda and provocation, and of how to prevent feelings of panic and unsteadiness when fulfilling combat tasks;

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-- to strengthen one-man command as a major principle in the organization of the Soviet Armed Forces, to support the authority of commanders and superiors, to indoctrinate personnel in fidelity to the military oath, in high self-discipline and conscientious discipline, fortitude, courage, and massive heroism; to inculcate unquestioning fulfillment of the orders and instructions of commanders and superiors, readiness to protect them in battle, and also mutual respect between superiors and subordinates; to develop in officers such qualities as constant contact with the personnel, skill in combining a highly exacting attitude with concern for troop rest and the satisfaction of their everyday and cultural needs;

-- to show tireless concern for the firm mastery by officers, generals, and admirals of Marxist-Leninist theory, modern military science, and military-technical knowledge;

-- to develop in command and political personnel high qualities of resoluteness, initiative, independence, and creativeness, the ability to assess a situation rapidly and correctly, adopt bold decisions without vacillating, and put them into practice with persistence;

-- to increase the responsibility of generals, admirals, and officers for the organization of combat actions and for troop control in a complex and fast-changing situation, for the successful accomplishment of the assigned combat tasks; to publicize the best up-to-date experience of commanders in the training and indoctrination of the troops and in troop leadership in battle;

-- to foster in troops the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the combat traditions of the Armed Forces, their own branch arm and large unit, and to inculcate in them a spirit of loyalty to the banner of their large unit (unit) and a striving to protect it as the apple of one's eye;

-- to publicize the combat successes and heroic deeds of our troops at the front and the labor achievements of the Soviet people in the rear area, to have concern for the timely commendation and recommendation for decoration of servicemen of units and large units who have distinguished themselves in battle;

-- to sustain in personnel a high offensive spirit, bravery, initiative, and steadfastness, the capacity to bravely endure all dangers, burdens, and privations of a combat situation; to sustain a constant

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readiness to act with confidence and total exertion of morale and physical efforts under conditions when the enemy uses nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, and also to exploit skilfully and rapidly the results of the use of these means by our own forces;

-- to show constant care for the maintenance of continuous cooperation among all staffs and troops participating in the combat actions, for the strengthening of troop solidarity, mutual support, and mutual assistance in battle; to inculcate in servicemen confidence in the power and might of their own weapons, a feeling of responsibility for their maintenance and skilful employment in battle; and to develop in soldiers a striving to constantly improve their combat skills;

-- to carry out specific party political measures aimed at quickly eliminating the aftereffects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction and restoring the combat effectiveness of units and subunits; and to sustain the high morale and fighting spirit and military discipline of the personnel who have found themselves in a zone of contamination;

-- to have daily concern for the uninterrupted providing of troops with all living and combat necessities, especially ammunition, fuel, and rations, for timely medical assistance and the evacuation of the wounded and sick from the battlefield, and to organize burials for the Soviet soldiers who fall in battle for their homeland;

-- to strengthen the combat comradeship of Soviet soldiers with servicemen of the armies of the countries of the socialist camp, to publicize their combat successes; to foster in personnel a spirit of respect for the national characteristics, traditions, and customs of the local population, and a solicitous attitude toward national property and the property of working people;

-- to organize and conduct ideological warfare against the enemy (special propaganda).

60. Political work with the troops must be carried out purposefully and continuously, based on concrete developments in the situation. This is achieved by:

-- assigning tasks with timeliness to commanders and political workers, by efficiently instructing them on the problems of the substance, form, and methods of political work with personnel, and also on the problems of organizing and carrying out special propaganda before combat

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actions are initiated and while they are being conducted;

-- commanders and political workers having a thorough knowledge of the situation, as well as of the decisions made by the formation commanders and the instructions issued;

-- maintaining continuous communication and a mutual exchange of information between staffs and political organs and by having them work out and implement joint measures aimed at the successful preparation and conduct of operations and battles;

-- showing constant concern for the strengthening of Party and Komsomol organizations and for their high level of activism, by properly placing political workers, communists, and Komsomol members, and ensuring they set a personal example in battle;

-- having strong and constant communication between superiors at all levels and the broad masses of soldiers, by the educational and organization work of these superiors, by the daily personal contact and influence of commanders and political workers with subordinates, and by timely political information from the bottom upwards and from the top downwards.

61. Military councils bear responsibility for the political work carried out in the troops, the morale, political consciousness, and military discipline of the personnel, and for the combat readiness of the troops. The political directorates (political departments) of formations (large units) exercise direct control over party organizations and party political work in the troops and, in the field of party political work, they are the guiding party organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union within the Armed Forces of the USSR.

62. Ideological warfare against the enemy is organized and carried out in accordance with the requirements of the "Guide to Political Work Among Enemy Troops and Population Under Combat Conditions". The principal task of this warfare is to undermine the morale of the enemy troops and population, to break their will to resist, and to persuade them to drop out of the war. To do this, it is necessary to:

-- explain the just and liberating nature of the war on the part of the socialist countries and its aggressive nature on the part of the imperialist states, unmask the enemy's ruling circles and military command, show the inevitability of the defeat of the imperialist coalition and the

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complete victory of the countries of the socialist camp in the war;

-- explain the essence of the just policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, unmask the lies and slander of imperialist propaganda;

-- conduct propaganda aimed at intensifying the contradictions within the armies of the imperialist states and explain to the armed forces personnel and population of the enemy the way they can get out of the imperialist war.

Measures in the field of ideological warfare against the enemy must be coordinated with the combat tasks, conducted in cooperation with the staffs, and also coordinated with the commands and political organs of the formations (large units) of the socialist countries conducting combined combat actions.

63. The chief of the political directorate (political department) develops the political work plan for the forthcoming combat actions and coordinates it with the appropriate formation commanders (commanders).

The great pressure on the physical powers and morale of soldiers under the complex conditions of modern warfare requires that political work be conducted continuously and with increasing intensity as the developing situation becomes more difficult and tense.

The specific forms and methods of political work in all the types of actions of the Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, Air Forces, and Navy are determined by the plans of the corresponding political organs taking into consideration the nature of the operation and the situation.

64. Explaining to personnel the military-political significance, concept, and times for the conduct of forthcoming combat actions may be done only upon special orders.

65. Political work in the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country has the goal of mobilizing the personnel of units and subunits for the maintenance of high vigilance and constant readiness for decisive operations to destroy attacking enemy aviation and missiles. Special attention must be given to ensuring the fulfilment of combat tasks under conditions of enemy nuclear strikes, severe destruction, and high levels of radiation in the areas of actions of large units and units.

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66. The main tasks of political work in surface-to-air missile troops are:

-- the fostering in servicemen of confidence in the strength and power of their weapons and combat equipment and of a feeling of great responsibility to skilfully and effectively use them in combat;

-- the conduct of measures which ensure the skilful actions of personnel in arming, fueling, and delivering surface-to-air missiles to launching sites in good time;

-- the mobilization of servicemen for the successful employment of surface-to-air missiles to destroy enemy aviation and cruise missiles which operate at both low and high altitudes, under conditions of strong radio countermeasures, and under conditions when weapons of mass destruction are employed;

-- the concern for the timely explanation to personnel about the combat situation which is arising and the timely transmission to soldiers of the assigned combat tasks for the destruction of the air enemy.

67. In fighter aviation, political work should be directed at accomplishing the following main tasks:

-- the fostering in each pilot of a feeling of great responsibility for fulfilling the combat task and an unwavering resolution to conclude the aerial battle with the enemy with his complete destruction on the approaches to the defended installation, of readiness to sacrifice himself in order to annihilate especially dangerous air targets -- nuclear weapons delivery vehicles;

-- the mobilization of the personnel of the command posts, aviation-technical and radiotechnical subunits, navigator-observers, radar operators, radar plotters, and radio operators to raise their skill and ensure unfailing guidance and servicing of the fighter aircraft and their crews;

-- the fostering in personnel of a feeling of great responsibility for the rapid and secure carrying out of maneuvering in the course of combat operations and the successful conduct of battle with the transfer of control to command posts of cooperating units and large units and with the subsequent landing of fighters at their airfields;

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-- the constant concern for the readiness of personnel to immediately carry out combat tasks, rapid rebasing, dispersal, and the camouflage of aviation equipment.

68. In the radiotechnical troops, particular attention in political work is given to:

-- the mobilization of personnel for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of reliably supporting the combat actions of surface-to-air missile troops and fighter aviation;

-- the inculcation of a feeling of great responsibility in each soldier, NCO, and officer for the timely detection, dependable plotting, and accurate output of data on the air enemy, especially on high-altitude and low-flying targets and also on targets taking evasive action and using strong radio jamming, as well as of great responsibility for the survivability of the radar system, for the high vigilance and readiness of subunits to defend themselves against enemy airborne landing forces and sabotage groups.

69. In radio reconnaissance and radio jamming units, the main tasks of political work are:

-- the fostering in soldiers, NCO's, and officers of a constant readiness to effectively utilize all radio means for the purposes of discovering and disrupting surprise operations of the enemy with timeliness;

-- ensuring that personnel are well-organized and capable of neutralizing enemy radiotechnical means, especially radar bomb sights and other radiotechnical devices for aviation and missile guidance;

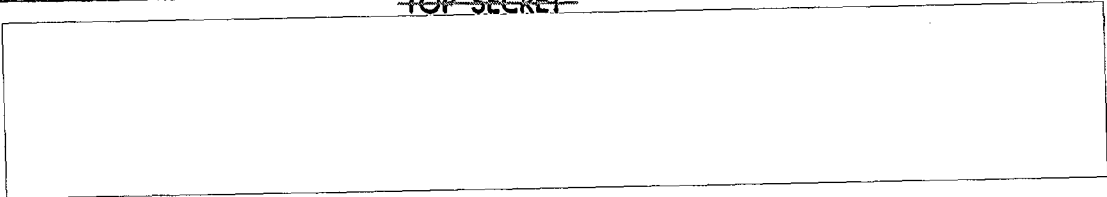
-- the constant improvement of the skills of personnel in using means of radio reconnaissance and radio jamming.

\* \* \*

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are equipped with complex combat equipment and have many personnel. Service in the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces is an honorable and responsible task of the soldiers, NCO's, senior NCO's, officers, and generals which has been entrusted to them by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The preservation of the vital activity of the state and

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the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces, and because of this, victory in war, depend on their skilful actions, knowledge of the equipment, and their energy and staunchness. In order to reliably protect our country from enemy air strikes and ensure the destruction of attacking aircraft, missiles, and aerospace means, each soldier, NCO, senior NCO, officer, and general must be a master of his function and accurately and efficiently fulfil his duties.

Defending important areas and installations, which the enemy will strive to destroy from the onset of war, the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country may sustain significant losses in personnel and combat equipment, and individual units and subunits may find themselves in zones of great destruction and high levels of radiation. For this reason, the maintenance of high morale-political steadfastness in the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country has had and will have, in war, extremely great importance for the achievement of victory.

No losses from nuclear strikes can or should shake the determination and persistence of the troops in achieving the assigned goals. Even though temporarily only individual units or subunits may remain in defense of an installation, they must decisively and bravely continue to destroy the air enemy. The determination and persistence, the heroism of the people, their ability to exploit to the utmost the capabilities of combat equipment, and their unwavering conviction of the righteousness and immortality of the great work of Lenin, in the all-conquering strength of the ideas of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will accomplish everything.

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## CHAPTER 3

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF AIR DEFENSE (ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE)  
OF THE COUNTRY

70. Air defense (antimissile defense) is established with the object of protecting industrial-economic areas, administrative-political centers, the population, and military and other important installations in the territory of the country against enemy means of air, missile, and aerospace attack.

Air defense (antimissile defense) is organized in peacetime according to an integrated concept and must, without any essential reorganizing, repel the attack of enemy air, missile, and aerospace means in the initial period of war and ensure the vital activity of the state and the deployment of the Armed Forces.

71. Air defense (antimissile defense) is carried out by the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country in cooperation with the other branches of the Armed Forces by destroying enemy aviation, missiles, and other aerospace means in the air.

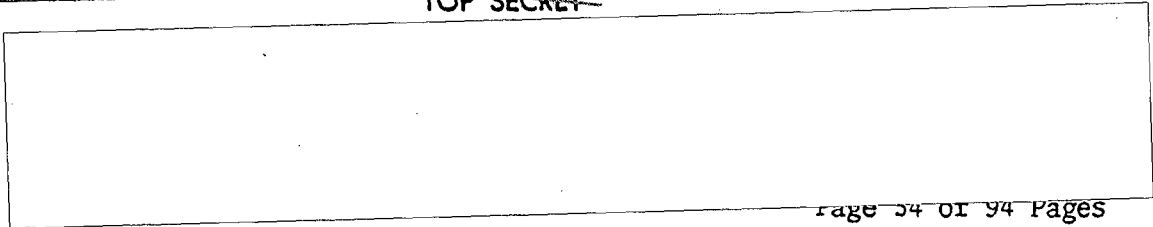
72. Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) of the Country includes anti-aircraft, antimissile, and antiaerospace defense.

Anti-aircraft defense has the function of destroying enemy aircraft, cruise missiles, and lighter-than-air means in the air. Antimissile defense is established for the destruction of ballistic missiles in flight. Antiaerospace defense has as its own function that of destroying aerospace and orbital flying vehicles.

73. The main demands placed upon air defense (antimissile defense) are: constant combat readiness; aggressiveness, maneuverability, and survivability; the capability of conducting sustained and intense combat actions to destroy an air enemy in any weather, day and night, under conditions when he is employing means of mass destruction and radio jamming means.

74. The main task of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country is to prevent strikes by enemy means of air (missile and aerospace) attack against installations located on the territory of the

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country, destroying these means on the approaches to the defended areas and installations.

Besides this, the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country may be allocated to support the combat actions of the Ground Forces, the Navy, and the Air Forces.

In peacetime, air defense (antimissile defense) forces destroy aircraft and other airborne vehicles which penetrate the airspace of the country with hostile intentions.

The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country must be ready to conduct combat actions to repel sustained and massive strikes by enemy air (missile and aerospace) attack means from various axes and under conditions of a protracted stay in areas of radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination and also in areas which have been subjected to large-scale destruction.

75. The air defense (antimissile defense) can be disposed as an area defense, an area-point defense, or a point defense.

Area defense is an integrated grouping of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means, mainly surface-to-air missile troops, which has been set up for the protection of individual areas of the territory of the country within whose boundaries are found administrative-political, industrial, and other important installations.

Point defense is characterized by a concentration of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means for the defense of individual installations.

Area-point defense provides for the combination of an area defense with the simultaneous coverage of individual installations.

76. The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country consist of the branch arms, special troops, and rear services units and facilities. The branch arms are: surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radiotechnical troops. Radio reconnaissance, radio jamming, engineer, chemical, and communications units make up the special troops.

77. Surface-to-air missile troops are the main branch arm of the air defense (antimissile defense). They have the function of destroying enemy means of air and missile attack on the distant and near approaches to

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defended areas and installations and also of destroying low-orbiting artificial earth satellites.

Combat against high-orbiting artificial earth satellites is conducted by special antiaerospace means.

Surface-to-air missile troops possess great power and highly effective fire; their combat actions do not depend on weather conditions and time of day, they are able to destroy aircraft and cruise missiles at all altitudes and also destroy ballistic missiles. In exceptional cases, surface-to-air missile troops can be employed for the destruction of targets on the ground and water surface.

78. Fighter aviation is the most maneuverable branch arm of the air defense forces. It is able to complete a maneuver in a short time over great distances and to destroy enemy means of air attack on the distant approaches to the defended areas and installations.

79. Radiotechnical troops are the main means for conducting radar reconnaissance of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means. They carry out continuous surveillance of the air and space, give radar support for the combat actions of surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radio jamming units, and notify troops, installations, and civil defense organs about the air and space situation.

Besides this, radiotechnical troops are brought in for the radar monitoring and flight support of our aviation and also for observation of the radiation and meteorological situation.

80. Radio reconnaissance units conduct long-range reconnaissance of the air enemy by discovering his radio nets, by intercepting messages, and by direction finding his radio sets. They establish the location of the enemy, his composition, grouping, and possible nature of actions.

81. Radio jamming units have the function of combating the air enemy by neutralizing with jamming his radio communications, the radar sights of his bomber aviation, and other aviation and cruise missile radiotechnical devices.

For the neutralization by jamming of the enemy's long-range radio navigation systems and radio communications, powerful radio stations of the country may be called upon.

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82. Engineer units fulfil the most complex tasks of engineer support for the combat actions of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces. They perform the mechanical work of the engineer preparation of the sites and areas where troops are located and they provide the troops with protection against means of mass destruction.

83. Chemical units have the function of conducting radiation and chemical reconnaissance, of carrying out the decontamination treatment of troops and monitoring their radiation exposure, and of decontaminating weapons and individual sectors of the terrain that have been contaminated. Chemical units are used for accomplishing the most complex tasks of protecting troops against injury by toxic agents and radioactive substances, the accomplishment of which requires special training and the use of special vehicles and instruments.

84. Communications troops ensure control of troops by establishing and maintaining uninterrupted communications. In addition, they may be called upon to jam enemy radio communications.

85. Organizationally, the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country consist of air defense districts and separate air defense armies.

The air defense district is the operational formation of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country. It has the function of defending the most important industrial-economic areas of the country.

The separate air defense army is the operational formation which is designated for the defense of individual industrial-economic areas.

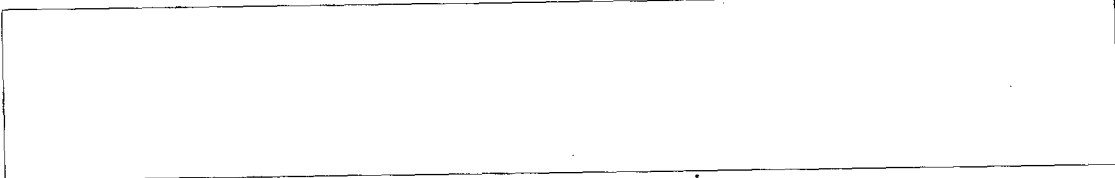
There may be several air defense corps and divisions, and separate large units and units of the branch arms and special troops, in the composition of an air defense district or separate air defense army.

The composition and boundaries of each air defense formation (large unit) are determined based on its place and role in the air defense (antimissile defense) system of the country, on the tasks assigned, on the quantity, importance, and location of the installations to be defended, and also on the combat capabilities of the forces and means of the air defense (antimissile defense).

The boundaries for air defense formations are established by the General Staff and for air defense large units by the Commander-in-Chief of

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the Air Defense Forces of the Country.

86. The operational disposition of the troops of an air defense district (army) consists of the grouping of air defense (antimissile defense) large units and units which is set up for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of destroying enemy means of air (missile and aerospace) attack and includes:

- one to two or more echelons of air defense large units and units subordinate to the district (army);
- a grouping of antimissile and antiaerospace defense forces and means;
- reserves.

87. The operational disposition of the air defense district (army) must ensure:

- the constant combat readiness of troops to conduct air defense (antimissile defense);
- the reliable destruction of enemy aircraft and missiles on the approaches to defended areas and installations;
- the concentration of troop efforts and the use of surface-to-air missiles with nuclear warheads on the main axes and in the defense of the most important areas (installations);
- the efficiency and continuity of troop control and of cooperation within formations, with adjacent units, and also with the air defense forces and means of fronts and fleets;
- the timely maneuvering and regrouping of forces and means;
- the timely use of reserves and their restoration;
- the survivability and rapid restoration of a disrupted air defense (antimissile defense) system.

88. Constant combat readiness of the troops of the air defense district (army) is achieved by:

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-- the advance establishment of a grouping of troops to defend the most important areas and installations of the country based on the probable axes of flight and nature of actions of the enemy's aviation and on the probable strikes of his missiles;

-- the high operating readiness of equipment and armament for rapid combat utilization;

-- the uninterrupted reconnoitering of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and the study of their composition, grouping, armament, and possible nature of actions;

-- the timely conduct of engineer and other measures in preparing the theater of military operations and in protecting the troops from means of mass destruction;

-- the advance preparation of command posts, guidance posts, and of continuously operating communications;

-- the continuous combat alert of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means and the timely changeover of troops to a higher level of readiness;

-- the rapid restoration of the combat readiness of troops after repulsing an enemy strike;

-- the setting up of the necessary reserves of materiel and technical means and their timely replenishment;

-- the high combat training proficiency of personnel;

-- the maintenance of a high political-morale state in the troops and of the military discipline of personnel.

89. The destruction of the enemy's aviation and missile and aerospace means on the approaches to defended areas and installations is ensured by: the uninterrupted conduct of reconnaissance, making the troops combat ready in good time, the use in the first echelon of defense of long-range detection means and of units armed with long-range air-launched and surface-to-air missile systems, the maneuvering of fighter aviation forces to the threatened axis, the continuous cooperation with adjacent formations (large units) of the Air Defense of the Country and also with the air defense forces and means of the military districts (fronts) and fleets.

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90. The concentration of the efforts of the troops of the air defense district (army) on the main axes of actions of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and in defense of the main areas and installations is achieved by the advance establishment of a grouping of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means in accordance with the decision which has been made and also by the timely maneuvering of fighter aviation, surface-to-air missile and radiotechnical troops, and radio jamming units in the course of combat actions.

91. Surface-to-air missiles with nuclear warheads are used: to defend the most important installations and axes when repulsing the raid of groups of manned means of attack in dense battle formations or a large number of small groups and individual aircraft operating in a narrow sector of the front, to destroy especially important aircraft (nuclear bomb and missile delivery aircraft), cruise missiles, and targets which are flying at the altitude and speed limits of the surface-to-air missile systems; and also to destroy aircraft flying under cover of very dense passive jamming as well as jammer aircraft.

92. The maneuvering of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means is one of the factors for achieving success in destroying enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means. Maneuvering is used to concentrate efforts on the decisive axes and on the approaches to the most important defense areas and installations, to shift efforts from one axis to another, and to build up striking power against the enemy in the course of repelling his strikes.

The regrouping of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means is carried out before beginning to repel enemy massed strikes or during intervals in the repelling of these strikes for the purpose of changing or restoring disrupted groupings of troops and also for covering new areas and installations.

For the timely support of the maneuvering and regrouping of troops, all types of transportation should be used including transport aircraft and helicopters.

93. Reserves of the air defense forces and means are established based on the decision of the air defense district commander (commander of the air defense army) in order to intensify efforts or complete the destruction of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and to accomplish tasks which suddenly arise in the course of combat actions and also to restore a disrupted defense system.

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Reserves may consist of aviation, radiotechnical troops, and communications.

Aviation units and subunits, which may be located at permanent basing airfields or at dispersal airfields, are allocated to the complement of the aviation reserve.

The reserve of radiotechnical troops consists of radiotechnical subunits, radiotechnical unit headquarters, and individual radar stations which may be positioned in a deployed or undeployed status in the primary (alternate) sites and also in undeployed status on prepared transportation means or in assigned concentration areas.

Communications subunits and individual communications means may be allocated to the communications reserve.

\* A reserve of surface-to-air missile troops is not established, as a rule. The exception may consist of the allocation to the reserve of surface-to-air missile units and subunits in major surface-to-air missile groupings.

The allocated reserves must be in constant readiness for combat actions or for relocation to new areas.

94. The survivability of the air defense (antimissile defense) is achieved by: the presence of an extensive network of primary and alternate sites, airfields, command posts, and guidance posts, and by their engineer preparation and camouflage; the constant readiness of troops to operate from alternate sites and airfields; the establishment of dummy troop disposition areas and installations; the jamming resistance of the radiotechnical means and communications; the support of troops with protective means and shelters; the preparation of troops to operate under conditions of radio jamming, and radiation, chemical, and bacteriological contamination.

For these purposes, measures are planned in advance for the dispersal of troops and combat equipment; these measures are to be rapidly carried out upon the discovery of enemy preparations for attack using aviation and missile and aerospace means.

95. Within its own operational boundaries, the air defense district (army) constantly improves the air defense (antimissile defense) and prepares the troops to conduct combat actions in the light of the most

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probable action variants of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means.

The salient features of the combat actions of air defense (antimissile defense) forces are: the decisiveness of the assigned targets, the great spatial scope and fluidity of the battles and engagements, the rapid and abrupt changes in the air and space situation, and the conduct of battles and engagements primarily at night and under conditions of the enemy's use of means of mass destruction and of jamming.

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CHAPTER 4

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AIR DEFENSE (ANTIMISSILE  
DEFENSE) OF THE COUNTRY

96. The air defense (antimissile defense) of an air defense district (army) is established in peacetime according to the overall plan of air defense (antimissile defense) of the country.

97. The commander of the air defense district (air defense army), in making a decision on the organization of the air defense (antimissile defense) and on the conduct of combat actions, determines the following:

-- the possible nature of the actions of the enemy's aviation and missile and aerospace means and his use of nuclear and chemical weapons;

-- the concept of the air defense (antimissile defense) -- (the defense of which axes, the areas and installations on which to concentrate the main efforts of the troops);

-- the possible variants in combat actions depending on the enemy's axes of strikes and on the possible actions of his aviation and missile and aerospace means, the allocation and procedure for the employment of missiles with nuclear warheads;

-- the tasks for air defense large units and units of district (army) subordination, the procedure for cooperation between large units and units within the formation and with adjacent units according to the possible variants in the conduct of combat actions;

-- the composition of the reserves, the procedure for their use and restoration;

-- the readiness times for the air defense;

-- the organization of control -- the location of the primary and alternate command posts, the deputies.

In accordance with the decision that has been made, the grouping of air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means is refined and its combat employment and all-round support are organized.

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The scope, the sequence of execution, and the specific content of measures in organizing the air defense (antimissile defense) are set forth in the air defense plan of the air defense district (army).

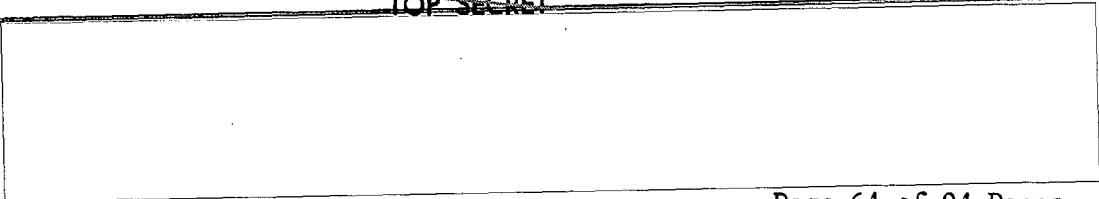
98. The air defense plan of the air defense district (army) encompasses the matters of the organization of the air defense (antimissile defense), the conduct of combat actions by the troops, and their support.

In the plan are set forth:

- the conclusions from the estimate of the situation;
- the tasks assigned to the air defense district (army) troops by the higher command;
- the concept of the defense, the combat strength and grouping of the district (army) troops;
- the measures for developing and improving the air defense (antimissile defense) and for preparing the territory of the district (army);
- the measures for bringing the troops of the air defense district (army) to increased and to full combat readiness;
- the possible variants in the conduct of combat actions depending on the axes and nature of strikes and methods of action of the enemy;
- the tasks for the large units and units;
- the procedure for cooperation with adjacent air defense formations and within the air defense district (army);
- the composition of the reserves, the procedure for their use and restoration;
- the organization of control and communications;
- the support of troops.

The air defense plan is approved by the higher command and is systematically refined in the light of developments in aviation and missile and aerospace means of attack and in air defense (antimissile defense)

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means, of changes in the enemy's strength, grouping, and methods of action, and of changes in the tasks of the air defense district (army).

99. On the basis of the decision which has been made and the approved air defense plan, the following are developed: the operational directive (in an army -- the combat order), the directive (order) for the rear, the plan for cooperation with adjacent units, the instructions for cooperation within the formation, and the combat instructions according to the types of combat support.

100. The grouping of air defense district (army) troops is set up based on the possible variants in the conduct of troop combat actions.

The disposition of the troops of the air defense district (army) must ensure the maximum exploitation of the combat capabilities of all forces and means for the destruction and annihilation of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means on the distant approaches to the defended areas and installations and must also ensure the survivability and high effectiveness of the air defense (antimissile defense).

101. Preparation of the territory of the air defense district (army) includes:

- the equipping of siting areas for the surface-to-air missile troops and of sites for the radiotechnical troops and radio jamming units;
- the construction and equipping of airfields for the basing of fighter aviation;
- the equipping of command posts and guidance posts;
- the deployment of automated control systems;
- the organization of a system of wire, radio, and radio-relay communications;
- the construction and maintenance of the necessary road network;
- the construction of bases and depots for storage of reserves of weapons, missiles, fuel, and other materiel and also the establishment of a network of repair organs;

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-- the construction of buildings and shelters for medical facilities and the setting up of these facilities.

102. During the organization of the air defense (antimissile defense) the possible variants in the maneuvering of forces and means are planned beforehand and measures to support them are taken: the preparation of airfields for the maneuvering of fighter aviation; the preparation of sites for the maneuvering of surface-to-air missile and radiotechnical troops; the organization of control of large units and units in the course of maneuvering and in new deployment areas; the establishment in these areas of the necessary reserves of materiel.

Airfields designated for maneuvering are kept in constant readiness for operation to receive aircraft and support the combat actions of fighter aviation units and subunits. The necessary supplies are set up beforehand at the airfields and means are allocated for the radar and airfield-technical support of the aviation.

The maneuvering of air defense district (army) troops is coordinated with the staffs of the appropriate military districts (fronts, fleets) and is carried out with due regard for utilization of the air defense forces and means of the Ground Forces and the Navy.

103. During the organization of air defense (antimissile defense) in border (frontline) areas and coastal areas, it is necessary to take into account:

-- the possibility of the enemy's using tactical (carrier-based) aviation and operational-tactical unmanned means of attack along with the strategic aviation;

-- the short flight time of enemy aviation and cruise missiles and the difficulty of detecting them with timeliness because of the limited depth of radar coverage in the frontline (coastal) sector;

-- the possibility of the enemy's using airborne (amphibious) landing forces and using the firepower of his ground and naval forces;

-- the wide employment by the enemy of aviation and cruise missiles at low altitudes;

-- the system of air defense of the fronts and the possibility of its being altered during the preparation for and course of combat actions;

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-- the continuous changing of the ground (sea) situation and the possibility of a gap developing in the radar coverage where the boundaries of front air defense means and of air defense formation radiotechnical troops adjoin and also the possibility of the disruption of cooperation with fighter aviation;

-- the necessity of the joint defense of front (navy) installations located on the boundaries of air defense formations;

-- the possibility of using radar means of naval ships to augment the radar detection and guidance coverage;

-- the fulfilment of additional tasks in organizing the air defense of installations in a new area with the widening of the operational boundaries of the air defense formation.

104. Cooperation between air defense districts (armies) is organized by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Defense Forces of the Country and between large units (units) within the district (army) by the commander of the air defense district (army).

During the organization of cooperation, provisions are made for the following:

-- the composition of the cooperating troops and their combat tasks;

-- the procedure for the detection of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and the warning of subordinate staffs, troops, and adjacent units about them;

-- the procedure for the allocation of air targets among cooperating formations (large units);

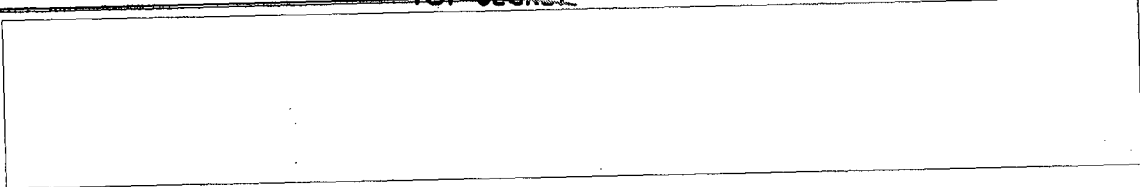
-- the procedure for the joint actions of surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radio jamming means and also the procedure for the actions of troops in areas where missiles with nuclear warheads are used;

-- the maneuvering of fighter aviation for the purpose of intensifying the efforts to destroy the main grouping of the air enemy;

-- the procedure for guiding fighter aircraft of adjacent formations (large units) against the enemy when the aircraft are operating at maximum

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range and the procedure for supporting their landings and follow-up flights;

-- the maneuvering of radar means for the restoration of disrupted radar coverage;

-- the mutual exchange of information between staffs about the enemy and about the actions of our troops to destroy him, about the areas of nuclear bursts and the use of chemical weapons, and also about the direction of movement of radioactive clouds and the wind speed.

105. Cooperation of surface-to-air missile troops and fighter aviation is carried out by allocating and concentrating the efforts of the surface-to-air missile troops and fighter aviation according to their zones of combat actions, but during actions in the same zone (in the zone of combat actions of surface-to-air missile troops), according to targets and altitudes. To ensure cooperation, provisions are made for the following:

-- the allocation of targets between surface-to-air missile troop units and fighter aviation units from the command posts of the air defense large units;

-- the establishment of colocated command posts by the cooperating units;

-- the continuous exchange of information between the command posts of surface-to-air missile troop units and of fighter aviation units on the air (aerospace) situation, the decisions made, the combat actions of our troops, and the location of fighter aircraft;

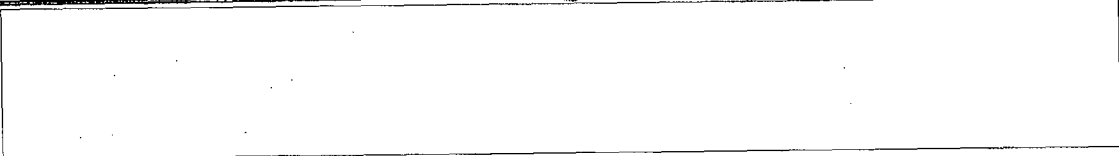
-- the establishment of reliable control and cooperation communications.

106. Cooperation of air defense district (army) troops with the troops of military districts (fronts) and the navy is organized on the basis of the instructions of the General Staff and must make provision for:

-- the composition of the cooperating forces and their combat tasks;

-- the mutual exchange of reconnaissance data on the enemy and the radiation and chemical situation; and the mutual warning of staffs and forces;

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-- the coordinated positioning and actions of radiotechnical and surface-to-air missile troops, radio jamming units, and other air defense means, especially at the junction points, in areas of joint actions, and also in the areas of rear services units and facilities;

-- the allocation of home airfields for aviation;

-- the coordinated positioning of fighter aviation control posts and guidance posts;

-- the determination of the procedure for the acquisition and transfer of targets between the radiotechnical troops of adjacent air defense of the country formations and front air defense troops;

-- the allocation of the necessary fighter aviation forces for actions at the full range of flight with a landing after combat at the airfields of adjacent units;

-- the determination of the procedure for the transfer of control of fighter aircraft operating at full range or covering naval forces at sea, for their rear services support during landing at the airfields of adjacent units, and during subsequent actions from these airfields;

-- the organization of control and communications with cooperating forces;

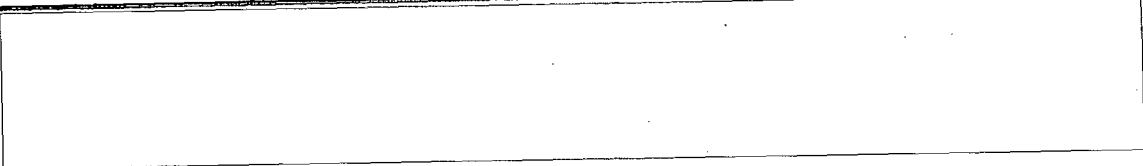
-- the coordination of measures for operational camouflage and for eliminating mutual interference of communications, radar, and radio jamming means.

107. The procedure for cooperation between air defense districts (armies) as well as the cooperation of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country with the air defense forces and means of military districts (fronts) and fleets is set forth in the plan of cooperation.

The procedure for organizing cooperation within an air defense district (army) is specified by the instructions on cooperation.

108. To ensure control of the air defense district (army) troops, a command post is set up which, as a rule, is located in a protected structure where engineer and anti-chemical warfare preparations have been made for work under conditions of prolonged and intense combat actions and

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of the enemy's use of means of mass destruction. The command post is set up outside the limits of the targets of possible enemy nuclear strikes.

The alternate command post of the air defense district (army) is, as a rule, the command post of one of the air defense large units and is prepared and reinforced in advance with the necessary forces and means for ensuring control of the troops.

The alternate command post must be in readiness at any time to take over control of the troops.

109. The organization of work at the command post of the air defense district (army) must ensure the uninterrupted and timely collection and analysis of data on the situation, the centralized warning of its own troops, adjacent units, and higher staff, the preparation of data needed by the commander for making a decision, and the timely transmission of tasks to the troops and monitoring of their fulfilment.

This is achieved by the efficient organization and cohesion of the work of the combat crew of the command post, by the extensive employment of automation and means of mechanization, and also by the availability of continuous, multichannel, and high-speed communications with subordinate, cooperating, and higher staffs.

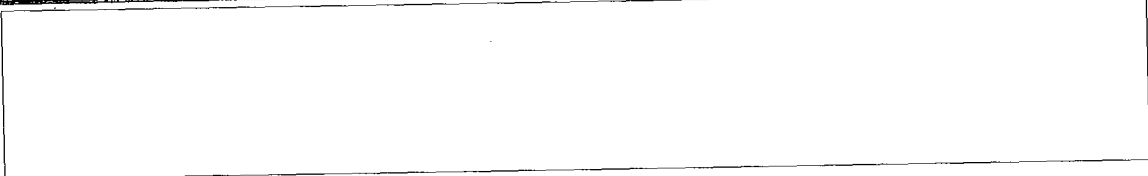
110. To ensure stable and uninterrupted control of the air defense district (army) troops, a communications system is set up consisting of an aggregate of wire and radio-relay communications centers and sets and of receiving and transmitting radio centers (interconnected among themselves by communications links set up in a designated manner which corresponds to the positioning of the control posts and the nature of the tasks to be fulfilled by the troops.

To establish a system of communications, all communications means and channels of the Ministry of Defense, Communications Ministry, and other civil departments are used in an integrated manner.

111. For the purposes of maintaining the high combat readiness of the air defense district (army) troops and their ability to successfully destroy enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means, the all-round support of combat actions is organized, the main types of support being:

- reconnaissance;

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-- warning the troops, staffs, and civil defense organs about the danger of attack of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means;

-- protecting the troops against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction;

-- camouflage;

-- engineer support;

-- navigation support;

-- meteorological support;

-- topogeodetic support;

-- rear services support.

112. Reconnaissance is organized with the object of discovering beforehand the enemy's grouping, aviation, missile and aerospace means, intentions, and the possible nature of their actions (use); of detecting in good time the enemy in the air, of determining his strength and grouping, of ensuring continuous surveillance of him, and of determining the axis of attack of his main forces.

Depending on the tasks being fulfilled and the forces and means that have been allocated, reconnaissance within the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country is broken down into radio reconnaissance, radar reconnaissance, and air reconnaissance.

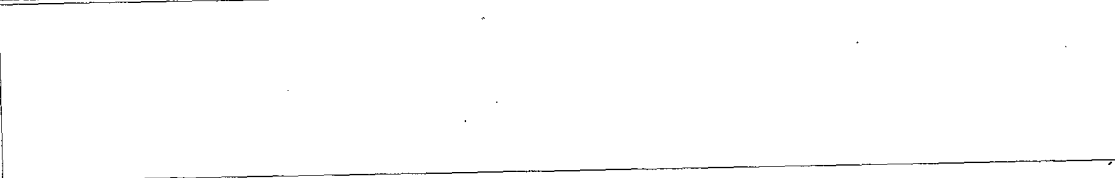
113. Radio reconnaissance is conducted by special radio reconnaissance units and also by reconnaissance subunits of the radio jamming units.

The main tasks of radio reconnaissance are:

-- to discover the grouping, combat strength, and basing of the enemy's aviation and missile and aerospace means;

-- to determine the maneuvering areas of aircraft carrier and missile delivery large units of the enemy's navy, their strength, and routes of movement;

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-- to determine the locations of staffs, command posts, and other organs controlling aviation and missile and aerospace means of attack, and also to discover the radio communications organization and establish the basic data in order to jam the enemy's radiotechnical means;

-- to determine the enemy's intentions, his preparations for attack, the time and areas for takeoff (launching) of aircraft (missiles), their number, battle formations, and axes of flight.

Radio reconnaissance is organized to the full range of its means and, in so doing, special attention is given to the radio nets controlling missile units and strategic aviation.

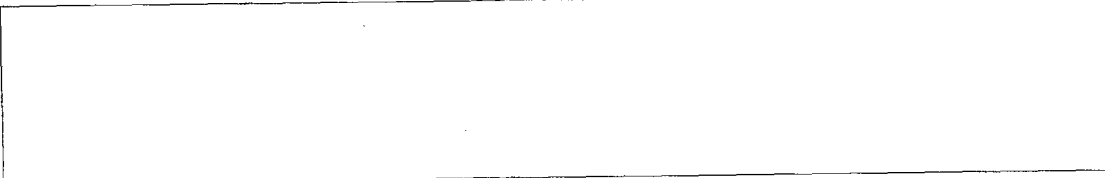
114. Radar reconnaissance is conducted by radiotechnical troops and reconnaissance subunits of surface-to-air missile units and large units. It performs the tasks of air and space surveillance, detects and identifies aircraft, unmanned means, and space vehicles; and determines the composition, axis, and altitude (trajectory) of their flight. Radar reconnaissance is supplemented by the visual observation organized by the troops.

115. Air reconnaissance is conducted by forces of the air defense aviation units by means of special reconnaissance flights or simultaneously with the fulfilment of combat tasks by fighter aircraft and also by the air reconnaissance units of the air armies of fronts and of Long Range Aviation upon request of the staffs of air defense districts (armies).

Air reconnaissance has the task, in cooperation with other types of reconnaissance, of establishing the axis of actions of the main forces of the air enemy, of discovering the combat formations of an attacking enemy in the air on the distant approaches to the areas and installations being defended, of discovering air-to-ground missile delivery vehicles, and of defining precisely the characteristics of air targets.

116. The warning of staffs, troops, and organs of civil defense is organized for the purpose of notifying them with timeliness of the appearance and actions of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and also of radioactive and chemical contamination. Warning is carried out from the command post of the air defense district (army) on prescribed radio nets using the integrated air defense network (centralized warning) and also from the nearest command posts of radiotechnical units and subunits (decentralized warning).

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Warning about the enemy must, in all cases, provide the troops with the necessary time for them to be brought up to combat readiness in good time.

The plan for warning about an attack by enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and about radioactive and chemical contamination is developed by the staff of the air defense district (army) and approved by the commander of the air defense district (military district).

117. For the purposes of protecting the troops from weapons of mass destruction, the following are provided for: the dispersal of troops and materiel reserves, their camouflage and shelter by exploiting the protective characteristics of the terrain and by engineer preparation; the supplying of troops with means of protection; the continuous conduct of radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance; the continuous recording and display of the radiation situation at command posts; the measures to ensure uninterrupted control of troops, their warning about radioactive and chemical contamination, and also to ensure the elimination of the aftereffects of enemy nuclear strikes.

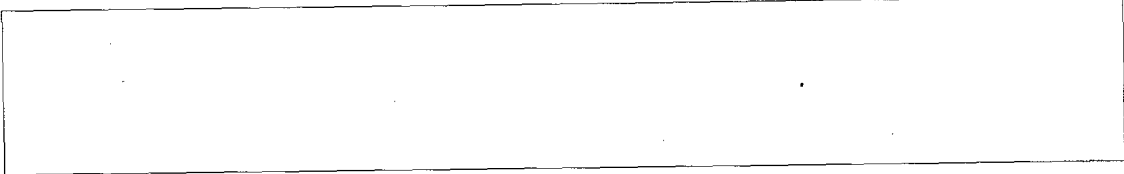
Troops of the air defense district (army) must be prepared to conduct combat actions under conditions of the radioactive contamination of large areas and under conditions of heavy destruction.

Measures for protection from weapons of mass destruction are carried out by the troops without halting the accomplishment of combat tasks.

118. Camouflage is organized with the object of concealing from the enemy the air defense (antimissile defense) systems and the measures being taken in line units. It is carried out in the light of the camouflage measures being implemented by fronts (military districts) and civil defense organs and includes the camouflaging of troop battle formations and disposition areas, the setting up of dummy sites, airfields, and installations, and radio camouflage and other measures to deceive the enemy. Camouflage is organized by the staff of the air defense district (army) and in so doing, the following are specified: the goal and tasks of the measures being conducted; the content and volume of the work being planned; the areas and axes on which they will be conducted; the time and deadlines for their accomplishment; the forces and means allocated for accomplishing the measures to be conducted; and who organizes and who has responsibility for the implementation of the measures.

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To check the effectiveness of the camouflage, the staff of the air defense district (army) organizes systematic monitoring by using air, radar, and other types of reconnaissance.

119. Engineer support is effected for the purpose of: creating the necessary conditions for the troops to conduct combat actions, increasing the survivability of battle formations, concealing the disposition of air defense (antimissile defense) means, and supporting the maneuvering and regrouping of troops.

The main engineer support measures are:

-- the engineer preparation of primary and alternate sites, airfields, command posts, guidance posts, and materiel depots;

-- the construction of shelters for personnel, combat equipment, and weapons;

-- the preparation and maintenance of routes for delivery, maneuvering, and evacuation;

-- the construction of obstacles which cover the battle formations of troops;

-- the equipping of water supply points;

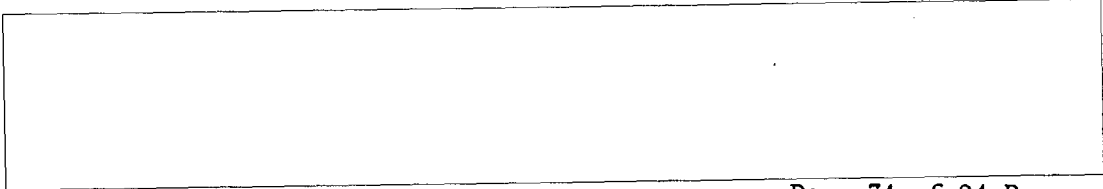
-- the camouflage of battle formations and troop disposition areas and other important installations;

-- the implementation of engineer measures to eliminate the aftereffects of nuclear strikes.

The sequence of carrying out engineer work is determined by the commander of the air defense district (army) depending on the situation and the available forces and means.

120. Navigation support includes:

-- equipping the territory of the air defense district (army) with air navigation ground support means and determining the procedure for their use;



- training flight personnel, navigators, and guidance officers and also preparing aircraft and ground navigation equipment;
- providing for the timely takeoff of fighters, for air navigation, for leading the aircraft to landing airfields, and for their landing;
- performing the calculations which permit making a decision on the combat employment of aviation in repulsing enemy raids;
- the calculations for the maneuvering of aviation units to intensify efforts on the most important axes and when fighter aircraft are operating at full range with landings at other airfields;
- guiding fighter aircraft to air targets.

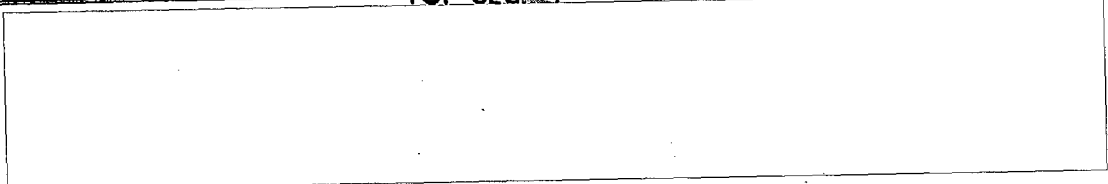
During the organization of navigation support, the availability and procedure for using navigation means of the Air Forces, Naval Aviation, and the Civil Air Fleet and other organizations are taken into consideration.

121. Meteorological support is organized for the purpose of determining and calculating the influence of meteorological conditions upon troop combat actions. It includes: the preparation of weather forecasts, the study of the climatic characteristics by month (season of the year) over the territory (area, point) for the purpose of determining the conditions for the conduct of combat actions; the preparation of short-term forecasts of air currents and the temperature field in the troposphere and lower stratosphere; reporting on the distribution of average winds and the production of short-term forecasts of average winds by atmospheric layer; the organization of weather reconnaissance using all means, the organization of continuous weather condition reporting within the formation, between the staff of the formation and the higher staff, and between cooperating adjacent units; and also the working out of astronomical references.

122. Combat alert duty is organized in air defense districts (armies) in peacetime and in the periods between the strikes of enemy aviation, missiles, and aerospace means during combat actions.

The purpose of combat alert duty is: the timely detection of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and, in peacetime, of aircraft and other flight vehicles which penetrate the airspace of the country, the warning and bringing of troops to combat readiness, the repulsing of the strikes of the enemy's first-echelon aviation and unmanned means during his

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surprise attack, the destruction of the air (aerospace) reconnaissance means and aircraft which in peacetime violate the state borders with hostile intentions, and also the observation and warning of radioactive contamination.

The composition of the means on alert is determined on the basis of the formation's place in the overall system of air defense (antimissile defense) of the country, the available forces and means, and the evaluation of the nature of possible enemy actions.

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CHAPTER 5

THE CONDUCT OF COMBAT ACTIONS BY THE AIR DEFENSE  
(ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE) FORCES OF THE COUNTRY

123. The combat actions of troops of an air defense district (army) may be initiated under conditions of a surprise attack by enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means.

Under these conditions, the repulsing of the first strikes of the enemy must be carried out with the immediate commitment to battle of the air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means on alert. Simultaneously, the troops of the air defense district (army) are quickly brought to full combat readiness and committed to the engagement in accordance with the air and aerospace situation which is taking shape.

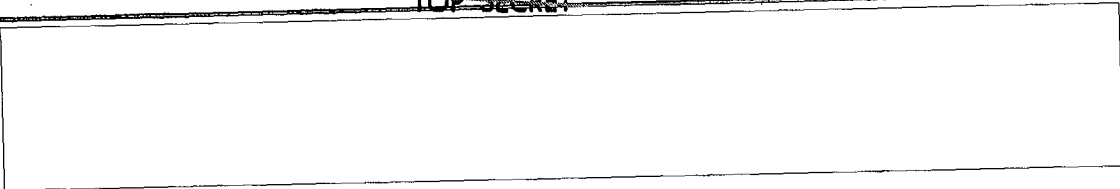
124. Under the conditions when enemy preparations for an attack are discovered in advance, the troops of the air defense district (army) are brought to increased or full combat readiness beforehand. In so doing, the primary and alternate command posts and means of control are brought to readiness and the complement of the forces and means on alert is increased. Reconnaissance of all types is intensified, the necessary dispersal of troops is carried out, and the supplies of materiel at the primary and alternate airfields are increased.

125. The first surprise strikes of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means are repelled by air defense district (army) troops together with the air defense forces and means of the military districts and fleets with all troops under centralized control from the command posts of formations (large units) of the Air Defense of the Country.

126. With the onset of the attack of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means, the efforts of reconnaissance are directed at the timely detection of air and aerospace targets, the determination of their strength and battle formations, routes (trajectories), flight altitudes of aircraft and missiles, and also at the discovery of the main grouping of the attacking enemy and the axis of its actions.

Special attention is given to the timely discovery of ballistic and cruise missiles, low-flying and high-altitude aircraft, to the detection of the distribution of the groups of aircraft, and also to the detection of

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the sources and nature of the radio jamming being employed by the enemy.

In the course of repelling enemy strikes, reconnaissance must also discover the bases at which strategic aviation makes landings after fulfilling a mission so as to determine the possible axes of its subsequent actions.

127. The commander of the air defense district (army), having evaluated the strength and nature of the actions of the enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means and also the grouping and combat capabilities of his own troops, makes a decision on repulsing the strike in which the following are determined:

- the groupings (groups) of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means on whose destruction the main efforts are to be concentrated;
- the tasks of the troops;
- the procedure for control and cooperation;
- the procedure for the utilization and restoration of the reserves;
- the measures for supporting troop combat actions.

For repulsing enemy aviation and missile and aerospace attack means, one allocates those forces and means which will ensure the establishment of an advantageous balance of forces on all axes.

128. The repulsing of mass strikes by the air enemy is carried out in the light of the methods the enemy uses to penetrate and negotiate the air defense.

During enemy actions on a broad front, the timely destruction of all targets at the prescribed lines is achieved by allocating forces by axes and by committing them to the engagement in good time. The main efforts of the troops are concentrated on the destruction of the main groupings of the air enemy threatening the most important installations.

The destruction of the main groupings of the air enemy is carried out by fighter aviation and surface-to-air missile troops of the first echelon large units with a buildup of their efforts through the maneuvering of forces and means, primarily by shifting fighter aviation from less endangered axes.

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Groups of the enemy which have penetrated through the battle formations of the first echelon are destroyed by forces of the second and succeeding echelons of the air defense formation which must not permit the air enemy to get to the defended areas and installations and fly into the interior of the country.

The combat actions of the air defense district (army) troops must be aggressive and decisive and ensure the destruction of the air enemy at the maximum distance away from the defended installations and ensure continuous action against all groupings, individual aircraft, and missiles on all of their flight paths.

129. During actions of the air enemy on a narrow front, the commander of the air defense district (army) must ensure the air defense (antimissile defense) forces and means take energetic action along the entire depth of the battle formations of the enemy, not permitting these means to be prematurely expended prior to the approach of the enemy's main forces.

The efforts of fighter aviation and long-range missiles are directed at the destruction of the enemy's means of air attack on distant approaches with the object of establishing the conditions for his complete destruction by surface-to-air missile troops on the near approaches to the defended areas and installations.

To achieve an advantageous balance of forces, the maneuvering of fighter aviation and long-range missiles is widely employed and, when necessary, reserves are used.

130. The concentration of superior forces of fighter aviation against the main groupings of the air enemy is achieved by maneuvering fighters and by having them operate at full range.

After having carried out the maneuver and having engaged in battle, fighters must be rapidly prepared for a follow-up commitment to battle or for return to the departure airfields.

The commanders of those air defense districts and armies (large units) at whose airfields fighters have made landings after a battle (carried out a maneuver) are responsible for preparing the fighters for takeoff.

131. Individual aircraft, cruise missiles, and small groups of enemy aviation are destroyed by air defense large units inside their own combat actions areas.

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In those cases when the number of individual aircraft, cruise missiles, and small groups exceeds the combat capabilities of first echelon large units to act against them simultaneously, the efforts of the first echelon are augmented by forces and means from the interior or by the commitment to battle of a part of the forces of the aviation reserve of the air defense district (army).

132. At night and under adverse meteorological conditions, the main burden for the destruction of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means is laid upon the surface-to-air missile troops and the fighter-interceptors. When a worsening of the weather is foreseen or when going over to night actions, the prior regrouping of fighter-interceptors to the probable strike axes of the air enemy is carried out using airfields with favorable meteorological conditions, and the maneuvering of surface-to-air missiles is also carried out.

Fighters which do not have radar sights are used during clear nights (nights of the "midnight sun"), during morning and evening twilight, when air targets are visible, and also in daytime under adverse meteorological conditions over and under the clouds.

133. For the timely detection and for ensuring continuous tracking of low-flying and high-altitude aircraft, special radar sets are utilized. On coastal axes, radar picket aircraft and radar picket ships are used for the detection of low-flying aerial targets.

In border and coastal areas, for the timely destruction of enemy low-flying aircraft and cruise missiles, fighter aircraft conduct combat actions both from airfield alert status and also from airborne alert status.

Aircraft in the stratosphere are destroyed by surface-to-air missile troops and high-altitude fighters.

134. Balloons (automatic balloons) are destroyed by fighter aircraft. Under certain circumstances, surface-to-air missile troops may be employed to destroy aerial balloons.

135. The destruction of ballistic missiles and aerospace devices is carried out by antimissile and antiaerospace defense forces and means.

136. Enemy air-to-ground missile-delivery aircraft and cruise missiles are destroyed in flight by surface-to-air missile troops and

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long-range fighter-interceptors at lines established beforehand and, in so doing, the air-to-ground missile-delivery aircraft must be destroyed and their onboard radiotechnical means neutralized by jamming before they launch the missiles.

To ensure the timely intercept and destruction of air-to-ground missile-delivery aircraft and cruise missiles, fighters enter the airborne alert zones in advance. The location of the zones and the number of fighters allocated as well as their stacking by altitudes must ensure reliable intercept of the missile-delivery aircraft and cruise missiles at all altitudes.

137. On the near approaches to installations, enemy cruise missiles, air-to-ground missiles, and aircraft are destroyed by the concentrated fire of surface-to-air missile troops using primarily long-range missiles for this.

On the most probable axes of flight of cruise missiles, the density of surface-to-air missile troops may be increased beforehand by maneuvering units and subunits armed with mobile surface-to-air missile systems.

138. The main efforts of radio reconnaissance and radio jamming units during the repulsing of strikes of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means are concentrated on detecting them with timeliness on the distant approaches to the borders of the country, on determining the characteristics of the enemy radiotechnical means, and on neutralizing them by the massive use of radio jamming on the most crucial sectors of the flight route (trajectory) of enemy aviation and missiles.

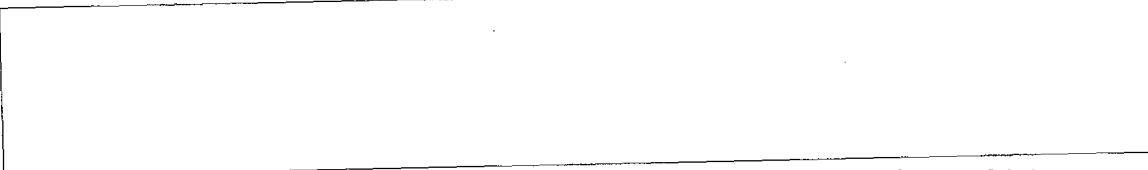
139. For the destruction of large-scale groups of the enemy and, in certain cases, for the destruction of individual aircraft and small groups which are breaking through to the most important installations of the defense, surface-to-air missiles with nuclear warheads are used.

The decision to employ missiles with nuclear warheads can be made by the commander of the air defense district (army) and the commanders of the air defense corps and divisions.

140. In case the enemy drops (lands) airborne landing forces within the boundaries of the air defense formation, the commander of the air defense district (army) assigns the tasks of their destruction to the large units. The destruction of enemy aviation supporting the landing is carried out by the same methods used against combat aviation.

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141. The most important condition for the successful conduct of combat actions to destroy enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means is the continuous maintenance of the cooperation of all air defense (antimissile defense) means. It is accomplished on the basis of previously developed plans, which are constantly refined during combat actions, and this cooperation must ensure the most efficient and coordinated use of the forces and means of the air defense district (army) and adjacent units.

Cooperation within the air defense district (army) is carried out by concentrating and allocating the efforts of large units and units by axes, boundaries, zones, and air targets.

Cooperation of an air defense district (army) with adjacent formations of the Air Defense of the Country and also with the air defense troops of military districts (fronts) and the navy is achieved through the coordination of the efforts to destroy enemy aviation and missile groupings, through the continuous mutual exchange of information about the situation which is developing and about the combat actions of our troops, through timely acquisition and transfer of air targets and through the control of the fighter aircraft operating against the targets at the prescribed lines, and through the maintenance of reliable cooperation communications.

For the maintenance of constant cooperation between the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and the air defense forces and means of a front, an operations group is sent to the air defense command post of the front from the staff of the frontline formation of the Air Defense Forces of the Country.

Cooperation with the civil defense organs is carried out by the mutual exchange of information on the air, aerospace, ground, radiation, and chemical situations.

142. The troops of the air defense district (army) operating in the frontline (border) zone or on a coastal axis must be ready to safeguard front troops and fleet forces engaged in naval operations against air (space) strikes at the limits of the range of the air defense (antimissile defense) means.

The commander of the air defense district (army) which is operating in the frontline zone must reckon ahead of time with the possible additional tasks which will arise during the advance of fronts. In so doing, there may be changes in the operational boundaries of the air defense district

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(army), and it may be assigned the tasks of covering new installations and new groupings of ground and naval forces which will require the establishment of a new grouping of the troops of the air defense district (army) and a refinement of the air defense plan and the cooperation plan.

143. To concentrate or shift efforts and to build up strike forces against the enemy during combat actions, air defense forces and means are maneuvered. The maneuvering is carried out upon the decision of the commander of the air defense district (army) and is conducted based on previously developed variants which have been provided for in the air defense plan and based on the specific situation which has developed. The maneuvering must be timely, comprehensively supported, and a surprise to the enemy.

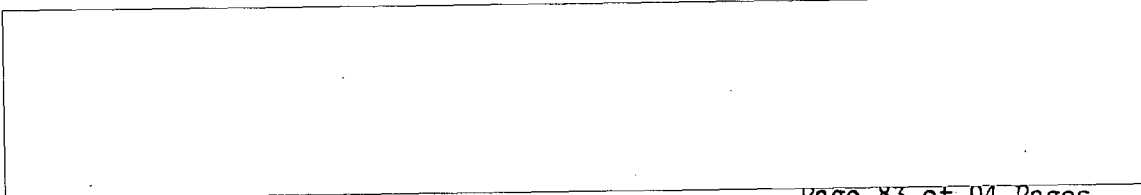
144. The reserves of the air defense district (army) are used in the course of combat actions for completing the destruction of the air enemy, for fulfilling tasks which have arisen suddenly, and for the restoration of a disrupted defense system. The forces and means designated as the reserve of the commander of the air defense district (army) may be used only upon his decision. The composition of the reserve is specified in every case when making a decision on repulsing a raid. The expended reserve should be rapidly restored by drawing on the most combat-effective units and subunits.

145. In the course of repulsing enemy strikes, the commander and staff of the air defense district (army) constantly keep up with the changes in the air, aerospace, ground, sea, radiation, and chemical situations, the combat actions, and the combat effectiveness of their own troops, focusing their efforts on the complete destruction of the enemy.

The situation must be studied not only within the boundaries of the air defense district (army) but on the approaches to the boundaries, at ranges which make it possible to determine the enemy's intentions, to define precisely the nature of his actions, to take into account the results of the combat against him by adjacent air defense formations, to make a timely decision, and to assign tasks to the troops in a short period of time.

146. When the enemy is using nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, the condition of the troops in the areas subjected to strikes is rapidly clarified and the restoration of their combat effectiveness is organized.

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For the restoration of the disrupted air defense (antimissile defense) system of an air defense district (army), the necessary regrouping of troops is carried out, steps are taken for the rapid delivery and replenishment of depleted materiel, especially missiles, ammunition, and fuel; repairs and the restoration of damaged equipment and items are carried out, and losses in equipment and personnel are replaced as well.

Simultaneously, medical treatment is provided to the wounded and injured, and the radiological decontamination, chemical decontamination, and biological decontamination of personnel, equipment, sites, airfields, command posts, communications centers, and other installations are carried out.

147. In case the primary command post of the air defense district (army) is taken out of action, control of troops is exercised from the alternate command post. When the primary and alternate command posts are taken out of action, a previously prepared command post of one of the large units of the air defense district (army) assumes control of the troops.

When the radar system and communications are disrupted as a result of the enemy's strikes and his use of radio jamming, the staff of the air defense district (army) carries out the following measures:

-- commits to action the reserves of radiotechnical troops and the communications reserve; permits the use of reserve frequencies, of secure radar systems, and of reserve variants of radio communications;

-- changes the procedure for the use of the working frequencies of radiotechnical devices;

-- discovers the sources of jamming and takes steps to destroy them.

148. During intervals in the repulsing of massed strikes of enemy aviation and missile and aerospace means, troops of the air defense district (army) may conduct combat actions to destroy individual aircraft and small groups of enemy aviation and missiles.

For the destruction of individual enemy aircraft and missiles, forces and means on alert are used, as a rule, and these, when necessary, are reinforced by drawing on the main combat complement of air defense district (army) troops.

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During this period, measures are also carried out to restore the combat readiness of the troops and the disrupted defense system, and a regrouping and preparation of the troops to repel the enemy's subsequent strikes are undertaken based on the changes which have occurred in his grouping and combat strength.

149. Reconnaissance must continuously keep track of the changes in the grouping of the enemy's aviation and missile and aerospace means, of his preparation for subsequent strikes, and it must determine the onset of active actions in a timely fashion.

150. The combat actions of frontline (border) and coastal formations of the Air Defense Forces of the Country are characterized by:

-- the maintenance of the troops at higher levels of combat readiness in view of the shallow depth of the radar detection zone;

-- the participation in enemy strikes of not only strategic aviation, but tactical (carrier-based) aviation and unmanned means as well, operating not only against installations of the air defense district (army) but also penetrating into the interior of the country;

-- the restricted depth of seaward action of fighter aviation and its utilization, as a rule, in the zone of the surface-to-air missile troops, which complicates their cooperation;

-- the conduct of combat actions in close cooperation with troops of the military districts (fronts) and with the navy, and also the performance of tasks to cover them;

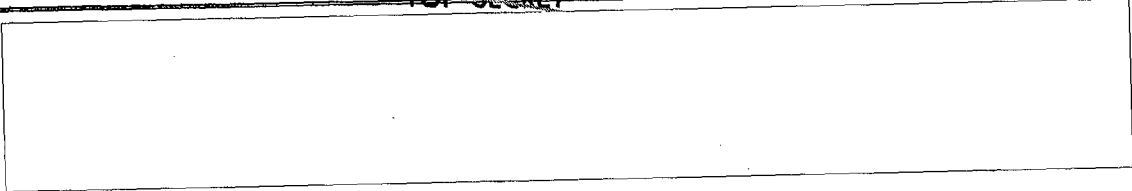
-- the necessity in a number of cases of conducting fighter aviation actions from airborne alert status because of the insufficient depth of the radar detection zone.

151. The characteristic features of the conduct of combat actions by Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country under conditions of polar, mountain, and desert terrain are:

-- the limited possibilities of accommodating, maneuvering, and employing forces and means owing to the adverse geographical conditions;

-- the limited possibilities of establishing airfield and road networks, the complexity of preparing sites for surface-to-air missile and

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radiotechnical troops, and of organizing the systems of control and communications, all of which require the prior conduct of major jobs;

-- the necessity for special training of the troops and for equipping them with special transport means, articles, equipment, and clothing;

-- the difficulty of supplying troops with ammunition and other materiel and also the necessity of establishing increased reserves of materiel at airfields, sites, and depots as a result of the extremely limited road network and the impossibility of using all types of transportation.

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CHAPTER 6

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF REAR SERVICES SUPPORT OF THE AIR DEFENSE  
(ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE) FORCES OF THE COUNTRY

152. The main requirements imposed upon the rear services support of air defense (antimissile defense) troops are:

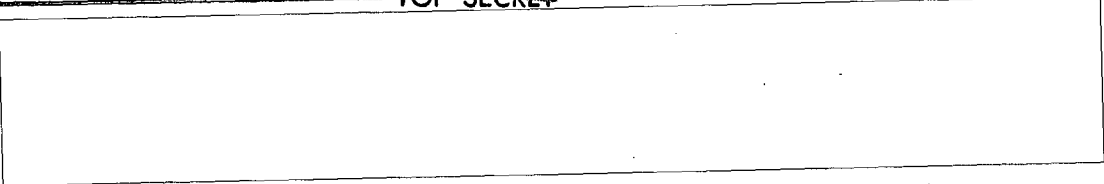
- the constant readiness of the rear to support all air defense (antimissile defense) branch arms under any conditions of the situation;
- a peacetime organization of the rear which is in keeping with the tasks to be accomplished by the troops and the rear services in wartime;
- the advance establishment of prescribed reserves of materiel, their proper echeloning, and timely replenishment;
- the timely technical and medical support of troops during the preparation for and conduct of combat actions;
- the tactical mobility and survivability of the rear, and its continuous control.

153. The operational rear of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country consists of rear services units and facilities of an air defense district (army) with reserves of materiel.

The following are classified as rear services units and facilities of an air defense district (army): arsenals, supply and repair bases for missile and radar equipment, depots, aviation-technical, airfield engineer, motor transport, and other units. The number of rear services units and facilities of an air defense district (army) is variable and depends on its combat composition and the tasks to be fulfilled.

The main tasks of the operational rear are: to support the troops with all types of materiel and to deliver them with timeliness, to continuously maintain weapons and equipment in good working order and in readiness, and to repair and evacuate them; to provide airfield engineer, airfield-technical, and medical support.

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154. In his instructions concerning rear services, the commander of the air defense district (army) specifies: the tasks of the rear during the preparation for and conduct of combat actions; the amounts of the reserves of materiel which are to be established, their echeloning, the procedure for their expenditure and replenishment; the allocation of missiles to large units (units); the procedure for the restoration of airfields; the measures for the rear services support of the regrouping and maneuvering of troops.

The commander of the air defense district (army) directs the rear personally, through the staff, and through his deputy for the rear.

155. The staff of the air defense district (army) must constantly know the materiel supply situation of the troops, the status of the main types of weapons and equipment, it must inform the deputy commander for the rear about the tasks and forthcoming actions of the troops and about changes in the situation, it must provide the organs of the rear with basic data in order to determine the materiel requirements and to plan the work of the rear, and it must organize communications for control of the rear.

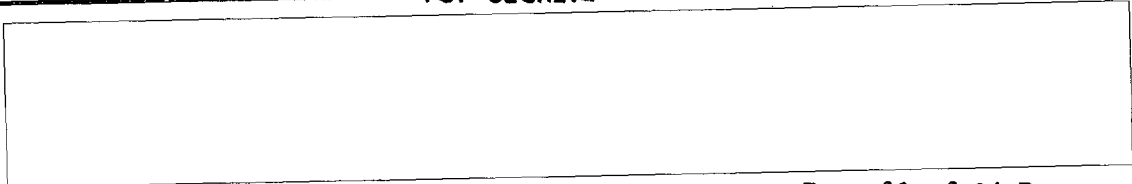
156. The deputy commander for the rear organizes the disposition of rear services units and facilities, their protection, defense, and security. He is responsible for organizing the delivery of materiel using all types of transportation and for the materiel's storage.

The instructions of the deputy commander for the rear on matters of the organization of the rear, delivery of materiel, and supplying of the troops by the subordinate services are binding on all commanders (chiefs) of branch arms (services) and also on commanders of large units (units).

The deputy commander for the rear is required to report data to the chief of staff of the air defense district (army) on the supply situation of the troops, the condition of the delivery routes, and on the changes in the rear area situation, and he is required to coordinate with the chief of staff the most important instructions concerning the rear. In accordance with the instructions of the commander, he develops the directive (order) for the rear and the rear services support plan.

157. The commanders (chiefs) of surface-to-air missile troops, aviation, and radiotechnical troops, and also the chiefs of services of the air defense district (army), organize materiel, technical, and other types of support according to their own specialty.

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They direct subordinate rear services units and facilities, their disposition, relocation, organization of protection, defense, and security; to the deputy commander for the rear they submit data concerning the supply situation of the troops and requests for the delivery of materiel using all types of transportation, they see to it that the materiel is properly stored and expended, and they give the necessary orders and instructions on troop support matters according to their own specialty.

158. Immediate direction of troop support is carried out as follows, concerning:

-- surface-to-air missiles, weapons, technological equipment, and sets of spare parts, tools, and accessories -- by the chief engineer of the surface-to-air missile troops of the air defense district (army);

-- missile propellant, aviation and motor vehicle-tractor fuel, rations, clothing, and medical supplies -- by the chiefs of the appropriate services of the rear of the air defense district, military district (front), and fleet;

-- aviation missiles, weapons and ammunition, aviation-technical equipment, electricity and gas, and airfield engineer and airfield-servicing equipment -- by the chiefs of the appropriate services of the rear of the air defense district (army);

-- special equipment and items for the radiotechnical troops -- by the chief engineer of the surface-to-air missile troops of the air defense district (army) (chief of the missile and artillery armament department of the military district or front);

-- technological equipment and spare items for automated control systems -- by the chief engineer of the radiotechnical troops of the air defense district (army);

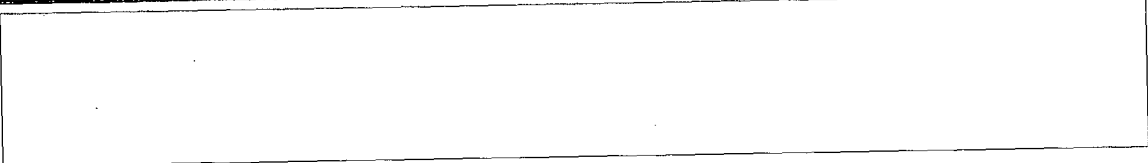
-- motor vehicle-tractor equipment and items -- by the chief of the motor vehicle-tractor service of the air defense district (army);

-- communications equipment -- by the chief of communications of the air defense district (army);

-- engineer, chemical, and other types of equipment -- by the chiefs of the appropriate services of the air defense district, military district (front), and fleet.

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159. The rear of the air defense district (army) organizes and carries out its work on the territory of one or several military districts (fronts) and uses their transportation routes.

Rear services units and facilities are deployed based on the operational disposition of the troops, the availability and condition of transportation routes, the convenience of shifting materiel, and also the requirements of camouflage and protection from weapons of mass destruction.

Transportation allocation stations are set up in order to allocate to the air defense district (army) bases, depots, and units the transportation which is arriving.

For air defense large units and units, unloading stations for the receipt and unloading of transportation with materiel are designated by instructions of the deputy commander for the rear of the military district (front).

The requirements of the air defense district (army) for materiel are determined in accordance with its combat composition, the geographical location of the troops, and the anticipated intensity of combat actions.

160. Troops are supplied by the following method:

~~\*~~ -- with surface-to-air missiles -- from the manufacturing plants directly to the surface-to-air missile troop units or through arsenals and bases of the air defense district (army);

-- with combat equipment, aviation missiles and ammunition, aviation-technical, vehicle-tractor, and special equipment and items, communications means, and automated control systems -- from the Center to the air defense district (army);

-- with missile propellant and supply materiel of the combined-arms type (fuel, rations, clothing, and medical supplies) -- for the air defense district: from the Center to the air defense district to the unit; for the air defense army: from the Center to the military district (front, fleet) to the unit;

-- with radar equipment -- from the Center to the air defense district (army) to the unit, and from the Center to the military district (front) to the unit.

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161. For the uninterrupted supply of air defense district (army) troops, the necessary reserves of materiel are established in advance.

To support the maneuvering and regrouping of troops and also to rapidly replace losses, mobile reserves of materiel can be established, upon decision of the air defense district (army) commander, by drawing on the general reserves.

162. The timely delivery of materiel is the decisive factor for the uninterrupted support of troop combat actions and is, as a rule, carried out as follows:

-- from depots and bases of the Center, and industry, to the depots of air defense districts (armies) and military districts (fronts, fleets) and to unloading stations (ports) -- primarily by rail and water transport;

-- from depots of the air defense districts (armies) and military districts (fronts, fleets) to the unloading stations (ports) and depots of units -- by rail (water) and motor transport, and by pipeline, according to the instructions of the deputy commanders for the rear of the appropriate districts (fronts), fleets, and air defense armies;

-- from unloading stations to depots and to units (subunits) -- by motor transport of the units and in specific instances -- by pipeline.

The delivery of materiel by air is organized by the deputy commander for the rear and carried out by transport aircraft and helicopters which are allocated upon the instructions of the commander of the air defense district (army).

163. The delivery of materiel by motor transport from district (army) depots to large units (units) is accomplished according to plan and using the means of the air defense district (army) and the military district (front). When necessary, motor transport of the line units can be allocated for this purpose.

The delivery of materiel is carried out over the general-purpose roads found in the territory of the military districts (fronts). The procedure and times for use of front roads are determined by the front deputy commander for the rear.

The preparation and maintenance of access routes from main and secondary roads to firing positions, airfields, and depots of the Air

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Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country are done by the latter using their own forces and means.

164. During the organization of delivery, special attention must be given to the timely delivery of missiles and missile propellant, to the strict observance of the rules governing their transportation, servicing, equipment, and safety, and the requirements for safekeeping and secrecy. The delivery of missiles and missile propellant is accomplished in special freight cars and tank cars, by special motor transport, and by specially equipped transport aircraft, helicopters, and ships.

165. Technical support consists of organizing and carrying out the correct technical utilization, servicing, and preservation (care) of all types of weapons and equipment, and it also consists of the organization and conduct of its timely evacuation and repair.

Running repairs of all the weapons and equipment are accomplished by the forces and means of the units.

Major and medium repairs are accomplished as follows:

-- of missiles and special equipment -- directly in the arsenals and in the factories of origin and also in the repair facilities of the air defense district (army);

-- of aircraft and aircraft engines -- in the factories of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country and of the Air Forces, and in aircraft manufacturing plants;

-- of radar sets and communications equipment -- in the repair facilities of the air defense districts (armies), military districts (fronts), and Center;

-- of equipment of the automated control systems -- in the repair facilities of the air defense district (army) and the Air Forces;

-- of vehicle-tractor, electricity and gas, and airfield engineer equipment, and of special motor vehicles -- in the repair facilities of the air defense district (army), military districts (fronts), and Center.

The inspection, adjustment, and repair of metering instruments are carried out by the bases, laboratories, and metering equipment posts of air defense formations and also by the testing laboratories of military

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districts (fronts), the Air Forces, and the Navy.

166. Airfield engineer support consists in preparing and developing an airfield network and in maintaining it in constant readiness for the basing of aviation. This is done by the forces and means of the airfield engineer and aviation-technical units.

The airfield network of the air defense district (army) includes the primary and alternate airfields and must provide for the dispersed basing of aviation and for its capability of maneuvering extensively in the course of combat actions and also for the uninterrupted combat activity of aviation at any season of year and any time of day.

Alternate airfields are assigned to aviation-technical units and are maintained in constant readiness for the immediate reception of aviation units and subunits and for the support of their combat actions.

167. Materiel and airfield-technical support of aviation units which have carried out maneuvering is assigned, as a rule, to the aviation-technical units located at the maneuver airfields. These units may be reinforced with the necessary forces and means depending on the duration of the basing and the combat strength of the aviation units and subunits which have accomplished the maneuver and also on the intensity of the combat actions.

In the absence of aviation-technical units (subunits) at the maneuver airfields, support forces and means (komendaturas) are allocated in advance to these airfields.

During the maneuvering of aviation units (subunits) to the airfields of formations of other branches of the Armed Forces, the materiel and airfield-technical support of these units (subunits) is carried out according to the instructions and using the means of the respective deputy commanders for the rear of these formations.

168. Medical support of the air defense district (army) includes the organization and implementation of medical-evacuation, sanitary and hygiene, and antiepidemic measures with due regard for the possible enemy use of weapons of mass destruction. It is carried out by the forces and means of the troops of the air defense district (army) and also by the medical facilities of the military districts (fronts), fleets, and Ministry of Health.

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169. Successful medical support of troops is achieved by bringing medical assistance near the troops, through the timely forward movement and deployment of medical facilities, through the skilful use of all the forces and means of the medical service of the line units for the elimination of the aftereffects of the enemy's use of means of mass destruction, and through a reduction in the number of stages during evacuation.

Forces and means of the medical services of military districts (fronts) and fleets may be detailed to the centers of mass destruction to reinforce the medical assistance and the evacuation of wounded and sick troops.

170. The wounded, injured, and sick are evacuated to the medical aid posts of units and large units by motor vehicle, ambulance, and by other transportation of the units; from the medical aid posts of units and large units to the nearest medical facility of the air defense district, military district (front), fleet, or Ministry of Health by ambulance transportation of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, the military district (front), the fleet, and also by general-purpose motor and air transport of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country.

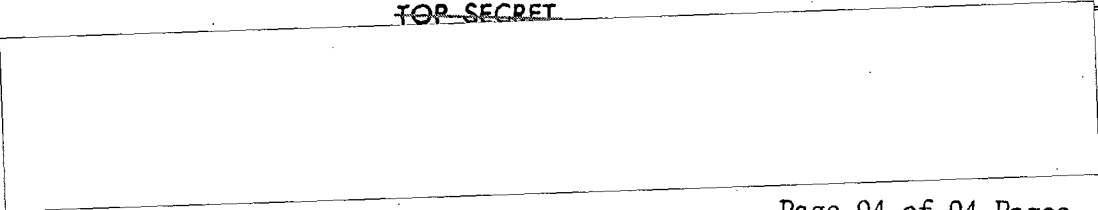
171. For the purposes of ensuring the survivability of the rear of the Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country, the following are put into practice: the air defense (antimissile defense) of rear services installations, their security and protection from weapons of mass destruction, camouflage, and fire prevention measures.

Rear services units and facilities must be dispersed and in shelters, exploiting protective terrain features to the maximum; they must ensure the reliable protection of materiel reserves against contamination by radioactive and toxic agents; they must rapidly restore their own functional effectiveness and eliminate the aftereffects of an enemy strike.

Air defense (antimissile defense) of rear services installations is organized and carried out within the overall system of air defense (antimissile defense) of the air defense district (army).

The arsenals and supply and repair bases for missile equipment and missile propellant must be covered and protected with particular reliability against enemy strikes.

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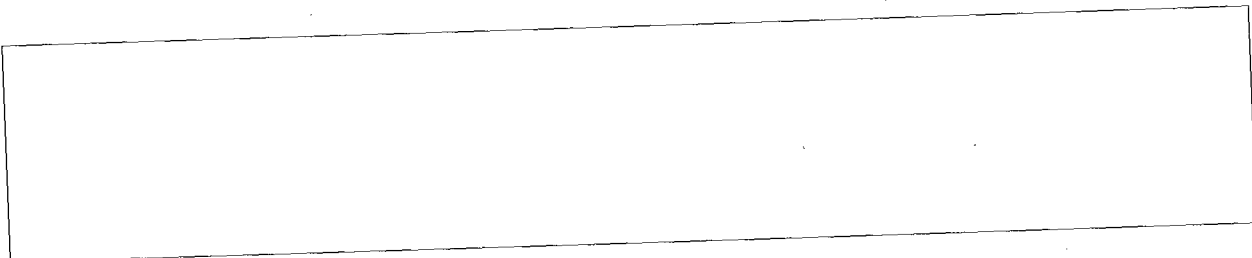
Protection of the rear from weapons of mass destruction, its defense and security, are carried out by rear services units and facilities and, when required, by forces and means additionally allocated upon instructions of the commander of the air defense district (army).

Rear services units and facilities must be prepared to fulfil their tasks under conditions of a complex radiation, chemical, and bacteriological situation.

172. Control of the rear is exercised by the deputy commander for the rear from the rear control post of the air defense district (army).

To ensure control of the rear, the communications of the rear control post are organized with the primary and alternate command posts of the air defense district (army) and with the rear services units and facilities of the air defense district (army), with the deputy commanders for the rear of the large units (units), and also with the rear staffs of the appropriate military districts (fronts) and the navy.

173. The rear of the air defense district (army) provides materiel support to the troops in close cooperation with the rear of the military districts (fronts) and the navy.



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