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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM : John N. McMahon  
Deputy Director for Operations  
SUBJECT : USSR GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL:  
Part IV - Air Operations

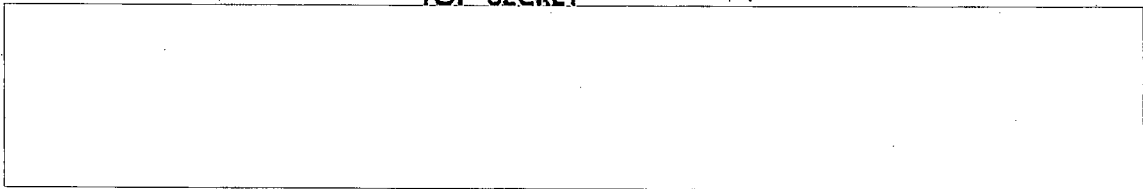
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1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series based on five manuals, classified SECRET, published by the General Staff of the USSR in 1963 as a basic guide for command personnel. This report is a translation from Russian of the manual on the operations and employment of long-range aviation, front aviation, and military transport aviation at the air army, corps, and division level. It consists of an introduction and seven chapters dealing with general fundamentals, political work, the fundamentals of air and air transport operations, the preparation and conduct of the air operations of long-range aviation and combat operations of front aviation, the employment of military transport aviation, 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.

John N. McMahon

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118 pp



# Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 118 Pages

COUNTRY USSR



DATE OF INFO. 1963

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SUBJECT

GENERAL STAFF OPERATIONS MANUAL: Part IV - Air Operations of Long-Range Aviation, Combat Operations of Front Aviation, and the Employment of Military Transport Aviation

ORCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a manual on the operations and employment of long-range aviation, front aviation, and military transport aviation at the air army, corps, and division level. It consists of an introduction and seven chapters dealing with general fundamentals, political work, the fundamentals of air and air transport operations, the preparation and conduct of the air operations of long-range aviation and combat operations of front aviation, the employment of military transport aviation, and the fundamentals of rear services support. Intended as a basic guide for command personnel of Soviet air forces formations, the manual therefore excludes consideration of air defense forces and presents an overview, without providing technical or quantitative detail, on the application of air power.

End of Summary

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THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

SECRET

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MANUAL  
ON THE CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

PART IV

AIR OPERATIONS OF LONG-RANGE AVIATION, COMBAT OPERATIONS OF FRONT  
AVIATION, AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY TRANSPORT AVIATION  
(Air Army - Corps - Division)

Moscow -- 1963

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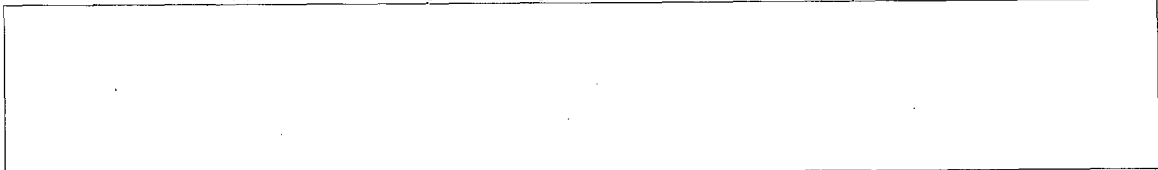
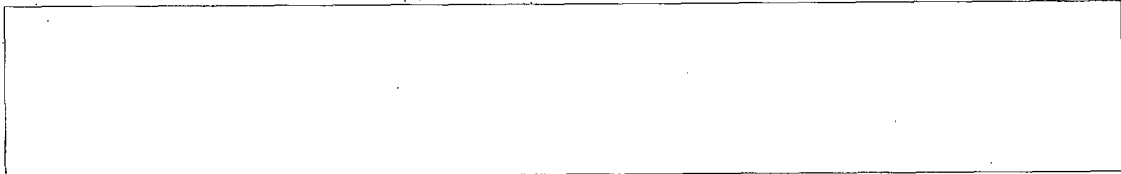


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INTRODUCTION

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.

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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.

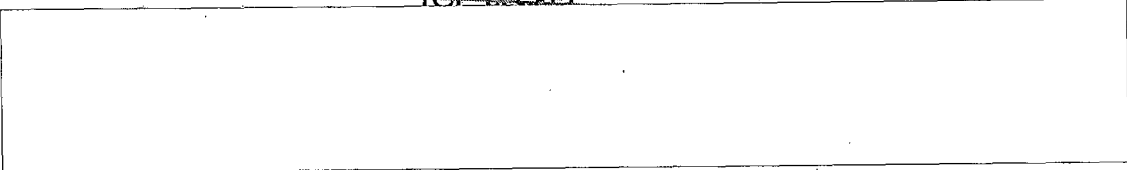
Imperialist preparations to unleash a new war are being carried out along all lines. In the political field this is expressed by opposition to a solution of the problem of disarmament and to a relaxation of international tension, by strengthening and expanding aggressive military blocs, by whipping up 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

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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;

-- 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.

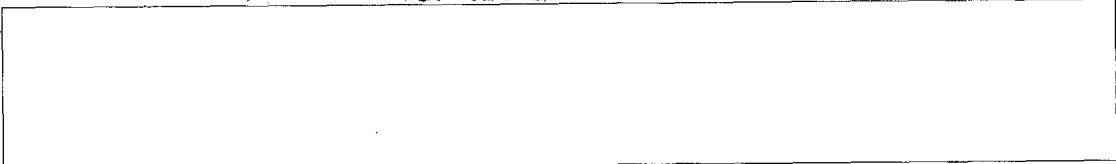
In a future war conventional types of weapons will be employed along with means of mass destruction. They will be employed to accomplish the most varied tasks, both independently and in cooperation with new types of weapons.

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

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improvement of organizational structures, and they require the employment of fundamentally new methods of conducting 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

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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.

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

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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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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.

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.

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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 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,

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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, unmanned 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, <sup>2</sup>aviation, <sup>3</sup>surface ships, and <sup>4</sup>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.

17. Every branch of the Armed Forces fulfils the tasks assigned to it in a war with its inherent methods of conducting

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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.

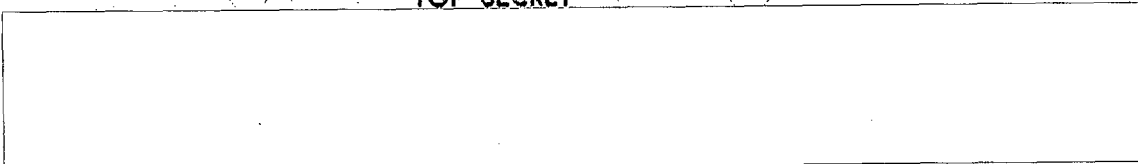
The Air Defense (Antimissile Defense) Forces of the Country fulfil their tasks of routing the air enemy, repelling his air strikes and missile strikes, and disrupting his air (missile, space) attacks by conducting combat actions in accordance with a unified plan.

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.

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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.

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

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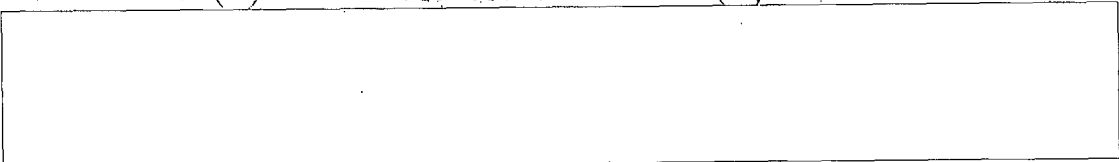
joint efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces which have been coordinated with respect to the goal, place, time, and methods of fulfilling the assigned tasks. This comprises the basis of cooperation of the various branches of the Armed Forces, a cooperation which is organized on the basis of the 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 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

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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.

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;

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

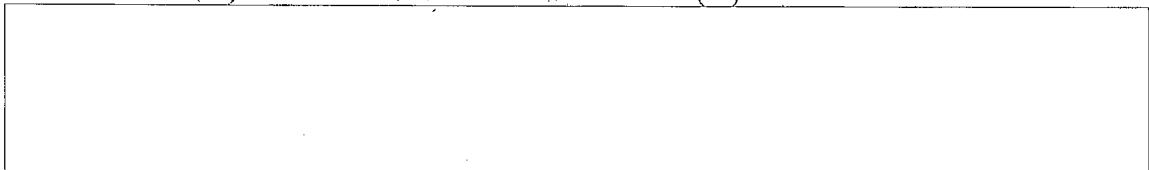
-- preparing in a timely manner to carry out measures for warfare against the enemy's radioelectronic systems and means;

-- 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;

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-- 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;

-- 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;

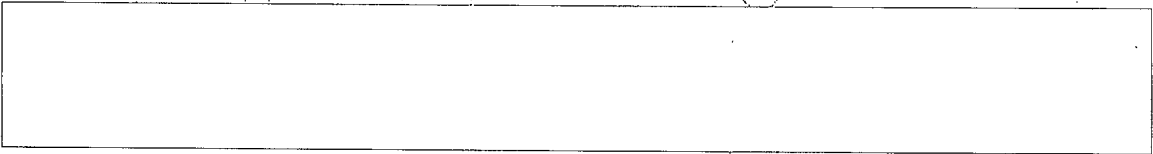
-- by adhering strictly to communications discipline, the rules of secure troop control, and the established procedure for the use of radiotechnical means;

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

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

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

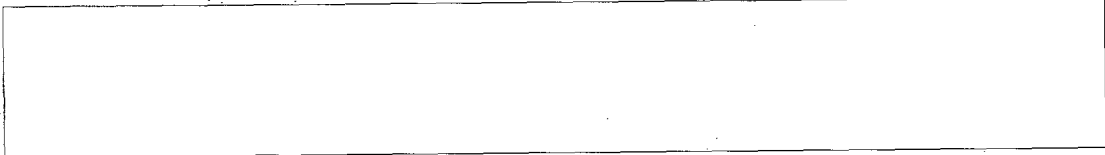
22. Control of troops (forces) consists in exercising constant control on the part of command and staffs over all the activity of subordinate formations, large units, and units, in directing their efforts toward the fulfilment of assigned tasks, as well as in organizing and implementing comprehensive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

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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 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

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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

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troops and for the organization and successful accomplishment by them of the assigned combat 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

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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.

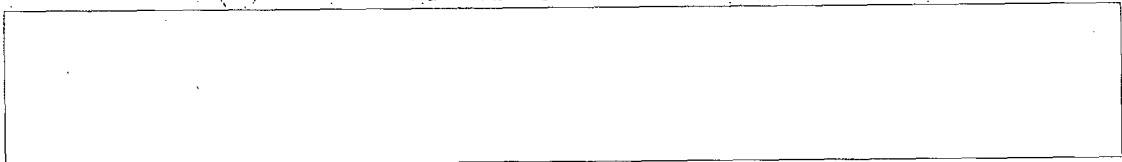
27. The chiefs of branch arms, special troops, and services of a formation (large unit) are assistants of the formation commander (commander) for the combat employment of their branch arms and services. In accordance with the decision of the formation commander (commander) and instructions of the chief 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

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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.

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

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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 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

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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 -- 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

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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 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.

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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.

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

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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 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

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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-antiepидemic 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,

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forces, and means.

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.

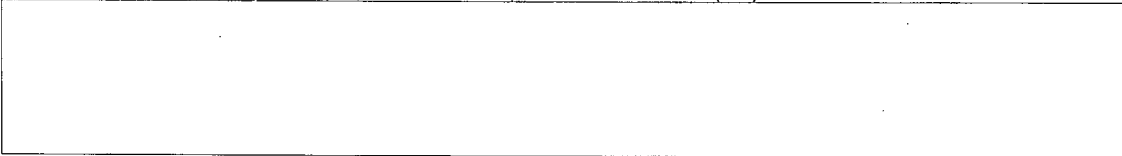
40. Radiation, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance is conducted by all branch arms and special troops. Chemical troops accomplish the most difficult tasks of radiation and chemical reconnaissance, and the medical service carries out bacteriological reconnaissance.

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.

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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 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

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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 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.

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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.

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.

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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 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.

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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 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

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(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 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

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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 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.

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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.

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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 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

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of the Supreme High Command, and the directives and instructions of the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

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).

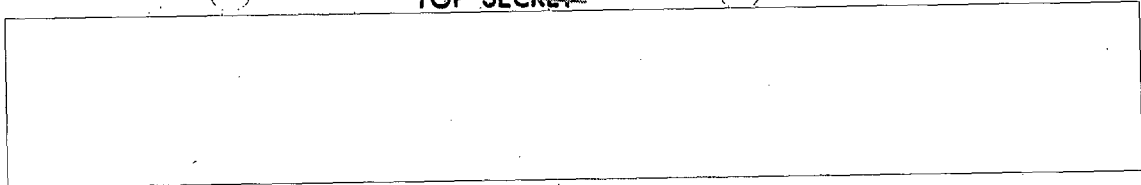
59. The principal tasks of political work in a combat situation are:

-- 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,

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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;

-- 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 fulfilment 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

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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 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;

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-- 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 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.

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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 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

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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 Forces has as its goal the mobilization of the personnel of Long Range, Front, and Military Transport Aviation to achieve continuous superior readiness for combat actions and for rapidly fulfilling assigned combat tasks from the very outset of the unfolding of military actions.

66. The basic content of political work in the Air Forces during the preparation and conduct of combat actions consists of:

- increasing the vigilance of the personnel and mobilizing the personnel for the rapid and coordinated readying of units and large units to fulfil assigned combat tasks, for the organized and covert rebasing and dispersal of aviation and preparation for combat actions from the dispersal airfields and new basing areas;
- informing the personnel with timeliness of the military-political situation and also informing them of the strong and weak points of the enemy, and of his aviation and unmanned means of attack;
- fostering in flight personnel heroism, steadfastness, boldness, boundless courage, and an aggressive combat spirit and readiness under any condition to fulfil assigned combat tasks;
- mobilizing the personnel of: air large units and units to efficiently and completely fulfil the tasks based on the function and characteristic features of each branch arm and type

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of aviation; reconnaissance units to discover the enemy's groupings in good time, especially of his nuclear strike means; Long Range Aviation to deliver accurate nuclear strikes on enemy targets, to show initiative and decisiveness in negotiating the enemy air defense, and to carry out in an organized manner the midair refueling of aircraft; delivery-aircraft units to prepare nuclear strikes in a superior manner and carry them out precisely; front fighter and fighter-bomber aviation to aggressively carry out joint combat actions with the ground forces (naval forces), provide them with reliable cover, and efficiently cooperate with them; Military Transport Aviation to efficiently conduct airborne landings and also transport troops, combat equipment, and ammunition, especially missiles, in an organized manner;

-- organizing political work in the staffs and at command posts to improve the control of large units, units, subunits, and crews in a complex air and ground situation, under conditions when units and subunits are dispersed, and also to organize the coordination of aviation with the ground forces and especially with surface-to-air missile units;

-- increasing the responsibility of the personnel of the staffs for studying the operational-tactical situation and for the timely preparation of materials for the making of decisions by formation commanders (commanders), for the organization and maintenance of secure troop control and for the maintenance of radio discipline by flight personnel;

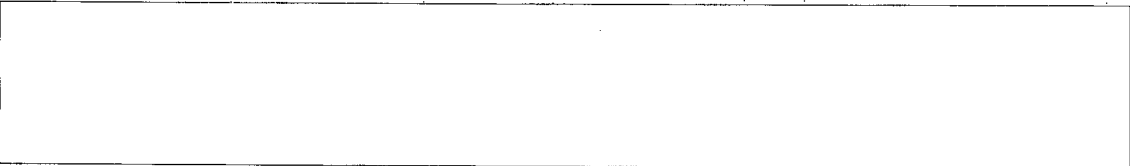
-- developing in the officer personnel of air staffs at all levels superior competence, creativity, and initiative in work and an uncompromising attitude toward the manifestation of triteness in the organization and conduct of combat actions by air large units and units;

-- mobilizing personnel to continuously improve the methods used by all types of aviation in conducting combat actions, to increase the practical skills of flight personnel in rapidly recognizing assembly points and missile launching sites from the air, and enemy aircraft and unmanned means in the air, and also to synthesize and study the positive experience and effective methods of combat actions of our outstanding pilots, and to disseminate these widely;

-- increasing the technical knowledge and combat and flight skills of pilots, ensuring the cohesiveness and combat solidarity of every crew and team, and increasing the ability of personnel to carry out related specialties;

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-- mobilizing personnel to skilfully operate under nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological attack, to interpret the casualty producing factors and specific features of the effects of these types of weapons, the characteristics of the warning signals in the event of the danger of nuclear or chemical attack, and also of the methods of protecting personnel and aviation equipment;

-- carrying out political measures to ensure the elimination of the aftereffects of an enemy strike with means of mass destruction (rescue work, medical and evacuation measures, cleaning up and rehabilitation of airfields, dosimeter monitoring, personnel decontamination, radioactive decontamination, chemical decontamination, and biological decontamination);

-- ensuring timely dissemination in the designated area of propaganda materials intended for the enemy troops and population;

-- providing full, correct, and timely information on the morale-combat condition of the personnel of air large units and units;

-- carrying out continuous political work with engineer-technical personnel and junior aviation specialists to ensure the high-quality preparation of aircraft for flight and the uninterrupted operation of aviation equipment, mobilizing them to reduce the time spent in preparing aircraft for takeoff and to rehabilitate aviation equipment under field conditions;

-- mobilizing the personnel of aviation-technical units and subunits to supply air units promptly and fully with rations, ammunition, fuel, and other materiel necessary to conduct air combat actions.

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In the achievement of success as combat tasks are accomplished by all branch arms and types of aviation in the Air Forces, the decisive role belongs to the pilots, crews, and commanders of the powerful and modern aircraft which directly accomplish diversified combat tasks in destroying the enemy in the air, on the ground, and on the sea, in conducting air reconnaissance, and in landing our troops in the enemy's rear.

In a future war, each pilot and crew must be capable of fulfilling the assigned combat task independently, in single

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combat with a strong enemy. For this, what is needed, along with superior flying mastery, faultless knowledge of the equipment, ability to skilfully negotiate the enemy air defense, mastery of the entire arsenal of tactical procedures, and courage and intrepidity, is high moral-political steadfastness, a deep faith in the all-conquering strength of the Leninist ideas of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and iron persistence in achieving the assigned purpose. In the actions of personnel in fulfilling combat tasks, especially with the employment of nuclear weapons, they must combine bravery and resoluteness with an accurate estimation and knowledge of their job.

The fostering of all of these qualities in flight personnel and also of an understanding of the great honor and high personal responsibility which the glorious falcons of Soviet aviation bear before the Party and the people has decisive significance in the achievement of victory over the enemy.

The massive heroism of Soviet airmen, so clearly displayed in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and the exploits of the hero-cosmonauts in conquering space are the glorious tradition with which the personnel of the Air Forces must be inculcated.

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CHAPTER 3

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE AIR OPERATIONS OF LONG RANGE AVIATION,  
THE COMBAT ACTIONS OF FRONT AVIATION, AND THE EMPLOYMENT  
OF MILITARY TRANSPORT AVIATION

67. The Air Forces are capable of delivering powerful nuclear strikes for the purpose of fulfilling strategic and operational tasks in ground and naval theaters of military operations and in the deep rear of the enemy. They can effectively destroy small, mobile, and stationary targets with nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons, cover troops against air strikes; carry out broad and rapid maneuvering from one axis to another; conduct continuous air reconnaissance of enemy actions in support of all branches of the Armed Forces; land airborne forces, airlift troops, and deliver materiel in a short time and over great distances.

68. The Air Forces consist of Long Range, Front, and Military Transport Aviation, which are the branch arms of aviation. According to their designation and the nature of tasks being fulfilled, they are divided into the types of aviation: fighter, fighter-bomber, bomber (missile-delivery), reconnaissance, transport, and auxiliary (liaison, medical-evacuation).

69. Long Range Aviation is a means of the Supreme High Command. It has the function of destroying from the air important enemy targets on the sea (in the ocean), on the shore, and in the deep rear, and of conducting air reconnaissance. Long Range Aviation fulfils its tasks both independently and in cooperation with the Navy and the Ground Forces.

Separate air corps and divisions of missile-delivery aircraft and bombers make up Long Range Aviation.

Separate air corps are the highest-level large units of Long Range Aviation. They have in their complement several air divisions of missile-delivery and nuclear bomb-delivery aircraft, and separate air reconnaissance, jamming, and tanker aircraft regiments.

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The air division is the basic large unit of Long Range Aviation, consisting of several air regiments of missile-delivery or bomber aircraft and a regiment or squadron of tanker aircraft.

70. Front aviation is an integral part of the troops of a front and is intended for joint operations with them. On maritime axes it can also assist the Navy in fulfilling tasks assigned to the Navy in the joint operations of a front and fleet.

The operational formation of front aviation is the air army. In the composition of an air army there are divisions and separate regiments of fighter, fighter-bomber, bomber (missile-delivery), reconnaissance, and transport aviation, jamming units, regiments of front cruise missiles, and units and subunits of auxiliary aviation.

71. Military Transport Aviation is a means of the Supreme High Command. It is designated to land airborne forces, to carry out the rapid maneuvering of troops, and the delivery of missiles, nuclear warheads, weapons, and other materiel to the troops.

Separate air divisions and regiments make up Military Transport Aviation.

72. The basic means of the Air Forces for the destruction of ground and sea targets are nuclear weapons. The employment of nuclear weapons with a small quantity of aircraft and cruise missiles ensures the destruction in short periods of time of key enemy targets located in a wide area.

In conjunction with nuclear weapons, chemical and conventional means of destruction are widely used by aviation.

73. During the conduct of air operations to destroy enemy naval, air, and missile groupings, the assigned goals are achieved through the destruction of aircraft carriers and missile submarines at sea and in bases, of aircraft on airfields and in the air, of missiles at launching sites, and of cruise missiles -- even in the air; through the destruction of air and missile bases and airfields, of air and missile control centers and control posts, and of depots and bases where nuclear weapons are

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assembled.

During actions against targets in naval theaters, Long Range Aviation fulfils tasks, as a rule, in cooperation with the aviation, submarines, and ships of the Navy.

The destruction of key targets in the rear of the enemy is effected by delivering air strikes employing nuclear weapons and conventional means of destruction against nuclear, missile, and aviation enterprises and other branches of industry, and also against centers of government and military control.

The disruption of ground, sea, and air transportation lines is achieved by destroying installations on railroads and highways, destroying troops and transport means at loading and off-loading points, during movement on roads and on sea transits, and by destroying transport aircraft and helicopters on airfields and in the air.

74. Air operations of Long Range Aviation are characterized by decisive goals, extensive employment of nuclear and missile weapons, great spatial scope, high number of air combat missions, and diversity of support measures. They are based on massed air strikes employing nuclear weapons.

The first massed strike must be the most powerful one in order to inflict on the enemy the maximum destruction right at the beginning of the operation and weaken the strength of his possible retaliatory strikes.

Between massed strikes, individual aircraft and subunits (small groups) conduct actions fulfilling tasks of air reconnaissance and of the destruction of newly discovered important targets, especially nuclear attack delivery means.

Massed strikes are organized in each case depending on the task, the composition of the aviation forces allocated, the expected countermeasures of enemy air defense means, the time of day, and weather conditions. The operational disposition of aviation forces in a massed strike must ensure the successful negotiation of the enemy air defense and the surprise and effective destruction of the planned targets.

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75. Long Range Aviation, by order of the Supreme High Command, may be allocated to take part in ground forces operations for the delivery of strikes against targets located, as a rule, beyond the limits of the range of front aviation and operational-tactical missiles.

In Navy operations, Long Range Aviation, together with naval missile-delivery aviation and submarines, can destroy carrier strike groupings and amphibious landing forces of the enemy, disrupt his ocean and sea transportation, and also carry out air reconnaissance in distant areas of the sea (ocean) and provide target designation for submarines. Besides this, Long Range Aviation can be allocated to deliver strikes against shore targets and, in some cases, to lay mine barriers.

76. The combat actions of large units and units of a front aviation air army in ground forces operations are organized in accordance with the front operation plan, the tasks assigned by the front commander, and the decision of the air army commander; and when supporting combined-arms and tank armies, in addition, in accordance with the tasks assigned by the commanders of these armies within the limits of the established flight resources.

Front aviation can be allocated to participate in air operations of Long Range Aviation and here it fulfils the tasks of destroying ground and air targets in the frontline area, and on maritime axes -- of destroying naval targets in shore areas; and it also combats radioelectronic means of the enemy air defense.

77. The employment of Military Transport Aviation in fulfilling the tasks of landing major airborne forces, supporting the maneuvering of troops by air, and transporting materiel is organized on the basis of orders of the Supreme High Command.

In some cases, separate large units of Military Transport Aviation can be placed at the disposal of commanders of fronts and of formations of other branches of the Armed Forces.

In fulfilling tasks in airborne landing operations, to support the flight of Military Transport Aviation units over enemy territory, large units (units) of Long Range and front aviation as well as of other branches of the armed forces may be

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allocated upon orders of the Supreme High Command.

78. The preparation of Long Range Aviation air operations, of front aviation combat actions, and of the employment of Military Transport Aviation must be carried out covertly and in the shortest possible time. It includes the implementation of the following measures:

- the making of decisions and assignment of tasks; the planning of air operations and combat actions, and the preparation of flight personnel and aviation equipment;
- the organization of cooperation between aviation formations and large units of each type of aviation, between branch arms and types of aviation, and the organization of cooperation with other branches of the Armed Forces;
- the establishment of aviation groupings, the development and improvement of the networks of primary and alternate airfields, and of launching sites for cruise missiles;
- the implementation of measures for raising the combat readiness and combat effectiveness of subordinate aviation;
- the organization of support for the combat actions of air armies, air corps, and air divisions;
- the organization of control, communications, and radiotechnical support.

79. Commanders of air formations (large units), in making a decision, must give special consideration to ensuring the accurate location and timing of air strikes, to coordinating the actions of subordinate large units (units) with the cooperating formations and large units of other branches of the armed forces; to ensuring the successful negotiation of the enemy's strong air defense and the extensive maneuvering of aviation.

80. Cooperation of the Air Forces with other branches of the Armed Forces consists in the coordinated employment of nuclear weapons and other means of destruction and also in the allocation among them of tasks and times of actions.

The cooperation of Long Range Aviation and Military Transport Aviation with formations of other branches of the Armed Forces is organized as appropriate by the commanders of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation based on the orders of the Supreme High Command and the Commander-in-Chief of the Air

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Forces.

The cooperation of a front air army with ground forces is organized by the front commander.

The commanders of Long Range Aviation, Military Transport Aviation, and front air armies organize cooperation between subordinate large units and units of each branch arm of aviation. Direct coordination of all matters of cooperation are the responsibility of aviation large unit commanders and staffs.

81. A grouping of forces and means designated for the conduct of an air operation of Long Range Aviation, of front aviation combat actions, and for the employment in operations of Military Transport Aviation must ensure: the most efficient exploitation of the combat characteristics and capabilities of aviation; continuous cooperation during the fulfilment of combat tasks; the covert positioning of air large units and cruise missile units; the capability of conducting extensive maneuvering; and firm control over the forces and means on the ground and in the air.

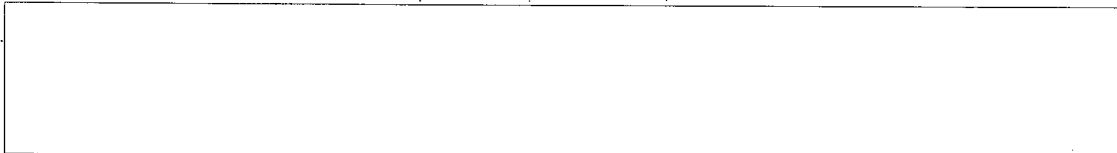
A grouping of Long Range Aviation forces is established on the axes of the grouping's actions and is often situated in the territory of several military districts. An aviation grouping of a front air army is established, as a rule, in the sector of actions of front troops.

For large units and units of Military Transport Aviation, airfields are allocated near the deployment and disposition areas of the troops and cargoes to be airlanded or airlifted.

82. The occupation of departure basing airfields by air large units and units is carried out covertly, by small groups of aircraft flying at low altitudes observing radio camouflage measures. Aviation-technical units (komendaturas) and also communications and radiotechnical support units and subunits are concentrated at departure basing airfields until the air units land at them. The necessary supplies of materiel are established at these airfields in advance.

83. The Air Forces are constantly ready to conduct combat actions. A high level of combat readiness on the part of air

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formations, large units, and units is achieved by:

- the advance and complete preparation to repulse a surprise enemy strike and to take action against assigned enemy targets in the first strike;
- the transmission in the shortest time possible of prescribed combat signals and the efficient actions of personnel after the receipt of these signals according to previously developed plans;
- the organization of alerts at airfields and in the air of fighter-interceptors and of aircraft delivering missiles and nuclear bombs and also of reconnaissance aircraft and cruise missiles;
- the round-the-clock alerts of command post combat teams and radiotechnical means and the continuous operation of communications;
- the dispersed basing and continuous rear services support of air large units, units, and subunits and also the organization of reliable protection against weapons of mass destruction;
- the high quality training proficiency of personnel and their ability to fulfil combat tasks under complex situational conditions and also by the constant readiness of aviation equipment.

84. Support of the operations of Long Range Aviation, of the combat actions of front aviation, and of the employment of Military Transport Aviation includes: air reconnaissance; the organization of warfare against radioelectronic means; the safeguarding of aircraft, helicopters, and cruise missiles in flight against the effects of the enemy's anti-aircraft means and fighter aircraft; navigation support; operational camouflage; defense and protection of home airfields and the positions of cruise missile units against weapons of mass destruction; radiotechnical, meteorological, aviation engineer, and rear services support.

Measures supporting combat actions are organized by air staffs at all levels based on the decisions and orders of the formation commanders and commanders.

85. Air reconnaissance is organized and carried out to determine or define precisely the location and nature of the targets, the air defense, the meteorological and radiation

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situation on the flight paths and in the target areas; and to monitor the results of strikes.

As to timing, air reconnaissance can be conducted before making a decision, immediately before the launching of a strike for the clarification of location data about mobile targets in particular, and also during or after a strike for the purpose of monitoring its results.

86. The Air Forces combat the enemy's radioelectronic means for the purpose of ensuring the overcoming of his air defense and also of breaking up enemy air strikes against home airfields. This is achieved by: disrupting or impeding the enemy's control of his antiaircraft means, aircraft, helicopters, cruise missiles, and also air-to-air missiles by excluding or limiting his employment of radioelectronic means of detection and of aircraft guidance to the target.

To neutralize enemy radioelectronic means, one uses jamming devices which are installed in combat and special aircraft of Long Range, Front, and Military Transport Aviation as well as automatic balloons and the means of ground-based SPETSNAZ radio units. Along with the production of jamming, the enemy's key radiotechnical centers and stations are destroyed by air strikes.

The commanders of Long Range Aviation and Military Transport Aviation exercise direction over the warfare of these branch arms against enemy radioelectronic means. In the air army of a front, warfare against enemy radioelectronic means is organized and conducted in accordance with the plan of the front.

87. Safeguarding aircraft, helicopters, and cruise missiles in flight against the effects of enemy antiaircraft means and fighter aircraft is accomplished by: destroying or neutralizing the antiaircraft means, fighter aviation, and radiotechnical means and control posts of the enemy's air defense means; covering with fighter aircraft other types of aviation; and also jamming the radioelectronic means of the enemy air defense.

88. The tasks of navigation support in the Air Forces are to achieve precise aircraft guidance and accurate target destruction.

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It includes: the designation of routes, flight profiles, and the most advantageous battle formations; the conduct of measures which ensure precise aircraft guidance, flight safety, arrival at the targets of action (points of missile launching), and bombing accuracy (missile launching accuracy); the efficient coordination of places and times with other air units and also with ground forces and the navy; guiding aircraft to landing airfields and maneuvering them for final approach; the precise guidance of fighters and fighter-bombers to the air and ground targets.

89. Operational camouflage in Long Range and Military Transport Aviation is organized in accordance with the orders of their commanders, but in front aviation and in large units (units) of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation, during their basing in a front zone, it is organized according to the overall plan of the front.

Operational camouflage includes: the dispersed basing of air large units and positioning of cruise missile units; the provision for the covert concentration and regrouping of aviation until the initiation and during the conduct of combat actions; the organization of a network of dummy airfields (launching sites) and the simulation of combat activity at them; the organization of the covert positioning of communications means, the organization of their radiotechnical support, and the placing of restrictions on their operation; the monitoring from the air of the camouflage of the basing of air armies and air large units and also of the places where cruise missile units are located.

90. Protection against weapons of mass destruction is achieved by: the dispersed basing of air units and dispersed positioning of cruise missile units, the engineer preparation of airfields and sites, the periodic shifting of basing and siting areas, the selection of the most efficient methods of negotiating zones of radioactive contamination during flights, rebasings, and shifting of siting areas; the conduct of radiological, chemical, and bacteriological reconnaissance, the timely notification of air units and cruise missile units about possible radioactive, chemical, and bacterial contamination; the conduct of sanitary hygiene and prophylactic measures; the timely supplying of troops with means of protection against, and for the elimination of, the aftereffects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction.

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91. The air defense of aviation bases and cruise missile unit locations is accomplished within the overall system of cover for front troops and the air defense of the country.

Antiaircraft units (subunits) may be allocated for the direct cover of cruise missile units in launching areas and of aviation basing airfields.

92. The defense of a base against a ground enemy is organized with the forces and means of the aviation-technical and air units. In individual cases, troops who are near the airfields may be allocated to reinforce the defense.

The defense of cruise missile units is organized by their own forces. In coordination with the commanders of the combined-arms or tank armies in whose sectors the missile units are situated, ground troops may also be allocated for this purpose.

93. Radiotechnical support includes measures for the organization and maintenance of the uninterrupted operation of radio aid and illumination and radar means used for the control of aviation, for the support of aircraft handling, target designation, and bombing; for the control of the flight of cruise missiles, for the drops (landings) of airborne forces, and also for the identification of our own aircraft and helicopters and the support of their landings. Its main tasks are:

- to detect enemy cruise missiles in the air, guide our fighters against them, and control other types of aviation;
- to monitor the flights of our aircraft, helicopters, and cruise missiles, determine their location, and transmit these data to the control posts or crews of aircraft and helicopters in the air;
- to ensure the timely and accurate operation of ground radiotechnical means used by crews in the air for the following: to determine their location, to arrive at the designated point or reference point (target, landing airfield, and other points), to determine the point for releasing the means of destruction or for dropping the airborne force (cargo), to identify our own troops, and also to land and control the movement of aircraft at an airfield.

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94. The basic tasks of meteorological support are:

- to transmit to the commands and staffs of air units, large units, and formations all types of meteorological information, weather forecasts, and climate information needed for the organization and conduct of combat actions;
- to prepare meteorological data for the command and staffs for the calculations on the employment of nuclear and chemical weapons and also for the evaluation and forecasting of the radiation situation.

95. Aviation engineer support is directed at maintaining aviation and missile equipment in good working condition and ready for operation and use, and at ensuring the maximum number of sorties and most efficient use of the flight-tactical and combat characteristics of aviation equipment. It is provided by the aviation engineer service and accomplishes the following tasks:

- the comprehensive preparation of engineer-technical personnel for the operation and repair of aviation and missile equipment under any conditions of the combat situation;
- the efficient organization of all work in the technical operation, servicing, and repair of aviation equipment;
- the organization and conduct of measures ensuring the continuous serviceability and high combat readiness of aviation equipment and of the means for its technical servicing and repair;
- the ensuring of the constant readiness of aviation equipment and repair means for rebasing;
- the conduct of measures for the prevention and elimination of possible breakdowns and malfunctions in aviation equipment.

96. The main form of control of air formations and large units is centralized control, which ensures good use of the maneuvering capabilities of aviation and the rapid concentration of its main forces and cruise missile units for the accomplishment of the most important tasks.

For control, aviation is organized thus.

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-- in Long Range Aviation there is a command post and alternate command post but when accomplishing tasks in cooperation with the Navy, there is also a forward command post located in the area of the command post of the Navy; when Long Range Aviation large units (units) are acting in support of a front, air representatives are sent from these units to the command post of the front commander;

-- in a front air army there is a command post and forward command post deployed near the corresponding control posts of the front and also a rear control post; air army operations groups or air representatives are usually sent to the combined-arms armies and tank armies being supported and covered;

-- in Military Transport Aviation, a command post and forward command post are set up to accomplish tasks in the landing of airborne forces and in supporting the maneuvering of troops and the transport of materiel;

-- in an air corps and air division of Long Range Aviation, there is a command post and a forward command post; in fighter, fighter-bomber, and bomber air divisions, there is a command post deployed in the basing area and a forward command post located jointly with or in the area of the control post of the cooperating combined-arms (tank) army or fleet.

97. Command posts, especially forward ones, must be highly mobile. Forward command posts are usually accommodated in specially constructed vehicles, helicopters, and armored personnel carriers.

The relocation of control posts is carried out with the permission of the higher staff.

Control posts of air formations (large units) are relocated, as a rule, in succession maintaining continuous control of subordinate large units (units) and maintaining communications with the senior commander. The relocation of an air army's control posts and of the forward command posts of an air large unit is carried out concurrently with the relocation of the corresponding control posts of the front, combined-arms armies, and tank army.

98. The organization and maintenance of stable communications is the most important duty of a staff.

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Control of aviation in the air is maintained by means of the general radio nets organized by the higher air staffs and also by the air radio nets organized by the staffs of air large units and units.

The general radio nets of air communications are organized for the control of aviation during its flights over the territory of the country (theater of military operations, front), for cooperation, and for ensuring flight safety.

Air radio nets are organized for the control of air large units (units), the control of air reconnaissance crews, tanker aircraft crews, and Military Transport Aviation guidance groups.

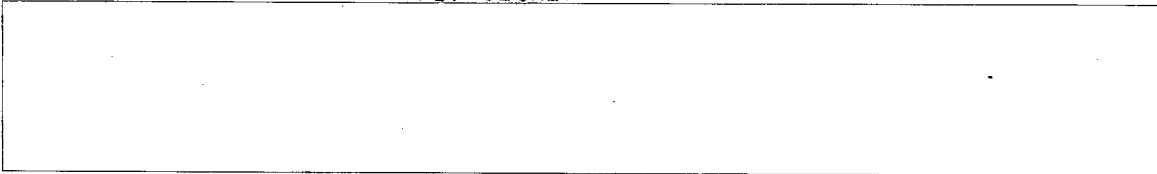
Communications between the control posts of the aviation and the control posts of the ground troop formations cooperating with it are established based on the orders of the front commander (staff). Communications of aviation with naval formations or large units are established through operations groups or air representatives located at the command posts of the naval formations and large units. Ship commanders allocate radio communications means to the air representatives coming on the ships.

Communications between control posts of large units (units) of the various types of aviation are established as instructed by the commander (staff) that organizes cooperation.

99. The protection of radiotechnical means against enemy-produced jamming is achieved by: the implementation of radio camouflage measures, the employment on the same communications link of radar and radio sets with different frequency ranges and of equipment with high resistance to jamming, the switching to alternate frequencies with a simultaneous change in callsigns, the organization of secure radio nets (links); the employment of the most powerful radio sets for communications on the main links; the use of the radar means of those cooperating air large units (units) and air defense forces which have not been jammed.

In all cases, the drastic measure to be taken in combating the enemy's jamming is the detection and destruction of its sources.

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CHAPTER 4

THE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF AIR OPERATIONS  
BY LONG RANGE AVIATION

100. The preparation of air operations by Long Range Aviation is carried out following the orders of the Supreme High Command under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces.

The preparation of operations includes a series of measures carried out by the Main Staff of the Air Forces, the command and staff of Long Range Aviation, and the commanders and staffs of the air large units and units for the planning, organization, and all-round support of an operation. Among these are: the study and thorough analysis of the situation, the making of the decision and the planning of the operation, the assignment of tasks, the organization of cooperation, control, and communications; the immediate preparation of large units and units to conduct combat actions.

The length of preparation depends on the purposes and tasks of the operation and also on the specific situation on the given axis or in the area of operations. However, all preparatory measures must be fulfilled in the shortest possible time.

101. The decision on a Long Range Aviation air operation specifies: the estimate of the situation and of the capabilities of the enemy air defense; the concept of the air operation and its main purpose; the allocation of nuclear warheads by tasks and by strikes; the composition of the forces allocated, their operational disposition and schedule of actions; the time for delivery of strikes; the measures for negotiating the enemy air defense; the grouping of forces and means at the initiation of the operation and the maneuvering during its course; the tasks of air reconnaissance; the tasks of the formations (large units); the orders on cooperation with formations (large units) of other branches of the armed forces; the special orders; the control and the deputies.

102. In assigning tasks to the air large units taking part in the operation, the following are specified:

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-- the combat task and targets of the strikes; the quantity, type, and yield of the nuclear warheads to be allocated, their distribution among the targets, the type and altitudes of the nuclear bursts; the alternate targets and methods of action against them;

-- the time and targets of the rocket troop strikes in the areas of air actions;

-- the main tasks, the time, the key axes, and the procedure for the conduct of air reconnaissance;

-- the sectors of flights for Long Range Aviation large units, the flight profiles and battle formations if they are to have an effect on the actions of other air large units;

-- the measures that are to be carried out on the instructions of the commander (staff) of Long Range Aviation and by front aviation forces for negotiating the air defense on the routes and in the target areas;

-- the probable zones of airspace with dangerous levels of radiation;

-- the procedure for cooperation between long range and front aviation and also with naval ships and naval aviation;

-- the organization of control, the measures to ensure the surprise and security of combat actions;

-- the maneuver airfields, the procedure for occupying them, and the organization of materiel-technical support at them;

-- the quantity, times, and place for issuing materiel;

-- the time to be ready for takeoff.

103. The planning of a Long Range Aviation air operation is carried out by the Main Staff of the Air Forces and the staff of Long Range Aviation based on the orders of the Supreme High Command and the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces.

The main purposes of the planning are: to determine the sequence and times for fulfilling the assigned tasks; to allocate forces and nuclear means according to the tasks and targets of the actions; to determine the method of negotiating the enemy's air defense; to organize continuous cooperation, all-round support, and stable control of the forces and means in the operation.

The basic planning document is the air operation plan in which the matters of the delivery of the first massed strike are

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worked out in greatest detail.

104. In organizing the cooperation of Long Range Aviation with the front, navy, and formations of the Air Defense Forces of the Country, the following are coordinated: the time and targets for nuclear strikes, types of bursts, altitudes, zones (routes), and times of flights of aviation; the mutual providing of reconnaissance data, the matters of guiding Long Range Aviation, using naval forces and means, against enemy targets; the measures to support the negotiation of the enemy air defense system; the joint use of command posts and communications centers by the commands and staffs of the cooperating large units and units.

In addition, provisions must be made for the joint use of airfields and means supporting aircraft handling and for the joint conduct of rear services support measures, the organization of mutual exchange of information, and measures to rescue aircraft crews which have made forced landings.

105. ~~Actions of Long Range Aviation to rout carrier strike large units and destroy enemy submarines, as a rule, are carried out in cooperation with naval aviation and submarines.~~

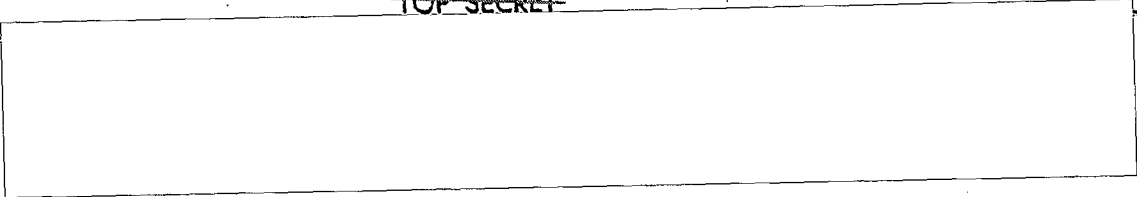
The assigned tasks are carried out chiefly with the forces of large units and units equipped with missile-delivery aircraft armed with "air-to-ship" missiles, usually operating at the maximum radius of action with midair refueling or refueling by landings at coastal airfields. Actions against highly mobile targets, the locations of which at the moment of the strike will often be unknown, involve the necessity for final reconnaissance of the targets.

106. In routing enemy missile and aviation groupings, Long Range Aviation damages strategic bomber air bases and destroys the aircraft on them, destroys strategic missile launching bases, destroys aircraft carriers and missile-delivery ships, destroys nuclear weapons reserves and tactical aviation beyond the range of front missiles and aviation, and conducts air reconnaissance.

Front aviation, by delivering strikes against airfields, air defense means, control posts, radar centers, and by jamming the radioelectronic means of the enemy, disorganizes his air defense system and thereby ensures large units of Long Range Aviation can

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negotiate the air defense.

107. The first strike assumes special importance in the destruction of aircraft carrier large units, submarines, and aviation and missile groupings. For this reason, the main forces of aviation are brought in for its delivery and a considerable portion of the nuclear warheads allocated for the operation are employed in it. The first strike is delivered by surprise and against the main grouping. Follow-up strikes are delivered with minimal time intervals so that we seize and keep in our hands the initiative in the employment of nuclear means.

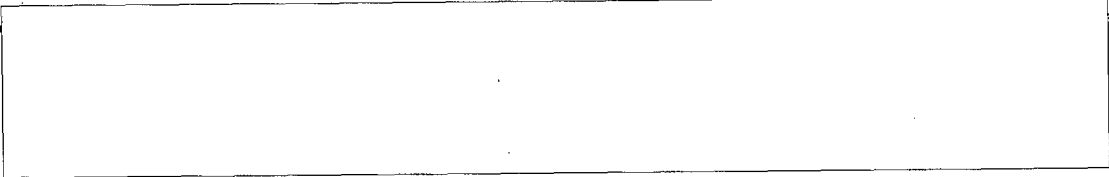
108. Strikes against widely dispersed aircraft carriers, missile-carrying submarines, air and missile bases, and nuclear weapons depots are delivered by small groups of aircraft operating simultaneously or within a limited period of time on a wide front and on different axes. The flight of large units in a narrow zone can be carried out under these conditions only in the initial stages of the route, with units (groups) subsequently diverging along different routes to the assigned targets. Combat actions against the most important air bases can be conducted in a number of cases immediately following a strike of the rocket troops, which requires precisely coordinating the times of actions of Long Range Aviation with the missile strikes.

109. In fulfilling the task of destroying key targets in the enemy's rear, the efforts of Long Range Aviation are concentrated systematically on the destruction of those targets whose disablement can exert a significant effect on the course of the war. These targets pertain primarily to enterprises of the nuclear, missile, and aircraft industry; enterprises producing missile-carrying submarines, national reserves of nuclear weapons, strategic raw materials and finished products, power installations, and government and military control points.

110. Actions to destroy key targets in the enemy's rear usually involve flights at extreme ranges, which often require the organization of aerial refueling of aircraft and are characterized by great independence of actions on the part of air large units, units, and individual crews.

A feature of such actions will also lie in the necessity for the simultaneous destruction of a large number of targets having

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diversified characteristics, which requires an efficient organization of the combat actions of aviation and flexible control of the air large units and units.

111. In the disruption of lines of transportation, the most complete results are achieved by the timely discovery of the enemy's intentions to carry out shipments and by the simultaneous disruption of all the lines of transportation which he uses for this. When there are insufficient forces and means for simultaneous action against all types of lines of transportation, these lines are disrupted systematically, starting with that type of line of transportation which the enemy is using most actively at the given time. Actions to disrupt repair work on the enemy's lines of transportation are very important, and to do this, follow-up strikes are delivered.

112. Actions to disrupt enemy sea and ocean lines of transportation usually begin with strikes of strategic missiles, missile-carrying submarines, and Long Range Aviation against naval bases and the ports where convoys form up. Upon the emergence of convoys into sea and ocean lines of transportation, they are subjected to continuous and increasingly heavy Long Range Aviation strikes delivered in cooperation with submarines and naval aviation.

Long Range Aviation may also be allocated to lay mine barriers on the main transportation axes.

In some cases, in order to disrupt sea lines of transportation, a part of the forces of the air armies of fronts in action on coastal axes may be allocated to deliver strikes against transports on sea transit and in unloading ports.

113. The disruption of enemy ground lines of transportation is achieved by the coordinated strikes of Long Range Aviation on a wide front and to a great depth against transportation line centers, bridges, major stations, crossings, and other man-made structures on roads.

During shipments, the enemy will strive to change their direction, switching from one type of transport to another and resorting to multiple-type transport. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct systematic reconnaissance in the entire area

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of shipments and react with timeliness to changes in the situation.

114. Actions to disrupt air lines of transportation will consist in the delivery of Long Range Aviation strikes against the enemy's transport aviation on airfields for the loading and unloading of troops, combat equipment, and cargo. Front fighter aviation destroys transport aircraft and helicopters in the air on their flight routes.

115. The operational disposition of Long Range Aviation forces in massed strikes must conform to the concept for the fulfilment of the assigned combat task and to flight conditions and must ensure: reliable destruction of the assigned targets, successful negotiation of the enemy air defense, and reliable control of large units and units on the ground and in the air.

When delivering strikes, Long Range Aviation large units may be disposed in one, two, or more echelons.

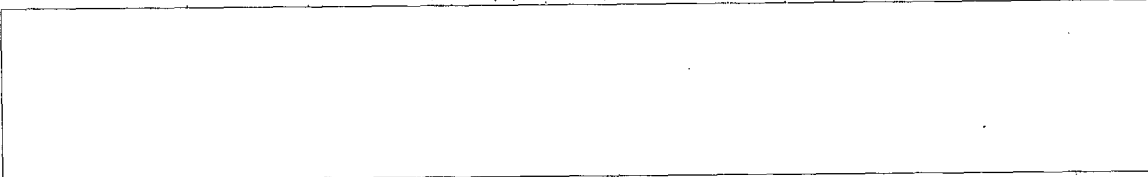
In actions against targets dispersed along the front over a considerable area and against a weakly developed enemy air defense system, air large units can be disposed in a single echelon. If the areas of actions are scattered in frontage at considerable distances from one another, then individual groupings of air large units are set up for actions on the individual isolated axes.

In the event targets are located in a small area, when it is not possible to deploy the strike groups of all large units along the front, the large units operating on the same axis can be disposed in two or three echelons.

With a very deep combat actions area, air large units can be disposed in two or three echelons: the first for actions from low altitudes against targets located near each other, the second for actions from maximum altitudes against distant targets, and the third against the most distant targets employing the in-flight refueling of aircraft.

116. Battle formations of large units of Long Range Aviation consist of strike groups and support groups. The foundation of the battle formations of large units and units is

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the delivery aircraft for nuclear bombs and missiles.

Strike groups are made up of delivery aircraft and the aircraft providing them with direct support against the action of the different air defense means.

The battle formations of an air corps or division can be made up of the following support groups: those for jamming, for final reconnaissance of targets, for delivery of diversionary strikes or conduct of deception measures, for weather reconnaissance, for seeking and marking targets, and for destruction (neutralization) of air defense means.

Air reconnaissance crews also make flights as a part of strike groups or support groups.

In negotiating areas covered by a strong air defense, the in-depth large-echelon disposition of large units and units is impermissible. Commanders of large units are responsible for conducting measures to reduce in every way possible the depth of battle formations. During flights on one axis, this is achieved by designating several routes and reducing the distance between aircraft, subunits, and units, and also by stacking them.

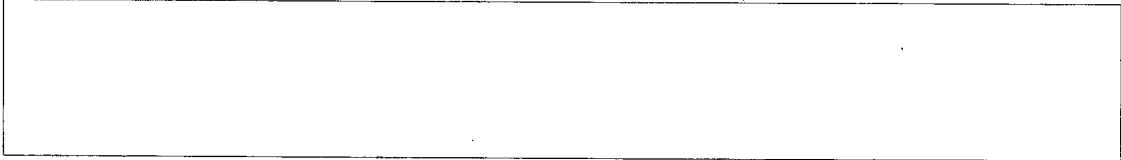
117. When negotiating the enemy's air defense, bombers and missile-delivery aircraft jam the operation of his radioelectronic means; they neutralize the air defense system by means of air-to-ground (air-to-ship) missile strikes, by performing flights at low altitudes and flights with changing profiles or at the highest possible altitudes observing radio silence; they use axes with a weak air defense and bypass areas (points) having a strong air defense; and they employ evasive actions against anti-aircraft means and fighters. Bombers (missile-delivery aircraft) destroy attacking fighters, guided missiles, and homing missiles with their own fire.

Each of these measures is carried out in conformity with the situational conditions and the expected nature of the countermeasures of the enemy air defense means in the various stages of fulfilling the combat flight.

118. Overcoming the countermeasures of the enemy air defense in the frontline zone is accomplished, as a rule, with a

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minimal outlay of Long Range Aviation forces and means. In support of Long Range Aviation, front aviation and rocket troops can destroy enemy fighter aviation and antiaircraft means, their control and guidance posts in the flight zone of the Long Range Aviation large units, and can also neutralize by jamming the radioelectronic means of the enemy air defense.

The destruction of fighter aviation on airfields, of surface-to-air missiles at launching sites, and the production of active and passive jamming are initiated before the Long Range Aviation large units and units arrive at the enemy's line of radar detection and are ended after these pass through the frontline zone.

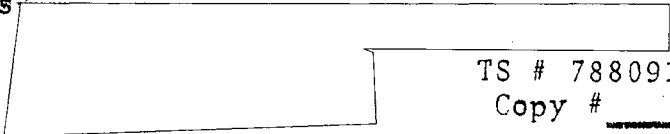
The air defense of the frontline zone is negotiated by Long Range Aviation large units on a broad or a narrow front.

Flights on a narrow front increase the depth of disposition of the battle formations of large units and units and consequently increase the length of time air defense means can take action against them. When acting on a broad front, the depth of disposition of battle formations is reduced but the width of front of the overflight and the number of air defense means engaged in repulsing the raid are increased, which requires the allocation of a greater amount of support forces.

119. Air defense in rear areas is negotiated by large units of Long Range Aviation by bypassing the areas most heavily saturated with air defense means and by exploiting the results of rocket troop strikes, and also by using aircraft-borne jamming means, by destroying the enemy's key radiotechnical centers and stations, and by taking evasive action against fighters and antiaircraft means.

120. The negotiation of air defense in the target areas located deep in the rear consists mainly in negotiating their surface-to-air missile defense.

For these purposes, special aircraft neutralize the enemy's radiotechnical means by jamming, and bombers (missile-delivery aircraft) take evasive action against antiaircraft means and destroy key radiotechnical stations with air-to-ground (air-to-ship) homing missiles



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In actions in areas with a poorly developed air defense system and against targets not covered by guided surface-to-air missiles, delivery aircraft can act independently, using individual jamming means and maneuvering.

In the actions of air large units against targets located in areas of rocket troop strikes, the entry of aircraft into the zone of fire of the anti-aircraft means of the target's air defense must take place after the strikes of the rocket troops. The time and direction for the final approach to the target by piloted means are assigned with due regard for the radiation situation in the area of actions.

121. The air operations of Long Range Aviation, as a rule, will be conducted under conditions of a complex radiation situation produced as a result of the massed use of nuclear weapons.

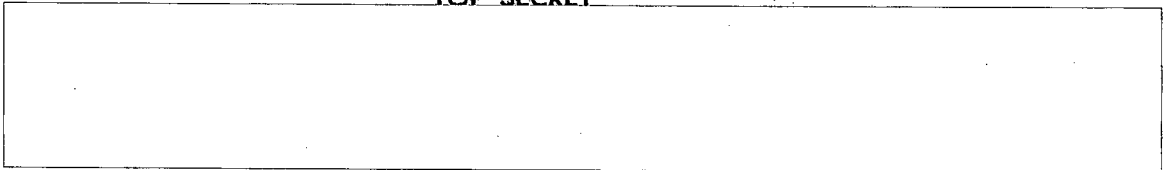
To ensure the safety of the crews under these conditions, it is necessary to: forecast the radiation situation in advance; conduct radiation reconnaissance in flight; inform the in-flight crews with timeliness about the dangerous zones of radioactive contamination in the airspace; bypass the areas with dangerous levels of radiation; implement the precautionary measures provided for beforehand when it is necessary to cross contaminated zones of the airspace; and also observe protective measures when operating from contaminated airfields.

Radiation reconnaissance is conducted in all cases during a flight. Crews for such reconnaissance are assigned for each flight route of the strike groups when the radiation situation is not clear or only for the routes of those groups which are most likely to enter radioactive clouds.

Reconnaissance crews usually proceed ahead of the strike groups of the large unit (unit) with a lead ensuring that these groups can maneuver to bypass the radioactive cloud or take precautionary measures before entering it.

The tasks of reconnoitering the radiation situation can be assigned to the crews making the final reconnaissance of the targets.

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122. Continuous monitoring of the flight of large units, units, missile-delivery aircraft, and nuclear bomb-delivery aircraft is effected from the command posts of Long Range Aviation. The crews of command posts ensure that delivery aircraft keep their assigned position in the operational disposition (battle formation) and take steps to ensure the reliable destruction of the key targets; when necessary, upon orders of the commander of the large unit (unit), they retarget the crews and give them permission to take action against alternate targets.

123. In operations against several targets located a considerable distance away from each other, air units (strike groups) fly to the landing fields by independent routes after the strikes.

After a strike against targets located in a small area, the return flight may be carried out in the same zone in an integrated battle formation.

After the landing of air large units and units, all steps must be taken to rapidly make them ready for a follow-up strike.

124. In the course of an air operation, Long Range Aviation employs maneuvering for the purpose of concentrating efforts on the key axes, of basing aviation close to the probable targets of actions, and also of providing for the security of bases against enemy reconnaissance.

For this, Long Range Aviation can use airfields of front aviation, naval aviation, and of aviation of the Air Defense of the Country.

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CHAPTER 5

THE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF COMBAT ACTIONS  
BY FRONT AVIATION

125. Front aviation conducts combat actions jointly with the troops of the front and on coastal axes with the forces of the navy. It destroys operational-tactical nuclear means, aviation at airfields, troops, combat equipment, and other enemy targets, covers its own troops and front installations against air attack, supports the landing and actions of airborne forces, and conducts air reconnaissance.

126. Fighter-bomber aviation conducts combat actions, as a rule, in cooperation with combined-arms and tank armies and also with airborne and amphibious landing forces, destroying mainly small-size and mobile targets, primarily enemy means of nuclear attack, reserves moving forward, control posts, and radiotechnical means. It can also be allocated for the destruction of aircraft and cruise missiles in the air and for the conduct of air reconnaissance. Strikes against targets located beyond the zone of fire of artillery and tactical missiles, and within the limits of the tactical radius of pairs and flights of aircraft at low altitudes, will be most typical for fighter-bombers.

Front bombers (missile-delivery aircraft) conduct combat actions, as a rule, in support of an operation as a whole. The main efforts of front bomber (missile-delivery) aviation are concentrated on the destruction of targets beyond the maximum range limits of fighter-bombers and front cruise missiles. Under adverse daytime and nighttime meteorological conditions, front bombers (missile-delivery aircraft) also operate in the zone within range of fighter-bombers. They can also be allocated for the air support of combined-arms and tank armies, taking action at the request of the air army's operations group or air representative located with the troops being supported.

Front cruise missiles are used to destroy nuclear attack means in firing positions and in concentration areas; to disrupt troop control systems, aviation, and air defense means; to break up the maneuvering and regrouping of troops by destroying

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crossings, bridges, airfields, and landing strips, troop loading and unloading stations; and also to destroy troops moving up from concentration areas, at deployment lines, and in areas where they are massing. Front cruise missile strikes are coordinated with operational-tactical missile strikes by the air army staff with respect to time and targets.

127. Front troops and rear services installations are covered against enemy air strikes and air reconnaissance by fighter aviation of the air army in cooperation with the forces and means of field air defense and sometimes even by the Air Defense Forces of the Country.

In addition, fighter aviation supports the combat actions of other types of aviation and of front cruise missiles, engages in combat against enemy air shipments, and in individual cases destroys ground targets in the open and conducts air reconnaissance.

128. Air reconnaissance in front operations is carried out by reconnaissance aviation according to the reconnaissance plan of the air army developed on the basis of the tasks assigned by the front commander and the directions of the front staff. Reconnaissance is carried out by the forces of separate air reconnaissance units, by non-T/O&E reconnaissance subunits of other air units, by all crews at the same time that they are fulfilling combat tasks, and also by unmanned reconnaissance means.

129. The preparation of an air army for actions in a front operation is done in accordance with the tasks assigned by the front commander and according to the decision of the air army Commander on how to fulfil them.

The decision of the air army commander on the combat actions of aviation in a front operation includes:

- the estimate of the situation, of the enemy's grouping of air defense forces and means, and of their capabilities;
- the concept of the actions (the main tasks, the procedure for the employment of nuclear warheads, the allocation of flight resources, the grouping of the air army in the departure location and during the operation):

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-- the procedure for repulsing an enemy surprise attack and for delivering the first nuclear strike (the targets, the allocation of aviation nuclear warheads and of aviation forces against the targets, the alternate targets and the procedure for actions against them, the operational disposition of the air army in the first strike and when repelling a surprise attack of the air enemy; the methods of negotiating the enemy air defense and the zones of aerial radioactive contamination; the landing fields after the strike);

-- the procedure for covering troops and installations of the rear of the front during the preparation and course of the operation (the organization of alerts at airfields and in the air, the cooperation of fighter aviation with the air defense forces of the front, with adjacent air armies and a frontline formation or large unit of the Air Defense Forces of the Country);

-- the organization of combat actions jointly with the troops of the front (the nuclear means and flight resources in support of each army, the allocation of nuclear means and flight resources according to tasks, the methods of action);

-- the tasks of air reconnaissance during the preparation and course of the operation, the allocation of forces and resources for these tasks, the main axes of reconnaissance;

-- the tasks of the air divisions and separate regiments:

-- the time of readiness for combat actions;

-- the organization of control, the deputies.

Besides the decision for the actions in the front operation, the air army commander makes decisions for each day (night) and for each massed strike.

The decision for combat actions when repulsing a surprise attack of the air enemy and in the first massed strike must be arrived at in several variants depending on the probable conditions of actions (day, night variants of the actions of front troops).

130. The commander of an air division of front aviation, in making a decision for the period or day (night) of combat actions, determines: the supplemental measures to raise the combat readiness of air regiments, the organization of regimental alerts at airfields and in the air, the number of combat missions to be flown by regiments for the given period, given day, or

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given night; the procedure for requesting subunits and aircraft to fulfil combat tasks and for assigning tasks while in flight; the areas to be assigned to the regiments for independent search and destroy missions against enemy nuclear attack means (for fighter-bombers and bombers): the tasks and number of missions to be flown in the conduct of air reconnaissance; the methods of negotiating the enemy air defense and zones of aerial radioactive contamination; the procedure for cooperation; the organization of control over subordinate units, subunits, and crews; the measures to ensure surprise in actions; the procedure for rebasing during combat actions; the organization of protection against weapons of mass destruction; the organization of support for combat actions.

131. Combat tasks are assigned to air large units (units) through combat orders and combat instructions. Tasks are specified to air divisions for the period, day, or night of combat actions. In the process, the following are indicated: the latest data on the ground and air situation; the positioning and tasks of the troops to be covered and supported; the tasks of the cooperating air large units (units); the combat tasks of the large units (units) and the procedure for fulfilling them; the instructions on the organization of control, cooperation, and the main types of support; the airfields for departure basing and the sequence of their occupation; and the time of readiness for actions.

When assigning combat tasks to large units (units) of different types of aviation, the following are indicated:

-- for fighter divisions (regiments): the zone of combat actions in covering the troops; the organization of alerts at the airfields and in the air; the action procedure for fighters in repulsing massed air raids and destroying individual and small groups of piloted and unmanned aircraft; the procedure for cooperation with forces and means of the field air defense and the Air Defense of the Country, and the forces and methods with which the combat actions of the large units (units) of other types of aviation are to be supported; the locations of the command and forward command posts of the large units;

-- for divisions (regiments) of fighter-bombers: the formations (large units) with which joint actions are to take place, the time or period of these actions, and the flight resources and nuclear warheads to be allocated; the areas of

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independent search and destroy missions against enemy nuclear attack means; the procedure for the alerting and requesting of aviation; the measures for combating enemy radioelectronic means to be conducted by forces and means of the air army; the organization of control of aircraft in the air and their guidance to the strike targets; the locations of command and forward command posts (operations groups):

-- for divisions (regiments) of bombers (missile-delivery aircraft): the targets and times for delivery of strikes against them; the means of destruction; the types and altitudes of nuclear bursts; the zone (axis of the route) of flight; the measures in combating enemy radioelectronic means to be carried out by the forces and means of the air army; the procedure for the support provided by fighters; the location of the command post;

-- for units of front cruise missiles: the targets and time of the strike; the yield of the nuclear warheads, the type and altitudes of bursts; the time of readiness for launching; the siting area and the procedure for its occupation;

-- for reconnaissance units (subunits): the reconnaissance zones, areas, or targets, the main tasks of air reconnaissance and the times for their fulfilment, the allocated resources of forces and means and the measures for combat support.

132. The combat actions of a front air army are planned as follows: in an offensive operation -- by tasks and by day to the entire depth of the operation (the first day is planned in detail, subsequent days are planned roughly); in a defensive operation -- by variants depending on the probable axes of actions of front (army) troops and the tasks of the troops.

The basic planning document of the staff of the front air army is the combat actions plan to be worked out either in writing or on a map with the necessary explanations and calculations.

The combat actions plan is worked out on the basis of the decision made by the commander of the air army. The support plans worked out by the departments and services of the air army are appended to the combat actions plan.

In air divisions of front aviation, depending on the tasks to be fulfilled, a division combat actions planning timetable or

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planning chart of combat alerts and combat actions for day or night is worked out.

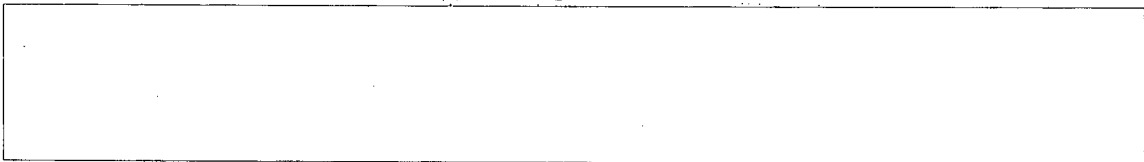
133. Cooperation between the air large units and separate units of the air army is organized by the commander and staff of the air army. Matters of cooperation are coordinated and refined in detail by the commanders and staffs of the air large units (separate units).

When organizing cooperation between large units and separate units of fighter-bombers, bombers (missile-delivery aircraft), and front cruise missiles, the following are coordinated: the time and targets of strikes; the type and altitudes of nuclear bursts; the flight routes and profiles; the maneuver procedure during the approach to the strike targets and when departing from them; the procedure for producing jamming and for destroying air defense means when aircraft are flying at the same time to the target or when the flight of cruise missiles is being supported; the fighter-bomber airfields which can serve as alternate or staging airfields for bombers (missile-delivery aircraft); the organization of materiel and airfield-technical support at these airfields; the procedure for mutual information exchange and communications.

In organizing the cooperation of fighter aviation large units and separate units with the large units and units of other types of aviation to be supported, these are coordinated: the methods and time of actions of fighters in support of the flight of subunits or crews of the other types of aviation; the flight routes and profiles of the subunits or crews to be supported; the organization of cover for the takeoff and landing of the aircraft to be supported, if the fighters have been assigned this task; the procedure for joint actions, mutual exchange of information, and communications.

134. In organizing the cooperation of a front air army with Long Range Aviation large units that are delivering strikes on the axis of actions of front troops, these are coordinated: the zones (routes), altitudes, and times of flight of the Long Range Aviation large units through the frontline zone; the forces and means of front aviation allocated to support the flight of the Long Range Aviation large units, and the procedure for the actions of the former to neutralize enemy air defense means in

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the frontline zone.

The initial data for the organization of cooperation between them are the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces and of the front commander.

To coordinate the necessary matters of cooperation, an air representative, assigned by the commander of Long Range Aviation, may come to the front air army. The commander and staff of the front air army can clarify individual problems of cooperation with the commander of the corps (division) of Long Range Aviation operating in the zone of the front.

135. The cooperation of an air army with the combined-arms and tank armies is organized by the commanders and staffs of these armies on the basis of the orders of the front commander with the participation of an operations group of the air army or a representative of the cooperating air large unit.

When organizing cooperation, the following are coordinated: the distribution of the aviation nuclear warheads and flight resources allocated to the army; the tasks, targets, and time of strikes by the front aviation and cruise missile units; the tasks of air reconnaissance and the procedure for transmitting reconnaissance data to the combined-arms commanders and staffs; the procedure for requesting aviation to take actions in support of an army's troops; the tasks and time of actions of aviation in support of an airborne landing action and in support of the actions of tactical airborne forces or in battle against enemy airborne landing forces; the location and procedure for relocating the air army's operations group or air representative and the forward command posts of air divisions; the signals and procedure for mutual identification, target designation, and warning about the employment of nuclear warheads; the airfields which have to be captured by troops of the army and the assistance to be given by the troops in rehabilitating them; the sequence of movement of the airfield engineer units following the advancing troops.

136. The cooperation of air large units (units) with front rocket troops is organized by the commander and staff of the front. When organizing cooperation, the following are coordinated: the targets and time of delivery of missile and air

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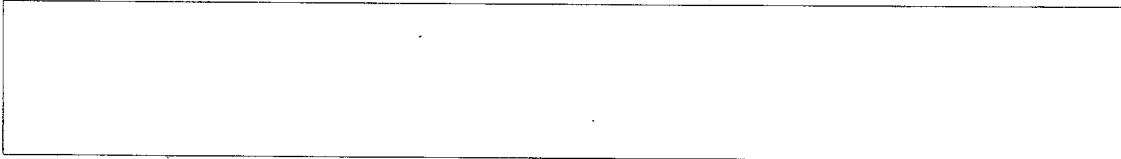
nuclear strikes, the organization of the conduct of air reconnaissance (determination of target coordinates) in support of the rocket troops, the organization of the final reconnaissance of the targets and of the reconnaissance to monitor the results of the missile strikes, the sequence for the delivery of rocket troop strikes in support of air actions against enemy air defense installations, the safety measures for aviation during joint air and missile strikes, the matters of ensuring continuous and stable communications between cooperating control posts, and the procedure for maintaining cooperation.

137. When organizing the cooperation of an air army with forces and means of field air defense and the Air Defense of the Country the following are coordinated: the boundaries of the zones of combat actions of surface-to-air missile units and of fighter aviation when they are in action in different zones, the routes or corridors, and also the flight altitudes through the surface-to-air missile zones, the actions of fighters in the same zone with surface-to-air missiles, the cooperation with antiaircraft artillery, the order of priority and time of relocation of antiaircraft units, in which zones and when they are to be covered by fighters in order to ensure the troops are continuously covered, the procedure for mutual transfer of air targets, the signals for mutual identification, target designation, and cessation of action on the part of fighters and surface-to-air missile units or subunits, the measures in combating the enemy's radioelectronic means, the matters of mutual information exchange and communications.

138. The cooperation of an air army with the navy is organized in accordance with the orders of the commander of the coastal front. In the process, the following are coordinated: the air army's tasks that are to be fulfilled in support of the navy, the allocation of nuclear warheads and flight resources for the tasks and targets of the actions, the action procedure for aviation when delivering joint strikes and when covering shore installations and naval ships in coastal areas, the tasks and axes in conducting air reconnaissance in support of the navy, the procedure for requesting aviation and for using naval forces and means to guide aircraft against the targets of the actions, the location of the air army's operations group or air representative, the communications procedure and procedure for mutual exchange of information, the signals for mutual

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identification and target designation, the measures in combating the enemy's radioelectronic means,

139. In fulfilling combat tasks in front operations, front aviation utilizes the following main methods of action:

- massed strikes with the main forces of the air army employing nuclear weapons and conventional means of destruction;
- strikes by small groups and individual crews upon requests based on reconnaissance data;
- the intercept of air targets from conditions of airfield alert and airborne alert;
- independent search for and destruction of ground and air targets ("hunting") by individual crews and pairs of aircraft.

Massed strikes employing nuclear weapons to be delivered by the air army are a component part of the massed nuclear strikes of a front. They are organized and implemented according to the plan of the front.

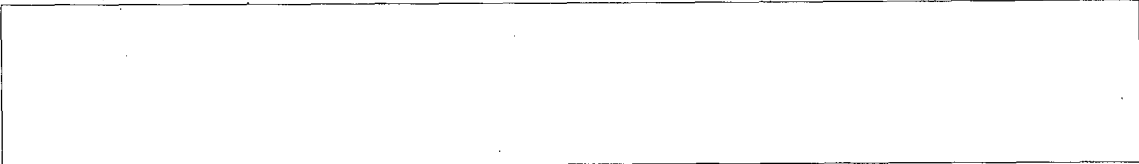
Independent search for and destruction of ground targets ("hunting") and strikes by small groups and individual crews based on reconnaissance data are the main methods of combat actions of front aviation and particularly during combat against the enemy's nuclear attack means.

140. Combat actions of a front air army in the initial period of war may begin with the repulsion of a surprise air attack by the enemy and the delivery against him of the first massed strike.

The repulsion of the air enemy's attack and the delivery of the first massed strike make up an integrated process and are carried out by the air army in a single operational disposition. An operational disposition is made up of several echelons.

The first echelon can consist of aircraft engaged in the following actions: those making the final reconnaissance of the targets for the first nuclear strike, groups of fighters on alert in zones next to the state borders, jammer aircraft producing active and passive jamming, groups of aircraft designated to neutralize and destroy the enemy's air defense means, and groups designated to neutralize his control posts.

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The subsequent echelons have the functions of repelling the first massed raid of enemy aviation and unmanned means, of covering the troops and rear installations of the front, and of accomplishing the main tasks of the first nuclear strike, that is, the destruction of the assigned enemy targets. Operating in the complement of these echelons will be the air army's main forces of fighters, bombers, and fighter-bombers and also the supporting fighters, jammer aircraft, and reconnaissance aircraft that will reconnoiter the results of the strike.

Cruise missiles will most often be used within the complement of the first echelon. The air reserve, which is located on the ground and in the air, is also part of the operational disposition of the air army.

In the first nuclear strike, fighter-bombers, bombers (missile-delivery aircraft), and front cruise missile units of the air army destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means, his aviation on airfields, control posts and radiotechnical means, troops in movement, and other targets not being struck by operational-tactical missiles. A strike is delivered, as a rule, against preassigned targets.

The takeoff and movement of fighter-bombers and front bombers (missile-delivery aircraft) to the strike targets after the signal has been given are carried out by units and subunits (groups of aircraft and crews) as they become ready.

141. As front troops begin the offensive, large units and units of the air army destroy: newly detected enemy nuclear attack means, the tactical and immediate operational reserves which are moving into the zones of actions of combined-arms (tank) armies and up to the lines of counterattacks and counterthrusts, enemy troops during their regroupings, and control posts, radiotechnical means, and other targets not being struck by tactical and operational-tactical missiles. At the same time they cover the troops and conduct air reconnaissance.

142. The main task of the air army is to reconnoiter and rapidly destroy the enemy's nuclear weapons and his means of delivering them.



All types of aviation combat nuclear attack means. For the immediate destruction of nuclear means, groups of aircraft must be on airfield alert at Readiness Number One or on air alert regardless of the task that the large unit (unit) is fulfilling in the given specific situation.

143. The main efforts of aviation are concentrated on supporting the troops in action on the main axis,

During the operation, the commander of the air army, on the basis of the instructions of the front commander, retargets the air large units (units) from the support of one of the combined-arms (tank) armies to the support of other armies, assigning tasks to commanders of air divisions and giving orders to chiefs of the air army's operations groups.

144. If a meeting engagement is anticipated, the efforts of the air army are shifted to the reconnaissance and destruction of the troop groupings moving into the zones of actions of our main forces and, during the meeting engagement, they are shifted to the support of the actions of our main grouping and its cover, and to the destruction of enemy groupings trying to get to the flanks and rear of our troops.

145. Large units or units of fighter and fighter-bomber aviation can be assigned to cover and support a tank army that is in action out of contact with other front forces. Of major importance in supporting the actions of a tank army are the systematic reconnaissance and spotting of enemy nuclear means and reserves and the immediate delivery, jointly with missile large units of the front, of strikes against them.

Front bombers, in support of a tank army, destroy the enemy's nuclear attack means, his aviation and operational reserves; they support the landings and actions of airborne and amphibious landing forces.

146. Fighter aviation, covering the troops and installations of the rear of the front, repels the enemy's massed air raids and also the raids of small groups, single aircraft, and cruise missiles.

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Massed air raids are repelled by all forces of the air army's fighter aviation in cooperation with the forces and means of the air defense of the front and the Air Defense of the Country. When necessary, part of the forces of fighter-bombers are allocated to participate in repelling these raids. The commander of the air army exercises control over the actions of fighters when repelling a massed strike.

Raids of enemy single aircraft, cruise missiles, and small groups of aircraft are repelled, as a rule, based on the decisions of commanders of fighter aviation large units. For this purpose, the air army commander stipulates beforehand for fighter air divisions the complement of forces and means which they can use upon their own decision.

The interception of air targets by fighters is carried out from an airborne alert or airfield alert status in Readiness Number One or Two.

147. When operating in support of airborne (amphibious) landings, the air army destroys air defense means in the flight zone of Military Transport Aviation and in the landing area, supports the landing (drop) and actions of landing forces in the enemy's rear, covers Military Transport Aviation in the air (naval ships) and landing troops in their combat actions areas, conducts air reconnaissance, and combats enemy radioelectronic means.

Requesting aviation to support the actions of a landing force and controlling subunits (crews) in the air are effected by the operations group of the air army or by the air representative located at the control post of the landing force commander. Strikes against reserves moving up to the combat actions area of the landing force can also be delivered upon the decision of the air army commander based on the instructions of the front commander.

148. The landing and combat actions of tactical airborne landing forces are safeguarded by the aviation which is supporting a combined-arms or tank army within the limits of the flight resources allocated to the army. The commander of the combined-arms or tank army assigns the tasks of safeguarding and supporting the landing force through the commander of the air

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large unit or through the air army operations group (air representative).

149. In a defensive operation, front aviation participates in breaking up the enemy advance, covers troops and rear installations, supports the defending troops, especially when they conduct counterthrusts (counterattacks), delivers strikes against airborne, and on coastal axes against amphibious, landing forces of the enemy, and also conducts air reconnaissance.

Air large units (units) of an air army in a defensive operation are used, as a rule, in a centralized way for the purpose of fulfilling the most important tasks on the decisive axes of defense.

150. When participating in breaking up an offensive, the air army delivers strikes against the enemy's nuclear attack means that have been discovered, against his troops that have been readied for the offensive, and against troops moving to concentration areas and deployment areas.

In order to stop the movement of enemy troops toward the front, the air army may widely employ nuclear and chemical weapons under favorable meteorological conditions for the purpose of creating extensive zones of contamination. The areas to be subjected to radioactive and chemical contamination should be primarily those which are impossible or difficult to bypass (defiles, mountain passes, gorges, crossings, and bridges). In doing so, the yield of the nuclear warheads used, types of bursts, and composition of the toxic chemical agents should be coordinated with the plan for subsequent actions of the defending troops.

151. With the onset of an enemy offensive, front aviation destroys newly detected missile means and aviation at airfields, delivers strikes against second echelons and reserves, destroys transport aviation at airfields (landing strips) and in the air, and destroys airborne landing forces in their landing (drop) zones. The main method of combat actions of front aviation while supporting defending troops is to have small groups and individual crews deliver strikes on the basis of reconnaissance data.

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The commander of the air army should always have the capability of immediately retargeting the forces of fighter-bombers, bombers (missile-delivery aircraft), and front cruise missiles from the support of one army to the support of another and have a strong air reserve to fulfil tasks assigned by the front commander.

152. A counterthrust of defensive troops is supported by the air army according to the plan of the front in cooperation with operational-tactical missiles and artillery.

Front aviation may participate in the preparatory fire for the counterthrust, destroying nuclear attack means which are detected, destroying enemy troops which are penetrating on the axis of the counterthrust, destroying reserves which are moving to this axis, and delivering strikes against tactical aviation airfields.

During a counterthrust, the main efforts of aviation are concentrated on isolating the area of combat actions from the influx of fresh reserves of the enemy, on immobilizing the maneuver of his troops, and on destroying enemy nuclear attack means which are detected.

In implementing support of troops when they are conducting a counterthrust, front aviation destroys nuclear means which were detected during the defensive battle, second echelons of enemy troops to prevent their commitment to battle, and tanks and artillery on the counterthrust axis and on the flanks. In the event our troops are located a safe distance away, nuclear and bomber strikes can be delivered on the first echelon troops of the enemy.

153. Front aviation's battle with enemy airborne landing forces in a defensive operation is conducted in cooperation with the ground forces and, primarily, with tactical and operational-tactical missiles.

Front bomber (missile-delivery) aviation may be allocated to destroy an enemy airborne landing force in the departure area.

The enemy airborne landing force is destroyed on its flight route and during the drop or landing by fighter aviation in

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cooperation with the forces and means of the front air defense troops. Fighter-bomber aviation is allocated to augment the forces of fighters during the destruction of an airborne landing force.

154. The salient features of an air army's combat actions while covering the troops in a defensive operation are determined mainly by the limited complement of field air defense and front fighter aviation forces and means. For this reason, all of the efforts of the fighters should be directed at covering the troop groupings in action on the decisive axis of defense. Fighters will conduct combat actions with the maximum number of missions possible.

155. In the conduct of combat actions in a defensive operation on coastal axes, front aviation combats enemy amphibious landing forces, covers our own ships, delivers strikes against sea targets, and conducts air reconnaissance in coastal areas.

When destroying an enemy amphibious landing force during its sea transit and in the landing area, the most important targets for the actions of front bomber (missile-delivery) aviation are transports and landing craft with troops.

156. Air reconnaissance, upon the onset of front troop actions, is conducted for the purpose of locating the enemy's nuclear attack means and of finding out the grouping of his troops and aviation, the control system, the disposition of radiotechnical means, the defensive layout (preparation of a departure area for an offensive), the nature of the shipments being made by all types of transport, and also for the purpose of monitoring the results of missile strikes and of reconnoitering the radiation situation, the weather, and the terrain.

Air reconnaissance by unmanned means is conducted on the most important axes of actions of front (army) troops and in areas which have strong air defense. Air reconnaissance by piloted means is carried out night and day under adverse meteorological conditions by individual crews, and in the daytime under ordinary meteorological conditions by single crews, pairs, and sometimes even large groups.

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When negotiating the enemy air defense, reconnaissance aviation employs: flights at low or maximum altitudes, evasive action against missiles and fighters, flights of reconnaissance aircraft crews as part of the groups of other types of aviation, and simultaneous reconnaissance on a broad front with the flight of reconnaissance aircraft in a single group or in several groups with a subsequent fanning out to the reconnaissance targets.

Air reconnaissance is carried out by visual observation, by aerial photography, and with the aid of radiotechnical means (television devices, infrared means, radio sets, and panoramic radar sets). Besides this, radiotechnical range finding systems are used to determine the exact location of targets.

Data on newly discovered enemy nuclear means and reserves, and on the accurate location of the targets for our missile strikes are rapidly transmitted from on board the aircraft and received at the control posts of combined-arms (tank) armies.

157. The combat actions of aviation during front operations are conducted under conditions of strong countermeasures on the part of the enemy's air defense means.

The main conditions for the success of front aviation in negotiating the enemy's air defense are: the conduct of effective warfare against his radioelectronic means, evasive actions against antiaircraft means and fighters, and the selection of favorable routes and flight profiles.

Ground radioelectronic means are destroyed and neutralized by fighter-bombers and in some cases by fighters and front artillery. For the fulfilment of this task, sabotage groups may also be allocated.

Jamming of the enemy's radiotechnical system controlling air defense forces and means is produced in accordance with the plan for combating enemy radioelectronic means. For this, besides the means which are available on aircraft, SPETSNAZ units of the front and air army are used.

Security against enemy fighter aviation countermeasures is achieved by destroying enemy fighters at their home airfields with the forces of front rocket troops and aviation, by mining

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and contaminating the home airfields of fighter aircraft, and also by having our own fighter aviation cover our bombers, reconnaissance aircraft, and sometimes even the fighter-bombers.

158. Ensuring the protection of personnel of front aviation large units (units) against radioactive and toxic chemical agents when conducting combat actions from contaminated airfields is achieved by: the use of individual means of protection, the observation of safety precautions by personnel located on contaminated terrain, the reduction to a minimum of the time spent by personnel in contaminated sectors, the conduct of decontamination treatment of personnel and special decontamination treatment of equipment, and radioactive decontamination and chemical decontamination of parking areas, taxiways, and runways.

159. The elimination of the aftereffects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction against basing areas of front aviation includes restoring the control of aviation units which has been disrupted, the conduct of rescue and medical treatment and evacuation measures and of rehabilitation work, the decontamination treatment of personnel, and the chemical, radioactive, and biological decontamination of combat equipment, materiel, and structures at airfields.

Aviation units that have lost their combat effectiveness as a result of enemy nuclear strikes, can, upon the decision of the air army commander, be pulled back to alternate and rear airfields.

160. When air large units and units are carrying out a maneuver there must not be a reduction in the number of combat missions.

In offensive operations, the rebasing of large units of fighter and fighter-bomber aviation is carried out as forward airfields on territory cleared of the enemy are prepared. Large units and units which are supporting and covering a tank army are usually the first to rebase.

For the purpose of a timely arrival at airfields captured from the enemy and of rapidly rehabilitating them, airfield engineer units of the air army which is on the offensive relocate

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immediately following the advancing front troops. Forward airfields are repaired by airfield engineer units with the cooperation, as a rule, of the engineer troops of the combined-arms (tank) armies and the front.

During a defensive operation when there arises a threat the enemy will capture the airfields, air large units and units rebase to alternate airfields located in the rear.

When fulfilling tasks in support of the navy, part of the air army's forces can be based at naval aviation airfields.

161. In mountain and mountain-desert areas, front aviation's role of supporting front troops increases significantly. With the great difficulties in using missiles and artillery in mountains, aviation must compensate for the reduced firepower of the troops.

Its strikes are concentrated on the destruction of the enemy's nuclear attack means and of his reserves and troops, especially during their movement in ravines, defiles, at crossings, road junctions, and in mountain passes.

The combat actions of an air army in an operation of front (army) troops in mountain areas are conducted, as a rule, on separated axes under conditions of: limited airfield basing, limited possibilities for air actions at low altitudes and also for delivery of strikes from complex types of maneuver or from a dive, difficult visual spotting and destruction of ground targets from the air because of the sharply broken configuration of the terrain, because of lowered efficiency of the communications and radiotechnical support means used, and because of the abrupt changes in meteorological conditions.

Maneuver airfields must be available to support the maneuvering of aviation on those axes which are located great distances away from each other.

In mountains nuclear weapons of front aviation are employed with due regard for the characteristics of the relief of the terrain and the nature of the soil in order to exclude the possibility of creating landslides and dangerous zones of radioactive contamination which would hinder the actions of the

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front's advancing troops.

162. The combat actions of front aviation in deserts are affected primarily by the distinctive features of the operations of ground forces which are in action along separate axes; by the absence of distinctive local topographic features which hampers the locating, destruction, and reconnaissance of ground targets; by the presence of desert sand storms which makes the takeoff and landing of aircraft more difficult, by the presence of winds which produce a dust haze hindering the visual search for air and ground targets and the finding of one's bearings, by the sharp fluctuations in temperature in the course of the day, by the insufficient sources of water, and by the insufficiency or even complete absence of natural cover for the camouflage of aviation equipment and airfields, which hampers the support of air combat actions.

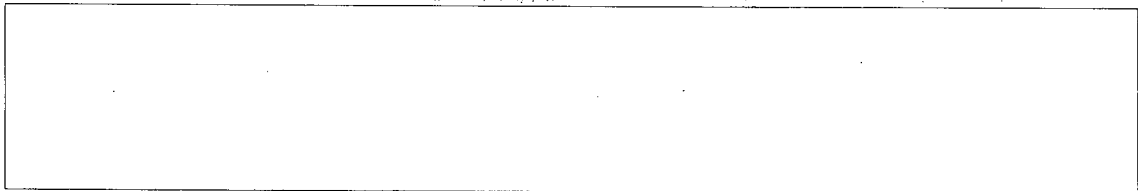
163. The combat actions of front aviation in northern areas will be conducted under adverse climatic and meteorological conditions.

Low temperatures, snowstorms, and snowdrifts will hamper the preparation for flight of aviation equipment and airfields. The time needed to prepare units for combat missions is lengthened. Airfield runways, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas will often have to be cleared of snowdrifts or rolled smooth. The low temperatures require that flight and technical personnel be provided with special winter clothing.

The polar night imposes increased demands on the preparation of the flight personnel and aircraft equipment for night flights.

Combat actions of aviation are organized in the light of: the necessity of supporting and covering front (army) troops in action on widely separated axes, the limited basing in view of the limited number of airfields and the complexity of their preparation and maintenance; the possibility of basing on ice airfields; the exploitation of the opportunities of bypassing enemy areas and installations which are covered by air defense during the flight to the targets; the limited capability of making forced landings outside the airfields.

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The frequent and abrupt changes in the weather hamper air actions. Under these conditions, the meteorological service and air reconnaissance of the weather have to be well organized.

The complexity of transporting materiel on a limited number of roads in northern areas requires the establishment of greater reserves of materiel in airfield areas and the extensive use of military transport aviation.

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CHAPTER 6

THE EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY TRANSPORT AVIATION

164. Military transport aviation fulfils the following tasks; lands airborne landing forces, supports the airlifting of troops from the interior of the country, between theaters of military operations, between fronts, and in some cases within the zone of the same front; delivers weapons by air, primarily missiles and nuclear warheads, and also other materiel from the rear to front (army) bases and to the troops; supports the evacuation of the wounded and sick.

165. The preparation of Military Transport Aviation for actions is conducted in the permanent basing areas of large units and units and in the departure areas for an airborne landing based on the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces and the decision of the commander of Military Transport Aviation.

In the decision of the commander of Military Transport Aviation for the fulfilment of the assigned task, the following are arrived at: the estimate of the situation and the estimate of the enemy grouping of air defense forces and means and their capabilities; the complement of large units and units to be allocated to fulfil the tasks and the number of missions to be flown; the sequence and time of concentration of aviation in the assigned area and the procedure for fulfilling the task; the tasks of large units and separate units; the time to be ready for takeoff; the organization of control, the deputies.

The actions of large units and units of Military Transport Aviation in airborne landings and in air shipments are planned by the staff of the Military Transport Aviation jointly with the staffs of formations of other branches of the Armed Forces and the staffs of the airborne troop large units.

The basic planning document is the airborne landing action (movement) plan which is to be worked out on a map.

166. When assigning tasks to Military Transport Aviation divisions, the following are indicated: the composition of the airborne landing force being landed or of the troops being

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airlifted, the volume of materiel shipments, the area and time for the drop or landing of the airborne landing force, the airfields allocated to the division in the departure area for the airborne landing; the airfields and time for boarding or loading and for landing or unloading of the troops (cargoes), the time and sequence of flights to these airfields, the flight zones, the battle formations during the landing of the airborne landing forces, the disposition in the air during the airlift of troops (cargoes), the sequence for the landing (drop) of the airborne landing force, the measures for negotiating the enemy air defense to be carried out by forces of the other branch arms of aviation in support of Military Transport Aviation, the procedure for materiel, airfield-technical, and other types of support, including that at the departure area airfields for the airborne landing and at the airfields for the boarding and unloading of troops, and the organization of control.

167. The commander of a Military Transport Aviation division determines in his decision: the sequence and flight time of regiments to the assigned airfields of the departure area for the airborne landing or to the airfields (landing strips) for the boarding of troops and loading of equipment, the composition of the airborne landing force subunits to be landed or of the troops to be transported by each air regiment, the equipment or materiel which must be transported by them, the landing sites for the drops and landings of the landing force, the airfields or landing sites for each regiment while transporting troops, equipment, and materiel; the time to be ready to fulfil the tasks, the flight routes and profile, the procedure for negotiating the enemy air defense, for carrying out the airborne landing and for transporting troops or cargoes, the cooperation with the troops to be airlanded or airlifted, the organization of the control of the regiments, and the materiel, airfield-technical, and other types of support at the airfields of the departure area for the airborne landing or at the airfields for the boarding (loading) and landing (unloading) of troops (cargoes).

168. The cooperation of Military Transport Aviation with air armies of front aviation and with formations of other branches of the Armed Forces is organized. In so doing, the following are coordinated: the sequence, methods, and time for the fulfilment of assigned tasks; the routes and flight altitudes

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of military transport large units and units, the procedure for covering the basing of Military Transport Aviation units and large units and for neutralizing air defense means in the interests of safeguarding the operations of Military Transport Aviation; the airfields in the departure area for the airborne landing action and airfields for the boarding and unloading of troops, the delivery of materiel, and the evacuation of wounded; the materiel and airfield-technical support of large units and units at these airfields, and the organization of air reconnaissance of the weather.

169. Military Transport Aviation does not fulfil its tasks, as a rule, from permanent basing airfields. When Military Transport Aviation participates in the operations of other branches of the Armed Forces, it usually uses unimproved airfields on their axes of actions.

In the landing of an airborne landing force, Military Transport Aviation large units are assigned a departure area for the airborne landing action. The time Military Transport Aviation large units and units spend at departure area airfields should be the shortest possible. It is determined by the time necessary to clarify the combat task, prepare the flight personnel and aviation equipment, and load the landing force into the aircraft. When the flight routes for the landing or transporting of troops (cargoes) are very long and exceed the radius of flight of military transport aircraft, provisions must be made for refueling airfields.

Military Transport Aviation is covertly concentrated at the departure airfields. This is achieved by using radiotechnical landing systems, by the flights of groups of aircraft over shortened time intervals and at low altitudes, by centralized control of flights, and by the limited use of radio communications means.

170. The landing of an airborne landing force is made at landing sites which ensure the safe landing of paratroopers and at unimproved landing strips suitable for the landing of aircraft. To establish conditions for a high rate of landing, the number of landing sites (airfields) and their relative position and distance from each other must ensure the simultaneous arrival at the landing area via several routes of

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Military Transport Aviation large units and units.

171. Large units and units of Military Transport Aviation deliver weapons and materiel to the front at airfields located near the areas of missile-technical units, of rear and forward front bases, and in some cases, near the branches of forward front bases.

The delivery of materiel by air during front operations is carried out mainly to large units which are operating out of contact with the main forces of the front, to rocket troops, to airborne and amphibious landing forces, to large units of combined-arms armies when ground transportation lines have been taken out of action, and also to encircled troops.

172. The evacuation of personnel to front hospital bases is carried out by medical transport aircraft and also by aircraft and helicopters which are delivering materiel to the troops.

The evacuation of sick and wounded from front hospital bases to the rear is carried out, as a rule, by the return flights of Military Transport Aviation units which had transported troops or materiel. For the immediate evacuation of wounded and sick, Military Transport Aviation units may be specially allocated.

173. Transportation by air must be carried out in short periods of time under any conditions of the situation. This is achieved by allocating the appropriate number of Military Transport Aviation large units and units, by the presence of the greatest possible number of airfields for loading and unloading and by raising their throughput capacity, by flights with shortened time intervals over several routes, by reducing the flight preparation time for aircraft and also the loading and unloading time for troops (cargoes), by having in the staffs of the large units and units of the troops being transported and in the staff of Military Transport Aviation calculations on the airlift of personnel and combat equipment specifying the composition of units and subunits, the quantities and types of combat equipment, and the data on their weight and size; by allocating loading airfields that are as near as possible to the disposition areas of the troops to be transported and allocating unloading airfields as near as possible to their destination points.

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174. Flights of large units and units of Military Transport Aviation are carried out, depending on the conditions, at various altitudes and the drops of landing forces are carried out at low altitudes. The distance between routes must ensure the flight safety of Military Transport Aviation groups under adverse meteorological conditions. When transporting troops, flight routes and, in case of need, refueling airfields are selected based on air routes which were prepared in peacetime.

175. To safeguard the flight of large units and units of Military Transport Aviation in an airborne landing action, air reconnaissance can be conducted, it being organized by the staff of the front (air army) upon the request of the staff of the Military Transport Aviation (large unit).

The safeguarding of large units and units of Military Transport Aviation, which are acting in support of front troops, against the countermeasures of fighter aviation and other air defense means, and against air strikes against home airfields, is organized and implemented by front forces and means, but when based at airfields of the rear of the country, this is done by the means of the Air Defense Forces of the Country.

Special attention must be given to developing and carrying out measures to camouflage the bases, the nature and volume of air shipments, and also the flight routes of Military Transport Aviation.

The front staff organizes warfare against enemy radioelectronic means in the interests of safeguarding the flights of Military Transport Aviation large units and units in accordance with the overall plan. This warfare is waged by the forces and means of special subunits and units of the front, of the air army, and by the jamming means available in military transport aircraft.

176. Military Transport Aviation large units and units organize protection against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction with their own forces and means and also with the forces and means of aviation-technical units supporting them. When necessary, engineer, chemical, medical and other subunits can be allocated for a specific period of time to be at the disposal of large units and units upon the decision of the

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commander of the front (formation of a different branch of the armed forces), the commander of the air army, and the commander of Military Transport Aviation.

When large units and units of Military Transport Aviation are fulfilling their tasks from airfields of other types of aviation, the measures for protection against nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction are organized and implemented jointly with the units based at those airfields.

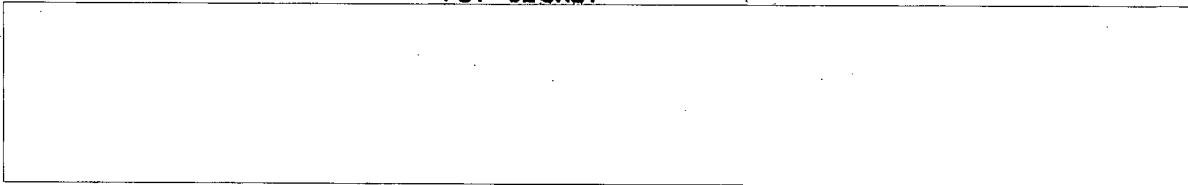
177. Radiotechnical aircraft handling means and landing systems to support the actions of large units and units of Military Transport Aviation are allocated thus: when based on the territory of the front, by the air army; and when outside the limits of the front zone, by instructions of the Main Staff of the Air Forces.

178. The control of Military Transport Aviation large units is exercised from command and forward command posts. Forward command posts of the commander of Military Transport Aviation and of commanders of large units are set up in the departure area for an airborne landing action (in the troop boarding and materiel delivery areas) or near the command post of the front in whose support or in whose zone the task is being accomplished.

179. The organization of communications and of radiotechnical support in Military Transport Aviation must ensure the simultaneous control of large units from several points and at great distances. Wire and radio-relay communications channels supporting the combat actions of Military Transport Aviation are allocated by the front, and behind the rear area boundary of the front, by the General Staff.

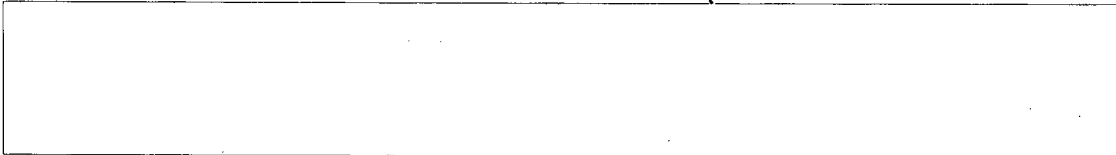
The radio communications organized in support of the Military Transport Aviation large units which are attached in operational subordination to the front commander are provided, as a rule, by the forces and means of the front and of the air army.

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In addition to the radio means, wire and radio-relay channels of communications and means of radiotechnical support which are allocated by the front staff and by the air army, large units (units) of Military Transport Aviation must have their own portable radio sets with the necessary number of specialists.

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CHAPTER 7

FUNDAMENTALS OF REAR SERVICES SUPPORT

180. The rear of the Air Forces has the function of providing rear services support for the air operations of Long Range Aviation, the combat actions of front aviation, and the actions of Military Transport Aviation. The rear must be constantly ready to support combat actions, the regrouping and maneuvering of aviation under conditions of the highly mobile operations of ground forces and of the wide use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy against airfields, transportation routes, and other targets, to continuously supply the requirements of aviation for airfields and materiel, and to rapidly restore its own readiness to fulfil the assigned tasks.

The main tasks of the operational rear of the Air Forces are:

- the preparation and maintenance of airfields;
- the shipment and supply of materiel to air large units and units;
- providing for the movement by motor transport of the ground echelons of air large units and units;
- the technical support of weapons and equipment;
- the airfield-technical support for the flights of aviation;
- the medical support of large units and units.

181. The rear in the Air Forces consists of rear services large units, units, and the facilities of Front, Long Range, and Military Transport Aviation. It is made up of aviation-technical large units and units, airfield engineer, camouflage, motor transport, repair and evacuation units and subunits, medical facilities, and also the field bases and depots of the air armies of fronts and of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation.

The number of rear services large units, units and facilities in an air formation depends on its combat strength, on the tasks to be fulfilled, and on the situation. When necessary, rear services units and facilities of the ground forces, repair units, and evacuation units can be attached to the rear of a

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front air army.

182. The organization and functioning of the rear is based on the decisions of the commanders of Long Range Aviation, Military Transport Aviation, front air armies, and of the commanders of the separate corps of Long Range Aviation as well as on the orders of the higher command concerning rear services.

The commander of an air army (corps) designates the following in his orders concerning rear services: the basing of air large units and units being supported and the times for their support, the times to prepare airfields for the initiation of an operation and during its course, the expenditure norms for aircraft ammunition, missiles, aviation fuel, and suspended fuel tanks for air large units (separate units); the amounts, deadlines for establishing, and disposition in depth of materiel reserves; the measures for the protection, defense, and security of airfields and rear services installations; and the location of the rear control post and the procedure for its relocation.

Direction over the rear is exercised by the commander personally, through the staff, and through his deputy for the rear.

183. The chief of staff of the front air army (separate corps of Long Range Aviation) must know at all times the supply situation of the troops and the condition of the main types of weapons and equipment; he must orient the deputy commander for the rear on the forthcoming combat actions and changes in the situation, give to the organs of the rear initial data so that they can determine the materiel needs and plan the functioning of the rear, ensure continuous communications for the control of the rear, and also ensure the coordinated work of the deputy commander for the rear with the chiefs of services regarding matters of rear services support for the troops.

184. The deputy commander of the air army (air corps) for the rear directly organizes the rear and supervises its work. He bears responsibility for the timely and uninterrupted rear services support of aviation by the subordinate services and for the condition and readiness of the rear services to fulfil the tasks confronting them.

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Orders of the deputy commander of the air army (air corps) for the rear concerning rear services support matters are binding on all chiefs of services of the air army (air corps) and also on all commanders of air large units and units.

The deputy commander of the air army (air corps) for the rear is required to keep the chief of staff of the army (corps) informed on the supply situation of the air large units and units, the condition and preparation of airfields, the condition and capabilities of the rear, and the changes in the situation of the rear; he is required to coordinate with him the main measures and most important instructions on rear services and to constantly know the radiation and chemical situation in the areas where rear services organs are located. In accordance with the orders of the commander, he works out the order for the rear and plans the support by subordinate services and the shipment of materiel.

185. The rear of an air army organizes its work in the rear zone of the front utilizing the transportation routes of the front.

For the receipt of cargoes delivered by rail (water) transport, unloading stations (piers) are assigned to the air army. For each air army base (branch), as a rule, two to three unloading stations are designated. Unloading stations (piers) can also be assigned to aviation-technical large units and separate missile and aviation-technical units.

The stationing of the rear services large units, units, and facilities of an air army is determined by the basing and tasks of aviation and also by the availability and condition of the transportation routes.

Depending on the situation, rear services units and facilities are relocated as aviation is rebased to new areas as well as when aviation and rear services units are moved out from under an enemy strike and out of zones of heavy contamination.

In all cases, the relocation of rear services units and facilities must be carried out in the shortest possible time so that they can deploy promptly to support aviation in the new areas (at airfields).

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186. The airfield network of an air army consists of all operating and alternate airfields which are at its disposal. The network is prepared based on estimates ensuring there will be support for the dispersed basing of the army's air large units and units as well as for the basing of large units and units of air defense fighter aviation, and of Military Transport Aviation and Long Range Aviation when they are fulfilling tasks from the air army's airfields.

An airfield area is made up of all the airfields at which an aviation-technical large unit supports air large units and units.

187. Rear services support of Long Range Aviation is provided, depending on its basing, by Center, military district, or front rear services organs.

188. The basing of Military Transport Aviation large units and units in the various areas of its actions is provided for by using previously prepared airfields of Military Transport Aviation, front aviation, and other branch arms of aviation as well as by using the airfields of civilian agencies. The construction of new airfields and the repair of existing airfields needed for the basing of Military Transport Aviation are carried out by the forces and means of the appropriate aviation formation in whose area the Military Transport Aviation is based.

Landing sites for helicopter units of the ground forces are prepared by the forces and means of the troops.

189. Airfields in a front zone are prepared by airfield engineer units according to the plan approved by the air army commander. In individual cases, the tasks of preparing airfields may be given to aviation-technical large units. In this case, airfield engineer units may be attached to aviation-technical large units.

190. An air army of front aviation is supplied with the following materiel during the preparation for and course of front operations:

-- aircraft, helicopters, missile weapons, aircraft ammunition and weapons, communications and radiotechnical support

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means of Air Forces nomenclature, motor vehicle-tractor equipment and special vehicles and assemblies for airfield-technical support, spare parts for this equipment, aviation-technical equipment, flight-technical clothing, parachute and other special aviation equipment -- by the appropriate central directorates (departments) of the Air Forces;

-- small arms, ammunition, and artillery equipment, chemical warfare weapons and equipment, engineer equipment and items, combined-arms communications and radiotechnical means, fuel, rations, and clothing, medical, political-educational, and barracks items -- by the appropriate directorates (departments) and services of the military district (front).

191. In a front air army the supplying of air large units and units with materiel, excepting front cruise missiles, aviation equipment, and nuclear warheads, is effected in the following flow pattern: air army--aviation-technical large unit--aviation-technical unit--air unit. Cruise missiles and the nuclear warheads for them can be delivered directly to the units from bases of the Center.

192. In air operations, the supplying of air large units and units of Long Range Aviation with materiel of Air Forces nomenclature is organized by the Chief of the Rear of the Air Forces, the supplying with aviation fuel is done by the Chief of the Fuel Supply Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, the supplying with other materiel of combined-arms types of supplies is done by the appropriate services of the military districts (fronts) on whose territory these large units and units are based.

193. Military Transport Aviation is provided with materiel of all types of supplies by the supply services of the military districts (fronts) on whose territory the Military Transport Aviation large units and units are based and also by the appropriate Air Forces (air army) services of those military districts (fronts).

When necessary, special means of support are delivered from central depots or from the home airfields of Military Transport Aviation.

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194. The requirements in materiel for a Long Range Aviation air operation, for the combat actions of front aviation, and for the actions of Military Transport Aviation are determined on the basis of the directives on expenditure rates, on the amount of reserves at the beginning and at the end of the operation and the combat actions, on the basis of data concerning the combat and numerical strength, the number of combat missions flown in 24 hours by the air formations and large units, and the prevailing supply norms and T/O&E's. In the process, the following must be considered: the nature of the forthcoming combat actions, the combat tasks of aviation, the availability and condition of weapons and equipment, the intensity of their use, and other specific conditions.

The limits of expenditure of basic materiel and also the amounts of the reserves set up at the beginning of combat actions (an operation) in air armies and separate air large units of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation are laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces and the front commander.

The available reserves which have been established in air formations at the beginning of an operation must support the requirements of the air large units and units for the entire operation.

The amounts of materiel reserves at airfields during combat actions are laid down by the commanders of Long Range Aviation, Military Transport Aviation, and the front air army.

195. The reserves of aviation missiles, ammunition, aviation fuel, and suspended fuel tanks are to be maintained within the limits of established norms in aviation-technical units (at airfields), in depots of aviation-technical large units, and in depots of the air army, but fuel also is to be kept in front depots.

Reserves of front cruise missiles in the air army are kept as follows:

- in the units: the reserves which are to be transported by organic unit transport;
- in the army depot: the rest of the reserves.

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196. The shipment of materiel is carried out by all types of transport: rail (water), motor vehicle, and air. For delivery of aviation fuel, field main pipelines which have been set up by front forces and means can be used.

The basic principle in organizing shipments is the responsibility of the senior commander for timely delivery of materiel to subordinates regardless of the affiliation of the means used to make the shipments.

197. Shipments by rail (water) transport are organized as follows: from the Center to regulating stations (ports) of the front and also to unloading stations of separate air large units of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation -- according to the plan of the Center; from regulating stations (ports) of the front to unloading stations (piers) of the army and the large units and units -- according to the plan of the front.

198. Shipments by motor transport are organized as follows: from front depots to air army depots (their branches) -- according to the plan of the front; from army depots to depots of aviation-technical large units and in individual cases to the airfields -- according to the plan of the air army; from depots of aviation-technical large units to depots of aviation-technical units -- according to the plan of the aviation-technical large units. When organizing shipments, the deputy commander of the air army for the rear can allocate motor transport of aviation-technical large units and units in addition to army motor transport.

Motor transport of an air corps of Long Range Aviation is used for the shipment of materiel from corps depots to airfields and also for rendering transportation assistance to corps units during their rebasing.

199. Air transport is used when the high priority delivery of materiel is necessary and also in cases where ground transportation lines have been broken and when shipments by other types of transport are not possible.

Air shipments in an air army are planned and organized by the army's staff together with the army's services that are concerned. For purposes of an organized and timely delivery of

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materiel by air transport, airfields for materiel support of the air army can be prepared in the areas where army bases (depots) are located, where the necessary means of mechanization are concentrated, and at which loading and unloading teams are set up.

200. The delivery of materiel by air transport from the Center to airfields of Front, Long Range, and Military Transport Aviation is planned by the staff of Military Transport Aviation jointly with the staff of the rear of the Air Forces based on the directives of the Supreme High Command and the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces concerning the number of transport means which are to be allocated for this task.

201. Road support for front aviation in the front zone is organized and provided by the forces and means of the front road troops. The preparation and maintenance of roads in the area of airfields and disposition area of the depots of the air army and aviation-technical large units are done by air army means.

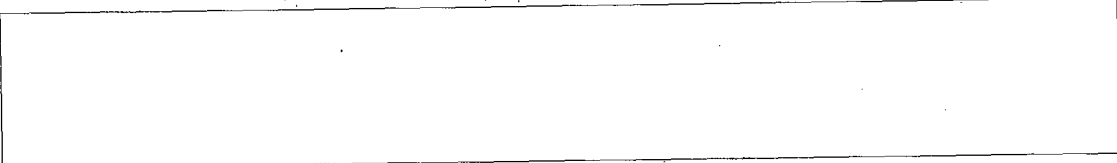
202. Technical support of motor vehicle-tractor equipment and special vehicles is organized by the air army (air corps) deputy commander for the rear through the chiefs of services subordinate to him.

The repair of vehicles, tractors, electric and gas, airfield engineer, and other ground equipment of Air Forces units is effected by forces and means of the units themselves, by repair organs of the air armies and fronts, and also by central repair organs of the Air Forces and Ministry of Defense.

203. The evacuation of aviation equipment and weapons to repair organs or to collection and farming-out points is organized by the aviation engineer service of the air formations and separate air large units and carried out by forces and means of the technical evacuation units and also by teams set up in aviation-technical and air units. Evacuation by the forces and means of aviation-technical units is carried out, as a rule, only from airfields and from the areas adjacent to them (within a radius of 15 to 20 kilometers).

Collection and farming-out points are set up following the instructions of the air army deputy commander for the rear in the

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area of railroad stations, when possible not far from the depots for aviation-technical items of the air army or for aviation-technical large units.

204. Medical support of the Air Forces is provided by the forces and means of the medical services of air armies, fronts, Long Range and Military Transport Aviation, and also of the hospitals of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Public Health.

The medical service of air formations, large units, and units, along with the conduct of general medical support measures, organizes the conduct of special measures for the medical support of flights.

The volume of medical treatment and the time of treatment of wounded and sick in hospitals of the air army and of aviation-technical large units is specified by the front commander.

The evacuation of wounded and sick in a front air army is carried out as follows: flight and engineer-technical personnel -- directly from the air units to the hospitals of the air army and front; the remaining personnel -- from the units and hospitals of aviation-technical large units to front hospitals.

Flight and engineer-technical personnel are evacuated to front and Center hospitals in case they need extended medical treatment in specialized hospitals over periods which exceed those prescribed for army hospitals and also if the nature of the injury (illness) requires evacuation to the nearest medical facility.

205. Airfield engineer, materiel, airfield technical, and medical support of air large units of Long Range Aviation and Military Transport Aviation during their temporary basing at airfields of other branch arms of aviation (front, naval, air defense of the country) are accomplished by the forces and means of the rear of the corresponding air formations or other formations.

Specific means of support which are lacking at temporary basing airfields (liquid oxygen and other means) are supplied

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from home base areas, as a rule, by air transport upon the instructions of the commanders of Long Range and Military Transport Aviation and the commanders of air large units.

The deputy commander of an aviation large unit for the rear must coordinate in advance with the rear of the appropriate formation all matters of organizing the receipt and support of the air units of the large unit at temporary basing airfields.

206. The air army (air corps) deputy commander for the rear coordinates with the chief of staff of the army (corps) the basic measures to be carried out by the rear to ensure protection against weapons of mass destruction and the defense of the home airfields of aviation and the rear installations against the ground enemy. In so doing, the following measures are organized and carried out by the forces and means of the rear:

- the close-in security of equipment, weapons, and materiel reserves;
- the rear services support for the dispersed basing of aviation and for the dispersed positioning of aircraft at airfields;
- the preparation of shelters for air control posts, medical aid posts, medical treatment facilities, personnel and equipment of the air and aviation-technical large units and units, and also for the reserves of materiel;
- the provision of air, aviation-technical, and other units with means of protection, of chemical decontamination, and of radioactive decontamination;
- the measures to ensure the camouflaging of air bases;
- the participation in the defense of airfields against a ground enemy and in the elimination of the aftereffects of nuclear strikes against airfields.

207. The front air army deputy commander for the rear controls the rear from the rear control post.

Communications with rear services large units, units, and facilities of the air army are handled by radio, radio-relay, and wire means and also by messenger means.

Communications by technical means are organized by the army's chief of communications and radiotechnical support based

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on the instructions of the army's chief of staff. In so doing, provisions are made for the allocation of individual communications channels from the overall system of communications.

Communications by messenger means are organized by the chief of staff of the rear of the army based on the directives of the army's deputy commander for the rear.

Communications at the rear control post are organized so as to ensure that it can control the air large units and units in the event that the primary and alternate command posts of the army are taken out of action.

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