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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5 10 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : STRATEGIC MISSILE BULLETIN: "The Organization of Combat Support of a Regiment Equipped with Strategic Missiles"

1. Enclosed is a verbatim translation of an article which appeared in a Soviet Ministry of Defense publication called Information Bulletin of the Missile Troops (Informatsionnyy Byulleten Raketnykh Voysk). This publication is classified TOP SECRET by the Soviets and was first issued in 1961. It is intended for generals and officers of the Missile Troops.

2. In the interests of protecting our source, this material should be handled on a need-to-know basis within your office. Requests for extra copies of this report or for utilization of any part of this document in any other form should be addressed to the originating office.

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Enclosure

[Redacted]

Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Deputy Director (Plans)

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Original: The Director of Central Intelligence

cc: Military Representative of the President

Special Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

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Department of State

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director for Intelligence,
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The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence,
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COUNTRY : USSR

SUBJECT : STRATEGIC MISSILE BULLETIN: "The Organization of Combat Support of a Regiment Equipped with Strategic Missiles"

DATE OF INFO: September 1961

APPRAISAL OF
CONTENT : Documentary

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Following is a verbatim translation of an article titled "The Organization of Combat Support of a Regiment Equipped with Strategic Missiles", which appeared in the 1961 Second Issue of a TOP SECRET Soviet publication titled Formation Bulletin of the Missile Troops (Informatsionny Byulleten Raketnykh Voysk). The 1961 Second Issue was sent to press on 19 September 1961.

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The Organization of Combat Support of a Regiment
Equipped with Strategic Missiles

Taking into account the very great importance of missile troops in modern warfare, our probable enemies will strive to undermine their combat readiness and destroy them in the initial period of a war. To fulfil this task, the enemy can make use of weapons of mass destruction and other forces and means. Considerable significance is attached to the training of intelligence and sabotage groups, (detachments) and of special agents.

Modern means enable one to arm sabotage groups with light automatic weapons (usually noiseless), devices for night observation, portable radio sets, radio beacons, and chemical and bacteriological weapons. Independent groups and detachments may be armed with small controlled atomic mines and other atomic charges, light tanks, light guns, mortars, etc.

At the present time, the USA is making intensive preparations for the wide use of intelligence and sabotage groups. For this purpose special troops have been and are being created, and these troops are given appropriate training for operations in the deep rear area of the enemy.

In peacetime the enemy tries to send saboteurs and spies into the interior of our country for the purpose of obtaining intelligence on the location of launch sites, depots, arsenals, and other vital strategic installations. Special attention is paid to obtaining intelligence on the main siting areas of intermediate range and inter-continental missiles. The enemy also makes use of secret agents, diplomatic representatives, balloons, reconnaissance planes, and reconnaissance satellites (sputnik-shpion) to obtain intelligence on these installations.

The USA has worked out a combat manual entitled "Guerrilla Warfare". This manual lays down specific tasks and methods of operation for intelligence and

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sabotage groups and other agents on enemy territory both before the beginning of war and during a war. The press of bourgeois countries spreads information on the capabilities of intelligence and sabotage groups and detachments and of individual agents in a future war.

The primary means for dropping sabotage groups and detachments into the deep interior of the country is by aircraft. The composition of the various sabotage groups and detachments which are dropped will depend in each specific case on the task which they are to fulfil. In the opinion of American intelligence, their strength can be 7 to 15 persons and more. The American manual emphasizes that the best results can be attained by the operation of small groups, led by experienced commanders.

Sabotage groups and detachments are not intended to wage lengthy combat; they can conceal themselves easily in the enemy's rear area and move rapidly over long distances. Their combat operations can be of various kinds and will depend on the way in which the groups (detachments) are dropped into the interior of the country, the places where they are dropped, and their composition. Sabotage can, as a rule, be carried out in three main ways: by secret penetration of the target, armed attack (raid), and by employing sabotage means against targets from the nearest concealed approaches.

To execute any of these methods, the enemy carries out thorough reconnaissance of the target to determine: its designation, the security arrangements and the system of defense, the existence of concealed approaches to it, and the organization of the daily routine at the target.

The characteristic features of the operations of sabotage groups and detachments are surprise and mobility. The attack is made at night and in bad weather.



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Depending on the situation, a detachment participating in a raid may be split into three groups, each of which is set a definite task. The first group is usually given the task of overcoming the guards and ensuring that the second group gets through to the target. The second group destroys (wrecks) the objective. The third group covers the withdrawal. All operations are executed according to a plan which is worked out and drawn up in advance.

Sabotage can also be carried out by individual intelligence officers and agents who have already been infiltrated into the interior in peacetime. They are activated at the beginning of combat operations. In addition, with the purpose of putting the primary siting areas of missile regiments out of action at the beginning of combat operations, the enemy may drop airborne troops in considerable strength.

If the security arrangements and defense of strategic targets are inadequate, and if the personnel employed at such installations are not properly trained in keeping military and state secrets, the enemy will be able to carry out sabotage and put any important targets out of action, including launch and technical sites, sites of technical repair bases, command posts of missile large units and units, supply stations, and important structures on routes of movement and supply routes.

Prevention of sabotage and the timely liquidation of the enemy's intelligence and sabotage groups (detachments), as well as stopping his agents from directing aircraft and guided missiles on to installations of the Strategic Missile Troops, can only be achieved by carefully organizing combat support and making sure systematically that such support is functioning properly.

Combat support is organized with the aim of preventing a surprise attack by the enemy's ground and airborne troops and of enabling subunits of a missile regiment, occupying a primary siting area, to fulfil their allotted tasks successfully in good time under any conditions.

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Combat support includes: reconnaissance, local security and defense, antiaircraft defense, protection against weapons of mass destruction, camouflage, and radio countermeasures. A missile regiment can be kept in a state of constant readiness for battle and can fulfill its combat tasks in time only if all forms of combat support are organized with thoroughness.

Combat support in a missile regiment is organized on the basis of instructions or combat orders regarding combat support issued by the commander (staff) of a missile division. In accordance with these instructions, the commander (staff) of a missile regiment must determine the measures for each kind of combat support which fit in with the conditions prevailing in his siting area.

The commander of a missile regiment instructs his staff to organize combat support and determines the necessary forces and means for this.

On the basis of the task set by the regimental commander, the staff works out and puts into effect the measures for organizing combat support. In doing this, the staff must take into account the possible operations of the enemy, the capabilities of organic and attached (supporting) units and subunits for combat support action, whether units and subunits of other types of armed forces with which cooperation could be organized are located near the regiment's primary siting area, what the weather is like, and also the political attitude of the local population.

Intelligence

The staff of the regiment ensures that reconnaissance is carried out against the enemy's sabotage groups (detachments) and that the terrain is studied.

Reconnaissance is carried out with the aim of timely detection and annihilation of the enemy's sabotage and intelligence groups (detachments) and of his technical

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devices for sabotage. With this purpose, provision is made for the organization of observation, for operation by reconnaissance groups and patrols, and for the combing of the terrain on the axes of the enemy's probable operation in the primary siting area and on the nearest approaches to it, on the supply routes, and in the neighborhood of stations where missile weapons are unloaded. The forces and means which are to be employed for reconnaissance are determined by the commander of the regiment, on the basis of the tasks set and the information regarding the situation.

When the regiment goes over to an increased degree of readiness, reconnaissance is intensified and conducted continuously on all axes; definite zones of terrain and areas are allotted to subunits, which they reconnoiter with their own forces. Regular exchange of information obtained by reconnaissance is arranged with units located near the regiment, and operations for fulfilling reconnaissance tasks are coordinated with them.

To detect and destroy means of sabotage on the nearest concealed approaches to the primary siting area, combing of the terrain in close order is organized as needed, the personnel of battalions and of the service subunits being drawn in for this. Sabotage devices which are discovered are rendered harmless or destroyed by a specially trained team under the direction of unit engineers. In organizing reconnaissance, the staff of the regiment must take into account the tasks which are being fulfilled by other units and large units located in the area concerned. All the intelligence obtained by reconnaissance is fed to the staff, analyzed there, and reported to the commander of the regiment.

For the practical solution of all problems concerning combat support, it is necessary for the staff and all the personnel of the regiment to have a good knowledge of the nature of the terrain in the primary siting area. Regimental headquarters organizes a study of the terrain

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adjacent to the primary siting area. In doing this, attention is paid to the existence of concealed approaches which are suitable for the operations of intelligence and sabotage groups (detachments) and where the enemy's sabotage devices might be located. The probable places where airborne landings may be made are determined, as well as the possible axes for the forces' movement toward the siting area.

In the process of studying the terrain, the most suitable lines are determined for the posting of guards (posts) and observers and for use in case it becomes necessary to organize self-defense of the siting area as well as sectors of terrain which it is essential to watch.

The extent to which the terrain adjoining the siting area is studied depends on the specific conditions in the given area, on the operational tactics of the enemy's sabotage groups (detachments), and the capabilities of his technical sabotage devices, and the study can cover up to 8 to 10 kms and sometimes more.

The staff of the regiment organizes the study of the terrain in the areas where stations for unloading missile weapons and fuel components are located, on the supply routes, and also in the alternate siting area in case a change is made in the combat formation involving the substitution of a regiment armed with mobile types of ground equipment.

In studying terrain, attention is focused on its cover and camouflage possibilities, whether there are any sources of water and in what condition, and on whether the terrain is dangerous from the viewpoint of fire protection.

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Local Security and Defense

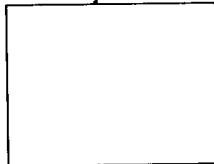
The aim of local security and defense is to prevent a surprise enemy attack and the destruction of siting areas by him, to deprive him of possibilities of infiltrating sabotage devices, and to prevent his aircraft and guided missiles being homed on to targets.

Local security and defense are organized to take into account the terrain, the kind of operations that the enemy's sabotage groups (detachments) are expected to take, and the possibilities of coordination with neighboring units and units of other types of forces.

The security and defense of siting areas must be of an all-round nature. It must ensure reliable screening of the regiment's primary siting area in all directions from which it may be threatened. To combat the enemy's landings, moreover, it is also essential to detail subunits and to allot sectors to them for which they will be responsible.

In working out measures for local security and defense, the staff of the regiment must:

1. Determine the directions from which the enemy is likely to attack and the directions from which his reconnaissance and sabotage groups are likely to go into operation.
2. Organize local security of targets within the siting area (launch sites, technical sites, fuel depots, oxidizer depots, missiles, and other primary targets).
3. Organize local security of the siting area along its perimeter, using technical means.
4. Organize self-defense of the siting area.



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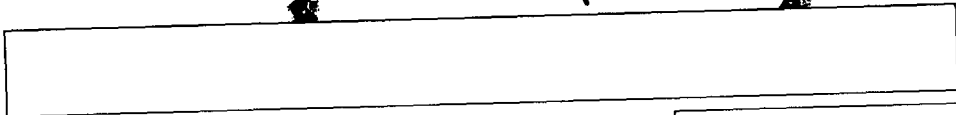
The task of providing local security and self-defense for the siting area is given to the authorized personnel of the unit (subunit).

To organize self-defense, the staff of the regiment allots zones (areas) of the terrain to battalions, which can include the dispositions of subunits, and also allots to them sectors of terrain on the approaches to the siting area and then sets the tasks in self-defense.

Within the limits of each zone (area) the terrain is prepared by engineer work, especially in the directions from which the enemy's attack is most likely to come; sectors are earmarked for setting up unobtrusive obstacles, minefields, and other obstructions. As a rule, mines are placed in position at the beginning of combat operations. A system of fire for small arms is organized.

The staff determines the procedure in which subunits will occupy self-defense positions, organizes cooperation between subunits of the regiment in repelling enemy attacks, as well as cooperation with other units located near the siting area.

5. Make provision for measures to combat enemy airborne landings; for this purpose the staff establishes communications and cooperation with the units and large units responsible for the defense against airborne landings of the territory within the boundaries of which is found the regiment's siting area. In each battalion and in subunits of the rear services, groups led by officers are formed to annihilate the enemy's airborne landings both while the troops are being dropped and after they have landed. The strength of these groups may be 15 to 20 persons. If necessary, such groups are strengthened by personnel from the subunits from which troops have been drawn to form the groups.



To increase the reliability of the defense along the perimeter of the siting area, engineer and technical means must be utilized. This will allow economy in the number of personnel drawn in to fulfil the tasks of local security.

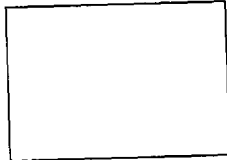
6. Convey to all personnel the warning signals of atomic danger, air attack, and other signals fixed by the senior commander; signals denoting ground attack and signals for summoning the subunits to fulfil the set tasks must also be worked out and conveyed to personnel.
7. Detail the necessary number of motor vehicles and signal means to support the operations of subunits.
8. Amplify instructions regarding the tasks and their fulfilment in conformity with changes in the situation.

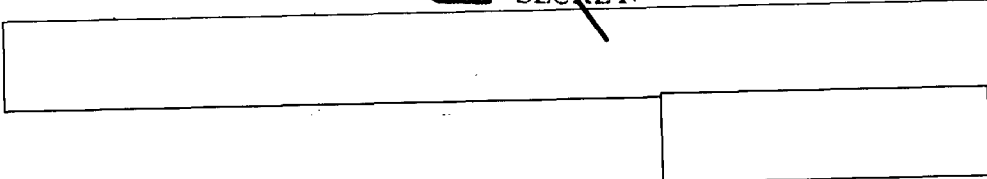
In organizing local security and self-defense of a siting area, the staff of the regiment takes into account the disposition of other units and large units located near the regiment's dispositions, as well as the way in which the defense of such units is organized.

Antiaircraft Defense

The antiaircraft defense of a missile regiment, located in a siting area, is an important element in the general system of security and defense. The antiaircraft defense is called upon to fulfil the following tasks: the timely detection of the enemy in the air and of his pilotless weapons and the notification of troops; destruction of the enemy's air (missile) weapons of attack.

These tasks will be performed by special units (subunits) of the Antiaircraft Defense Troops of the Country on orders from a higher command.





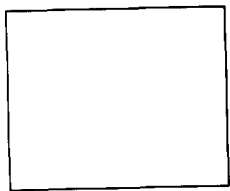
The staff of a missile regiment must take into account all the possibilities for organizing antiaircraft defense available in the regiment and plan appropriate measures. Such measures include: the organization of cooperation with antiaircraft defense units, covering the main siting area, and the establishment of communication with them; determination of the work procedure for subunits to ensure launchings during air attacks; setting up of an auxiliary antiaircraft defense post; determination of the procedure to be followed in subunits for the protection of personnel and equipment during enemy air attacks; fixing warning signals regarding danger of attack from the air and the procedure for conveying them to personnel.

The antiaircraft defense post is organized at the regiment command post, its main task is to receive warning signals regarding the danger of enemy air attacks and to convey them immediately to all personnel of the regiment; in addition, the antiaircraft defense post also watches the air.

Protection Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

Defense against weapons of mass destruction is one of the most important aspects of combat support. It is organized in a missile regiment in order to reduce the destructive effects of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction on personnel and equipment to the greatest possible extent.

To fulfill this task, the staff must determine: the procedure for warning personnel about the danger of nuclear attack and about a chemical attack; the procedure and methods for conducting chemical and radiation reconnaissance; the number of shelters necessary to protect personnel; the places where personnel will get medical attention, as well as places for the decontamination, degassing, and disinfection of missiles, special equipment, and motor-transport; the complement and tasks of an emergency



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rescue team; the procedure for the dosimetric checking of personnel for the effects of radiation; the procedure to be followed by subunits of the regiment in the event the siting area is contaminated by radioactive and toxic substances; the methods of protecting food-stuffs and food distribution centers (pishcheblok) from contamination by radioactive and toxic substances; and the procedure for giving treatment to personnel for the prevention of disease.

As a rule, warning signals regarding the danger of nuclear attack and chemical attack are established by the senior commander. All means of communication are used at the command post for receiving the signals and conveying them to personnel.

To conduct chemical and radiation reconnaissance in a siting area and in the nearest approaches to it, a post for chemical and radiation observation is established in the area of the regimental command post. Reconnaissance is conducted by the personnel of the section for chemical and radiation reconnaissance, which is within the T/O (personnel) of the regiment. Together with this, auxiliary chemical patrols must be organized in battalions.

For the timely and continuous receipt of information regarding the radiation situation in the siting area and for the taking of essential measures to ensure the fulfillment of the set tasks, it is advisable for the regiment to have a set of automatic data units with a receiving and transmitting device (komplekt avtomaticheskikh datchikov s priyemno-peredayushchim ustroystvom) for conducting radiation reconnaissance.

It is essential to fit out shelters and cover for personnel on the basis of one shelter for 8 to 10 persons. Shelters must be hermetically sealed and provided with filter ventilation installations. Special places should be fitted out in the siting area or near it for giving medical attention to personnel, and also for the

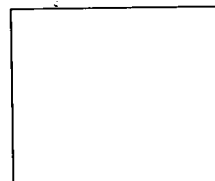


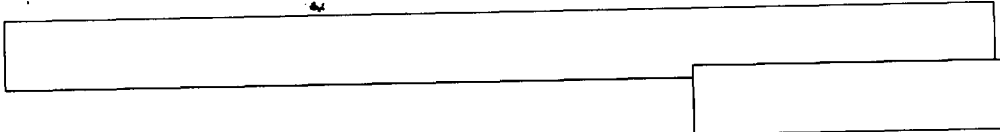
decontamination, degassing, and disinfection of missiles and special equipment: for medical treatment of personnel - one or two places for each regiment, and situated in areas which are convenient for the housing and concealment of men; for the special treatment of equipment - one place for each battalion.

The places for treating personnel and equipment must be located in areas which meet the demands of concealment, and there must be good access ways to them. The fitting out of the places is the responsibility of the regimental commander's deputy for rear services, the senior medical officer of the regiment, and the chief of the chemical service.

An emergency rescue team is organized in the regiment to eliminate the results of the enemy's use of nuclear weapons and also to rescue persons and combat equipment in the event of accidents during preparations for combat operations. It is advisable that the team should consist of: 20 to 30 persons from the personnel of launch and technical battalions, a chemist, and a medical instructor. To ensure the team's work and mobility, it is essential to provide it with a bulldozer or prime mover, a motorcrane, and one or two motor vehicles. The personnel of the team are provided with means of protection and with entrenching tools. The team must be trained to carry out emergency rescue operations and to put out fires.

In the event of enemy air, nuclear/missile, chemical, and bacteriological attacks, the main tasks of the regiment's subunits will be: reliable protection and defense of the siting area, conducting emergency rescue and recovery operations, conducting chemical and radiation reconnaissance, dosimetric checking of personnel for radiation, putting out fires, and carrying out other measures connected with eliminating the results of enemy attacks.





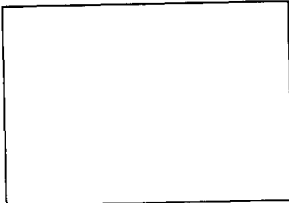
Camouflage

Camouflage comprises a series of measures for concealing structures in the siting area, for setting up dummy targets, and for changing the pattern of landmarks around the siting area. Under modern conditions, the camouflage of a siting area will undoubtedly be supplemented by camouflaging much ground around it. Limited camouflage of a siting area without its being tied in to the general plan for camouflaging the territory loses its purpose under modern conditions. Camouflage work is carried out by the personnel of the regiment and only those measures requiring the use of special camouflage means of mechanization are carried out by combat engineer and construction organizations.

In preparing camouflage, the staff must determine: the camouflage attributes of the terrain, the most advisable ways of using the material at hand and standard means, the procedure for blacking-out light and muffling sound, the procedure for organizing radio deception, the measures that it is essential to put into effect for antiradar deception, the measures for maintaining combat secrecy, and the ways of checking the state of camouflage.

Depending on the nature of the terrain on which they are located, siting areas can be camouflaged to look like enterprises of the timber industry, of the food industry, fuel depots, etc. In doing this, it will be important to make correct use of the material at hand and standard resources for camouflage purposes.

All work which might draw attention to a siting area must be carried out only under cover of darkness and lack of visibility. The kind of activity that can be regarded as particularly revealing is the transportation of missiles, warheads, components of missile fuels, and work on missiles at technical and launch sites. Combat activity of all subunits of the regiment under night conditions must be constant and normal.



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The primary aim of blackout is to impede reconnaissance and bombing by enemy aircraft during the hours of darkness. Blackout of lighting must be done so that it does not hinder the work with missile equipment. Blackout can be arranged by mechanical and by lighting-engineering (svetotekhnicheskiy) methods and also by combining these methods. The mechanical method provides for the use of light-proof material to black out windows and doors of structures, of special vehicles and busses, and also for the use of standard sets (tabelny komplet) of light-proof devices (svetomaskirovochnoye ustroystvo). The lighting-engineering method consists of concealing the sources which generate light from being observed from aircraft and of reducing to a definite extent the strength of the light which falls on the illuminated surface.

The state of the camouflage of a siting area is checked periodically by officers of the staff and on instructions from the higher headquarters by observation checks from the air (with photographic and radar means).

Radio Countermeasures

The plan of the higher staff may draw the regiment into the fulfilment of radio countermeasure tasks. The staff of the regiment organizes radio and radar deception. To hamper the enemy's efforts to reconnoiter radio-technical means, it is essential to practice radio deception daily in such a way that it will not only conceal the existing pattern of disposition of the radiotechnical means, but will also impede the enemy's attempts to determine the nature of the objective and the contents of the transmissions. To ensure maximum concealment, the use of radio communications is regulated by special instructions from the higher staff. Transmitting by radio and radio relay sets from a siting area in peacetime must be categorically forbidden. Use of radio means for transmission purposes is allowed only when combat tasks are being fulfilled.

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Radar deception is done with the purpose of confusing the enemy's radar reconnaissance and his air operations against the missile regiment's siting area. It can be achieved by using vegetation (woods and other vegetation) and by setting up corner reflectors, metal nets, and antiradar coverings both at places which stand out around the siting area (inhabited points, railway bridges, ponds, lakes, distinctive bends in rivers, etc.) as well as in the siting area itself. The more complicated antiradar deception tasks, which are beyond the capabilities of the regiment's personnel, will be carried out by special engineer troops within the general camouflage plan for the territory.

Taking into account the decisive importance of strategic missile troops in a future war, as well as the likelihood of action against their siting areas by enemy sabotage groups (detachments) both before a war, as well as in the initial period of a war, reliable combat support of the combat activity of missile troops is the primary and main task of all their personnel. Thorough organization of combat support of siting areas is of decisive significance for maintaining missile troops in a high state of combat readiness before the beginning of war and for delivering a strike at the enemy with the aim of thwarting his treacherous intentions in the initial period of a war.

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