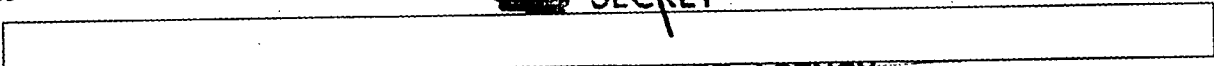


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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24 SEP 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : "Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free
Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and
Defensive Operations of an Army" (Table of
Contents and Introduction)

1. Enclosed is a verbatim translation of the Table of Contents and Introduction of a seven-chapter TOP SECRET Soviet publication entitled "Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army". It was issued by Scientific-Research Artillery Institute No. 1 in Leningrad in October 1960.

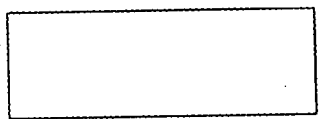
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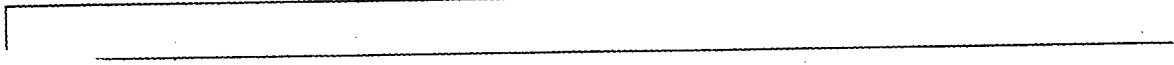
Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Deputy Director (Plans)

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COUNTRY : USSR

SUBJECT : "Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army" (Table of Contents and Introduction)

DATE OF INFO : October 1960

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT : Documentary

SOURCE : A reliable source (B).

Following is a verbatim translation of the Table of Contents and Introduction of a TOP SECRET Soviet publication titled "Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army". This document contains seven chapters and was published on 15 October 1960 by Scientific-Research Artillery Institute No. 1 in Leningrad. Each chapter will be disseminated as it becomes available and is translated.

In some cases, there are imperfections in the original text which leave doubt as to the accuracy of translation. Question marks are inserted in brackets following uncertain words or phrases. As in other IRONBARK reports, transliterated Cyrillic letters are underlined in translation, while Greek and Roman letters are given as in the original.

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Ministry of Defense USSR

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18 October 1960

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF ARTILLERY

No. 00873

The Ministry of Defense

Leningrad

Moscow

I submit the report on the Scientific-Research Work (NIR) No. 125-59 (Code name "Lilac") "Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive Operations of an Army."

Commanding Officer of the Institute
Lieutenant-General of Artillery (Blinov)

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Lieutenant-General of Artillery
(Blinov)

15 October 1960

Report

on Scientific-Research Work No. 125-59

(Code name "Lilac")

"Combat Against Enemy Nuclear Artillery, Free Rockets, and
Guided Missiles in Offensive and Defensive
Operations of an Army"

First Deputy Commanding Officer of the Institute,
Guards Colonel (Yakovlev)

Acting Chief of the Second Department
Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Lieutenant-Colonel (Golovin)

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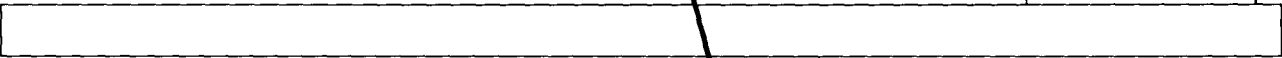
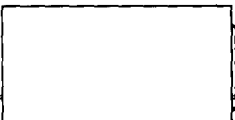
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- [REDACTED]
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SUMMARY

This work analyzes the problems of combating the offensive nuclear weapons of our probable enemies.

Chapter I gives data on the organization of units and subunits which would use nuclear weapons, as well as data on the types of equipment of these units and subunits.

Chapter II describes the principles of planning reconnaissance and gives briefly the characteristics of the means of reconnaissance employed in combating enemy nuclear weapons.

Chapter III gives characteristics of the methods of preparing fire settings for fire for effect against enemy offensive nuclear weapons.

Chapter IV examines the problems of the effectiveness of fire using operational-tactical and tactical missiles with nuclear charges against various enemy offensive nuclear objectives, gives methods of calculation, and establishes the required yield of the nuclear charges for their destruction.

Chapter V examines the problems of the effectiveness of artillery fire using conventional fillings, and the necessary expenditure norms of shells are given to neutralize and destroy enemy offensive nuclear weapons.

Chapter VI sets out the principles of planning the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons; the role of an army's missile troops and artillery is defined within the general system of combat against these weapons; the characteristics of army forces and weapons used for combat against enemy nuclear weapons is shown; and organizational and technical measures are laid down, the adoption of which would ensure greater efficiency in this combat.

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Chapter VII examines the problems of the headquarters of an army's missile troops and artillery in planning the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons during the period of preparation for and during an offensive operation, and the special features of planning the combat against these weapons during an army defensive operation.

The Introduction, Chapters I, II, VI, and VII, and the Conclusion are the work of the responsible author on this subject, senior scientific contributor of the 2nd Department, Guards Lieutenant-Colonel Ye. V. Kurbatov.

Chapters III, IV, and V were written by the author on this subject, senior scientific contributor of the 2nd Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Ye. Filippov.

Junior scientific contributor of the 2nd Department Major V. V. Voloshin participated in working out material for Chapter I.

Acting Commanding Officer of the 2nd Department,
Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Lieutenant-Colonel . (Golovin)

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INTRODUCTION

The combat against enemy fire weapons has always been of primary importance. The experience of the Second World War showed convincingly that the operations of our troops began and developed successfully only when the enemy artillery and mortars had been properly neutralized and air supremacy established.

But, if the neutralization of enemy artillery and mortars was insufficient and our aircraft did not have air supremacy, then as a rule the operations began unsuccessfully and the troops did not carry out their tasks.

At the present time, the armies of our probable enemies and our own Armed Forces possess far more powerful weapons for neutralization and destruction, primarily nuclear missile weapons.

New weapons of armed combat have introduced substantial changes into the tactics of combat operations of troops and have called for a serious break-away from earlier views, including views based on the experience of the Second World War and on several problems of the art of operations. New concepts have appeared and exist at the present time as, for example, fire preparation, a massed nuclear/missile strike, etc., which reflect the decisive role of nuclear weapons in modern operations. The nature of modern operations has changed to a considerable extent.

So, for example, the basic features of a modern offensive operation are:

— the surprise factor and the decisive nature of the objectives of the operation;

— massed employment of nuclear/missile weapons against the most important targets and on the decisive axis;

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- the increased possibility of simultaneous fire effect (ognevoye vozdeystviye) in the entire depth of the enemy defenses;
- the disposition of troops deeply echeloned and the detachment of considerable forces into reserve;
- the carrying out of a wide operational and strategic maneuver of fire, as well as a maneuver of forces and weapons;
- increased requirements for the preparation of an operation and for the materiel and technical supply of troops.

Under modern conditions, the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons is of particular importance. The successful combat against nuclear weapons is the main condition which determines the success both of an offensive and of a defensive operation.

The combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons involves an extremely large group of varied measures in planning and carrying out reconnaissance, in the organization of an efficient and flexible control of large units, units, and subunits engaged in this battle, in planning close coordination between various arms of troops and different types of forces and weapons capable of combating enemy nuclear weapons, as well as in planning the continuous materiel and technical supply for the operations of the large units, units, and subunits combating these weapons.

Without doubt, the theoretical working out of problems of combating enemy nuclear weapons and testing them on tactical [?] exercises with troops is one of the most important tasks facing scientific-research organizations and military-educational institutions.

At the same time, it must be kept in mind that such an important and vast problem as the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons can be successfully resolved

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only by the collective efforts of the above-mentioned organizations and institutions with extensive participation by the troops.

The main task which faced the authors of this study was research into methods of combating enemy nuclear artillery and free rockets and guided missiles, and working out the planning of combat against them during an army offensive and defensive operation, in order subsequently to work out a manual for the troops based on the materials of the study and the comments received on it.

In accordance with the aim in view, the study covers the problems of targets brought together under the general term "offensive nuclear weapons," and planning the reconnaissance of these targets with various types and means of reconnaissance; the nature of the various types and means of reconnaissance are given, various methods of preparing fire settings are analyzed, and recommendations are made on the use of the most acceptable of these; the problems of effectiveness of fire are examined and the yield of nuclear ammunition is determined, as well as the expenditure of ammunition with conventional filling for the destruction and neutralization of enemy offensive nuclear weapons. The main points in planning the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons are also examined and also the work of the headquarters of an army's missile troops and artillery in the organization and planning of this combat during offensive and defensive operations by an army.

The problems of planning the combat against enemy offensive nuclear weapons are considered on the assumption that army missile units and artillery, as well as missile units and artillery arriving as reinforcements for the army, are directly subordinated to the commander (komanduyushchiy) of missile troops and artillery or to the commanding officer (nachalnik) of an army's missile troops and artillery, as he is called in the study, in accordance with the view existing at present on the desirability of changing the title of this and comparable positions of artillery commanding officers. However, the change of

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title of this position does not in any way change
either the scope or the essence of the work of the
officers concerned, or of their subordinate headquarters.

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