

June 28, 1977

Military Exercise Memorandum regarding the reconnaissance plan of the Maritime Front staff

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Summary:

This document provides information on the reconnaissance capabilities of the Polish Maritime Front in the case that Eastern forces engage in combat in the city of Hamburg, Germany.

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Russian

Contents:

Translation - English

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MEMORANDUM
regarding the reconnaissance plan of the Maritime Front staff
1. The status and capabilities of reconnaissance men and equipment:
\square a) in order to carry out the reconnaissance missions ordered by the Maritime Front its electronic intelligence systems have been configured as follows:
□- a system of radio navigation and HF equipment at the line: KAMIE? POMORSKI, Skwierzyna, STRZEGOM; six Navy posts in the area of USTKA are being used to increase the border zone;
- long-range radiotechnical reconnaissance at the line: KO?OBRZEG, CHOSZCZNO, LUBSKO. It is intended to deploy:
- a system of current intelligence of radio navigation and HF equipment at the line: USTKA, Skwierzyna, 30 km southeast of LEIPZIG by 2400 28 June;
- a system of radiotechnical and HF equipment: KAMIE? POMORSKI, JARMEN, RATHENOW by 2000;
- aircraft radio equipment: STRALSUND, 30 km east of SCHWERIN, OSTERBURG by 2200 28 June.
□b) the 21st special purpose battalion is concentrated in an area 10 km north of GolenióW and has 36 special groups. Considering the terrain features and their future operations a reorganization has been conducted with the creation of 45 smaller groups.
An insertion [zabros] of [the following] is intended with the start of combat operations: on D-day - 12 special groups; D-2 - eight, D-3 - five, D-4 - four, D-5 - three special groups.
There are 13 groups in reserve including five to support the subsequent objective of the front.
c) aerial reconnaissance comprises 104 aircraft, including:
□- 41st rap - PRITZWALK - 36 aircraft;
□- 52nd rap - CRIWITZ - 36 aircraft;

The capabilities are two to three flights [each] per day, which is 230-250 sorties a day.

□- 27th brap [unknown type of aerial reconnaissance regiment] - TEMPLIN - 32 aircraft.

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[a map entitled DIAGRAM OF THE LOCATION OF DANISH COASTAL ARTILLERY FORTS AND BATTERIES is inserted at this point; a copy with translated entries is included as an attachment]
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[several pages of handwritten Russian following without a title or heading written between lines of probably Polish text bleeding over from the other side of the original:]
//OMIT THE FOLLOWING//:
The urban and industrial agglomeration of Hamburg, the so-called Great Hamburg, occurred in 1938 through the union of the areas of the cities of Hamburg, Altona, Bergedorf, Wandsbek, Harburg, and Wilhelmsburg.
The area covers 753 km2 and according to 1974 statistical data the number of residents is 1,781,000, including 110,000 foreigners. Hamburg has the status of an allied country [SIC, soyuznaya strana; probably federal or city state was intended] with its own government and legislature. It is the largest city and port in the FRG. This city is divided into eight district regions [SIC] having local governments - ALTONA, HAMBURG-ALTSTADT, BERGEDORF, ST. PAULI, WANDSBEK, HARBURG, and WILHELMSBURG.
[The following] are localized [SIC, probably "located" was meant] in the city:
 Two thousand houses One thousand eight hundred industrial enterprises and craft shops [remeslennicheskie stanki, SIC], including:
□- eight hundred trading companies where more than 250 workers are employed
□- eighteen enterprises where more than 3000 workers are employed.
In the agglomeration of the city of HAMBURG [the following] industrial enterprises are localized:
 construction (36 enterprises); military industry (11 enterprises); metallurgical (non-ferrous metals); metallurgical and machinebuilding; aircraft; electrical and electronic; chemical and petrochemical; automotive; textile; printing and paper; leather and asbestos;
□- woodworking;

- food (bakeries, butter making, paddy cleaning mills [risoochistitel'nye zavody], tobacco mills, dairies, and meat processing).

About 300,000 people work in industry and handicrafts.

Military industry enterprises produce equipment, tanks, armored personnel carriers, small arms, mines, explosives, various types of aircraft, and rocket-propelled projectiles as finished articles or parts and components.

All industrial enterprises operate, relying on raw material and materials imported or shipped from other parts of the FRG.

The following municipal facilities exist in the agglomeration of Hamburg: □- a natural gas works; □- an electrical power station; - depots of fuel and lubricant materials; □- sixty-two hospitals and clinics; □- eight hundred and sixty-eight schools, including 18 higher educational institutions and institutes, a music school, a teacher's training school, a hydrographic institute, a tropical medicine institute, two experimental nuclear physics and nuclear industry enterprises; □- fifty-two post offices; □- twenty-nine police stations to preserve public order; □- ten water and port police stations; □- seventy-two consulates and foreign trade missions; □- eleven FRG federal government institutions. One hundred and two thousand people work in the administration, including nine thousand federal [otechestvenaya] police to preserve public order and the criminal police. ///OMIT THE PRECEDING//: ...The peaceful [SIC, mirnyy; no doubt "peacetime" was intended] garrison of the city comprises: □- the 16th msd, temporarily quartered in the [WENDORF]-HAMBURG barracks complex; □- the 77th msd, temporarily quartered in the RAHLSTEDT-HAMBURG barracks complex: Besides the cited barracks complexes there are 10 barracks complexes in Hamburg which can house about 15,000 men. Besides the aforementioned formations [the following] are temporarily quartered in Hamburg in peacetime: □- the 10th Defensive Perimeter Command, which performs the role of a garrison commandant's office and to which are subordinate a command platoon and a [collection] point for chemical defense reports, and command and service subunits are deployed in wartime;

□- a district commandant's office for recruits [popoleniy];

<pre>[]- a military hospital;</pre>
- a complex of general supply depots;
In addition to the above units there are training centers of the West German armed forces in the agglomeration [SIC] of HAMBURG:
□- the General Staff Academy;□
the Armed Forces Academy;
□- the (general) Higher Armed Forces School;
The Logistics Management School.
In the area of opportunities to conduct combat operations in the area of the city of Hamburg:
1. Routes to the area of the city from the east along the LABA river basin are very difficult, intersected by many watersheds and crossing swampy territory. The movement of troops can primarily occur only by road;
2. Routes to the area of the city from the north are passable; however, the dense development which exists in this area complicates the conduct of combat operations;
3. Routes to the area of the city from the west are approachable and lead deep into the central regions;
4. Routes to the area of the city from the south are suitable to the edge of the river LABA. There are dominating hills in the area of the city of HARBURG permitting one to look deeply into the territory in a southern direction.
Conditions for the defense of the city are good thanks to the possibilities of using:
the many water obstacles traversing residential areas;
[]- the dense distribution [of housing] at elevations [pod"yemy] north and south of the city, the complexes [uzly] of artillery magazines, nuclear mines localized [SIC] in roads, bridges, and viaducts, and also in the regional thickets and coastal ?ravines? [baly, SIC; perhaps balki was intended] of water obstacles.
[The following] might be used in the defense of the city:
training units of the 16th and 17th msd, equivalent to two msb;
\square - police preparedness subunits and the police to keep public order, equivalent to eight to 10 battalions;
☐- units of the border police of the coastal district (the 7th and 8th Border Police Groups), equivalent to as many as two battalions;
☐- territorial defense units from the 13th District Defense Command (1st VO [?Military

District?]), equivalent to as many as two battalions and up to 10 security companies;

- Territorial defense units from the 25th and 26th District Defense Command (2nd VO), equivalent to 2.4 [SIC] battalions and up to 10 security companies.

On the whole, detachments with a total equivalent value [SIC] of up to three battalions might be used in the defense of HAMBURG. The following very important memorials to past scientists and cultural [figures] are found in the territory of the agglomeration of HAMBURG:

Michael's Church from the 17th century (a 132-meter spire);
□- St. Peter's Church from the 12th century;
- a neo-Gothic city hall from the first half of the 19th century;
- an astronomical observatory, (HAMBURG-BERGEDORF), equipped with the world's third-largest SCHMIDT camera;
the largest zoo in Europe, the HAGENBECK Zoo, situated in a city park;
- the KUNSTHALLE complex of museum facilities - a museum of art, ethnography, and prehistory;
- the city history museum - ALTONA;
- the opera theater;
- the Philharmonic Society;
- the Northwest German Broadcasting radio and television center
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//three graphics follow, entitled "Fort of the Mosede type and the Kungelund[s] Fort", "Fort of the Stevnsfort type", and "Fort of the Dragfort [possibly Dragørfort] type"//
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2. The plan of the organization of intelligence:

Organize and conduct intelligence in accordance with the missions and the operations of the Front's troops in the Jutland and Western Sectors and also on the Danish islands.

The main condition [SIC, uslovie; probably usilie, effort, was intended] of intelligence is to be concentrated in the sector: SCHWERIN, FLENSBURG, SILKEBORG, AALBORG on the island of ZEALAND beginning on the third day of the operation with the purpose of supporting the amphibious assault force, including determining the time of the start of combat operations and identifying symptoms [SIC] indicating an enemy intention to launch nuclear weapons.

a) before the moment the main forces of the front are committed to battle the main effort of intelligence is to be directed to identifying the means of nuclear attack, the grouping of the enemy's first echelon formations, his defense against assault landings, and the sectors in which the reserves are introduced.

Information about the enemy is to be received from the [Main] Intelligence

Directorate of the General Staff and the Combined Baltic Fleet. b) in the course of carrying out the immediate objective of the front establish the directions of movement of enemy operational and tactical reserves and also the degree of readiness of the defense against assault landings of the island of ZEALAND and the possibility of conducting operations in the area of the large cities of HAMBURG and COPENHAGEN. c) pay special attention in the course of the entire operation to: \(\pi\)- identifying the means of nuclear attack and also the symptoms of its use; \sqcap - confirming the composition and formation of the strike grouping and also identifying the enemy plan for the defense of the Danish islands and southern Norway. 3. The overall composition of enemy targets The front's zone has about 500 very important targets: □- means of delivering nuclear weapons □- nuclear-capable air squadrons□□□□ 4 □- group chambers [uzly kamer] of nuclear mines □190 □- brigades (mpbr, mbr, vdbr, pbr)
□□□ 30 ∏- naval bases∏∏∏∏∏ 11 __- air squadrons_____ 18 □- Hawk SAM batteries
□□□□□□□□□
16 □- NG SAM batteries□□□□□ 12 □- weapons, fuel, and ammunition depots The men and equipment of front intelligence are to reconnoiter 300 of the total number of targets, which is 60%; the rest are to be reconnoitered with army intelligence services. 4. The allocation of intelligence men and equipment by stages: type of intelligence day one

immediate objective subsequent objective

reserve total ∏∏∏

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special
12
32
5
8
45 🛛 🖺
aerial
6.5 regimental sorties
35.5
22
12.5
64 regimental sorties □□□
communications intelligence
all
systems
 The allocation of intelligence men and equipment by missions:
 type of intelligence
Jutland sector
Western sector
Danish islands
reserve
total 🛮 🖺 🗎
special
15
9
8
13
45 🛮 🔻
aerial
22.5 regimental sorties
21.5
7.5
12.5
64 regimental sorties □□□
communications intelligence
all systems □□ □□
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The allocation of the men and equipment of aerial reconnaissance regimental sorties

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for the air operation:
 one-up number
who uses [the intelligence]
distribution of effort in regimental sorties [
day 1
one/first nuclear strike
immediate objective
subsequent objective
total 🔲 🗎
1
Maritime front
1.5
7.5
6
15 🛛 🖺
2
Maritime front reserve
0.5
6
6
12.5
3
5th Army
2
7.5
14.5
4
11th Army
2
7.5
14.5
nuclear strike
4
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- 000
assault force
0.5
7
7.5
total
6.5
4 from the reserve
31.5
17.5
64 🔲 🔲
The main effort of army intelligence is to be concentrated on identifying the enemy
grouping in the areas:
□- 5th Army □- LÜBECK, NEUMÜNSTER, [LAUENBERG];
□- 11th Army - LÜNENBURG [SIC, probably LÜNEBERG was intended], SOLTAU,
WIT[T]INGEN.
[handwritten: Attachment: oleat [SIC]1. № ?pf62/cw/ideh? only ZKP [alternate
command post]]
CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE OF THE FRONT
/signature/
26.06.77
Three copies printed
Copy N^{\underline{o}} 1 - to the Chief of Staff of the Forces in the Western Theater of Military
Operations
Copy Nº 2 - to the ZKP
Copy Nº 3 - to file
Drafted by Major ROMANCZUK
Typed by ZM
28.6.77
PF-22
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