





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963 A

AD-A151 290

AD-E751096

*(Handwritten signature)*

SOVIET NAVY DATA BASE: 1982-83

James John Tritten

April 1983

DMIC FILE COPY

DMIC  
ELECTRONIC  
S MAR 12 1985  
A

This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited.

P-6859

85 02 27 058

This unclassified data base was developed by the author (a Rand Consultant) during his PhD studies at the University of Southern California's Defense and Strategic Studies Program. The data base and its associated methodology will be a part of his doctoral dissertation. It was initially developed during a course on Naval Strategy for the School of International Relations. It is being issued as a Rand Paper in the expectation that it will serve as the foundation for similar naval assessments and research at Rand. Opinions or assertions contained herein are those of the author and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Department of the Navy.

#### *The Rand Paper Series*

Papers are issued by The Rand Corporation as a service to its professional staff. Their purpose is to facilitate the exchange of ideas among those who share the author's research interests; Papers are not reports prepared in fulfillment of Rand's contracts or grants. Views expressed in a Paper are the author's own, and are not necessarily shared by Rand or its research sponsors.

*The Rand Corporation*  
Santa Monica, California 90406

CONTENTS

TABLES .....	v
GLOSSARY .....	vii
Section	
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
II. TOTAL FORCE LEVELS .....	4
III. SOVIET NAVY FLEET ASSIGNMENTS .....	10
IV. SOVIET NAVY DEPLOYMENTS .....	26
V. SOVIET NAVY CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY .....	36
VI. SOVIET NAVY OUT OF AREA CAPABILITY .....	47
VII. TASK GROUPS .....	59
NOTES .....	73

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
Codes	
A-1	



TABLES

1. Strategic Forces .....	6
2. Active Long Range Maritime Forces .....	7
3. Active Theater Maritime Forces .....	8
4. Miscellaneous Forces .....	9
5. Northern Fleet .....	11
6. Pacific Fleet .....	14
7. Black Sea Fleet .....	17
8. Baltic Fleet .....	20
9. Deviation from Norms .....	24
10. Soviet Navy Forward Deployments .....	30
11. Impact of Forward Deployments/Transit Forces .....	33
12. Percentages of Varying Type Units Deployed/in Transit .....	35
13. Northern Fleet - Contiguous Waters Capability .....	38
14. Pacific Fleet - Contiguous Waters Capability .....	40
15. Black Sea Fleet - Contiguous Waters Capability .....	42
16. Baltic Fleet - Contiguous Waters Capability .....	44
17. Potentially Friendly Navies in Distant Waters .....	48
18. Soviet Navy Atlantic Capability .....	51
19. Soviet Navy Pacific Capability .....	51
20. Soviet Navy Mediterranean Capability .....	52
21. Soviet Navy Indian Ocean Capability .....	54
22. Soviet Navy South China Sea Capability .....	55
23. Soviet Navy West Africa Capability .....	56
24. Soviet Navy Caribbean Capability .....	57
25. Soviet Navy Miscellaneous Capability .....	58
26. Naval Task Groups .....	60
27. Norwegian/Barents Sea Baseline .....	63
28. Seas of Japan/Okhotsk Baseline .....	64
29. Black Sea Baseline .....	65
30. Baltic Sea Baseline .....	66
31. Atlantic Baseline .....	67
32. Pacific Baseline .....	67
33. Mediterranean Baseline .....	68

34. Indian Ocean Baseline .....	68
35. South China Sea Baseline .....	69
36. Western Africa Baseline .....	69
37. Caribbean Baseline .....	70
38. Miscellaneous Baseline .....	70

GLOSSARY

Active Long Range Maritime Forces	All active strike submarines, surface strike and surface ASW vessels, surface escorts, mine warfare ships in excess of 1000 tons, amphibious LPD/LSTs, and long range aircraft. See individual categories for definitions. Generally refers to units capable of distant water operations.
Active Theater Maritime Forces	Hotel II and Golf II ballistic missile submarines, attack submarines, surface units, patrol combatants, mine warfare ships from 100-1000 tons, amphibious LSM, and theater aircraft. See individual categories for definitions. Generally refers to units likely to operate under protective umbrella of land based aviation.
ACW	Anti-carrier warfare.
Amphibious Forces	Ships having the organic capability to carry troops (number in parentheses) and equipment. Does not include Soviet Merchant Marine Assets which are not under routine control of Navy but could significantly increase distant water operations in a more benign environment.
ASW	Anti-submarine warfare.
Attack Submarines	Active SS and SSC of K, Q, R, W, Z classes not assigned training roles (active theater maritime forces).
AXT	Training ship. Counted as auxiliary warship. Certain of these units are well armed and could be a valuable wartime asset. Where armament is significant, counted in misc. surface forces.
AXT/MM	A Yugoslavian ship primarily operated as a training ship but credited with a possible minelaying role in war.
Blk-COM 1	A NATO designation used to give a provisional name to a combatant being built in the Black Sea. In this case, the unit has been identified as a cruiser.
CG	Missile cruiser. Principal surface combatant with extensive command and control capability and armament. Armed with surface-to-surface missiles whose range exceeds 60 n mi, or ASW missiles whose range exceeds 20 n mi, or surface-



to-air missiles whose range exceeds 10 n mi. Udaloy and Sovremenny class major DDGs meet this test and are larger than Kynda class cruisers.

- CG/CL Used herein to designate Sverdlov class cruiser. Only one has surface-to-air missiles while a few have been extensively modified for command and control and had previously been termed CC instead of the present CL.
- CGN Nuclear powered cruiser. See CG.
- CHG Aviation cruiser. Carries at least 4 helicopters. See CG.
- CL Light cruiser. Similar to CG but lacks missiles. Has multiple-barrel main gun batteries of 100-180-mm bore.
- Coastal Combatants Naval units classed between patrol combatants and river/roadstead craft. Generally lack endurance for operations outside inshore waters and between 100-400 metric tons displacement. Includes PCF, PCS, PCSH, PT, PTG, PTCH, PTH (miscellaneous forces).
- CVHG V/STOL aircraft carrier. Capable of operating at least 4 vertical/short field take off and landing (V/STOL) aircraft. Armed with surface-to-surface missiles whose range exceeds 60 n mi, or A<sup>W</sup> missiles whose range exceeds 20 n mi, or surface-to-air missiles whose range exceeds 10 n mi.
- DD Destroyer. A general purpose surface warship capable of independent open ocean operations. Classed between cruisers and frigates. Functions primarily as an escort or in shore bombardment.
- DDG Missile destroyer. See DD. See CG for criteria to be considered missile equipped.
- FF Frigate. Open ocean combatant classed between destroyers and corvettes. Generally not multi-purpose although can act as such but lack capability of a destroyer. At least 1500 metric tons displacement and capable of >20 kts sustained speed.
- FFG Missile frigate. See FF. See CG for criteria to be considered missile equipped.

**FFL** Corvette. Open ocean combatant classed between frigates and patrol combatants. Generally lack multi-purpose capability. Fall between 900-1500 metric tons displacement and capable of >20 kts sustained speed.

**FF/MM** Refers to Finland frigate of Soviet Riga class modified to perform as minelayer.

**FFT** Training frigate. See FF. Refers to Iraq Ibn Khaldun.

**KGB Forces** Naval-type combatants operated by the Frontier Forces of the KGB. Such vessels fly a distinct Naval Ensign and are not properly counted as being in the Navy. Some are corvette sized but most are patrol or coastal combatants. Units in this force have a W preceding naval ship class designation. Includes WFF, WFF', WPCS, and WPGF (miscellaneous forces).

**Long-Range Aircraft** Backfire bombers and Bear F MPA/ASW fixed wing aircraft (long range maritime forces).

**LPD** Amphibious assault transport dock. Major long range, deep water ship capable of launching assault vehicles via wet well. Helicopter capable. Soviet Ivan Rogov class.

**LSM** Medium amphibious assault landing ship. Capable of extended open ocean operation but primarily expected to be used in theater role. <600 metric tons cargo.

**LST** Amphibious vehicle landing ship. Capable of extended open ocean operation. >600 metric tons cargo.

**Major DDG** Sovremennyy and Udaloy classes. Armament meets criteria of being a CG. Ships are larger than Kynda class cruisers. Jane's classifies as CG.

**MCS** Mine countermeasures support ship. Provides command, control, and communications, support for other mine countermeasures ships. Probably has minelaying capability. Soviet Alesha class of 2,630 metric tons (frigate sized).

**Miscellaneous Forces** R&D ballistic missile submarines, reserve attack submarines, miscellaneous submarines, miscellaneous surface forces not elsewhere classifiable, coastal combatants, reserve surface, and KGB forces. See individual categories for definitions.

Miscellaneous Submarines	Y SSBN undergoing conversion to SSN, all SSA, SSQ, SSR, SST, SSTG (miscellaneous forces).
Misc. Surface Forces	Armed AXT and PGR (miscellaneous forces).
MM	Minelayer.
MM/AKR	Minelayer/roll on-roll off cargo ship. Refers to a Libyan 2800 metric ton transport which has been used as a minelayer.
MPA	Maritime patrol aircraft. Fixed wing.
MSC	Coastal minesweeper. Normally between 250-500 metric tons. Probably capable of patrol duties and minelaying.
MSF	Fleet minesweeper. Open ocean capability. Might have ASW and patrol capability. Probably capable of minelaying. Generally >500 metric tons.
NSWTO	Non-Soviet Warsaw Treaty Organization Nations.
Patrol Combatants	A combatant classed between larger corvettes (FFL) and smaller coastal combatants. Intended for coastal defense but beyond inshore waters. Generally <20 kts sustained speed and between 400-900 metric tons displacement. Includes PG, PGF, PGG, PGGH (active theater maritime forces).
PCF	Fast patrol craft. Coastal combatant with sustained speeds >24 kts.
PCS	Submarine chaser. Coastal combatant oriented to ASW.
PCSH	Hydrofoil submarine chaser. See PCS.
PG	Patrol combatant. Main gun at least 76-mm.
PGF	Patrol ship. Gun armed patrol combatant with <20 kt sustained speed.
PGG	Missile patrol combatant. See PG. Armed with some type missile of any range.
PGGH	Hydrofoil missile patrol combatant. See PG and PGG.

PGR Reconnaissance patrol combatant. Miscellaneous naval surface ship fitted with early warning radar. Generally these are converted T-43 and T-58 MSF.

PT Torpedo boat. Coastal combatant. May have limited ASW capability.

PTG Missile torpedo boat. Coastal combatant equipped with antiship missiles vice torpedoes.

PTGH Hydrofoil missile torpedo boat. See PTG.

PTH Hydrofoil torpedo boat. See PT.

R&D Ballistic Missile Subs Hotel III SSBN, Golf I, III, IV, V class SSB (miscellaneous forces).

Reserve Attack Submarines Q, W, and Z class SS/SSC assigned to reserve fleet (miscellaneous forces).

Reserve Surface CG/CL, DD, FF, and MSF assigned to reserve fleet (miscellaneous forces).

SS Attack or strike submarine. Diesel-electric powered, torpedoes and mines are main armament. Soviet F, K, R, T, W, Z classes.

SSA Auxiliary submarine. Non-combatant. Soviet I and L classes.

SSB Ballistic missile submarine. Diesel-electric powered. Soviet G class.

SSBN Nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine. Soviet D, H, Y, and Typhoon classes.

SSC Coastal submarine. Short endurance defensive coastal operations. Normally <1400 metric tons submerged displacement. Soviet Q class in reserve fleet.

SSG Cruise missile submarine. Diesel-electric powered. Soviet J class.

SSGN Nuclear powered cruise missile submarine. Soviet C, E, O, P classes.

SSM Surface-to-surface missiles.

SSN Nuclear powered attack or strike submarine. Soviet A, E, N, V classes.

SSQ	Communications submarine. Non-combatant. Soviet G-I conversions.
SSR	Radar picket submarine. Soviet W class modified to carry early warning radar.
SST	Training submarine. Soviet B class used as target and Q submarines assigned as training units.
SSTG	Cruise missile training submarine. Soviet modified W class.
Strategic Forces	Nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines accountable under SALT I.
Strike Submarines	Active SSGN and SSNs (all), J, SSG, F and T SS. These units are those currently forward deployed or likely to do so in the event of war (long range maritime forces).
Surface ASW	All CHG and those CG and major DDG whose major weapons systems indicate ASW as the primary missions (long-range maritime forces).
Surface Escorts	All DDG and FFG (long-range maritime forces).
Surface Strike	All CVHGs, and CGNs and those CG, CL, major DDG whose major weapons systems indicate a surface strike role as a primary mission (long range maritime forces).
Theater Aircraft	Badger and Blinder bombers, Fitter and Forger fighter/bombers, Mail and May MPA/ASW fixed wing aircraft (active theater maritime forces).
Theater Ballistic Missile Submarines	SSBN, SSBs of Hotel II and Golf II classes (active theater maritime forces).
Theater Surface	DD, FF, FFL lacking missiles (active theater maritime forces).
Warship	The Soviets claim that <u>any</u> State-owned ship which flies the Naval Ensign or the flags of the Auxiliary Vessels, Hydrographic Vessels, or Emergency Reserve Vessels of the Soviet Navy are warships or the legal equivalent of warships. Such ships do not need to be painted gray, have armament, or have an all-military crew.
WFF	KGB frigate. See FF.
WFFL	KGB Corvette. See FFL.

WPCS

KGB submarine chaser. See PCS.

WPGF

KGB patrol ship. See PGF.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years, there has been much discussion in naval literature about the sizes of the United States and Soviet navies. However, naval power is only loosely correlated with overall size of a navy. Other important factors which influence naval power are:

- o Navy composition (the types of ships in the Navy).
- o Fleet assignments (the basic location of ships).
- o Fleet organization (the groupings of ships used).
- o Ship availability (the number of ships in various conditions at any given time).
- o Fleet mobilization potential (this ability to enhance naval availability during war).
- o Fleet logistics (the ability to resupply and maintain naval operations).
- o Ship quality (the qualitative aspects of individual ships).
- o Personnel quality (the degree to which naval personnel are able to effectively use the equipment available to them).

The first five of these issues relate to the way in which the Soviet fleet is postured in peacetime and may be postured in a crisis or war situation. This paper addresses these five issues, identifying likely Soviet naval postures in various ocean areas under various conditions. It thus provides a starting point from which naval warfare modeling can assess the ability of the Soviet Navy to perform its missions throughout the world.

There are many sources of information for defense analysts to obtain descriptions of Soviet naval forces and what fleets these units are assigned to. Many of the standard sources are at odds with each other and therefore the first step one must take is to decide which raw numbers are to be used.

Once this step is done, the analyst is still left with an incomplete data base, i.e., the total numbers of ships assigned to the

varying fleets cannot be immediately translated to war fighting forces in the oceanic theaters. Additional aggregation is necessary.

One of the immediate needs is to break down forces into those which can perform major missions such as strategic deterrence, long range maritime operations, theater operations, those which are not well suited to war fighting, and those in the reserves.

From those forces which perform strategic deterrence or long range maritime operations, it is necessary to account for those which are already on forward deployment. From the remaining numbers, some assumptions need to be made as to how many additional units could be surged or mobilized recognizing that not all forces can ever be put to sea.

Similar calculations are required for theater forces. One complicating factor is that some theater forces can be expected to also be forward deployed. On the whole, however, one cannot expect theater forces to be routinely deployed in distant locations should a war occur.

From the total numbers of active fleet assets, it is necessary to discount naval forces which do not have a direct impact on war fighting capability. From the active forces, it is necessary to delete those undergoing conversion and unable to put to sea, and research vessels, or training craft which could at best be a minimal contribution to the fleets capability.

The emphasis is to present the numbers in the naval threat in such a manner as to avoid the perception of inflation. There may be certain times when counting all warships, auxiliaries, and militarily useful merchants, research, or fishing vessels is entirely appropriate, but there is also a need for a data base of serious war fighting combatants.

Reserve forces also need to be accounted for with the understanding that their availability in a "short" war might be minimal at best. As with the active fleet, certain assumptions need to be made with regard to an ability to deploy the reserve fleet within certain time periods.

Finally, there is a need for an aggregation of naval units into war fighting task groups or task units. Although it is necessary to count individual ships, we cannot expect naval engagements to routinely



be one ship vs. another single unit. Task groups and units need also be formed so that force engagement models might then be constructed.

For the purposes of this study, an unclassified Soviet navy data base will be constructed for the 1983 year. The methodology will be directly usable for any year and lend itself to substitution of classified numbers at the appropriate time.

The author has selected four major sources from which to draw raw numbers and blend these into his own composite totals. These sources are:

1. Jean Labayle Couhat, Ed., Combat Fleets of the World 1982/83, English language edition prepared by A. D. Baker, III, an updated version of Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-Mer (1981). Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1982 (current thru March 1, 1982).
2. Captain John Moore, RN (Ret.), Ed., Jane's Fighting Ships 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. (Currency varies.)
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 1982-83, Autumn 1982 (current thru July 1982).
4. United States, Defense Intelligence Agency, Unclassified Communist Naval Orders of Battle, DDB-1200-124A-82, May 1982 (current through 1 April 1982).

The study will first describe the static levels of Soviet naval forces assumed, then the assignment into each of the four main fleets. Next, task groups and units will be created. Finally, a data base for all major ocean areas is created using the raw numbers and task groups/units assumed.

The final product is an unclassified data base of Soviet navy major war fighting assets with availability for participation in a conflict/crisis with no strategic/tactical warning given ("bolt from the blue"), where a surge of those units immediately ready for sea is done, or where mobilization and strategic warning is given. From this data base, scenarios may be tested against capability or force engagement modeling may be conducted.

## II. TOTAL FORCE LEVELS

This section will deal with the raw numbers of ships in service as reported by the four main sources used. The author has assigned types of forces to major categories of war fighting missions to be performed. Units under construction are excluded.

A glossary is included for the reader not used to naval acronyms or classes. In the tables which follow, only the first letter of the code name for most Soviet submarines is included where in the text, the full name is spelled out (Y stands for Yankee). Parentheses are used in the tables to show aggregated levels of varying classes. Where no number is given, that particular source did not have data broken down in this area. In general, the author tabulated class totals himself rather than use totals found in tables in the original sources since the tables which were provided often did not agree with numbers found in the pictorial sections.

Assumed force levels are the same as those of the four primary sources where the numbers are identical. Where there is disagreement, a rounded average of the four sources was used. Where this rule was not followed, the specific case is cited.

Strategic forces (Table 1) are those first-line nuclear ballistic missile submarines which routinely patrol ocean areas adjacent to the U.S. or deploy in special defended bastion areas (such as the Barents Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk) in which the Soviets protect their SSBNs.

In the category of active long-range maritime forces (Table 2) the author selected deployable nuclear powered submarines, two modern classes of diesel-electric subs and surface ships over 1000 tons displacement. This is generally consistent with the separation of forces used by the Atlantic Council's Working Group on Securing the Seas which published Securing the Seas: The Soviet Naval Challenge and Western Alliance Options<sup>1</sup> in 1979. The author updated this study by assigning older classes to a theater/reserve roll.

The author also shared the Working Group's apparent view that in war, modern surface escort ships with air defense missiles would deploy outside of land based air protection while older units without missiles

were destined for local support of ground forces and command of contiguous waters (theater).

The author separated long-range surface units into those which are primarily oriented toward surface strike or ASW. Under the category of long range forces, the author listed modern deep water amphibious forces.

In the category of active theater forces (Table 3), the author generally tabulated naval forces smaller than 1000 tons displacement or non-missile surface escorts. Generally those units termed "craft" (under 100 tons displacement) are excluded from this study unless noted.

Under the final category of miscellaneous forces (Table 4), the author put reserve, training, research, and other units which are not immediately available for war fighting but often appear in other "threat" tabulations. This includes, for example, 30 active and 108 reserve submarines. It also includes certain naval auxiliaries which are armed and can perform genuine war fighting roles.

The author includes KGB naval forces not assigned to the Soviet navy in this miscellaneous category. It appears DIA excludes KGB forces in most of their order of battle tabulations. The author concurs and considers KGB forces as revenue patrol or coast guard forces which are probably not immediately available for naval battle. Larger units have been listed since they would be available for local defense.

Table 1

STRATEGIC FORCES

	Couhat	Jane's	I ISS	DIA	Assumed
SSBN	(63)	(62)	(62)	-	(62)
Typhoon	1	1	1	-	1
D III	13	13	13	-	13
D II	4	4	4	-	4
D I	18	18	18	-	18
Y II	1	1	1	-	1
Y I	26	25	25	-	25

Table 2

ACTIVE LONG RANGE MARITIME FORCES

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed
<u>Strike Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	(198)
SSGN (all)	48	49	49	-	49
SSG (J)	16	16	16	-	16
SSN - (A, E, N, V)	54	58	56	-	56
SS (F, T)	74	75	75	-	75
<u>Surface Strike</u>	-	-	-	-	(22)
CVHG (Kiev)	3	3	2	2	3
CGN/CG - (all)	-	-	-	-	(10)
- Kirov CGN	1	1	1	1	1
- Blk-Com 1	-	1	1	-	1
- Kresta I	4	4	4	4	4
- Kynda	4	4	4	4	4
CG/CL - Sverdlov	12	11	7	10	7 <sup>2/</sup>
DDG - Sovremennyv	2	2	1	1	2
<u>Surface ASW</u>	-	-	-	-	(21)
CHG (Moskva)	2	2	2	2	2
CG - (all)	-	-	-	-	(17)
- Kara	7	7	7	7	7
- Kresta II	10	10	10	10	10
DDG - Udaloy	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Surface Escorts</u>	-	-	-	-	(71)
DDG - (all)	-	-	-	-	(39)
- Kilden DD w SSM	3	3	4	3	3
- Kashin w SSM	6	6	6	}19	6
- Kashin	13	13	13		13
- Kanin	8	8	8		8
- Kilden	1	1	-	1	1
- Kotlin	8	8	8	8	8
FFG (Krivak)	32	32	32	30	32
<u>Mine Warfare (MCS) - Alesha</u>	3	3	3	-	3
<u>Amphibious</u>	-	-	-	-	(27)
LPD (Ivan Rogov 550 troops) <sup>3/</sup>	1	1	1	1	1
LST - Ropucha (230 troops)	11	13	14	11	12
- Alligator (300 troops)	14	14	14	14	14
<u>Long Range-Aircraft</u>	-	-	-	-	(130)
Bombers (Backfire)	-	75	80	-	80 <sup>4/</sup>
MPA/ASW (Bear F)	-	-	50	-	50 <sup>5/</sup>

Table 3

ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>	-	-	-	-	(19)
SSBN (H II)	6	6	6	-	6
SSB (G II)	12	13	13	-	13
<u>Attack Submarines</u>					
SS (K, R, W, Z)	71	75	70	-	71 <sup>6/</sup>
<u>Theater Surface</u>	-	-	-	-	(169)
DD - (all)	-	-	-	30 <sup>7/</sup>	(27)
- Kotlin	18	16	15	-	16
- Skory	7	13	12	-	11
FF/FFL - all	-	-	-	140	(142)
- Koni	1	1	1	-	1
- Riga	37	37	37	-	37
- Petya	45	44	45	-	45
- Mirka	18	18	18	-	18
- Grisha I/III	36	43	44	-	41
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	(106)
<u>With Missiles</u>	-	-	-	-	(25)
PGG - Tarantul	2	4	3	} 25	3
- Nanuchka	20	21	22		21
PGGH - Sarancha	1	1	1		1
<u>Without Missiles</u>	-	-	-	-	(81)
PG - Pauk	3	3	5	} 70	4
- Poti	62	62	62		62 <sup>8/</sup>
PGF - T-58	<17	15	<18		15 <sup>8/</sup>
<u>Mine Warfare</u> <sup>9/</sup>	-	-	-	-	(257)
MSF (Nataya, T-43, Yurka)	122	132	125	145	131
MSC (Andryusha, Sasha, Sonya, Vanya, Zhenya)	118	134	125	-	126
<u>Amphibious</u>	-	-	-	-	(53)
LSM - Polnocny (100 Troops)	55	52	51	-	53
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>	-	-	-	-	(526)
Bombers (Badger, Blinder)	-	-	310	-	310 <sup>4/</sup>
Fighter-Bombers (Fitter, Forger)	85	75	75	70	76
MPA/ASW (Mail, May)	-	135	140	-	140 <sup>5/</sup>

Table 4

MISCELLANEOUS FORCES

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed
<u>R+D Ballistic Missile Subs</u>	-	-	-	-	(4)
SSBN - H III	1	1	1	-	1
SSB - G V	1	1	-	-	1
- G IV	1	1	-	-	1
- G III	1	1	1	-	1
- G I	3	0	0	-	0 <sup>10/</sup>
<u>Reserve Attack Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	(108)
SS/SSC - Q, W, Z	70	108	107	-	108 <sup>11/</sup>
<u>Miscellaneous Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	(27)
SSN - Y Conversion	7	8	8	-	8
SSTG - W	3	2	4	-	3
SSQ - G Communications	3	3	3	-	3
SSA - I Salvage/Rescue	2	1	-	-	2
- L Research	1	1	-	-	1
SSR - W	1	2	-	-	2
SST - B, Q	8	4	-	-	8
<u>Misc. Surface Forces</u>	-	-	-	-	(16)
AXT - Armed Training Ships	5	5	-	-	5
PGR - Radar Pickets	7	13	12	-	11
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	(217)
<u>With Missiles</u>	-	-	-	-	(125)
PTGH - Matka	8	14	14	}135	12
PTG - Osa	105	120	115		113
<u>Without Missiles</u>	-	-	-	-	(92)
PCSH - Babuchka	1	1	1	-	1
PT - Shershen	30	30	28	}60	29
PTH - Turya	30	30	32		31
PCF - Slepén	1	1	1	-	1
PCS - SO-1	30	<35	30	-	30 <sup>8/</sup>
<u>Reserve Surface</u>	-	-	-	-	(43)
CG/CL - Sverdlov	-	1	3	-	3 <sup>2/</sup>
DD - Skory	13	12	12	-	12
- Kotlin	-	2	-	-	0 <sup>10/</sup>
FF - Riga	11	10	10	-	10
MSF - T-43	-	16	20	-	18
<u>KGB Forces</u>	-	-	-	-	(114)
WFF - Purga	-	1	-	-	0 <sup>10/</sup>
WFFL - Grisha II	7	6	6	-	6
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	(108)
WPGF - Ivan Susanin	7	6	8	-	7
WPCS - SO-1	-	Some	-	-	5 <sup>8/</sup>
Stenka	100	90	90	-	93
WPGF - T-58	Some	3	-	-	3 <sup>8/</sup>

### III. SOVIET NAVY FLEET ASSIGNMENTS

Once an assumed level of total forces is calculated, it is necessary to divide these forces into the four main fleets, the Northern, Pacific, Black, and Baltic. None of the four primary sources used proved to have satisfactory information. For example, Couhat only provides some information on aircraft fleet assignments, not ships. Jane's totals in the fleet assignment section often do not agree with totals in the photographic section. IISS only lists major and minor combatants as fleet totals, as does DIA only list all submarines. Hence, these sources can only be used in other categories.

In order to overcome these problems, the author took the percentages of each type forces for each fleet as reported by the primary sources and averaged them (rounding off). This assumed percentage was then used to distribute forces into the four fleets. Where this was not done, the individual case has been footnoted.

Tables 5-8 tabulate the assumed percentages from each major source, the average, and then each of the assumed Soviet navy fleets as constructed from this study. At the end of each of these last four tables are additional non-USSR Warsaw Pact or other "friendly" naval forces which might be usable in time of crisis or war. The methodology used to create the assumed numbers of these forces is identical to that done earlier for the Soviet navy.

To cross check the data once compiled, the total number of ships by fleet in major categories was determined and checked against similar statistics in the open sources. For example, it was determined from Jane's, IISS, and DIA that around 50 percent of all active submarines are in the Northern Fleet. This study places 49 percent there. Similar validation was found in the other fleets. Table 9 demonstrates the deviation in this study's final assumed disposition. No deviations were considered statistically significant. In general, this study places slightly more units in the Baltic Fleet than is generally credited in other sources, primarily due to assumptions made about theater and reserve submarines.



Table 5

Northern Fleet

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>						
All SSBN	-	65	64	-	65 <sup>12/</sup>	(40)
Typhoon	-	-	-	-	100	1
D III	-	-	-	-	65	8
D II	-	-	-	-	65	3
D I	-	-	-	-	65	12
Y II	-	-	-	-	0	0
Y I	-	-	-	-	65	16
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(127)
SSGNs	-	59	-	-	59	29
SSG (J)	-	55	-	-	55	9
SSN (all) <sup>13/</sup>	-	67	-	-	67	39
SS (F, T)	-	-	-	-	67	50
<u>Surface Strike</u>						
CVHG	-	-	-	- <sup>14/</sup>	-	(4)
CGN/CG (all)	-	33	-	50	33	1
- Kirov (CGN)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
- Blk-Com I	-	100	-	100	100	1
- Kresta I	-	0	-	-	0	0
- Kresta I	-	-	-	25	25	1
- Kynda	-	-	-	0	0	0
CG/CL Sverdlov	-	18	-	20	19	1
DDG Sovremenny	-	0	-	0	0	0
<u>Surface ASW</u>						
CHG	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
CG (all)	-	0	-	0	0	0
- Kara	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
- Kara	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kresta II	-	-	-	50	50	5
DDG Udaloj	-	-	-	50	50	1
<u>Surface Escorts</u>						
DDG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(18)
- Kilden DD w SSM <sup>7/</sup>	-	28	-	-	-	(11)
- Kashin w SSM	-	-	-	-	34	1
- Kashin	-	-	-	-	16	3
- Kanin	-	-	-	63	63	5
- Kilden	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kotlin	-	-	-	25	25	2
FFG (Krivak)	-	-	-	23	23	7

Table 5 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
Mine Warfare - MCS	-	-	-	20	20	0
Amphibious	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
LPD (550)	-	-	-	0	0	0
LST	-	25	-	24	-	(6)
- Ropucha (230)	-	-	-	36 <sup>14/</sup>	33	4
- Alligator (300)	-	-	-	14	14	2
Long-Range Aircraft <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(45)
Bombers (Backfire)	-	-	-	-	25	20
MPA/ASW (Bear F)	-	-	-	-	50	25
ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES						
Theater Ballistic Missile Subs	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
SSBN (H II) <sup>16/</sup>	-	-	-	-	65	4
SSB (G II) <sup>17/</sup>	-	0	-	-	0	0
Attack Submarines - SS <sup>18/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
Theater Surface	-	-	-	-	-	(45)
DD (Kotlin, Skory) <sup>7/</sup>	-	19	-	17	18	5
FF/FLL (all)	-	28	-	29	28	40
Patrol Combatants <sup>19/</sup>	-	19	-	21	20	21
Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC <sup>20/</sup>	-	19	-	18	18	46
Amphibious - LSM (100)	-	9	-	9	9	5
Theater Aircraft						(131)
Bombers (Badger, Blinder) <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	77
Fighter-Bombers (Fitter, Forger)	18	20 <sup>21/</sup>	-	-	18	14
MPA/ASW (Mail, May) <sup>22/</sup>	29	33	-	-	29	40
MISCELLANEOUS FORCES						
R+D Ballistic Missile Subs <sup>23/</sup>	-	-	-	-	100	4
Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	27
Miscellaneous Submarines						(12)
SSN (Y) <sup>25/</sup>	-	-	-	-	100	8
SSTG (W) <sup>26/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
All Others <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	4

Table 5 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>Misc. Surface Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
AXT Armed Training Ships	-	-	-	-	25	1
PGR - Radar Pickets	-	-	-	-	25	2
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	9	-	8	8	17
<u>Reserve Surface</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
CG/CL	-	-	-	-	25	0
DD	-	-	-	-	25	3
FF	-	-	-	-	25	2
MSF	-	-	-	-	25	4
<u>KGB Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
WFFL	-	-	-	-	25	2
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	-	-	-	-	25	27

Table 6

PACIFIC FLEET

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>						
<u>All SSBN</u>	-	35	36	-	35	(22)
Typhoon	-	-	-	-	0	0
D III	-	-	-	-	35	5
D II	-	-	-	-	35	1
D I	-	-	-	-	35	6
Y II	-	-	-	-	100	1
Y I	-	-	-	-	35	9
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(67)
SSGNs	-	41	-	-	41	20
SSG (J)	-	22	-	-	22	3
SSN (all) <sup>13/</sup>	-	33	-	-	33	19
SS (F, T)	-	-	-	-	33	25
<u>Surface Strike</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
CVHG	-	33	-	50 <sup>14/</sup>	33	1
CGN/CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
- Kirov (CGN)	-	0	-	0	0	0
- Blk-Com I	-	0	-	-	0	0
- Kresta I	-	-	-	50	50	2
- Kynda	-	-	-	50	50	2
CG/CL Sverdlov	-	37	-	30	33	2
DDG Sovremenny	-	0	-	0	0	0
<u>Surface ASW</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
CHG	-	0	-	0	0	0
CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
- Kara	-	-	-	43	43	3
- Kresta II	-	-	-	30	30	3
DDG Udaloy	-	-	-	0	0	0
<u>Surface Escorts</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(21)
DDG - (all)	-	25	-	-	-	(10)
- Kilden DD w SSM <sup>7/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
- Kashin w SSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Kashin	-	-	-	21	21	4
- Kanin	-	-	-	37	37	3
- Kilden	-	-	-	100	100	1
- Kotlin	-	-	-	25	25	2
FFG (Krivak)	-	-	-	33	33	11
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS</u>	-	-	-	28	28	1

Table 6 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>Amphibious</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
LPD (550)	-	100	-	0	0	0
LST	-	37	-	40	-	(10)
- Ropucha (230)	-	-	-	45 <sup>14/</sup>	42	5
- Alligator (300)	-	-	-	36	36	5
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u> <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(45)
Bombers (Backfire)	-	-	-	-	25	20
MPA/ASW (Bear F)	-	-	-	-	50	25
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
SSBN (H II) <sup>16/</sup>	-	-	-	-	35	2
SSB (G II) <sup>17/</sup>	-	53	-	-	53	7
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u> <sup>18/</sup>	-	-	-	-	28	20
<u>Theater Surface</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(51)
DD (Kotlin, Skory) <sup>7/</sup>	-	29	-	33	31	8
FF/FFL (all)	-	31	-	29	30	43
<u>Patrol Combatants</u> <sup>19/</sup>	-	28	-	38	33	35
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u> <sup>20/</sup>	-	24	-	23	24	62
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>	-	21	-	18	19	10
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(172)
Bombers (Badger, Blinder) <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	33	103
Fighter-Bombers (Fitters, Forgers)	18	20 <sup>21/</sup>	-	-	18	14
MPA/ASW (Mail, May) <sup>22/</sup>	39	25	-	-	39	55
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES</u>						
<u>R+D Ballistic Missile Subs</u> <sup>23/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>Miscellaneous Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
SSN (Y) <sup>25/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
SSTG (W) <sup>26/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
All Others <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	4
<u>Misc. Surface Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
AXT Armed Training Ships	-	-	-	-	25	1
PGR - Radar Pickers	-	-	-	-	25	3

Table 6 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	38	-	36	37	80
<u>Reserve Surface</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
CG/CL	-	-	-	-	25	1
DD	-	-	-	-	25	3
FF	-	-	-	-	25	2
MSF	-	-	-	-	25	4
<u>KGB Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
WFFL	-	-	-	-	25	2
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>NORTH KOREA</u> <u>Actual Numbers of Units</u>						
<u>Attack Submarines</u>						(17)
SS - R	12	13	15	12	-	13
- W	4	4	4	4	-	4
<u>Surface (Theater FFL)</u>	3	4	2	4	-	2
Reserve	-	-	2	-	-	2
<u>Patrol Combatant PG</u>	4	5	5	6	-	5
<u>Coastal Combatant</u>	49	65-66	56	-	-	57

Table 7  
BLACK SEA FLEET<sup>a</sup>

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>	-	0	0	-	0	0
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
SSGN	-	0	-	-	0	0
SSG (J)	-	11	-	-	11	1
SSN (all) <sup>13/</sup>	-	0	-	-	0	0
SS (F, T) <sup>13/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>Surface Strike</u>	-	-	-	- <sup>14/</sup>	-	(8)
CVHG	-	33	-	0 <sup>14/</sup>	33	1
CGN/CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
- Kirov (CGN)	-	0	-	0	0	0
- Blk-Com I	-	100	-	-	100	1
- Kresta I	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kynda	-	-	-	50	50	2
CG/CL Sverdlov	-	27	-	40 <sup>14/</sup>	34	3
DDG Sovremenny	-	50	-	0 <sup>14/</sup>	50	1
<u>Surface ASW</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
CHG	-	100	-	100	100	2
CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
- Kara	-	-	-	57	57	4
- Kresta II	-	-	-	0	0	0
DDG Udalyo	-	-	-	0	0	0
<u>Surface Escorts</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(19)
DDG (all)	-	37	-	-	-	(13)
- Kilden DD w SSM <sup>7/</sup>	-	-	-	-	33	1
- Kashin w SSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Kashin	-	-	-	47	47	9
- Kanin	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kilden	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kotlin	-	-	-	38	38	3
FFG (Krivak)	-	-	-	20	20	6
<u>Mine Warfare</u>	-	-	-	28	28	1
<u>Amphibious</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
LPD (55C)	-	-	-	0	0	0
LST	-	19	-	20	-	(5)
- Ropucha (230)	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Alligator (300)	-	-	-	36	36	5

Table 7 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u> <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(20)
Bombers (Backfire)	-	-	-	-	25	20
MPA/ASW (Bear F)	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
SSBN (H II) <sup>16/</sup>	-	-	0	-	-	0
SSB (G II) <sup>17/</sup>	-	0	-	-	0	0
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u> <sup>18/</sup>	-	-	-	-	26	18
<u>Theater Surface</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
DD (Kotlin, Skory) <sup>7/</sup>	-	33	-	33	33	9
FF/FFL (all)	-	25	-	25	25	35
<u>Patrol Combatants</u> <sup>19/</sup>	-	19	-	17	18	20
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u> <sup>20/</sup>	-	25	-	25	25	64
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>	-	35	-	36	36	19
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(92)
Bombers (Badger, Blinder) <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	17	53
Fighter-Bombers (Fitter, Forger)	18	40 <sup>21/</sup>	-	-	18	14
MPA/ASW (Mail, May) <sup>22/</sup>	18	17	-	-	18	25
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES</u>						
<u>R+D Ballistic Missile Subs</u> <sup>23/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>Miscellaneous Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
SSN (Y) <sup>25/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
SSTG (W) <sup>26/</sup>	-	-	-	-	33	1
All others <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	4
<u>Misc. Surface Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
AXT - Armed Training Ships	-	-	-	-	25	1
PRG - Radar Pickets	-	-	-	-	25	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	14	-	28	21	46
<u>Reserve Surface</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
CG/CL	-	-	-	-	25	1
DD	-	-	-	-	25	3
FF	-	-	-	-	25	3
MSF	-	-	-	-	25	5



Table 7 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>KGB Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(28)
<u>WFFL</u>	-	-	-	-	25	1
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>BULGARIA</u> Actual Number of Units						
<u>Attack Submarine - R</u>	2	2	2	2	-	2
<u>Surface (Theater FF)</u>	2	2	2	2	-	2
<u>Patrol Combatant - PG</u>	3	3	3	3	-	3
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u>	6	6	6	-	-	6
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	16	16	16	-	-	16
<u>ROMANIA</u> Actual Number of Units						
<u>Patrol Combatant - PG</u>	3	3	3	3	-	3
<u>Mine Warfare MCS/MSF</u>	5	5	4	5	-	5
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	23-25	29	33	-	-	24
<u>Border Guard Coastal Combatants</u>	12	-	-	-	-	12

<sup>a</sup>Includes units assigned to Caspian Sea Flotilla.

Table 8

BALTIC FLEET

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>	-	0	0	-	0	0
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
SSGN	-	0	-	-	0	0
SSG (J)	-	22	-	-	22	3
SSN (all)	-	0	-	-	0	0
SS (F, T)	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>Surface Strike</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
CVHG	-	0	-	0	0	0
CGN/CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
- Kirov (CGN)	-	0	-	0	0	0
- Blk-Com I	-	0	-	-	0	0
- Kresta I	-	-	-	25	25	1
- Kynda	-	-	-	0	0	0
CG/CL Sverdlov	-	18	-	10	14	1
DDG Sovremenny	-	50	-	100 <sup>14/</sup>	50	1
<u>Surface ASW</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
CHG	-	0	-	0	0	0
CG (all)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
- Kara	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kresta II	-	-	-	20	20	2
DDG Udaloy	-	-	-	50	50	1
<u>Surface Escorts</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
DDG (all)	-	10	-	-	-	(5)
- Kilden DD w SSM <sup>7/</sup>	-	-	-	-	33	1
- Kashin w SSM	-	-	-	} 16	16	3
- Kashin	-	-	-			
- Kanin	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kilden	-	-	-	0	0	0
- Kotlin	-	-	-	12	12	1
FFG (Krivak)	-	-	-	23	23	8
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS</u>	-	-	-	24	24	1
<u>Amphibious</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
LPD (550)	-	-	-	100	100	1
LST	-	19	-	16	-	(5)
- Ropucha (230)	-	-	-	19 <sup>14/</sup>	25	3
- Alligator (300)	-	-	-	14	14	2

Table 8 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u> <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	20
Bombers (Backfire)	-	-	-	-	25	20
MPA/ASW (Bear F)	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
SSBN (H II) <sup>16/</sup>	-	-	0	-	-	0
SSB (G II) <sup>17/</sup>	-	46	46	-	46	6
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u> <sup>18/</sup>	-	-	-	-	46	33
<u>Theater Surface</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
DD (Kotlin, Skory) <sup>7/</sup>	-	19	-	17	18	5
FF/FFL (all)	-	16	-	17	17	24
<u>Patrol Combatants</u> <sup>19/</sup>	-	34	-	24	29	30
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u> <sup>20/</sup>	-	32	-	34	33	85
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>	-	35	-	36	36	19
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(131)
Bombers (Badger, Blinder) <sup>15/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	77
Fighter-Bombers (Fitter, Forger)	46	20 <sup>21/</sup>	-	-	46	34
MPA/ASW (Mail, May) <sup>22/</sup>	14	25	-	-	14	20
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES</u>						
<u>R+D Ballistic Missile Subs</u> <sup>23/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>Miscellaneous Submarines</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
SSN (Y) <sup>25/</sup>	-	-	-	-	0	0
SSTG (W) <sup>26/</sup>	-	-	-	-	67	2
All others <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	4
<u>Misc. Surface Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
AXT - Armed Training Ships	-	-	-	-	25	2
PGR - Radar Pickets	-	-	-	-	25	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	39	-	28	34	74
<u>Reserve Surface</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
CG/CL	-	-	-	-	25	1
DD	-	-	-	-	25	3
FF	-	-	-	-	25	3
MSF	-	-	-	-	25	3

Table 8 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>KGB Forces</u> <sup>24/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(28)
WFFL	-	-	-	-	25	1
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	-	-	-	-	25	27
<u>EAST GERMANY</u>						
Actual Number of Units						
<u>Amphibious (Long-Range)</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
LST Frosch (200)	12	12	12	14	-	13
<u>Surface (Theater)</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
FF Koni	2	2	2	} 5	-	2
FFL Parchim	2	5	6		-	4
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
PGF Hai III	12	8	10	11	-	10
<u>Mine Warfare</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
MSC Kondor II	29	31	30	30	-	30
Kondor I	0	0	2	-	-	0
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(33)
PTG Osa	15	15	15	15	-	15
PT Shershen	18	18	18	-	-	18
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	-	-	-	-	-	(20)
AXT Wodnik	1	1	-	-	-	1
Frontier Guard Coastal Combatants	21	18	18	-	-	19
<u>FINLAND</u>						
Actual Number of Units						
<u>Surface (Theater)</u>						
FF/MM	1	0	0	-	-	0
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	2	2	2	-	-	2
<u>Mine Warfare - MM</u>	2	3	3	-	-	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	11	11	10	-	-	11
<u>Frontier Guard Patrol   Combatants</u>	3	3	-	-	-	3
<u>Frontier Guard Coastal   Combatants</u>	2	2	-	-	-	2

Table 8 (Cont.)

	Couhat %	Jane's %	IISS %	DIA %	Assumed %	Assumed No.
<u>POLAND</u>						
Actual Number of Units						
<u>Surface Escort - DDG</u>	1	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Attack Submarine - W</u>	4	4	4	4	-	4
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u>	24	24	24	24	-	24
<u>Amphibious - LSM (130)</u>	23	23	23	23	-	23
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>						
Fighter-Bomber	40	40	52	50	-	45
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	18	18	-	-	-	18
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	-					(28)
AXT Wodnik	2	2	-	-	-	2
Border Guard Combatants	25	27	-	-	-	26

Table 9

(Page 1 of 2)

DEVIATION FROM NORMS

(Number Units)

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Mean	Assumed No.
<u>NORTHERN FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	178	185	186	183	187
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	83	75	73	77	73
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	150	192	-	-	171	176
<u>PACIFIC FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	121	120	124	122	122
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	93	85	84	87	85
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	215	204	-	-	210	217
<u>BLACK SEA FLEET<sup>a</sup></u>						
All Submarines	-	22	20	26	23	24
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	84	92	75	84	77
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	140	144	-	-	142	112
<u>BALTIC FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	44	30	34	36	48
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	44	50	47	47	48
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	150	156	-	-	153	151
<u>TOTAL</u>						
All Submarines	-	365	355	370	363	381
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	304	302	279	295	283
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	655	696	-	-	676	656

<sup>a</sup>Includes units assigned to Caspian Sea Flotilla.

Table 9

(Page 2 of 2)

DEVIATION FROM NORMS

(% in Fleet)

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Mean	Assumed %
<u>NORTHERN FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	49	52	50	50	49
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	27	25	26	26	26
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	23	28	-	-	26	24
<u>PACIFIC FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	33	34	34	34	32
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	31	28	30	30	30
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	33	29	-	-	31	32
<u>BLACK SEA FLEET<sup>a</sup></u>						
All Submarines	-	6	6	7	6	6
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	28	31	27	29	27
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	21	21	-	-	21	21
<u>BALTIC FLEET</u>						
All Submarines	-	12	8	9	10	13
Major Combatants <sup>27/</sup>	-	14	16	17	16	17
Major Aircraft <sup>28/</sup>	23	22	-	-	22	23

<sup>a</sup>Includes units assigned to Caspian Sea Flotilla.

#### IV. SOVIET NAVY DEPLOYMENTS

From the total number of units in each of the four fleet areas, it is necessary to account for those active navy ships which are deployed elsewhere on a routine basis. To determine the ability to sustain combat operations, one must subtract these already deployed units from the total amount in each fleet.

In general, the Soviet navy appears to have seven main out of area deployment locations. The first is the Atlantic Ocean. Yankee class SSBNs are routinely deployed off the U.S. East Coast. A similar deployment occurs in the Pacific Ocean off the U.S. West Coast. These units are the Soviet forward based strategic nuclear systems comparable to U.S./NATO systems in Europe.

A third major deployment area is the Mediterranean Sea. This area contains the largest number of warships consistently deployed out of area by the Soviet Union. The fourth area, the Indian Ocean, is significantly smaller and represents a severe challenge to the Soviet navy due to the length of the supporting sea lines of communications. Innovations such as the manipulation of merchant ships and the painting of warships to look like merchants is routine by the Soviets to allow forward deployment without the establishment of overseas "bases."

The fifth area, the South China Sea, is an area where more recent activity has been taking place and a new capability exists. The USSR has established a significant presence and utilizes Vietnamese naval and air facilities, some of which were constructed by the U.S.

Two final areas contain minor numbers of warships. One is the West Africa patrol and the other is the Caribbean. The latter is sporadic and not always maintained.

In calculating the numbers of ships in each of these forward deployed areas, it is necessary to only count warships which were used in earlier calculations. The Soviets claim that their auxiliaries are the legal equivalent of warships but for purposes of this study, only those units which have been considered already will be accounted for.



This is a significant difference from most Navy studies which measure out of area "ship days" but in doing so count all warships (including Soviet Naval Auxiliaries) and occasionally Soviet merchants and research vessels.

Another factor is to account for units which are in transit to and from distant areas. This is difficult to document and assumed average numbers are used. A final number of ships can be assumed to be in the Atlantic and Pacific conducting exercises or on occasional forays into the deep water oceans.

Table 10 contains the types and numbers of specific units which are forward deployed, where they are located, and from which fleet their numbers must be subtracted. The Caspian Sea Flotilla is accounted for herein since its numbers must adjust the Black Sea totals.

One must be cautious to assume that the present peacetime routine deployments represent the force disposition in time of a major war. Since one of the purposes of this study is to determine the ability for the Soviets to support a "bolt from the blue" attack, it is proper to use the current peacetime deployment as the base for consideration.

Naval forces are inherently mobile and certainly units on forward deployment can be recalled or shifted to other areas where they could combine. Thus the data represented herein reflects current patterns and may have to be adjusted for future contingencies.

Since the units presented in Table 10 use ship terms as found in the cited original sources, it is necessary to make some assumptions about how to equate those terms to the types used in this study.

In the Atlantic Ocean it is assumed that at least one SSGN/SSG is always deployed and additional subs would be either SSNs or SSs. Of those units in transit to the Mediterranean, it will be assumed the ratio of cruise missile subs to torpedo subs is the same as actually deployed, around 27 percent missile units. Surface combatants are assumed to be DDG/FFGs.

In the Pacific similar assumptions will be made resulting in tabulating submarines in a similar manner as was done in the Atlantic. Cruisers will be assumed to be CGs and destroyers DDG/FFGs due to the lack of forward based aircraft.

For the Mediterranean theater, cruisers, destroyers, or patrol combatants may or may not be missile equipped due to the possibility of surface ships operating under the protective umbrella of Soviet land based naval aviation. Hence it will be assumed that if the maximum number of cruisers is deployed, at least one is a non-missile ship. Similarly half of the number of escorts are assumed to be non-missile equipped destroyers and frigates. It is also assumed that the new Udaloj DDG could substitute for a CG. Minesweepers in the Mediterranean will be assumed to be MCS/MSFs.

In the Indian Ocean, the attack submarine will be assumed to be a long-range conventional or nuclear powered ship. The surface ships will all be assumed to be missile equipped. Mine warfare ships will be assumed to be MCS/MSFs and the amphibious ships LSTs.

The South China Sea appears to be an area where major naval activities are taking place. It is assumed that there is at least one SSGN and SSG from amongst the submarines. It is assumed that half of the destroyers are non-missile ships due to the possibility of support from land-based aviation operating from Vietnam.

The West Africa patrol is clearly delineated and needs no assumptions. The Caribbean patrol is so sporadic that its numbers will not be accounted for except as a footnote. The Caspian Sea flotilla is more difficult since there are no good sources as to its composition. Since it appears to be a training flotilla, it is assumed that at least 3 of each type is included. Submarines will be assumed to be all Q SSIs and some frigates. There are undoubtedly other smaller combatants in the Caspian. It is assumed that at least ten patrol and coastal combatants are in the flotilla. It is also assumed a minimal KGB coastal detachment is in the Caspian Sea (5 ships).

In the final category of unknown, at least one of every major category of submarine will be included (SSBN, SSGN/SSG, SSN, SS). A CVHG/CHG group including at least two DDG and one FFG escorts are assumed deployed in some location which would need to be identified. It is illogical that such a major warship would transit unaccompanied.

Hence, with these assumptions, it is possible to create a table of ships using terms contained in this study and which can be subtracted from their home fleets. Table 11 represents the loss to home fleets due to forward deployments. Where necessary, whole numbers of ships are rounded off.

Aircraft deployments appear to be from 2-4 aircraft. A minimum of two appears logical since they can offer each other mutual support. There is always the possibility of an additional deployment for special operations such as major exercises or mine clearing operations as was done in Suez.

Table 10  
SOVIET NAVY FORWARD DEPLOYMENTS

Location	Type Unit <sup>a</sup>	No.	Assumed Home Fleet	Notes		
Atlantic Ocean	SSBN (Y)	29/ 30/	Northern	In transit to U.S. Coast		
	SSBN (Y)	231/	Northern			
	Torp/Missile Attack Subs	1-331/	Northern			
	Surface Combatants	0-232/	Northern			
	Diesel Submarines	10-1333/	Northern			
	DDG	<133/	Baltic			
	LST	<133/	Baltic			
	Pacific Ocean	SSBN (Y)	29/		Pacific	In transit to U.S. Coast
		SSBN (Y)	134/		Pacific	
		Cruise Missile Submarine	135/		Pacific	
Attack Submarine		0-135/	Pacific			
Amphibious Ship		0-236/	Pacific			
Nuclear Submarines		136/	Pacific			
Diesel Submarines		136/	Pacific			
Cruisers		<136/	Pacific			
Destroyers		136/	Pacific			
Frigates		<136/	Pacific			
Minesweepers		<136/	Pacific			
Mediterranean Sea <sup>37/</sup>		Cruise Missile Attack Subs	2-3	Northern	In transit to South China Sea	
		Torpedo Attack Submarines	8-10	Northern		
	Cruisers	2-4	Black			
	Destroyers/Patrol Ships	9-12	Black			
	Minesweepers	1-3	Black			
	Amphibious Ships	(1-3)38/	Black			
	LST	138/	Black			
	LSM	238/	Black			

Table 10 (Cont.)

Location	Type Unit <sup>a</sup>	No.	Assumed Home Fleet
Indian Ocean <sup>39/</sup>	Cruise Missile Submarine	0-1	Pacific
	Attack Submarine	1	Pacific
	Cruisers	1	Pacific
	Destroyers	2	Pacific
	Frigates	2	Pacific
	Minesweeper	1	Pacific
	Amphibious Ships Theater Range Aircraft <sup>40/</sup>	2 Some	Pacific Black
South China Sea	Nuclear Submarines	$\frac{41}{3}$	Pacific
	Diesel Submarines	$\frac{41}{4}$	Pacific
	Cruisers W/Missiles	$\frac{42}{1}$	Pacific
	Destroyers W/Missiles	$\frac{42}{1-3}$	Pacific
	Destroyers W/O Missiles	$\frac{42}{1-2}$	Pacific
	Minesweeper	$\frac{42}{0-1}$	Pacific
	Long Range Aircraft	$\frac{43}{4}$	Pacific
West Africa Patrol	DDG	$\frac{44}{1}$	Baltic
	LST	$\frac{44}{1}$	Baltic
	Long Range Aircraft	$\frac{45}{1}$ Some	Northern
Caribbean Sea <sup>46/</sup>	Submarines	<1	Northern or Baltic
	Cruisers	<1	Northern or Baltic
	Destroyers	<1	Northern or Baltic
	Frigates	<1	Northern or Baltic
	Long Range Aircraft <sup>47/</sup>	Some	Northern or Baltic
Caspian Sea	Submarines	Some	Black Sea
	Frigates	Some <sup>49/</sup>	Black Sea
	MSF	>2	Black Sea
	Others	UNK	Black Sea

Table 10 (Cont.)

Location	Type Unit <sup>a</sup>	No.	Assumed Home Fleet
Unknown/Various	Submarine 51/ CVHG/CHG 51/ Escorts	UNK 50/ 1 Some	All with access to major oceans Black Black

<sup>a</sup>Terms used are those found in cited sources.

Table 11

IMPACT OF FORWARD DEPLOYMENTS/TRANSIT FORCES

Home Fleet	Type Unit	Number	Deployed Location <sup>52/</sup>
Northern	SSBN (Y)	5	Atlantic
	SSBN (Y)	1	Unknown
	SSGN/SSG	4	Atlantic
	SSGN/SSG	2-3	Mediterranean
	SSGN/SSG	1	Unknown
	SSN/SS	7-12	Atlantic
	SSN/SS	8-10	Mediterranean
	SSN/SS	2	Unknown
	DDG/FFG	0-2	Atlantic
	Various	Various	Caribbean <sup>53/</sup>
	Long Range Aircraft MPA/ASW	2-4	Caribbean/West Africa
Pacific	SSBN (Y)	2	Pacific
	SSBN (Y)	1	Unknown
	SSGN/SSG	0-1	Pacific
	SSGN/SSG	0-1	Indian
	SSGN/SSG	2	South China Sea
	SSGN/SSG	1	Unknown
	SSN/SS	2-4	Pacific
	SSN/SS	1	Indian
	SSN/SS	5	South China Sea
	SSN/SS	2	Unknown
	CG	0-1	Pacific
	CG	1	Indian
	CG	1	South China Sea
	DDG/FFG	1-2	Pacific
	DDG/FFG	4	Indian
	DDG/FFG	1-3	South China Sea
	LST (230-300)	1	Pacific
LST (230-300)	2	Indian	

Table 11 (Cont.)

Home Fleet	Type Unit	Number	Deployed Location <sup>52/</sup>
	DD/FF	1-2	South China Sea
	MCS/MSF	0-1	Pacific
	MCS/MSF	1	Indian
	MCS/MSF	0-1	South China Sea
	Long Range Aircraft MPA/ASW	4	South China Sea
Black Sea	SST	4	Caspian Sea
	CVHG/CHG	1	Various
	CG/Major DDG	2-3	Mediterranean
	CG/CL	0-1	Mediterranean
	DDG/FFG	5-6	Mediterranean
	DDG/FFG	3	Various with CVHG/CHG
	LST (300)	1	Mediterranean
	DD/FF	4-6	Mediterranean
	FF	3	Caspian Sea
	MCS/MSF	1-3	Mediterranean
	MSF	3	Caspian Sea
	LSM (100)	2	Mediterranean
	Patrol Combatants	10	Caspian Sea
	Coastal Combatants	10	Caspian Sea
	KGB Coastal Combatants	5	Caspian Sea
	Theater Aircraft MPA/ASW	2-4	Indian
Baltic	SS/SSC	1	Unknown
	DDG/FFG	0-1	Atlantic
	DDG/FFG	1	W. Africa
	LST (260)	0-1	Atlantic
	LST (260)	1	West Africa
	Various	Various	Caribbean <sup>53/</sup>



From the data in Table 11, the following percentages of the various types of fleet units can be assumed to be on forward deployment. Table 12 contains each type of unit maintained on forward deployment. The number deployed, the total of each type in the active Navy inventory, and the percentage deployed. As was done earlier, aircraft deployments are discounted. The Caspian Sea Flotilla is discounted because it is not a "deployment."

Table 12

3/23/83

PERCENTAGES OF VARYING TYPE UNITS DEPLOYED/IN TRANSIT

Type Unit	No. Deployed/ in Transit	Total No.	% Deployed/ in Transit
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>			
SSBN (Y)	9	26	35
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>			
SSGN/SSG	10-13	65	15-20
SSN/SS	27-36	131	21-27
CVHG/CHG	1	5	20
CG	4-6	27	15-22
CG/CL	0-1	7	0-14
DDG/FFG	15-22	71	21-31
LPD	0	1	0
LST	5-6	26	19-23
Long Range Aircraft - MPA/ASW	6-8	50	12-16
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>			
SS	1	71	1
DD/FF	6-8	169	4-5
MCS/MSF <sup>54/</sup>	2-6	134	1-4
LSM	2	53	4
Theater Range Aircraft - MPA/ASW	2-4	140	1-3

For comparison to the U.S. Navy, some 55 percent of all Polaris/Poseidon strategic submarines were on station at any one time and roughly 1/3 of the major surface combatants are actually deployed.

V. SOVIET NAVY CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY

Having now accounted for forces in each of the fleets and those units which are in distant water locations, it only remains to assess the impact on the remaining home fleets. Although it is certainly possible to recall forward deployed ships to home waters, one of the purposes of this analysis is to determine the force structure of the Soviet navy if a bolt from the blue attack were attempted.

No navy can put 100 percent of its fleet to sea or aircraft in the air at any one time. There are always units involved with periodic scheduled maintenance, overhauls, or conversion. There will also be additional ships undergoing unscheduled repair work as the result of casualties or similar peacetime damage.

For the purposes of this study, two cases will be constructed for the ability of the Soviet navy to actually put ships to sea and fly mission capable aircraft. The initial case will be a "low threat" where it is assumed that 33 1/3% of the fleet (including those already forward deployed) is immediately available and outfitted for sustained operations. This group is assumed to be either actually at sea (or flyable at least partial mission capable) or able to get underway within 48 hours (rapid surge). No reserve units are included in this category although 16 2/3% of allied units are assumed available.

For this low threat, an alternative scenario will be calculated, where mobilization is undertaken. A period of some weeks should enable the Soviet navy to sail/fly some of their active fleet undergoing minor repairs and at least a part of their reserve assets. For the purposes of this study, it will be assumed that 66 2/3% of the active fleet and 16 2/3% of the reserve or allied fleets would be available during mobilization (including those already forward deployed).

An additional "high threat" would be the "worst case" for the U.S./NATO. In this high threat, it is assumed that 50% of the active fleet can be available within 48 hours, with 16 2/3% of the reserves and 33 1/3% of the allied fleets. For a high threat mobilization scenario, the assumption will be 75% of the active fleet, 33 1/3% of the reserves, and 50% of the allied fleets available within two weeks.

Tables 13-16 should provide a reasonable estimate of the ability of the Soviet Union and her allies to actually put ships to sea or aircraft in the air in contiguous waters. This estimate could naturally be increased by recalling units out of area or alternately decreased by putting additional units on forward deployment.

It is emphasized that the numbers of each type unit on normal forward deployment or in transit to/from such locations need to be subtracted giving the true surge or mobilization capability into contiguous waters. This has been done in Tables 13-16. No attempt is made to ascertain numbers of units actually in home waters during normal peacetime. All tables have rounded out numbers of ships. Similar categories of ships have been combined.

Table 13

NORTHERN FLEET - CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY<sup>55/</sup>

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>						
Typhoon	1	0	0	1	1	1
Delta	23	0	8	12	15	17
Yankee	16	6	0	2	5	6
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>						
SSGN/SSG	38	7-8	5-6	11-12	17-18	21-22
SSN/SS	89	17-24	6-13	21-28	35-42	43-50
<u>Surface Strike</u>						
CVHG	1	0	0	1	1	1
CGN/CG	2	0	1	1	1	2
CG/CL	1	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Surface ASW</u>						
CG/DDG	6	0	2	3	4	5
<u>Surface Escorts</u>						
DDG/FFG	18	0-2	4-6	7-9	10-12	12-14
<u>Amphibious</u>						
LST (250 avg)	6	0	2	3	4	5
<u>Long Range Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	20	0	7	10	13	15
MPA/ASW	25	2-4	4-6	9-11	13-15	15-17
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>						
SSBN	4	0	1	2	3	3
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>						
	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Theater Surface - DD/FF/FFL</u>						
	45	0	15	23	30	34
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>						
	21	0	7	11	14	16
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS/MSF/ MSC<sup>54/</sup></u>						
	46	0	15	23	31	35
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>						
	5	0	2	3	3	4

Table 13 (Cont.)

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	77	0	26	39	51	58
Fighter-Bombers	14	0	5	7	9	11
MPA/ASW	40	0	13	20	27	30
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES</u> <sup>56/</sup>						
R&D Ballistic Missile Subs	4	0	1	2	3	3
Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC	27	0	0	4	4	9
Misc. Surface - AXT	1	0	0	1	1	1
Coastal Combatants	17	0	6	9	11	13
Reserve Surface						
DD/FF	5	0	0	1	1	2
MSF	4	0	0	1	1	1
KGB Forces						
WFFL	2	0	1	1	1	2
Patrol/Coastal Combatant	27	0	9	14	18	20

<sup>a</sup>Taken from Table 5.

<sup>b</sup>Taken from Table 11.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of active less deployed units, 16 2/3% of allies, 0% reserves.

<sup>d</sup>50% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>e</sup>66 2/3% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>f</sup>75% of active less deployed units, 50% of allies, 33 1/3% reserves.

Table 14

PACIFIC FLEET - CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>						
Delta	12	0	4	6	8	9
Yankee	10	3	0	2	4	5
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>						
SSGN/SSG	23	3-5	3-5	7-9	10-12	12-14
SSN/SS	44	10-12	3-5	10-12	17-19	21-23
<u>Surface Strike</u>						
CVHG	1	0	0	1	1	1
CG	4	1-2 <sup>57/</sup>	0	0-1	1-2	1-2
CG/CL	2	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Surface ASW</u>						
CG	6	1 <sup>57/</sup>	1	2	3	4
<u>Surface Escorts</u>						
DDG/FFG	21	6-9	0-1	2-5	5-8	7-10
<u>Amphibious</u>						
LST (230-300)	10	3	0	2	4	5
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	20	0	7	10	13	15
MPA/ASW	25	4	4	9	13	15
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>						
SSBN/SSB	9	0	3	5	6	7
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>						
	20	0	7	10	13	15
<u>Theater Surface - DD/FF/FFL</u>						
	51	1-2	15-16	24-25	32-33	36-37
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>						
	35	0	12	18	23	26
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS/MSF/ MSC<sup>54/</sup></u>						
	63	1-3	18-20	29-31	39-41	44-46
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>						
	10	0	3	5	7	8

Table 14 (Cont.)

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	103	0	34	52	69	77
Fighter-Bombers	14	0	5	7	9	11
MPA/ASW	55	0	18	28	37	41
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES</u> <sup>56/</sup>						
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u>	27	0	0	4	4	9
<u>Misc. Surface - AXT</u>	1	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	80	0	27	40	53	60
<u>Reserve Surface</u>						
CG/CL	1	0	0	0	0	0
DD/FF'	5	0	0	1	1	2
MSF	4	0	0	1	1	1
<u>KGB Forces</u>						
WFFL	2	0	1	1	1	2
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	27	Some <sup>g</sup>	<9	<14	<18	<20
<u>NORTH KOREA</u>						
<u>Attack Subs - SS</u>	17	0	3	6	6	9
<u>Surface - FFL</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
- Reserve FFL	2	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	5	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	57	0	9	19	19	29

<sup>a</sup>Taken from Table 6.

<sup>b</sup>Taken from Table 11.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of active less deployed units, 16 2/3% of allies, 0% reserves.

<sup>d</sup>50% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>e</sup>66 2/3% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>f</sup>75% of active less deployed units, 50% of allies, 33 1/3% reserves.

<sup>g</sup>Assume some deployed inland in rivers.

Table 15

## BLACK SEA FLEET - CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>						
SSG	1	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Surface Strike</u>						
CVHG	1	0 <sup>58/</sup>	0	1	1	1
CG/DDG	4	1-2 <sup>57/</sup>	0	0-1	1-2	1-2
CG/CL	3	0-1	0-1	1-2	1-2	1-2
<u>Surface ASW</u>						
CHG	2	1 <sup>58/</sup>	0	0	0	1
CG	4	1	0	1	2	2
<u>Surface Escorts</u>						
DDG/FFG	19	8-9	0	1-2	4-5	5-6
<u>Amphibious</u>						
LST (300)	5	1	1	2	2	3
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	20	0	7	10	13	15
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>	18	0	6	9	12	14
<u>Theater Surface - DD/FF/FFL</u>	44	7-9	6-8	13-15	20-22	24-26
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	20	10	0	0	3	5
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS/MSF/<sup>54/</sup>MSC</u>	65	4-6	16-18	27-29	37-39	43-45
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>	19	2	4	8	11	12
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	53	0	18	27	35	40
Fighter-Bombers	14	0	5	7	9	11
MPA/ASW	25	2-4	4-6	9-11	13-15	15-17
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES<sup>56/</sup></u>						
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u>	27	0	0	4	4	9
<u>Misc. Surface - AXT</u>	1	0	0	1	1	1



Table 15 (Cont.)

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	46	10	5	13	21	25
<u>Reserve Surface</u>						
CG/CL	1	0	0	0	0	0
DD/FF	6	0	0	1	1	2
MSF	5	0	0	1	1	2
<u>KGB Forces</u>						
WFPL	1	0	0	1	1	1
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	27	>5 <sup>g</sup>	<4	<9	<13	<15
<u>BULGARIA</u>						
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Surface - FF</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	3	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u>	6	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	16	0	3	5	5	8
<u>ROMANIA</u>						
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	3	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Mine Warfare - MSC/MSF</u>	5	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	24	0	4	8	8	12
<u>Border Guard Coastal Combatants</u>	12	0	2	4	4	6

<sup>a</sup>Taken from Table 7.

<sup>b</sup>Taken from Table 11 including those units assumed to be in Caspian Sea Flotilla.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of active less deployed units, 16 23% of allies, 0% reserves.

<sup>d</sup>50% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>e</sup>66 2/3% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>f</sup>75% of active less deployed units, 50% of allies, 33 1/3% reserves.

<sup>g</sup>Additional units probably deployed in rivers.

Table 16

BALTIC FLEET - CONTIGUOUS WATERS CAPABILITY<sup>55/</sup>

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>ACTIVE LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Strike Submarines</u>						
SSG	3	0	1	2	2	2
<u>Surface Strike</u>						
CG/DDG	2	0	1	1	1	2
CG/CL	1	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Surface ASW</u>						
CG/DDG	3	0	1	2	2	2
<u>Surface Escorts</u>						
DDG/FFG	13	1-2	2-3	5-6	7-8	8-9
<u>Amphibious</u>						
LPD (550)	1	0	0	1	1	1
LST (260 avg)	5	1-2	0-1	1-2	1-2	2-3
<u>Long-Range Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	20	0	7	10	13	15
<u>ACTIVE THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>						
<u>Theater Ballistic Missile Subs</u>						
SSB	6	0	2	3	4	5
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>	33	1	10	16	21	24
<u>Theater Surface - DD/FF/FFL</u>	29	0	10	15	19	22
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	30	0	10	15	20	23
<u>Mine Warfare - MCS/MSF/<sup>54/</sup> MSC</u>	86	0	29	43	57	65
<u>Amphibious - LSM (100)</u>	19	0	6	10	13	14
<u>Theater Aircraft</u>						
Bombers	77	0	26	39	51	58
Fighter-Bombers	34	0	11	17	23	26
MPA/ASW	20	0	7	10	13	15
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FORCES<sup>56/</sup></u>						
<u>Reserve Attack Subs - SS/SSC</u>	27	0	0	5	5	9
<u>Misc. Surface - AXT</u>	2	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	74	0	25	37	49	56

Table 16 (Cont.)

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>Reserve Surface</u>						
CG/CL	1	0	0	0	0	0
DD/FF	6	0	0	1	1	2
MSF	5	0	0	1	1	2
<u>KGB Forces</u>						
WFFL	1	0	0	1	1	1
Patrol/Coastal Combatants	27	0	9	14	18	20
<u>EAST GERMANY</u>						
<u>Amphibious - LST (200)</u>	13	0	2	4	4	7
<u>Surface - FF/FFL</u>	6	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	10	0	2	3	3	5
<u>Mine Warfare - MSC</u>	30	0	5	10	10	15
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	33	0	5	11	11	17
<u>Misc. Surface - AXT</u>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Frontier Guard Coastal Combatants</u>	19	0	3	6	6	10
<u>FINLAND</u>						
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Mine Warfare - MM</u>	3	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	11	0	2	4	4	6
<u>Frontier Guard Patrol Combatants</u>	3	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Frontier Guard Coastal Combatants</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
<u>POLAND</u>						
<u>Surface Escort - DDG</u>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Attack Submarines - SS</u>	4	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF/MSC</u>	24	0	4	8	8	12
<u>Amphibious - LSM (130)</u>	23	0	4	8	8	12

Table 16 (Cont.)

	Assumed No. Total <sup>a</sup>	No. Out of Area <sup>b</sup>	Rapid Surge Total Threat		Mobilization Total Threat	
			Low <sup>c</sup>	High <sup>d</sup>	Low <sup>e</sup>	High <sup>f</sup>
<u>Theater Aircraft</u> <u>Fighter/Bomber</u>	45	0	7	15	15	23
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	18	0	3	6	6	9
<u>Misc. Surface - ANT</u>	2	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Border Guard Coastal</u> <u>Combatants</u>	26	0	4	9	9	13

<sup>a</sup> Taken from Table 7.

<sup>b</sup> Taken from Table 11.

<sup>c</sup> 33 1/3% of active less deployed units, 16 2/3% of allies, 0% reserves.

<sup>d</sup> 50% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>e</sup> 66 2/3% of active less deployed units, 33 1/3% of allies, 16 2/3% reserves.

<sup>f</sup> 75% of active less deployed units, 50% of allies, 33 1/3% reserves.

VI. SOVIET NAVY OUT OF AREA CAPABILITY

Just as allies can assist the Soviet navy in contiguous waters, it is possible that allies or "friendly" nations might assist the Soviets in their forward deployed areas. Table 17 will account for the naval forces in certain nations which are adjacent to standard Soviet deployment areas. The methodology for accounting for forces is identical to that used earlier in Tables 5-8.

Once these calculations are complete, Tables 18-25 list each deployment area and the capability of potential allies to rapidly surge or mobilize in support of Soviet units. The methodology for determining the rapid surge or mobilization capabilities of foreign navies is identical to that used in Tables 13-16.

Other nations are potential Soviet allies but are not listed due to the lack of significant navies.

Table 17

POTENTIALLY FRIENDLY NAVIES IN DISTANT WATERS<sup>59/</sup>

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed No.
<u>ALBANIA</u>					
<u>Attack Submarines - W</u>	3 <sup>a</sup>	2	3	4	0
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF</u>	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	4	3	3	-	3
<u>ALGERIA</u>					
<u>Attack Submarines - R</u>	2	0	0	-	2
<u>Surface (Theater)</u> Koni - FF	1	2	2	-	2
<u>Patrol Combatants</u>	2	2	2	-	2
<u>Mine Warfare - MSF</u>	2	2	0	-	0
- MSF Reserves	-	-	2	-	2
<u>Amphibious - LSM</u>	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Theater Aircraft - MPA</u>	11	12	7	-	10
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	18	19	17	-	18
<u>ANGOLA</u>					
<u>Amphibious - LSM</u>	4	4	4	-	4
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	11	9	9	-	10
<u>CUBA</u>					
<u>Strike Submarines - F</u>	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Attack Submarines - Reserve W</u>	1 <sup>a</sup>	1	1 <sup>a</sup>	0	0
<u>Surface (Theater)</u> Koni - FF	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Mine Warfare - MSC</u>	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	34	37	34	-	35
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>					
<u>Surface (Theater)</u>					
FFL	1	0	0	-	0
AXT	1	1	1 <sup>a</sup>	-	0
LSM (100)	2	1	1	-	2

Table 17 (Cont.)

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed No.
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>					
Active	11	11+	10	-	10
Reserve/Inactive	0	0	1 <sup>a</sup>	-	0
<u>IRAQ</u>					
<u>Surface</u> (Theater)					
FFT	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Mine Warfare</u> - MSF	2	2	Some	-	2
<u>Amphibious</u> - LSM	3	4	3	-	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	11	15	8+	-	13
<u>LIBYA</u>					
<u>Strike Submarines</u> - F	5	5	5	-	5
<u>Surface</u>					
FFG	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Patrol Combatant</u>	6	7	4	-	7
<u>Mine Warfare</u> - MSF	2	2	2	-	2
- MM/AKR	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Amphibious</u>					
LST (240)	2	2	2	-	2
LSM (180)	3	3	3	-	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	21	19	20	-	20
<u>SYRIA</u>					
<u>Surface</u> - FFL	2	2	2	-	2
<u>Mine Warfare</u> - MSF/MSF	3	3	3	-	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	12	12	12	-	12
<u>VIETNAM</u>					
<u>Surface</u> - FF/FFL	7	7	5	8	7
<u>Mine Warfare</u> - MSF	1	1	0	1	1
<u>Amphibious</u> - LST/LSM	9	7	6	7	7
<u>Theater Aircraft</u> - ASW	3	0	0	0	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	20	22	20	-	21

Table 17 (Cont.)

	Couhat	Jane's	IISS	DIA	Assumed No.
<u>YEMEN, PDR</u>					
<u>Patrol Combatant</u>	1	1	1	-	1
<u>Amphibious</u>					
LST (230)	1	1	1	-	1
LSM (100)	4	3	3	-	3
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>	11	8	10	-	10
<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>					
<u>Attack Submarines - SS/SSC</u>	7	7	7	7	7
<u>Surface (Theater)</u>					
Koni - FF	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Mine Warfare - MSC</u>	4	4	4	-	4
<u>Surface - AXT/MM</u>	1	1	-	-	1
<u>Coastal Combatants</u>					
Active	38	45	35	-	42
Reserve	-	-	1	-	1
Maritime Border Brigade	12	10	10	-	11

<sup>a</sup>All units inoperable.



Table 18

3/23/83

SOVIET NAVY ATLANTIC CAPABILITY

	Units On Station <sup>a</sup>	Units In Transit <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies <sup>b</sup>
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>			
Yankee	3	2	
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>			
SSGN/SSG	1	3	
SSN/SS	0-2	7-10	
DDG/FFG	0-2	0-1	
LST (260)	0	0-1	
<u>POTENTIAL ALLIES</u>			None

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Tables 10 and 11.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from Table 17.

Table 19

3/2/83

SOVIET NAVY PACIFIC CAPABILITY

	Units on Station <sup>a</sup>	Units In Transit <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies <sup>b</sup>
<u>STRATEGIC FORCES</u>			
Yankee	1	1	
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>			
SSGN/SSG	0	0-1	
SSN/SS	0	2-4	
CG	0	0-1	
DDG/FFG	0	1-2	
LST (230-300)	0	1	
<u>THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>			
MCS/MSF	0	0-1	
<u>POTENTIAL ALLIES</u>			None

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Tables 10 and 11.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from Table 17.

Table 20

SOVIET NAVY MEDITERRANEAN CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>					
SSGN/SSG	2-3				
SSN/SS	8-10				
CG/DDG Strike	1-2 <sup>57/</sup>				
CG/DDG ASW	1 <sup>57/</sup>				
CG/CL	0-1				
DDG/FFG	5-6				
LST (300)	1				
<u>THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>					
DD/FF	4-6				
MCS/MSF	1-3				
LSM (100)	2				
<u>ALBANIA</u>					
MSF	2	0	1	1	1
Coastal Combatants	3	0	1	1	2
<u>ALGERIA</u>					
SS	2	0	1	1	1
FF	2	0	1	1	1
Patrol Combatants	2	0	1	1	1
Reserve MSF <sup>f</sup>	2	0	0	0	1
LSM (100)	1	0	0	0	1
Theater Aircraft - MPA	10	2	3	3	5
Coastal Combatants	18	3	6	6	9
<u>LIBYA</u>					
SS	5	1	2	2	3
FFG	1	0	0	0	1
Patrol Combatants	7	1	2	2	4
MSF	2	0	1	1	1
MM/AKR	1	0	0	0	1
LST (240)	2	0	1	1	1
LSM (180)	3	0	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	20	3	7	7	10
<u>SYRIA</u>					
FFL	2	0	1	1	1
MSF/MSC	3	0	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	12	2	4	4	6

Table 20 (Cont.)

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>					
SS/SSC	7	1	2	2	4
FF	1	0	0	0	1
MSC	4	0	1	1	2
AXI/MI	1	0	0	0	1
Coastal Combatants	42	7	14	14	21
- Reserve <sup>f</sup>	1	0	0	0	0
- Maritime Border Brigade	11	2	4	4	6

<sup>a</sup>Soviets taken from Tables 10 and 11. Potential Allies taken from Table 17.

<sup>b</sup>16 2/3% of total.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>d</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>e</sup>50% of total.

<sup>f</sup>0% - 16 2/3% rapid surge and 16 2/3 - 33 1/3% mobilization range.

Table 21

SOVIET NAVY INDIAN OCEAN CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>					
SSGN/SSG	0-1				
SSN/SS	1				
CG	1				
DDG/FFG	4				
LST (230-300)	2				
MCS/MSF	1				
<u>THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>					
Theater Aircraft - MPA/ ASW <sup>f</sup>	2-4				
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>					
LSM (100)	2	0	1	1	1
Coastal Combatants	10	2	3	3	5
<u>IRAQ</u>					
FFT	1	0	0	0	1
MSF	2	0	1	1	1
LSM (180)	3	0	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	13	2	4	4	7
<u>YEMEN, PDR</u>					
Patrol Combatants	1	0	0	0	1
LST (230)	1	0	0	0	1
LSM (100)	3	0	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	10	2	3	3	5

<sup>a</sup>Soviets taken from Tables 10 and 11. Potential allies taken from Table 17.

<sup>b</sup>16 2/3% of total.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>d</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>e</sup>50% of total.

<sup>f</sup>Assume MPA providing surveillance for surface units.

Table 22

SOVIET NAVY SOUTH CHINA SEA CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>					
SSGN/SSG	2				
SSN/SS	5				
CG	1				
DDG/FFG	1-3				
Long-Range Aircraft <sup>f</sup> - MPA/ASW	4				
<u>THEATER MARITIME FORCES</u>					
DD/FF	1-2				
MCS/MSF	0-1				
<u>VIETNAM</u>					
FF/FFL	7	1	2	2	4
MSF	1	0	0	0	1
LST/LSM	7	1	2	2	4
Theater Aircraft - ASW	3	0	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	21	3	7	7	11

<sup>a</sup>Soviets taken from Tables 10 and 11. Potential Allies taken from Table 17.

<sup>b</sup>16 2/3% of total.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>d</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>e</sup>50% of total.

<sup>f</sup>Assume MPA providing surveillance to surface units.

Table 23

SOVIET NAVY WEST AFRICA CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
<u>LONG-RANGE MARITIME FORCES</u>					
DDG/FFG	1				
LST (260)	1				
Long Range Aircraft - MPA/ASW	2-4				
<u>ANGOLA</u>					
LSM	4	1	1	1	2
Coastal Combatants	10	2	3	3	5

<sup>a</sup> Soviets taken from Tables 10 and 11. Potential Allies taken from Table 17.

<sup>b</sup> 16 2/3% of total.

<sup>c</sup> 33 1/3% of total.

<sup>d</sup> 33 1/3% of total.

<sup>e</sup> 50% of total.

Table 24

SOVIET NAVY CARIBBEAN CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units Deployed/ Total No. Foreign <sup>a</sup>	Potential Allies			
		Rapid Surge Threat		Mobilization Threat	
		Low <sup>b</sup>	High <sup>c</sup>	Low <sup>d</sup>	High <sup>e</sup>
Soviet naval deployment sporadic and varied					
<u>CUBA</u>					
SS	2	0	1	1	1
FF	1	0	0	0	1
MSC	2	0	1	1	1
Coastal Combatants	35	6	12	12	18

<sup>a</sup>Taken from Table 17.

<sup>b</sup>16 2/3% of total.

<sup>c</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>d</sup>33 1/3% of total.

<sup>e</sup>50% of total.

Table 25

SOVIET NAVY MISCELLANEOUS CAPABILITY

	Soviet Units	
<u>CASPIAN SEA FLOTILLA</u>		
SST	4	
FF	3	
MSF	3	
Patrol Combatants	10	
Coastal Combatants	10	
KGB Coastal Combatants	5	
<u>VARIOUS LOCATIONS</u>		
CVHG/CHG	1	
DDG/FFG	3	
Unlocated Submarines from		
- Northern Fleet	SSBN (Y)	1
	SSGN/SSG	1
	SSN/SS	2
- Pacific Fleet	SSBN (Y)	1
	SSGN/SSG	1
	SSN/SS	2
- Baltic	SS/SSC	1

<sup>a</sup>Taken from Tables 10 and 11.



## VII. TASK GROUPS

Although it is possible that single unit naval forces will engage each other in combat, it is planned that task forces, groups, or elements will be formed. These groups of naval forces have the advantage of a combined war fighting potential greater than the sum of the individual parts.

For example, convoys offer a degree of protection in conventional war which has long been recognized and when it has been forgotten, has been re-learned at a great price. Similarly, the Germans were very effective in their submarine campaigns with groups of submarines.

It is difficult to know exactly what type groups would be formed for combat but there appears to be no serious question that the Soviet Navy would form into task groups. In the Okean-75 worldwide Soviet Navy exercise, for example, their fleet eventually formed into 12 such groups.<sup>60</sup>

Reducing the vast numbers of ships previously identified in Tables is also desirable for certain types of war gaming and modeling. To identify the exact composition of these potential groups, however, requires some knowledge of warfare at sea in general, Soviet navy hardware, deployment patterns, and will require certain assumptions about how one thinks the Soviets will go to war.

The Soviet fleet has been deployed for battle and strike during a number of occasions since the Great Patriotic War. For example, SSBNs are routinely deployed on deterrence patrol and are undoubtedly prepared to execute a wartime mission without reinforcement. Similarly, the Indian Ocean presence has been described as a balanced anti-carrier warfare (ACW) group.<sup>61</sup>

The actions taken by the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron in the various Arab-Israeli conflicts is an excellent source of information regarding the composition of task groups presumably deployed in a war fighting posture.<sup>62</sup> Similar general concepts can be obtained by studying the numerous U.S. force planning studies which are readily available to the public.<sup>63</sup>

Table 26

NAVAL TASK GROUPS

<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u>	Individual units
<u>Air Supplemented Anti-Carrier Warfare (ACW) Group</u>	One CVHG or Bomber unit <sup>a</sup> One CGN/CG/major DDG Two DDG/FFG/DD/FF One SSGN/SSG (if available) Two SSN/SS (three if no SSGN/SSG)
<u>Air Supplemented Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Group</u>	One CVHG/CHG or MPA/ASW unit <sup>a</sup> One CGN/CG/major DDG Two DDG/FFG/DD/FF Three SSN/SS
<u>ACW Group</u>	Same as above less CVHG/bombers
<u>ASW Group</u>	Same as above less CVHG/CHG/ASW air
<u>Submarine Warfare Group</u>	Three SSGN/SSG/SSN/SS
<u>Surface Action Group</u>	1-2 CVHG/CHG/CGN/CG/major DDG/CL 3-4 DDG/FFG/DD/FF
<u>Marine Amphibious Unit</u>	1 CG/CL if available 3-4 DDG/FFG/DD/FF/FFL depending on CG/CL Sufficient Amphibious ships to land 1000 troops
<u>Surface Group</u>	4 DD/FF/FFL
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combat Group</u>	5 Patrol/Coastal Combatants with occasional larger unit or miscellaneous ship (AXT)
<u>Minesweeping Group</u>	5 mine warfare ships
<u>Bomber Unit (Long-Range or Theater)</u>	20 Aircraft. If theater, may include fighter-bombers as escorts
<u>MPA/ASW Unit (Long-Range or Theater)</u>	5 Aircraft. May have fighter escorts
<u>Fighter-Bomber Unit (Theater)</u>	20 Aircraft. No escorts required

<sup>a</sup>If in theater, presumed uses theater aircraft. If operating on high seas, presume use long range aircraft.

For the purposes of this study, the following task groups will be assumed as the type which the Soviet navy and allied navies could form, based upon a major effort to seize Europe without a shift in current deployments. They are illustrative and represent one view of the possible types of groups. Alternative groups might be formed if, for example, all forces were to be solely dedicated to a major amphibious effort in distant water operations.

The groups in Table 26 lend themselves to modeling naval force engagements. The nominal number and types of forces are obviously flexible. Incomplete groups would be formed if necessary and surplus units could add to the capability of others. As groups suffered battle damage, they would merge with other groups or change from a type of great capability to one of lesser.

There are certain constraints which have not been included in the units which form task groups. For example, an air supplemented ACW or ASW group or any of the air units would need an appropriate runway to operate from. For the purposes of this study, such fine detail has been not considered but must be by those interested in refined modeling.

Another area which is overlooked for the purposes of these groups is mine laying. Virtually any naval, maritime, or air unit can be adapted to offensive or defensive mine laying. Rather than attempt to identify such units, one can develop rules or capabilities for any or all of the task groups identified for mine laying. One would need to distinguish between the types of mines which can be better placed by certain type units. Such detail can be better accomplished by detailed modeling.

What remains to be done at this point is to reconcile the previous tables of Soviet and potentially allied naval forces in the various world oceans with these war fighting task groups. Any attempt to do so will be speculative and reflect the key assumption outlined earlier. This data base is useful for a NATO Europe war in which no shift of forces occurs from the Pacific Fleet, no exit of the Baltic or Black Sea is anticipated, and forward deployed units remain there.

For the purposes of creating a base case, it will be assumed that the major mission of the Soviet surface fleet in contiguous waters is

to protect their ballistic missile submarines. This ASW/ACW mission will be conducted by supporting air and subsurface assets. The base case, therefore, will assume all units which can surge, deploy, or mobilize from the home fleets will be retained in contiguous or theater waters. Alternative cases can be constructed with the primary emphasis being a conventional battle for the Atlantic, etc.

Another basic assumption is that forward deployed units are throw-away assets, designed to extract as high a price as possible from Western fleets if war were to come. If any of these units were to survive engagements with the West, their mission would be to attempt to resupply/reload using merchants or naval auxiliaries or "friendly" ports, and remain in their forward deployment areas to interdict the sea lines of communications (SLOCs). Thus, if a mobilization were to take place, forward deployed units would form into war fighting task groups and not attempt to return to the USSR.

Tables 27-38 represent the author's best estimate of task groups available to the Soviets in the varying parts of the world for the scenario outlined, with an additional rapid surge, or with an initial full mobilization. Where numbers of individual units did not exactly fit into task groups, average or rounded numbers are used. Amphibious units have had the number of troops they can carry identified in parentheses earlier.

Table 27

NORWEGIAN/BARENTS SEA BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u>		
Typhoon	0-1	1
Delta	8-12	15-17
Yankee	0-2	5-6
Theater	1-2	3
R&D	1-2	3
<u>Air Supplemented ACW Groups<sup>64/</sup></u>	1-2	2
<u>Air Supplemented ASW Groups<sup>64/</sup></u>	1-2	3-4
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups<sup>65/</sup></u>	2-8	11-15
<u>Long-Range Bomber Units</u>	1/2	3/4
<u>Long-Range MPA/ASW Units</u>	1-2	3
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	1	1.5
<u>Surface Groups<sup>65/</sup></u>	3-5	6-8
<u>Theater Bomber, Fighter-Bomber Units</u>	1/2-1 1/4	2-2 1/2
<u>Theater MPA/ASW Units</u>	2	2-3
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	3-4	5-6
<u>Minesweeping Groups</u>	3-5	6-7
<u>KGB Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	2-3	4

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 13 and 26.

Table 28

SEAS OF JAPAN/OKHOTSK BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u>		
Delta	4-6	8-9
Yankee	0-2	4-5
Theater	3-5	6-7
<u>Air Supplemented ACW Groups<sup>64/</sup></u>	1-2	2
<u>Air Supplemented ASW Groups<sup>64/</sup></u>	1-2	3-4
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups<sup>65/</sup></u>	2-8	10-14
<u>Long-Range Bomber Units</u>	1/2	3/4
<u>Long-Range MPA/ASW Units</u>	1-2	3
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	1/2-1	2
<u>Surface Groups<sup>65/</sup></u>	2-5	5-7
<u>Theater Bomber, Fighter-Bomber Units</u>	1-2	4-4 1/2
<u>Theater MPA/ASW Units</u>	3-5	4
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	8-12	15-17
<u>Minesweeping Groups</u>	4-6	8-9
<u>KGB Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	1-2	3-4
<u>Korean Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	1-2	2-4
<u>Korean Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	2-4	4-7

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 14 and 26.

Table 29

BLACK SEA BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>Air Supplemented ACW Group</u> <sup>66/</sup>	0-1	1
<u>Air Supplemented ASW Group</u> <sup>66/</sup>	0	0-1
<u>ACW Group</u>	0	0-1
<u>ASW Group</u>	0-1	1-2
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups</u> <sup>65/</sup>	2-3	3-4
<u>Long-Range Bomber Units</u> <sup>66/</sup>	1/2	3/4
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	1	2
<u>Surface Groups</u> <sup>65/</sup>	0-3	4
<u>Theater Bombers, Fighter-Bomber Units</u> <sup>66/</sup>	1-1 3/4	2 1/4-2 1/2
<u>Theater MPA/ASW Units</u>	1-2	3
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	1-3	5-6
<u>Minesweeping Groups</u>	3-6	8-9
<u>KGB Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	1-2	3
<u>NSWTO Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	0-1	1
<u>NSWTO Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u> <sup>67/</sup>	2-3	3-5
<u>NSWTO Minesweeping Groups</u>	0-1	1
<u>NSWTO Border Guard Coastal Combat Groups</u>	0-1	1

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 15 and 26.

Table 30

BALTIC SEA BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Rapid Surge Theat	Mobilization Threat
<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u> <u>Theater</u>	2-3	4-5
<u>Air Supplemented ASW Groups</u>	1-2	2
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	3-6	7-10
<u>Surface Action Groups</u>	1	1-2
<u>Long-Range Bomber Units</u>	1/2	3/4
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	1-2	2-2 3/4
<u>Surface Groups<sup>68/</sup></u>	1-3	5
<u>Theater Bombers, Fighter-Bomber Units</u>	2-3	4
<u>Theater MPA/ASW Units</u>	0	0-1
<u>Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	7-11	14-16
<u>Minesweeping Groups</u>	6-9	12-13
<u>KGB Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	2-3	4
<u>NSWTO Marine Amphibious Units</u>	3/4-1 1/2	1 1/2-3
<u>NSWTO Theater Fighter-Bomber Units</u>	1/2	3/4-1
<u>NSWTO Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups<sup>67/</sup></u>	2-4	4-7
<u>NSWTO Minesweeping Groups</u>	2-4	4-6
<u>NSWTO Border Guard Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	1-3	3-4
<u>Finland Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups<sup>69/</sup></u> (including all forces)	0-1	1-2

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 16 and 26.



Table 31

ATLANTIC BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Nominal In Area Threat
<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u> Yankee	5
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	1-4
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	0-1/4

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 18 and 26.

Table 32

PACIFIC BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Nominal In Area Threat
<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u> Yankee	2
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	0-2
<u>Surface Action Groups</u>	0-1/4
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	0-1/4
<u>Minesweeping Groups</u>	0-1/5

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 19 and 26.

Table 33

MEDITERRANEAN BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Nominal Soviet Threat	Potential Allies <sup>70/</sup>	
		Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>ACW Groups</u> <sup>71/</sup>	1-2	-	-
<u>ASW Groups</u> <sup>71/</sup>	1	-	-
<u>Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	2	-	-
<u>Marine Amphibious Unit</u>	1/2	-	-
<u>Surface Group</u>	0-1	-	-
<u>Minesweeping Group</u>	1/5-3/5	-	-
<u>Libyan Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	-	0	1
<u>Libyan Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	-	1-2	2-3
<u>Yugoslavian Submarine Warfare Groups</u>	-	0	1
<u>Yugoslavian Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups (includes all forces)</u>	-	2-3	3-6

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Tables 20 and 26.

Table 34

3/23/83

INDIAN OCEAN BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Nominal In Area Threat <sup>72/</sup>
<u>ACW Groups</u>	1
<u>Marine Amphibious Units</u>	1/2
<u>Minesweeping Group</u>	1/5

<sup>a</sup> Derived from Tables 21 and 26.

Table 35

SOUTH CHINA SEA BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

	Nominal Soviet Threat	Potential Allies	
		Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>ACW Group</u>	1	-	-
<u>Submarine Warfare Group</u>	1	-	-
<u>Surface Group</u>	0-1	-	-
<u>Minesweeping Group</u>	0-1/5	-	-
<u>Vietnamese Surface Group</u>	-	0	1
<u>Vietnamese Patrol/Coastal Combat Groups</u>	-	1	2

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 22 and 26.

Table 36

WESTERN AFRICA BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

3/23/83

	Nominal In Area Threat <sup>71/</sup>
<u>Marine Amphibious Unit</u>	1/4
<u>Long-Range MPA/ASW Unit</u>	1/2-1

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 23 and 26.

Table 37

CARIBBEAN BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

3/23/83

	Nominal Soviet Threat	Potential Allies	
		Rapid Surge Threat	Mobilization Threat
<u>Soviets</u>	Varies	-	-
<u>Cuban Patrol Coastal Combatant Group</u> <sup>67/</sup>	-	1-2	2-4

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 24 and 26.

Table 38<sup>73/</sup>

3/23/83

MISCELLANEOUS BASELINE<sup>a</sup>

<u>Ballistic Missile Submarines</u> Yankee	2	Unlocated from each major fleet
<u>Surface Action Group</u>	1	Location varies
<u>Submarine Warfare Group</u>	2	One per major fleet

<sup>a</sup>Derived from Tables 25 and 26.

Although the baseline developed in Tables 27-38 is scenario dependent, it represents a methodology of aggregating units for the support of a war which can be applied to other scenarios. Manipulation by swinging forces from the Pacific to NATO Europe is one such manipulation as is surging forces out of the Baltic or Black Sea.

The baseline developed herein is not a final product which can be used to assess the overall capability of the Soviet navy nor the directions it has taken in recent years. For example, a dynamic assessment of trends in types of naval forces procured, naval presence in distant

water areas would supplement the conclusions one might draw from utilization of this data base.

However one choses to manipulate the aggregation of forces, Tables 13-16 and 18-25 represent raw numbers of units from which aggregation may be attempted. As such, they represent the author's best estimate of Soviet navy and potentially allied units which have the capability to wage war at sea.

NOTES

1. Paul H. Nitze, Chairman, Leonard Sullivan, Jr., Director and Rapporteur. (Boulder, CO.: Westview Press, 1979). The study is an Atlantic Council Policy Study.
2. This number is assumed since IISS appeared to have the most detailed information on reserve cruisers.
3. Couhat provides numbers of troops which may be carried aboard amphibious ships.
4. Only IISS broke down bombers into general types. IISS total long-range and theater bombers is 390 which compares well to average of other four sources (388). Assumed detailed IISS data was valid and used it for standardization.
5. IISS broke down ASW aircraft into specific types. Totals similarly compared well to other sources. Used IISS data for standardization. DIA listed fixed wing and helo ASW forces together making it impossible to determine fleet breakdown.
6. Assumed this number because IISS discounts existence of one Kilo and Couhat lists four additional Q as SST.
7. DIA lists modified Kilden as DD. All other sources list as DDG.
8. This number assumed since other sources with higher numbers admit manning by KGB of some unspecified number of ships. Assume Jane's is correct.
9. Includes fleet and coastal minesweepers. DIA total included units in inshore and boat category, hence excluded.
10. Assume zero since only one source supports existence of these units.
11. Assume Couhat has poor data since Jane's and IISS appear to agree.
12. Assumed in this fleet since built in this area and still undergoing sea trials/development of weapons systems.
13. No source breaks down types of SS in each fleet. It would seem logical that Foxtrot and Tango long range diesel powered submarines, like nuclear powered, are all located in the two main fleets with deep water access. Percentage distribution is assumed to be the same as SSNs.
14. DIA recognizes fewer number of this class, hence assume DIA distribution is incorrect.

15. Aircraft capable of long range ASW missions might be assigned to the Black Sea or Baltic Fleets but this seems highly unlikely. None are listed as present in "Soviet Military Power - Part 1: Navy and Air Force," Jane's Defence Review, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1982. This report, however, states that Backfire's are deployed equally amongst the four fleets. In the absence of better information, this source is the basis for long range aircraft distribution. The article does not list an author nor provides a primary citation for its source. Also used Jane's Defence Review for theater bomber deployments. In order to cross check, used Couhat and IISS which list total long range and theater bombers together in each fleet. Since all sources used varying totals, a comparison by percentage is appropriate.

	<u>Northern</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Baltic</u>
Couhat	18	32	26	24
IISS	20	31	23	26
Jane's Def Rev	25	31	19	25

16. No data available on Hotel deployment, hence assume percentages the same as for all SSBNs.
17. It has been reported widely that there are six Golf II SSBs in the Baltic. Jane's says that the remainder are in the Pacific. Thus the remaining Golf R&D modifications must be the three SSBs reported by Jane's in the Northern Fleet.
18. Since no single source broke out long range vs. theater SS, as was stated in note 13, all long range are assumed to be in the two deep water fleets. Jane's provides data on all SS in each fleet. It is assumed that all units in the Baltic and Black Seas are theater. Once having accounted for these, the number of long range SS are subtracted from the total SS in the Northern and Pacific Fleets to obtain the amount of theater SS.
19. No single source gives a satisfactory accounting for patrol combatant fleet forces. Jane's attempts to but the total of 160 in all the fleets does not agree with the totals 105 of those classes in the photographic section. IISS only lists minor combatants which includes KGB forces and mine warfare units. DIA uses the term patrol combatants but includes KGB forces. The tables used in this study for navy patrol combatants therefore must reflect percentages of both forces. The exact breakdown is unknown.
20. Both sources of data on mine warfare fleet disposition do not distinguish between theater units and lesser mine warfare inshore craft and boats. It was assumed that a balance between ships, craft, and boats would exist in all fleets.

21. Jane's refers to Jane's Defence Review (Footnote 15). Major difference between Couhat and Jane's appears to be number of fighter-bombers in Baltic or Black Sea. DIA combines all long-range, theater, and fighter-bombers. Assuming the long-range and theater bomber numbers are valid, the DIA totals make it appear that there are more fighter bombers in the Baltic than in the Black Sea. Hence, used Couhat with Jane's percentages which favor Baltic.
22. Couhat data is all fixed wing ASW less assumed Bear F aircraft. Jane's is Jane's Defence Review. Major difference appears to be Baltic and Pacific Fleets. Assumed Couhat is correct since helicopters would be able to do ASW in Baltic easier than in Pacific. Couhat stressed Pacific.
23. All R&D SSBN/SSBs assumed to be in Northern Fleet where major shipyard is and test firings are normally reported.
24. No source breaks down these forces by location. Assume distribution is equal between fleets, giving more weight to Baltic and Black Sea Fleets since it appears Northern and Pacific Fleets have bulk of active navy forces.
25. Assume all Yankess are undergoing conversion in Northern Fleet shipyards. Assume none deployable or usable in a war at present time.
26. All Whiskey SSG assumed to be for training as reported by Couhat. IISS says half are active. If training is primary role, assume 2 in primary training fleet (Baltic) and one in Black Sea.
27. All carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates (CVHG, CHG, CGN, CG, CL, DDG, DD, FFG, FF, FFL). It was impossible to cross check minor combatants since most sources mixed in coastal combatants and KGB forces.
28. Jane's refers to Jane's Defence Review. Major aircraft are all aircraft listed in this study. Variations due to assumptions noted earlier.
29. Commander Richard T. Ackley, USN (Ret.), "The Wartime Role of Soviet SSBNs," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Vol. 104, No. 6, June 1978, p. 36.
30. The distance from the Kola Peninsula to the vicinity of Norfolk, VA is around 4500 n mi. If a 15 knot speed of advance is maintained, this would require 25 days total transit and allow around 45 days on station. Given three Yankees on station, two additional units would be in transit. Distance speeds and total days at sea taken from Michael McGwire, "The Economic Costs of Forward Deployment," in Soviet Naval Developments: Capability and Context, A Praeger Special Studies in International Politics and Government, ed. Michael McGwire (New York: Praeger Publishers for the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, 1973), pp. 233-234 (hereafter cited as Sov Nav Dev).



31. Robert G. Weinland, "The State and Future of the Soviet Navy in the North Atlantic," in Soviet Naval Influence: Domestic and Foreign Dimensions, A Praeger Special Studies, Praeger Scientific, ed. Michael MccGwire and John McDonnell (New York: Praeger Publishers for the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, 1977), p. 411 (hereafter cited as SNI).
32. MccGwire, "Forward Deployment," Sov Nav Dev, p. 235 cites the Soviets sending groups of submarines together to the Mediterranean. Based upon this assumption and the distances, speeds, and days at sea, it would appear that there would be one group en route, one on forward deployment, and one returning. Since later sources credit the Soviets with using transports to ferry crews to the Mediterranean, it is assumed that this occurs at least partially for submarine crews. Additionally, submarine tenders routinely deploy to the Mediterranean making MccGwire's assumption of a 60 day patrol unlikely. Hence the number of submarines in transit from Kola to the Mediterranean is assumed to be half of what MccGwire's calculations would yield.
33. The distances between the Northern or Baltic Fleet home ports to West Africa are roughly similar to MccGwire's distances from the Pacific Fleet to Aden. In such a case, using MccGwire's data, transit would be approximately one month. Assuming a six month deployment, the number of ships in transit would be less than one of each type per year.
34. The distance between Petropavlovsk and the forward deployment area probably is similar to Vladivostok to the South China Sea. Using MccGwire's data, the number of Yankees in transit would therefore be around one.
35. The distances and speeds from Vladivostok to Ceylon according to MccGwire would result in a pattern of 3 transiting submarines at all times to support 2 on deployment. Since only the attack submarines are always deployed, it was assumed there would be one cruise missile submarine. An alternate possibility is that Indian Ocean submarines draw from assets from the South China Sea Station. If this is true, then the number of subs in this category would be zero.
36. It is virtually impossible to calculate the number of ships in transit to the South China Sea without knowledge of their exact base rights in Vietnam. If we assumed a sixty day deployment, the numbers in transit would be significantly higher than if these ships remained in Vietnam for six months or a year. Further complicating this is the possibility that some units might stage into the Indian Ocean. For the purposes of this study, six month deployments were assumed resulting in only minimal average transit numbers.

37. U.S. Department of the Navy, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Understanding Soviet Naval Developments, 4th Ed., NAVSO P-3560 (Rev. 1/81) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 16 (hereafter cited as USND).
38. Charles C. Petersen, "Trends in Soviet Naval Operations," in Soviet Naval Diplomacy, Pergamon Policy Studies No. 37 (on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe), ed. Bradford Dismukes and James M. McConnell (New York: Pergamon Press in cooperation with the Center for Naval Analysis, 1979), p. 60 (hereafter cited as Sov Nav Dip).
39. Commander Bruce W. Watson, USN, Red Navy at Sea: Soviet Naval Operations on the High Seas, 1956-1980, Westview Special Studies on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (Boulder, CO.: Westview Press, 1982), p. 148.
40. Navy, USND, p. 20.
41. Newsweek, December 6, 1982, p. 62. This compares favorably with an earlier total of four SSGN/SSG's in 1972 reported by Robert P. Berman, "Soviet Naval Strength and Deployment," in Sov Nav Dev, p. 129. See also "Power Game: The Seas Around Us," Far Eastern Economic Review/Asia Yearbook 1983, p. 22 on "China Bolsters Naval Forces in Island Oil Area," by Michael Parks, Los Angeles Times, February 20, 1983, Part 1, p. 8.
42. Berman, pp. 132-133.
43. Navy, USND, p. 21 and Parks, Los Angeles Times, February 23, 1983.
44. Berman, pp. 132-133.
45. Navy, USND, p. 19.
46. Watson, p. 199. There have been at least 21 deployments to the Caribbean. The Caribbean patrol, however, is sporadic. A more recent patrol has recently been reported (Los Angeles Times, January 11, 1983, Part I, p. 12 and February 16, 1983, Part 1, p. 2) which consisted of a guided missile cruiser, a guided missile frigate, and a diesel powered attack submarine.
47. Navy, USND, p. 19.
48. Although the Caspian Sea Flotilla is an independent command, the ships assigned to it are generally listed in the totals for the Black Sea Fleet. Hence, they need to be subtracted, but no clear data exists on the number and type of units which are in this Flotilla. In the Great Patriotic War, the Flotilla was composed of "minesweepers, patrol boats, and special purpose vessels converted from small ships." See V. I. Achkasov and N. B. Pavlovich,

Soviet Naval Operations in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, trans. U.S. Naval Intelligence Command (Moscow: Military Publishing House, 1973; U.S. Ed., Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1981), p. 345. When Gorshkow first became Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet navy, it was reported that older submarines were sent to the Caspian Sea for training duties. See Commander M. G. Saunders, RN, The Soviet Navy (New York: Praeger Publishers, Books that Matter, 1958), p. 17. This was echoed by Siegfried Breyer, Guide to the Soviet Navy, trans. M. W. Henley (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1970), p. 6. By 1977, frigates were reported in the Flotilla. See Siegfried Breyer and Norman Polmar, Guide to the Soviet Navy, 2nd Ed. (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1977), p. 219.

49. At least two T-43 MSF can be identified in Morskov Sbornik, No. 6, 1980, p. 19 and No. 6, 1976, p. 19.
50. One should never assume that all submarines are located.
51. It is assumed that one CVHG/CHG is forward deployed at all times. The location would vary. For example, see Watson, pp. 64-68 where the cruise of a CVHG (Minsk), two Kara class CGs, and the Ivan Rogov LPD is documented. This task group transited the Mediterranean, South Atlantic, Indian Ocean, South China Sea, and Pacific in a five month period.
52. For specifics, refer to Table 10. In this table, units are aggregated and not identified as specific. For example, numbers of SSBNs are those in deployment in the Atlantic and those transiting to or from station. Location does not mean localized specifically.
53. Caribbean Patrol composition varies and is not consistent. If it is currently deployed, assets need to be subtracted from the Northern or Baltic Fleets.
54. An MCS could be considered a long range unit. These generally operate as a support/theater vessel.
55. Could be less depending upon Caribbean deployment.
56. Miscellaneous submarines are deleted at this point since they will have at best, a minimal impact on war fighting. Yankee SSNs are unable to get underway until conversion is completed. Remaining categories of training, communications, radar, salvage, or research subs should not have a primary war fighting mission. Some of the older training subs may not be able to get underway. Also deleted here are PGR radar pickets.
57. Breakdown on types of CGs on deployment to forward areas is not available. A 50/50 split between surface strike and ASW is assumed with a bias in favor of surface strike in the event of an odd number.

58. One CVGH/CHG deployed. Assume CHG since CVGH still undergoing sea trials.
59. Unusable non-operational units such as Albanian/Whiskey submarines not tabulated in final totals. Where one individual source appeared to have more accurate information (units in reserve, lost in recent wars, etc.), used this as authoritative data.
60. Watson, p. 30-31.
61. James M. McConnell and Anne Kelly Calhoun, "The December 1971 Indo-Pakistani Crisis," in Sov Nav Dip, P. 179. McConnell and Calhoun claim such a balanced ACW group is one CG, a DDG, an SSG, and two SSS. In an earlier version of this paper, only one SS was identified. See their "Superpower Naval Diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistan Crisis," in Sov Nav Dev, p. 444, a reprint of Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) Professional Paper No. 108, February 1973).
62. The standard ACW group appears to be a CG, 1-2 DDG, a SSGN/SSG, and 2 SSN/SS. See Stephen S. Roberts, "Superpower Naval Crisis Management in the Mediterranean," Center for Naval Analysis Professional Paper No. 317, August 1981, p. 12. Aircraft with air launched cruise missiles would also participate if available. See Petersen, pp. 49-50. See also Abram N. Shulsky, "The Jordanian Crisis of September 1970," in Sov Nav Dip, p. 173.
63. For example, see the Congressional Budget Office's Building a 600-Ship Navy: Costs, Timing, and Alternative Approaches, a CBO Study, March 1982, pp. 9-16. From the data on these pages, it is possible to aggregate combat forces into one of five major types of task groups; Carrier Battle Groups, Surface Action Groups, Amphibious Forces, Underway Replenishment Groups, and Convoys.
64. Limited only by number of CGN/CG/Major DDGs available. Aircraft assumed available from CVGH/CHG or land. When DDG/FFG assets run out, supplement with DD/FF.
65. All remaining assets once units dedicated to ACW/ASW and Amphibious tasks deleted.
66. Did not form more Air Supplemented ACW/ASW groups than there are CVHG/CHG assets to support since it appears illogical to do so in a closed sea. These air ACW/ASW groups represent capability to exit into larger seas/deeper waters and conduct sustained operations with own air support. Different groups could be formed by matching land aircraft to ACW/ASW groups. It is assumed land air groups will attempt to assist the Mediterranean squadron.
67. May include submarines.
68. Less to be formed if German and Polish Amphibious Units activated. These ships would be used to escort these allied forces.

69. Finland included since if USSR is attacked, Soviets can probably count on Finland defending Finnish waters and denying access to them by West.
70. Albania and Syria deleted since their forces lack any significant offensive capability. They would be expected to defend their own territorial waters if naval operations were attempted in them. Algeria deleted since there appears to be a lack of political desire to conduct offensive operations in support of the USSR.
71. These could quickly convert to Air Supplemented units if Soviet aircraft were able to exit their bases in the Black Sea area and be permitted to assist operations in the Mediterranean. Alternately, Soviet aircraft operating out of North African airfields or Soviet pilots flying aircraft belonging to North African nations might also upgrade these units. For the purposes of this study, neither case was assumed.
72. All potential allies deleted since all lack significant capability. Modest air capability in Indian Ocean useful for surveillance only.
73. Delete Caspian Sea Flotilla since in area where cannot impact on Western navies.

**END**

**FILMED**

**4-85**

**DTIC**