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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 November 1985

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

GLAVPU DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL

PM261412 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has discussed the question of the work of Red Banner Central Asian Military District political organs and party organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." A report was heard on this question from Lieutenant General G. Kochkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate.

The results of the discussion were summarized by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Political organs and party organizations must persistently increase the effectiveness of the ideological, political, military, and moral education of Komsomol members and young servicemen, closely link it with the life of military collectives and the tasks being tackled, resolutely eliminate formalism and didacticism in propaganda and agitation, and direct Komsomol organizations to struggle against indifference, passivity, and the irresponsible attitude of individual Komsomol members to military labor. It is important to display constant concern to improve the quality of political training and all ideological and educational work with servicemen. More active use must be made of the experience accumulated during the preparations for and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory in educating the Army's young people in the heroic and labor traditions of the party, the Soviet people, the Armed Forces, and the Lenin Komsomol. More attention should be paid to the patriotic and international education and class tempering of the motherland's young defenders and intransigence toward bourgeois ideology.

An object of special concern is the education of Komsomol members and young servicemen in a spirit of high discipline and unswerving observance of the military oath, regulations, and orders of commanders and leaders. Komsomol organizations must work more actively to strengthen military friendship and comradeship and to rally military collectives. Effective and coordinated work must be ensured between Komsomol committees and bureaus and primary Komsomol

organizations and units' sports committees, club councils, and libraries in the interests of organizing meaningful leisure for young people and developing amateur artistic activities, scientific and technical creative work, physical culture, and sport.

The educational role of Komsomol meetings and the efficiency of Komsomol committee and bureau sessions must be increased, the organization of the fulfillment by them of adopted decisions must be improved, the most effective forms and methods of ensuring the exemplariness of Komsomol members in service and discipline must be used, and Komsomol members must be educated more purposefully in Komsomol responsibilities. It is important to develop intra-komsomol democracy, criticism, and self-criticism and to conduct matters so that every Komsomol member takes an active part in the work of his own organization. And to increase the responsibility of Komsomol organizations for the growth in the ranks of the Komsomol and for the objectivity of recommendations issued to those entering the party.

It is proposed that political organs and primary party organizations improve the practice of selecting, educating, and training the Komsomol cadres and aktiv. The multinational composition of Komsomol organizations must be taken more fully into account in shaping leading organs and selecting the Komsomol aktiv during the report and election campaign in the Komsomol. The practice of holding rallies and seminars with the Komsomol cadres and aktiv must be improved, and more attention must be paid to the individual training of Komsomol activists directly in subunits and to their instruction in practical questions of work during training and during combat duty, shooting, driving of combat vehicles, flights, and guard and internal duty. Measures must be taken to improve work with Komsomol officers and to involve them as much as possible in active social work.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate demanded that all Army and Navy political organs ensure unremitting monitoring of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol, study more deeply and generalize the positive experience accumulated, and be more specific in teaching command and political cadres the skill of channeling the activity of Komsomol organizations toward resolving the existing tasks. It is necessary to persistently fulfill the party's instruction about leaders being close to people and to seek to ensure that leading cadres show trust and support for the Komsomol aktiv in their work, devote their own experience and knowledge to servicemen's education, and actively direct them to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1801/10

4 November 1985

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

LT GEN VOLKOGONOV ON WAR, PEACE IN NUCLEAR AGE

PM301600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 First Edition pp 3, 4

[Article by Lieutenant General Professor D. Volkogonov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "War and Peace in the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] It was 70 years ago, in August 1915 when the trenches of World War I formed a bloody belt around many states, that Marxists' attitude toward the problems of war, peace, and mankind's future was accurately expressed by V.I. Lenin in his work "Socialism and War." This book, like many of his other works, reflected the communists' principled stance on the questions of preserving peace. The decades through which the planet has lived since then have confirmed the profound vitality of Lenin's teaching on war and peace, which has been further developed in our party's resolutions in the "nuclear age."

It was most resolutely declared once again at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum that the Soviet Union will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence, a course which is determined by our social system, our morality, and our world philosophy. It must, however, be absolutely clear that when imperialism gives up the attempts to resolve the historical dispute between the two social systems by military means will it become possible to set international relations on the tracks of normal cooperation.

The "nuclear age" inevitably dictates a new political thinking which expands the traditional ideas of war and peace. At the same time the objectives proclaimed by Lenin's teaching remain unaltered: "an end to wars, peace among peoples, termination of plunder and violence--this is our ideal..." (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 26 p 304).

1. Under the conditions of antagonistic formations, the fundamental questions of social dynamics were resolved by means of weapons and military strength. Historical memory has recorded 7-year, 30-year, and even 100-year wars. The two world wars in the 20th century, which cost 60 million human lives and destroyed material and cultural riches valued at astronomical figures, have left indelible dents in the pyramid of historical progress. But this is not enough for the moloch of war, who has now set up his headquarters on the

other side of the ocean. For several decades now the planet has been haunted by the specter of a third world war, which can call mankind's very existence into question. But although this most terrifying event has hitherto not occurred, the sinister torches of local wars flare up now and again in different corners of the globe. There have been over 100 of them since World War II alone. These statistics are literally bloody.

This fateful chain of wars provides many bourgeois theoreticians and politicians with grounds to speak of their ineradicable and primeval nature. The bourgeois apologists of war explain the occurrence of modern wars in terms of psychological and biological factors ("people's inherent aggressiveness"), and, of course, reasons which are allegedly "generated by communism." The scientific inconsistency and socially reactionary nature of these views are unquestionable.

In the very first place, there is no such thing as the primeval, eternal, or ineradicable nature of wars. They were unknown to mankind over a period of many hundreds of thousands of years. It was only when private property and classes emerged that the resulting state found it no longer possible to manage without violence. Violence became its essence. There appeared armies-- instruments of war which, in F. Engels' words, became the "permanent trade" of the exploiters (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 21, p 164).

As for the genesis of wars and their deep-seated source, it is rooted in the exploiter system itself. Imperialist policy, which is the expression and culmination of the bourgeoisie's economic and class interests, causes domestic and international crises, conflicts, and wars. It is not difficult to perceive this when the sources and causes of any war in the "distant past" or in our age are analyzed. This is why the claims by even subjectively honest people that the threat of a nuclear war today is rooted in the contradictions, competition, and confrontation between the two systems and the world's two mightiest states on the planet are untrue. This concept substantiates the thesis of the "equal responsibility" of socialism and capitalism, while it is obvious that imperialism alone is the permanent source of war.

War is not absolutely inevitable. This conclusion has been repeatedly substantiated, developed, and enriched in documents of the CPSU and other communist parties. Over the last few years it has been based on a number of new arguments which emphasize even more strongly the interconnection of war and politics, confirming that Lenin's definition of war as the continuation of policy by violent means is still valid today. "...War," V.I. Lenin noted, "is a reflection of the domestic policy followed by a given country before the war" (Vol 39, p 319). Indeed, the almost 300 billion dollars of the U.S. military budget which have been fed into the fire-box of the engine of war confirm yet again that the country's rulers, stubbornly pursuing military superiority, still consider war and the threat of unleashing it as an instrument for the attainment of political objectives. It is obviously unnecessary to even speak of how dangerous this is for the fate of civilization.

On the other hand, it is becoming increasingly obvious that a nuclear war can no longer be used by the aggressor as a means for resolving political tasks. This thesis was formulated with utmost precision by the 26th CPSU Congress. It noted that counting on victory in a nuclear war is dangerous madness. This conclusion also defines the precise address of the political cradle of this "madness"--the aggressive wing of contemporary imperialism.

Finally, it is impossible not to see that the qualitative level of the modern development of military technology and weapons is influencing the fate of war itself in a new way. At a certain stage (and mankind has obviously reached it) a point, a limit, a borderline is reached beyond which it is no longer a question of victory or defeat, but rather of destruction or existence. The road of peace leads to coexistence and the path of war to destruction.

Of course, our sympathies have always been and will be on the side of the peoples waging a just struggle for their social and national liberation and against imperialist domination and aggression. Abstract condemnation of all wars lacks a precise political direction and is therefore ineffective. It is important to condemn not war in general but its nature, its culprits, the deep-seated sources and causes giving rise to it, and the forces which are preparing and able to involve mankind in a nuclear catastrophe.

2. Specialists have calculated that there have been only 227 years of peace on earth in the last several millenia. Peace has not been a frequent visitor to the planet. K. Marx was profoundly right when he noted that "war has reached developed forms earlier than peace..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 12, p 735). The "developed nature" of war and its stable domination of human society's life are indicated primarily by the extent of its economic, sociopolitical, genetic, ecological, demographic, and other consequences for the life of peoples. It is therefore no accident that, even centuries ago, the most eminent humanists attempted to "discover" and indicate the way to "eternal peace."

It was only the classics of Marxism-Leninism that substantiated the idea of peace as the communism program principle. It is profoundly noteworthy that Lenin saw the great October socialist revolution as the first victory in the cause of destroying wars. All the subsequent activity of the communist party and the Soviet state has proved communism's commitment to this noble objective.

Struggling to attain this objective, the CPSU takes into account a number of objective factors which render the task of preventing a new war realistic and feasible. Our party believes--and this has been repeatedly and loudly proclaimed from the most authoritative rostrums--that it is within the world community's power to create a reliable "antinuclear" machinery for blocking the causes of war based on honest recognition of and respect for the principle of equal security. But this requires an unambiguous rejection (not in words but in actions) of the pursuit of military superiority in which the United States and its allies have been engaged unsuccessfully for many years.

It must also be born in mind that a qualitative change has now occurred in the means for waging war. A third world war threatens unprecedented devastation. If a nuclear hurricane sweeps across the planet it is hardly likely that even oases of life will be left behind. Arms buildup beyond a certain limit ceases to play a decisive military role. Indeed, life on earth can only be destroyed once, not twice or three times over. V.I. Lenin foresaw the possible coming of a stage in social development when the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the sphere of military work could pose a direct threat to the very existence of human civilization. Way back in 1918, almost 3 decades before the explosion of the first atom bomb, he noted that the militarization of science and technology is the way to "mass extermination of millions of human lives. This could cause "regression into savagery, starvation, and total collapse of all productive forces" and also undermine "the very conditions of human society's existence" (see Vol 36, p 396). The sagacity of this forecast is striking.

The struggle waged by the CPSU and the other fraternal parties against militarism and the threat of a new war is based on energetic actions to establish a just peace. The point is that both war and peace can be either unjust or just. Peace "from positions of strength" is fraught with war. For example, the policy which the United States is trying to impose on peoples in Central America, the Near East, Southern Africa, and several other regions of our planet is essentially nothing but diktat, a demonstration of might, and military pressure, in other words the threat of direct use of force. At times one gets the impression that people in Washington perceive foreign policy only as a state of affairs in which one side inevitably wins and the other side loses. And yet, in the face of the common threat, everything must be done to ensure that the gain is common--a real and just peace.

Now there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. The idea of the vital necessity and possibility of peaceful coexistence is not just a theoretical concept. It has been presented totally specifically in many exceptionally significant initiatives of the USSR: the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the freeze on nuclear arsenals, and the announcement of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the buildup of other countermeasures in Europe and also on all nuclear explosions. If we were to ponder the substance of these and other peace-loving and constructive proposals, their essence becomes utterly clear and simple: the immediate task is to reduce the threat of a nuclear war; the longer-term task is to diminish even further the possibility of such a war arising; and the subsequent and ultimate task is to exclude war from the human community's life.

3. V.I. Lenin linked the task of preventing wars primarily with the existence of socialism. It was no accident that the decree on peace was the first foreign policy act by the young socialist state. At that time, however, the relative weight of the hand of the Soviets in world affairs was not decisive, and its influence on the fate of peace and war was, to a certain extent, limited.

Matters are different now.

The effect of the law of the inevitability of a world war, which manifested itself with such terrible consequences in the first half of our century, ceased with the formation of the world socialist system and the shift in the correlation of forces to the advantage of peace. Back in the fifties the CPSU drew the conclusion that henceforth there was no fatal inevitability of war. Although the reasons causing world wars, which are rooted in the nature of imperialism, remained in existence, objective factors had emerged which made it possible to limit their manifestation and practical effect, and the potential of peace had become stronger. These factors include primarily the economic and defense might of real socialism and the energetic actions of democratic and progressive forces merging with the broad international antiwar movement. They include, finally, the political will and determination of the leaders of many countries committed to the idea of the necessity and possibility of preserving peace.

Of course, the imperialist forces are able to and, as events of the last few years show, actually can create conditions when a world war rears its head as a potential terrible reality. Today, under these circumstances, there is but one objective material basis for holding back war: socialism's ability to maintain strategic parity in nuclear means.

An externally paradoxical situation has developed: imperialism's military potential is growing, while its ability to use it to attain political objective is not increasing. And it is the currently prevailing approximate parity of strategic nuclear forces that deprives imperialist politicians and strategists of any real hope to achieve victory. Essentially, this dialectical interconnection between the balance of strategic forces and the guaranteeing of international security emerges as one of the laws governing the preservation of peace. The prevailing military-strategic equilibrium objectively serves the preservation of peace on our planet.

Today the potential enemy must know that he can try to destroy his enemy with the aid of nuclear weapons (Washington's new so-called "strategic defense initiative" is indeed evidence that the pursuit of the ephemeral but dangerous specter of decisive superiority is continuing), but he will not avoid a crushing counterstrike. People in the Pentagons' bunkers are totally unwilling to accept the imperative demand of the "nuclear age": real security now lies not in the search for ways to achieve victory in war but in the ability to prevent a nuclear cataclysm.

Socialism's ability and readiness to defend its security represent the most important factor for the preservation of peace. Particular importance for the implementation of this possibility attaches to Lenin's conclusion that socialism has exerted and continues to exert the main influence on world development by means of its economic policy, its successes, and its real achievements. Today, it is important to strengthen in people's minds the understanding that the Soviet policy of peace and peaceful coexistence is based on the creative labor of each person, on his lofty political awareness, and on his readiness to do everything to strengthen the USSR's economic and defense might.

The dialectics of the class and the panhuman aspects of the fundamental issues of our time reflect the objective fusion of the innermost interests of the overwhelming majority of the population of the planet and the socialist world. The conclusion drawn by V.I. Lenin back in March 1920--"Our peaceful policy is approved by the vast majority of the earth's population" (Vol 40, p 177)--still remains fully applicable. For millions of people the struggle for freedom, social justice, and equality today takes primarily the form of the struggle for the right to life.

The functions of the Soviet Armed Forces have been noticeably enriched in line with the change in the role of economic and defense potentials in solving the problems of war and peace. While still remaining the guarantor and guardian of the security of socialism, they have also become a reliable instrument for peace and the containment of aggression. This conclusion goes to confirm the original dialectic of the social role of armed forces. Having been for years on end an instrument of violence and war (and remaining such an instrument under capitalism), they have turned into a tool of peace and international security under the conditions of socialism.

In the "nuclear age" the problems of war and peace are facing mankind with merciless urgency and terrifying determination. It can be said that today there are three alternative ways of solving them: peaceful coexistence, brinkmanship, or nuclear apocalypse. Of course, the choice of alternative does not depend only on those who are looking at mankind through gunsights. Ultimately, the fate of war and peace depends on the forces who are against nuclear war and for peace and peoples' security.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

IMPROVING UNIT-LEVEL PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

PM200850 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 second edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Improve the Political Organs' Work Style"]

[Text] The Communist Party is firmly and consistently implementing the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and concretized in subsequent party decisions and documents. It subordinates the restructuring of the methods and style of party leadership of the economy and the restructuring of all organizational, party political, and ideological work to the implementation of this course. The Soviet Army and Navy political organs are also restructuring their work in strict accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the demands formulated in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech to leading military cadres. The main feature of this restructuring is the improvement of the style and methods of political organs' organizational activity and the shifting of its center of gravity directly to formations, units, and ships, in other words the places where the tasks of strengthening troops' combat readiness, military discipline, and personnel's political, military, and moral education are resolved. It is organizational work among the masses that will best enable us to step up the human factor's role in resolving the tasks the party has set the USSR Armed Forces, and also to ensure the enhancement of the responsibility, initiative, and political and service activeness of all army and navy communists.

It has to be said bluntly that the proportion of organizational work in the activity of a number of political organs has fallen without justification over the last few years. Living work among the masses, profound study of all aspects of life and training, and on-the-spot assistance are at times replaced by rhetorical bureaucratic methods of leadership and streams of instructions from higher political organs to their subordinate organs. Workers in political organs do not always display the proper principledness in evaluating instances of embellishment of reality, carelessness, and shortcomings in the training and education process.

The improvement of the style and methods of political organs' organizational activity must find expression in the enhancement of workers' competence, initiative, and responsibility and of militancy and objectivity in solving various questions. It is very important to skillfully concentrate efforts

on the main directions and place people so that each person deals with the work entrusted to him, learns to work himself, and teaches others to work. This approach toward the matter must result in a substantial improvement of qualitative indicators in combat and political training and in better military discipline and organization.

A good example in this respect has been set by the political section of the guards tank division headed by guards Colonel A. Aleksandrov. He himself and the political section workers are concentrating their efforts on specific work in the units and subunits. Profoundly penetrating the content and essence of the activity of party and Komsomol organizations and political workers and comprehensively analyzing their activity, in the units and subunits, on the spot, they assist in the introduction into practice of front-ranking experience of personnel training and education and in the elimination of various shortcomings in party political work. Organizational work occupies the main position in the activity of the political section headed by Captain 1st Rank Yu. Gornostayev. This has its effect on the stability of high results in the combat and political training of servicemen's collectives and the successful fulfillment of their socialist competition pledges.

The great scope, complexity, and vast political importance of the tasks performed by the armed forces dictate the need to resolutely enhance demandingness and exactingness toward all communists, no matter what position they occupy, and to toughen up monitoring of the execution of party decisions, of the directives and instructions of leading military bodies, and of the decisions and instructions of political organs themselves. The lack of such monitoring damages the cause. For example, party aktiv meetings of the Volga Military District and the Northern Fleet have repeatedly adopted detailed decisions corresponding with the demands of life. Unfortunately, these decisions have not been backed up by either active organizational work or strict monitoring of their execution, and this has been one of the reasons behind serious shortcomings in a number of military collectives.

Raising the standard of leadership of party organizations is a most important direction in the improvement of political organs' organizational activity. The primary party organizations are the party's main potential. It is there that party policy is embodied in real deeds. It is very important to build up this potential and enhance the militancy of party organizations. This is the paramount duty of political sections in formations and units. There must be a critical examination of how they lead primary party organizations and of what specifically they are doing to ensure that unit and ship party organizations are the militant political nucleus of servicemen's collectives and guarantee the vanguard role of communists. It is, after all, no secret that some political sections organize too often all kinds of inspections of the state of affairs in party organizations. But do all these inspections produce tangible benefits? Political section workers often expend considerable efforts explaining to secretaries of party committees, bureaus, or organizations /what/ has to be done, but they omit the main point: They do not teach them /how/ [words within slantlines printed in capitals] it must be done and what ways, forms, or methods must be used to resolve the tasks facing party organizations.

Higher-ranking political organs must pay closer attention to this aspect of work. Each field trip by their workers to the troops, units, or ships must be productively utilized to give specific assistance to the political staff and party aktiv in organizing party organizational and ideological work and in elaborating and implementing measures aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of these measures. The political organs and party organizations must put on the right tracks those who have lost touch with the masses, who replace painstaking work with people by shouting and bare-faced administrative by decree, and who display conceit and arrogance.

To guide political workers and the party aktiv of subunits, units, and ships, to introduce a spirit of initiative and businesslike efficiency in their work, to creatively sum up front-ranking experience and help introduce it into practice, to aim for the total and timely elimination of shortcomings--all this must become an inalienable feature of activity and inner requirement for each worker in political organs. The chiefs of these organs are called upon to personally set the tone in the work to improve organizational activity by ensuring unity of word and deed, principledness, implacability toward shortcomings, close ties with the masses of servicemen, and a solicitous attitude toward their needs and requirements.

A most important stage has now begun in preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress--the report and election campaign in party organizations. This is also a serious examination for political organs. They must show the greatest concern to ensure that the report and election meetings are held in an atmosphere of party principledness and constructive criticism and self-criticism and that they examine the most urgent questions of military collectives' life.

The political organs have always been militant organizers of the masses. They also perform their tasks with honor at the present stage of the building of the USSR's Armed Forces. By improving organizational work and enhancing its efficiency, the political organs will ensure the Soviet servicemen's even closer cohesion around the Communist Party and will mobilize them in the struggle to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1801/7

WARSAW PACT

GSFG: NEED FOR REALISM IN TACTICAL EXERCISES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Lt Col N. Korshunov, senior administration officer for combat readiness, GSFG: "Field Training of the Troops: Strictness of Evaluation"]

[Text] The battalion commanded by Capt A. Zakarevskiy was given the task of stopping the "enemy" on a designated line. Having executed a march, the subunit began to occupy defensive positions. Using smoke screens, Capt Zakarevskiy sent forward the company commanded by Sr Lt I. Maksimov. Behind its combat formations, defensive positions were occupied by the company commanded by Capt T. Zvonchenko. A third company, going around a small rise, deployed so as to have the opportunity to counterattack the "enemy" in the flank.

Everything was done to hide the defensive system from the opposing side. Nevertheless the battalion commander thought that the "enemy" had obtained certain information about the deployment of the companies. Therefore, at the appropriate moment and again using smoke, he removed the company commanded by Sr Lt Maksimov to the left flank. A pocket of fire was formed. Trying to drive the battalion from the line, the "enemy" was drawn into this pocket and came under powerful flanking and cross fire.

At the exercise critique, the tactical skill of Capt Zakarevskiy received a high appraisal. The precise and orderly actions of all personnel earned praise as well.

I know Capt Zakarevskiy as an officer enamoured of tactics. Since he took the battalion under his command, the subunit invariably achieves high results at field firings, exercises and practice exercises in all training subjects. And if we were to speak of some methodological secrets, they are reduced to one thing: the battalion commander puts the interests of tactics at the forefront at all times and in everything. It unites the training process into a unified whole and helps to regard any result through the prism of combat readiness.

I was an observer not long ago at a training engagement of the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Maj S. Statsenko. The subunit went over to the defensive in a sector favorable to tanks. Setting up battle formation, the battalion commander did not study the ground configuration and deployed his guns

in a line. This also complicated the camouflaging. As a result, the "enemy" discerned the defensive system and struck at a vulnerable location. It was difficult for the motorized riflemen to make good use of their fire: they were deployed in very unfortunate fashion.

Later, analyzing the results of the command preparations in the regiment to which the battalion commanded by Maj Statsenko belongs, we noticed that in group drills and short exercises, the officers receive basically excellent and good grades. High marks are also noted for platoon field firings and company tactical exercises with field firings. A C is a great rarity. Why, then, at the exercises carried out by the representatives of the superior staff, were the motorized riflemen unable to live up to these evaluations?

We uncovered specific instances where commanders at the company, battalion and regimental levels wittingly gave evaluations that were too high, and did not display the necessary adherence to principle for the director of an exercise. But much more often they displayed outright methodological miscalculations and especially an underestimation of tactics. The personnel of the subunit only had to hit a majority of the targets and the director would shut his eyes to tactical miscalculations and would adjust, if it can be said thusly, the evaluation to the results of the firing.

We noticed that short tactical exercises and group drills were often reduced to a technical process in the regiment--the graphical execution of the plan on the map, the issue of a formal combat order, and the detection and destruction of the targets by fire, along with the assurance of safety precautions. Naturally, all of this is important. But after all, tactics are creation on the field of battle and preparedness for action in nonstandard situations.

Unfortunately, one often hears that tactical skill is difficult to display in a training engagement. It disrupts conventionality, it is said. True, it is difficult to avoid conventionality in training. But it is impossible to agree that there is no scope for creativity and original plans in a training engagement. The trouble is the unwillingness of some officers to dissociate themselves from indulgences, simplifications and rote methods.

Is it really impossible, let's say, to cross a mine field in an exercise in exactly the same way as a real mine field in battle? But in one of the exercises, Capt A. Salakhovich just tossed a mine field out of his calculations. Its boundaries were not marked before the attack. The tankers did not prepare passages with artificial barriers. When the battalion went onto the attack, the exercise director put out of action all the tanks "blown up" on mines. The subunit was removed to the rear echelon. The tankers were ordered to prepare for action seriously and without indulgences.

At another exercise, where vehicles that incorrectly crossed the artificial barriers were also put out of action, the subunit commander even took offense: why such strictness, he says, in a real battle nobody would go onto the mines; this is an exercise, and it's not at all necessary to hang mine-clearing attachments on all the tanks.

One must know how to do much to receive a high evaluation at an exercise: skillfully drive the vehicles, accurately hit the target with all weapons types and possess fundamental physical and psychological tempering. A high evaluation is impossible if even just one of the components is missing. But the tactical preparation of the officers and personnel has a determining significance. If deficiencies are to be found in it, it is impossible to remove them with effective fire or skillful driving.

It is well known that there can be no total mark for an exercise higher than the evaluation for operational tactics. To verify training in light of tactical requirements is to be guided by the interests of combat readiness.

12821

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4 November 1985

WARSAW PACT

PORT VISIT TO GDYNIA

PM201414 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 September 1985, second edition, carries on page 4, under the rubric "Travel Notebook", a 2,200-word article by Captain 1st rank A. Kontiyevskiy, datelined Gdynia-Sopot-Gdansk-Moscow and entitled "Threads of Memory".

The item is introduced by the following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA note:

"It has already been reported that a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the missile cruiser 'Groznyy' and the escort ship 'Neukrotimyy', sailing under the flag of Admiral K.V. Makarov, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, paid an official friendly visit to the Polish port of Gdynia. The visit was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany."

The author writes about the World War II reminiscences of Polish war veterans and the Soviet seamen's visits to war memorials, describes a visit to the naval academy named for the Westerplatte heroes and the study program there, and goes on to report on a symposium held at the academy devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. He says:

"There was an interesting exchange of experience of party political work between Polish and Soviet officers. The meeting was chaired by Rear Admiral L. Kutkowski, deputy commander of the Polish Navy for political matters. Officers L. Warzecha, S. Burzwo, S. Fresko, and other political workers from the Polish Navy described the work done on ships with those who, before joining the Navy, had fallen under the influence of 'Solidarity' bosses and particularly of the church. They made no secret of the importance of this question, since, according to them, the sermons by some representatives of the Catholic Church contain attacks on the socialist system. And some 80 percent of draftees are believers.

"The results of the hard ideological and political work in the Navy are extremely tangible. Many sailors and petty officers are breaking with religion.

"The Polish comrades spoke openly of other difficulties. Particularly of the fact that the forces of imperialism headed by the United States are sparing

neither energy nor resources in attempts to hinder the normalization of the domestic political situation in Poland. The FRG revanchists are voicing claims to Poland's western and northern territories, asserting that Poland's present borders are 'temporary'. These propaganda attacks have to be rebuffed. Unfortunately, however, there still are some people in the country who fall for the rotten ideological bait; the antisocialist elements have not yet laid down their arms and are making attempts to obstruct preparations for the forthcoming Sejm elections."

Kontiyevskiy then writes about the "open deck" days on the Soviet ships, and in particular about his meeting with "a young Polish woman named Grazyna." He says: "How her eyes flashed when she started speaking about the Poles who fall for the enemy propaganda! 'Scum,' 'fools,' 'brainless', and other similar words were among the mildest she used in her monologue against the anti-socialist elements.

"'I simply feel sorry for them.' she concluded her temperamental tirade. 'They have even forgotten the victims of fascism in our country. But I and my friends know the price that our people and the Soviet people paid for victory. People must be blind and deaf not to perceive, not to know, and not to feel that had it not been for the Soviet Army's help during the war, there would be no free Poland today! We will always remember the Soviet soldier's feat. The threads of memory are eternal!'"

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4 November 1985

ARMED FORCES

MSU KULIKOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Aug 85 p 2

[ArmenPRESS article: "Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov Meets With Electorate"]

[Text] Deputy of the Supreme Soviet for Yerevan's Spandaryan Electoral District No 387, First Deputy of the USSR Ministry of Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations Marshall of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov met with his electorate in Dom Kino on 29 August.

First Secretary of the CPAr's [Communist Party of Armenia] Spandaryan raykom [rayon committee] Yu. A. Melik-Ogandzhanyan began the meeting with an opening address.

Those in attendance warmly greeted Marshal V. G. Kulikov's speech.

He stated that our meeting was taking place on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, during a period when a business-like work atmosphere and a spirit of creative searching and construction reigns throughout the expanses of the Soviet State. The quantitative tasks of the country's socio-economic development that were put forward by decisions at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at Party Central Committee meetings on the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress are creating a desire in Soviet people to work even more effectively and to strive for qualitative growth in the socialist economic structure, to convert it to intensive pathways and guarantee a swift advance in strategically important trends.

Soviet Armenia has major, crucial tasks in intensifying the economic structure and accelerating scientific-technical progress. These tasks are being systematically reviewed at Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee plenums, at party gorkom and raykom plenums and at meetings of party economic activists. Party organizations and the workers of Soviet Armenia are concentrating their efforts on creating and inculcating new techniques and technology which can guarantee a high rate of growth in production and labor productivity, considerable savings in labor and material resources and high quality production. They are also implementing a course toward the progressive development of industries that determine scientific-technical progress.

In discussing the international situation, Marshal V. G. Kulikov said that because of imperialism, the situation today continues to be alarming and dangerous. The ruling circles of the United States of America bear primary responsibility for the situation that has developed. They continue to lead the arms race and are sabotaging disarmament. Progressively more new types of weapons of mass destruction are being developed at their initiative and today they are trying to push the arms race into space. Hundreds of American bases scattered throughout the world are destabilizing the world situation.

The Soviet Union is again and again demonstrating its sincere interest in reducing tension and achieving practical results in the area of disarmament. The new Soviet initiative that was advanced in a declaration by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev was convincing proof of the USSR's peaceful disposition. The Soviet Union made the decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear detonations beginning on 6 August 1985.

Concern for strengthening the defensive capability of our Motherland and strengthening the security of the entire socialist community is taking on paramount importance in the face of imperialism's increasing military threat. Soviet Armed Forces as well as the armies of the other countries in the socialist community are constantly keeping their powder dry, are displaying a high level of vigilance and are tirelessly improving their military skills.

The Soviet Armed Forces are developing as an integral part of the military cooperation by armies of the socialist Warsaw Pact countries. Thanks to the great concern by communist and worker parties, the armies of the fraternal states are well-trained and technologically equipped military entities able to carry out the most difficult missions of defending their countries and the socialist community as a whole under any conditions. They are reliably guarding the peaceful creative labor of our fraternal peoples.

In his conclusion V. G. Kulikov wished the workers of Yerevan and the entire republic new labor achievements in carrying out the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and a worthy meeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In their speeches, People's Artist of the USSR and chairman of the board of the Armenian Theatrical Society G. Kaplanyan, grand-daughter of a Hero of the Soviet Union Unana Avetisyan, a student at the Armenian Pedagogical Institute G. Avetisyan and Deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and general director of the Industrial Sewing Association imeni K. Tsetkin V. Nanidzhanyan talked about the patriotic affairs of labor collectives. In discussing their struggle to carry out the decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Plenum, they certified that the workers of the rayon are resolved to meet the 27th Communist Party of the Soviet Union Congress with new labor successes.

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MSU KULILOV DEPARTURE FROM YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Aug 85 p 1

[ArmenPRESS notification: "The Departure of Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov]

[Text] First Deputy of the USSR Ministry of Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov departed Yerevan for Moscow.

CPAr [Communist Party of Armenia] First Secretary K. S. Demirchyan, Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers F. T. Sarkisyan, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Colonel General K. A. Kochetov, CPAr Central Committee Bureau Member M. P. Kolesnikov, Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Ye. Khodzhamiryan and CPAr Central Committee Administrative Organs Department manager M. M. Davtyan accompanied Comrade V. G. Kulikov at Yerevan Airport.

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4 November 1985

ARMED FORCES

ARMY LEADER PRAISES TROOPS ON TANKMENS DAY

LD081755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Today is Tankmens Day. At our microphone is Lieutenant General Boris Zakharovich Burkin, deputy chief for political affairs of the Chief Directorate of Tank Troops of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

[Begin Burkin recording] This feast day, established by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree 39 years ago, has become traditional and truly popular [narodnyy]. Thanks to the permanent care of our party and the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the strength of the Armed Forces keeps growing, including that of the tank troops, which are one of the basic arms of the Soviet Army--a power strike force of the Land Forces. But those who like military adventures have learned but little from history. U.S. imperialism at present represents the main threat to humanity. Its aggressive aspirations reveal themselves in many regions of the globe, especially against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. The Soviet state opposes the aggressive plans of the United States and the NATO bloc with the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy. [passage indistinct] of the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. They [land forces--FBIS] are the largest and in terms of composition the most varied arm of service.

The tank troops are the main strike force of the Land Forces. They have always met the demands of their designation and are now at a stage of development. Our modern tanks possess a number of advantages in comparison with tanks of the recent past. They possess great dynamism, high maneuverability, combat capabilities, and fire power. The newest equipment and instruments enable them to run for long distances, to execute aimed fire both during the day and night. Educated, physically and spiritually strong youth, boundlessly devoted to ideas of Marxism-Leninism, join the tank troops now. At present, in the tank units and subunits, as in the whole of the Armed Forces, intense summer combat training is underway. Socialist competition, based on the persistent struggle to usher in the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy way, has flared up with new force.

Numerous soldiers' collectives of the tank troops are celebrating their traditional feast day with worthy martial deeds. Among them are soldiers of tank units under the command of Lt Cols (Altokhin), (Volgin), and (Palykh); in the tank battalion under the command of Lt Col (Sergiyeenko) and his deputy

for political affairs Captain (Voronin); the subunits under the command of Captains (Kruchilov), (Yushkov) and [name indistinct] are celebrating Tankmens Day with good results in combat and political training. Junior sergeants (Zinovchuk), (Peleshev), Privates (Miroshnichenko), (Burmistrov), and many others are carrying out their duties vigilantly. [end recording]

CSO: 1801/10

ARMED FORCES

COMMANDERS PAY INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION TO PROCURACY PROPOSALS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Justice N. Sotnikov, Military Procurator of the Odessa Red Banner Military District: "The Commander and the Law: A Procurator's Proposal"]

[Text] Workers of the military procurator's office discovered a good many violations when verifying the fulfillment of the laws of safekeeping of socialist property in the billeting operation unit headed by Maj Yu. Gruzinskiy. However, no signs of a crime were found.

In such situations, the organs of the procuracy are obliged to utilize various forms of response to the shortcomings. A proposal, for example, by the military procurator to the commander on whom the elimination of the shortcomings is dependent. That is what was done in the given instance. The results of the verification, the causes and conditions that led to the actual loss of material assets, were set forth and concrete steps for the prevention of the like in the future were spelled out in the proposal in the name of the commander of the district billeting operation unit.

The necessary measures were taken immediately. Maj Gruzinskiy was relieved of his duties and he replaced the losses caused to the state. Order was introduced into the storage and utilization of building materials and other property, and not only in the billeting operation unit where the procurator's verification took place.

That is how it should be. The law requires that the procurator's proposal be reviewed by the officers in charge immediately upon its receipt. This is so that the facts set forth in it can be analyzed thoroughly and the realizable measures can eliminate the repetition of negative occurrences in both this and other places. All of this must be realized within a month by the officers in charge and notification made to the procurator who submitted the proposal. Where the commanders and officers act in precisely this manner, any violation of the law serves as a lesson for all, and the work in realizing the requirements of the procurator promotes the further strengthening of order and discipline.

Unfortunately, not all commanders and officers act in the required manner. There are many reasons for this. Right up to this: doesn't the procurator's proposal, if you make it known, undermine the authority of the corresponding commander and officer? Work is thus conducted on its realization without "excessive fuss" or else not conducted at all.

In one of the units the workers of the military procuracy uncovered instances of absence without leave and drunkenness. Also discovered were the conditions under which this had become possible: in the unit the daily routine was disrupted, certain subunit commanders didn't attach significance to so-called "petty" violations of military discipline, and the proper monitoring of the personnel, especially on the part of the younger commanders, was missing. All of this was pointed out by the garrison military procurator in his proposal to Lt Col V. Tarasenko, the unit commander. And he, as they say, shelved it.

As shown by repeated procurator verification, practically none of the requirements were fulfilled. Some officers were not even informed of the military procurator's proposal. The procurator had to appeal to the senior commander and raise the question of the unit commander's responsibility. As a result, Lt Col Tarasenko was relieved of his duties and another officer set about introducing order. But the already uncovered preconditions of a violation of the law remained in the unit for such a long time!

Of course, such outright ignoring of a military procurator's proposal is an exceptional event. One more often runs across an insufficiently keen or simply formal reaction to this document. As an example, they will punish the unscrupulous commander of the warehouse mentioned in the proposal, but the internal verification commission didn't work then and doesn't work now.

To my view, this is explained to a certain extent by the fact that some senior commanders and political workers do not always support the position of the military procurator. No, naturally nobody denies the actual facts. But the conclusions... Is it worth it, they say, to attach particular significance to this or that "petty" incident, if the unit "on the whole" is in good shape? But is it really permissible to wait, when a fact, signalled by the procurator, will be repeated tomorrow with the gravest of consequences? It is high time to digest that it is precisely the gravity of the consequences that is a matter of chance, of coincidence. But the causes are one and the same for "major" and for "petty" troubles.

A principled and devoted commander or political worker not only heeds the evaluations of the military legal experts, but himself hastens to get advice from them in this or that situation. Unfortunately, the senior commanders did not conduct themselves in this way when they had occasion to evaluate an incident of deviation from disciplinary practice by Maj A. Zhurba. Of course, the officer was reprovved a little, but many circumstances "mitigating" his guilt were found. The procurator was not informed of what had transpired. And what happened? After a while subordinates of Maj Zhurba--two sergeants--began to introduce "order" by non-regulation methods. Then criminal proceedings had to be instituted.

Military procurators have a right to expect that every proposal submitted by them be not only under their review, but under the review of the senior commanders and political organs as well. It can hardly be considered correct, when reviewers that have come to the unit are sometimes not even interested in whether the proposals or other documents of procuracy response have even been directed to the commander and other officers. But after all, having these documents in front of him, a reviewer can establish without any particular difficulty whether and how the work is being carried out in strengthening order and military discipline.

However, the incorrect attitude toward the military procurator's proposal of certain officers in charge is sometimes influenced by the low quality of the proposals themselves. It happens that they actually just record a specific violation of the law that is already well known in the unit without it. But in the document there is no analysis, no object portrayal of the causes and conditions of what happened, in what consisted the error of the guilty party. That is why some commanders put it into the completed pile without any particular reflection on it. Of course, it is the commander first and foremost who is obliged to undertake the prevention of legal violations, which means to find and eliminate the causes that gave rise to them. It is not always easy, however, to discern those causes. That is why we would like to see, in every military procurator's proposal, a powerful impetus for quite specific actions by the officers in charge of the unit, directed at the further strengthening of legality and law and order.

It would be even better if the procurator would assist in the realization of the projected measures. Lt Col Justice I. Kudrik, for example, acted in this way. In sending a proposal to the commander of unit X with regard to violations of regulation requirements on the organization of personnel daily service, he understood that he was presenting more than a one-day problem. He helped to implement the entire group of measures. The workers of the military procuracy spoke at several party and Komsomol meetings, held discussions with various categories of servicemen and took part in the discussion of films on legal topics. By and by, the deep familiarity of the legal experts with the state of affairs allowed them to turn up a number of other shortcomings. Several servicemen were cautioned by the military procurator on the inadmissibility of legal violations. These documents also became the subject of discussion in the subunits. All of this allowed not only a timely elimination of the shortcomings spoken of in the military procurator's proposal, but also the introduction of order into the unit answering in every respect the requirements of the law and regulations.

The conformity of all aspects of service with the requirements of laws and regulations is an important condition of high unit and subunit combat readiness.

12821

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ARMED FORCES

ORGANIC COMBAT EQUIPMENT REPAIRS CAN RESULT IN SAVINGS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Col V. Seledkin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Repair at the Airfield Makes It Possible to Save Material Resources and More Quickly Put Combat Equipment into Service"]

[Text] After passing the near beacon in the fog, crew commander Capt B. Samsonov failed to monitor flight heading, altitude and speed and damaged the helicopter during landing. The guilty parties were punished. As for the damaged rotary-wing aircraft, it was decided to repair it using specialists of the regiment.

One would think that everything was clear. But sometime later, some of the helicopter specialists began to have doubts: Was it worthwhile repairing the damaged helicopter? They say the repair would require much effort and resources, and there were no reliable guarantees of success. It would be simpler, they say, to write off this helicopter so they could receive a new one in its place. Aircraft mechanic WO M. Safonov wrote about this to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial staff. He expressed alarm that "material values would be wasted" during such repair.

One can understand the concern of a person who is worried about the careful, thrifty consumption of material resources. Such concern is worthy of the sincerest respect. But when you examine this case more closely, the situation is somewhat different than WO M. Safonov describes it.

Of course, repairing a damaged helicopter requires certain material expenditures. The specialists who have to make the repairs also have additional concerns. Nevertheless, a simple calculation shows that replacing the damaged units, instruments and assemblies would be much cheaper than the cost of a new helicopter. So, already in this one comparison the economic advisability of the planned repair work is apparent. The simplest way is to send to scrap metal with a stroke of a pen expensive equipment which has turned out to be partially unsuitable for use. But is this the really efficient way? Is this really the way to conserve the nation's money? The truly business-like, judicious approach to solving such a problem assumes a readiness and ability to examine closely what can be done to repair damaged equipment and how it can be made serviceable more quickly and economically.

Unfortunately, cases are frequently encountered when, given the slightest damage to equipment, some specialists are in a hurry to gather as many signatures as they can on a condemnation certificate. What's the use, they say, of thinking, exerting efforts and searching? Our state is rich and will give us a new aircraft or tank...

I do not want to hurt the feelings of Mikhail Nikolayevich Safonov, but this is precisely what his reasoning sounds like. This could be attributed exclusively to WO Safonov's own delusions, if not for the fact that certain other aviators in the unit (chast) share his ideas.

Thus, for example, in a talk with Capt V. Lashin, chief of one of the groups, he made it plain that repair work is nothing more than a burdensome load which is of no benefit.

"Repair only takes specialists away from performing their basic duties," Lashin asserted.

In conversations with certain other specialists as well one could not help but sense a prejudice against the efforts which are required to repair the rotary-wing aircraft. Naturally, the question inevitably arises: Where did such parasitical sentiments come from? Why do WO Safonov and certain of his colleagues think that repairing the damaged helicopter will result only in a "waste of material values?"

Here it has to be admitted that the regiment commander, the political section, staff officers and Party and Komsomol activists have done little to explain to the aviators in detail, using economic calculations, the significance of the decision made, to mobilize the specialists to struggle for achieving the planned objective and to instill in people a confidence in complete success in carrying out the set task. The deputy commander of the regiment for aviation engineering service, Lt Col A. Pyatenko, and the chief of the regiment's technical maintenance unit, Maj V. Makeyev, undoubtedly, have tried to provide maintenance with the necessary materials, organize special brigades and define for them the procedure for carrying out the planned operations. But the effect of their activities would be immeasurably greater if they were more concerned about seeing to it that every aviator is deeply inspired with the importance of his assigned job and is more acutely aware of his personal responsibility for further strengthening the unit's combat readiness. So it turned out that purely technical problems overshadowed the mood of living people. There was no frank, confidential exchange of opinions.

Only this can explain the fact that WO Safonov and certain other aviators approached the evaluation of what had happened, figuratively speaking, with a bias and still figure that the repair was undertaken for the sake of "saving the careers of the supervisors:" otherwise, they say, they were in danger of serious punishment. Due to a lack of information, a wide variety of rumors and suppositions were discussed on smoke breaks. In fact, no one had any intention of either covering up or keeping this incident a secret. Immediately following the incident, an order was issued by the commander of the air forces of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG). It

specifically named the causes for the violations of prescribed flight procedures and laws and the specific perpetrators. There was an impartial conversation at a session of the military council of the GSFG air forces concerning the negligence of officials of the regiment.

Warrant Officer Safonov complains that spare parts and units supposedly intended for other helicopters were used for the repair. But after all, they are all used for their purpose, that of returning damaged equipment to operational service. Hence, the appeals of the letter's author for economy seem somewhat strange. It turns out that it is an extravagance to repair the helicopter, but to scrap it with ease or strip it for spare part is thoughtful consideration for material resources. Other arguments used in the letter also result from such positions.

To WO Safonov and certain other aviators of the regiment, this repair work seems to be the whim of higher command authorities who, they say, are only concerned about causing unnecessary troubles for the specialists. Yes, it added to their troubles. Because of them someone had to work overtime, work harder than before and master new methods performing repair work.

However, let us look into the problem more deeply. In an actual combat situation, naturally, the primary task of aviation engineering service specialists will be namely the repair of equipment damaged by the enemy, restoring combat vehicles knocked out of commission and operational replacement of components, assemblies, units and instruments which are impaired as a result of combat operations. You see, the repair work which was begun identified quite a few unresolved problems. Take, for example, the problem with spare parts, expendable materials and special tools. By no means has everything here been resolved and set right. But if material support of maintenance work does not go entirely smoothly now, during peacetime, it will hardly be ideal when bombs and shells start exploding at the airfield. So, we need to think about this today and gain the appropriate experience. In this light, the experience of supporting repair work being conducted by the unit's aviators is quite valuable. It makes it possible to see in a timely manner and rather specifically those "weak" points which may be encountered under actual combat conditions. From this it appears that there is an opportunity to foresee with skill and take steps to see that in their hour of need the specialists have the necessary materials and parts at hand in the required quantity.

The work has clearly shown that many of the regiments aviators need to improve their skills in repairing modern aviation equipment and that the organization of carrying out planned operations is now thought through well enough. Should we so lightly brush aside the opportunity to teach specialists the most efficient techniques and methods of repair work? You see, in actual combat the good working order of equipment and the speed at which it is repaired after being damaged depend to a great extent on the abilities, skills and experience of aviators. We must think about this now.

It must be noted that many of the regiment's specialists correctly appreciate the importance of the work assigned to them. In talking with the chief of the technical maintenance unit of a flight, Sr Lt S. Ivanov, he stated frankly

that the soldiers had received much practice in organizing and conducting repair of equipment directly in the regiment. In so doing, the aviators had not only worked out a process for performing the most labor-intensive operations, but had also incorporated several innovative proposals which make it possible to speed up the repair of individual assemblies and components. But equipment restoration could proceed much more quickly if, after the example of leading specialists, all specialists would demonstrate more initiative, creative work and technical keenness of wit, and if the experience of the best ones would be summarized and incorporated more efficiently. The matter is also not helped by the fact that certain aviators like WO M. Safonov spread rumors about the uselessness of restorative work and do not see this as a show of concern for saving material resources or increasing combat readiness.

...When a part is misaligned, the whole assembly may break down. If a "misalignment" occurs in the attitudes of people, the overall cause suffers from it. That is what has happened in this case.

12567

CSO: 1801/306

ARMED FORCES

DECREE: HONORARY TITLES AWARDED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Ukaze of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Awarding Honorary Titles of "Honored Military Pilot of the USSR" and "Honored Military Navigator of the USSR" to Aviation Pilots and Navigators of the USSR Armed Forces]

[Text] For special merits in mastering aviation equipment, high indicators in educating and training flight personnel and many years of accident-free flying in USSR Armed Forces aviation, the following honorary titles are awarded:

"Honored Military Pilot of the USSR" to:

Col Petr Vasilyevich Abramov
Col Vladimir Gavrilovich Alkin
Maj Gen Avn Oleg Vladimirovich Anisimov
Col Vladimir Matveyevich Baybakov
Maj Avn Gennadiy Petrovich Bednov
Col Aleksandr Semenovich Burmistrov
Col Nikolay Vasilyevich Gostev
Col Klim Illarionovich Grigoryev
Col Nikolay Stepanovich Demidov
Col Anatoliy Vasilyevich Dmitriyev
Col Oleg Nikolayevich Druzhilovskiy
Col Aleksandr Nikolayevich Dudin
Col Ivan Yefimovich Zhukov
Maj Gen Avn Valentin Stepanovich Ivanov
Col Boris Vasilyevich Klimakhin
Col Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Kuzmin
Col Yuriy Mikhaylovich Leonov
Col Stanislav Vasilyevich Nuzhkov
Col Oleg Fedorovich Pustovit
Col Nikolay Andreyevich Rogov
Col Yuriy Pavlovich Safonov
Col Sultan Aslambekovich Susnaliyev
Col Vladimir Pavlovich Timchenko

"Honored Military Navigator of the USSR" to:

Col Nikolay Ivanovich Gulyankov
Col Anatoliy Yakovlevich Palchun
Col Viktor Grigoryevich Cheretskiy

(Signed) A. Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
(Signed) T. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Moscow, The Kremlin, 16 August 1985

12567

CSO: 1801/306

4 November 1985

ARMED FORCES

DECREE SPECIFIES CHANGES IN LAW ON RIGHTS OF SERVICEMEN

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 13, 1985 p 234

[Article 55; decree No 241 of the USSR Council of Ministers issued 18 Mar 85 in the Kremlin, Moscow: "On the Introduction of Certain Changes in Resolutions of the Government of the USSR Governing the Rights of Servicemen in the Armed Forces of the USSR"; signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs on the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Changes in the following resolutions of the Government of the USSR:

1. In the USSR Council of Ministers decree No 678 of 28 Aug 74, "On Certain Regulations Governing Citizen Registration" (SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY USSR, 1974, No 19, p 110), to paragraph 3, add subparagraph "d" concerning the following:

"d) active-duty, career military personnel, land-based and seagoing warrant officers and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, as well as organs of the USSR Committee for State Security [KGB], (with family members), to the living quarters of other personnel, or a military unit--for the time period preceding assignment of living quarters under established procedure."

2. In the Regulation Concerning Privileges Granted to Servicemen, Reservists, Retired Military Personnel, and their Families, which was approved by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on 17 Feb 81, No 193 (SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY USSR, 1981, No 11, p 64), paragraph 34 to read in the following manner:

"34. Personnel of senior-officer rank, transferred to reserve or retired status due to age or illness, and having served 25 years or more (under preferential computation), retain the right, for themselves and their family members, to medical assistance in military hospitals, and for those in need of it, treatment in sanatoriums and rest-homes operated by the Ministry of Defense. This right is also reserved for officers of the rank of colonel and its equivalent, who have been transferred to reserve status

due to staff reductions, or because of limited physical capacity, have accumulated a total of 25 or more years of service (under preferential computation), and by retirement day have reached the age of 45. This right is extended to their family members, as well.

High-ranking officers transferred to reserve or retired status due to age, illness, staff reduction, or limited physical capacity, regardless of time in service or age, retain the right to medical assistance for themselves and their family members in military medical facilities, and for those needing it, appropriate treatment in sanatoriums and rest-homes run by the Ministry of Defense."

9481

CSO: 1801/241

ARMED FORCES

LEMONADE SHOP FOR 44,957 RUBLES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Col Justice A. Rybchinskiy of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District under the rubric "Against Mismanagement and Wastefulness": "Expensive Old Stock"]

[Text] Maj V. Chechenev, chief engineer of the rayon billeting and maintenance section (BMS), was quite surprised when several power stations for well pumps arrived for his disposal from the district BMS. How could he not be surprised since he had not submitted a requisition for these stations, and the stations at all the wells in service in the BMS were in good working order.

But soon after that, as if to supplement the stations, the BMS received a generator which produced acetylene needed for welding. Maj Chechenev also had similar generators; true, they were less powerful, but quite good. It was simply impossible to create a front of work for a new, more powerful one.

"There is clearly a misunderstanding here," thought the chief engineer, and expressed his views over the telephone to Lt Col V. Shruga who was responsible for supply in the district billeting directorate.

"It's good that you already received the power stations and the gas generator we sent you," Vadim Moiseyevich replied coolly. "It's not important that you didn't requisition them. We didn't either, but they send them to us. I have to dispose of them all somewhere."

And he "disposed of" them. He sent 74 power stations for well pumps to subordinates without requisitions or requests for them!

You have to agree that this appears strange against a background of correct words about economy and thrift which people also hear from Vadim Moiseyevich. It is possible that these same well pumps are desperately needed at some other outfits. But Lt Col Shruga, apparently, is not at all interested in such problems. Neither is his colleague, Lt Col V. Koshelev, who accepted and sent a steam boiler, costing 8,000 rubles, to BMS chief Lt Col Yu. Kazantsev, although it was supposed to be sent somewhere else entirely.

Recently I had occasion to hear an expression: "mismanager." It sounds sort of strange, but it still makes sense. The 'virus' of mismanagement affects officials in different ways at different echelons. Thus, whereas at higher echelons it evokes a desire to get rid of valuable materials more quickly, at lower echelons, on the contrary, it compels them to accumulate them. That is why Lt Col Kazantsev, having received the boiler, merely limited himself to an expression of bewilderment and...sent the boiler to the warehouse: along with seven towel dryers which long ago should have been sent to housing management; along with many dozens of tons of pastel paint costing 12,755 rubles which, for reasons unknown sent in such a large amount 4 years ago, finally went bad. In all in the BMS warehouse they had accumulated excess and unused material values worth 88,251 rubles.

Needless to say, there are fewer stale stock in the warehouse of the BMS where Maj V. Chechenev is chief engineer. But their value is high also. They had 4,872 rubles worth of the same kind of paint go bad!

Such an amount of material values could not go unnoticed by employees of the Soviet Army V. Prokopchenko, L. Frolova, N. Kirichenko and R. Erikh, whose duty it is to see to the storage and efficient use of property in organizations subordinate to the billeting services directorate. Alas, they did not notice the disorder. But if they had noticed, they did not always do anything about it. This is yet another reason that mechanisms, building materials and other material values end up as unusable.

But here and there these same unusable materials show up because someone does not bother with accounting for them. Thus, chief (now former chief) of the military trading organization (voyentorg) B. Lisyansky and chief of the trade department G. Bellon planned to set up a shop for making lemonade. They ordered and soon received the necessary equipment valued at 44,957 rubles. Only then did they suddenly think: they would have to calculate what the lemonade shop would yield the military trading organization. It turned out to be...a loss. And the equipment brought in accumulated in the voyentorg warehouse. That is also where the dismantled "Snezhok" pavilion laid idle for the whole year, a counter for a bar which no longer existed in the voyentorg, as well as uninstalled shelves, counters and refrigerated cabinets.

It is noteworthy that G. Bellon was earlier well-known throughout the unit for his incomplete projects. More than 5 years ago, with his consent and support, they tried to set up a computer section in the voyentorg. As the first practical step, they acquired a computer costing 4,401 rubles. But this also was the final concrete act to introduce scientific organization of labor in the collective. For the computer also was left to collect dust in the warehouse. To make up for it, the "measure" was recorded, and the managers of the voyentorg stopped thinking even about means of mechanization, which were indeed necessary for increasing labor productivity and quick and qualitative service of customers. For example, four cash registers are being stored without use in the voyentorg. You see, their absence in one of the stores has resulted not only in a decrease in the quality of service, but also in a considerable deficit.

So, there are whole mountains of unusable property. No, no one has stolen it or broken it. That is why the result of the procurator's audit may be merely another submission to superiors. However, isn't it about time to hold people accountable for such wastefulness?

4 November 1985

ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

MOSCOW NOTES 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MILITARY RANKS--It is 50 years today since the adoption of the decision of the USSR Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars on the introduction of military ranks for officers and commanders of the Red Army of workers and peasants. This decision was based on the fact that Army and Navy service had become a permanent profession for many commanders and political workers and that the important tasks of training and educating personnel required the establishment of military ranks, which would reflect the military qualifications of each commander, his period of service, and merits. The rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union was instituted through the same decision, and is individually given to outstanding and particularly distinguished people in the higher command. Blyukher, Budenny, Voroshilov, Yegorov, and Tukhachevskiy were the first to be awarded the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union. Subsequently the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union has been given to many outstanding Soviet military leaders, including Zhukov, Vasilyevskiy, Konev, Rokossovskiy, and others. They merited this lofty title for carrying out a series of brilliant strategic operations which have entered the shining pages of the heroic chronicle of the Great Fatherland War. Eminent military figures who are making a great contribution to strengthening the defense capability of our homeland now hold the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 1801/7

4 November 1985

GROUND FORCES

EDITORIAL: WEAKNESS IN MARCH TRAINING HAMPERS MOBILITY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "March Training For Troops"]

[Text] This event took place during "Kavkaz-85". In order to ruin the opposing side's scheme, the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Captain A. Baranov had to complete a long march in the mountains in a very short time. Operating skillfully under an extreme time limitation and major morale-psychological and physical handicaps, the motorized riflemen secretly came out on the "enemy's" flank and rear and attacked from the march, forcing the enemy to transition into the defense.

This type episode, when the high mobility of subunits and units and their ability to quickly shift their course in various geographical, climatic and meteorological conditions leads to success in training, is typical in our daily training. And this is natural, for the significance of march training, something that has always been a decisive factor in gaining victory in battle, is especially great today. The increased significance of its role was caused by the qualitative changes in the troop's technical equipment, the increased dynamics of contemporary battle and the range, yield and accuracy of destructive means. Now, as never before, subunits and units must be ready and able to complete maneuver operations, make bold envelopments and deep turning movements around the enemy and carry out sudden and decisive strikes from various directions. Naturally this supposes a high level of march training in personnel.

For example, the battalion commanded by Captain A. Baranov and other subunits that excelled during the Kavkaz-85 exercise are using every type of movement in the field, in their dismounted formation or in vehicle movement to improve march training. They are putting special attention on driving vehicles in columns at high speeds, overcoming obstacles and destruction that were set up beforehand and those that suddenly appear in front of march and combat formations by using organic and attached engineer equipment, navigational equipment and night vision devices. Developing issues associated with re-establishing combat readiness, eliminating the after-effects of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction and ensuring movement through mutual support with engineer and other special troop subunits is of special significance. The result of this type of approach is that personnel are able

to carry out movements in difficult conditions quickly and in an organized manner while constantly being ready for battle.

Unfortunately, there are still many subunits and units whose training is not complete enough. There are units where the increased requirements for march training are not taken into consideration while it is being organized, where indulgences and simplifications are allowed and where the necessary care that people train to use the maximum effects of the capabilities of the equipment entrusted to them is not being shown. There are units where the training of specialists in driving vehicles in columns is not combined with tactical and fire missions or with those problems associated with comprehensively supporting a march. Deficiencies in officer march training have still not been eliminated. Many officers have not mastered the skills of organizing displacements in a subunit march route in a short time, piloting columns at high speeds or getting oriented in unfamiliar terrain, especially at night, with a map and without one. For example, it was for exactly this reason that fuel and food were not delivered to subunits of a tank regiment that had gone out into the field during a recent exercise. It was the poor march training of the regimental rear support officers, headed by Major A. Adelshin, that caused the combat training mission to almost fail.

The improvement of officer march training, including the training of chiefs of combat arms and support elements, is of special concern to commanders and staffs at all levels. During training and exercises in the command training system we must make more effort to give officers the skills of controlling troops in the dynamics of battle, organizing their movement when there is a constant threat of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, the effects of enemy aviation, aerial assaults, reconnaissance and sabotage groups and terrain mining. Creatively using frontal experience and also the experience acquired in exercises and training, we should more objectively teach officers to be practical and completely solve the missions of providing troops with everything they need on a march. It is the responsibility of every officer to do everything necessary so that the subunit entrusted to him arrives at the assigned area or at the assigned line on time and is fully prepared to carry out its combat mission under any conditions.

It is unthinkable to organize troop movements and have clear command and control of march formations without strictly observing established traffic speeds, intervals between vehicles, safety measures, camouflage and times for crossing phase lines. March discipline includes these things and also the economic expenditure of fuel and lubricants and a regard for equipment. These are qualities that must be instilled in soldiers in the process of daily training and in all tenors of subunit and unit life. March discipline in many respects also depends on how the traffic service operates, and this service must be organized ahead of time.

Communists and Komsomol members are being called upon to make a heavy contribution to the struggle for further increasing the march training of troops. We must try more actively to get them to set personal examples and master the equipment, to try to find more effective ways for using the equipment and to carefully think out political support for marches. They must also make strict demands on those people who underestimate the significance

of march training and those who allow indulgences and simplifications in military training. Practice shows that party-political work during the course of troop displacements is most effective when it is dynamic, purposeful and noted for its specificity and efficiency.

The persistent improvement of march training is one of the most important conditions for further improving combat readiness and successfully completing commitments in the competition for a worthy meeting for the 27th Party Congress.

12511

CSO: 1801/312

4 November 1985

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND AVIATION--SPORT CELEBRATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 85 pp 1,8

[Unattributed article: "Winged Youth--A Report on the Sport-Aviation Celebration at Tushino"]

[Excerpt] The pupils of the twice-decorated Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces of the USSR dedicated a sport-aviation celebration at the capital's Tushino airfield to the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

...Seven million patriotic young members of the Society for Cooperation with the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR left for the front voluntarily or by mobilization in the very first days of the war. The main tasks of the defense society were the preparation of reserves for the front and the mass instruction of the Soviet people in the military cause.

Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the USSR DOSAAF, a mass defense organization numbering 107 million in its ranks, actively assists the strengthening of the defensive capabilities of the country.

...Long before the opening of the celebration, Muscovites and guests of the capital, soldiers of the Moscow garrison and creators of aviation technology filled the decorated landing field, in the name of which seemingly came alive memorable pages of the history of Soviet aviation.

The attendees on the central platform were warmly greeted--comrades G. A. Aliyev, V. I. Vorotnikov, V. V. Grishin, Ye. K. Ligachev, N. I. Ryzhkov, V. M. Chebrikov, E. A. Shevardnadze, P. N. Demichev, V. V. Kuznetsov, S. L. Sokolov, B. N. El'tsin, L. N. Zaykov, M. V. Zimyanin and V. P. Nikonov. Also at the celebration were Ya. P. Ryabov, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the directors of a number of ministries and departments, distinguished war leaders and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations.

The celebration was opened by Flt Adm SU G. M. Yegorov, the chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and a Hero of the Soviet Union.

12821

CS0: 1801/300

NATO AIRCRAFT SAID TO HINDER WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Maj S. Levitskiy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "A Special Mission"]

[Text] Not long before the flight, Maj Gen Avn P. Deynekin showed us photographs of NATO aircraft taken in the air. They are interfering with our aircraft conducting weather reconnaissance and approaching quite close to it, violating flight safety rules.

"Now, you can imagine the psychological loads of the crews, taking into account the stress of the nearly 24-hour long flights," said the general.

...Here we have become a part of the crew commanded by deputy regiment commander Lt Col G. Gorshkov. Gennadiy Dmitriyevich is lean and by his impetuosity reminds you of a venturesome football player. We find out that the forty-year-old officer is in fact a football enthusiast. With a great hope for victory, the lieutenants of the regiment invariably invite Gorshkov to join the football team.

Gorshkov is a hereditary aviator, the son of a front-line fighter pilot. Since graduating from school he has flown nearly 4,000 hours, that is to say, he has spent more than 160 days in the air.

At the ladder of the large-tonnage aircraft, we recall the comments of many pilots and ground specialists about the high reliability of this missile-carrier. "With aerial refuelings we will fly around the earth if necessary," crew navigator Maj A. Stetsenko emphasized with pride. Like Gorshkov, he is also the son of a front-line soldier. They are both communists and were both awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," III Class at the same time.

We climb up the ladder aboard the long-range bomber. This is the height of a two-story house. The photographer correspondent flies in place of the radio gunner, at the gun mounts in the tail of the aircraft. I am located next to Gorshkov. Today's flight mission is special, something like a test flight. They must adjust the radar landing system. That is, the crew must set forth a standard for passing the glide path (descent on the landing course). They

must maintain the flight parameters with the maximum precision and continually transmit over the airwaves. On the ground, specialists tune the instruments according to this data in order to ensure reliability of controlling other crews during landing approach.

It would seem that there is nothing complicated about this. But the aircraft landing is the most difficult element of flying. They entrust such a mission to the most experienced pilots, such as Gorshkov.

The heavy machine gains altitude surprisingly easily and smoothly. The view from the cockpit is outstanding. Gorshkov points out the "beauty" below. There is a wide open expanse and space of golden cornfields with crystal fragments of lakes and the dark velvet of the forest. At the same time, intense work is being done on board. The crew is calculating the course and closely monitoring the flight conditions.

An appreciable turbulence begins. It has become more difficult for Gorshkov to work. There is a young officer in the right pilot's seat. But Gennadiy Dmitriyevich has time to teach his assistant as well as maintain the aircraft on the assigned course with light movements of the control stick.

The climb gives way to a descent. We pass over the runway itself at zero-altitude. At such a moment there is a great desire to take over the control stick and put the aircraft into a climb. But Gorshkov seems to sense the distance to the ground and flies skillfully at low altitude. The horizon tilts and expands--we climb in an ascending spiral...

We took off into the air several times on board the long-range bomber on this flight shift. We got to know the crew members better. The second navigator was Sr Lt M. Peshkov. They call him the "astronomer" because the officer is able to orient himself unmistakably according to the stars.

...The Air Forces Flag flaps on the flagpole of the airfield's air traffic control tower. Flights are in progress. Long-range bomber crews are on duty in the air day and night.

12567

CSO: 1801/306

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

BOMBER CRASH-LANDS AFTER ENGINE SHUTDOWN

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Kiryazov, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "An Extraordinary Incident

[Text] The commander of the outstanding aviation bomber regiment, Guards Colonel A. Zemlyanoy, reported an incident to the group of forces VVS [Air Force] military council -- the airplane piloted by Guards Captain S. Shadrinov had made a forced landing on one engine. Instructor Guards Captain V. Rossokha was on the flight. An inspection on the ground showed that the airplane was in absolutely good repair and was combat ready. Objective monitoring corroborated shutting the engine down while in the air.

The guards colonel completed his report, but after being silent for a minute, added, "Someone shut the engine down in the air..."

One of the officers again asked, "But who exactly? And why?"

"I still cannot answer that. I have not been able to talk at length with the pilots. I will give you an answer tomorrow," answered Zemlyanoy.

Guards Colonel Zemlyanoy went to the garrison at first light. It was drizzling. The regimental commander's thoughts were not really on why the engine had stopping in the air. He was an experienced pilot, knew military equipment and believed in its reliability. He was more concerned with the burning question that was already causing bitter resentment at the airport -- "Which of them was afraid to honestly confess. Which."

The regimental commander believed in his subordinates, his comrades in the winged formation. And then, this dishonesty! It was like getting hit in the back. Zemlyanoy again thoughtfully turned over the event of the other day.

He was preparing for the next flight when the news spread through the airport. "There was an incident in the air -- and engine has stopped! Guards Captain Shadrinov who was refreshing his flight skills after a leave had landed the missile carrier skillfully."

"Wonderful," Zemlyanoy involuntarily noted to himself while heading for the aircraft stand. Engineers and technicians had gathered around the airplane and had formed a "diagnosis". Shadrinov and Rossokha had not left the stand and Zemlyanoy noted to himself that both were chagrined and were suffering, tormented by some doubt. The commander went to the photo interpreter and received the simple answer, "The engine was shut off in the air". Unfortunately the impartial instruments were unable to tell whose hand had done that.

Zemlyanoy decided to temporarily keep the results of the photo interpreter from the aviators. Questions came up. Had the instructor used an illegal method for testing the pilot? Or maybe Shadrinov had decided to show his equal in rank, Rossokha, that she had become an instructor too soon and that she was not able to solve an elemental problem?

The Guards colonel looked through the window towards the stand and looked at the pilots. Why was one of them not going to the deputy for aviation engineering services and saying, "The engine is OK, I shut it down"? Perhaps because he, the commander, had been somehow remiss in his indoctrinational work with his subordinates.

This was the thought that bothered him the most even now. Light was appearing on the horizon. Zemlyanoy had not gone home.

He told the driver, "To headquarters". He thought, "I will turn the light on in my office and the guilty one has to come in".

The guards colonel did not have to go into the office. In the dark the headlights picked out an officer standing in the light rain. The guards captain met the regimental commander enroute and saluted. Zemlyanoy stopped the pilot.

He called Shadrinov by his first name for the first time. "Thank you Sergey, for your honesty. And now go home. You are wet through and through. We will talk in the morning."

Zemlyanoy felt as if a lump of bitterness was resolving itself in his chest. "You cannot lead people without believing in them!"

"Comrade commander, it will be difficult for me to wait for morning. Believe me, I am feeling faint-hearted for the first time in my life. Even I don't know how it happened. I can't tell you anything else. I already told Guards Captain Rossokha everything.

Guards Captain Shadrinov had to fly the missile carrier in the flight area on one engine. The second engine was short offuel, ie, was simulating going out of action. Shadrinov pulled the engine control lever toward himself and more felt than heard two light clicks. The interior was cooling off: "I jumped over the catch! I put it on 'stop'." He pushed the level sharply forward but the reliable automatic element completed the pilot's first movement and shut the engine down.

The instructor had not noticed these instantaneous movements. After feeling the engine pull being reduced, Guards Captain Rossokha glanced at the engine operating gauge. The needle was in the "Minimum Revolutions" sector. She had not reacted to the movement of the engine control lever. Shadrinov said nothing about his error. And then the instructor reported "Engine failure" to the flight commander.

The regimental commander did not interrupt his subordinate. He understood that his subordinate was now overcoming a difficult barrier and prevailing over himself.

"Believe me, comrade commander, I will never do that again."

"I believe you, comrade guards captain!..."

12511

CSO: 1801/312

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MI-26'S RADIO EQUIPMENT

Moscow KRYLYA RODINY in Russian No 7, 1985 p 22

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Solomanov, military engineer: "Radio Equipment on the MI-26 Helicopter"]

[Text] The equipment on board the Mi-26 helicopter consists of a complex of systems that guarantees that difficult flight missions are carried out under any meteorological conditions. Depending on conditions, the systems in the complex can either operate interactively with one another or independently. This increases the reliability of the complex as a whole and also increases its use efficiency.

The R-82 UKV [UHF] transceiver operates in the 20 to 59.975 megacycle range and works in the "communications" and "compass" configurations. When working with the ARK-UD radio-compass [see below] in the compass configuration, this radio can be used to vector the helicopter to a ground-based radio station working in the same range.

The R-861 salvage and rescue radio is designed so that a helicopter crew that has had an accident can establish two-way radio-telephone and radio-telegraph communications with ground-based command-and-control points and airplanes (helicopters) that are involved in search and rescue operations. The radio can also can work automatically to broadcast distress signals.

The R-861 is packed in a protective case and placed in the nose section of the fuselage. Depending on conditions, if necessary the radio can be easily removed from the helicopter after it has made its forced landing and can be deployed on the ground or in the water (in a lifeboat or life raft).

The storage battery in the radio will operations without interruptions for 48 hours. The radio range depends on the conditions for short-wave propagation.

The SPU-8 aircraft intercom system provides intercom communications among crew members, external radio communications through one of the three radios used by the pilots and the navigator, allows them to monitor signals from ARK-19 and ARK-UD radio compasses and also allows all crew members to monitor special voice signals from the RI-65 [radar measurer].

RI-65 voice information equipment is used to notify the helicopter crew if emergency situations arise during a flight.

If engine or reduction gear operations are disrupted or there are other malfunctions which threaten flight safety, the RI-65 automatically produces a command which causes the appropriate phrase to sound in crew members' headsets. Examples of this are "check the oil pressure and temperature in the left engine" or "there is increased vibration in the right engine" and others such as these. This information is repeated twice. In addition, information about a fire on-board the helicopter or minimum fuel levels is also automatically transmitted to the ground-based command-and-control point. At the same time the vocal warning is going out, the appropriate light panels illuminate, signaling that an emergency situation has arisen.

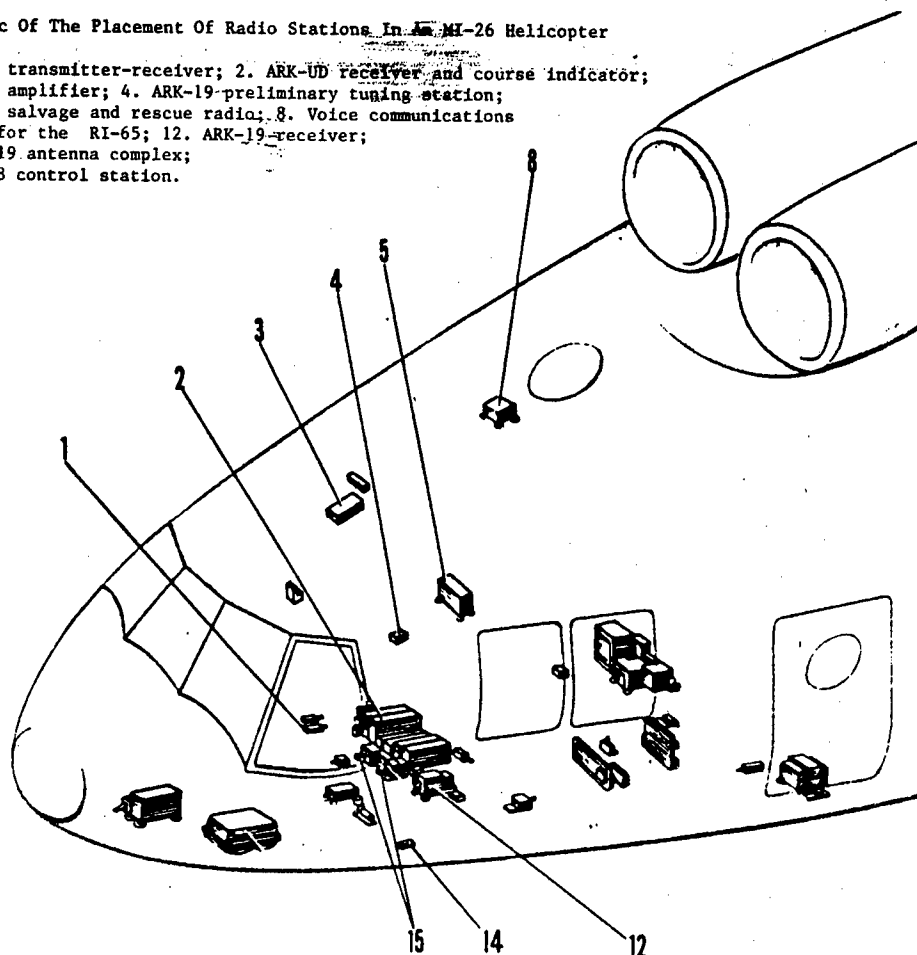
The ARK-19 automatic radio compass has the primary mission of continuously determining the relative bearing of the radio station (KUR) according to the incoming signals from broadcasting or ground-based low frequency (150-1299.5 kilocycles) homing stations.

When the ARK-19 is in the "compass" configuration, measuring the course angle from a radio station allows the helicopter crew to carry out the following navigational tasks: fly toward the radio station and away from it; automatically determine the radio station's bearing; go in for a final landing approach in difficult meteorological conditions.

In addition, the radio compass can be used as a conventional low frequency radio receiver (in the "antenna" mode)

Schematic Of The Placement Of Radio Stations In An MI-26 Helicopter

1. R-828 transmitter-receiver; 2. ARK-UD receiver and course indicator;
3. SPU-8 amplifier; 4. ARK-19 preliminary tuning station;
5. R-861 salvage and rescue radio; 8. Voice communications station for the RI-65; 12. ARK-19 receiver;
14. ARK-19 antenna complex;
15. R-828 control station.



A homing station's direction finding range depends on its power. If an aircraft is flying at an altitude of 2000 meters the DF range can vary from 180-200 kilometers.

The ARK-UD automatic radio compass guides the helicopter to either a continuous or intermittent radio beacon (radio station) when engaged in search and rescue operations and carrying out other navigational missions.

The receiver equipment in the radio complex is equipped with two independent channels (detection and guidance) by using signals in the UKV and DTsV [decimetric wave] ranges.

Search and automatic frequency control equipment is used in the receiver to improve the sensitivity of detection and guidance signals.

The radio compass is linked to an R-828 radio station that has been placed in the helicopter so that the helicopter can operate in an area that has ground-based radio stations broadcasting in the 20-60 megacycle range. In this case the ARK-UD operates in the same frequency as the associated radio.

The same instruments that are used for an ARK-19 radio compass are used as course angle indicators.

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12511
CSO: 1801/307

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

BRIEFS

COL GEN N.D. GULAYEV DIES SUDDENLY--Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Reserve Colonel General of Aviation Nikolay Dmitriyevich Gulayev, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly. He devoted his entire conscious life to the selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he entered in 1948. N.D. Gulayev was born 26 February 1918 in Aksayskaya Village, Rostov Oblast. In the post period N.D. Gulayev served in various posts in the Air Defense Forces and was Air Defense Forces deputy commander in chief for combat training. A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Soshnikov, S.A. Bobylev, Ye. S. Yurasov, I.M. Maltsev, B.V. Bochkov, Yu.T. Chesnokov, V.S. Dmitriyev, A.G. Smirnov, N.D. Grebennikov, Yu.V. Votintsev, N.I. Moskvitelev, A.I. Khyupenen, L.M. Leonov, V.N. Abramov, N.V. Sechkin, A.U. Konstantinov, Ye.Ya. Savitskiy, A. Ya. Kostin. [Obituary of N.D. Gulayev] [Excerpts] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4 PM]

CSO: 1801/20

NAVAL FORCES

REAR ADM GROMOV HEADS PORT VISIT TO IRELAND

LD302100 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] London, 30 Sep TASS--The Soviet large anti-submarine ship "Soobrazitelnyy" has completed its official visit to the Irish port of Cork. The visit at the invitation of the Irish side was timed for the 800th anniversary of the foundation of Port Cork.

During the five-day visit, led by Rear Admiral F. N. Gromov, deputy commander of the Northern Fleet, the Soviet seamen were accorded warm welcome. At the talks with representatives of the municipal and military authorities and the business community of Cork, both sides stressed the need for stepping up the struggle for peace, the development and strengthening of relations between the two countries.

At numerous requests from the city's citizens, the command of the Soviet naval ship held an extra "open doors day". About 13,000 Irish people visited the "Soobrazitelnyy". All entries made by residents of Cork in the visitors' book are permeated with goodwill and warmth. "We come to Ireland, come here again", a university professor wrote.

CSO: 1812/6

NAVAL FORCES

DRUNKENNESS, WEAK DISCIPLINE ON BLACK SEA FLEET SUBMARINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Captain 3rd Rank V. Pasyakin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Commander's Position"]

[Text] When I asked Captain 2nd Rank A. Chikin to discuss affairs on the submarine, he listed all the successfully completed long cruises, military training and so forth with satisfaction. But as the saying goes, he became modest when the discussion turned to a case of drunkenness by one of the crew members and to incidences of non-completion of socialist commitments ...

The recently appointed chief of the unit political directorate and I dropped in at the Leninist Room of the submarine crew commanded by Captain 2nd Rank A. Chikin. We immediately saw the Challenge Banner of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet Military Council that had been hung in a conspicuous place. On its velvet were inscribed the words "To The Best Submarine". Thirty minutes later, on order of the chief of the political directorate, the banner was taken down, something that should have been done more than six months earlier.

At the end of the last training year the crew of this ship emerged as the winner in fleet torpedo training competition, then won the Navy Challenge prize in an intense struggle and was declared "outstanding", the best in the unit.

However the major crash was soon replaced by a minor thud. The crew lost the rating of "outstanding" and went from the foremost unit to one lagging behind. The reason for such a striking metamorphosis was individual cases of military disciplinary violations: the use of alcohol, non-regulatory relations between sailors and more. This came to light almost accidentally.

All of this did not happen suddenly, but instead was the result of serious problems in indoctrinational work, the lop-sidedness of socialist competition and the fact that its social aspect was ignored. Why was all of this not seen earlier? Why did the best crew become one of the worst? Evidently, because units and higher elements determined the winner only by evaluating extended cruises, military exercises, firing and the number of established violations

of military discipline. Everything having to do with training and military affairs was normal. The calculation of disciplinary violations was taken from reports by the ship's commander which, judging from the wording of the strict reprimand which included a note in communist Chikin's training card, was not always noted for its authenticity.

The unit commander said, "Even before the training year began we had doubts about this crew. We thought about whether the crew would sustain itself, hold its position as leader and be able to set the tone in competition?"

Well, it was possible that they had doubts, but they still declared the ship "outstanding", a right-flank unit in competition and handed it the banner. It appears that they bent the spirit a little or, putting it a little easier, they missed something. Beyond the command's field of visions were important issues and a dangerous quagmire hidden by the external well-being.

Lofty positions and resounding figures quickly fall (as did happen) if they are not reinforced with a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective and if the commander strives only for indicators without taking the moral indoctrination of his subordinates and their spiritual cultivation as his mission.

The unit commander characterized Captain 2nd Rank Chikin as an experienced, knowledgeable sailor, a master of mooring and a tactically competent officer. These are major pluses. However, as life shows, it is not enough to be a good tactician and to possess the skills of piloting a ship. A leader must also be an able educator and must really know the mood of the collective, be able to manage it and mobilize subordinates to assault the planned advances.

Unfortunately, as the unit commander and the political directorate officers have unanimously noted, Chikin, as the saying goes, is a little short in these areas. Here are a few examples to show this.

The submarine crew was preparing to complete a military exercise. When one of the inspectors asked the commander what kind of mood the personnel were in and what kind of positions the party-Komsomol activists who set the tone for competition were in, the officer in astonishment and without any irony answered, "What about the activists and their placement. It is the commander and the ship's battle crew that are firing".

Behind that phrase is a stance, the leader's attitude toward the moral spirit of the collective and toward indoctrinational work.

Criteria for evaluating subordinate play a major role in indoctrinating people. When I asked the ship's commander to list personnel leading the competition among warrant officers, he named Warrant Officer Petr Yevtukhov, the petty officer of a sonar operator team who was known for his ability to "catch" ships and maintain contact with them.

But it seems strange that Yevtukhov was able to be counted among right-flank personnel when, according to secretary of the crew's party organization Senior Lieutenant I. Parasotskiy, he had not fulfilled the socialist commitments that

he had adopted for the winter training period and had not become a specialist 2nd class as he had promised. During a hearing at the party buro he was indicated for serious shortcomings in his indoctrinational work with subordinates. Sailors I. Zementov and K. Kalinichenko on his team had admitted to using alcohol.

But nonetheless the commander named Yevtukhov a right-flanker. Chikin's stance is again shown by this, to put it mildly, lack of fastidiousness. The commander is judging Yevtukhov only as a specialist and is not taking the other personal traits of the warrant officer into consideration.

Such a one-sided evaluation is certainly not a good influence on the collective and on the course of socialist competition in the areas of discipline and the observance of regulatory requirements.

The crew's socialist commitments contain the line, "Value the honor and dignity of the military collective. Wear the rank of Soviet military sailor proudly". It appears that this point was one of the minor ones both on paper and in the consciousness of the sailors. Or even one of the forgotten points. How else can one explain the unworthy behavior of Captain-Lieutenant A. Kozlov and the facts of a non-regulatory relationship between some members of the crew? Would Sailor Zh. Rakhimbayev have allowed the trouble if he had thought about the honor and dignity of the collective? And would Warrant Officer V. Yakovlev have taken to drink?

The honor of the collective and the crew was at best a diffused, abstract concept for the sailors. They did not think about it during the review of socialist competition and did not consider that "parameter" when defining the positions among the members of the crew and subunits.

It was for exact this reason that when I asked Captain 2nd Rank Chikin to discuss matters on the submarine, he listed all the successfully completed extended cruises and military exercises but somehow became modest when the discussion turned to a case of drunkenness, non-regulatory relations and non-completion of commitments. What I had heard supported what people in the political directorate were talking about. The captain loves to list former services but is silent about shortcomings, is unable or does not want to objectively evaluate the situation in the collective and seldom drops in at the crew's quarters.

Life itself has shown the error of Captain 2nd Rank Chikin's views on his command responsibility and has demonstrated the unsoundness of his position in life. The military collective under his command has not become a united entity, the type of crew where each individual really grieves for the common pursuit and subordinates personal interests to this common pursuit.

But why did senior commanders not correct the commander in time and open his eyes to the total complex of missions which he had to resolve in the crew? It was because people in the unit saw officer Chikin as a tactician and a sailor. The command never "threw" the commander on to other ships for fine tuning, assistance and understudying. And they considered him one of the activists which in turn hampered the severity of his self-appraisal.

I visited the unit several times and I was not always able to find the commander, his senior assistant or his assistant for political affairs in the unit. The latter two were on leave and because of the needs of the service the ship's commander had been sent to another submarine on business. Thus, with the consent of the unit command the crew at times was left without a leader. And this had to have consequences. For example, this was the situation when Sailor P. Yenkov went absent without leave. And there were other misdemeanors in the captain's absence.

When the real state of affairs in the ship became evident, the unit command sent numerous commissions there. They came one after another, but the situation did not improve. I will not begin to judge how the commissions worked, but at times details say a lot. For example, none of the inspectors paid any attention to the banner in the Leninist Room or to the right which the crew had lost long ago. And is this not how they related to several of the ship's achievements that it had lost?

There is no doubt that the situation on the ship must be changed. This is important. But it is more important that officials in this unit firmly realize that temporary successes are too expensive and that attention to indoctrinational work with personnel and the persistent struggle to strengthen discipline must not be sacrificed for these temporary successes.

12511

CSO: 1801/312

4 November 1985

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

MISSILE SUB-UNIT IN CBR EXERCISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Captain V. Mamayev: "Before Missile Launch"]

[Text] The predawn haze had still not lifted when the signal to assemble sounded in Guards Major V. Pashkov's bivouaced engineer sub-unit. The "enemy" had used a nuclear weapon during combat operations. Although the explosion's epicenter was off to the side of rocket troops' position, it had received serious damage. They had to execute their engineering duties quickly.

Vital minutes passed during the march preparation. After a short briefing, the crews rushed to their vehicles, which were lined up in a column.

"Forward!"

The column moved at a high rate of speed. For executing his planned exercises, Major Pashkov chose old, neglected dirt roads with terrible bumps and pits, and overgrown, marsh-ridden logging-paths. Sweating profusely, the column cleared the roads.

Once, on one such training exercise the soldiers cleared a rock slide along a road to a village after a storm.

"What kind of special training area is this?..." wondered someone.

"Unknown terrain is at times more difficult than a training area," Pashkov answered sceptics. "Moreover, our work serves two purposes: we learn and the repairing of the roads is a useful service to the economy."

The road turned sharply into the forest. Towards dusk, a greyish-white shroud was added to the thick fir-grove, and one caught the smell of burning. Then the chemical reconnaissance patrol confirmed the conjectures, the instruments registered "contamination." "Gas!" The soldiers' further movement continued by protected means.

And this was their workplace: a conglomeration of concrete slabs, which were the destroyed portions of roads... Guards Major Pashkov stopped the column. Having assessed the situation, he quickly gave his subordinates their

assignments. Shortly afterward, the rocket troops' heavy tracked vehicles crawled into combat positions.

A group headed by Guards Lieutenant Polyakov was operating in one of the difficult areas. In two years of service, the young officer had won great respect among his subordinates. Now he was working confidently with two young specialists, Privates V. Tapinsky and E. Nosevich.

When Polyakov's men together with the fire fighting crew had contained the "fire's" hotspots, soldiers commanded by Guards Lieutenant A. Krendyasov's joined them. Now the group faced very likely the hardest part of the mission, clearing the obstructions and examining of the damaged road-bed.

Everyone worked confidently, as if there was no long and fatiguing march. Everyone understood that to allow negligence was to let down the rocket troops who had to occupy their combat positions on time and inflict an accurate strike on the "enemy".

Pashkov reported to the senior leader, that the mission had been completed. Now military and technical equipment was moving over the cleared path into their firing positions. Vital minutes remained before launch.

13110

CSO: 1801/273

SPECIAL TROOPS

EDITORIAL ON WEAKNESSES IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "An Engineer on Military Construction"]

[Text] For the last 6 months of this 5-year plan's final year, military engineers from the army and navy have completed installations which provide our armed forces with increased combat readiness, and homes and places of cultural and everyday significance required for the troops' combat training exercises, work, and the relaxation of the soldiers and their families.

At the same time, it is obvious that there are still many unsolved problems and shortcomings, in the military, as well as in capital construction as a whole. The dissipation of capital investment continues, affecting construction times and, as always, resulting in a low quality of construction work. This construction situation, as noted at a meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU on stepping up scientific and technical progress, "in many ways reduces our efforts in the area of scientific and technical progress to nothing ... It is necessary to put order into construction planning and projection, to insure the concentration of capital investments and to observe normal construction time limits, and to turn the construction process into a single, industrial process."

The problems discussed at the meeting directly concern the military construction organizations' engineering personnel: chief engineers and safety engineers, production and planning department workers, and section work superintendents and supervisors. The duties and scales of activities of these officials are different, but they all have the common tasks of unifying their efforts into a construction organization with a modern technical and scientific base, of rebuilding the peoples' work ethics and of cultivating modern economic thinking. A leader, regardless of rank, who is directing the work of an engineering service, must be highly competent and forward-looking.

The high title of military construction engineer is appropriately worn by many officers. Among them are honored engineer of the RSFSR, Colonel L. Kovalev, honored engineer of the UkSSR, Colonel M. Makerov, outstanding military engineer, Major V. Karton, and Leninist Komsomol Prize recipient, Captain A. Golosnoy. These communist officers set the tone for speeding up construction, based on the achievement of scientific and technical progress, and by

skillfully directing the efforts of their subordinates towards fulfilling production plans and special tasks.

There are many good examples of engineering labor organizations in the construction centers in the Belorussian, Leningrad, and Odessa military districts. Recently, a number of organized measures and structural reorganizations have been introduced within the limits of the table of organization, directed at increasing the effectiveness of the construction engineers' efforts. Thus, a group for the technological preparation of construction sites has been active in the Leningrad Military District's construction directorate for some years. The group provides each construction site with all required work documentation and plans the delivery of materials. The group's workers automated many of the production planning calculations, freeing engineers and other technical workers to do creative work. The Odessa Military District created an organ for making up production and technical equipment sets. It plans and apportions material resources and provides for the centralized delivery of required materials and equipment directly to the construction sites and the development of its own production base, capable of allotting available materials for increased construction readiness.

Attention to organizing engineering efforts is reaping great benefits, and it is quite natural that the Leningrad, Belorussian and Odessa military engineers, in step with one another, occupy leading positions in socialist competition. However, this is not the case everywhere. For example, the deliveries of modern machinery to the military engineers of the Turkmen Military District grow from year to year, but the returns are not only unsatisfactory, they sometimes even fall. Mandatory maintenance guidelines have not been adopted for every piece of equipment in a number of other districts' military engineering organizations, and simple, internally replaceable parts for tower cranes, power shovels, and bulldozers were not removed, wasting thousands of man-days. The volume of hand labor is slowly being reduced, especially during the plastering and finishing jobs, while at the same time mechanical tools are being used poorly, or else lie forgotten in the warehouses. Among the main causes for this situation are poor technological preparation of the constructions sites, diversion of engineers to nonrelated work and the subsequent lowering of their authority. Often, leading specialists, right up to the chief engineer of a construction organization, assume the role of "controllers" of start-up sites, clerks, and dispatchers.

Heads of military construction organizations and building leaders must create all of the required conditions for fruitful and creative labor for the engineering staffs through joint efforts to resolve the problems which arise. The most important task facing the political organs and party organizations of the military construction units is to raise the authority of the engineers in every possible way, to support the implementation of bold engineering resolutions, innovative and creative work, and to pursue a purposeful policy. It follows that the construction engineers' responsibility for a given task should be increased, and that those heading vital sections should be qualified, innovative, possess organizational abilities and have a keen feeling for novel ideas.

The tasks now facing military construction engineers are concentrating on the most important aspects of the work, making construction maximally receptive to scientific and technical progress and implementing a change in the peoples' thinking by all means available. If these are solved, it ensures a further increase in the effectiveness of the productivity of construction and the realization of the biggest and most important tasks facing the military engineers.

13110
CSO: 1801/273

4 November 1985

SPECIAL TROOPS

EDITORIAL NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN MILITARY TRANSPORT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Military Transportation"]

[Text] Troops often move by rail, sea, river and air routes to training areas, ranges, training centers and locations where they carry out other missions. And military cargo also travels by all types of transportation. Supporting combat readiness and supplying troops and naval forces with everything they need also depends to a large degree on how clearly military transport is organized.

Military transport is an inseparable component of the combat readiness of troops and rail transportation of personnel and equipment is especially important. In setting up rail transportation, commanders, political workers and officers in military traffic headquarters and agencies must strictly carry out the regulatory requirements of administrative, garrison and guard duty and also those requirements covered in the manual on military transportation. The most important tasks of commanders and the other officials in military echelons are to guarantee that movement routes are constantly combat ready, that regulatory order is strictly followed, loading and unloading are done in a timely manner and the military equipment and materials being transported are absolutely safe. Active party-political work, the tactical and drill instructions that are to be carried out before hand, training personnel in the rules of conduct on movement routes, equipment safety during loading and unloading operations, especially in electrified sections, must all be aimed at resolving this task.

Experience shows that military units and subunits are transported without any serious criticism in the majority of times. Nonetheless, all of these issues cannot be considered resolved. For example, the organization and discipline shown by personnel in moving some automotive units to harvest crops and back to their deployment garrisons, in transporting conscripts and reserve units to and from training assemblies and transporting servicemen who had been discharged into the reserves leave much to be desired. The primary reasons for the failures that were allowed here are the low level of demand by commanders and other officials in the military echelons, their lack of knowledge of their duties and the fact that some closed their eyes and had a condescending manner toward violations in regulatory order. All this again

underscores that the completion of missions associated with military transport must be entrusted to the best trained officers, those who possess a well-developed sense of responsibility.

Success in resolving missions associated with military transport depends to a large degree on the officers in military traffic agencies. As a rule, the people here are well trained, honest and conscientious. However, at times some of them do not carry out their duties to the fullest or show the necessary activity and initiative. They sometimes do not take every possible action to increase the march speeds of military echelons and transportation and to keep servicemen from aimlessly moving along station routes. In some cases, they do not monitor the training and performance of guard duty or control military load escorts. Some locations do not always conduct high-caliber exercises to train troops in transportation procedures and real transport is not used well enough to reinforce knowledge and skills in loading and unloading standard equipment. We must not reconcile ourselves to such omissions.

Cargo transportation makes up a significant part of the total volume of military transport. The majority of commanders and staffs show the necessary responsibility in approaching the planning, organization and conduct of various types of military transport, are reducing the idle time of loaded rolling stock and are concerned that warehouses and loading and unloading docks have modern equipment. Freight car idle time in the Leningrad, Transbaykal, Moscow and Siberian Military Districts and in the Northern and Pacific Fleets was reduced by 25 to 40 percent as compared to the same period in 1984.

However this is not the way it is everywhere. There are still rare cases where the food services of military districts, groups of forces and fleets postpone transportation times that had been previously planned. At times they do not make full use of transport equipment carrying capacity and this leads to the thoughtless use of allocations and rolling stock.

Now, at a time when the Soviet people are persistently implementing the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum's demands for economy and thrift, concern for completing the transportation plan and making maximum use of the carrying and tonnage capacity of transportation equipment and of progressive loading methods, especially with construction and lumber loads, is becoming exceptionally important. Starting 1 January 1986 military loads will be computed in tons on a level with the most important national economic loads. Control over the use of transport equipment and over the reality of planning for and carrying out military transport will become stricter.

All of this obligates the commanders, political workers and food services of military districts, groups of forces and fleets to pay strict attention to the economic aspect of business, to develop and provide troops with scientifically-based norms for loading rolling stock and to fulfill these norms. We should keep in mind that when carrying out transportation work, overstating load weights and volumes in transportation documentation, an act that previously had caused the carrying capacity of transport equipment to be under-utilized and which is forbidden in principle, will certainly have

specific repercussions now. Railroad workers additionally have the right to stop transport equipment that has been noted previously as having the load weight indicated in tons in the declaration.

New normative documents covering the transportation of troops and military cargo by rail, sea, river and air, their official registration and the calculations for them have been published recently. Practice indicates that not all officials who are responsible for these documents are familiar with them and this situation cannot be considered normal. Life and the interests of service urgently demand that military transport be planned and carried out skillfully, clearly and in an organized fashion.

The reality of transportation planning, precisely establishing the times for carrying it out, the speed and clarity of loading and unloading operations and military order all depend on the people's attitudes to the business entrusted to them. Persistently indoctrinating people with a feeling of responsibility, an understanding for the state importance of work entrusted to them and a desire to do everything possible to improve the organization of military transport will promote the improvement of troops and naval forces mobility and will increase their combat readiness.

12511

CSO: 1801/307

MILITARY HISTORY

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA PROFILE OF MSU MERETSKOV

PM061135 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 August 1985, First Edition, carries on page 4 the latest installment in the "Architects of Victory. From Private to Marshal" series. The full-page item, entitled "Marshal Meretskov", is written by Candidate of Historical Sciences Anatoliy Shevelenko and is a collage of personal impressions, reminiscences, documents, and anecdotes by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Afanasyevich Meretskov himself, presenting a picture of his wartime career.

It is 1941, the battle for Tikhvin has just been won:

"The marshal's family still has a note sent to him on 29 December that year by the supreme commander in chief:

"Esteemed Kirill Afanasyevich! The task you are being given is a historic task. As you are aware, the liberation of Leningrad is a great task. I do not want the forthcoming Volkhovskiy front offensive to break up into small skirmishes. I want it to develop into a powerful strike against the enemy, overturning all the German aggressors' calculations. I shake your hand and wish you success. I. Stalin."

"Things were expected of Meretskov, and he justified the expectations."

The narrative traces the events of the "hot summer of '42" and the breaking of the Leningrad blockade in early 1943. There follows a section headed "Summoned to Supreme Headquarters":

"Out of interest Kirill Afanasyevich once tried to calculate how many times he had been to the supreme commander in chief's office during the war, but he lost count. Nearly always Stalin would greet him by saying 'enter the wise man of Yaroslavl' or 'let us listen to the man from Yaroslavl.' But Meretskov had only paid flying visits to Yaroslavl, in the line of duty. In old Russia, Yaroslavl peasants were considered nimble and quick-witted. Stalin was fond of popular expressions and he valued Meretskov's acuity and ability to find a way out of difficult situations.

"He had known Meretskov personally since the civil war, when, in 1920, as a member of the Southwest Front Military Council, he had seen him off when he left to join the calvary. As is known, Stalin found it hard to make friends and he spent a long time sizing him up before confiding in him.

"The marshal said that it was only after Stalin had told him about supreme headquarters having received some captured documents that he felt he had the supreme commander in chief's complete trust. In one of them, sent to the leaders of the German 'North' group of armies, Berlin issued instructions to physically exterminate a number of Soviet commanders and party figures on the Northwest salient at the earliest opportunity. Top of the list, dated 1943, was A.A. Zhdanov, second was K.A. Meretskov, and third was L.A. Govorov.

"How do you react to that, Kirill Afanasyevich?"

"I was stunned by the supreme commander's words. But I was proud that I had aroused the fascists' fierce hatred."

"Kirill Afanasyevich cherished the hours spent at Supreme Headquarters and the meetings with members of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo. He said what he learned there was not military affairs, because he was already a professional soldier in the full sense of the word, but the state approach to things, the ability to take a broad view of issues, to place all factors of military significance in an economic and political context, to see each event as being closely linked to others and not separate, to seek the underlying cause of events, and always consider the indirect consequences of what you are doing. It was, in his own words, a major education which enriched him.

"Kirill Afanasyevich, who had a grand sense of humor, would often make a joke. In Spring 1945, as he was leaving for the Far East to take command of the Maritime group of forces, Meretskov received instructions from Stalin to temporarily assume the name Army General Maksimov for purposes of disguise.

"Since there is already a Major General A.M. Maksimov serving in the Maritime group," the marshal objected, "Japanese intelligence may not believe such a sudden and rapid rise in rank and may suspect a trick. Would it not be better to call myself colonel general?"

"The supreme commander replied: 'Decision taken. No need to change it.'

"Then the marshal, certain that he was right, remarked:

"When I was a second-rank commander before the war, I received army general documents on becoming a general. I was never a colonel general, but I would like to try."

"Stalin looked at him amazed, was silent for a moment, and then said: 'All right, I do not object.'

"From Army General Shtemenko's memoirs: The supreme commander ordered that the movement of forces be organized in such a way that armies and formations which had already fought in conditions approaching those of the Far East should be the first to go there. The Maritime group came under the headquarters of the former Karelian front which had been transferred to the East. Marshal of the Soviet Union K.A. Meretskov was appointed commander.

"The wily man from Yaroslavl will find a way to smash the Japanese," the supreme commander said. "It is not the first time he has fought in forests and burst through fortified localities."

CSO: 1801/10

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

REAR ADMIRAL BYSTROV COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES

PM060855 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Sep 85 p 14

["Topical Interview" with Rear Admiral Yu. Bystrov, deputy chief of the Soviet Navy Main Staff, by Naum Mar: "U.S. Games in the World Ocean"]

[Text] The Ocean Safari-85 naval maneuvers began in the Atlantic Ocean on 28 August on the initiative of the U.S. military political leadership. An armada of warships from the United States and other NATO countries is participating in them. These are no ordinary naval exercises, but a foreign policy act intended to further aggravate the international situation. Not surprisingly, Ocean Safari-85 is being accompanied by a loud propaganda ballyhoo in the mass media in the United States and other NATO countries. At the same time, this show of force has been condemned by the progressive public all over Europe who support the USSR's new peace initiatives and actively oppose the threat of war.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA asked the USSR Navy Main Staff to answer some questions in this connection.

[Naum Mar] What, in your view, is the main strategic aim of the Ocean Safari-85 maneuvers?

[Rear Admiral Yu. Bystrov] The main spearhead of maneuvers by the navies of the United States and NATO in the seas and oceans is directed against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. This is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that there is an increasing tendency to choose "exercise" areas near our territorial waters and shores. To this end, for example, arms and equipment are stored in Norway for the U.S. Marines and the Norwegian fjords have effectively become a rehearsal area for aircraft of the NATO strike fleet. U.S. nuclear submarines are given patrol zones in the Arctic and surface ships carrying Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles are frequent "visitors" to the eastern part of the Norwegian Sea. Finally, warships of the NATO countries' navies, in violation of international norms, are increasingly trying to conduct combat training east of the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea.

In contrast to past years, the United States and NATO have this time expanded the zone of maneuvers, taking over the northern part of the Atlantic and

Norwegian and Barents Seas. The number of warships and civilian vessels participating in Ocean Safari-85 has increased. It is perfectly obvious that the U.S. administration is using the maneuvers to demonstrate to the peoples of Western Europe and the neutral states the power of its armed forces.

Mention must be made of another aspect that characterizes these so-called maneuvers. By constantly holding them in areas and adjoining the USSR's borders, the U.S. and NATO military political leadership is trying to make our Armed Forces become "involuntarily accustomed to danger," in order to relax our vigilance. But let no one entertain such expectations--our country's mighty ocean navy is ever vigilant.

[Naum Mar] What forces are participating in the present naval maneuvers?

[Yu. Bystrov] Foreign experts remark that the Ocean Safari-85 maneuvers, which are under the command of U.S. Admiral W. McDonald, commander-in-chief of NATO allied forces in the Atlantic, are notable for their scale. They involve around 160 warships, including, from the U.S. Navy, 3 assault aircraft carriers, about 10 nuclear submarines, the battleship "Iowa," 24 warships of other classes, and 400 deck- and shore-based strike aircraft and several hundred combat aircraft and helicopters belonging to NATO countries.

[Naum Mar] It is reported in the Western press that many of the ships and aircraft involved in the maneuvers will be equipped with nuclear weapons. How true is this?

[Yu. Bystrov] To all appearances, this information is not without foundation. Each U.S. aircraft carrier has about 140 nuclear weapons on board, each one being many times more powerful than the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Apart from the three main 406 mm gun turrets, the battleship "Iowa" has 48 Tomahawk and Harpoon cruise missiles on board, 16 of which carry nuclear charges. It is also known that nuclear weapons are carried by other U.S. as well as British and French ships and strike aircraft.

Clearly, the armada participating in the Ocean Safari-85 exercises can in no way be considered a "peaceful" armada, one lacking nuclear weapons. Western propaganda talk about the "defensive character" of the maneuvers is merely an attempt to deceive world public opinion.

[Naum Mar] What can you say about the military political intentions of the organizers of these U.S. war games?

[Yu. Bystrov] Soviet naval specialists see the current large-scale maneuvers by U.S. and NATO navies as a continuation of the current U.S. Administration's militarist course. The sole purpose is to try to alter the present balance of military forces in the world in their favor and secure a one-sided military advantage to the detriment of the security interests of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries.

It is well known that the United States and NATO have marked the eighties by frantically increasing military preparations, elaborating new, multiple

scenarios for future aggressive wars, creating new military doctrines and concepts, and trying them out during extensive and protracted maneuvers and exercises. But this course of events does not particularly surprise us and is not unexpected, because V.I. Lenin, creator of the Soviet state, wrote way back at the beginning of the century that "imperialism"...in terms of its fundamental economic properties, is distinguished by minimum love of peace and freedom and maximum and general development of the military." Western strategists give their naval forces above all their strike groupings in the Atlantic zone, a special part to play in military plans.

[Naum Mar] Why is that?

[Yu. Bystrov] Because the waters of the Atlantic wash the shores of Western Europe, where troops of the NATO countries--the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark are deployed. (We will note in parentheses that ships belonging to France, which is not a member of the NATO military organization, are participating in these naval maneuvers.) There are over 150 nuclear weapon dumps in Western Europe containing around 5,000 nuclear weapons. More than 10 percent of all U.S. chemical weapons stocks are kept in the FRG. Moreover, as is known, medium-range nuclear missiles, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles have been deployed on FRG territory since 1983.

What is more, over two-thirds of NATO's sea-based strategic nuclear forces are in the Atlantic and more than 75 percent of the capitalist world's oceans and sea ports are on its shores. Finally, the Atlantic carries over three-fourths of the capitalist countries' seaborne foreign trade.

That is why the U.S. and NATO military political leadership is making such a vigorous effort to strengthen its strategic position in the Atlantic Ocean and is keeping such a close eye on it. And not only on the Atlantic. At the ceremony to commission the battleship "New Jersey" President Reagan candidly stated:

"Superiority at sea is a necessity for us. We must control the airspace, the surface of the sea, and its depths in order to ensure access to all the oceans of the world."

"To all the oceans!"--such are the U.S. Administration's imperial ambitions. That is why the United States is planning to raise the strength of its naval forces to 600 warships by 1990.

[Naum Mar] What kind of naval forces does the U.S. Administration intend to have in 1990?

[Yu. Bystrov] The U.S. naval program for 1990 is as follows: the 600-ship U.S. Navy will include 41 nuclear missile submarines and 100 multirole nuclear submarines, 15 aircraft carriers, 6 of them nuclear, 4 battleships, more than 30 missile cruisers and over 200 destroyers and frigates, amphibious warfare ships, minesweepers, and other ships. The plan is to equip the fleet with as many nuclear weapons as possible, although the U.S. Navy already has more than

7,000 nuclear weapons. The United States plans to effect a further increase in its offensive might by equipping all surface ships, submarines, and aircraft with highly accurate long-range missiles, including Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles which have a range of 2,600 km.

It should be added that the United States is currently busy refitting and modernizing its battleships and equipping them with modern weapon systems and technical facilities. One of them, the battleship "New Jersey," has already participated, as is known, in the imperialist blockade of the coast of Nicaragua and the show of force in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Lebanon.

Sea-based strategic nuclear forces are undergoing accelerated development in the United States. The fleet has already received 6 new generation "Ohio" missile submarines.

[Naum Mar] What are these new U.S. "ships of death"?

[Yu. Bystrov] The "Ohio"--a missile-carrying submarine--is 170 meters long, with a displacement of around 19,000 metric tons. It is equipped with 24 Trident-1 ballistic missiles capable of carrying 240 100-kiloton warheads. One of these missile-carriers is superior to 10 of the old U.S. missile submarines armed with Polaris-A3 missiles. The United States plans to construct 20 "Ohio" missile-carrying submarines, 10 each for the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The U.S. Administration also intends to arm all the "Ohio" submarines with the new and considerably more powerful Trident-2 missiles. Its range is 11,000-12,000 kilometers and it has an accuracy of 90 meters. One missile of this type can carry up to 14 150-kiloton warheads. Of course, all this is happening to the accompaniment of deceitful U.S. propaganda noises, long ago shown to be false, about our country's "aggressiveness."

[Naum Mar] Presumably this is not the only element in the aggressive U.S. naval plans.

[Yu. Bystrov] Of course not. The creation and development of the system of bases and airfields on foreign territory, in areas of conflict situations, and projected combat actions, are an important part of the buildup of U.S. naval might. As is known, the United States possesses and utilizes more than 1,500 military facilities abroad, including 43 naval bases and more than 70 airfields, a considerable number of which are situated on the perimeter of the USSR. At the same time, military experts all over the world know very well that there is not one Soviet base--either naval or air force--near U.S. borders. So much for the U.S. military political leadership's false claims about imaginary Soviet "aggressiveness."

U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman and all naval leaders have been instructed to actively prepare for aggressive actions. To that end the United States and NATO have been conducting numerous maneuvers and exercises of various sizes in virtually all the oceans and seas adjoining the territory of

the USSR and its friends. In 1985 alone, the U.S. Navy has participated in major exercises such as Big Pine-3, Universal Trek-85, and (Redi-yeks) in Central America and the Atlantic regions adjoining it; Bright Star-85, Distant Hammer-85, and Locked Gate-85 in the Mediterranean; Fleetex-85/1, involving 3 aircraft carrier groups, in the Sea of Japan, and Team Spirit-85 in the seas adjoining South Korea and the southwest part of the Pacific Ocean. In the next few days the Display Determination-85 exercises will start in the Mediterranean.

This catalog of aggressive acts in the world ocean has now been joined by the Ocean Safari-85 naval maneuvers which have just begun.

It is pertinent to mention that U.S. warships are forever sailing off our coast. It was only in August that the U.S. missile cruiser "Daniels" appeared off the Kola Peninsula; the nuclear missile cruiser "Texas" was observed on the approaches to Kamchatka, and the missile destroyer "Kidd" and missile frigate "Doyle" were cruising in Black Sea waters. Reconnaissance ships belonging to the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy are often seen sailing by Soviet maritime borders.

I think that any sensible person would say that one should not look into other people's windows and sail off other people's coasts. We are being accused of "aggressiveness" while the U.S. warships continually appear on our maritime borders.

Soviet seamen are well aware of the meaning of Washington's militarist orgy and are drawing the necessary conclusions.

[Naum Mar] Readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA are asking which countries and peoples are actually threatened by Ocean Safari-85?

[Yu. Bystrov] Major U.S. naval maneuvers and exercises in the Atlantic threaten above all those countries which are not members of aggressive blocs of which the United States is a member, which pursue an independent policy of peace, and which are opposed to U.S. economic, political, and military expansion.

But bearing in mind that U.S. naval forces are armed with long-range missiles and aircraft, one cannot be sure of the security of any people--not just those off whose coasts bellicose actions are taking place, but also those which have no seaboard. That is why it is logical to claim that U.S. actions in the Barents, Norwegian, North, and Baltic Seas not only threaten the socialist countries, but affect the vital interests of the entire continent. U.S. imperialist actions in the Mediterranean pose a constant threat to the peoples of Malta and Cyprus and the countries of the Near East and North Africa.

U.S. naval exercises and maneuvers in the Central and South American zone pursue overtly aggressive goals. As is known, many reactionary regimes in the region exist entirely as a result of U.S. support and against the will of the peoples of these countries. The countries in the Persian Gulf, where U.S. aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines are constantly in evidence, feel

threatened all the time. The missiles and artillery of the U.S. 7th Fleet ships are constantly trained on the countries of Indochina and the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

And, of course, the U.S. and NATO naval fleet is primarily threatening the Soviet Union along the entire perimeter of its maritime borders. Against whom was the U.S. and Japanese Navies' Fleetex-85/1 joint exercise, involving 3 aircraft carriers, including the latest nuclear carrier, the "Carl Vinson," directed, if not our Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet? There had never been anything like it before. The current talk in certain U.S. and NATO circles about the advisability of entry into the Baltic Sea by a grouping of warships headed by the battleship "Iowa" is surely aimed at the Baltic Fleet.

Clearly, it is worth reminding the Washington hawks of the wise Russian proverb: "It was smooth enough on paper, but they forgot about the ravine." Our powerful navy, along with the rest of our Armed Forces, will not permit the military superiority the Reagan administration is dying to acquire. Efforts of that kind, like the attempt to talk with us from a "position of strength," are totally futile.

CSO: 1801/10

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PUSTOV COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF BRIGHT STAR-85 EXERCISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by V. Pustov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reviewer: "The Pentagon's Fist Hangs Over The Near East"]

[Text] "Cynical revelations about pretensions to the role of the world's policeman. Bright Star is a provocational rehearsal for armed intervention. ... relying on reactionary regimes."

The Committee of Chiefs of Staffs' report on the United States' military position in the 1985 fiscal year states, "the global nature of American interests requires that the US have the ability to project its military power to all areas of the world". This goal was developed with the extremely cynical revelation of pretensions to the role of world policeman -- "to carry out the American policy of fright". The region where the Pentagon is making a special case of shaking its fist is the Near and Middle East. The ability to project American military power into this region and put the fear of God into the governments and peoples of the countries located there was verified and polished during the just recently concluded "Bright Star-85" military maneuvers.

These militaristic games are conducted annually and regularly either in the Near East or in California's Mohave Desert which has a similar natural environment. While invariably retaining an openly aggressive and provocational character, the maneuvers are taking on a wider and wider scope every year both insofar as the offensive missions that are worked out and the amount of U.S. military personnel and equipment that take part. And Bright Star-85 was exceptional in this regard, as for the first time 9,000 men from the interventionist rapid deployment force were involved in Egypt alone.

It was the Egyptian stage of this latest demonstration of American military might that was the most intense. According to press reporting, this stage was composed of several phases. The first consisted of amphibious and aerial assaults on Egypt's Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria. The landing forces were supported by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and other military ships and aviation from the 6th Fleet. In the second phase parachute assault operations supported by aviation, tanks and artillery were conducted

to capture a "vitally important objective" west of Cairo. Then field firing and aerial bombing were held and the latter included airplanes from the Nimitz and B-52 strategic bombers which were specially flown in from bases in the US. More than 100 bombs each weighing more than 330 kilograms were dropped on the assigned target. All these missions were supported by reconnaissance provided by AWACS airborne warning and command system aircraft from the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

Observers paid attention to yet another, frankly especially ominous detail. During the latest scare-tactic operation, the American command did not limit itself to only testing the newest military equipment under the specific conditions of the Near Eastern climate. As opposed to earlier maneuvers of a similar nature, during this operation they simulated the use of chemical weapons for the first time -- on Egyptian soil (!). Is this not irrefutable evidence that the Pentagon certainly has a reason for pushing the production of highly toxic contaminants, filling aviation bombs, artillery shells and other ammunition with them? The NATO allies in Western Europe have already become the Pentagon's "chemical hostages". And as we now see, that same fate also awaits countries in the Near East. And more so since they have no practical experience with the Pentagon poisoners. During the "dirty war" in Indochina more than two million Vietnamese were hit with the foreign aggressor's chemical substances.

This is the military-technical side of the rehearsal for armed intervention and the capture of someone else's lands. But there is another side that is at least as important -- the political side. Bright Star-85 took place not only in Egypt, but also in Somalia (from 1 to 11 August), Jordan (15 July to 17 August) and Oman. And there is almost nothing specific reported about this. But several very noteworthy pieces of information make it possible to judge the degree of care used by ruling circles in a number of Arab countries in relating to military cooperation with the US. For example, this time the Sudan decided to refuse to participate in the joint military exercises with the Americans. This refusal was associated with the change of rulers that took place earlier.

These exercises took place in Jordan "without any official announcement". There was also no official announcement from the rulers of Oman and the WASHINGTON POST explains this as "the Sultan's misgivings about arousing the resentment of Arab neighbors". However, the news media in the US showed no inclination to consider these misgivings. Reports on American force operations in Oman came out of Washington. They are not keeping it secret that they consider military bases in the Sultanate which control access to the Persian Gulf "extremely important for U.S. Central Command operations in that Gulf in the event of crises".

This real threat is hanging over more than just Persian Gulf countries. The Pentagon includes 19 countries in the Near and Middle East and in East Africa in CENTCOM's sphere of operations. CENTCOM has almost 300,000 men in the Rapid Deployment Force trained for interventionist operations.

The Pentagon has developed and is expanding and improving this broad net of military bases to support the aggressive operations of these forces. Several

of them, the island of Diego-Garcia in the Indian Ocean for example, have large permanent forces and also stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons. Washington is drawing its allies and partners in Europe, Asia and Africa into its preparations for militaristic ventures. Foreign press, including in America, is reporting that military bases are being constructed in the Persian Gulf, for example in Eastern Turkey, to support "more flexible use" of the Rapid Deployment Force. The Pentagon is actively trying to acquire military bases in Pakistan and judging from everything, is having success.

Near Eastern and East African countries are constantly in the sights of the U.S. 6th Fleet that is deployed in the Mediterranean Sea on the one hand and the American naval group in the Indian Ocean on the other. Together they have more than 30 combat ships, usually including two aircraft carriers which have 180 airplanes on board, and have carrier-based nuclear-armed attack aircraft. There are also nuclear submarines and landing ships with marine subunits trained to operate as part of the first assault echelon.

Thus CENTCOM, the connecting link between the groups of American forces on the southern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc and those in the Indian Ocean, has been called upon to unite U.S. military presence into a single global chain that embraces both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. And according to Pentagon strategists, in doing this the Near East area, situated on the juncture of three continents, takes on the role of a gigantic spring-board from which the US can threaten the freedom and independence of peoples who refuse American dictates. And Bright Star-85 maneuvers should be examined on this plane.

These militaristic games certainly vividly define the fact that the states in whose territories the maneuvers took place are politically and economically dependent primarily on the US. Egypt, Oman and Jordan's participation in the American saber-rattling contradicts the real interests of the Arab world, increases its split and undermines the Arab struggle to strengthen its freedom and independence. But the multi-layered consequences of the large-scale military maneuvers are not confined to this. They directly and immediately threaten the vital interests of all countries in the region. The Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR had good reason to call these maneuvers "the most dangerous military-political measure since the expulsion of American Marines from Lebanon".

After the downfall of American military venture in Lebanon the US began to look for new means and methods for putting pressure on the Arabs. However the aggressive, hegemonic essence of their policy has remained constant. The Rapid Deployment Force's development of tactics for intruding into Arab and other countries shows that as before, Washington is relying on military-political blackmail. Washington is not giving up its plan of forcing Arab countries to adopt the notorious "Reagan Plan" which has the goal of establishing an "American peace" in the Near East and forcing the victims of Israeli aggression to join the Camp David Accord.

But Washington is far from confining itself to only supporting its strategic Tel-Aviv ally. For example, in addition to everything else, the Egyptian phase of Bright Star-85 had an openly anti-Lebanese thrust. A Lebanese letter to the UN Security Council brought attention to the fact that the maneuvers

which included a large contingent of U.S. and Egyptian forces took place very close to the Lebanese border. The letter stresses that such provocation is yet another vivid confirmation of the American policy of state terrorism.

And the Somali phase of Bright Star-85 is clearly provocational. Ethiopia considered it an extremely hostile act. And it is not just the fact that Washington is encouraging the anti-Ethiopian expansionistic aspirations of the Mogadishu regime. The newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN indicates that the United States is undermining peace and stability by further expanding and strengthening its military cooperation with this regime, and also with Israel and the racist Republic of South African, and is increasing military danger not only in East Africa but also in the entire continent.

Finally, one can hardly consider it an accident that the Pentagon organized the rehearsal of wide-scale armed intervention to coincide with the aggravation of the crisis situation in the Arab world. This is specifically supported by the extraordinary meeting of the heads of government and state of a number of Arab countries that was recently held in Casablanca. As the International Conference of Arab Professional Unions noted in its declaration, the US is trying to create prerequisites for isolating the Arab national liberation movement as well as Arab reactions, to bind the people of the region to U.S. dictates and to perpetuate Zionist supremacy in occupied Arab lands.

Progressive circles in the Near East and East Africa are stressing the need for increasing vigilance and strengthening the stability and unity of the peoples of that region in their fight against the militaristic intrigues of American imperialism and its accomplices.

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4 November 1985

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOKOLOV GREETES FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] V. Pikhlayamyaki, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Finland, departed on a tour of the country on August 21. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Mar SU S. L. Sokolov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense of the USSR.

The guest from Finland was accompanied to the capital's Sheremetevo Airport by Mar SU S. L. Sokolov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Arm Gen A. T. Altunin, Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among those accompanying him was E. Tiilikaynen, Finland's temporary chargé d'affaires to the USSR.

Accompanying V. Pikhlayamyani on his tour of the country are Adm N. N. Amel'ko, Deputy Chief of the Central Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and Col Yu. Honkanen, the army, navy and air attaché of the Finnish embassy in the USSR.

V. Pikhlayamyani arrived in Kiev on the same day. The guest, and those accompanying him, were met at Borispol Airport by Col Gen V. V. Osipov, commanding the troops of the Kiev Military District, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The Finnish guest and those accompanying him laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45" memorial complex and the branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum, and acquainted themselves with other sights of the Ukrainian capital.

Col Gen V. V. Osipov gave a dinner in honor of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Finland.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRAVDA'S SERBIN ON AID EFFORT IN ETHIOPIA

PM191121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Serbin: "When a Friend Is in Trouble"]

[Text] Addis Ababa--The main news at the moment in the papers is the regular weather report. And it is not just idle curiosity that makes one look at what the forecasters are promising for northeast parts, which were ravaged by last year's drought, the rainfall situation on the central plateau, which is called the country's granary, and the forecast for the western provinces where the drought victims are migrating. Ethiopian agriculture is greatly dependent on the answers to these questions.

It is the season of "big rain" here at the moment. The moisture it brings governs what goes into the grain stores. But the rains must not be too abundant: Torrential rain can destroy the crops. The harvest prospects will become clearer by the end of September, when the season ends. This year special attention is being paid to the agricultural situation. The extensive campaign to overcome the consequences of the drought is headed by the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (PWE). Ways of aiding the drought victims have been worked out, and short-term and long-term programs have been drawn up to reestablish and develop agricultural production.

As a result of a resolution by the country's revolutionary authorities economies measures are being implemented, new land has been plowed, and the construction of irrigation systems has begun on small rivers. There is a very important plan to move 1.5 million people from drought-stricken zones to areas which are better for agriculture. The plan is already being carried out.

A great deal is being done, but the searing assault by the drought was so devastating to land and people alike that it will be some time yet before the consequences are eliminated.

In this difficult task Ethiopia is not alone. The Soviet Union was among the first to respond to the Ethiopian leadership's request to support the country's efforts in its time of trial.

...Our MI-8 is heading north. Some distance away and a little below us a second helicopter is following the same course. The pilots are flying on a job which has already become routine for them--delivering food and evacuating people. The work began last November. It was then that the Soviet Government decided to immediately airlift more than two dozens of the machines to Ethiopia aboard "Antaeus" aircraft. Day and night our boys worked assembling them, to get them into the air as soon as possible. Since then the MI-8's have been coming to the aid of people in trouble like the fabled Pegasus. They fly to areas where there are no roads, reach inaccessible places in the mountains, and land on ill-prepared sites, whipping up a cloud of dust that obscures the pilots' vision. "We are very familiar now with the sound of your helicopters, and we look out for them because they bring hope," Ethiopian comrades in charge of aid operations told me.

Looking down, you have a clear picture of how much work has gone into the land. The central plateau is one solid mosaic carpet of fields crowding in on one another, leaving not a scrap of land untouched by human hand. But our helicopter is now crossing the mountain regions of Welo Province, which was badly hit by the drought. Majestic landscapes of mountain chains cloaked in mist, wide rift valleys, and steep, craggy ridges. But here and there on the mountain slopes and escarpments you can make out buildings, although there is no visual evidence of people or livestock. Next to them are the faded yellow threshing floors and empty fields. Here the drought is victor. The MI-8 skirts the summit and makes a rapid descent onto a landing site the size of a handkerchief. Gathered around it are the people whom the helicopters are going to carry away from these sad places to a new life.

The Soviet air group operating in Ethiopia also has 12 AN-12 aircraft. Our aircraft and helicopters pilots' flight logs already contain the names of nearly all the country's provinces. They are flying back and forth above Ethiopia on various assignments, but always for the same purpose--to help people in trouble. In May an AN-12 inaugurated a new route cutting across the country from east to west. Aircraft with Aeroflot numbers are flying this route from the port of Aseb on the Red Sea to the western province of Ilubabor, one of the provinces where the families who have left the scorched land are now settling. They are bringing supplies for them. In the early summer they participated in another operation--carrying detachments of Ethiopian students to new settlement areas to help the settlers organize their lives.

More than 500,000 people are already living on new land in the western provinces. Over 100,000 were evacuated from the disaster area by Soviet aircraft and helicopters. Our airmen have carried 25,000 metric tons of freight and made 15,000 trips.

The first group of Soviet aircraft and helicopter pilots completed their stint recently and returned home. New airmen from the Soviet Union have taken their places in the aircraft and helicopters.

A Soviet truck detachment of 300 vehicles continues to operate in Ethiopia, participating in aid operations on the ground. On the roads here you often see convoys of "ZIL" trucks with Soviet and Ethiopian flags painted on their cabs. I remember the excitement when our drivers set off on their first trip into strange territory. Now they know many of the country's roads and they have already clocked up thousands of "Ethiopian" kilometers. But they will not forget that first trip, the little roadside villages where crowds gathered to greet the Soviet friends, the firm handshakes at the stopping points, and the gifts of flowers so unlike our own. I was told that the driver of an Ethiopian gasoline tanker, delivering fuel for our truck convoy, had been doing his utmost to make sure that his gasoline went directly into Soviet trucks' fuel tanks and was most distressed when he had to dump it at a depot....

Once I accompanied a convoy to Asosa in Welega Province, where a Soviet mobile hospital had been set up to serve the migrants. The doctors and nurses working there have continued the fine traditions of our country's doctors in giving medical aid to the Ethiopian people--a practice which began in the last century. The hospital was set up in no time at all and now, on what was formerly an empty field, there is a medical village with neat, tent-like streets, canvas-roofed laboratories and offices, out-patient departments, also housed in tents, and a builders' cabin equipped as an operating theater. Doctors not only give treatment and consultations in the hospital itself but also pay regular visits to settlement areas. While the hospital has been in operation 93,000 people have been treated and around 1,000 operations have been carried out. The whole country knows about our doctors' activity.

Here in Ethiopia one can see for oneself how deeply affected people in the Soviet Union have been by the disaster that has befallen the friendly country's people. The assistance is not confined to the work of the groups which were sent there and which are kept fully supplied by the Soviet side. The Ethiopian friends have also been given mobile installations for drilling for water and motor vehicles and they have been supplied with baby food, medicines, tents, domestic items, and clothes for the migrants. Help has also arrived from other socialist states.

The Ethiopian people will still have to make a considerable effort to rid their land of the consequences of the disaster and to combat the whims of nature more effectively. They are aided in this by friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

CSO: 1801/7

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

TASS CITES REPORT ON U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP IN PAKISTAN

LD281513 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi August 28 TASS -- Large-scale construction of military bases and other facilities for units of the U.S. Interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is being carried out on Pakistan's southern coast, according to LINK magazine.

A tiny island off Gwarad [spelling as received] is the key base in the area. Mehdi-E Koh [spelling as received] was turned in the past four years into a major American electronic intelligence center which tracks the movement of ships in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. It also has a harbor for U.S. naval ships, with spacious depositories cut in rock for munitions and equipment.

Mehdi-Ekoh is a link in the network of other facilities on the Makran coast, the magazine points out. An airfield for American planes is being expanded and refurbished near Giwini [spelling as received] port. U.S. ships, cruising in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, visit the ports of Ormara and Gwadar for refuelling and replenishing food stocks.

Mohammad Ziaul Haq's regime provided the Arabian Sea coast for the American military in exchange for massive military-economic aid which keeps the Islamabad administration in power, LINK stresses.

According to Washington strategists, Pakistan is called upon to play the part of advanced staging area for Rapid Deployment force under the U.S. Central Command. The local press indicates that Islamabad already agreed to the prepositioning of military-strategic stocks on Pakistani territory for American troops that might take part in combat actions in the region, as well as for the establishment of the Centcom headquarters in Karachi.

CSO: 1812/3

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

MOSCOW DISCUSSES MODERNIZATION OF SPANISH ARMED FORCES

LD242031 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

["Spanish Current Affairs" Program Prepared by Station Observer
Yuriy Konstantinov]

[Text] The minister of defense intends to lobby the Moncloa administration to achieve Spanish participation in the creation of the European fighter aircraft for the nineties. Minister of Defense Narciso Serra said that the aircraft is extremely important for the reequipping of the Spanish Air Force. Spain is thus accelerating the execution of the modernization programs for its armed forces in order to bring them up to North Atlantic standards.

The socialist government assigned over \$2 billion for the purchase in the United States of 72 F-18A fighter aircraft. The ministry of Narciso Serra allocated 130 billion pesetas for the manufacture of tanks based on Western technology and for the manufacture of helicopter gunships. The missile deal in which the United States, Britain and France are taking part will cost \$300 million. The project for the joint production of a nuclear submarine is at the discussion stage with these countries.

The Western partners happily participate in military business which is advantageous to them and see Spain as an obliging and interested client. It is worth stressing that the sale and joint production of arms are related to far-reaching plans to yoke Madrid to NATO and push Spain into joining the military organization of the North Atlantic Alliance. For this reason Washington actively supports all kinds of military agreements between Spain and other countries. The development of military cooperation is provoking justified alarm on the part of Spanish public opinion which rightly asks: Why and for what purpose is Spain so actively arming itself? But Spanish public opinion has not received a clear answer to the question.

CSO: 3548/7

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY POLICY

LD100926 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- The post-war history of Japan indicates that the ruling circles of that country are increasingly inclined to forget the lessons of the past and are building up the country's military might, Igor Latyshev writes in the newspaper "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA".

The increased militaristic tendencies in Japan in recent years, broader military cooperation with the USA and other NATO countries and Tokyo's support of the American "Star Wars" program represent a growing danger not only for the Soviet Union and Japan itself, but also for the cause of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and beyond it. Therefore, it is becoming very important scientifically and politically to reveal the sources of this dangerous policy. A very good contribution in this respect is made by a monograph, "The Armed Forces of Japan. History and contemporaneity" issued by the Nauka publishers.

The monograph was prepared by a team of authors from the Institute of War History, under the Defence Ministry of the USSR, and staff members of certain other scientific institutions.

The authors show specifically the circumstances of the rise and growth of the pre-war Japanese Armed Forces whose personnel were educated in the spirit of medieval traditions with a view to carrying out aggressive plans.

Much attention in the book is given to an analysis of combat operations in the Asian-Pacific region during World War Two, a detailed description of the tactics and strategy of the Japanese Army, on the one hand, and those of the members of the anti-Japan coalition, on the other. The authors note the superiority of the Soviet art of war, and describe in detail the Manchurian offensive operation, unprecedented in scale and time limits, in which Soviet troops won a brilliant victory and thus played the decisive role in the military defeat of Japan.

The book contains a detailed characterization of the present-day Armed Forces of Japan, tendencies of their development and the tenor of the military and moral-political training of Japanese servicemen. It is shown

in the monograph that the Japanese military and political leadership is carrying out a wide range of measures to develop and manufacture new types of arms and military equipment. As time goes on, more emphasis is laid on the expansion of military industry in Japan. At present Japan has reached or, in a number of cases, even surpassed other imperialist countries, the USA included, for the technological level of military production.

As is convincingly shown in the monograph, the lessons of history testify that the militaristic road of Japan does not meet the basic long-term interests of the Japanese people. The policy of military build-up, pursued by the ruling circles of the country, is opposed by the mass of the working people, the reviewer writes in conclusion.

CSO: 1812/3

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV MILITARY COOPERATION RECALLED--A big meeting near the Danube town of Kladovo has marked the 41st anniversary of the start of the joint battles of Soviet troops and units of the Yugoslavia National Liberation Army to liberate the eastern regions of Yugoslavia. In the fight against the common enemy the battle alliance of the two countries was formed, now successfully promoting multifarious beneficial cooperation in conditions of peaceful, socialist creativity. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 23 Sep 85]

MEDALS AWARDED TO YUGOSLAVS--Belgrade, 27 Sep--The USSR embassy in Belgrade has held a ceremony awarding "Fortieth Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" jubilee medals to a large group of participants in the national liberation war in Yugoslavia. On behalf of the award-winners, People's Hero of Yugoslavia Colonel General V. Scekic said that the war veterans will wear the Soviet award with pride, considering it a symbol of Soviet-Yugoslav brotherhood in arms and recognition of the contribution of Yugoslavia's peoples and ethnic groups to the victory over fascism. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5]

CSO: 1801/10

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW PAPER ON INCREASED SCALE OF U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM171035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Weapons for Dushmans"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Sep--The Reagan administration is expanding the scale of military aid to the Afghan dushmans perpetrating bloody crimes against the DRA people.

As the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT points out, support for the anti-Afghan gangs has become the "biggest CIA secret operation since the Vietnam War." The CIA's spending on the purchase of arms and combat hardware for the dushmans, according to the magazine, has increased from \$85 million in 1983 to \$250 million this year. Altogether, as the press has reported, the United States has already spent the huge total of \$1 billion on the undeclared war against the DRA.

According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, as well as weapons and combat hardware, the CIA provides the Afghan dushmans with intelligence information. In particular, it provides the bandit formations operating on Afghanistan's territory with satellite photographs designating the dispositions of government forces.

Pakistan is an intermediary between the CIA and the Afghan dushmans. After weapons purchased with CIA money arrive at the Port of Karachi, they come under the control of Pakistani Army Intelligence and are delivered to areas close to the DRA border. There these weapons are distributed among the main anti-Afghan groupings, the magazine writes.

CSO: 1801/9

AFGHANISTAN

U.S. MISSILES SAID TO CAUSE CRASH OF AFGHAN AIRLINER

TA131837 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary from the "From Moscow's Viewpoint" program]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you are aware the rebels have committed a new barbaric crime against Afghan civilians. The bandits show down a Bakhtar airline passenger plane which was flying on the Kabul-Qandahar route with a U.S. anti-aircraft rocket of the surface-to-air type. Fifty two people, all civilian passengers and the plane's crew, were killed. Among the rebels' victims were 6 children and 7 women.

As our correspondents have been reporting from Afghanistan, this new savage act by counterrevolutionary elements has aroused the Afghan people's rage. The passengers' families and relatives, in an open letter addressed to the U.S. Senate, placed responsibility for the plane's crash on the shoulders of the U.S. ruling circles, because it is they who are organizing the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is they who are sending weapons, including rockets, to the counterrevolutionary bands through Pakistan's military regime. It was one of these rockets that downed the Afghan aircraft.

Recently, a meeting was held in Pakistan between rebel leaders and representatives of the United States and some other countries. Among other things, in this meeting the issue of accelerating the export of anti-aircraft weapons to the rebels was discussed. Frequently when rebel representatives traveled to the United States, they strove to obtain such missiles from America. Finally, it was announced this summer in Washington that it had been decided to ship 100 Stinger anti-aircraft rockets to Pakistan immediately. One of these same rockets resulted in the death of Afghan civilians.

Thus, it is abundantly clear that the United States, which verbally declares its opposition to terrorism in the air, is in fact playing the role of terrorist itself, because it has organized and is encouraging the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to commit such criminal acts.

CSO: 4665/9

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW DENIES ISLAM ENDANGERED IN DRA

TA301743 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary from the "From Moscow's Viewpoint" program]

[Text] The victories of the Afghan people in their constructive work are arousing the anger and indignation of the foes of revolutionary Afghanistan. For this reason they disseminate slander, accusations, and false reports about this newly-established republic. Their allegation that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan is one of their common lies which they repeat constantly. For this reason leaders of counterrevolutionary bands portray themselves as alleged defenders of religion. However, is Islam really in danger in Afghanistan?

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, during his radio and television address on occasion of the happy 'Id Al-Adha feast, gave a decisive response to these provocative expressions. Afghanistan's leader, among other things, said that for the first time in Afghan history a ministry of Islamic affairs and endowments and a supreme council of ulema and clergy have been established. Religious subjects and Islamic principles are taught in all of Afghanistan's elementary, secondary, and high schools. Thousands of issues of the holy Koran and religious magazines are published regularly. In Kabul alone 57 new mosques have been constructed since the victory of the April Revolution, and 527 mosques and old religious sites have been repaired. During the last 2 years alone, the DRA Government allocated 700 million Afghanis to Afghan pilgrims for carrying out hajj rites. During the last few years the government spent the massive amount of 1.25 billion Afghanis for religious requirements.

Afghanistan's prominent religious figures have repeatedly stressed that their revolutionary government is exerting all necessary efforts to ensure that suitable conditions are provided for Muslims to carry out their religious rites. However, it is only the rebel bands who are endangering Islam in Afghanistan. The rebel bands, under the cover of allegedly fighting for Islam, but contrary to Islamic standards, destroy mosques and houses and eliminate Muslims. These so-called defenders of Islam have martyred hundreds of clergymen, including members of the DRA's Supreme Council of Ulema and Clergy. The rebels set fire to a printing house with copies of the noble

Koran which had just been printed. Some time ago, in June of this year, the rebels blew up the center of Koran studies in Herat, as a result of which 10 students were killed and scores of others injured.

One can continue the list of crimes by the rebels, but the aforementioned examples suffice for one to draw the conclusion that the rebels are not defenders of Islam but brigands and killers who have been hired with the money of international imperialism, headed by America and regional reaction.

CSO: 4665/9

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON DRA SECURITY POST ACTIVITY

LD271500 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1505 GMT 26 Sep 85

["World and Youth program:" Special correspondent Anatoliy Lysenko video report from Afghanistan; Lysenko identified by caption]

[Text] Here is a security post: These posts cover the approaches to key and crucial installations. [video shows mountainous terrain, two soldiers positioned behind a low wall with their automatic rifles pointed toward the open terrain] On the horizon one can see small houses. This post has been fired upon on several occasions from there. It is for this reason that we have been asked to wear uniforms so that we do not attract extra attention. [video shows man dressed in a blue cap and uniform speaking to the camera. He indicates the location of the houses in the distance] This is because one might be observed and at any moment fired upon from that direction. At any moment the alarm might sound. At any moment firing might start here. This is a security post; an outpost of people who are guarding the republic, guarding its peaceful life. [Video shows close-up of soldier carrying an automatic rifle; a group of five soldiers outside a one-story building; a line of five cages containing birds]

At first glance, life at the post seems tranquil and measured, but it only needs the alarm signal to sound and in just 30 seconds a barrage of fire will cover all approaches to the installation. [video shows soldiers running from a building; three soldiers are seen taking up their firing positions in earth-fortified positions; another position occupied by three soldiers, opening fire] It is for this reason that the enemy prefers to carry out its firing from afar, not risking to make a direct attack. [video shows indistinct shapes in the distance; video then shows a group of five Afghan soldiers and their commander, who is seen speaking] Our tiny garrison has been guarding the approaches to the factory for over a year now, (Abdol Sadiq), the post's commander, says. The factory was built with assistance from the Soviet Union, provides work for people, and produces output that the country needs. This infuriates the enemies of the revolution. After all, like locusts, they want to destroy everything on earth. Each one of us, of course, would be more satisfied to be tilling the land or working at the factory.

[Video shows a soldier speaking to the microphone] I am very proud that as a member of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth I have been entrusted with service here, (Asad Siteza) says. At first it was frightening. But now I am an experienced soldier and I want to become an officer, and to study at the training regiment.

[video shows a memorial, with two sentries marching, two more standing to attention] This is the Sarandoy training regiment. It prepares junior commanders. This is the ceremonial ritual of changing the guards at the monument commemorating those who gave their lives in defense of the revolution. [video shows soldiers in a classroom and their lecturer] Most of those on the course here have already been involved in combat operations against dushman bands. [video shows interview in open air with young Afghan soldier, wearing a medal on his uniform]

(Abdol Samad) was awarded a combat medal for his involvement in wiping out a group that had come from abroad. He says that the fighting was very heavy. The enemy was armed to the teeth. But, after all, the dushmans are fighting for money (Abdol) says, while we are fighting for our people. That is why we were victorious, although our victory was not an easy one. I was wounded but I did not leave the battlefield. I am very proud of that.

[as a siren sounds, video shows soldiers running toward the camera] We were unable to continue the interview. The alarm sounded. How often the word alarm has been heard and will be heard in reportages from Afghanistan! Work, study, and the normal course of life may at any moment be interrupted by the sound of an explosion, bursts of automatic shooting, a fire, and death. The alarm has sounded, the servicemen of the Sarandoy subunit are the first to go to help. [video shows men mounting vehicles, vehicles moving off. In front is an APC followed by two open-backed blue-painted trucks each carrying about a dozen soldiers, with a small military truck bringing up the rear]

[video shows Lysenko interviewing Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, DRA minister of internal affairs; identified by screen caption]

[Lysenko] How would you describe the role of the young people in the ministry's system and the role of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth?

[Golabzoy, in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] Young people, who comprise the basis of our subunits, are always ready to defend the ideas of the April Revolution. One could cite scores of instances of the officers and men of the Sarandoy giving their lives in defense of the interests of the people.

In Panjsher Province [as heard] a large band attacked a village. Young servicemen came to the assistance of its inhabitants. The fighting was very heavy and unequal. The enemy managed to surround the last soldier remaining alive. Then (Abdol Tolani), with his last grenades, blew himself up and the enemies surrounding him. The others fled in terror.

We have confidence in our young people. They know that the revolution is their cause and are always ready to act in its defense.

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN AIRLINER 'SHOT DOWN' NEAR QANDAHAR

GF151652 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary: "A Few Facts Concerning the Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear listeners, after taking off from Kabul, one of the passenger aircraft of the Bakhtar Afghan Al-Watan Airlines [name as heard] was hit [by a missile] in the region of Qandahar City in southern Afghanistan sometime ago. There were passengers onboard the aircraft, including women and children. All 52 people onboard were killed. The Soviet correspondent in Kabul reported that communications with the aircraft were lost as it approached Qandahar. A search was initiated immediately and information was acquired from the pilots of other aircraft flying in the region.

It was established that as a result of the explosion at 3,800 meters, the aircraft was shattered into pieces; burning debris fell close to the [name indistinct] region 19 kilometers away from Qandahar. The investigation conducted from the debris found revealed that the aircraft was hit by a ground-to-air missile--a missile manufactured in the United States. The bands of counterrevolutionary robbers sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan have been armed with such missiles.

At this point, let us recall that Qandahar has a common border with Pakistan. The counterrevolutionary bands once endeavored to turn the Qandahar City region into a base for their use. However, their effort was futile. With the help of the people, large groups of robbers were disbanded. Now, normal life prevails both in the city and in the Qandahar Region. Establishments are working and children are attending school. The distribution of lands once owned by powerful landlords is continuing. Nevertheless, the enemies continue to cross into the DRA from Pakistan. They continue their secret activities in groups. U.S. experts are instructing them on how to attack grain depots, schools, and transportation vehicles--including aircraft.

It will be recalled that the enemies attacked one of DRA's passenger aircraft a year ago as it prepared to land at Kabul Airport. Thanks to the skill of the pilots, the aircraft and its 308 passengers landed safely.

This incident, and the tragic destruction of another passenger aircraft near Qandahar, are facts and examples to prove the ways and means employed in the undeclared war against the DRA and the Afghan people. The poisoning of the boy and girl students of a number of schools in Kabul, the explosion in a theater where children were watching a movie, and the destruction of the Kabul University mosque are other examples of inauspicious aspirations.

The enemies have destroyed nearly 2,000 schools and killed over 1,000 teachers to date. Muhammad Aslan, a resident of a mountain village, is among them. The robbers fiercely tortured him and his 12-year-old son for [words indistinct] and then cut them into pieces. Yes, the enemies do resort to such savage methods. As for the supporters of the said robbers--supporters outside the DRA--they are supplying the enemy with various means of killing--including [words indistinct] detonators, and explosive devices in the form of toys, [word indistinct], pencils, and toy guns. Ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles are also supplied to them. The press organs in Kabul have revealed that the leaders of the said robbers held a meeting with U.S. representatives in Pakistan last month. The question of increasing the volume of missiles and other arms supplied to the enemy was discussed.

CSO: 1831/403

AFGHANISTAN

ISVESTIYA VIEWS REACTION TO DOWNING OF DRA AIRLINER

PM201433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Ustinov dispatch under the rubric "More on a Previous Report":
"Pirates' Revelations"]

[Text] Kabul--The recent crime by dushmans who, using a U.S. surface-to-air missile, downed an airliner with 52 passengers and crew on board over Gandahar has provoked anger and indignation among the Afghan people.

The reaction which this incident produced in the camp of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries was quite different. To begin with, their ringleaders tried to dissociate themselves from the crime that had been committed. Are there not enough air crashes...? Why should we take the blame for everything? they said.

Later, when the Afghan press had published incontrovertible evidence that it was a pre-planned, carefully prepared act of sabotage, "spokesmen" for the bandits talking to journalists explained what had happened as follows: Only military and security forces aircraft are flying in Afghanistan at the moment, and all the passengers in the downed aircraft were security agents.

As is known, civil airline pilots, flight engineers, and stewardesses sent a letter of protest to the U.S. Senate, with whose consent, not to say on whose initiative the counterrevolutionary rabble receives vast amounts of military and material aid. The letter emphasizes that the downed aircraft was on a scheduled flight and that its passengers were ordinary people, including seven women and six children.

The Afghan civil aviation personnel note in their letter that this was not the first case of air terrorism in the DRA. Last year, the same kind of rocket hit the engine of an Afghan DC-10 civilian airliner which was about to land. It had 308 passengers on board. Only thanks to pilot skill did the aircraft put down at Kabul airport.

And here comes another of the pirates' revelations. According to a report by the Afghan BAKHTAR news agency on 17 September, (Yunus Khalis), one of the bigwigs of the Afghan counterrevolution, declared in Peshawar that he regarded what happened as "nothing special". Correct, we destroyed an aircraft.

Correct, it was a passenger aircraft. But after all, we are waging war against the "revolutionary plague", we have done it, and we will do it again.

The aged (Khalis) (he is 75) is known for his chronic hatred of his former motherland and cannibalistic battle cries. But what will his patrons and benefactors across the oceans say? There is no end to their public statements and Senate resolutions condemning terrorism, including air terrorism. As the incident with the Afghan passenger aircraft confirms yet again, the U.S. authorities are very selective when it comes to displaying alarm and indignation. When their mercenary interests are affected, all the floodgates of rhetoric are thrown open. But if the terrorist comes from among their friends or spiritual allies, his actions meet with tacit approval.

CSO: 1801/9

AFGHANISTAN

DRA SECURITY FORCES ROUT REBEL GANGS .

LD261828 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 26 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, the security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have routed a counter-revolutionary gang in Nangarhar Province. Considerable quantities of firearms, grenade launchers, anti-tank and anti-infantry mines, explosive devices and subversive literature and documents testifying to connections between the bandits and the counter-revolutionary chiefs, who entrenched themselves on the territory of neighbor states have been captured.

According to another BAKHTAR agency report, one more counter-revolutionary gang has been routed in Herat Province.

CSO: 1812/3

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA ON PROBLEMS OF CONTROLLING DRA-PAKISTANI BORDER

PM171011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Baykov, V. Okulov dispatch: "On the Eve of the Tribal Jirgah"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 10 Sep--Two main processes confront each other in a grim struggle in Afghanistan today. On the one hand, interference in the affairs of the sovereign country by imperialist forces headed by the United States and regional reaction is intensifying with every passing month. Weapons manufactured in Western countries, including large-caliber machine guns, recoilless guns, booby-trapped mines, antiaircraft installations, and surface-to-air missiles are pouring into military training camps for counterrevolutionary gangs in Pakistan. Gangs of mercenary killers and terrorists trained by foreign advisers are sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian bases to perpetrate acts of bloody birgandage.

Trying to exploit the illiteracy and political immaturity of a considerable section of the population, the counterrevolution is seeking to thwart the revolutionary transformations in the country at all costs and to make the fruits of the national democratic revolution less tangible for the people. In order to preserve the budding new life it is necessary to protect it from outside, imperialist aggression. The protection of the country's borders emerges as a key problem.

It is by no means a simple problem. It is extremely difficult to protect and patrol the border with Pakistan and Iran, which extends over a total of 3,000 km. The border with Pakistan runs mainly across mountains, while the border with Iran crosses stony desert plains criss-crossed by the traditional trade routes of caravans and nomadic tribes living in border areas. The border forces, still small in number and technically under-equipped, are not capable of controlling the border along its entire length. The country can be protected against infiltration by counterrevolutionary gangs only on the basis of cooperation between the people's power and the tribes.

The Pashtun and Baluchi tribes are a peculiar phenomenon of Afghan reality. Preserving remnants of tribal, pre-feudal relations, Mohmand, Shinwar, Zazi, Zadran, Vardag, and many other clans inhabit the DRA border provinces and

adjoining Pakistani territory, separated by the present border which passes along the Durand Line (arbitrarily established by British colonialists at the end of the 19th century).

The zone inhabited by the tribes is economically the most backward part of Afghanistan. This was of no concern to the pre-revolutionary rulers in Kabul. They played a double game with the tribes, bribing their leaders and keeping them within the orbit of the central authorities by ruses and promises.

Mistakes were also made in mutual relations with the tribes at the initial stage of the revolution. Now the people's power is having to rectify these mistakes and establish friendly, flexible relations with the tribes.

"Our long-term policy," Abdorrashid Waziri, deputy minister for nationalities and tribal affairs, told us, "is to transform the zone inhabited by the tribes economically without interfering with their customs and traditions, to create the foundations of industrial production there, and to introduce elements of modern culture and daily life."

There are medical centers in all the border provinces now, and the government is building hospitals and schools in the tribal territory, reconstructing what bandits have destroyed, sinking wells, and building irrigation systems--because water in Afghanistan is not just an economic but also a political issue. The people's authorities are trying to eliminate differences which lead to tribal strife and to involve the tribes in the active defense of the revolution.

This honest policy is meeting with the tribes' understanding. In increasing numbers they are declaring their support for the April Revolution aims. It is no accident that the question of protecting the border against dushman raids is the main issue on the agenda of the upcoming assembly.

Questions of the Pashtun and Baluchi tribes' economic and cultural life will undoubtedly be discussed in full at the supreme assembly, which will be a historic event in Afghanistan's life.

It is expected that around 2,000 delegates from 12 border provinces will gather in Kabul.

The assembly is based on the principle of broad representation.

Not only supporters of people's power, but also "neutrals" and people who have as yet not established cooperation with the government will take their seats in the sessions hall.

What are delegates bringing to the assembly, what instructions have they received from their fellow tribesmen?

This is what Mawlawi Habibollah, delegate of the Mohmand Agency tribe told us:

"I have been instructed to vote for tranquility and peace on Afghan soil, which has seen so much suffering. We will not allow gangs to pass through our territory."

These sentiments are characteristics of the delegates who have arrived in Kabul to take part in the assembly which is to open in a few days.

CSO: 1801/9

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV SHOWS BOMBBLAST AFTERMATH IN KABUL

LD291805 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the Vremya Newscast; report over video from Kabul]

[Text] The Afghan Security Forces have disarmed a group of terrorists who recently exploded a bomb in one of the densely populated areas of the Afghan capital.

[Correspondent M. Leshchinskiy--video caption--standing in a crowded square] This happened during the early evening in the shopping center of a new district of Kabul. A bicycle, which had been left by somebody, was resting up against the wall of a small store, and in its luggage-bag was a large explosive charge. And so, in the evening, when there were a lot of people in the shops here, we had the roar of an explosion. [video shows crowd of people, mostly women, wandering through street, smiling in the sun]

You can now see some documentary film sequences which we took a few minutes after the explosion. It was so powerful that glass was blown out of the windows of neighboring houses, and the store itself was reduced to ruins in which dozens of people were either killed or sustained terrible mutilations. [video shows debris of wrecked store, shattered windows and large bloodstains in road]

Now, those who perpetrated this barbarious crime have been brought before a trial of the people. You can now hear angry shouts at the site where blood has again been spilled and where (?there have been more) victims. The people are demanding death to the criminals. [video shows group of men being escorted by troops, followed by angry, shouting crowds; man speaking to crowd through microphone, waving arms]

This is a trial by the people themselves: We demand the sentence of the people, you can hear. Thousands of people here (?demand) death.

Now they are begging for mercy, these criminals, who have been trained in Pakistan and Iran by CIA instructors: We demand the sentence of the people--the death penalty! And that is how it will be with everyone who tramples on the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. [video shows the accused kneeling and bowing to the ground, begging for mercy in front of big crowd. Among the banners is one in English which reads "Let peace thrive in the whole world"]

MOSCOW VIEWS 'DESPAIR TACTICS' OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD082201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Commentary from the latest news. At the microphone in Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] The crime in the Kandahar area confirms the conclusion drawn some time ago by the competent organs in Afghanistan that the main direction of the subversive activity of the counterrevolution is now mass terror against the civilian population.

Indeed, in open battle the gangs of dushmans, whatever latest models of U.S. weapons they may be armed with, have not been able for a long time now to oppose the improved units of the Afghan Army. And placing their bets on the destruction of individual activists and supporters people's power didn't win them anything either. Here too the main reason for the defeat of the dushmans was the widespread support shown by the popular masses for the policies of the leadership of the young republic.

The bandits are finding it harder and harder to obtain support from the populations, even in the remotest villages. They meet organized resistance from the peasants more and more often.

Let us just note these figures: If in 1983 about 200 murders of activists of the people's power were carried out, then in the current year--1985--there have been only five. Their growing isolation has pushed the enemies of independent Afghanistan to despair tactics--terror against the peaceful population. On the recommendation of their Western masters the dushmans are organizing more and more explosions and acts of sabotage in public places, as a result of which a significant number of peaceful people are killed. The bloody chronicle of the past few months--the explosion of a powerful mine in the commercial center of Kabul, the poisoning with a potent poison of women students at the secondary school [litsey] in the capital, the firing on the mosque in Herat during a service, and other heroic acts of the defenders of Islam--indicates that there is an organizing principle behind all these actions. The Afghan authorities have several times presented world public opinion with irrefutable data about how the organizers of any terrorist act are, directly or indirectly, the Western special services. It is well known that last year instructors from the U.S. CIA visited the area of

Kabul, and gave the dushmans the following goal: Kill as many as possible, and kill on the greatest possible scale and with the greatest possible noise. Western propaganda media must receive constant pretexts to speak of the instability of the Afghan regime.

But as I have already said, this is the tactic of despair; the tactics of people who are powerless to turn Afghanistan back to its feudal past. The national authority, with the full support of the population, is giving a worthy rebuff to the bandits. In the last year alone, in Kabul alone, about 60 attempts to commit large-scale terrorist acts in places with the greatest density of people were prevented. The army and the detachments for the defense of the revolution continue successfully to eliminate the gangs of dushman in different areas of the country. Raising revolutionary vigilance, and strengthening the links of the organs of the people's power with the masses is democratic Afghanistan's response to the intrigues of counterrevolution.

CSO: 1801/7

AFGHANISTAN

JPRS-UMA-85-059
4 November 1985

MOSCOW TV SHOWS AFGHAN ECONOMY PROGRESSING DESPITE REBELS

LD281345 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Aug 85

[From the Novosti newscast; correspondent M. Leshchinskiy video report]

[Text] Despite ceaseless provocations from the counterrevolution, Afghanistan's economy is progressing onwards. [Video caption identifies correspondent M. Leshchinskiy over film of women displaying fabrics they have woven at their combine]

[Leshchinskiy] These pretty fabrics were woven at the Bulgakhar textile combine, the largest in the republic. Containing all the colours of this land, the diversity of the bright valleys and the snowy whiteness of the heights above the clouds, the line pleases the eye and adorns the life of the Afghans. The combine provides work for 12,000 inhabitants of local villages and the opportunity for farmers to sell their cotton here.

However, even the life of this combine is related to other, more gloomy events. [Video shows shots from the air of a group of large buildings surrounded by fields]

The territory of Kapisa Province, which is located in immediate proximity to the border with Pakistan, is most often subject to bandit sorties by the hirelings of international imperialism. [Video shows (?electricity towers) against background of mountains and men working on foundations on building site in remote hilly area] During one of these the towers of the power transmission line to Gulbakhar, which gave life to the combine, were blown up, high in the hills. The machinery stopped and people were left without work. But just like all other such acts, this too was doomed to failure. [Video shows view over valley from the hillside and pans to show rear view of a (?T-54) tank numbered 004 on the hillside with its gun pointed towards the valley; a man in nondescript uniform stands in front of the tank] In the shortest possible time temporary power generators were delivered here, and then construction of a 7,000 kw diesel power station was begun. [Video shows power station and workers on foundations of building, cutting to Leshchinskiy interviewing man in front of power station]

Former feudal lords and large landowners who fled abroad are sent against us, says (Asam Wazir). The Afghan workers and peasants, the whole people, are now united in the struggle against their enemies. We, the workers, are

restoring everything destroyed by the dushmans so that our enterprise can again produce output for the improvement of the people's lives. We have a true friend in the Soviet Union, the enemy does not frighten us. And so the fabrics of Gulbakhar again please the eye. Quite near to the combine and the station being built Afghan Army sentries and units of the people's militia stand continuous guard. The height of the people's skill and the greatness of the soldier's duty: Today the Gulbarkhar combine and the whole republic are that combination. [Video returns to the women and their fabrics, then to shot of the valley, with cultivated fields and gree trees. There is a closer shot of the man in front of the same tank on the hillside and of the rear of two men in the tank turret looking out over the valley, then more aerial shots of hills and fields.]

CSO: 1801/7

AFGHANISTAN

REBEL GROUPS SAID TO BATTLE EACH OTHER FOR AID, MATERIEL

PM241425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sept 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Kapralov: "Mad Wolves"]

[Text] Like hungry and enraged wolves, the leaders of the packs of counterrevolutionary Afghan bandits are fighting in Pakistan. For every morsel thrown to them by their patrons across the ocean, for every dollar the bandits receive under the guise of "humanitarian aid," there is a struggle not for life but to the death.

In Washington and Bonn they are received like the envoys of great powers and called "heroes." They call themselves fighters for the "triumph" of Islam. But let's give their real name--bandits, dushmans. Using CIA money they are being trained in 120 camps in the most refined methods of murder and subversion. Some 254 mosques (there's the "struggle for the faith" for you!), 130 hospitals, and over 2,000 schools have been destroyed and thousands of civilians--peasants, teachers, and mullahs--have been killed as a result of their bandit raids on DRA territory. Every act of carnage is generously remunerated by their creditors across the ocean. This year alone the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble is counting on obtaining \$500 million from U.S. and other patrons!

A veritable fight is under way among the "soldiers of Islam" for primacy in distributing these financial resources, weapons, medical supplies, and so-called "humanitarian aid" earmarked for the maintenance of Afghan refugees by the Western and several Muslim states and by various international foundations and organizations.

In the skirmish for these lavish handouts each gang tries to distinguish itself during the piratical attacks on the DRA. If these "services" prove inadequate, the bandits steal from each other. Thus one (Azizulla), who belongs to the ruling clique of the dushman "Harekat-e Enqelab-e Eslami Afghan" organization, has stated that if, when the "cake" is being shared out, this group is done out of its fair share, "his men" will attack the arms convoys destined for other groups and loot them. Other groups operate in the same way. For instance, seven leaders of the "Jam'iat-e Eslami Afghan" organization were shot by members of the ("Khezbe Islami") grouping headed by (Gulbuddin Khakmatyar). In turn thugs from (Sayaf's) gang attacked (Gulbuddin's) base. BAKHTAR agency reports that there are casualties as a result of the ensuing fight.

Feuds between the bandits are not ceasing, despite the fact that in May this year seven leading terrorist organizations formed an alliance. Cobbled together under pressure from the Pakistani administration to step up the struggle against the DRA, this alliance exists only formally and creates only a semblance of unity in the bandits' camp, which according to the design of the alliance's organizers should help to increase currency injections into the accounts of the leaders of the revolution and into Islamabad's accounts.

Opulent private residences and Japanese automobiles, Persian carpets and American air conditioners--that is how the ringleaders of the "fighters for Islam" live. The various food and medical supplies which enter Pakistan to supply the refugees are usually stolen and sold at the bazaars of Pakistanti cities. And the money thus acquired goes into the bank accounts of the counterrevolutionary ruling clique. Thus, of \$300,000 which came from the American "Afghanistan aid committee" alone, the above-mentioned (G. Khekmatiar) transferred over \$150,000 into his personal account in the Swiss branch of American Express. The remaining money went to buy weapons and only a paltry sum found its way to the so-called refugees, who are essentially people lured beyond their motherland's borders by deception. Speculating on their unfortunate fate, the leaders of the numerous "fronts" and "parties" receive from international charitable organizations food, clothing, and money, a considerable proportion of which stays with the bandits' ringleaders and the Islamabad officials who act as their patrons and they invest the money in the narcotics trade and other underground business.

According to the PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE, gangs of Afghan dushmans are acting as major suppliers of narcotics in the United States. Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs operating in the region of the border with Pakistan are producing and dispatching abroad, mainly to the American continent, an enormous quantity of opium and other narcotics.

The dushmans have turned the Northwest Province of Pakistan into a gigantic plantation for the raw material for narcotics. According to the figures of the U.S. magazine ROLLING STONE, in the region from Parachinar to Chitral, where Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camps are situated, the entire plateau is one great opium poppy field.

According to the figures of the U.S. drug enforcement Administration, every year hundreds of laboratories working 24 hours a day in the region of the Afghan-Pakistani border process up to 355 tons of opium. From there over two tons of pure heroin is smuggled into the United States every year. Some 80 percent of the heroin in which the New York syndicates deal comes from the "Afghan source."

It is paradoxical but a fact, the PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE writes, that it is those men whom the White House bombastically calls "freedom fighters" present a mortal danger to Americans.

Bitterness is intensifying among the majority of Afghan refugees who came to Pakistan under the influence of religious and counterrevolutionary propaganda; they are beginning to lose faith in those who used promises and threats to make them leave their motherland. Now money, clothing, and food are only issued to those refugees who take part in terrorist operations against the DRA. Many Afghan families have thus been faced with the choice of taking part in the bandits' actions or dying of hunger. Cases of desertion and refusal to take part in piratical raids against Afghanistan have become more frequent among them recently.

In fact the Afghans living in the "refugee camps" have become a live commodity and cheap labor for the ringleaders of the bandit groupings. A correspondent of the French newspaper L'HUMANITE who visited Peshawar--the dushmans' nest--wrote that an atmosphere of suspicion and violence reigns in the city and its environs. Hunger and poverty have become the refugees' lot. The Pakistani authorities and the ringleaders of the anti-Afghan gangs are robbing them.

The Pakistani authorities are doing everything to prevent the Afghan refugees from returning home, which is ensuring a constant influx of currency into Pakistan and enabling Ziaul Haq's regime to strengthen its positions among the reactionary Muslim countries and to enjoy support from the West and China.

To suppress the wave of demonstrations by the population against the tyranny of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the Islamabad authorities are using crude force. Thus there has been an increase in the frequency of the Pakistani authorities' encroachments on the internal autonomy of the Pushtun tribes which opposed the deployment in their regions of gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries engaging in plundering the local population and violating traditional Afghan-Pakistani border trade. In a number of places there have been clashes between the Pakistani regular troops and armed groups of the Pushtun tribes. The Pakistani troops and dushman gangs are jointly perpetrating brutal acts of reprisal against the Pushtuns who refuse to join the ranks of the DRA'S most evil enemies and who oppose the transformation of the Pushtuns' homes into a base for aggression against Afghanistan.

The leaders of the bandits' gangs whose interests Ziaul Haq's regime places above the interests of the Pakistani people have offered their services to Islamabad in exchange--during the elections in Pakistan they took part in suppressing riots and the dissatisfaction of the opponents of the regime in Peshawar.

The local population of a number of regions of Baluchistan and the Northwest border province have responded with armed actions to the terror of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble (and its backbone is made up of former feudalists, religious fanatics, and usurers who are seizing plots of land and laying peasants and artisans under tribute). However, the bandits have found influential supporters among the Pakistani authorities.

The gangs of cutthroats are set against neighboring Afghanistan with the aid of large handouts or simply under the lash. But it is becoming increasingly hard for the dushmans to earn their pieces of silver for treachery. Prosperous Afghans prefer to buy their way out of taking part in military operations against the DRA. They are beginning to understand that the power of the people in Afghanistan has been established forever and that they should not count on the return of their former land holdings. That is why the desperate, morally corrupt cutthroats are sinking their teeth increasingly fiercely into Pakistani soil. The gangs of bandits are squabbling among themselves for the best bits. But if the pirates have to sit down to starvation rations, like made wolves they will fling themselves on whoever feeds the wolf pack today.

CSO: 1801/17

AFGHANISTAN

ARTICLE DESCRIBES HELICOPTER TRANSPORT OPERATIONS, HAZARDS

Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Yuriy Dmitriyev, special correspondent of TRUD--exclusive to VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT: "By the Laws of Brotherhood: In the Skies of Afghanistan"]

[Text] "The pilots of our aviation enterprise are taking part in the assimilation of the northern regions of the Tyumen Oblast. To put it bluntly, it is a difficult endeavor. Sometimes quite young fellows land in extremely complex situations. In such situations the courage of our remarkable pilots of past years, especially of the time of the Great Patriotic War, is involuntarily called to mind.

"But even now our pilots, including the military ones as well, demonstrate the best traits of the Soviet people, great courage and professional skill. I would like to read about this."

Andrey Ponomarev
Secretary of the Komsomol
Committee of the First Tyumen
Aviation Enterprise

...Today the squadron is flying. The training classes and the service buildings are deserted. Almost everyone is on the airfield, which is rumbling with the roar of turbines. Its concrete surface, stretching into the blue mountain distance, was darkened from the afterburners of the sharp-nosed fighters, reminiscent of silver cigars, endlessly taking off.

"Zero nine, we read you. Remain over the target for now. Relay precise coordinates. We will elaborate the objective," snapped Lt Col Vladimir Lakisov, a young officer with a light step, into the intercom.

He arrived here recently, after having brilliantly completed the Military Aviation Institute imeni Yu. A. Gagarin, and became an excellent pilot. Now he commands flights and vigilantly keeps an eye on all who are in the air. In this small mobile command post he is assisted by officers Sr Lt Dmitriy Gorbachev, a navigator by specialty, the experienced aviation specialist

Capt Leonid Golovatskiy and radar plotter Pvt Andrey Ponomarev, a namesake of the author of the letter to the newspaper VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT.

The aircraft of Maj Aleksandr Tikhomirov, a 1st-class military pilot, was airborne. It was with him that Lt Col Lakisov was conducting the conversation. There were several more short reports and elaborations. The flight leader instantaneously evaluated the situation and, guided by the objectives of the tactical flight exercise, gave the necessary commands. Shortly afterward, the voice of Tikhomirov was heard: "Objective fulfilled, target coordinates are... Am returning to base."

The lofty skies of Afghanistan... Our pilots of the border contingent of Soviet troops now have to fly in them. To fulfill their international duty. This is also the transport of cargo, people and mail. This is also assistance to the Afghan Air Force in protecting the boundaries of the sovereign republic. Its enemies of various colors are becoming embittered and have been provided, with the assistance of American and other imperialist protectors, with modern anti-aircraft systems and missile equipment. They try to shoot at the aircraft and helicopters from concealed positions. Now and then our combat and transport craft land with holes torn in the fuselage and wings.

...The dark green Mi-6 helicopter, under the command of experienced pilot Capt Valeriy Vasil'yev, was returning to its airfield. The day had been difficult. The flyers had delivered provisions, medicines, books and newspapers to the mountains for the local inhabitants. They had had to take a complicated route so as not to enter the rebel fire zone. There appeared the outlines of the large peaceful city, near which was the airfield. The flight was at an altitude of over four thousand meters. Suddenly the crew noticed the launch of an anti-aircraft missile from one of the canyons. It was impossible to turn back.

What to do? A fire broke out. The explosion destroyed vitally important systems. The craft began to descend sharply. Fortunately, there was not a single passenger aboard. They could abandon the helicopter. But the peaceful city was below... Neither Capt V. Vasil'yev nor his subordinates, Sr Lt G. Pasyuk, Lts A. Federov and I. Sokolov and Warrant Officer I. Gnezdilov, did so until they had steered the flaming craft away from the city blocks. Only then did Vasil'yev sound the order: "Bail out..." He himself was the last to quit the aircraft.

The crew of an Afghan Air Force helicopter, with a crew of Sr Lt Abdullah Tair, Airman Abdullah Tabat and Flight Technician Sgt A. Sattar, was in the area at that time. They saw that their combat brethren were in trouble. They reported to their HQ and rushed immediately to assist. They landed and took our boys on board.

Having related this episode to me, Political Officer Ivan Bezrukavov, who knows well the difficult aviation life in Afghanistan, reported that our commanders awarded the Afghan crew a Certificate of Merit and "Polet" wrist watches with an inscription of gratitude.

"Start up and take off..." Again and again imperatively sounds this familiar command from the field HQ. And every time it sends into the air courageous Soviet crews.

That is how it was on that gloomy morning. The fighter flight commanded by Maj N. Karev quickly flew off to fulfill its objectives. At the request of Afghan subunit commanders it was necessary to carry out a strike against heavily fortified rebel positions in one of the distant mountain regions. The bandits had robbed and murdered peasants, burned mosques and destroyed schools. It was difficult to "smoke them out" of the canyons without air power.

The wingman of the second pair was the young energetic pilot and able air observer Maj Igor' Dolgikh. The crews flew precisely along the route, found the targets and carried out the strikes. Suddenly I. Dolgikh felt a sharp blow to the left side of the fuselage. The emergency "fire" signal came on.

The situation was extremely complicated. Below was the bristling fire of the large-caliber machine guns of the mountain. It was hundreds and hundreds of kilometers to the airfield. The aircraft was almost uncontrollable. The greatest self-control and cool-headedness were required of the pilot. Displaying self-possession, he balanced the aircraft in level flight, using the accumulated altitude and speed for this. The course--to his airfield. For now it was possible. But when there was only a total of several dozen kilometers left to go, Pilot-Sniper Vitaly Evtukhov, the leader of the pair, saw heavy flames dancing from the left side of I. Dolgikh's aircraft. He gave the command for immediate ejection. Only after this did Igor' Ivanovich quit his fire-engulfed craft.

A rebel band was active in the landing area. The courageous pilot prepared to take up the uneven battle and to fulfill his soldier's and international duty to the end. But Soviet soldiers do not leave their combat brethren in trouble. The crew of the Mi-8 helicopter commanded by V. Semin flew out to assist I. Dolgikh. Under fire from the bandits, Navigator Capt V. Bushov and Flight Technician Lt N. Zavistovskiy of the crew of the Mi-8 that landed assisted Yuriy Dolgikh in taking a place in the helicopter.

...We speak now of the exceptional and extreme circumstances into which our pilots have come. The undeclared war against Afghanistan, run at the will of Western instigators and their local accomplices, is insidious and inhuman.

We return to the airfield, where flights are taking place. Nikolay Koval' is airborne. I hear his firm commander's voice: he is reporting the situation and data about the targets found. A pilot flying over the icy spurs of Gindukush must know much. The unfamiliar locale, instantaneous change in air currents, sand storms and the "Afghanets" evil biting wind, springing up unexpectedly and insidiously like the blow of a knife in the back. The mountains do not tolerate the weak and indecisive. This is well known to Communist Nikolay Koval', holder of the highest flight honor of Pilot-Sniper. This means no accidents or other incidents, a precise, destructive blow against the designated targets and impeccable piloting equipment.

We sat with him for a long time before the next sortie. A short haircut and blue eyes. Short, solidly built, powerful. Koval' was recalling his seven-year-old daughter Natasha, a first grader, his wife Lyudmila, an economist by profession, and his garrison in the steppes. It had made him happy to go there about two months ago on detached duty. He came up to his home and his wife and daughter were looking out the window. His parents hurried to visit as opportunely as possible. His mother knitted him warm woolen socks.

The brave major related all of this to me. I saw how his eyes grew moist. Here, far from hearth and home, a man feels the separation from his family and parents especially sharply. That is why I saw, on the walls by the bunks in the officers' quarters, photographs of wives, fiancées, children...

Koval' was the only one who didn't tell me how he recently found, in a god-forsaken canyon, a caravan with arms that had secretly departed Pakistan, and how he led the soldiers of the Afghan Army to it. But that's how it was.

The alarm signal awoke the flyers at dawn. They took off by flight--Capts Viktor Kreyman and Vladimir Pryanichkov and Sr Lt Vasiliy Shishkin. It was a complicated mission: The Afghan commanders had requested that they find a concentration of rebels in one of their heavily defended canyons.

The flight was led by Maj Koval'. He had been flying in these skies for a total of four months, but already the number 130 was in his flight book. The pilot had flown this many hours. This is a large number for a fighter.

They climbed on a steep flight path, leaving behind a steep contrail. The course was to the southeast and they turned to the right. The bearing was 38-40 degrees. After several dozen kilometers they located the targets. They reported information about them to the Afghan ground subunits. They soon drove out the bandits that had strongly held on to this region. And not by accident. The mountain river valley in this country was rich. The bandit ringleader Akhmatshakh was trying to make a fortune on this property. It didn't work out!

...There is a smart Afghan pilot with dark plum eyes among the circle of Soviet pilots at the airfield hardstand. Let's meet him: Sr Lt Abdullah Khakim, the deputy commander of the political section of an aviation subunit. He is based at the neighboring airfield. He has on a light-yellow flight jacket and in his hands is a flight helmet. He has just landed: he had bombed a distant bandits' nest. More than 500 combat sorties are already behind him. He has two children--a three-year-old son and a daughter of one and a half. His wife Fatima is 25 years old. Soviet officers often visit their hospitable home. Abdullah recalls with pride and gratitude his training in the Soviet Union at one of the best aviation institutes. He shakes our hands warmly: "Thank you, Soviet friends, for your help and fraternal combat friendship!..."

Yes, you find out who your friends are when trouble strikes. Soviet soldiers with blue tabs on their shoulder-boards from the last war well remember the words from the song of the Internationalists: "We flew alone in the skies..."

They now fly in a difficult and heated sky, alongside their Afghan combat brothers. One must see with what gratitude the crews of our Mi-6s, those "flying trucks," are met in the extreme northeastern province of Badakhshan. It is basically cattle-breeders who live there. Wheat does not grow there. Bread was bought of old in the valleys, where before it was difficult and far to get to. But now, when the bandits are creating disturbances on the paths, it is altogether dangerous. For this reason, Soviet helicopter crews, at the request of the Afghan population, carry out life-saving flights on the spurs infested with bandits' cannons and machineguns.

In the skies of Afghanistan, side by side with the red-starred combat aircraft, we saw those tireless laborers--the An-26 and An-12. Among the passengers of one of them were a young pregnant woman, an old mullah, wounded by bandits, who urgently needed an operation, farmers, irrigation experts, builders and shepherds. On the boxes and sacks of cargo were the inscriptions: medicines, flour, grain, books and cement. The pilots, notwithstanding the leaden snow-storm and other adversities, are trying to aid the friendly people who have found freedom. On the breast of many of them I saw the Order of the Red Star and the "Valor" and "Combat Merit" medals. Exactly the same dear and holy decorations as those won by their fathers, grandfathers and older brothers in the difficult battles of the Great Patriotic War...

12821

CSO: 1801/300

AFGHANISTAN

MINE CLEARING OPERATION TO BREAK ENCIRCLEMENT OF BARIKOT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by G. Ustinov, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Kabul: "Service Place--Afghanistan: Courageous Men"]

[Text] Kunar Province. The village of Barikot. These geographic names were glimpsed more often than others last spring in the staff plans, combat orders and military reports of the Afghan Army. Not having taken Barikot in battle, the rebels decided to starve it out. They surrounded this small settlement, in Kunar Province on the Pakistani border, with several rows of siege trenches, mined all the roads and approaches leading to it from the interior of the country, and carried out a methodical bombardment of the army garrison concentrated in the ancient Barikot fortress. The Pakistanis assisted them with heavy weapons fire from their own territory.

The siege lasted many weeks. The garrison suffered heavy losses, which they were only able to partially replenish from the air. There remained only one way out: send powerful units here, rout the bands and help out the defenders of Barikot.

It was then that the Afghan Army commanders turned to the Soviet combat engineers: "Help us lead combat columns. All the ground on the approaches to Barikot is infested with explosives. We can't manage it ourselves."

Twenty-eight kilometers of mountain road fell to the lot of the combat engineer subunit of Georgiy Gil'--twelve in the Bezmyannom Canyon and sixteen in the Pech-Dara Canyon.

The columns of soldiers of the subunit moved forward practically without rest day and night for several days in a row. Like a watchmaker with a broken watch, they scrupulously studied every square centimeter of the roadway. First advanced dog-handlers of the mine-detection service with their four-legged assistants. After them came combat engineers with mine detectors, probing rods, crow-bars and shovels. Last came the experienced "clean-up man" Sgt Gnatyshin. They traverse, check out and secure a kilometer of road and signal the column that it can advance.

Our boys found and disarmed several hundred cunningly concealed charges. Dog-handler Aleksandr Nikitin alone, with sheep-dog Aza, found 18 mines and three landmines. Nothing was heard from the rebels. The combat engineers led the column through without any losses.

Officer Georgiy Sergeyevich Gil' showed me trophies of that raid. Here, for example, are two "Italians," plastic mines made in Italy, one with six and the other with two and a half kilograms of explosive. It is extremely difficult to find them as there is almost no metal there, only the tiny spring of the detonator. Neither probing rods nor other methods of engineering detection can get such a mine. Intuition, experience, attentiveness and a knowledge of giveaway signs and characteristics are needed. The rebels bury it deep, up to 70 centimeters, and the action of "Italians" is unpredictable. A hundred heavy vehicles can pass over it, and the hundred and first blows up: the ground gets packed down over this time, compressing the concealing layer, and creates the necessary pressure for the detonator.

"Such mines are supplied by caravan from Pakistan," says Georgiy Sergeyevich. "Here they are distributed among the bands. Each rebel demolition man buys a mine from the ringleader with his own money. In the event of a 'successful' explosion, he receives recompense considerably exceeding these expenses."

It is evident that the counterrevolution has experienced instructors, noted the subunit commander. The rebels plant mines accurately and try not to leave a trace. Can you imagine what attentiveness is required of the combat engineer? It is becoming more and more difficult to determine their location, since they "powder" them in such a way that nothing suspicious is visible. The hole is stuffed with rocks and gravel and tightly stamped down. It is extremely complicated to find such a mine with a probing rod--the needle doesn't get through the rocky ground. There remains the mine detector. But there are many metallic traces in the local rocks, and the instrument reacts to them almost the same way as to metal. One must really be an ace at one's job to sense, from the subtlest nuances in the sound of the signal and from the elusive differences in the length and amplitude of the sound, when it is a true and when a false alarm. And it doesn't matter how many rocks are turned over...

The most difficult thing in the last raid, the commander continued his story, was checking the road at night. The column advanced without stopping to rest and half of the engineering detection and mine-clearing took place at night. So as not to give themselves away with light they worked blindly, by feel in the literal sense of the word. They were saved by one thing--some engineers were double-checked by others. By the way, it was precisely in the nighttime that "clean-up man" Yuriy Gnatyshin found two MK-7 English minés; they were planted "on the shelf"--at a place where the road comes right up against a steep cliff.

Sgt Gnatyshin is a native of the Moldavian city of Beltsy. Tall, about two meters, blond and handsome. At home he completed vocational-technical school and is an electrician by profession. He has five badges on his broad breast:

Guards, "Outstanding Soldier of the Soviet Army," "Qualified Specialist," "Outstanding Paratrooper" and "Military-Sport Successes."

"What's most important in a combat engineer's work?" he repeated. "Thoroughness and unhurriedness... I know that after me there will be no checking up whatsoever, and if I slip up, we'll be talking about human lives. Maybe that is why I haven't been injured myself yet (without consultation, both of us knocked three times on the wooden table), and there haven't even been any explosions behind me or due to my fault... Personal risk? Of course, in our business it is great. Shortly before Barikot the combat engineers of the adjacent Afghan unit fell into a minefield. And what a minefield! There were from nine to fourteen mines per square meter. Explosions started. They decided to advance no further. They sent an alarm signal by walkie-talkie. Our group came and cleared a passage by bayonet and extracted them all..."

I asked Gnatyshin to introduce me to Aleksandr Nikitin, the other hero of the Kunar raid. Before his army service he studied and lived in Sterlitamak and finished the construction tekhnikum. At the military registration and enlistment buro they asked him: "Do you like animals?" "Of course. All my life I dreamed of having a dog. My parents wouldn't permit it." "Well, that's a correctable situation. You'll have your own dog."

That's how Aleksandr met Aza. He got her as a little puppy. He himself developed in her the ability to sniff out explosives. At first, when Aza was two months old, he taught her to walk in a zigzag fashion, placing bait in checkered order. Then he placed pieces of meat on explosive substances, on exposed mines, on mines buried without camouflage and, finally, with camouflage. Half a year of intensive training, and already eight months of such intensive work.

"Aza is very lively and affectionate and has a very keen sense of smell. And especially important--self-disciplined, doesn't get distracted during the search. Always serious at exercises. It would seem a rut, long-familiar commands--'sit,' 'lie down,' 'heel,' 'come,' but she fulfills them responsibly, just as if she knows that without constant training you quickly get out of form. She finds all the mines without any trouble in the training searches."

"And in the real thing?"

"There, of course, it is more difficult. When a dog travels hundreds of kilometers in an armored personnel carrier, its senses are dulled by the noise, clanking, road dust and the smell of gasoline. You have to let it rest, then go to work... Although Aza acquitted herself well in the Kunar march, she demonstrated one shortcoming. She tires quickly in the heat (it was about 60 degrees in the daytime). She would work a maximum of fifteen minutes and then began to figure: sit where there's nothing. Now I will train her more in endurance."

In action Sasha and his assistant found 24 mines. How many human lives were saved, how much equipment remained undamaged... Moreover, Aza is far from

a record-breaker, as, let's say, the veterans of the subunit: El'za and Inga. They have hundreds of neutralized mines to their credit. Toilers of the engineering service...

...Today the boys have a day off. Some are on the volleyball court and others are seated at the television. But tomorrow some will again be on the march, leading a fuel column. And they are strictly and carefully checking over their road gear, mine detectors, probing rods, "cats" for destroying inextricable mines, entrenching tool, coils of rope, bullet-proof vests, automatic weapons, ammunition, provisions, water... Each has 20-25 kilograms of road gear. And all of it must be carried on the person himself.

Sasha Nikitin and El'za's handler Pavel Kotlyarov are surrounded by new recruits, fellows from the present spring call-up, and are patiently answering their questions:

"Why do our dogs have such non-Russian names?"

"Because they are all Alsations. The best kind for searching..."

"But why these female names?"

"It's more difficult to work with male dogs. They battle endlessly for leadership..."

The new recruits listen to the account of the experienced soldiers. Tomorrow they will carry forward the baton of international duty and continue the martial labor of their senior comrades in fraternal Afghanistan, against which the enemies of the young republic have kindled the flame of criminal war.

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AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF SUPREME JIRGAH

PM201255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Okulov "Commentator's Column": "Replying on the People's Will"]

[Text] Kabul--The Supreme Jirgah (council) of border tribes has completed its work in the Afghan capital. Taking part were over 2,000 representatives of a little over 40 ethnic groups inhabiting regions along the borders with Pakistan and Iran. This is the territory through which gangs of dushmans penetrate from abroad deep into Afghanistan.

Having discussed the main question--the defense of the borders--the leaders and elders, religious leaders, and commanders of tribal military formations stated that henceforth the Pushtun and Baluchi tribes will not allow the Islamabad military regime to send gangs via their regions. The intention was voiced to support the party and state organs and the republic's armed forces in their actions to halt the penetration of arms convoys and subversive groups trained and equipped at bases across the border into the country.

The Jirgah thus transferred the question of defending and controlling the borders with Pakistan and Iran from the political plane to the level of practical actions.

This important decision has been taken against the background of the unanimously formed assessments on a wide range of fundamental issues of Afghan reality. The Jirgah approved the government's domestic and foreign policy, supported the PDPA's efforts at a just solution of nationalities and tribal problems and tasks of the socioeconomic and cultural developments of tribes and ethnic groups and expressed itself in favor of the consolidation of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The convening of the Supreme Jirgah of border tribes and its decision are one more link in the chain of efforts which are being made to expand the social base of the April revolution and to involve increasingly broad strata of the people in the process of socioeconomic transformations.

Afghanistan's traditional form of self-rule--the Jirgah--is now being filled with new content--the solution of tasks of the national-democratic revolution.

In the country's political structure a system of the power of the people is gradually being implemented--from local councils to the supreme assembly of representatives of the whole people.

AFGHANISTAN

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES TRUCK DRIVING HAZARDS OVER SALANG HIGHWAY

PM061017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch under the rubric "Place of Service--Afghanistan": "Journeys of Courage"]

[Text] Kabul--Igor Chernega, still a private at the time, painted the first little star on the cab of his KAMAZ truck a year and a half ago. On that December evening he was a soldier full of pride. He had withstood the Salang's baptism with dignity, although that 2-week trip had demanded gumption, persistence, stoic patience, and human courage such as he had not even suspected that he had within him.

About the Salang. It is one of the highest road passes in the world, lying at an altitude of 3,600 meters. The road winds there in steep and narrow hairpin bends, with a perpendicular cliff on one side and an abyss on the other. The ice-covered route is terrible, and the thousands of trucks which cross the pass every day polish the road to a mirrorlike shine. The 3-day ascent is a torment, and you crawl along at a snail's pace all the time. Your chief concern is to prevent the engine from dying. If the truck stops, it is hellishly difficult to start it moving again on the smooth ice, and uphill moreover. And an 18-year-old boy, a 10th grader only yesterday, is behind the wheel.

That is the ascent. But the descent is still more crucial and dangerous. You might lose control at any moment and run into the one in front. At best, you will damage your front, or else you could altogether crash down into the abyss.

Now the truck. On DOSAAF courses at home, in the small Voronezh Oblast city of Semiluki, Igor drove an ordinary 3-ton ZIL. Here he was at once seated in a "scow"--a 10-meter long KAMAZ truck. It is hard enough to maneuver it on a flat road, not to mention a mountain hairpin bend.

And, of course, the load. At Khayraton his truck was filled right up with 12-meter-long water pipe. They told him: "Secure them properly, so that they do not move during the climb." He tied them down conscientiously, with cable and wire. And what happened? During the first kilometers up the road a dense fog shrouded the convoy. The pipes misted over and were covered with small

droplets of moisture. And when they climbed higher, where, although it was clear, there was a frost and a breeze, that moisture turned into ice. Readymade lubrication. The fastening had become slightly loose, and Igor's pipes slid easily back, under the wheels of the following truck. You can imagine how many uncomplimentary words were addressed to the novice who halted the convoy. Although later, when pipes started falling from the truck of a dashing sergeant with some 50 stars in his cab, Igor felt a little relief. Thus, it can happen even to experienced drivers.

Of course, they all gathered up the load together. The convoy cannot stand still for long. Dozens of others are following it. Half of Afghanistan, which does not have railroads, is supplied and exports its goods along the Khayraton-Salang-Kabul route.

Is such a trip worth a star? The older men explained to Igor later, however, it had been an easy one that time: "They had not been fired on on the road. "That may be so," Eduard Nikolayevich Vakhrushev, one of the new officers in their subunit remarked, "but the pass makes an impression. I, for example, forgot about my birthday the whole way. And, incidentally, it was my 30th birthday during the trip."

Today, Captain Vakhrushev is secretary of the subunit's party organization and an experienced, respected commander. Despite a mass of duties he, like the other officers, goes on trips over the Salang as the officer in charge of the convoy. He has some 20 such crossings behind him.

Sergeant Chernega, whose service in Afghanistan is drawing to an end, has his entire cab decorated with neatly drawn stars. In a suitcase under the bunk there is a carefully packed pennant--"For 40 Trips". Another pennant--"For 60 Trips"--flutters like the "scow's" combat flag from the mirror in the cab. Perhaps he will be lucky and win a third one--"For 80 Trips". That is the maximum that a serviceman-driver can make in 2 years' service.

Now there is more order on the route, and they no longer take weeks but several days to travel the road from Kabul to Khayraton and back. Two days at home, and then off for a new load. But everyone spends half of even these meager rest hours with his KAMAZ. God forbid that the commander will write out a trip ticket! A severe blow to your personal authority. It means you went out last time with faults and neglected the truck.

The servicemen-drivers are the soldiers of the Salang. Is this not overstating the matter, with their albeit hard but strictly peaceful labor? The subunit is engaged in delivering nothing but construction freight. Timber, planks, pipes, bricks, cement--this is what their "scows" (they gave this name long ago to their long KAMAZ trucks capable of sailing on the Salang's rocky waves with a load of 14-16 metric tons) are filled with at Khayraton.

All this is so, but it has fallen to them to live and work under the conditions of the undeclared war being waged in a cruel, subtle, and deliberate manner. The dushmans constantly seek to put the Kabul-Khayraton

road out of action, fire on convoys from the mountains, and knock out [otbivayut] laggard trucks. An ambush, a burst of gunfire, an attack, and a battle can await you beyond every hairpin bend. Thus, you must be extremely vigilant and in a constant state of combat readiness, and you must know how to stand up for yourself and for the property entrusted to you. Your only companion on the road, your friend and protector--a submachine gun--must be just as reliable as your truck's engine.

When the subunit was still only gaining experience, an ambush awaited their convoy near Khenjan, not far from the pass. They had just passed a guard post when machine guns opened up on the trucks. Lieutenant Stanislav Mokshantsev, the officer in charge of the convoy, at once realized that they would not manage to get through to the next post as battle was being forced on them. He gave the order to stop and beat off the attack. There were not many of them, just over 20 men, but they acted so decisively and harmoniously that they managed to disperse the gang and drive it off into mountain holes.

On returning home the men decided at their Komsomol meeting to name one truck in honor of Mikhail Pastukhov, who died in the battle. The right to travel in it is granted to the subunit's best drivers.

Sgt Chernega was awarded the medal "For Combat Services". I asked him to tell its history.

"On the whole, it was a simple matter. Near Gardeyz, bandits had dug in in the greenery (this is the name given to dense groves, vineyards, and gardens along the road--a favorite place for dushman ambushes). They wanted to take our convoy. We decided not to defend ourselves with all our might but to drive the trucks on. In order to ensure our progress we formed a small group. I was part of it. We got out of danger normally, without losing either people or hardware. It was for that that I was recommended for a medal."

What methods of subversive struggle do foreign advisers, experienced masters of sabotage and terror, not teach to mercenary bandits in Pakistani special camps! Graduates of the "dushman universities" sent to the Salang use there increasingly modern weapons and resort increasingly frequently to minelaying and concentrated fire. Therefore it is necessary to show serious concern for the safety of traffic along the route and take comprehensively into account the changing nature of the undeclared war.

Work on the rear truck is responsible work. Men who are technically gifted and have a masterly touch are sent there. They must be farsighted and provident, and they must always have to handle the necessary range of spare parts, cables, ropes, couplings, tires and much else besides. They must be able to determine the nature and scale of a breakdown and, most importantly, rectify it in a matter of minutes. And there is no denying that their work demands considerable personal courage: The rear truck is frequently forced--far more frequently than the others--to lag behind the convoy and be subjected to real danger.

Before the new year--1985--they were carrying bricks from Khayraton. They came under fire. Someone's truck went out of control and slid down the mountain wall to the hairpin bend below. The driver managed to jump out. The convoy went on without stopping, and a "rescue team" remained at the scene of the accident: Sergey Grishkov from Orenburg with his rear truck, his fellow countryman Yuriy Besedin, a strong, knowledgeable driver, who at that time was driving the truck named for Pastukhov, another driver, and Lieutenant Igor Nesyn. It was impossible to extricate the damaged KAMAZ with less than four trucks.

Besedin and Grishkov got down, unloaded the bricks, fastened four cable harnesses, and got up again. As soon as the dushmans realized that their catch might get away from them, they again opened furious fire. Despite the very strong firing, the men began towing the fallen truck uphill. And they saved it. And they caught up with the convoy.

Grishkov has been driving the rear truck for more than a year. He himself is driver, repairer, and, if circumstances dictate, "hammer" (that is, submachine gunner). He has had to return fire dozens of times when two or three of them together have caught up with the convoy after rectifying a breakdown.

"Where do you intend to go after the army, Serezha?" I asked.

"To a highway technical college. My path is clear now--I will be a motor mechanic."

Six days' traveling is behind them. The men have just returned from a trip, bringing full "scows". All the men are covered in dust and dirt and bathed in salty sweat. It is hot weather in Afghanistan now, and on the desert stretches of the route half the road is 50 degrees in the shade. Where is there any shade in the desert? The cab window and doors are shut tight, because the scorching air of the sands rushes in as soon as you open them even slightly.

Never mind. Now they are going off to the bathhouse and will drink fresh tea to their heart's content. And then everyone, however tired, will get his cherished paint pot and brush and paint a new star on the cab of his truck.

The trip had been worth it.

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AFGHANISTAN

WORK OF TRIBAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUES

LD151523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Afghan correspondent Boris Savadyan report]

[Text] The supreme assembly of border tribes continues its work in Kabul. I interviewed one of the participants, an elder of the Baluch tribe called (Dadkhoda), who arrived in Kabul from the remote southwestern Afghan province of Nimruz, bordering Iran.

[Begin (Dadkhoda) recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] The assembly, (Dadkhoda) says, is the best answer to those who are still nurturing vain hopes to reverse the course of history in Afghanistan. The importance of the assembly lies also in the fact that it will help to unite all tribes into one big family. The armed gangs sent by U.S. secret services from Pakistan and Iran cause serious harm to the population of Nimruz Province. They behave like bandits on the road, and destroy schools and mosques. Peasants from remote regions suffer especially hard--dushmans attack their houses, burn crops, poison herds and destroy irrigation canals. One of the sinister plans of our enemy is to involve by any means armed groups of Baluches in their criminal plans or to set them against the Pushtu and Tajik tribes living nearby. In order to put an end to all this, (Dadkhoda) continues, we have created revolution defense groups which already number more than 700 men. Together with the units of the people's army and militia we fight actively against the remnants of the counterrevolutionary gangs. They cannot cross now the territory of the Baluch tribes.

In the name of all Baluch tribesmen I would like to support the appeal of our leader Babrak Karmal at the assembly not only to defend the Afghan borders, but to secure by any means, the peaceful and creative activity of the Afghan people, to help people to take everything the revolutionary power gives them. [end recording]

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AFGHANISTAN

ISVESTIYA ON SOVIET OFFICER CRIPPLED IN DRA

PM230845 [Editorial Report] Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 17 September Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word report by own correspondent N. Baklanov from the Red Banner Kiev Military District under the rubric "Life of the Soviet Armed Forces" and the heading "True Brother of Maresyev" describing how Captain Valeriy Grinchak, leader of a reconnaissance company in an unspecified mountain region of Afghanistan, lost both legs as a result of treading on a mine while tracking Afghan rebels. The report, which states that during a previous operation "the scouts discovered in the dushmans' bundles mines of Italian production while submachine guns with Chinese labels and British carbines lay nearby," gives an account of how Grinchak, despite his disability, is still in the armed forces, working at the Kiev Higher Combined Arms Command School, and notes that he has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES 5 AIRFIELDS TO BE BUILT IN BADAKHSHAN

PM261343 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 85, first edition, published on page 3 a 950-word dispatch with a Feyzabad-Kabul dateline by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin entitled "Steps Into the Future." The writer describes a visit which he made to Feyzabad, the administrative center of Afghanistan's Badakhshan Province, and the efforts being made to develop the region's potential. Noting that DRA servicemen are helping to build a new television center in Feyzabad, he writes that "Afghan army servicemen are not only vigilantly standing guard over revolutionary gains and dealing a resolute rebuff to mercenary gangs penetrating from abroad but are also actively participating in building a new life, helping the Afghan working people to overcome age-old backwardness." The dispatch reports that it is planned to construct five landing strips: At (Khagan), Koran va Monjan, (Darvaz), (Shugnan), and Eshkashesm. In conclusion, Skrizhalin writes that "Afghans themselves declare that, without the Soviet Union's assistance, their country could not have made such sweeping progress."

CSO: 1801/9

BRIEFS

'CRUSHING BLOW' DEALT TO REBELS--Kabul, 29 Sept--Subunits of the DRA Armed Forces are continuing to strike against counterrevolutionary gangs sent into the country from abroad. The BAKHTAR agency has reported that a series of successful operations to neutralize bandits has been carried out in Khowst District (Paktia Province). Around 200 Pakistanis from armed formations of border tribes were destroyed in the regions of Lazhah and (Zhuri) along with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. These combat operations, BAKHTAR stresses, dealt a crushing blow to the counterrevolution in the southern and northern areas of Khowst District. [TASS report: "Strikes Against the Gangs"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sept 85 First Edition p 5 PM]

SUCCESSFUL MILITARY OPERATION IN KHOST, PAKTIA REPORTED--Subunits of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continue to deliver blows against counterrevolutionary bands sent into the country from abroad. A series of successful operations to neutralize the bandits has been carried out in the district of Khost, Paktia province. In the districts of (Khajaja) and (Jari), about 200 Pakistanis from armed formations of border tribes were killed together with Afghan counterrevolutionaries. In the town of Khost, thousands of Afghans had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with samples of weapons of foreign manufacture seized from the dushmans. These combat operations have delivered a crushing blow to the counterrevolution in southern and northern areas of the district of Khost. [video shows Afghan troops, some on foot, some riding on APCs, being greeted by civilians; captured rifles, machine-guns and ammunition belts, and mortar and other bombs on display] [From the "Vremya" newscast] [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85 LD]

CSO: 1801/17

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