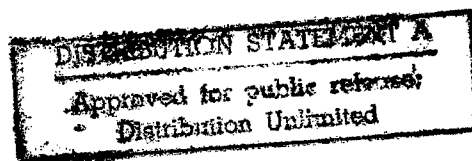


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USSR Report

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15 July 1985

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ACTIVITIES OF ARMY POLITICAL ORGANS ON COMMUNIST UPBRINGING

Kiev UKRAYINS'KYY ISTORYCHNYI ZHURNAL in Ukrainian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 15 Mar 85) pp 46-50

[Article by A. D. Vodop'yanov, Chernigov: "Activities of Army Political Agencies and Party Organizations Pertaining to Communist Indoctrination of Soviet Servicemen (1976-1980)"]

[Text] At various stages in its activities the CPSU has devoted and is presently continuing to devote considerable attention to matters pertaining to forming and shaping the new man, taking guidance from V. I. Lenin's statement that development of the consciousness of the toiler masses constitutes the foundation and principal content of all party work.¹ Today this is a historical reality.

In his address at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum K. U. Chernenko stressed: "...A new man -- this is not merely a distant-goal ideal but a reality of our day."² It was also stated at the Plenum that as our society moves forward, not only are possibilities increasing for comprehensive development of the individual but demands on the individual as well, on his ideological-political, moral, and professional qualities.

Advancing the task of increasing the ideological maturity, social activeness, and general cultural level of Soviet citizens, the CPSU devotes particular attention to matters pertaining to strengthening party-political work in the USSR Armed Forces, which are called upon to carry out with honor a responsible task -- to serve as a reliable defender of the peaceful labor of this country's toilers and as a bulwark of peace.³ An important role in its successful accomplishment is played by moral-political training of Soviet servicemen, their indoctrination in a spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and forming of a positive political attitude in military personnel.

The CPSU Central Committee has carried out a number of measures aimed at increasing the activeness and fighting efficiency of party organizations in the military and at intensifying party-political work in the Soviet Army and Navy in connection with the increasing complexity of the international situation and root changes in organization and weaponry in the military. Among these measures we should note the following: establishment of political

sections in place of party committees at military educational institutions, district headquarters and directorates, in groups of forces, as well as in the administrative edifice of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The institution of deputy commanders of companies, batteries, and squadrons for political affairs was revived for this purpose.⁴

Measures taken by the party and government have fostered more aggressive activities on the part of political agencies and party organizations of the USSR Armed Forces pertaining to indoctrinating personnel in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and forming in servicemen excellent moral qualities and an activist experiential posture, which is a unique fusion of many positive, humanitarian qualities (Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, collectivism, humanism, industriousness, and devotion to Communist ideals).

Certain practical work experience in this area during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan was amassed by political agencies and army party organizations of the Red-Banner Kiev Military District. A specific feature of the period under consideration was, first of all, the fact that during this period there took place such outstanding events in our country's history as preparations for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and adoption of the new USSR Constitution and constitutions of the union republics. Secondly, standing in the ranks of defenders of the homeland, as was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not experienced the grim ordeals which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers."⁵ Third, the party and government have not for a single day taken their attention from the matter of strengthening the defense might of our country and its Armed Forces, improving the quality of combat training and ideological conditioning of personnel, and improving the structure of army political agencies and party organizations. They persistently implemented party policy aimed at strengthening the army and navy and increasing their mobility. Their activities pertaining to forming in servicemen an aggressive experiential posture were subordinated to implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent Central Committee plenums and decrees, as well as orders and directives issued by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Long-range plans and specific measures were devised and formulated in the district, particularly regarding preparations for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, publicizing and implementing the decisions of the May (1977) and October (1978) CPSU Central Committee plenums and the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." These measures provided for holding (with the manpower and resources of the party organizations of units, companies, battalions) scientific-practical, theoretical and methods conferences, Lenin and sociopolitical readings, special evening events and oral journals for personnel.

Progress in carrying out these measures was regularly discussed at meetings of Communist and party activists and at sessions of party committees and party buros of party organizations of units, directorates, headquarters staffs, and military commissariats. Meetings of unit party activists discussed the matter

of improving the work of party organizations pertaining to ideological-political indoctrination of Communists and all personnel in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In the course of 1976 the district's primary party organizations received accountability reports presented by their party members on work to raise their ideological-theoretical level. Each party member and party administrative official should visit the subunits and address the men with greater frequency.

The district's political agencies and party organizations devoted particular attention to indoctrination of young Communists. Positive work experience in the area of ideological indoctrination of CPSU full and probationary members as well as all servicemen, and in developing in them a positive experiential posture was amassed by the party organization of a certain unit. A substantial percentage were elected to Komsomol directive bodies. They were members of Lenin room councils, editorial boards of subunit wall newspapers, worked as political briefers, and served in agitation-propaganda groups. They conscientiously carried out their duty and were excellent-rated in combat and political training.⁶ Personal example by Communists and their ability to lead others were utilized as an effective means of forming a positive experiential posture. This exerted a considerable influence on boosting the level of combat readiness, the men's political vigilance, and strengthening of military discipline.

The district's political agencies and party organizations aggressively utilized the rich arsenal of means, forms and methods of conducting political-indoctrination work. The most important of these is political training of personnel. Carrying out the party's instructions, they concerned themselves with improving this organizational form of education and teaching of all categories of military personnel. Of no less importance was enriching and making relevant the content of and problems covered by instruction topics and profound study of the writings of K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin, and important party documents dealing with matters of domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. Such new topics as "The 25th CPSU Congress on Moral and Aesthetic Indoctrination of the Soviet Citizen. The Moral Countenance of the Soviet Warrior-Patriot and Warrior-Internationalist," "Forming in Servicemen a Positive Experiential Posture -- The Most Important Condition for Increasing Vigilance and Uniting Military Collectives," and "The Level of Spiritual/Intellectual Culture of the Soviet Serviceman and the Aesthetics of Military Service"⁷ were included in the military personnel political training curriculum schedules.

Political training of servicemen was grounded on a differentiated approach to different categories of military personnel. For example, ranking command-political and military engineer cadres studied the methodological problems of military theory and practice in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, particularly questions of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and peace, Soviet military organizational development, and strengthening the defense might of the USSR Armed Forces. They also took part in the proceedings of theoretical conferences on the topics: "Ways to Increase the Effectiveness of Party-Political Work to Achieve Further Improvement in Army and Navy Combat Readiness," "The CPSU on Ways to Increase the Effectiveness of Communist Indoctrination," "Pertinent Questions of Military Indoctrination,

Strengthening of Military Discipline and Cohesiveness of Army Collectives," etc. Warrant officers studied "Fundamentals of Political and Military Indoctrination of Soviet Servicemen" and pertinent questions of party policy.⁸ Considerable attention was also devoted to ideological-political conditioning of enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers and boosting the quality and level of classes held for them. Following were the topics of the latter: decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Central Committee plenums, other party documents, the new USSR Constitution, and problems of Communist indoctrination. Military personnel also were involved in such courses of study as "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on defense of the socialist homeland," "Two worlds -- two systems," "Noncommissioned officers and petty officers of the USSR Armed Forces," and "Guarding the Homeland."

The district's political agencies and party organizations continuously analyzed the influence of political education on developing in party members the requisite moral/ethical qualities and a feeling of responsibility for their assigned task. All party organizations regularly held meetings at which they analyzed matters pertaining to improving planning of the system of political instruction of military personnel. These matters were regularly examined by the district Military Council and political agencies. The decisions they adopted emphasized the need to increase the effectiveness of political training and to improve training methodology. Primary party organizations devoted steadily greater attention to the end results and effectiveness of political work. This helped produce the result that the absolute majority of combined units and units displayed a high degree of expertise and achieved definite success in combat training. More than 60 percent of district personnel became higher proficiency-rating specialists, while hundreds were awarded USSR medals and decorations for selfless labor on mastering complex modern equipment and weapons.⁹ They enthusiastically supported the patriotic initiative of the men of the Red-Banner Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin on engaging in competition for the title of vanguard combined unit.¹⁰ This made it possible substantially to increase the number of excellent-rated individuals in combat and political training and shock workers of Communist labor, especially among Komsomol members. A substantial percentage of the latter, for example, were winners in the competition for the right to sign in honor of the 60th anniversary of All-Union Komsomol a report on performance by Komsomol members in the USSR Armed Forces to the CPSU Central Committee.

A similar document, sent to the district Military Council and Political Directorate, emphasized that 35 percent of Komsomol members of vanguard Combined units and units met the 60th anniversary of All-Union Komsomol as excellent-rated Soviet Army personnel, while 65 percent had boosted their proficiency rating. More than 40 percent of subunits headed by commanders who were members of Komsomol became excellent-rated. Eighty-five percent of competition winners earned 3-4 Military Valor badges.¹¹

Get-togethers between military personnel and delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress, the 25th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and with deputies to and participants in CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenums also exerted considerable indoctrinational influence. For example, ranking officials of the Ukrainian Communist Party

and Government of the UkSSR visited one of the district's units, observed a tactical exercise, and became acquainted with the daily life and activities of personnel. During this get-together Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee 1st Secretary V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, spoke with commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol activists, discussed the contribution by the toilers of the Ukrainian SSR toward implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and stressed the need for further increasing the military proficiency, combat readiness, and boosting the ideological-political level of military personnel.¹²

Such get-togethers are vivid evidence of the indestructible unity of party, people, and army. Of no less indoctrinational significance are conversations with old Bolsheviks, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, vanguards of industrial and agricultural production, men of learning, people in science, literature and art, and groups of creative artists.

Systematic, purposeful political indoctrination work aimed at forming in military personnel a positive experiential posture was also conducted by people from the Kiev Military District History Museum, the museums of large strategic formations and unit Combat Glory rooms. The district history museum alone contains almost 5,000 exhibit items. In the year 1976 alone its exhibit was seen by more than 60,000 visitors. A total of 297 field trips were taken, 46 get-togethers with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, 8 military-history readings, etc. In 1980 the number of visitors increased to 73,000, including almost 40,000 military personnel. A total of 380 field trips, 86 get-togethers, 16 special evening events, etc were held.¹³

The district's political agencies and party organizations were also greatly assisted by cultural-educational establishments of military garrisons. Activities at Officers' Clubs, military personnel clubs and libraries included special morning activities, literary-musical morning events, and morning film showings on the following topics: "The Fighting men of the Soviet homeland in the movies," "I serve the Soviet Union," "Pages of deathless glory"; lecture agencies operated, as well as Star, Movie Fan, Prometheus, and Horizon clubs, Lenin readings were organized, etc. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, party veterans, winners of socialist competition between military subunits, scientists, persons active in literature and the arts, and delegates to party congresses were invited to take part in these activities. People's universities of diversified specialization area -- sociopolitical knowledge, education science, culture, etc operated under the auspices of military personnel clubs and Officers' Clubs.

The army press also played a definite role in forming soldier political attitudes. Just in the period 1976-1980 the pages of the military press contained a great many materials on these topics, citing specific examples of performance of military duty by military personnel.

Servicemen displayed the finest qualities and character traits, carrying out their patriotic, sacred duty. Their specific deeds attest to this. For example, each year the motor transport people gave active assistance to the rural toilers in harvesting crops. In 1978 alone they hauled more than

1,800,000 tons of grain and other agricultural loads.¹⁴ Military personnel put out a large fire in a grain field, saving a kolkhoz's grain, and they put out a fire in a cow shed on the Iskra Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast.¹⁵

Thus the party-political work conducted by political agencies and party organizations of the Kiev Military District in the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan aimed at forming and deepening such qualities in military personnel as a high degree of political vigilance, ideological conviction, conscious discipline, comradely mutual assistance, and uncompromising opposition to everything which impedes the advance of socialist society along the road of building communism in our country. It helped form an active political attitude in the district's military personnel.

FOOTNOTES

1. See Lenin, V. I., "Povne zibr. tvoriv" [Complete Works], Vol 13, page 353.
2. "Materialy Plenumu Tsentral'noho Komitetu KPRS. 14-15 chervnya 1983 roku" [Proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983], Kiev, 1983, page 26.
3. See "Materialy XXV z'yizdu KPRS" [Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress, Kiev, 1976, page 93.
4. M. Sobolev, "Directive Party Agencies in the USSR Armed Forces," VOYENNO-ISTOR. ZHURNAL, No 5, 1979, pp 8-9.
5. "Materialy XXVI z'yizdu KPRS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Kiev, 1981, page 78.
6. LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA (Newspaper of the Red-Banner Kiev Military District), 6 April 1979.
7. See "Uchebnyye plany politicheskoy raboty s ofitserami" [Study Plans for Political Work With Officers], Moscow, 1976-1980.
8. Ibid.
9. Party Archives of the Institute of the History of the Party of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Fund 1, List 54, File 3770, Sheet 116; File 4294, Sheet 130.
10. LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, 23 November 1977.
11. "Krasnoznamenny Kiyevskiy. Ocherki istorii Krasnoznamennogo Kiyevskogo voyennogo okruga" [Red-Banner Kiev. Historical Sketch of the Red-Banner Kiev Military District], Kiev, 1979, page 409.
12. Ibid., page 402.

13. "Obzor o rabote muzeyev i komnat Boyevoy slavy Krasnoznamennogo Kiyevskogo voyennogo okruga po voyenno-patrioticheskomu vospitaniyu lichnogo sostava" [Survey of the Work of Museums and Combat Glory Rooms of the Red-Banner Kiev Military District on Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of Personnel], Kiev, 1977, page 16; "Kniga poseshcheniy i massovoy raboty muzeya Krasnoznamennogo Kiyevskogo voyennogo okruga za 1980 god" [Book of Visits and Mass Work of the Museum of the Red-Banner Kiev Military District for 1980], page 71.
14. Party Archives of the Institute of History of the Party of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Fund 1, List 54, File 4794, sheets 131-132.
15. A. F. Pluzhnikov and G. I. Serebryakov, "Krasnoznamennyy Kiyevskiy" [Red-Banner Kiev Military District], Kiev, 1979, pp 36-37.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL: IMPORT OF 'GREAT VICTORY', WARSAW PACT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 4 Feb 85) pp 3-7

[Editorial: "Having Known the Joy of Victory"]

[Excerpts] The legendary Soviet Armed Forces, covered with the glory of victories, turns 67 year old this year. This is a great and joyous occasion for our entire nation. The Soviet people warmly and from the bottom of their hearts honor their armed protectors vigilantly standing guard over the Motherland, pay a tribute of high respect to the front-line soldiers and bow their heads in fond memory of those who gave their lives in fighting for the freedom and independence of the Motherland.

The unfading feat of the Soviet nation and its Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War years has become a mighty display of the strength of socialism and the social and state system. This was the most difficult and brutal war our Motherland had ever experienced. It was a matter of life and death of the first socialist state and the fate of revolutionary development and social progress in the whole world.

The peoples of the multinational Soviet Union rose as one for the sacred battle with fascism, for the honor, freedom and independence of the socialist Fatherland. In hard fighting with the invaders, soldiers of the army and navy and fighters of the people's militia demonstrated selfless devotion to the party and the people, love for the Motherland and massive heroism. It became too hot for the invaders--the partisans and members of the underground struck the enemy in his rear area, not sparing blood or life. Together with the armed defenders of the Motherland, Soviet workers, kolkhoz farmers, scientists and designers forged the victory. With their art, writers and art workers inspired people for combat and labor. This was truly a people's sacred war.

Just as during the civil war and foreign military intervention, the Leninist Communist Party was the inspiration and organizer of the repulsion of the enemy. It launched a titanic military-organizational and ideological-political campaign to mobilize all the forces of the nation to defeat the German fascist invaders and transformed the country into a unified combat camp living with one aspiration--"Everything for the Front, Everything for Victory!" The CPSU was a fighting party. Its best sons were at the leading

edge of the struggle with fascism. Through slogans and personal example and their optimism and unshakable revolutionary spirit the communists inspired the defenders of the Motherland to heroic feats, cemented their ranks and instilled confidence in the victory of our just cause in the hearts of soldiers.

The Soviet Union and its Armed Forces bore the main brunt of the struggle with Hitler's aggression, and at the cost of heavy sacrifice saved mankind from the fascist plague.

Our nation, guided by Lenin's party, defended the achievements of the socialist revolution, the most advanced social system and its freedom and independence. This was not only a military victory, but also a political, economic and ideological one, which demonstrated the superiority of socialism over capitalism and was a triumph of Marxism-Leninism ideology, the ideals of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

A key factor of our historical 'Victory' was the indestructible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. On the fields of the most brutal battles which lasted 1,418 days and nights, the superiority of the military organization of the socialist state and the advantages of the Soviet Army--a new type of army, were clearly evident. Only such an army could withstand the onslaught of a powerful, well-equipped, insidious enemy. Already in the initial stage of the war our Armed Forces had frustrated the main strategic plan of the Hitlerite command--planning on a "Blitzkrieg". Major enemy forces were thrashed at the walls of Brest, Leningrad, Sevastopol, Odessa and Kiev. The battle of Moscow had notable importance, dispelling the myth about the invincibility of the fascist army. The Stalingrad Battle will forever remain an unforgettable page of the heroic epopee. The battles near Kursk, the largest strategic offensive operations of 1944, have permanent importance. As a result of them the enemy was hurled beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" states that "the victory in the Great Patriotic War showed the superiority of Soviet military science and the art of war and the high level of strategic leadership and combat skills of our military personnel."

Having cleared their country of the invaders, the Soviet Armed Forces helped many nations of Europe get rid of the fascist yoke. True to international duty, they honorably carried out a liberation mission in Asia as well.

All of the principle events of the Second World War took place at the Soviet-German front. This front accounted for 10 million of the more than 13 million soldiers and officers of Hitler's Wehrmacht killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Here the main forces of the fascist coalition, 607 divisions, were routed by our heroic army. In battles against the Soviet Army and Navy, the enemy lost three-fourths of its aircraft, a large part of its artillery and tanks and over 2,500 surface combatants, cutters and transport vessels. The destruction of Fascist Germany's main forces at the Soviet-German front brought Hitler's war and state machinery to a total collapse.

The epoch-making victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War consolidated its prestige and international positions still more and opened up favorable opportunities for the growth of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism. At the same time, this victory is a stern warning to imperialist reaction and a harsh lesson to all who attempt to revise the results of the past war and all who love to play with fire. This caution rings especially true today. The class enemies of socialism are not abandoning their vain dreams of taking revenge and recovering the positions lost by capitalism. It is no coincidence that the current U.S. President, having declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, has proposed a delirious goal. He forgets that all who have encroached upon the integrity of our state, on its independence and on our system, themselves have ended up on the dump of history.

For nearly 4 decades already the Soviet people have been living and working under peaceful skies. The USSR and its fraternal socialist countries together are waging an active and consistent struggle for the peace and security of nations and for preventing another world war. However, the aggressive imperialist forces, above all the U.S. administration expressing the interests of the military industrial complex, are hampering this process in every way possible. American imperialism, openly laying claim to world supremacy, are engaged in an unrestrained arms race, fraught with the threat of a global nuclear conflict. The U.S. monopolists are proclaiming more and more areas of the globe to be the sphere of their "vital interests", brazenly violating the sovereign rights of nations in Latin America and the Middle East and fanning hotbeds of aggression in various regions. Having promoted the false idea of a "Soviet military threat", they are deploying medium range nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries and nurturing plans for the militarization of space.

The USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies cannot disregard the imperialists' military preparations directed against them. Consistently conducting a policy of peace, at the same time they are forced to be highly vigilant and take concrete measures to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal armies of the countries of socialism are at a high combat readiness. "...We are obliged to see to it that our country and our friends and allies have sufficient security," emphasizes comrade K. U. Chernenko. "And this is being done. Let everyone know that no fanciers of military adventures will be able to take us by surprise, and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

Fulfillment of the social and economic plans in the 11th Five-Year Plan and further improvement of the material and technical base of developed socialism make it possible to supply the Armed Forces with all the modern combat equipment needed to repel aggressors, strictly observing all our international commitments. Economics, science and technology in the Soviet Union are at such a level where they are capable of ensuring the development of any weapon our adversaries would rely on.

In improving the Armed Forces and providing them with everything necessary, the Communist Party is proceeding from Lenin's instructions that man was and

remains the main, decisive force in war. Radical changes in the military-technical area, in the organizational structure of the forces and in the nature and methods of waging war have immeasurably increased the demands on the combat training, moral and political qualities and ideological and psychological steadfastness of army and navy personnel. Therefore, paramount attention is being given to the instruction and indoctrination of soldiers. Long ago the Armed Forces proved well to be a large vital school--a school of self-restraint and discipline, a school for fostering ideological and moral maturity.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

PROBLEMS, EXPERIMENT IN TRAINING INCOMING PERSONNEL

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 4 Feb 85) pp 31-36

[Article by Maj A. Petrenko under the rubric "Combat Training and Military Indoctrination": "Supporting a Creative Search"]

[Text] It all began with the misfortune which befell Maj V. Gertner's battalion at a tactical exercise. The tankers of this subunit [podrazdeleniye], a leading subunit in recent times, were just barely able to obtain a satisfactory rating. There was a pause when the practice inspection was not far off.

So, most urgent measures had to be taken, but what? In order to answer this question, the regiment commander met with his deputies, chief of staff, party committee secretary and battalion commanders. This is when they first broached the problem which earlier had remained in the background.

"They have not approached the formation of crews in the battalion in a well thought-out manner," Lt Col Yu. Antonov said with conviction. "Some of the have ended up with two and sometimes three insufficiently trained specialists each. They also pull back their own platoons and companies, and they--the entire battalion."

"That is a valid observation," agreed Maj Gertner, but added right away: "however, it is practically impossible to avoid such a shortcoming. Every battalion commander present has found himself in my situation and knows that in the brief time divided between the arrival of young people at the battalion and their assignment to vehicles you will not determine the level of preparedness of the young soldiers with sufficient accuracy. You have to be guided not by individual knowledge, but by the results of the final examinations which they showed in the training subunit and the personal records coming from there.

Other battalion commanders supported Maj Gertner and amplified. The opinion of the majority was unanimous: Every so often tank commanders come in from training subunits and turn out to be weaker than their future subordinates in a professional respect. But since this is found out, as a rule, only after a month or two, it is difficult to make rearrangements. So it turns out that

crews are sometimes headed by sergeants not suitable for this position either in knowledge or qualities. By decision of the regimental commander, the composition of the crews in the declining battalion was examined and measures taken to reinforce their tactical fire training. The battalion party organization and communists of the regimental headquarters and directorate took part in the matter.

But it also became clear that the seemingly isolated problem which had emerged in the subunit was far from isolated. In searching for ways to solve it, the idea came up to conduct a somewhat unusual experiment. Its essence was as follows: When the new replacements arrive at the regiment, they would not be assigned to the subunits right, as was done before, but would be sent in full strength to a field camp. Here, under the supervision of experienced commanders, they would find out the training level of each specialist, study the people and then decide who of them would be assigned to duty and where.

Capt Ye. Kaverznev's battalion, in which there would be a considerable turnover in personnel in the near future, was to implement the experiment first.

Soon after the meeting with the unit (chast') commander, a party committee session was held. Communists of the battalion were also invited to it. The conversation was to the point: What needed to be done in order to bring about everything outlined by the command. The party committee recommended the battalion party organization hold an open party meeting with an agenda on the personal contribution of communists and Komsomol members to preparing the new replacements for the new training period. Party activists also took into account the fact that of the subunit's officers, only company commander Sr Lt S. Pavlovskiy would be at the camp constantly, and the rest of the officers would only go there periodically to conduct exercises. Therefore, they tasked Lt Col V. Zaval'nyy, Maj Yu. Yavorskiy and Sr Lt V. Mel'nik to lend support to the battalion communists with everything, to mobilize them and the Komsomol members to develop through their own efforts the necessary training material base in the camp and make up visual agitation materials, to set the agitation and propaganda work going and to see to it that fresh newspapers and magazines are delivered.

The party committee members had much work to do in order to carry out the plans, if only you take the material support of the activities. They decided to set up the tent camp, which was to accommodate the young soldiers, next to the tank gunnery range. It would be very convenient for performing practice firing exercises, but far from the tank park. Would they have to drive the tanks back and forth? They could set up a miniature tank park next to the gunnery range. But materials would be needed for this. The party committee secretary went to the regimental commander, and the two of them then went to the superior commander with a proposal: dismantle an old building that was no longer needed and use the bricks, beams and concrete blocks for equipping a "track bridge", "demolished area" and other projects. The party and Komsomol committees took it upon themselves to enlist the efforts of the soldiers for this work during time outside of training. The proposal was approved and the plan implemented. By the time the young replacements arrived, the camp was completely prepared to receive them.

On instruction of the party committee, many communists took part in the indoctrinational work with the newcomers. They held political commentaries and talks on the international situation, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the history and traditions of the unit and about the responsibility for maintaining its combat readiness at a constant high level (one of the talks was titled "Combat Readiness Depends on Each of Us"). Lt Col V. Zaval'nyy organized a thematical matinee "You Are the Continuer of the Traditions of the Soldiers of Older Generations," and under his guidance the young soldiers themselves designed display stands telling about the unit's combat history and the feats of their brother-soldiers in the Great Patriotic War. Maj Yu. Yavorskiy and Capt Ye. Kaverznev helped Sr Lt S. Pavlovskiy and Komsomol activists of the battalion to organize a broadcast of advanced experience and a technical corner, and jointly with the Komsomol committee held a firing quiz and a technical conference at which the best specialists of the regiment spoke.

In short, everything was done to make the young soldiers feel that they had come to a friendly combat collective and with a desire to begin training.

During the camp, the recent training subunit graduates more than once drove combat vehicles and showed who of them was capable of what at battle drill exercises and in firing practice. All this enabled those who had training deficiencies to make up knowledge and skill deficiencies to some degree. But the primary thing is that the battalion officers were able to study thoroughly their new subordinates, objectively determine their skill levels, see the merits and demerits of dispositions and assess the psychological compatibility of certain soldiers. This knowledge was used later when selecting tank crews. In particular, it was precisely the stay in the field with the young soldiers that helped Sr Lt S. Pavlovskiy notice the command instincts of gun layers A. Ryumin, Yu. Chursin, S. Venglovskiy and A. Veselkov. On his recommendation they were assigned to tank commander positions. This proved to be a correct decision: later on these soldiers became senior sergeants and the best junior commanders of the regiment.

There is still another detail. By studying the people, party committee members and battalion officers determined already during the camp who they could recommend for election as Komsomol group leaders and Komsomol buro members, make members of the Lenin Room councils and the wall newspaper editorial boards and designate as platoon agitators and operational news bulletin editors. Privates V. Los', V. Kapacheniya, A. Shapiro and other soldiers who showed good training and inclination for public work later on became a healthy nucleus of the newly formed collective and real assistants of the commanders and party aktiv in solving problems facing the subunit.

It should also be added that life itself has confirmed the value of creative initiative. Nine days after the start of the training period, Capt Kaverznev gave the battalion the signal "to assemble". Two companies were to conduct tactical exercises day and night, and a third was to drive in a column. Although the actions of the young tank commanders, gun layers and driver-mechanics could not be called exemplary, they did not let down the more experienced comrades and fulfilled tactical norms and drove the combat

vehicles fairly confidently.

Two months later the regiment held company, and later battalion, exercises with live firing. Here many of the young crews became serious rivals in competing for first place against the best trained fellow servicemen, and the subordinates of junior sergeants Ye. Subbotin, R. Berdyugin and Yu. Chursin even were among the winners.

Of course, this is not an isolated case. Moreover, our army experience is rich with similar examples. Commanders, political organs and party organizations of units and subunits, as a rule, keenly react to valuable undertakings of communists and Komsomol members, support their initiative in a timely manner and direct the creative search of people to successful fulfillment of training plans and programs.

Such is the case, for example, in the surface-to-air missile regiment where Maj A. Bardanov is a party buro member. Here innovators suggested improving the training simulator complex. This would make it possible to improve considerably the training of operators for operational efficiency in complex tactical conditions. At first, the innovators vigorously undertook to implement their plan, but later, not receiving the proper support from the technical supply officer and unable to find the needed materials, lost heart. Then the party buro stepped in.

Party activists checked into the difficulties of the innovators, requested the regimental command to allot the resources and materials needed, inspired the soldiers to carry the job through and enlisted the help of communists having a technical education. The virtually modernized training simulator complex ended up with a capability to create situations of varied complexity, to saturate activities with a dynamic development of events and to teach missilemen techniques of operating in an electronic countermeasures environment. All of this could not help but affect the growth of their combat skills. There is no doubt that both the creative search of the innovators and its party support played a definite role in the fact that the regiment improved its tactical and fire training indicators.

The party organization of the aviation squadron, where until recently Gds Capt R. Donetskii was secretary, has proven itself to be an effective force and a genuine champion of developing people's creative initiative. Above all, it has tried to see that every communist steadfastly fulfills the duty prescribed by the Rules of the CPSU "to be a pioneer of everything new and progressive, to support and popularize advanced experience...." It was namely the party members who helped the commander, political worker and the Komsomol organization of the squadron to put on a business-like basis the patriotic movement "For New Equipment--A Higher Level of Mastery!" and became its life and soul.

In converting to a new type of aircraft, the communists were the first to master and fly it. They also helped the young pilots who arrived in the squadron later to master thoroughly complex equipment. Party buro members worked objectively and purposefully during this period. The organized a sharing of experience, motivated the lieutenants for the intense training and

overcoming difficulties, and revealed to them the combat capabilities and the high degree of reliability of the aircraft. The difficult task given to the subunit was successfully accomplished in a comparatively short period of time.

One could cite many such examples. But what is striking, when you become acquainted with them, is that, in most cases, initiatives and undertakings having the approval of the unit (chast', soyedineniye) commander receive the party support. But what if something new comes from a company- or platoon-level officer, or from a sergeant or soldier? Here, unfortunately, the picture is sometimes different: party organizations at times simply do not take notice of such initiatives.

Company commander Gds Capt A. Mal'tsev, generally recognized as a creative, searching person, had devised several not entirely conventional techniques of teaching riflemen and machine-gunners accurate firing. At first these methods evoked one reaction--distrust. But when the motor riflemen of the company in a short period of time raised the "vulnerability" of snap targets to 90-95 percent and that of moving targets to 70 percent (every officer knows that this is usually a stumbling block for young soldiers), the distrust disappeared. Certain subunit commanders, let's say, Gds Capt V. Batsenkov and Gds Sr Lt G. Stetsenko, used the advanced findings in their own subunits, and achieved a sharp increase in the results of weapons training.

It would seem that after this both the command and the party committee of the unit should have taken an interest in Mal'tsev's methods, approve of them or select from them what they thought to be suitable for incorporation into the instruction process of motor riflemen. But, strange as it may be, this did not happen. The communist-leaders of the regiment alleged that Mal'tsev's methods were complicated and had not yet been time-tested. Therefore, it was too soon to extend them to other subunits. However, division headquarters considered the methods worthy of attention and recommended that unit commanders study and incorporate them into the training of riflemen and machine-gunners.

Today, now Gds Maj A. Mal'tsev serves in another regiment. His former unit has now forgotten all about the methods developed by him. Although, one would think, it would not be out of place to remember them. You see, personnel of the regiment in question have decided this year to conquer the title of "excellent," and in the collective commitments of the soldiers it is recorded: to hit the targets day and night, with a minimum expenditure of time, at maximum range and with the first shot, launch or round. There is no doubt whatsoever that the methods, which their inventor is successfully applying at his new duty station, would help the motor riflemen fulfill their plans.

But, of course, it would be wrong to think that rendering party support to creative search means merely to popularize someone's experience. Party initiative, efficiency, adherence to principles and experience have proven repeatedly that this often serves as a starting point for introducing advanced techniques, methods and forms of work into the training and educational process and as a source for increasing the qualitative indicators of combat training. Here is proof of that.

Driving tanks with the aid of a directional gyroscope (or, as it is sometimes called, a direction indicator) is nothing new. But in some places it is a forgotten skill. Commander of an outstanding company and unit party committee member, Sr Lt A. Saliyenko, remembered this effective technique which makes it possible to maintain the necessary course under limited visibility conditions. At first he tested it in his own subunit, and later shared his experience at a party committee meeting.

The officer's proposal interested the communist-leaders. By order of the regiment commander, adjustments were made to the combat training plan. Now instruction of mechanic-drivers and tank commanders to drive the vehicles with the aid of a directional gyroscope has also appeared among the mandatory topics. Party committee members summarized the experience of the officers of the leading subunit and popularized it. Thus, one of the technical conferences conducted on the initiative of party activists was devoted entirely to it. They also did much to instill confidence in the soldiers and sergeants in the reliability of the method of driving using a direction indicator. You see, there turned out to be many among the soldiers who had a hard time believing they could guide the tank over the designated route with the hatches closed and the triplexes blinded. Sr Lt A. Saliyenko, Capt A. Puntus and other officers often had to sit at the tank's control levers and perform the exercises first. As a rule, personal example worked without fail. The tankers saw, somewhat to their surprise, that the driving technique was effective and drove the combat vehicles with even greater confidence, being guided only by the direction indicator. Soon all of them had learned to use the directional gyroscope under limited visibility conditions. Thus, an important reserve of increasing the regiment's combat readiness was realized.

Encountering such facts, one cannot help but ask: But why is it not like this everywhere? Why, for example, were a number of party organizations sharply criticized at a meeting of the party aktiv for lack of initiative and an inability to support the creative search of communists and Komsomol members? Communist Lt Col V. Gus'kov, in particular, said: "The regiments are located side by side, battalions even closer--in one barracks. But sometimes one gets the impression that it is as if there were an insurmountable wall between them. No one knows what the neighboring units have that is new, is interested in this or tries to use the experience of the best collectives. However, it is well within the powers of the party organizations to arrange for an exchange of information to see that what originates in one unit or subunit becomes the property of all."

These are very good words, and opportunely spoken. You see, as control exercises have shown, by no means is all well all of the unit's subunits. And the experience of the better ones would not at all be superfluous for those lagging behind. But the whole point is that it is one thing to talk about popularizing something new and advanced, and another thing altogether to put it into practice. This requires that the party organization be enthusiastic and that the communists heading it not only want, but know how to support a valuable undertaking of their colleagues. This is achieved through painstaking work with the party aktiv and thorough training and education of it. Unfortunately, they sometimes forget this in the unit's political department.

The party committee of one of the units is headed, in the opinion of the chief of the political department, a conscientious person who takes his job to heart. He just does not have enough party work experience: he tackles everything at once, scatters his efforts. Specifically, in the course of several months the party committee did not once summarize anyone's experience, did not support anyone's initiative, and did not see to it that both were taken up in the military collectives. Perhaps there is nothing in the regiment which merits support? That is just it, there is. In the battalion in which Capt S. Balikoyev heads the party organization, for example, there is much valuable in the methods and organization of tactical fire training. But in neighboring subunits this very same training leaves much to be desired. Then why not equip the commanders of these subunits with the experience of their neighbors?

As the regiment commander admits, there has long been such a need. But neither he, having just recently taken over the unit, nor other leaders have yet "had the time" for it. Then, perhaps, the party committee should have shown some initiative? "It should have," admits the secretary, "but we somehow did not think about it." And no one prompted it. Although, as it turned out, the unit political department had been well-informed about the state of affairs in this unit. But instead of teaching the secretary to distribute his efforts correctly, to find the main link which he could grasp and, in the figure of speech of V. I. Lenin, pull the entire chain, the political department selected the only "educational" measure...punishment for the low level of party work. As the saying goes, no explanation is needed.

Winter training is in full swing. Shots ring out and rounds from automatic weapons and machine guns are heard at the firing ranges, tank training areas and gunnery ranges. The soldiers are working strenuously on perfecting their military skills. The results of their labor largely depend on how that which is new and progressive which originates in the process of combat training is incorporated into the practice of instruction. Consequently, active party support of the creative search of officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers will undoubtedly help increase the effectiveness of training and socialist competition for a fitting welcome of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress and further strengthen the combat readiness of units and subunits.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

ANTHOLOGY ON SERVICEMEN'S EDUCATION REVIEWED

PM061500 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 June 1985 FIRST EDITION carries on page 2A 1,000-word book review by Major General R Gorelov, First Deputy Chief of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Political Directorate, entitled "Servicemen's Education."

Gorelov reviews the book "Questions of Servicemen's Education," identified in a footnote as follows: "Voprosy Voinskogo Vospitaniya. Anthology of Articles. Military Literature Publishing House, 1985, 224 pages, price 55 kopeks."

Having discussed an article by Army General V Velikov on the inculcation of discipline in military service, Gorelov goes on:

"Marshal of the Soviet Union V Petrov is represented in the Anthology by an article entitled 'Taking the Requirements of Modern Combat into Account.' Examining the questions of education and training, the author stresses the role of accurate monitoring and verification of execution, principled exactingness, and a healthy moral atmosphere in the troop collective. A considerable role has to be played by effective party political work encompassing all aspects of servicemen's life. On the basis of past experience, the article describes how to organize the work of servicemen's education and how to nurture in the motherland's armed defenders lofty ideological conviction, communist morality, devotion to the party and the people, faith in their weapons, and readiness to piously perform their duty to the party and the people."

Gorelov then moves on to the article "The Soviet Serviceman's Ethics" by Lieutenant General D Volkogonov, mentions articles by Colonel General M Popkov, Major General S Ilin, and Colonel General A Debalyuk without giving their titles, and concludes that "The book 'Questions of Servicemen's Education' will be a good tool for those who are solving the complex and responsible task of training the socialist fatherland's defenders." No further processing planned.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES POLITICAL OFFICERS--A meeting of chiefs of Air Force political organs has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Its participants heard a report from Colonel general of Aviation L Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, on political organs' current tasks in the light of the party's present demands and exchanged experience of the work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress and step up party influence on the strengthening of discipline and combat readiness. The meeting participants were addressed by Army General A Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 85 Second Edition p 2 PM]

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WARSAW PACT

FOREIGN THREAT AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER-STATES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 13-16

[Article under the rubric "30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization": "Guarding the Peace and Security of Peoples"]

[Text] In May of this year peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism, servicemen of their armies, and all honest people of our planet solemnly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization, history's first military-political alliance of genuinely equal, free, sovereign socialist states. Tracing the entire path of this mighty defensive coalition with our mind's eye, we recall again and again an event of world-historic importance: defeat of world imperialism's shock forces in the person of German fascism and Japanese militarism, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution. It was in the struggle against Hitlerism that the foundations of a fighting alliance of peoples and armies of socialist states were laid down.

The victory over fascism had a very profound effect on the entire further course of world development. Socialism went beyond the limits of one country and a world socialist system formed. The correlation of class forces in the international arena changed and continues to change irresistibly in favor of socialism, democracy and peace to the detriment of imperialism. The community of socialist states was transformed into a powerful factor of social progress in a historically short period of time. Real socialism acts as the principal revolutionary force of modern times.

Establishment of the defensive Warsaw Pact Organization was a forced retaliatory measure of the Soviet Union and other European countries of socialism to the direct military threat on the part of the international imperialist reaction. Several years had gone by since the end of World War II when the black stormclouds of a war threat again gathered over Europe. In violation of the United Nations charter and their obligations in the anti-Hitler coalition, the ringleaders of imperialist powers, and the United States and Great Britain above all, established the aggressive NATO bloc as early as April 1949 and feverishly began drawing up plans of aggression against the Soviet Union and European socialist states. They unfolded intensive preparations for unleashing a new war employing mass destruction weapons. The threat to peace and

socialism rose even more with the entry into NATO in 1955 of the FRG, whose ruling circles were conducting a policy of unconcealed revanchism and militarism with the assistance of international imperialist forces.

The USSR and other socialist countries of Europe were faced with the insistent need to take effective steps for collective protection of their security and for preservation of peace on the European continent and throughout the world. The socialist states of Europe signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, and this marked the beginning of their voluntary military and political alliance. It should be emphasized once more that this occurred six years after the establishment of the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance.

Lenin's ideas about cooperation and mutual assistance of socialist countries and about a consolidation of their economic and military efforts for defense of revolutionary achievements were embodied and further developed in the Warsaw Pact. Lenin repeatedly stated that the peoples who have chosen a socialist path of development "definitely need a close military and economic alliance, since otherwise the capitalists . . . will crush and smother us one by one" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 40, p 46).

Life vividly confirmed that the protection of socialism cannot be just the national mission of a particular socialist state. It is our common national and international obligation and our common vital job. The international unity and solidarity of countries of socialism is a vitally important necessity for assuring a reliable joint defense and for maintaining the peace and security of peoples. Lenin's ideas about the international nature of the protection of socialist achievements--ideas developed under the new historical conditions--now define the essence and principal directions of military policy of the CPSU and of the communist and working parties of fraternal socialist states.

The Warsaw Pact is a new type of military-political coalition, established not for preparing for predatory wars, but to oppose the forces of aggression and prevent the outbreak of military conflicts and territorial annexation in Europe. The history of mankind knows no other such alliance whose influence on peoples' destinies has been so significant and the objectives so noble. As attested by the entire history of its existence, the defensive coalition of socialist countries represents a very important factor of stability in Europe and an insurmountable obstacle to the reactionary plans and onslaughts of aggressive militaristic forces both on the European continent and throughout the world. This is especially important today, when the international situation has been aggravated sharply as a result of the aggressive militaristic course of the United States and NATO.

All the work of the Warsaw Pact Organization is being directed by the collective efforts of communist and working parties. The Political Consultative Committee (PKK), the Pact's supreme political organ, has an especially important role to play in the development of relations along all avenues. Established for carrying out consultations among Warsaw Pact member states, the

Political Consultative Committee serves as one of the most important forms of cooperation of the heads of our parties and countries. The general (or first) secretaries of central committees of communist and working parties and the heads of states and governments participate regularly in Political Consultative Committee conferences, which determines the high international authority of this organ and gives its decisions enormous weight.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of that enormous work which the Warsaw Pact Organization did for international detente and for strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. Very important initiatives aimed at resolving cardinal foreign policy problems in the interests of all peaceloving peoples originate with the Organization. Let us enumerate the principal initiatives: establishment of a system of collective security in Europe; simultaneous dissolution of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact Organization and their replacement with a system of European security; elimination of foreign military bases and removal of all foreign troops from foreign territories; establishment of nonnuclear weapon zones in Europe; elimination of chemical weapons from Europe; the leveling off and reduction of military expenditures; and conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

The Political Consultative Committee conference held in Prague in January 1983 where the central place was held by a discussion of further steps in the struggle for detente and disarmament was a major event in international life and vivid proof of the steadfast concern of fraternal countries of socialism for strengthening peace. An extensive and realistic program of further measures for normalizing the world political climate, and on the European continent above all, was presented in a unanimously adopted declaration containing a profound analysis of trends in contemporary international development.

The establishment of the Committee of Foreign Ministers in November 1976, called upon to resolve problems of security and cooperation in Europe and to coordinate joint actions of Pact member countries in the area of foreign policy, was an important step in increasing the effectiveness of the Warsaw Pact Organization's work in the international arena. Military management organs--the Committee of Defense Ministers and the Military Council--were formed even earlier, in March 1969. Their sessions discuss current issues involving a strengthening of defense capabilities of fraternal countries of socialism, the state of combat readiness, the development and improvement of the Joint Armed Forces, their current activities, and operational and combat training.

In fulfilling the obligations they assumed for collective protection against imperialist aggression, Warsaw Pact member states assigned specific contingents of the armed forces and control entities to the Joint Armed Forces. At the present time their make-up includes ground forces, air defense forces, air forces and naval fleets. The Joint Armed Forces have covered a long path of comprehensive and qualitative development in the time of their existence thanks to the productive military cooperation and constant concern of communist and working parties of countries of the socialist community. The

organizational structure of branches of the armed forces and combat arms has become more improved, their technical outfitting has been improved considerably, and the level of operational and combat training of staffs, troops and naval forces has risen. The fraternal countries are guided in this very important matter by Lenin's thesis that "the best army and people most dedicated to the cause of revolution will be annihilated immediately by the enemy if they are not sufficiently armed, supplied . . . and trained" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 35, p 408).

At the same time there is a further development and improvement of Army and Navy forces assigned to the Joint Armed Forces so that they more fully meet the needs of defense of countries of the socialist community under the new conditions, which today are largely determined by the adventuristic policy of the United States and NATO and by their acceleration of the arms race. A strengthening of the Warsaw Pact's defensive capability in no way affects the security of other states; to the contrary, it contributes to a stabilization of the international situation and to the preservation and strengthening of peace. The stronger the Joint Armed Forces of the fraternal alliance are and the higher their training, the less imperialism will be tempted to test the collective defense of the socialist community for strength. Warsaw Pact countries are not setting for themselves the objective of disrupting the existing correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, but they cannot allow the United States and North Atlantic Alliance to obtain military supremacy. This would be a serious threat not only to our security, but also to universal peace. For this reason each Warsaw Pact state bears personal responsibility for the level of combat effectiveness and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces, for the status of defense of countries of the socialist community as a whole, and for protection of their peoples' achievements.

Constant attempts of the United States and NATO to achieve military-technical superiority obligate Warsaw Pact member states to urgently take steps to prevent falling behind in the quality of arms of the Joint Armed Forces from armies of the NATO bloc. Close scientific and military-technical collaboration has been adjusted for this purpose among the fraternal countries and their armies, and at the present time this collaboration bears a many-sided, planned character. It consists of an improvement in the scientific level of tasks being accomplished, development of a coordinated military-technical policy by the allied countries, and development of a defense industry for providing the armies with advanced weapons and combat equipment.

There is a coordinated collaboration of allied armies in the training of army and navy forces, particularly in conducting joint measures of operational and combat training and in introducing foremost personnel training methods. A leading role here rests with the joint activity of the Joint and national commands. Joint exercises of allied armies and navies, in which problems of employing coalition groupings are worked out most fully, hold a special place. In such exercises command personnel and staffs at all levels perfect their practical skills of command and control and of the organization of coordination of coalition troops. The field, air and naval training of personnel of the Joint Armed Forces is practiced here, especially in the area of the most

effective methods of employing weapons and combat equipment and maintaining close coordination among troops and naval forces of different national affiliation. The joint exercises also are of a great military-political significance, being a genuine school of combat cooperation and of the patriotic and international indoctrination of military personnel and the populace of fraternal countries.

Great emphasis in building the Joint Armed Forces of our defensive alliance is placed on manning them with well trained officer cadres utterly dedicated to the ideals of socialism. They have a direct influence on the state of unit combat readiness. The cooperation of allied armies in training military cadres is of no small importance here. Many representatives of armies of socialist countries are training in Soviet military educational institutions.

With consideration of the aggravation of ideological struggle in the world arena, communist and working parties of Warsaw Pact countries place great emphasis on indoctrinating the personnel of their armies in a spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism. An important place is set aside in this regard for the cooperation of political organs and of party and youth organizations of the fraternal armies in matters of the personnel's political indoctrination. The principal efforts of ideological activities are directed toward having all army and navy personnel study the documents and materials of communist and working party congresses, exposing the militaristic policy of the United States and NATO, and instilling in the personnel a high sense of responsibility for performance of their military duty of defending socialism's achievements and assuring the security of countries of the socialist community. An exchange of experience in party-political work among the troops as well as an exchange of military-political literature, movies and so on is widely practiced for this purpose. Ties among editorial offices of military journals and newspapers are strengthening.

And so military cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact is diversifying its forms, attaining further development and being filled with new specific content. At the present stage it essentially has acquired the nature of a genuine combat cooperation of fraternal armies and it can be asserted with complete substantiation that this is a qualitatively new sociohistorical phenomenon inherent only to relations among peoples and armies of the socialist countries. It is above all the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism which is the basis of such cooperation and which permeates all aspects of the activities of allied states in the military area. The principle of equal rights of allied armies in the Warsaw Pact military organization also is of great importance for strengthening combat cooperation. This principle is combined with the principle of uniformity in views on building and improving the Joint Armed Forces. Strengthening of the combat cooperation of fraternal armies contributes to an increase in the defensive capability of each allied country and simultaneously multiplies their aggregate might. Such a strengthening has one purpose alone: to assure the security of countries of the socialist community and give their peoples an opportunity to live and create under conditions of peace.

For three decades the Warsaw Pact Organization, a defensive and political alliance which embodied Lenin's immortal ideas about the need for a close military and economic alliance of peoples who have taken the path of socialist development, has stood on guard over the peaceful labor of peoples of the socialist countries of Europe. These ideas reveal with special depth the truth that cooperation of socialist countries in the military area and their joint armed defense against imperialist attack are an objective pattern and meet the interests of all forces of social progress. True to its international duty, the Soviet Union is comprehensively promoting a strengthening of the unity and solidarity of socialist countries and is doing everything to see that the defensive cooperation with them develops and improves. The Soviet Armed Forces always are ready to act in defense of socialism and peace together with the fraternal armies.

Life persuasively shows that the Warsaw Pact Organization firmly safeguards the historic achievements of our peoples and the peoples of other allied countries and has a beneficial effect on the development of world events.

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6904

CSO: 1801/230

WARSAW PACT

REVIEW: KULIKOV BOOK ON PACT

PM221521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[Review by Captain Second Class V. Kuzar under the "Notes on Books" rubric: "An Alliance for the Sake of Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] In less than 1 month the progressive public and all people of goodwill will be marking two glorious dates--the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, whose conclusion created a reliable barrier against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the Military Publishing House has published two books. One of them--"Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"* has been prepared by an authors' collective under the editorship of Marshal of the Soviet Union V G Kulikov. Using historical facts, it shows what made the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact necessary and reveals its role and significance in the modern world.

The authors describe how, after the rout of German fascism, events in the international arena developed along the path of dangerous confrontation through the imperialist states' fault. Assuming the role of world policeman and "savior" of capitalism, the United States set itself the aim of reversing the course of history. It initiated the creation of aggressive military blocs among which NATO soon occupied a leading place. The West's preparation for war against the USSR and the other socialist countries was launched at a rapid pace, German militarism was revived, and anticommunism and anti-Sovietism became unrestrained in character.

In reply to the impending threat of a new war, the book says, the socialist countries were forced to create the Warsaw Pact--a defensive military and political alliance. Its appearance was dictated by the need for the collective defense and guaranteed security of the socialist countries and the maintenance of peace in Europe. By its aims and direction the Warsaw Pact Organization is an alliance of states of the new, socialist type. It is based on the ideas and principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism,

*Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism [Nadezhnyy Shchit Mira i Sotsializma]
Edited by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, Military Publishing House, 1985. 112 pages, Ro. 25.

on a common economic and socio political system, ideology, and morality, and on the fundamental interests and aims of the fraternal socialist countries. The fraternal communist and workers parties represent, figuratively speaking, the core of the socialist countries' indestructible alliance, its living soul, its organizing, leading, and directing force.

The Warsaw Pact's entire activity has invariably served and continues to serve as a powerful factor for peace and stability in international relations. The book traces the main stages of the Warsaw Pact's struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, defend socialist gains, ease tension and achieve disarmament, and create the conditions for the broadest cooperation among states irrespective of their social systems.

Much has been done in the past 30 years to curb imperialism's aggressive forces. However, peace is still not safe from the bellicose adventurists' encroachments. This fact, the authors stress, forces the Warsaw Pact countries to maintain and strengthen their defensive alliance. The book shows the main avenues of development of military cooperation among the Warsaw Pact member states and describes the Joint Armed Forces and the military organs of the fraternal countries' alliance.

The second book published by the Military Publishing House--a reference book entitled "The Armies of the Warsaw Pact Countries".* Also acquaints readers in detail with that aspect of the Warsaw Pact states' activity. It too, is a collective work. The group of authors who prepared the reference work were headed by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, a doctor of philosophical sciences. The book is devoted to the fraternal armies' history, structure, and forms and methods of combat and political training.

Undoubtedly, readers will discover much of interest in the fraternal armies' life and activity and will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves more closely with certain features of their organizational structure, service procedure, party political work performance, and other questions. After all, the evolving process of the harmonization of the socialist countries' armies does not obliterate their specific national or historical characteristics, of course. At the same time, close cooperation enriches the fraternal armies with improved methods of enhancing combat readiness and with each other's experience, provides an opportunity to overcome the emerging difficulties by means of collective efforts, and increases the Warsaw Pact's importance.

Those sections of the book devoted to the development of brotherhood in arms among the Warsaw Pact Countries' Armies are of particular interest. The Fraternal Peoples and their armed forces are linked by indestructible bonds of friendship and combat community. Each year that combat community

*"The Armies of the Warsaw Pact Countries [Armii Stran Varshavskogo Dogovora]. A reference book by an authors' collective. Military Publishing House, 1985, 223 pages, R1.20.

is enriched with new experience. This trend is developing constantly and its effect is increasing. It is the fruit of the ever-increasing and consistent efforts of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries and their embodiment of the principle of socialist internationalism.

The socialist countries' armies, united within the Warsaw Pact, move side by side. Their unity and internationalist solidarity are indestructible. The fraternal armies' servicemen are profoundly aware that they are defending the most just social system and working people's peace and happiness, and this inspires them to successfully resolve the tasks facing them. They are always ready to resolutely rebuff all aggressors. This idea forms the main theme of both books.

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ARMED FORCES

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING UNDER REVIEW

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Lt Col G. Gogol', Red Banner Central Asian Military District:
"Classrooms and Class Ratings"]

[Text] For military communicators, classes in training classrooms are of no less importance than field classes. It is easy to accommodate in an auditorium the very same equipment with which a combat vehicle is equipped and to create conditions near those of combat reality in working on it.

I have had more than one occasion to attend practices directed by experienced methods specialist Capt G. Kharlamov. These are strenuous and interesting classes. The officer thinks out in detail how to diversify the accomplishment of a particular class and how to lead trainees from the simple to the complex.

For example, the light goes out at the height of the radiotelegraphers' work. The windows are tightly curtained. Who among the trainees will transmit a message, tune the set, and remedy trouble in the equipment on time and without mistakes even under such conditions?

Or take another point. The classroom suddenly fills with the rumble of combat and the crackle of jamming on the airwaves in the dynamics of fulfilling a norm requiring extreme attentiveness and concentration. All this is reproduced from a magnetic tape and allows affecting the young communicators psychologically. At times it is difficult to create such a complex situation even under field conditions.

For a long while our unit's training facility did not allow organizing the joint training of specialists of different profiles. It would happen where the specialists would work in "their own" classrooms and would learn coordination only in the field to where the combat equipment had been moved. It can be said that teamwork training for the crews of radios would begin from zero, right in the vehicles. The soldiers would not find a common language right away and they wouldn't get by without breakdowns of individual units and instruments.

Capt V. Korolev found a solution. Several training auditoriums were placed together in a system in the last training year at the initiative of innovators. Their equipment now represents a single whole, as it were. Different

categories of specialists first practice lessons concerning them alone, and then, at a certain stage of training, integrated practices begin on making a field communications center combat ready and setting up a given number of channels with practice radio traffic between subscribers. Classrooms connected into the system permit adjusting coordination on training equipment, saving equipment operating life, and saving time.

The results of last year and of the present winter training are convincing: regular practices considerably reduced time periods for training specialists and for making crews cohesive. An opportunity appeared to prepare better for field exercises and to give them the nature of a control.

Once we compared figures characterizing the capabilities of the training facility with figures reflecting the growth in the number of specialists with higher qualifications. It turned out that there is a direct relationship here.

But are there grounds to assert that training equipment in the unit is being used with maximum effectiveness? Of course not. Some officers, such as Maj S. Kotvitskiy, Capt S. Divel' and Capt V. Filippov avoid classes in the training building under various pretexts and take subordinates to the motor pool, to the equipment. How can this be explained? Above all, by the fact that the sequence in studying topics is being violated in the subunits commanded by those officers. For example, instead of six hours which the program allots for studying a lesson, they try to master it in two hours. It is seemingly easier to achieve this on actual combat equipment, and so begins the notorious "coaching." The personnel don't acquire detailed knowledge or firm skills.

It also happens where a topic is practiced in the classroom as prescribed by the schedule and as dictated by methodology, but the instructor has no thought of using training equipment. The communicators simply study a textbook chapter, an instruction or a manual.

Training equipment alone is not enough to outfit a particular auditorium correctly. We can't get by without the creativeness of innovators and the creation of additional circuits and units. This means that you won't conduct a class in such a classroom from the move. An instructor has to become familiar with it, study the "filling" and train himself. Both in our unit and in others (I know about this) the experience of skillful use of the training facility is poorly generalized. A new classroom has appeared. It would seem that the officers should be assembled, an open lesson held and the features of the methodology explained. Unfortunately, methods training of that sort is lacking.

There are classrooms in the unit on which much time and assets have been spent in outfitting them, but their use factor is low. That is true, for example, of the frequency allocation service classroom. Classes there would enrich any officer/radio specialist with a great deal, but for some reason it is believed that the classroom is intended for improving the skills of two or three narrow specialists and is practically not used.

There are few who desire to work in the auditorium equipped by Maj V. Kryuchkov. A person won't understand right off the principle by which people were guided in equipping it.

I believe that it is useful to draw up the certificate for a training classroom simultaneously with its outfitting. Then even a beginning class instructor, such as a military school graduate, will quickly understand what's what with the help of the certificate, and this will assist him in conducting a class successfully.

Concern for the training facility is concern for seeing that every officer, warrant officer, NCO and private is able to study a specialty thoroughly and advance to the high goals of combat proficiency.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: DISCIPLINE KEY FACTOR IN COMBAT READINESS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Military Discipline"]

[Text] The entire history of the USSR Armed Forces convincingly indicates that Soviet soldiers' firm, conscious discipline is a very important condition for winning victories on the battlefield and for successes in combat training and service. In all stages of military organizational development the Communist Party placed great emphasis on indoctrinating the Motherland's armed defenders in a spirit of conscious discipline, seeing this as one of the most important factors for maintaining the Army and Navy's high combat readiness.

The dialectical interrelationship of military discipline and combat readiness is emerging more and more clearly in the present stage of development of the Soviet Armed Forces. For example, servicemen's ability to perform their duties expertly is a very important component of combat readiness. At the same time, the time periods for executing an order, a practice mission or a norm are one of the indicators of military discipline and efficiency. Or take the intensity of military labor, which has increased considerably in view of the collective nature of employing modern weapons and combat equipment. In this connection there has been a sharp increase in the demands placed on qualitative characteristics of combat work--the precision and accuracy with which tasks and norms are accomplished. Modern combat with its decisive objectives, highly dynamic nature, and abrupt changes in the situation requires servicemen to have a special precision, teamwork and faultless execution.

Soviet military discipline is a political and moral category. It is based on the servicemen's high political awareness and their profound understanding of their military, patriotic and international duty and their personal responsibility for defense of the socialist Motherland. It is the duty of commanders, political bodies, and the party and Komsomol organizations to improve soldiers' ideological conditioning and thoroughly explain the present-day demands placed on the Army and Navy's combat readiness, the foundation of which is firm military discipline.

The experience of foremost units, ships, and large units [soyedineniye] convinces us that firm regulation order is an efficient, effective means for strengthening military discipline. The organization of service, training, and

the personnel's entire life in strict conformity with the demands of regulations places each serviceman under those conditions which develop in him a stable habit of disciplined conduct. This also contributes to the establishment of a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective and of proper mutual relations among servicemen, and to an increase in their legal culture.

Year in and year out over many years the surface-to-air missile [SAM] regiment of Air Defense Forces commanded by Lt Col N. Bochkovskiy has been distinguished by stable, high results in training, service and socialist competition. The basis of the regimental personnel's successes is the missilemen's firm military discipline, high efficiency and teamwork, which was related in several articles by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in November of last year. The regiment has lived for more than 23 years without extraordinary incidents or crude breaches of discipline. This is the result of purposeful efforts by commanders, political workers, and the party and Komsomol organizations to indoctrinate the personnel and to maintain precise regulation order in the regiment.

But the struggle for firm regulation order is not yet being conducted purposefully and concretely everywhere. Some units and ships allow deviations from regulation requirements in organizing training and service, and persons on the daily detail, sergeants and petty officers are not fulfilling their duties to the full extent. Some commanders appoint the notorious "responsible duty officers" not provided for by regulation whose duties include the functions of junior commanders and persons on the daily detail. Experience shows that this practice does not justify itself and that it is not such "insurance" measures which are needed; we need thoughtful organizational and indoctrination work in the company, battery and squadron, and we need specific work with specific people.

A commander's strict, constant exactingness combined with concern for subordinates and with their being given all forms of authorized allowances is an important factor in maintaining firm military discipline. In striving for strict fulfillment of regulation provisions and stopping the slightest display of a lack of discipline, the commander must always remember that the effectiveness of his exactingness increases noticeably if it is backed up by a personal example of execution and exemplary fulfillment of Soviet laws, the military oath, and regulations.

The military collective can do much to strengthen discipline. In order to take advantage of its indoctrinational potential with greatest effectiveness, the commanders and political workers must be as close to subordinates as possible, know their merits and deficiencies, and on this basis actively influence the forming of public opinion and of healthy comradely relationships. Actual and not ostentatious nearness to people, thoughtful individual indoctrinational work, the mobilization of party and Komsomol activists to unite the collective, and capable use of the indoctrinational capabilities of socialist competition for these purposes all are effective means to influence the strengthening of military discipline.

Active, specific party-political work which comprehensively accomplishes the tasks of ideological-political, military, legal and moral indoctrination of the personnel introduces a spirit of efficiency into military collectives, contributes to an increase in the personnel's sense of responsibility for the performance of official duty, and unites them for the sake of the principal goal of maintaining constant combat readiness. The high patriotic enthusiasm generated in soldiers by preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory presents favorable opportunities for a further activation of party-political work. The personal example of party and Komsomol members, who comprise the majority of subunit and unit personnel, is an important factor in improving its effectiveness.

The stronger discipline is, the higher are the results in combat and political training and the higher is the combat readiness of units and ships. One of the principal tasks of commanders, political bodies, and the party and Komsomol organizations is to do everything to ensure that every serviceman has a profound understanding of this interconnection and is imbued with awareness of the need to make a personal contribution to the common cause of improving combat readiness of the unit, ship or subunit.

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ARMED FORCES

MSU PETROV ON SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR First Deputy Minister of Defense MSU Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov: "Guarding Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] On 23 February 1985 the Soviet people and their servicemen, the working people of the nations of the socialist community and the members of their armed forces, as well as millions of our friends abroad are celebrating with great fanfare and ceremony the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. This is a red-letter day in the history of emergence and development of the Soviet State. Our heroic Armed Forces were born in the flame of revolutionary battles against the enemies of the socialist homeland. Created by V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party, they have carried their colors with honor through all the trials of past years, and for more than six and a half decades now they have been selflessly carrying out the sacred mission assigned to them.

Our country is celebrating Soviet Army and Navy Day in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, evoked by the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to local soviets of people's deputies, by the coming 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and by the extensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Working people and the fighting men of our army and navy are campaigning perseveringly to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the points and conclusions contained in addresses by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Solidly ranked behind the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, they unanimously approve of and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the highest aim of which is concern for the good of the people, preserving peace, doing away with the threat of war, and defending the great achievements of socialism.

From the very first days following establishment of Soviet rule, international imperialism together with domestic counterrevolution attempted to strangle the young Soviet State. For this reason organization of armed defense of the Soviet land became the most important task of party and state immediately

following the victory of the October Revolution. V. I. Lenin pointed out that "no revolution is worth anything unless it is able to defend itself...."

Turning today to the events of those distant years, our people pay sacred homage to the exploits of the first defenders of the revolution. They are justly proud of the courage and valor of the commanders and fighting men of the Red Army, sons of all the peoples of our homeland, who fearlessly fought the enemy at Narva and Pskov, on the steppes of the Ukraine, on the Volga, the Don and Kuban, on the shores of the White Sea and in the Caucasus Mountains, on the sands of Central Asia and on the distant Amur. In the course of savage fighting which went on for more than three years, the Red Army and Navy drove back numerous campaigns and drives by the imperialist aggressors and White Guard hordes and defended the achievements of the Great October Revolution.

Having achieved victory in the Civil War, our country proceeded with peacetime building of socialism. But the party and Soviet people did not for a single day lessen attention toward matters pertaining to strengthening the nation's defense capability. This was dictated by the international situation, by the fact that imperialism had not given up its plans to destroy the Soviet system.

The unfading exploit by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War constitutes a powerful manifestation of the strength of socialism, our country's societal and governmental system. Soon Soviet citizens, the peoples of the socialist countries, and all progressive mankind will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of our Great Victory in a battle, unprecedented in scale and ferociousness, against the most reactionary shock force of imperialism -- Hitlerite fascism.

The road to Victory was difficult and complex. The Soviet people were the principal creators of that victory. It was precisely they who determined the outcome of the war, displaying total devotion to the ideals of communism, revolutionary tenaciousness and staying power, unprecedented courage and collectivism, and emerged victorious from the gravest trials.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War signified a victory for the Soviet societal and governmental system, our economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and socialist military organization over the sociopolitical system, economic system, misanthropic ideology and war machine of the aggressive imperialist powers.

The Communist Party, which enjoyed the boundless confidence and total support of Soviet citizens, was the organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Unswervingly adhering to Lenin's instructions on the need for unity of political, economic, and military leadership and on the integral nature of the tasks of battlefield and home front, the party powerfully united the army and people and mobilized all the country's resources to defeat the fascist invaders, transforming the country into a unified military camp.

Our victory became a historic milestone in the destiny of mankind. The defeat of German fascism, and subsequently Japanese militarism, exerted an extraordinarily profound influence on the entire course of world development.

Favorable conditions were created for struggle by the toiler masses for their social and national liberation. The position of progressive, democratic, peace-seeking forces grew stronger, as did the influence of Communist and worker parties. A world socialist system has emerged and is successfully developing. The process of disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism accelerated, ending with the collapse of this system.

For almost four decades now mankind has not experienced the calamity of another world war. During all these years the efforts of the USSR and its allies, the steadily growing economy of the nations of the socialist community, and the power of their military-political defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- the 30th anniversary of establishment of which we shall be celebrating this year, have been utilized only for the sake of man's happiness, for the sake of a just cause, for the sake of victory by peace, democracy, and socialism.

The CPSU, the Soviet State and our entire people are filled with resolve to rid mankind forever of the impending threat of war. This is a task of a historic scale. Today a definite positive step has been taken toward its accomplishment, on the initiative of the USSR. An agreement was reached in Geneva at the beginning of January of this year regarding the subject and aims of Soviet-U.S. talks on matters of space and nuclear arms, which will be examined and resolved on an interlinkage basis.

Persistently continuing an aggressive campaign to avert the threat of war and to hold the arms race in check, the Communist Party and Soviet State are doing everything necessary to strengthen this country's defense capability and to increase the combat power of the army and navy.

The Soviet Armed Forces, just as the armed forces of the brother nations, were created exclusively for the purpose of defending socialist achievements and have no other missions. Any and all fabrications by imperialist propaganda about an alleged threat on the part of the socialist nations are absolutely unfounded. But the level of our defense is such that it constitutes the main obstacle in the path of the adventuristic policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism. "...We must ensure adequate security for our country, its friends and allies," notes Comrade K. U. Chernenko. "And this is being done. And let it be known to all that no fanciers of military adventures will succeed in catching us napping, and no potential aggressor can hope to escape a devastating blow in response."

The Soviet Armed Forces possess the requisite quantities of the most modern weapons, and their technical equipment and training are maintained at the level of today's requirements. The fighting men of our Army and Navy are armed with potent intercontinental and intermediate-range strategic missile systems, modern tanks, effective means of air defense, sophisticated aircraft with excellent performance characteristics, nuclear submarines, aircraft carriers, guided missile and ASW ships.

These modern weapons and combat equipment are maintained and utilized at a high level of military expertise. This is persuasively attested by the performance results of diversified mock combat missions.

Winter training is presently in full swing in the army and navy. Our fighting men are working persistently to achieve combat and political training targets, are boosting their proficiency in the field, in the air, and on the sea, and are mastering on a reduced-duration timetable the weapons entrusted to them.

Today, as always, our Armed Forces are characterized not only by potent combat equipment and outstanding proficiency on the part of personnel, but also by a high degree of ideological fitness on the part of our servicemen. The 26th CPSU Congress characterized the combat potential of the USSR Armed Forces as a mighty fusion of excellent technical equipment, combat expertise, and indestructible morale. This fusion is formed and shaped by the Communist Party and by the Soviet way of life. Party-political work plays an important role in this. It makes a weighty contribution toward ensuring highly-conscientious and selfless actions by our fighting men to defend the achievements of socialism.

Socialist competition, taking place in the army and navy under the slogan: "Our selfless military labor in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" is an important stimulus in the daily life and combat training of our troops.

Our servicemen have made tough socialist pledges, are working hard to accomplish them, and are honoring with worthy military accomplishments the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The initiators of competition in the Armed Forces branches are marching confidently in the vanguard -- the men of the units and naval ships under the command of Lt Col T. Mayakov, Gds Lt Cols V. Zhuravlev and A. Kurdenkov, Gds Col A. Tsar'kov, and Capt 2nd Rank V. Krikunov.

Army and navy personnel are carrying on in a worthy manner the relay baton passed to them by Soviet fighting men of all generations, building upon fine fighting traditions. The Soviet people can be assured that no machinations by the imperialists will catch us off guard. Our Armed Forces are capable of devastatingly repulsing any aggression from whatever quarter. The peaceful labor of Soviet citizens is being defended and defended reliably.

3024

CSO: 1811/28

ARMED FORCES

MOSCOW TV CARRIES BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE MOSKALENKO

ID181648 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT Jun 85

[From the Vremya Newscast; announcer read report over still photo of Moskalenko]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR council of ministers announce that Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, distinguished soviet military leader, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice hero of the Soviet Union, died 17 June 1985 after a grave illness. In the obituary signed by the leaders of the communist party and soviet state and distinguished soviet military leaders it states:

The soviet people and its armed forces have suffered a heavy loss. Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, a participant in the Civil War and renowned hero of the great Fatherland war, a true son of the Leninist party, a member of which he was since 1926, has passed away.

Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko was born on 11 May, 1902, in the village of Grishino, krasnoarmeyskiy rayon, donetsk oblast, into a peasant family. He began his labor activity early on. In 1920 he volunteered for the red army and fought against the white guards and counterevolutionary bands. Having completed the red commanders school, he served in various command and headquarters posts. In 1939 he graduated from the artillery academy.

From the first days of the great Fatherland war to the end Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko was at the front. He commanded a motorized anti-tank artillery brigade, an infantry and cavalry corps and mechanized group, and then became an army commander. The troops led by him took an active part in the battle for Stalingrad, the Kursk Bulge, the forced crossing of the Dnepr, and the liberation of the right bank in the Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Even in the harshest conditions of combat situation Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko always displayed presence of mind, resolve and firmness in achieving the set goals, and personal courage and fortitude.

Following the great Fatherland war Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko was commander of the troops of the Moscow District Anti-air Defense and of the Moscow Military District, and from 1960 he was commander-in-chief of strategic missile troops and deputy USSR minister of defense. He spent much energy and effort in the setting-up of this new kind of armed force. From 1962 he was chief inspector and deputy USSR minister of defense. From 1983 he was general inspector of the group of general inspectors in the ministry of defense.

Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko took an active part in public and political life, was a delegate at a number of party congresses and was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme soviet starting from the second convocation.

He was distinguished by a high degree of exactingness towards himself and those subordinate to him, principledness, sensitivity and consideration towards people. Through his selfless and self-sacrificing service to the homeland and the cause of the communist party he earned the profound respect of the working people and the fighting men of the armed forces.

The outstanding services of Marshal Moskalenko were highly prized by the homeland. He was twice given the title of hero of the Soviet Union and awarded seven orders of Lenin and other orders and medals. The services of Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko were recognized by the title of hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and also many orders and medals of socialist and other states.

The bright memory of Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, a true son of the communist party and soviet people and ardent patriot of the socialist homeland, will always be preserved in the hearts of the fighting men of the army and navy and all soviet people.

CSO: 1801/236

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Training Schedule Breaks Down

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA":
"Why Does the Training Schedule Break Down?"]

[Text] The letter from Senior Lt A. Stepun published under this heading on 9 February dealt with the inefficient use of training facilities.

As the commander and political officer of Unit N reported to the editors, the critical statement which appeared in the newspaper was discussed at a session of the party bureau and at a staff meeting. At the party bureau session Communists A. Manchenko and V. Pushkin were given strict orders on the necessity to increase responsibility for conducting classes on the drive for the ship's working life.

For laxity in organizing classes, Capt 2nd Rank E. Osadchiy was given a severe reprimand by his superior officer. Officers N. Malinka and V. Dolgov were given strict orders concerning their inefficient use of training equipment and stores.

Shortcomings at Military Sanitorium

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, 23 Feb 85 p 2

[Response to letter: "Measures Have Been Taken"]

[Text] The letter to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 26 January by I. Ukhvaronka, a reserve colonel, dealt with shortcomings in the work of the Alma Ata military sanitorium.

As the Chief of Medical Services for the Central Asian MD, Col Med Serv S. Popov, reported to the editors, the events cited in the letter took place. For poor supervision of his subordinates, and his careless attitude toward the needs and wants of the patients, Lt Col Med Serv V. Chuikov, chief of the sanitorium, incurred a severe reprimand. Measures have been taken on improving the patients' living conditions and on organizing their leisure time.

Apology for Unjust Punishment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA":
"Revenge for Criticism"]

[Text] The correspondence from Capt 1st Rank (ret.) E. Korovin, published under the above heading 19 August 1984, concerned the prejudicial attitude of a number of responsible officials toward nurse V. Serebrova, who made a critical speech at a trade union meeting. She was even given two reprimands, which subsequently had to be withdrawn. On 14 December the editors published a reply concerning the measures taken after publication of the statement in the newspaper, signed by Capt 1st Rank S. Zubatyy, acting chief, Political Dept, Rear Services, Black Sea Fleet. However, it was not clear from the reply whether Serebrova had received an apology or whether those who broke the law were punished.

As Chief of the Political Dept, Rear Services, Black Sea Fleet, Capt 1st Rank I. Alesin reported, Serebrova received an apology from the unit commander at a meeting of the working collective on 19 February 1985. The delay came about because of the fact that Serebrova was first on leave, and then became ill. The unit commander responsible for violating the labor law and for the red tape, after withdrawing the illegal reprimands, was disciplined.

Letters to Editor Praised

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Mail"]

[Text] In March 1985 the editors received 17,850 letters from the readers, 418 of which were published in the KRASNAYA ZVESDA newspaper. The statements published in drew 1,247 letters in reaction.

On one of the days when our country was saying farewell to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the editors received a letter from Kemerovo Oblast. Its author was the widow of an invalid from the Great Patriotic War, L. Shchetinina. The letter reflected the great sorrow of a working woman, the pain of an irreplaceable loss, and her profound faith and boundless trust in the party and its Central Committee. "When I think back on the long life of our family", writes Lidiya Savel'yevna, "it did not have a very happy beginning. Before the Great October Revolution we used to toil from dawn to dusk on the landlord's farm. And when the revolution broke out, we rose to its defense. My husband, Akim Shchetinin, fought as a red commander with the foreign interventionists and the White Guards. Together with the Communist Party, we stood solidly for Soviet Rule. And when the Patriotic War began, we became soldiers and marched to Victory.

"It's a great joy to live in a country such as ours--to be a part of all its affairs. For all that Soviet Rule has given and continues to give us, we respond with our love and devotion. We think of the party with pride, and believe in its mighty collective reason and will: it is our support and our hope; our thoughts and deeds begin with it".

The numerous letters from our readers contain thoughts about the party and about the Motherland. Enthusiastically and unanimously approving the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the speech given there by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the troops of the Army and Navy are devoting all their efforts, and the fervor of their hearts to increasing the the combat readiness of their units and their ships.

A letter from Senior Lt L. Kharitonov of the Black Sea Fleet states: "The sailors are steadily improving their combat skills. Not long ago the crew of the escort vessel commanded by Senior Lt A. Shitikov received an Excellent for carrying out its mission of locating and destroying an underwater 'enemy', under severe weather conditions".

At the same time, our readers Maj N. Sliven', Lts B. Ivolgin and A. Nikolayenko, Sgt V. Petrykin and others, commenting on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are correct in their assertion that we must utilize our reserves more fully in combat training--and wage a determined struggle with instances of oversimplification and laxity in training, a formal approach to organizing competition in the units and on board ships, and a careless attitude toward expenditure of energy resources and other materials.

The troops in the Army and Navy, along with all the Soviet people, are preparing with great enthusiasm for the Communist Subbotnik [Saturday]. Many of their letters bear witness to the continuation of the magnificent traditions of this Great Initiative. "Our brigade has born the banner of honor of Communist labor for six years now", reports Sgt Yu. Bykov of the Far East MD; "We will also work in the Communist manner on the occasion of 'Red Saturday'".

Last month our mail contained a special category of letters, whose authors told of how the country and the troops in the Army and Navy were preparing to solemnly mark the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Fascism. These days meetings with war veterans are going on everywhere. Their reminiscences of those tough times and the fierce battles with the enemy teach vigilance, love for the Motherland, and hatred of Imperialism. The letter from Lt V. Batyuk tells of one such meeting: "The father of two of our soldiers, A. Bakhshali, was recently the guest of the troops of our motorized rifle company. He began to fight the enemy on the outskirts of Mozdok, and fought his way to Berlin. No one could remain indifferent to his reminiscences about the war".

Meetings with war veterans play a great role in educating the troops, say Capt 2nd Rank V. Shvets, Senior Lt N. Martynov, and Lt Col I. Luzakov (reserve) in their letters. This is one of the most effective forms of

transmitting the revolutionary, battle and labor traditions of our people and their moral experience to the country's younger generation. We are faced with the happy opportunity of mingling with those who defended Soviet Rule during the years of severe trials. And it is very important to skillfully take advantage of this opportunity, and to thoughtfully organize and conduct every meeting with these distinguished people, surrounding them with special honor and the constant concern of our state".

The editors wish to thank all the readers who have sent letters to the newspaper. We are awaiting new reports from you on the course of the preparations for the 40th Anniversary of the Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress, and about everything that fills the everyday life of the soldiers, the defenders of the Motherland.

Reserve Officer Records Problems

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA":
"But the Registration Notices Keep Coming..."]

[Text] A letter from M. Tsvetkova was published under the above heading on 9 February. The Perovskiy Rayon Military Commissar, city of Moscow, Col R. Galiyev, has reported that Maj O. Karpov has been given a severe reprimand for maintaining poor control and other shortcomings in organizing records of reserve officers. A. Korotayeva, a Soviet Army civilian employee, was removed from her job for not carrying out all her duties. The command staff and the party organization of the rayon military commissariat are taking measures designed to improve organization of the records.

The rayon military commissar and the secretary of the party bureau of the military commissariat paid a call on M.F. Tsvetkova at her home and delivered their apologies to her.

The event which was the subject of the letter also came about as a result of neglect committed by the rayon ZAGS [Civil Registry Office] and Housing and Municipal Services Office No. 8. The rayon military commissariat sent a report on this to the Rayon CPSU Committee and to the ispolkom of the Perovskiy Rayon Soviet.

Ineffective Socialist Competition Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA":
"Emergency--All Hands on Deck"]

[Text] The correspondence from Capt 1st Rank A. Zlydnev, published under the above heading on 5 October 1984 described the low degree of effectiveness of competition in a rocket cutter squadron. The editors received a reply from the unit's political department, signed by Capt 2nd Rank N. Dobroskokin, reporting that officers S. Zhelib, A. Shumak, A. Esyutin

and A. Badanov were given disciplinary reprimands. Officers A. Zav'yalov and V. Malyshev were given strict orders concerning their lack of timeliness in taking measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the edition of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. At the present time the unit's staff and political department have taken measures to strengthen the officer cadres in the squadron.

Food Shortage on BAM Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Letter to the Editors from L. Tolochko: "Instead of Milk, We Get Promises"]

[Text] Esteemed Editors! I am writing on behalf of the women at one of the settlements along the eastern sector of BAM. You see, for a long time now we have been unable to solve the problem of supplying fresh milk products to the residents through the military trade system. They haven't brought in whole milk or cottage cheese to us for a long time, and there is hardly ever any sour cream.

Maybe this seems like a small thing to some people. But every family is trying to raise children, and you can't feed them on canned goods alone.

Of course we understand that BAM is still being built, and that it's no simple matter to completely supply a growing population with fresh milk products. However, the old timers say that in the first years of construction of the mainline there was sufficient milk in the military trade stores; they used to ship in frozen cottage cheese, and sour cream. There was a time when, in delivering the supplies on the impassible roads, the military trade workers displayed real courage.

But now, when the railroad has been opened for traffic along its entire length, there is not enough food in the stores. We have appealed to the local military trade authorities, and they have promised us they would correct the situation. Evidently, it's no longer a matter of delivery difficulties, but one of insufficient attention to the people, and lack of responsibility among certain military trade workers.

Mismanagement at Air Force Academy

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "But the Scrap Metal Is Still There"]

[Text] That was the heading given to the letter to the editors from Engineer B. Sobolyev and Aviation Mechanic D. Lukibanov, published 6 March of this year. The letter cited instances of mismanagement in the subunit in which Maj G. Kurochkin and Capt A. Luk'yanenko serve.

Member of the Military Council, Chief of the Political Department of the Air Forces of the Moscow MD, Lt Gen Avn A. Singayevskiy, reported that the facts have been confirmed. The guilty parties, Maj G. Kurochkin and Capt

A. Luk'yanenko, were administered disciplinary punishment and were made to answer to the party. Col V. Belyaev, chief of rear services at the Borisoglebsk Higher Military Aviation imeni V.P. Chkalov Academy, was given strict orders on his superficial examination of the state of affairs in his subordinate units, and for not taking timely measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Pacific Ocean Fleet Newspaper Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Reply to letter, under heading: "After Statements in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA":
"On the Farms of the Navy Sovkhozes"]

[Text] A letter published under the above heading on 12 February 1985 in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA told of how BOYEVAYA VAKHTA [Combat Watch], the newspaper of the Pacific Ocean Fleet, presents problems of economic activities on military sovkhozes.

Capt 1st Rank A. Stepanov, first deputy chief of the political directorate, Pacific Ocean Fleet, reported: "Taking into consideration the recommendations from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the fleet newspaper published an article about R.P. Derkach, outstanding milker at the Romanovskiy Sovkhoz, concerning her work experience, under the heading, 'Working Conscientiously'; it also published materials, 'Not to the Detriment of Quality', about getting the equipment ready for the Spring sowing campaign; and, 'How to Increase Milk Yield', about shortcomings in dairy animal husbandry and caring for the cattle in the winter-stall period at one of the Navy's sovkhozes".

The editors were given strict orders on the necessity for presenting problems of the activities on the Navy's sovkhozes and subsidiary farms in greater depth, and on their participation in fulfilling the Food Program.

9006
CSO: 1801/203

15 July 1985

ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

OBITUARY: COL GEN V.S. ARKHIPOV--Twice hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General Vasiliy Sergeyevich Arkhipov, retired, has died at the age of 78 after a prolonged illness. He devoted all his conscious life to serving the people, the socialist motherland, and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1931. In the postwar period, after graduating from the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy named for K. Ye. Voroshilov, served as commander of a military district's armored and mechanized troops, commander of an army, and first deputy commander of a military district. S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, S.K. Kurkotkin, I.N. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, S. Kh. Aganov, P.I. Bazhenov, V.A. Merimskiy, Yu.M. Potapov, V.M. Mikhalkin, Yu.M. Andrianov, V.K. Pikalov, Yu.A. Naumenko, O.A. Losik, D.A. Dragunskiy, and V.N. Dutov. [Obituary of "V.S. Arkhipov"] [Excerpts] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3 PM]

CSO: 1801/238

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MIG-21 CRASHES AFTER BIRDSTRIKE

PM071016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel V Sharun report: "In an Emergency Situation"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow military district--it was their second flight together that day. Altogether, V Romanishin, student at the Borisoglebsk V P Chkalov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, and Senior Lieutenant G Suvorov, pilot instructor in the training aviation regiment, have known each other for 2 years--ever since Valeriy Romanishin began mastering the Mig-21 supersonic aircraft. Sr Lt Suvorov immediately noticed that the student had qualities such as conscientiousness and punctiliousness in implementing the requirements of the documents regulating flying service, and also persistence in mastering his specialized field. That was why Romanishin was named as one of the leaders in studying the aircraft, which was new to the students. Valeriy was now confidently flying the winged machine. Each day, before takeoff, he practiced emergency ejection from the aircraft. And he had no inkling, no idea that this would soon stand him in good stead.

Student Romanishin was practicing his landing approach. Before entering the descent glide path, he lowered the undercarriage, changed the wing configuration to landing position, and, overflying the landing strip without actually landing, went into a second turn. The pilot instructor in the rear cockpit was monitoring Romanishin's actions, ready to come to Valeriy's assistance at any moment. No assistance was needed, however. The student was acting competently.

The crew was to execute two dummy landing approaches to the airfield and to land only the third time. But Romanishin and Suvorov were not to land as they had done many times before...

From the tape recording of the in-flight conversation:

1158:40 hours. Pilot instructor: "This is 33. I have passed outer beacon. Entering second turn."

1158:42 hours. Flight controller: "Carry on."

1158:45 hours. Pilot instructor: "Engine stopped. Bird. We are ejecting."

1158:46 hours. Flight controller: "eject..."

Flight controller Lieutenant Colonel V Tokarev repeated this word three times. His voice sounded firm and confident. The officer knew that ejection was the only action the crew members could take under the circumstances. The aircraft was flying at an altitude of just over 200 meters, and, with its engine stopped, it was only a matter of seconds before it crashed to the ground.

What could they do in that time? Lean firmly into the backrest of the seat. Collect themselves, tense themselves. And pull the red ejection lever toward themselves. But all this would also take seconds. Would there be enough time?

Of course there would be enough time. But the outskirts of a population center lay right beneath them, just under the wings. Homes, people, outbuildings. And if Suvorov and Romanishin were to eject, the aircraft, out of control, would crash on top of the houses.

And so Sr Lt Suvorov, running the risk of not being able to eject, decided to fly the aircraft on, if only slightly further. The special commission later established that this "slightly" took 5 seconds. But these 5 seconds were enough to fly to beyond the edge of the population center. There, beyond the edge, was a field...

By then the aircraft was already losing altitude fast. It was falling, it was "coming down." First to eject, according to the crew's instructions, was the pilot instructor from the rear cockpit. The aircraft started tipping onto its wing. Student Romanishin leveled the craft and ejected at an altitude of 180 meters. Only 6 seconds later the aircraft rammed into the ground and burst into flames. Sr Lt Suvorov and student Romanishin glided to earth beneath the parachute envelopes...

So what had happened to the aircraft? Listening to the radio conversation, everyone noticed the word "bird" spoken by the instructor. In fact, as Sr Lt Suvorov later described, a second before the engine stopped he saw from the corner of his eye shadows flashing beside the canopy glass. This meant that a bird landing in the air intake could have put the engine out of action. But all this was in the realm of supposition. Everything had still to be checked and confirmed. And this was not so simple: the aircraft was in pieces. But the expert's report arrived.

From the report on the forensic medical expert's analysis of the evidence: "bird protein was detected on the fiberglass section of the air intake entry cone which was submitted for examination."

What else can be said? Student V Romanishin is from Brest. He is a final year student. A member of the wall newspaper editorial collegium. The instructor and Valeriy's other commanders have only positive things to say about him.

Sr Lt G Suvorov is the son of a great patriotic war fighter. In 1981 Gennadiy graduated from the school where Valeriy is now studying.

The commission members made the following entry in the file on the accident: "the actions taken by the crew and the flight controller were, under the circumstances, competent and the only correct ones." In recognition of the bravery and skill displayed in the emergency, Colonel General of the aviation I Dmitriyev, Commander of the Moscow Military District Air Force, presented Sr Lt Suvorov and student Romanishin with valuable gifts.

CSO: 1801/236

SPECIAL TROOPS

REVIEW: KOSOVICH ON RAILROAD TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 2

[Review by Col Gen (Ret) P. Kabanov, Hero of Socialist Labor, of book "Sovetskiye zheleznodorozhnyye" [Soviet Railroad Troops] by S. Kosovich and A. Filimonov, Voenizdat, 1984, 312 pages]

[Text] I remember the spring of 1945. An order came appointing me chief of the Railroad Troops. Before my departure to Moscow I dropped in on Mar SU I. Konev, CIC of the 1st Ukrainian Front. "I regret that you're departing," said Ivan Stepanovich. "Such events are unfolding. . . . We'll take Berlin. Don't you really want to be the first to lay a steel track to Berlin? Well, never mind. Your military Railroad Troops already have made names for themselves even so. Real heroes! It is a pity only that the newspapers write little about them. Well, in time even books will be written about them."

The military leader's words came true. Many books devoted to soldiers of the steel mainline already have been published. The Railroad Troops covered themselves with unfading glory in the Great Patriotic War. This is told convincingly and vividly in the book "Sovietskiye zheleznodorozhnyye," which came out in Voenizdat.

The work's authors do not simply state historical facts; they interpret them from today's position and show the soldiers as industrious, brave and resolute. Here are just a few examples.

Sgt V. Miroshnichenko from the 76th Track Battalion performed a heroic exploit in the fall of 1941. The demolitions team which he headed was ordered to prepare a bridge to be blown up. Everything was ready and Miroshnichenko gave the handle of the electric exploder a twist. The explosion did not follow, however, since a shell fragment had broken the electrical demolition circuit. The bridge could be destroyed only by taking fire to the charge itself. The sergeant dashed forward. A sharp pain burned his arm: he had been wounded, but he continued to crawl toward the objective. Fascist submachinegunners already were moving along the bridge toward him. Then a powerful explosion sounded. The Soviet soldier did not allow the enemy to go forward at the cost of his own life.

Sgt Miroshnichenko was awarded the HSU title posthumously by Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His name became a symbol of selflessness and heroism and he was entered on the unit rolls forever.

The figures of majors A. Kollegov and K. Zubrilkin, Capt D. Sokolov, Sr Lt V. Mironov, Sgt N. Orlov, Pvt I. Grishin and many others who fought the hated enemy courageously come alive from the pages of the book. During the Great Patriotic War the personnel of the Railroad Troops and special formations of the NKPS [People's Commissariat of Railways] reconstructed or built a total of some 120,000 km of main, secondary and station tracks and 2,756 large and medium bridges; they laid 70,872 km of communications lines; placed 2,345 water supply points, 182 locomotive depots and 7,990 stations and sidings in operation; laid 76,984 sets of switchovers; and disarmed or destroyed over two million mines and fougasses. The history of railroad construction had not seen such examples.

The Motherland evaluated the exploits by soldiers of the steel mainlines in the Great Patriotic War highly. There were 27 generals, officers, NCO's and privates given the Hero of Socialist Labor title and one the HSU title, and more than 35,000 persons were decorated with orders and medals.

The grand combat and labor traditions of our troops which were laid down in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars were developed and multiplied during the years the national economy was being reconstructed and at the transportation construction sites of the postwar years.

The tocsin word BAM [Baikal-Amur Railroad] flew about our country in 1974. Construction of this mainline became a new, vivid page in the labor annals of the Soviet Railroad Troops. The book tells about the selfless labor of privates, NCO's, warrant officers [praporshchiki] and officers of the Railroad Troops in building the BAM. Frontlinesmen also work shoulder to shoulder with them. For example, Maj (Ret) A. Kondrat'yev celebrated the 60th anniversary by leaving with his wife for the BAM at the call of his heart. He works in one of the subunits of our troops in giving the great construction site abundant frontline experience.

The thought that the Railroad Troops possess everything necessary for transportation support to the Army and Navy in the matter of protecting socialism's achievements thanks to the constant concern of the party and government for them, as well as for all the Armed Forces, is the leading idea through the entire book. It is with a feeling of pride that the Railroad Troops realize their involvement in the great cause of building communism.

6904

CSO: 1801/190

DOSAAF

DOSAAF CC DISCUSSES SOCIETY SHORTCOMINGS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: Improve the Effectiveness of Organizational Work"]

[Text] A regular session was held of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium, which considered a number of important questions of work by the Defense Society's organizations.

There was an analysis of the progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Decree "Fortieth Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945." It was noted that DOSAAF committees and organizations, under the direction of party and soviet organs, are widely using preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Victory for a further improvement in the quality and effectiveness of mass defense work.

In the course of socialist competition, many defense organizations of union and autonomous republics and of krays and oblasts considerably improved their indicators in military-patriotic work, in training specialists for the Armed Forces and national economy, and in developing technical and applied military sports.

The best results were achieved by DOSAAF organizations of the Belorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the city of Moscow, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Bryansk, Kuybyshev and Omsk oblasts. There was a rise in the level of work in defense organizations of Kazakhstan, Stavropol Kray, and Kaluga, Pskov, Sverdlov, Tula and Yaroslavl oblasts.

Defense Society organizations supported the initiative of the Bryansk Oblast DOSAAF organization and joined actively in socialist competition under the motto "We'll mark the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress with high indicators in mass defense work." In honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory rayon and city DOSAAF organizations are participating in a competitive review for best organization of mass defense work, and training organizations are taking part in a competitive review for best organization of the training and indoctrination process and of young people's training for service in the Army and Navy. Active preparations continue for the measures specified by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

At the same time it was noted that some DOSAAF organizations are not taking full advantage of the Soviet people's high political and labor enthusiasm in the interests of improving mass defense work. The DOSAAF organizations of Georgian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Bashkir ASSR, and Amur, Voronezh and Ivanovo oblasts lowered their results. The work of preparing for the 40th anniversary of the Victory is unfolding slowly in DOSAAF organizations of the North Osetian ASSR and of Kursk and Kurgan oblasts.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium made it obligatory for the DOSAAF central committees of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees to make a detailed and comprehensive analysis of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree. They are to take practical steps aimed at drawing the lagging organizations up to the level of the leaders.

An account of the Turkmen SSR DOSAAF Central Committee was heard at the session of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium about work of fulfilling resolutions of the 9th All-Union Defense Society Congress. It was noted that the republic DOSAAF organization is carrying out specific work to accomplish tasks stemming from demands of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, from the CPSU Central Committee greeting to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, and from congress resolutions.

Preparations for the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of the Victory which unfolded in the republic served the further development of mass defense work and an increase in efficiency. Comprehensive planning is being introduced and military-patriotic work is being conducted actively together with other public and state organizations and departments. The work style of many committees continues to improve and more attention is being given to primary organizations than in the past. The public aktiv circle has expanded and the quality make-up of staff workers is improving. A perceptible strengthening and expansion of the material-technical facility has been noted in recent years.

At the same time, republic DOSAAF organizations have taken advantage of far from all opportunities for a further improvement in mass defense work in light of present-day demands. The struggle to turn primary organizations into centers of mass defense work is not being carried out specifically enough in a number of committees. Many of them have few technical circles and sections of technical and applied military sports. The heroics of today's military service and the heroism displayed by Armed Forces personnel in performing international duty are being propagandized poorly.

Some DOSAAF training organizations allow indulgences and oversimplification in cadet training. The training facility of DOSAAF schools and the DOSAAF air club requires further improvement. A serious deficiency in training cadres for the national economy is the poor quality of their training, especially drivers. The republic does not make full use of available opportunities for developing technical and applied military sports, even ones such as applied military combined games, which is so accessible for classes. There is no proper order in accounting for and using weapons or in operating motor vehicles and sports equipment.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium obligated the Turkmen SSR DOSAAF Central Committee to remedy the deficiencies uncovered and to take all steps for full use of existing opportunities for successful fulfillment of planned goals and socialist pledges made in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The republic DOSAAF Central Committee and oblast committees were told to continue to improve the work style in light of demands of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They were to focus special attention on questions of improving the work of primary organizations, supervision and check of execution, broad adoption of voluntary service in the work of defense organizations, and the direction of socialist competition.

It was indicated that it was necessary to be more active in generalizing and adopting foremost experience, to improve the results of comprehensive and special inspections, and to give more attention to laggard organizations as well as rural organizations, primarily in border rayons.

It was suggested that supervision be strengthened and exactingness toward the committees be increased in matters of working with cadres and personal responsibility for the state of affairs in an assigned sector; that an atmosphere of intolerance be created toward facts of an irresponsible attitude toward work, additions and eyewash, breaches of labor discipline, and undignified behavior; and that the political and professional training of cadres be used more actively and purposefully as a means of improving their ideological conviction and party principle and of helping them master a Leninist work style.

Republic DOSAAF committees and organizations should strive for an inseparable unity of patriotic and international indoctrination of Society members with their practical training in fundamentals of military affairs and with their active involvement in technical and applied military sports. All forms of political indoctrination must be used to more actively propagandize the heroics of military service of Soviet soldiers who came out of DOSAAF in their performance of international duty, and to instil in DOSAAF members a high political vigilance and irreconcilability toward the intrigues of bourgeois morality and ideology. Verbal and visual agitation must be used to decisively expose the aggressive essence of American imperialism and of its NATO allies.

The republic DOSAAF Central Committee was told to improve management of the training and indoctrination process in DOSAAF schools, to analyze the results of their work more thoroughly, and to strive to achieve an improvement in the quality with which specialists are trained for the USSR Armed Forces.

There is to be an improvement in the methodological and indoctrinational work with instructors and masters and a resolute struggle against oversimplification and indulgences in training and against the practice of inflating grades. There is to be a strengthening of management in the training of cadres for the mass technical trades for the national economy and practical steps are to be taken for a significant improvement in the quality with which driver cadres are trained.

The DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium obligated Turkmenia's DOSAAF committees to focus attention on attracting workers and young people to engage in technical and applied military sports directly in enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, educational institutions, and at the place of residence. To this end there should be fuller use of opportunities to strengthen the athletic facility of primary DOSAAF organizations and to construct above all shooting galleries, applied military obstacle courses for applied military combined games, and other inexpensive sports facilities. Measures have been defined for fulfilling the capital construction plan, for perfecting financial planning and financial-economic activity, and for improving accounting and the management of auditing commissions.

An organizational matter was considered. Lt Gen V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, was elected as a member of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium discussed the tasks of DOSAAF rayon and city sports-technical clubs for developing technical and applied military sports in the country's rayons and cities, and it approved the "Statute on the DOSAAF Rayon (City) Sports-Technical Club."

6904

CSO: 1801/190

DOSAAF

BRIEFS

PRE-DRAFT TECHNICAL TRAINING DEFICIENCIES--"There are still reserves." That was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 17 February 1985. In addition to illuminating positive experience, it revealed deficiencies in the training of technical specialists for the Armed Forces in Lithuania's DOSAAF training organizations. Responding to the newspaper coverage, Deputy Chairman of Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee A.-S. Kayris announced that the article had been discussed at a conference of heads of republic training organizations. A plan of action was drawn up for further improvement of the training and indoctrination process in DOSAAF schools and for establishing necessary conditions for the training of highly qualified driver cadres. It is planned to focus primary efforts on developing firm practical skills in future Army drivers in driving and maintaining motor vehicles and fixing operating malfunctions in them. All DOSAAF motor vehicle schools have taken specific steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of laboratory and practical classes and to equip classrooms, motor vehicle testing grounds, and crane testing grounds. [Text]
[Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Mar 85 p 2] 6904

CSO: 1801/190

MILITARY HISTORY

LEAD EDITORIAL: 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 8-12

[Editorial under the rubric "40th Anniversary of the Great Victory": "The Soviet People's Great Exploit"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Forty years have gone by since that memorable day when the victorious salvos of the gigantic Great Patriotic War battles fell silent. A battle of unprecedented scope against Hitler's fascism, the most reactionary force of imperialism, ended on 9 May 1945. Having stood up staunchly to defend achievements of the Great October Revolution and for the honor, freedom and independence of their beloved Motherland, the Soviet people won a world-historic victory.

Soviet citizens are celebrating the Great Victory holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness aimed at implementing the historic decisions of the 26th Leninist party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and at successfully fulfilling 11th Five-Year Plan targets. The approach of the 27th CPSU Congress, a prominent event in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, gives this activeness special significance.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War revealed to the world with all completeness and persuasiveness socialism's indisputable advantages and enormous economic, social-political and spiritual capabilities. This was a victory of a Soviet state established by the great Lenin, a victory of the most advanced social order, a victory of the socialist system, a victory of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The CPSU Central Committee Decree "Fortieth Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" emphasizes that "the Leninist Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's victory. By its many-sided work it ensured the firm unity of political, state and military leadership, the firm unity of the Army and people, and firm unity of front and rear. The entire country rose up at its call for a mortal fight against fascism."

Guided by Lenin's statements that in a period of the most acute struggle against reactionary forces, when the fate of the country and people is being decided, "a fighting party is the ideal of a party of the proletariat" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 14, p 8), the Central Committee deemed it necessary to reorganize the work of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)], subordinating it to the task at hand of winning victory over the enemy. It was on 29 June 1941 that the USSR Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] and the VKP(b) Central Committee issued a directive defining the tasks of party and soviet organs in wartime.

The Communist Party assumed full responsibility for the Motherland's fate. The party focused attention on implementing measures which assured defeat of the fascist German invaders. An emergency organ, the State Defense Committee (GKO), was established and state, military and economic management was concentrated in its hands. The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command was formed for strategic leadership of the Armed Forces.

The task of comprehensively strengthening the Army and Navy was regarded as of paramount importance in the party's work. Difficult problems were solved such as rapid mobilization of the Armed Forces, outfitting the Armed Forces with the latest weapons, improving the personnel's proficiency, training reserves, activating party-political work and organizing combat actions.

Party organs introduced teamwork and efficiency to the work of state and public organizations, they gave comprehensive assistance to the Red Army, and they directed the construction of defense works, establishment of paramilitary fighting detachments and partisan detachments, and evacuation of the population and physical assets. Party organizations ensured the rapid conversion of plants and factories for the manufacture of products for the front, they helped activate and equip new units [chast' and soyedineniye], and together with military organs they performed extensive work to indoctrinate Soviet citizens in a spirit of fiery patriotism, burning hatred for the enemy, and faith in victory over him.

In carrying out the wartime program, the Communist Party proceeded from V. I. Lenin's statements that under conditions of war "all party members above all and most of all, all people sympathizing with them, all honest workers and peasants, and all Soviet workers must PULL THEMSELVES UP IN A MILITARY MANNER, shifting A MAXIMUM OF THEIR WORK and of their efforts and concerns TO THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF WAR" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 39, p 45). The party Central Committee carried out a number of major organizational measures. In addition to the call-up into the Army under general mobilization, party organs sent the party members best trained in the military sense to the front. Thousands of party workers--party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries--joined the Red Army in the field. By the end of 1941 the Soviet Armed Forces had 1.3 million party members.

Party members set an example of staunchness, courage and heroism in fighting. Experienced party workers united the personnel, strengthened commanders' authority and actively helped them accomplish combat missions. Primary

importance was attached to the troops' moral staunchness and to their indoctrination in a spirit of utter dedication to the Motherland and of personal responsibility for the fate of the socialist homeland.

Reorganization of the entire national economy was one of the most important tasks of turning the country into a single military camp. Despite enormous difficulties, 1,523 industrial enterprises (including 1,360 of the major ones, chiefly military) as well as ten million persons were removed from threatened areas to the East in the latter half of 1941. In just 2-3 weeks after arriving at the new location, some defense enterprises were beginning to send their products to the army in the field, and the majority of them became operational by the end of the first quarter of 1942.

All Soviet people steadfastly supported the Army and Navy. The front and rear comprised a single whole. The masses' initiative gave birth to a multitude of wonderful patriotic undertakings and effective forms and means of assistance to the front. Railroad transport workers performed a gigantic amount of work in successfully coping with the most difficult tasks. Agricultural toilers worked selflessly to provide the front and rear with food, and industry with raw materials. Soviet scientists and engineering-technical workers, the creators of first-rate weapons and military equipment, labored productively.

Military reorganization of the country's national economy was fully completed by mid-1942 through the supreme efforts of the party, government, and all the Soviet people. Just in the first half-year the war industry provided the Red army with some 10,000 aircraft, over 11,000 tanks and almost 54,000 artillery pieces.

Thanks to the advantages of the socialist system of economy, the Soviet Union, which produced approximately three times less steel than Germany and the countries occupied by it or allied with it, surpassed it in the production of combat equipment and arms. By the end of the war our country achieved a numerical preponderance of three times in tanks and SAU [self-propelled artillery] and 7.3 times in warplanes. Our technology also surpassed enemy technology in quality.

The Great Patriotic War was a just, liberating war. By inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy, the Soviet people made a decisive contribution to victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to liberation of the peoples of Europe and Asia, and to the salvation of world civilization, and they honorably fulfilled their patriotic and international duty. Herein lies the greatest service of the Land of Soviets to mankind.

The CPSU Central Committee decree states that the past decades demonstrated even more vividly and fully the world-historic importance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The defeat of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had a very profound effect on the entire course of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the toiling masses' struggle for their social and national liberation. The position of progressive, democratic, peaceloving forces strengthened and the influence of

communist and working parties rose. The world socialist system emerged and was developing successfully. The process of disintegration of the colonial system accelerated and ended in its failure.

Our victory led to a fundamental and irreversible change in the correlation of class forces in the world arena. Socialism expanded its base and imperialism, to the contrary, was forced to make room, it lost the historic initiative and was deprived of an opportunity to be the arbiter of peoples' destinies with impunity.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was fully natural. It was a victory of the most advanced social order and of the socialist economic system. In the course of a fierce battle Soviet citizens convincingly demonstrated their fiery patriotism, the monolithic unity of party and people, indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia, and friendship and brotherhood. Lenin's prophetic words were reaffirmed: "That people never will be defeated where the majority of workers and peasants have learned, sensed and seen that they are defending their own Soviet power, the power of the workers, and that they are defending that cause, the victory of which will give them and their children an opportunity to enjoy all the blessings of culture and all creations of human labor" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 38, p 315).

Victory in the Great Patriotic War confirmed the powerful vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Profound ideological conviction and boundless faith in the correctness of the great Leninist cause served as an inexhaustible source of our people's spiritual forces and moral-political unity. The staunchness and courage of Soviet troops in fighting the hated enemy were achieved thanks to the great work by commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations in communist indoctrination of the personnel. USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU S. L. Sokolov noted that the Soviet Armed Forces always were brought up and are being brought up now in a spirit of allegiance to the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Communist Party cause and the Soviet people, and in a spirit of friendship of peoples and internationalism. All this as well as the just goals of the war and the high ideals of nationwide defense of the socialist homeland and liberation of the peoples of Europe enslaved by fascism generated mass heroism among Army and Navy personnel and a desire to constantly improve military proficiency and selflessly perform their military duty.

Superiority of the Soviet military art and the high level of strategic leadership and combat proficiency of our military cadres and of the military organization as a whole were demonstrated especially vividly in the fierce fight against fascism. In the course of combat actions the USSR Armed Forces disrupted Hitler's plan of a so-called Blitzkrieg and then, after seizing the initiative, they achieved a fundamental turning point in the war and victoriously concluded the enemy's defeat. A resolute offensive was our troops' principal form of combat actions. During the war years Soviet military leaders and staffs worked out and conducted 51 strategic operations, including 35 offensive operations. The majority of them entered the treasury of world military art.

Army and Navy personnel, fighters of the people's volunteer corps, partisans and underground workers displayed mass heroism. During 1941-1945 over seven million Red Army representatives, sons of all our country's nations and nationalities, were decorated with USSR orders and medals. The war annals recorded hundreds of thousands of heroic exploits by Soviet soldier-patriots, including numerous examples of self-sacrifice for the sake of victory over the hated fascist invaders. Exploits of the city-heroes of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, of the fortress city of Brest, as well as of a large number of cities decorated with the Order of Patriotic War and other awards, are evidence of mass heroism.

The victory over fascism was achieved through the efforts of many peoples. Fighting men of units and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the patriots of Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Hungary, and participants of the Resistance movement and the antifascist underground fought the fascists selflessly. Party members, true sons of their peoples, were in the front ranks of the liberation struggle.

The peoples and armies of the United States, Great Britain, France and China made a great contribution toward winning victory in World War II, but the historical truth is that it was the Soviet people led by the Communist Party who blocked the path to world domination for the fascist aggressors.

Even the most ardent, shameless enemies of the Land of Soviets were forced to recognize the significance of the victories won by the Red Army. At one time W. Churchill wrote that "future generations will recognize their obligation to the Red Army just as unreservedly as we who lived to see these splendid victories." A number of contemporary western analysts also provide an objective assessment. American historian M. Burg notes that "there is no doubt that the Soviet Army's contribution to final victory over Nazi Germany is of outstanding importance. . . . And it is impossible not to give due respect to the Soviet Army and its combat effectiveness and fighting spirit, thanks to which it was able to throw the Nazis back from Moscow in the very first months of the war despite heavy losses in personnel and equipment. And the defense of Leningrad and defeat of Hitler's grouping at Stalingrad! These grand victories, known to the entire world, today have become almost legendary."

At present, however, the primary efforts of bourgeois ideologues who are fulfilling a social order of reactionary forces are aimed at a malicious falsification of World War II history. Their goal is to relieve imperialism of responsibility as the principal culprit of the war, to degrade the USSR's decisive role in the defeat of fascism, and to depict the opening of a second front as a factor which "predetermined the fate of history."

But a fact is a fact: this was really only a second front and it was opened with considerable delay at a time when the fascist Reich already was agonizing under the powerful blows of the Soviet Army. In the words of W. Foster, chairman of the U.S. Communist Party National Committee, "the opening of a second front in Europe was delayed for 1½ years without any grounds for this, which cost Russia millions of victims; this was why reactionaries tried

throughout the war to direct U.S. military efforts chiefly against Japan, so the USSR had to fight Hitler's gigantic war machine essentially alone. And finally, it was for this same reason that the USSR received three times less lend-lease deliveries provided by the allies than England, although its participation in the fighting was at least ten times greater than England's."

The truth is that up to 70 percent of enemy divisions were operating at the Soviet-German front. The principal blow was delivered against the fascist German army here. That army lost over 73 percent of its personnel, up to 75 percent of the tanks and self-propelled artillery, more than 75 percent of the aircraft and 74 percent of artillery. When it became clear to the entire world that the Soviet Union would be able to complete the defeat of fascist Germany with its own forces, the United States and Great Britain were forced to give up the policy of delaying the opening of a second front and begin the invasion of Northern France. Even after this, however, the primary forces and assets of Germany and its allies continued to operate at the Soviet-German front.

By grossly falsifying events, western ideologues not only are attempting to relieve imperialism and fascism of responsibility for unleashing the war, but they would also like to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union. In doing so they are using the very same false thesis of "the Soviet military threat" which allegedly then hung over Europe. Hitler undertook the preemptive, "preventive" war in allegedly saving western countries from "communist expansion." This slander has a clear political meaning and is a poisoned weapon in the ideological struggle against the USSR and countries of the socialist community.

Lessons of the Great Patriotic War are of permanent importance. The CPSU Central Committee decree emphasizes that "the principal one is that one has to struggle against war before it begins. Historical experience teaches that in order to defend the peace it is necessary to have the united, coordinated and vigorous actions of all peaceloving forces against imperialism's aggressive adventuristic course. The vigilance of peoples must be increased and the achievements of socialism must be safeguarded and multiplied."

It is obvious that World War II could have been fully averted had all European peoples and governments collectively acted against Hitler's predatory claims as the Soviet Union suggested. This was not done primarily because in their class blindness the leading figures of capitalist Europe of that time declared the "Soviet military threat" to be more dangerous. The Hitlerites and their minions naturally took advantage of this.

The possibility of a joint struggle against a common foe by countries with different social systems was proven in practice during the past war. The realization of a common danger permitted establishment of an antifascist coalition which by war's end included over 50 states. The collaboration of the United States and Great Britain with the USSR led to the signing of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements in 1945 which laid down the foundations of a postwar peace.

World War II convincingly demonstrated that the antisovietism which was made the basis of the policy of a number of western powers in the prewar years had been beaten. It did not divert the aggressor's blow from them. This lesson of history preserves its importance even today: it shows the fruitlessness of the gamble of antisovietism which people are attempting to ignite in political circles of the United States and countries of Western Europe and the Far East.

The Great Patriotic War clearly confirmed that the forces of socialism are insurmountable. At the same time, this is a formidable warning for lovers of military adventures. The delirious plans of imperialists and pretenders to world domination are doomed to failure.

A current lesson of the past war for today is the need for Soviet citizens to preserve high vigilance and to further strengthen our country's defensive capability and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces for the sake of peace on earth and of reliable protection of socialism's achievements. This is especially important now, in a difficult international situation, where the most reactionary imperialist circles (and the United States above all), ignoring the stern lessons of history, are accelerating military preparations against countries of socialism, attempting to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and its allies, and are exciting the arms race without restraint. They are nurturing plans for the militarization of space and for delivering a surprise "preemptive" attack on our country and on our friends. The threat to the security of peoples increased considerably in connection with the continuing deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The scope of psychological warfare being waged by imperialism is expanding. A further supercharging of international tension and an increase in the danger of a new war being unleashed is the ominous result of these aggressive efforts and military preparations of the enemies of peace and socialism.

The Soviet people have been living under conditions of peace for four decades now thanks to the Communist Party's firm and consistent policy. The economy and political system of Soviet society and socialist democracy, science and culture are steadily developing and the people's material and spiritual level is constantly increasing. An improvement of developed socialism is the principal content of the many-sided work by the Communist Party at the present stage of our society's development.

The Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly and reliably protecting the peaceful labor of our people and peoples of other socialist countries and the historic achievements of socialism together with soldiers of the fraternal allied armies. As party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 11 March 1985, "in the difficult international situation it is important as never before to keep our Motherland's defensive capability at that level where potential aggressors know well that an attack on the security of the Soviet country and its allies and on the peaceful life of Soviet citizens will be met by a crushing retaliatory blow. Our grand Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary for this."

The great exploit of the Soviet people, who crushed Hitler's fascists, will live over the centuries!

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MILITARY HISTORY

TIHKONOV WRITES ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

PM241040 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 12 May 85 (supplement) pp 1-3

[Article by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov: "Forty Years of Victory, Forty Years of Peace"]

[Text] Four decades separate us from the Day of Victory of the Soviet people and other freedom-loving peoples over Hitler's fascism in World War II.

That victory has been one of the major events of the 20th century. The Soviet people upheld the freedom and independence of the world's first socialist state and saved the nations of Europe and other continents from fascist enslavement. The results of the war have had a very profound impact on the entire course of world development. Favourable conditions have arisen for the peoples to struggle for their national and social liberation. The positions of democratic and peace forces have been strengthened. A world socialist system has emerged and has been successfully developing.

The defeat of the German and, subsequently, Japanese aggressors in World War II sparked off a tidal wave of national liberation movements, which has swept away the colonial system of imperialism. Scores of new states have emerged on the ruins of the colonial empires.

Having perfidiously attacked our country, the nazis expected to score a quick victory, capture the territory and material resources of the Soviet state, destroy the socialist system, and exterminate or enslave millions of Soviet people. In the plans of Hitler, obsessed as he was with the crazy idea of world supremacy, the Wehrmacht was, after overrunning the USSR, to have set about capturing British colonies all the way down to India in the East and down to Egypt in the South, and the occupying the British Isles themselves, and U.S. territory.

The course of the war made the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the struggle against the common enemy of humanity, the main obstacle in the way of German nazism to world domination.

Suffice it to say that Hitler moved 5.5 million out of the 8.5 million men and officers of the Wehrmacht to the Eastern front. They had over four thousand tanks, more than forty-seven thousand guns and mortars,

and almost five thousand combat aircraft to support them. It was on the Soviet-German front that the major battles were fought out. The defeat of nazi forces at Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, at Kursk and on the Dnieper, in Belorussia and in the Ukraine, in the Baltic Republics, on the Vistula and the Oder, finally in the battle for Berlin, were the stages of the great effort that eventually caused the Wehrmacht to collapse. Of the 783 fascist-bloc divisions smashed in World War II, 607 were destroyed by the Red Army. Germany's total casualties during the war were 13.6 million, with 10 million lost on the Soviet-German front. Our forces destroyed 75 percent of the Wehrmacht's military hardware and arms.

The Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the victory over fascism is indisputable. "...It is the Russian Army that tore the guts out of the German military machine," as Winston Churchill put it.

That truth does not in any way mean playing down the credit that is due to other nations. The Soviet people appreciate the efforts that the U.S., Great Britain, France and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition made in the struggle against the common enemy. We also highly value the contribution to that struggle by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, the Wojsko Polskie, the armed units of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, the People's Liberation Army of Albania, and by the Resistance movement and anti-fascist underground fighting groups.

In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Victory, we recall all the brave fighters against fascism, dead and living. Their heroic achievement will forever be fresh in the memories of the peoples.

The Soviet people had to fight the hardest war ever to achieve victory. It was a life-and-death struggle. Hitler had mustered up stupendous forces before starting his aggression against the USSR. Apart from Germany's powerful industries, the Wehrmacht had nearly six and a half thousand plants and factories in 11 nazi-occupied countries working for it. Besides, the nazis had a bloc of satellite states whose armies fought at their side. The surprise attack, double superiority in manpower and a substantial lead in war supplies assured the aggressor's success in the opening stages of the war.

The enemy moved deep inside Soviet territory. Those in Berlin were already jubilant. It has to be noted that the Soviet Union's unavoidable fall was trumpeted not only in Germany. Some Western politicians were foretelling Hitler's early capture of Moscow and Leningrad and the defeat of the Red Army. But how did things actually turn out in reality? Hitler's war machine first skidded, then backtracked and finally crumbled to pieces under the Red Army's blows.

So what did the sources of the Soviet people's victory lie in?

They resided, first and foremost, in the fact that the last war was the fairest-ever, sacred war for the Soviet people. They were defending their socialist homeland, and therefore called it the Great Patriotic War.

The idea of defending the gains of socialism, defending their own native land produced mass heroism both on the battlefields and on the home front. The Soviet people--army men and navy men, workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia--shared one concern, one ambition: to defeat the enemy and safeguard their native land, their way of life.

The victory over fascism demonstrated the invincible force of the world's first socialist state born in October 1917. The Soviet system of government, as one that proved to be really of the people and for the people, made it possible for this great country to be transformed into one vast war camp within a short space of time. Over five million men had been called up by July 1, 1944, the ninth day of the war, and scores of new divisions had been formed and sent to the front line. Close to two million people joined the people's volunteer corps. By the end of the war, the Soviet Armed Forces had stupendous power and a strength of over eleven million.

The war against fascism was a hard test for all the values of socialism and for the friendship of the Soviet peoples. They stood that test with flying colours. The fraternal union of the Soviet Republics was strengthened and tempered in the crucible of battles. What the Soviet Union, as a nation of many peoples, proved to be was an indestructible nation, not a "house of cards", as the nazis claimed.

It is common for wars to be fought out as a confrontation of the armed forces of belligerent countries. The Great Patriotic War was not one of the Soviet Army alone, it was a war of the entire people, of every family without exception. Workers and peasants, teachers, physicians and even ministers of religions, that is, all civilians by the nature of their occupations, took up arms once they found themselves on German-held territory. The ground was actually burning under the invaders' feet. There were upwards of six thousand partisan detachments and underground fighting groups behind the front lines, numbering a total of over two million fighting men.

"To wage the war /in earnest/ [boldface]," Lenin said, "we need a strong and organized rear. Even the best of armies, even people most sincerely devoted to the revolutionary cause will be immediately exterminated by the enemy, if they are not adequately armed, supplied with food and trained." The Soviet home front, our industry and our farming community supplied our Armed Forces with everything that was necessary to win the war.

That was done at the cost of a tremendous exertion of the effort and will of the people and national resources. Gross industrial output was just about halved from June to December 1941 because of the occupation of the country's western regions by the enemy. The Communist Party made an extraordinary effort under the circumstances to set up great industrial capacities in the eastern regions. The entire national economy was reconverted for munitions production within the shortest imaginable time limits, and the expansion of output of high-grade metal, fuel and electricity was ensured. The chemical industry, which was making ammunition for the Armed Forces, developed at a quickened pace. New munitions industries sprang up, and production flow

was fast gaining ground. In the first half of 1945, industrial output in the eastern regions was more than double what it had been in the same period of 1941, while that of the defense industry showed an over-5.5-fold increase.

At the outbreak of the war, Germany was well ahead of the USSR as far as the output of major types of arms was concerned. Yet the Soviet Union caught up with and overtook Germany in munitions production. From July 1941 to August 1945, Soviet industry supplied the fighting armies with 834,000 guns and mortars, 102,800 tanks and self-propelled guns, and over 112,000 combat aircraft. Germany produced (from September 1939 to April 1945) 398,700 guns and mortars, 46,300 tanks and assault guns, and 89,500 combat aircraft.

That difference of output was an indication of the vast potentialities of the socialist economy and of the great patriotic spirit of the home-front workers. In consequence, our economy supplied the fighting armies with 96 percent of all the manufactured products they received.

The level of war production achieved by the end of 1942 was generally adequate to the needs of the fighting armies, and the relation changed in favour of the Soviet forces in basic types of military hardware. In the closing stages of the war, the Soviet Armed Forces had quite an edge over the enemy in tanks, self-propelled guns, artillery and mortars, as well as combat aircraft.

It must be said that Soviet arms were superior to German ones in terms of quality as well. The Soviet T-34 tank was, by common consent, the best tank of World War II. The Il-2 attack aircraft time and time again threw the nazis into a state of panic. Our Armed Forces were equipped with the famous Katyushas--formidable multiple rocket-launchers.

In speaking of home-front activity in wartime, I cannot fail to mention the major shift of Soviet industry from the danger areas to the country's eastern regions. A total of 2,600 industrial enterprises were moved deep into the hinterland. That is to say that a whole industrial power was moved thousands of miles inland. Agricultural implements and livestock, as well as research facilities and cultural items, were moved to the eastern regions in the most difficult conditions imaginable. Over ten million people were evacuated to the east. That was a great achievement by our working class and our entire people.

I was in the Ukraine, as chief engineer of a factory, when the war began. As the threat of fascist occupation loomed large, all enterprise of that major industrial region were dismantled, loaded on trains and shipped into the hinterland. There they were reassembled to produce arms and other military hardware for the fighting forces. The whole of that process took just a few months, sometimes even a few weeks - not years - to complete. Once installed on their new sites, the factories often began production right in the open, with a roof put overhead only afterwards.

I, too, had to organize the evacuation of our factory. We slowly moved to the Urals, covering hundreds of kilometres, with enemy bombs being dropped on us. The equipment we brought with us to Pervouralsk and other towns in the Urals was used to install our country's major capacities within the shortest imaginable time limits to start making all kinds of tubes for the manufacture of ammunition components and other hardware the fighting forces needed. Every working day, in fact every shift was as strenuous as fighting was on the front lines.

It was, for the most part, women and teenagers that worked not only at factories but on the farms in those days. They worked for 12 to 14 hours a day without time off. It will be no exaggeration to say that the victory in the war was their victory as well.

The Communist Party, the Party of Lenin was the inspiring and organizing force behind the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The material requisites for that victory had been laid in prewar times. The Party's policy of industrializing the country and introducing the system of cooperative farming saved the country from a defeat in the struggle against the mortal enemy. If we had not created the big factories, including munition factories, and if we had had no collective farms and no competent executives that commanded the army and governed the country in wartime, it would have been very difficult for us to hold out.

When the war began, the Party put itself in command of the people's armed struggle and roused them to action to defend their native land. The State Defence Committee, which wielded full power, was headed by I. V. Stalin. The Central Committee and its Politbureau were the headquarters which planned military campaigns and looked into all matters relating to home-front work, the creation of strategic reserves and developing munition production. The war brought the Party into an even closer relationship with the people. By their personal example, heroism and courage, Communists fostered the fighting spirit of the masses and made them confident of total victory over the enemy. Three million Communists died the death of heroes on the battlefields.

In spite of the losses, the Party considerably increased its membership during the war years: over five million people joined it. By 1945, one in every four fighting men was a Communist.

At the very start of the war, the Soviet Union declared that it saw its duty as that of liberating the peoples of Europe from fascist tyranny. Our country and our armies lived up to that duty with honour. Having chased the fascist invaders out of Soviet territory, the Red Army started on a great mission of liberation. Soviet servicemen directly helped liberate the peoples of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Germany itself from fascism. Having crushed the Japanese militarists in the closing stages of World War II, the USSR helped the peoples of China and North Korea to cast off the foreign yoke.

The great liberation march through Europe and Asia involved 8.5 million Soviet servicemen. Over a million of them fell on the battlefields.

Our country won the victory at the cost of over twenty million lives. 1,710 cities and small towns and over 70,000 villages were in ruins prostrate. We lost about 30 percent of our national wealth. It seemed that it would take decades to raise the country from ruins and rubble.

But the Soviet people essentially rebuilt the national economy in five years, at the cost of a heroic labour effort, and availing themselves of the advantages of the socialist system and the potentialities of the planned economy.

Subsequent years saw yet more dynamic economic growth. What has been done in our country in the course of the forty postwar years gives us a feeling of pride and satisfaction. In 1984, our industrial output was 24 times what it had been in 1940, with the productivity of social labour having increased by more than 12-fold, and the real income per head, by more than sixfold. In 1984, the USSR was producing as much of a social product and national income in under a month, and as much of industrial output in the space of 15 days, as it had done in the whole of 1940.

This year, while celebrating the fortieth anniversary of our great Victory, The Soviet people are successfully completing the social and economic programme of the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). An important evolution is taking place in the structure of Soviet industry in favour of electronics, instrument making, nuclear power engineering, quality metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, farm machinery production and other sectors fundamental to scientific and technical progress.

Nearly all of the national income increase last year was obtained through higher productivity. That makes it abundantly clear that the Soviet economy has been consistently developing as a labour-intensive economy.

It now takes less time for basic production assets to be installed. More than 800 new industrial enterprises have been put into operation since this five-year plan was launched (that is, from 1981 to 1984). The working traffic on the Baikal-Amur Rialway was opened a year ahead of schedule, in 1984, which was a major event. The share of natural gas and nuclear power is rising in the nation's fuel and energy balance, as the Energy Programme has called for. High-capacity transcontinental gas pipelines, with nothing anywhere else in the world to match them, have also been laid. About 36,000 kilometres of trunk gas pipelines have been built during the first four years of the present five-year plan. That is the scale and the pace unequalled in world practice.

Steady progress is being made towards carrying out the Food Programme. The average annual gross agricultural output in 1983 and 1984 was up by 9 percent in 1981 and 1982.

The national income is steadily rising, and so is the Soviet people's standard of living. In the last four years, the real income per capita has increased by 9 percent. Our country leads the world as far as the scale of housing construction is concerned. During the same four years, 40 million people had their housing conditions improved. The housing construction programme that will have been carried out from 1981 to 1985 will surpass anything yet accomplished under all of the previous Soviet five-year plans.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have all attained a higher level of achievement in cultural and scientific fields and in the arts.

The continuous raising of the people's standard of living is a policy that will go on, for that is the overriding objective of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Our success is obvious and encouraging. But our Party is looking ahead and urging the Communists and all Soviet people to resolve new, key problems confronting Soviet society today, remove the shortcomings that still occur and bring more reserves into play. These problems will be considered in their totality at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Preparations for it are now under way in the Party and in the country. The Congress will adopt a new edition of the CPSU Programme, which will be a programme of upgrading developed socialism, a programme for a vast constructive endeavour that will enable our socialist ideals to be translated into reality wholly and entirely. The Congress will likewise endorse the guidelines for the country's economic and social development under the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) and for the period ending in the year 2000.

Our society has to tackle tasks of an unprecedented magnitude and complexity at the present stage of its development. But we are convinced that they are all practicable. Our forces and our potentialities have greatly increased. The country has a vast productive, scientific and technological capability, and a large contingent of skilled manpower.

Soviet society is a close-knit and close-welded community. Our people give their undivided support to the policy of the Communist Party. This has been demonstrated with ample evidence by the recent elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies held this February. By having unanimously voted for the best representatives of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, millions of electors voted for the home and foreign policy of the CPSU, a policy of creative effort and peace.

The Soviet Union is part of the world socialist community. Together with the other CMEA countries, we are effectively resolving the problems of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and carrying through purpose-oriented programmes for advancing the major sectors of the national economy. Socialist economic integration, cooperation in production and planning are gaining ground. The economic summit of the CMEA countries

in Moscow last summer demonstrated the effectiveness of this line and produced solutions which have given a further impetus to mutual cooperation, with a view to further strengthening the material base of socialism and of the world socialist system as a whole.

The Soviet people won their great victory in the name of peace and life on Earth. The foreign policy of the Soviet state is also totally committed to the noble ideals of peace. We have no task before us that is more important than that of removing the threat of another war and curbing the arms race. And this is not just a declaration, it is practical action. The USSR has pledged itself not to use nuclear weapons first. It has called on the other nuclear powers to freeze available stocks of nuclear arms and agree on the norms of relations which would radically improve the situation in the world and enhance international security.

Michail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on March 11, 1985:

"In the foreign policy sphere our course is clear and consistent. It is a course of peace and progress.

"Never before has so terrible a threat loomed so large and dark over mankind as now. The only reasonable way out of the existing situation is agreement between the confronting forces on an immediate termination of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, on Earth and its prevention in space, an agreement on an honest and equitable basis without attempts at outplaying the other side and dictating terms to it, an agreement which would help all to advance toward the cherished goal--the complete elimination and prohibition of nuclear weapons for good--toward the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. This is our firm conviction."

General and complete disarmament would enable vast funds to be used to resolve problems of common concern to all humanity: those of promoting the development of productive forces, education and health services, environmental protection, ending hunger and poverty of hundreds of millions in the non-socialist part of the world, and doing other worthwhile things.

Just as in dealing with dramatic political problems, so in every area of international exchange, the USSR has been and is basing itself on the principles of peaceful coexistence and working for extensive dialogue, on equal terms, with a view to promoting better understanding and confidence among nations. It is our conviction that to trade is better than to compete in war preparations. All the more so since we have quite a good stock of experience of mutually advantageous cooperation with many Western countries. We are prepared to develop broad economic cooperation with all states, abiding by the principles of equality and mutual benefit. This is dictated not only by the natural requirements of the international division of labour, but also by the interests of strengthening the material base for the promotion of international detente.

While upholding the cause of peace and carrying on the policy of cooperation and good-neighbourly relations with all countries, we cannot leave out of account the threat that comes for the aggressive policy of imperialism, and we set much store by building up our national defences.

It is not at the expense of anybody else's security that the Soviet Union is strengthening its own. It wants equal security for all. It is not seeking any superiority over the USA or any of the NATO countries for that matter either in conventional or nuclear arms. The USSR is a peaceable country. Its Armed Forces have never threatened anybody. They have never been the first to raise the sword. So all talk about a "soviet military threat" is an illintentioned lie. Can a country which has been putting forward proposals at all international forums for ending the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament threaten anybody at all? To whom can there be any danger from the country which has been calling for a ban on the use of armed force, nuclear arms first and foremost, in relations between states, the country which has every family still mourning the loss of some of its kith and kin who fell in action?

Forty years have passed since the war ended. But its lessons and its experience are instructive for the present generations as well. The first question that every thinking person may well ask is: Was it possible to prevent World War II or was it fatally inevitable? We in the Soviet Union believe that it could have been prevented if all the nations had acted united against Hitler's plans of aggression. In the prewar years, the Soviet Union had consistently and persistently pressed the creation of a collective security system. But Western statesmen would not harken to the voice of reason. The policy of appeasement and blindfold anti-Sovietism struck back at its makers and brought the war into their own home. The conclusion one is bound to draw is that anti-Sovietism is bad counsel in politics, and it would not be beside the point to say that to those who have conceived new "crusades" against socialism, those who have been encouraging revenge-seeking ambitions in Europe and in the Far East.

There is another lesson relating to this one. It says that there is nothing, not even armed force, that can destroy socialism. Therefore, the policy of pressure and intimidation, and all kinds of sanctions against our country and its friends are futile and doomed to failure.

In World War II, the Soviet Union fought together with the USA, Great Britain, France and other allies against the common enemy, against the common danger. The members of the coalition belonged to differing social systems. But they became allies. Their leaders succeeded in jointly establishing the fundamental principles of postwar arrangement, which were recorded in the documents of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. The chief message of those accords is as relevant as ever: it is to translate mankind's supreme ambition of a lasting peace into reality.

The Unity of purpose and action made it possible to overpower nazism 40 years ago and save the peoples from Hitlerite enslavement. Nowadays, too,

humanity, all peoples, have a common deadly foe to deal with--the threat of a world wide nuclear disaster. In these circumstances the leaders of the USSR and the USA could jointly reaffirm the substance and spirit of the main obligations both countries assumed at the end of the war and in their agreement of the 70s. That would, of course, help build mutual confidence and make the entire world situation healthier.

On this great occasion, the 40th anniversary of the Victory, while recalling the heroic achievement of those who crushed German fascism and Japanese militarism, we think of peace and of what has to be done to prevent the flames of war from enveloping our planet ever again. To prevent war is something that the Soviet people see as their supreme duty to their children and grandchildren, to the succeeding generations, and to the memory of the fifty million lives lost in World War II.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell all readers, through the intermediary of Novosti Press agency, that I wish them happiness and prosperity and the greatest success in the struggle against war which threatens every home on this planet of ours, in the struggle for a lasting peace.

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MILITARY HISTORY

AVERILL HARRIMAN AWARDED ORDER

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian publishes on 10 May 1985, page 3 a 50-word decree entitled "Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: On awarding to the distinguished American political and social statesman, former ambassador of the USA to the USSR, W. Averill Harriman the Order of the Patriotic War 1st Class." The award was said to be given for Harriman's "great personal contribution" to Soviet-American cooperation during the war, "and in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory." The decree was dated 8 May 1985 and signed by first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V. Kuznetsov and Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili.

MURMANSK, SMOLENSK NAMED 'HERO-CITIES'

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 May 1985 carries on page 2, two 50-word decrees entitled "Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding to the city of...[lists cities respectively] the honorary title of 'Hero-city'." The decrees are dated 6 May 1985 and signed by first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V. Kuznetsov and secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili. The awards were made in tribute to "the courage and steadfastness" of the workers, soldiers and sailors of the cities during the Great Patriotic War. Murmansk received the title, the Order of Lenin and a Gold Star Medal. Smolensk received the title and a Gold Star Medal.

VARIOUS CITIES AWARDED ORDER OF PATRIOTIC WAR

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 8 May 1985, page 5 publishes seven 50-word decrees all entitled "Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding to the city of...[lists each city] the order of the Patriotic War 1st Class." All of the decrees are dated 7 May 1985 and are signed by first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V. Kuznetsov and Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili. The cities receiving the orders are Mozhaysk (Moscow oblast), Volokolamsk (Moscow oblast), Borisov (Minsk oblast), Izyun (Khar'kov oblast), Tiraspol' (Moldavian SSR), Shaul (Lithuanian SSR), and Nal'chik.

CSO: 1801/227

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S. 'PLANS', WEAPONRY FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 4 Feb 85) pp 82-86

[Article by Col E. Ofitserov, candidate of historical sciences, docent, under the rubric "On International Topics": "The Pentagon's Chemical Moloch"]

[Excerpts] More than 2,300 years ago during the war with Sparta, at the walls of the fortress besieged by them the Athenians burned wood soaked in tar and sulfur. Using the suffocating smoke resulting from the burning, they tried to smoke the defenders out of the fortress. The "Greek fire" widely used by the Byzantines in the 3rd and 4th centuries served not only as an incendiary means, but also as a source of asphyxiating gas--due to the combustion of the sulfur it contained.

Did the ancients contemplate that their primitive inventions would not only be developed further, but also be used on a wide scale?

Early in this century, the major capitalist states, conducting a policy of colonial usurpation of foreign lands, began to think about suppressing malcontents by using the cheapest and most effective weapon of mass destruction--toxic agents. Having sensed the awesome danger, the nations of the world demanded that this barbaric weapon be banned. The ban was documented in an attachment of the 1907 Geneva Convention. Also, the progressive press and many figures of France, Germany, Great Britain, the US and Japan held up to shame those who used or in the visible future would dare to use chemical warfare agents.

In the unrestrained arms race, which the US and NATO are conducting today, along with developing new types of nuclear, neutron, radiation, space and other weapons of mass destruction, the production and stockpiling of lethal types of chemical weapons is being stepped up. In the 20th century mankind has already experienced their effect.

After the end of the Second World War, the US, having a powerful chemical warfare potential for that time, exerted great efforts to build it up. For this purpose, in 1947 American specialists secretly removed 1,000 tons of tabun and sarin produced by the Germans and also personnel and about 250,000 tons of toxic agents from a chemical depot in Austria. This was done in order to put them into action at the necessary moment.

Thus, the world found out about the new horrible threat. Progressive public opinion sounded the alarm, demanding a ban on toxic agents. Again there were conferences, declarations and special sessions in the UN. Assurances from prominent U.S. representatives that the toxic agents would not be used by them followed. But what are the facts?

On 22 February 1952, world information agencies transmitted a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in which American troops were accused of repeated use of toxic chemical and biological agents on the territory of their country. This was proven conclusively by an international commission of prominent experts and scientists in the field of medical and biological sciences from France, Sweden, the USSR, Brazil and England.

In the 1960's, it became known about the United States' widespread use of chemical and biological agents in the war which they waged on the Indochina peninsula. On 30 November 1961, U.S. President J. Kennedy approved a plan for the secret delivery of defoliants to South Vietnam for use during military operations. This marked the beginning of one of the most monstrous crimes by the American military.

In the course of the war waged by the US in Indochina, American aircraft dropped 100,000 tons of various toxic chemical agents. According to official data of the US itself, in Vietnam the Americans used up more than 72 million liters of herbicides and defoliants, including 44 million liters of the compound "Agent Orange," which contained 170 kilograms of dioxin--a highly toxic substance. As a result, more than 2 million Vietnamese, over 60,000 American soldiers and several thousand Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders were affected.

Ten years after the use of the defoliant Agent Orange, in southern provinces of Vietnam alone 200,000 people continue to suffer from illnesses caused by it. Moreover, in the US itself about 40,000 children of Vietnam War veterans have been born with serious defects. Toxic agents are capable of having a disastrous effect on man's entire environment for decades.

After being sprayed with toxic agents, over 43 percent of all tillable agricultural areas in Vietnam unusable: all vegetation on them was destroyed. According to the conclusion of experts, it will require more than 100 years to replace the destroyed mangrove undergrowth. The chemical treatment of the territory of Laos has led to similar sad consequences.

Today as well the Pentagon is pursuing a policy of preparing a wide-scale chemical war. The U.S. military industrial complex is seeking the allocation of more and more appropriations for chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, there are plans to spend \$7-10 billion for this purpose between 1983-1987.

Presently, according to foreign data, the US has at its disposal the most powerful chemical arsenal. There are 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve gas stored at 12 Army chemical depots located within the boundaries of the U.S. mainland. More than 150,000 tons of chemical munitions have been manufactured--over 3 million shells, dozens of aviation bombs, hundreds of

thousands of mines and high-explosives, and a multitude of other chemical munitions.

In spite of the vast reserves of chemical weapons, enough, according to Senator D. Pryor, "to destroy the entire population of our planet 50 times," the chemical appetites of the poisoners from the Pentagon continue to grow. Work is being stepped up to equip the Army and Navy with binary chemical weapons. A 155-mm artillery shell with a binary charge has already been tested and has entered the inventory. Work is nearing completion or has already concluded on building 500-kg "Bigeye" bombs filled with a binary nerve gas. They are considering equipping cruise missiles with a range of over 1,500 miles with chemical binary warheads.

What are the characteristics of binary weapons, and what makes them so attractive to the U.S. imperialist circles? Binary chemical munitions carry two chemical agents (hence the name "binary"), each of which by itself is non-toxic or mildly toxic and is kept separated from the other. When combined, they yield a powerful, lethal nerve gas. The relative storage safety of binary weapons is hypocritically used by the American poisoners as their "justification" and for calming the inhabitants of those areas of the US and foreign countries where they intend to position them. Propagandists from the American military department go beyond the limits of common sense and elementary human morality when they call these newest types of chemical weapons "humane gas," since, they say, they do not cause any worries during storage and kill quite quickly, without long torture.

With open cynicism, Pentagon experts say profusely that, of the types of weapons used before, chemical weapons are the most "efficient." They maintain that an average of 18 tons of high-explosive ammunition and more than 1 ton of napalm were expended in the past to kill one person in the course of combat operations, but only a few dozen kilograms of toxic agents would be needed. If you consider that chemical weapons are one of the most available and cheapest (one kilogram of "GB" type agent costs about \$5) and also that they possess a selective action (they can affect only living things, leaving material things virtually untouched), it is not difficult to guess why the apologists of war call them the "weapons of tomorrow."

Using false calculations as a cover for "proof" of the acceptability of chemical weapons, the modern-day cannibals from the Pentagon, given President Reagan's blessing, openly declare that besides a limited nuclear war in the "European TVD," a limited chemical war is also being prepared. Speaking in Congress, U.S. Undersecretary of Defense J. Wade emphasized that equipping the American Army with the latest types of chemical weapons is necessary in order "to have the capability to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries."

Such is indeed the "morality" of the overseas ardent "human rights" advocates: with the cold calculation of big business bigwigs and the cruelty of the butchers of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, they are planning how more cheaply to destroy tens and hundreds of millions of people, while preserving the material valuables created by their labor and the labor of their ancestors.

As facts show, the greatest danger of chemical warfare threatens Europe. "The military experts," the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, "not without reason assume that Europe may become the probable place of chemical weapon employment." The WASHINGTON POST states straight to the point that chemical weapons "are meant to be based and used primarily in the NATO member-countries, and not in the United States." "You cannot say that Reagan is not consistent: whereas he dreamed publicly about 'limited' nuclear war on the European continent, he is now preparing a chemical war for it as well," wrote L'HUMANITE.

Several years ago a bulky package without a return address turned up in the editorial mail of the West German magazine STERN. It contained photocopies of classified U.S. Army documents disclosing the plan for possible use by American forces of not only nuclear, but also chemical and bacteriological weapons in Europe. Thus, for the first time people learned of the existence of the diabolical plan for poisoning Europe, codenamed "10-1," developed by the Pentagon strategists.

Washington has tried in every possible way to calm its NATO allies, vowed fidelity and friendship and dumped everything on the "impatient." However, the fact remains: the plan of destroying the Old World has been worked out in detail; European NATO countries have turned out to be literally worked up by the "black death" which is capable of turning Europe into a "desert zone." The following summary was published in the Italian magazine POLITIKA regarding this: "The moment military operations begin in Europe or not long before they start, the command of American forces in Europe will be given authorization to use 'non-conventional weapons,' that is, a complex of chemical and bacteriological weapons. If all this ever becomes reality, there would be no more animal and plant life in Old Europe than on the moon."

Recently new evidence became known that a plan of poisoning and then completely destroying Europe not only exists but is being improved upon in the staffs of the Pentagon and NATO. According to data of the magazine DER SPIEGEL, there are already four million liters of highly toxic agents stored in U.S. Army depots on the territory of the FRG. The magazine maintains that there are sufficient reserves of them for 50 American divisions to conduct chemical warfare for 100 days. "There will probably not be a single living creature left in Europe over that period of time," concludes DER SPIEGEL. The US is planning to position a new generation of chemical weapons at military bases in England, Italy, Japan, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and in a number of other countries of the world.

Side by side with the development and production of chemical weapons in the US, servicemen are being trained to handle them at an accelerated pace. The chemical training course for personnel of both regular forces and reserve components has been increased considerably. Chemical brigades are being incorporated into Army corps, and chemical battalions into the divisions. Military specialists undergo training on tactics and ways and methods of employing chemical weapons at appropriate centers of the U.S. and its allies. U.S. troops have protective clothing, the newest gas masks and reconnaissance and decontamination equipment. The majority of the troop exercises and maneuvers of the NATO countries, as a rule, are conducted in conformity with the conditions of conducting chemical warfare. Numerous publications and

television reports are dedicated to the training of the U.S. Army for chemical warfare.

Washington's policy of building up the chemical weapon reserves are in flagrant contradiction to the 1925 Geneva Convention, which categorically bans the use of toxic or asphyxiating gases, as well as bacteriological agents. After the delays of the 1950's, Washington became party to this protocol only in 1975, and then under pressure from public opinion. The US preparations for a chemical war are not compatible with the UN General Assembly resolutions in which this ban has been confirmed; they also contradict the Helsinki understandings, also signed by the United States.

In spite of the special danger of toxic agents, the US is opposed to the soonest working up of an International Convention on the Prohibition and Destruction of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons, the draft of which was submitted for consideration to the Committee on Disarmament back in 1970 by the socialist countries. As is known, the 25th UN General Assembly called for the immediate completion of text preparation of an International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on the Destruction of Their Reserves.

In response, however, the United States, its military allies, as well as a number of bordering countries have come out in direct provocation, having accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The American militarists are pursuing specific goals with the absurd accusations against the USSR and Vietnam. They are seeking to discredit our country in the eyes of the nations of the world and use this false screen to try to justify their own sharp increase in the American chemical warfare potential. The slanderers would also like to complicate negotiations between the USSR and the US on banning chemical weapons.

However, the falsifiers' attempts to cover up their own dirty tracks are not succeeding. At one of the press conferences in Kabul, its participants were shown several models of chemical weapons with the marking "CDS-517," manufactured in the US and captured during a rout of bands which had penetrated into the territory of Afghanistan. On landmines which were dismantled at another press conference in the Afghanistan capital, one could read: "Made in the USA, Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania."

Also published in the press was a report by the chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Guillermo Ungo, according to which the United States, supporting the criminal Salvadoran junta, had already used chemical weapons and napalm against the people of this long-suffering country. The Mexican newspaper EL DIA wrote that Washington also used chemical weapons in Grenada. Also, the body of a victim was taken to the US for "studies" by Pentagon physicians. Recently, news spread around the world about a new appalling crime by the Pentagon in the Amazon basin in northeastern Brazil where tests of two new types of highly toxic agents were conducted. As a result, there were numerous casualties.

Ignoring the indisputable fact that chemical weapons have for a long time now been recognized by the world public as an especially dangerous means of waging war, the Reagan Administration continues to equip its troops with means to

destroy people with chemicals, which directly contradicts generally recognized norms and principles of international law.

The only sensible solution to this situation is to reach an international agreement on the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is waging a relentless, uncompromising struggle for this. In 1928 the USSR ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925. From the very start of the USSR delegations' stay in the League of Nations and later in the United Nations, the Soviet government has repeatedly raised for discussion the question of prohibiting for all times all toxic and bacteriological agents.

Backing up word with deed, in June 1982 the USSR submitted for consideration of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament the draft of "Basic Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons Reserves and on Their Destruction." Understanding the danger of the US and NATO plans for building up the reserves of chemical weapons in Europe, in January 1984 the Warsaw Pact member-states proposed to the NATO member-states to free Europe of chemical weapons, the use of which could lead to especially grave consequences for the peaceful inhabitants.

The unchecked accumulation of arms, including chemical, will not give its initiators any advantages. If they dare to set fire to the chemical safety fuse, then the consequences of this step will be fatal for mankind. "The Soviet Union," comrade K. U. Chernenko points out in his reply to a letter from U. Leilbach, an FRG trade union figure, "for a long time has proposed making chemical weapons illegal and eliminating them from the arsenals of states."

International security can be insured only through negotiations and by searching for solutions aimed at ending the arms race, reducing strategic arsenals and completely banning barbaric means of destruction, including chemical weapons.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

WEST'S 'PLAN FOR NUCLEAR ATTACK' DESCRIBED, ASSAILED

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian Nos 8, 9, Feb 85

[No 8, Feb 85 pp 12-13]

[Excerpts] A plan for nuclear attack on the USSR and other countries of Eastern Europe (SIOP) was developed by the Pentagon in December 1960, when the nuclear arsenal of the USA had grown to 18,000 warheads, and a list of targets on the territory of our Soviet country and its allies had increased to 20,000. "SIOP" is expanded easily--it is Single Integrated Operational Plan for Nuclear Attack [Yedinyy Kompleksnyy Operativnyy Plan Yadernogo Napadeniya]. Before this plan existed there was a whole series of variants for the conduct of nuclear war against the countries of the Warsaw Pact under the code names "Fortnight" [Polumesyats], "Brazier" [Zharovnya], "Prank" [Shalost'] (!), "Self-Seeker" [Rvach], "Fleetwood," "Binary Star" [Dvoynya Zvezda] and others. The current plan is "single," because it is the only extraordinary plan taking into account the nuclear arsenals of all three branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is "integrated" because it encompasses all other extraordinary plans of the U.S. regional commands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, as well as in Europe, including the english forces. SIOP, according to information in our possession, is the central and most secret part of the West's plan for nuclear "deterrence."

Over the last 20 years this plan has undergone a number of modifications. The last known version DIOP-5D--envisages at least 40,000 strikes, in a list of targets which includes facilities not only of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, but also Washington's allies and neutral states: the FRG, France, Finland, Italy, Austria, Sweden and Norway.

The U.S. president has been given four attack variants: "total," "selective," "limited," and "regional."

NATO has developed as well a scenario for the carrying out of nuclear first strikes on eastern neighbors in the event of armed conflict "of any sort" in Europe. It is known in the press under the name "Plan Concerning Europe" (No 101-1). Familiarity with this document visibly underscores that the North Atlantic alliance is not a defensive organization,...but an aggressive military-political bloc, whose activity is directed toward the preparation to unleash nuclear war and, moreover, an offensive war.

"It is clear that it is impossible to oppose the main enemy attack for too long a period of time" it is stated in the "plan"--without the use of nuclear weapons, and it is fully probable to suppose that the Supreme Combined Command in Europe will give the order for the use of nuclear weapons as soon as the enemy crosses the demarcation line."

As we see, there is no hint that prior to pressing the button, the Western allies will conduct any sort of political consultations, or receive approval of their activities from the Congress, Parliament or Bundestag. It is completely obvious that NATO generals--"brass hats"--will make the decision on the use of lethal weapons independently, and even further, that the decision will be made by an American general!

According to the scenario of the strategists of the North Atlantic alliance if a nuclear conflict breaks out in Europe, it is most probable that it will begin on the territory of the FRG, where the main forces of the NATO European theater, forward based units, and stockpiles of nuclear and chemical warheads are concentrated. Deterrent forces prescribed in the document are "to enter into battle with the enemy at the political border of the FRG and conduct combat operations in order to halt the enemy as far as possible to the east and to degrade his combat capability to such a level that he will not be able to renew his attack.

What means are foreseen by NATO for "detering" a potential enemy? Nuclear bombardment, the so-called "selective nuclear Strikes in a theater of military operations," that is, on the territory of the FRG! But West Germany is not the Sahara desert. The population density is so high that the use of nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians: women, old people and children and will lead to the destruction of historical monuments, works of art, museums and churches. Do the NATO generals and their colleagues in the Bundeswehr realize this?

Not only do they realize it, but they have resigned themselves to such a fate beforehand, having adopted the Jesuit (and justified to themselves) terminology of "zones of vulnerability" (vulnerable in the sense of their possible seizure by a potential enemy). Here also are sources of raw material in Western Europe, industrial centers, dams, communications, airports and ports, storage bases for warheads and chemical weapons. All these are scrupulously enumerated as targets subject to destruction by nuclear strikes, sanctioned by the North Atlantic command. In the document "Northag/C75/145N/68" such large cities as Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Goettingen and dozens of other smaller cities are already listed in NATO plans as nonessential, as targets for their own nuclear bombardment in case of a military conflict in Europe. Clearly, the inhabitants of these cities are not lucky--they live in the "zone of vulnerability" and will disappear from the face of the earth in accordance with the "Plan for Europe." Truly such a scenario could only be born in the sick imagination of a suicide.

The NATO documents do not contain the names of those who developed the "Plan for Europe" but, probably, it was those colleagues who drafted the first variant of the SIOP plan. The Western European public should know that the war-mongers are those who are preparing their terrible future: to disappear in the holocaust of nuclear Armageddon. Here they are--the gloomy grave-diggers of West Europe:

Major General B.E. Spivy, director of administration G-3 in the Pentagon; General J.P. CacConell, deputy chief of command; Charles B. Boswell, colonel; Royal R. Taylor, colonel; Robert R. Dickey III, major; Lieutenant General Michals; General Frekman; Colonel Bernard C. Hughes, chief of the Operations Directorate of the Pentagon; advisors Doleman, O.W. Williams, L.F. Ayres and others.

However, the grave-diggers of Europe live not only beyond the ocean, but also in West Germany itself. Retired General Steingrof, a former Hitlerite pilot and former inspector of the Bundeswehr Air Force, makes much of the revanchist idea of a new war against the Soviet country. Albert Weinstein, a former official of the Hitlerite general staff, strenuously praises the "Rogers plan" and the military concept "Airland Battle 2000" (the American variant of war in Europe), which envisages the "expansion of the field of combat operations" and the "combined use of conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic means of carrying on war."

Weinstein breathlessly argues for the future war: "The selective use of nuclear weapons can become an active means of conducting war.... Now it is improbable that in nuclear war there can be no winners. The one who carried out a first strike with precision-guided weapons and destroys the enemy's offensive forces has a chance to attain victory. The Second World War cost 50 million lives. A limited nuclear war will not demand such losses."

Among the war-mongers one can also include FRG Ground Forces Inspector Glenz, who argues for the "Airland Battle 2000" document as a military doctrine obligatory also for West Germany. These fanatics dream of breaking up the existing borders in Europe and establishing on the continent their long-desired "new order" with the help of nuclear weapons. History has already known such attempts. The sad end of such undertakings is also known. It is these dangerous illusions that can bring Europe to a fatal catastrophe. It is horrible to imagine that those very same West Europeans, robed in full-dress uniforms, are preparing this catastrophe with the support of their trans-Atlantic partner.

[No 9, Feb 85 pp 12-13]

In the American SIOP plan, renegades are viewed as an essential component in the arsenal of means for waging a future war.

Renegades, knowing the language and the customs of their countries, are indispensable in psychological warfare operations. They are supposed to aid the American command to (we cite article "L" of operations plan No 10-1):

"...a. convince the population of the countries of the Soviet bloc of the inevitability of a military victory of the U.S. and its allies.

b. influence the population of the Soviet bloc countries so that they believe that to accept and render support to personnel of the American special forces is an action responding to their own idealistic or nationalistic feelings.

c. rouse the population of the Soviet bloc countries to take active measures to strengthen opposition to the Soviet Government or governments dominant in the Soviet bloc. Such opposition should be directed toward partisan warfare, sabotage and the formation of groups...."

They [renegades] are also needed by the Pentagon as "cannon fodder," to be used to assist acts of sabotage and riot, with the goal of undermining the military potential of the socialist countries and their ability to resist penetration by "allied forces."

All this reminds one of Hitler's calculations, relying on blitzkrieg following an internal "uprising" [in the country under attack]. It is apparent that the plan's authors consulted Nazi criminals sheltered in the U.S. It is well known how similar calculations ended.

The renegades also are necessary to the Pentagon as ordinary spies. Appendix A of operational plan No 10-1 testifies to this:

"...(b) The fundamental strategy of operations in the enemy rear areas, using special types of weapons and tactics,...is included in the conduct of military operations by means of the use of the potential for resistance in zones located under the control of enemy forces or which, probably, will be in the enemy rear areas. The goals of such means of carrying on war are as follows:

"...(5) To collect intelligence information.

"(d) Activities carried out by local elements will at first be characterized by their secret nature.... In these activities are included the following: sabotage, secret propaganda, penetration of enemy organizations, planned civil disobedience or noncooperation and the creation of small groups for future partisan detachments.

"(e) When the situation permits, after the outbreak of hostilities...a detachment of special means for carrying on war, with the help of elements supplied by the CIA, will penetrate into zones selected for actions in enemy rear areas in order to inspire, create and supply resistance groups and exert influence on the direction of their operations."

CSO: 1801/204

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

FRG GROUND FORCES PVO UNITS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 31-37

[Article by Col V. Konstantinov under the rubric "Ground Forces"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] In following the adventuristic militaristic course of the United States and NATO, the Bundeswehr command continues to build up the combat might of the Ground Forces, which are the principal shock force of the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance in Western Europe. The continuing reorganization of units [soyedineniye and chast'] and subunits, their outfitting with modern weapons and combat equipment, the increase in the troops' tactical training, and active participation in all exercises and maneuvers of the NATO OVS [Joint Armed Forces] in Europe attest to the FRG's purposeful preparation for an aggressive war against the socialist countries. Troop combat support, including air defense, is given an important place in these plans. An improvement in the effectiveness of air defense is viewed as one of the principal tasks in organizing and conducting combat under present-day conditions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. In the views of the Bundeswehr command, air defense is one of the most important kinds of troop combat support. The increase in its role at the present time stems from an increase in tactical capabilities of the probable enemy's aviation and an improvement in the methods of its tactical employment. With consideration for those premises, the belief is that the Ground Forces must have modern air defense assets capable of providing protection for the units as well as for rear installations against enemy aircraft in all kinds of combat actions and under all conditions.

As the foreign press reports, the FRG Ground Forces have Air Defense Troops, which are an independent combat arm intended for screening units, subunits and the most important installations against air attack. West German military specialists consider air defense to be one of the most important factors assuring freedom of maneuver for units during combat actions. To achieve this, air defense forces and assets must reliably screen the troops in their assembly areas, along movement routes, at deployment lines, during a penetration of the enemy defense, when exploiting success in the depth, in conducting counterattacks, with the commitment of second echelons or reserves, and so on.

The Ground Forces have special air defense units and subunits of army corps and divisions to accomplish these and many other missions. Judging from foreign press data, they presently have three surface-to-air missile [SAM] regiments (one per corps with 36 Roland II ZRK [SAM systems] in each regiment), six antiaircraft artillery (AAA) battalions (two in a corps, each with 24 L-70 40-mm antiaircraft guns), ten AAA regiments (one each in the divisions, except for the airborne division, with 36 Gepard ZSU [self-propelled AAA mounts] in each) and one SAM-AAA regiment of the 6th Mechanized Division (directly subordinate to the inspector of the Ground Forces and operationally subordinate to the NATO Joint Armed Forces command in Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland and on Fyn Island).

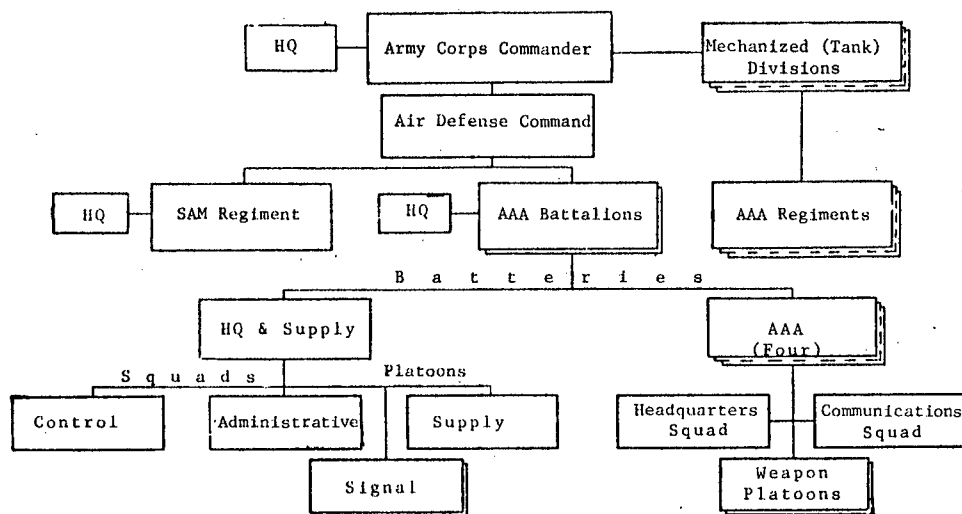


Fig. 1. Army corps air defense organization

West German regulations note that overall direction in organizing air defense in the army corps is exercised by the corps commander through the corps air defense commander (Fig. 1). He arranges the coordination of all air defense forces and assets by altitudes, lines and zones with consideration for friendly tactical air operations. Air defense forces and assets are allocated above all to screen the principal army corps troop grouping and rear installations which are operationally most important. Air defense weapons are assigned missions of combating the air enemy in accordance with their capabilities. There also are provisions for reinforcing corps air defense by employing a portion of the forces and assets of the NATO joint air defense system in Europe. For example, Improved Hawk SAM battalions can provide screening for troops and rear installations of the army corps. The positions of these weapons ordinarily are located in the corps rear area.

The commanders of AAA regiments organize air defense in mechanized, tank and mountain infantry divisions based on directions of unit [soyedeneniye] commanders and higher staffs.

ORGANIZATION. The basic missions of air defense of ARMY CORPS units [chast' and soyedineniye] as well as its rear installations are the responsibility of the SAM regiment and two AAA battalions subordinate to corps.

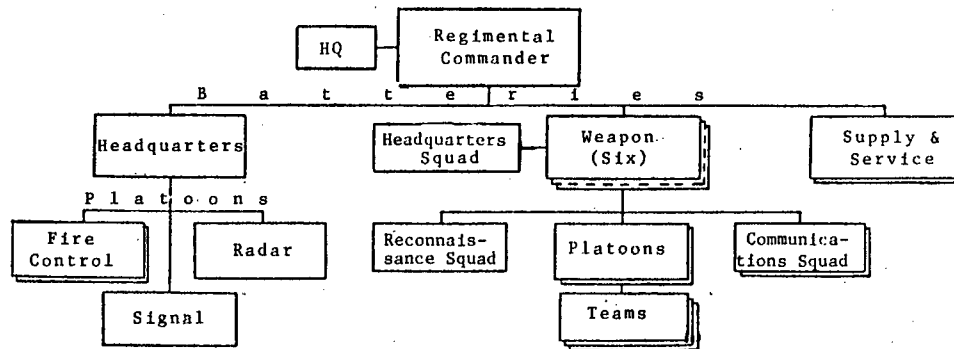


Fig. 2. SAM regiment organization

The SAM REGIMENT is for screening command posts, deployment areas of Lance UR [guided missile] battalions, field artillery firing positions, nuclear weapon storage and supply points and so on, as well as combat formations of mechanized or tank divisions operating on the axis of main attack or the axis of concentration of the corps' main efforts, and other installations. The regiment consists of a headquarters, headquarters battery (four platoons: two fire control platoons, a signal platoon, and a radar platoon), six weapon batteries (headquarters squad, reconnaissance squad and two communications squads; two platoons of three teams each, each of which has one Roland II SAM system and one Fliegerfaust PZRK [shoulder-fired SAM system]; a total of around 80 persons) and two supply and service batteries (Fig. 2). The regiment has over 900 persons, 36 Roland II SAM systems (Fig. 3 [figure not reproduced]), 36 Fliegerfaust shoulder-fired SAM systems, up to 250 motor vehicles, approximately 150 radios, as well as radars for detecting low-flying targets, and fire control vehicles.

In addition to the SAM regiment, AAA BATTALIONS are employed for screening units [chast'] and subunits subordinate to corps. As noted in the foreign press, the battalions can perform missions of air defense of the corps command post, the Lance guided-missile battalions, field artillery in locations and at firing positions, nuclear weapon storage and supply points, material-technical supply facilities and so on. The battalion includes a headquarters, headquarters and supply battery, and four AAA batteries. Its strength is some 600 persons. An AAA battery (of some 80 persons) has a headquarters squad, communications squad and two weapon platoons (each with three L-70 40-mm antiaircraft guns). The battalion has 24 antiaircraft guns and some 150 motor vehicles of various load capacity.

The air defense units and subunits in the army corps are armed with a total of 36 Roland II SAM systems, 48 L-70 40-mm antiaircraft guns and 36 Fliegerfaust shoulder-fired SAM systems. In the opinion of the Ground Forces command, these weapons are capable of reliably screening the main grouping of army corps troops in all kinds of combat actions.

IN THE DIVISIONS air defense of units and subunits is accomplished by AAA regiments armed with the Gepard 35-mm self-propelled AAA mounts. In addition, the mechanized (tank) division may receive up to three weapon batteries for reinforcement from the SAM regiment subordinate to corps.

The AAA regiment has a headquarters and nine batteries: headquarters battery (a headquarters squad and four platoons: two fire control platoons, a signal platoon and radar platoon), two supply and service batteries and six Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries (Fig. 4 [figure not reproduced]). The Gepard self-propelled AAA battery includes a headquarters squad, reconnaissance squad, communications squad and two platoons (each with three Gepard self-propelled AAA mounts). The regiment has a total of some 900 persons, 36 Gepard self-propelled AAA mounts, 36 Fliegerfaust shoulder-fired SAM systems, one surveillance radar, eight fire control vehicles, and up to 200 vehicles of varying load capacity.

The mechanized (tank) brigades of the divisions have no organic air defense weapons. One or two Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries may be assigned from the division's AAA regiment to combat the air enemy. The 20-mm guns mounted on the Marder infantry fighting vehicles, the 12.7-mm machineguns on the M113 armored personnel carrier, 7.62-mm machineguns and other small arms also are employed to combat low-flying targets. The airborne division has more than 100 20-mm automatic guns (Fig. 5 [figure not reproduced]), which can be employed for fire both against ground and airborne targets. Counting organic and attached air defense weapons, the mechanized (tank) division can have a total of up to 18 Roland II SAM systems, 36 Gepard self-propelled AAA mounts, over 50 Fliegerfaust shoulder-fired SAM systems, some 50 20-mm guns and more than 200 12.7-mm machineguns.

FUNDAMENTALS OF TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT. The West German regulations note that air defense in the ARMY CORPS is organized on the basis of its commander's decision for combat. Missions for air defense units and subunits subordinate to corps are determined based on this.

In the offensive, for example, the SAM REGIMENT is planned to be employed primarily to reinforce the air defense of units [soyedineniye] operating on the axis of concentration of corps main efforts. In this instance this division may receive up to three weapon batteries for providing reliable and continuous air defense to the troops during combat actions. In the opinion of military specialists, this is achieved through skillful selection and timely change of the firing positions of SAM systems. Experience in conducting troop exercises indicates that the most rational method of employing the regiment's subunits is considered to be that where weapon batteries proceed behind combat formations of the division's screened units and subunits at a distance assuring their continuous cover against enemy air attack. In this case the SAM systems displace (usually at platoon strength) to new firing positions by leapfrogging (or by lines) under cover of other platoons.

In the defense the mechanized or tank division can be reinforced by two or three batteries of a SAM regiment. It is recommended that the principal attached forces and assets be employed for building up the air defense of units and subunits located on the likely axis of concentration of the enemy's main efforts, and the remaining forces and assets be employed for screening the division command post and firing positions of artillery and missile battalions, and for support to counterattacks.

West German military specialists emphasize that it is advisable to dispose the Roland II SAM system at a distance of up to 2 km from an installation when organizing all-around air defense in a positional defense in such a manner that the installation is screened from all directions. Sectors of fire of the systems must overlap for effective engagement of the air enemy and for assuring mutual fire support. In the opinion of West German military specialists, this is achieved by means of an optimum distance between firing positions of the SAM systems, which must not exceed 4 km. To cover a specific area (combat formations of troops, units and subunits in an assembly area, or rear installations), SAM systems may establish a so-called air defense screen, where one weapon battery is capable of screening the air space in a terrain strip up to 30 km wide.

It is believed that great emphasis should be placed on air defense of troops making counterattacks when a mobile defense is conducted. It is planned to assign a portion of army corps air defense forces and assets to support the forward movement of a second echelon division for the purpose of delivering a counterattack. Ordinarily the division receives the attachment of up to three weapon batteries from the SAM regiment, which provide air defense of the advancing troops in close coordination with the division's AAA regiment. Air defense is organized along routes of forward movement and especially thoroughly on a division's line of deployment for delivering a counterattack against a wedged-in enemy. Depending on the overall situation, up to two batteries from the overall total of attached air defense forces and assets may be put in action here.

Up to three platoons may be assigned to screen troops in the security zone. The platoons' teams occupy temporary firing positions behind the combat formations of units and subunits conducting delaying actions. With the withdrawal of screening troops the SAM systems continue to fight the air enemy, leapfrogging to new firing positions and thus achieving continuity of troop air defense.

It is planned to employ the SAM regiment in a decentralized manner when the army corps executes a march. In this instance it is recommended that the regiment's SAM systems be deployed in advance along the movement routes or be distributed to the columns. The foreign press notes that one weapon battery is capable of screening a march sector up to 30 km long, on which the SAM systems may be located 1-1½ km from the route with an interval of up to 4 km between them.

It is planned to employ the AAA battalions in the principal types of combat for screening units [chast'] subordinate to corps, for reinforcing the air defense of units [soyedineniye and chast'] and subunits, and for accomplishing individual missions dictated by the situation. It is noted in the foreign military press that in screening an installation the antiaircraft guns may be located up to 1.5 km from it with intervals of up to 1.5 km between them. When it is impossible to provide all-around cover of an installation, it is advisable to concentrate the battalion's primary efforts on the most likely avenues of the air enemy's appearance. In this case the antiaircraft guns are disposed for screening one axis by two weapon platoons. On the march one of the battalion's batteries may screen the column of corps units and subunits from previously occupied firing positions in a route sector up to 15 km long.

Air defense IN THE DIVISIONS is accomplished in close coordination with army corps air defense. A fire plan which includes the fire of organic and attached weapons is established to conduct the air defense. As noted above, all types of divisions except the airborne division have AAA REGIMENTS whose forces and assets provide air defense of units and subunits in all kinds of combat actions.

The foreign military press has reported that the Gepard self-propelled AAA platoon is the smallest subunit capable of performing independent screening missions. Based on this, the Ground Forces command determines the regiment's mission for air defense of division units and subunits. It is emphasized that primary attention must be given to screening the troops operating on the axis of the division's main attack as well as to screening the command post and artillery firing positions.

West German military specialists believe that in the offensive the brigade operating on the axis of main attack may receive up to two Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries. It is recommended that up to a battery of Gepard self-propelled AAA mounts be assigned to screen a tank battalion and a Gepard self-propelled AAA platoon be assigned to screen a mechanized battalion. The self-propelled AAA mounts proceed in the combat formations of the screened units or subunits at a distance of up to 2 km from the forward line of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and armored personnel carriers. In their opinion, that distance ensures that troops are screened to the entire depth of the battalions' combat formation and, together with attached missile systems, that troops are screened to the entire depth of the brigade combat formation.

A battery may be attached to a mechanized brigade and up to three Gepard self-propelled AAA platoons to a battalion when delaying actions are being conducted in the security zone (they are resubordinated to other units following the withdrawal).

It is planned to concentrate division air defense forces and assets in the defense for screening units and subunits operating in the most important sectors. It is believed that the tank or mechanized brigade can receive over two Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries, whose subunits are distributed to the battalions. Sometimes the air defense is organized in the form of a screen to

cover division combat formations. In this case several Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries are located ahead of the screened installation on an axis of the air enemy's probable appearance, with the other batteries behind it. It has been determined that up to three Gepard self-propelled AAA batteries can be placed in action to screen an area of 10x10 km.

It is recommended that 360° cover be organized for providing air defense to the division command post and artillery firing positions. The self-propelled AAA mounts take up firing positions up to 1 km from the screened facility, and the intervals between them may reach 2 km.

When a division advances, deploys or delivers a counterattack, air defense is organized primarily from organic assets as well as from a portion of the army corps air defense forces and assets. It is noted that a Gepard self-propelled AAA battery may be attached to a tank brigade conducting a counterattack.

On the march it is advisable to dispose the regiment's forces and assets along the movement route. It has been determined from troop exercise experience that one Gepard self-propelled AAA battery can screen a sector of the route up to 15 km long. Firing positions are selected 500 m from the route with around a 2 km interval between mounts. In the opinion of Bundeswehr military specialists, the best variant for screening troops on the march using the Gepard self-propelled AAA mounts is their placement in the column in readiness to open fire from short halts. In this instance, it is planned to assign a Gepard self-propelled AAA battery to screen a reinforced tank battalion. In general it is believed that the most reliable air defense is achieved when two-thirds of all air defense weapons screen columns on the march at locations of the most likely appearance of the air enemy, and one-third of the weapons displace to new firing positions. To provide for this kind of cover, a brigade may receive a Gepard self-propelled AAA battery and a Roland II SAM platoon whose forces and assets, in their estimate, provide effective engagement of the air enemy at distances of up to 6 km and at altitudes of up to 5 km.

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS. The Ground Forces command believes that the organization and armament of air defense units and subunits of Ground Forces units meet modern requirements for providing troop protection against enemy aircraft, but the work of their further improvement continues. The belief is that forces and assets of troop air defense must provide a reliable screen for Ground Forces units against air attacks at extremely low, low and medium altitudes under various conditions and in varying weather, as well as at any time of day. To this end it is planned to concentrate efforts on the following principal directions: an improvement of antiaircraft systems in the inventory and development of new antiaircraft systems capable of conducting effective fire against several airborne targets simultaneously; an improvement in technical means of detecting the air enemy and controlling the fire of antiaircraft systems; the equipping of SAM and AAA systems with fundamentally new devices for acquisition and tracking of airborne targets; development of more advanced means for jamming the operation of radiotechnical, navigational, reconnaissance and firing equipment aboard enemy aircraft; development and production of surface-to-air missiles fitted with homing heads and capable of

engaging jammers, and the development and production of electro-optical sights for AAA systems, and so on.

An extensive program for modernizing air defense forces and assets presently is being carried out in the Ground Forces. Work is being done to develop a new troop air defense control system intended for automating the process of detecting airborne targets and controlling the fire of SAM and AAA systems. It is a component part of the HEROS [army command information system for computer-assisted operational command in staffs] Ground Forces ASU [automated control system] and it will be interfaced with the Luftwaffe Eifel automated control system, with the NADGE joint system for control of NATO air defense in Europe, and with tactical and army aviation control entities. On the whole, in the opinion of West German specialists, its introduction will permit a substantial improvement in the effectiveness of detecting the air enemy and in collecting and evaluating air situation data, and it will provide for target distribution and prompt engagement of enemy aircraft and helicopters. Work also is being done to develop a SAM system for engaging airborne targets at low altitude. It is planned to replace the Fliegerfaust-1 shoulder-fired SAM systems with new ones, the Fliegerfaust-2 (designation for the American Stinger shoulder-fired SAM system). In order to improve the effectiveness of combating enemy combat helicopters it is planned to have a special company of eight 35-mm self-propelled automatic antiaircraft guns and eight self-propelled antitank guided missile launchers in each brigade (except for the airborne brigade) by the mid-1990's. More effective means of detecting the air enemy are being developed which could issue data on targets in any weather conditions under heavy enemy electronic countermeasures.

Considerable emphasis is being placed on improving the kill probability of enemy airborne targets in modernizing and developing new air defense systems. Bundeswehr military specialists believe that the kill probability of enemy aircraft must be 80 percent for AAA systems and over 90 percent for SAM systems. Their high survivability in conducting combat actions has to be assured in addition.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BUNDESWEHR TRAINING FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 17-21

[Article by Col P. Pavlov under the rubric "General Problems and Armed Forces": "Bundeswehr Training for Conducting Psychological Operations"]

[Text] A growth in militaristic preparations in the FRG is accompanied by an expansion in the scope of the country's participation in imperialism's shameless psychological warfare, which is an inalienable part of the "crusade" against the forces of peace and progress. This adventuristic course of West Germany's leadership is reflected in the Bundeswehr command's measures for training personnel to conduct psychological operations to exert the desired effect on the morale both of the enemy and of the FRG's servicemen and populace.

Regarding psychological operations as an important aspect of troop combat activities, West German military specialists subdivide them, in accordance with views accepted in NATO and depending on the scope and nature of missions to be accomplished and forces to be employed, into strategic (against major enemy military contingents by all means, and above all with the help of radio and printed propaganda and with the inclusion of state information organs), consolidation (counteraction to psychological and ideological actions of the opposing side directed toward friendly troops and population) and tactical (against specific enemy military units [chast'] and the enemy populace in limited areas using only organic means of the Bundeswehr itself).

A special school has been established and special psychological operations subunits have been formed to accomplish those missions. The subunits are officially called "psychological defense" subunits, which according to the concept of bourgeois ideologists, should attest to the allegedly defensive nature of West Germany's military policy and camouflage the aggressive essence of missions assigned to the armed forces. Overall direction of activities connected with the concept of psychological operations is assigned to the deputy inspector general of the Bundeswehr, who accomplishes this through the 10th Department of the 3d Directorate (Military Policy and Operations Directorate) of the Main Armed Forces staff, through the Ground Forces staff, and through corresponding sections and special officers present in lower staffs.

Psychological operations subunits are organizationally included in the Territorial Troops of the Bundeswehr Ground Forces and, based on their purpose, are included among control troops. The first such subunits were activated in the FRG in the late 1950's (soon after the establishment of the Bundeswehr itself) by special direction of Adenauer, then head of the government, who planned to use them for propaganda diversions primarily against the GDR and USSR. Consideration was given here to the experience present in similar units of the American Armed Forces, which they gained during the aggression in Korea and during the "cold war," as well as the work practice of the fascist Wehrmacht's propaganda companies at the Soviet-German front in World War II. In addition to theoretical training, command personnel of the first subunits underwent on-the-job training in U.S. Army psychological operations units.

The Bundeswehr's principal organs for psychological operations presently are two battalions (located in the cities of Clausthal-Zellerfeld and Andernach, subordinate to the command elements of the North and South territorial troops respectively), one company (subordinate to the command element of the Schleswig-Holstein territorial troops) and a psychological operations school (city of Euskirchen). These organs, which number over 1,500 persons, are manned with the most tested servicemen dedicated to the ruling circles and with reactionary sentiments. Preference is given to persons having experience in journalistic, editorial and printing work in the mass media and who know foreign languages, especially those of peoples of the socialist countries. A statement by one of the specialists quoted by the journal KAMPFTRUPPEN is indicative in this regard: "If we are opposed by soldiers native to Bashkiria, for example, we will be able to perform work with them in their native language."

The battalions have the following companies: radio, printing and broadcasting. The companies have corresponding platoons. They are equipped with contemporary printing technology (Fig. 1 [figure not reproduced]), means for delivering printed materials into the enemy rear (air balloons, Fig. 2 [figure not reproduced]), and radio and sound broadcasting stations. The forms and methods of psychological influence on specific groups of servicemen and the civilian populace under various conditions are worked out in these subunits and perfected after a practical check in exercises; propaganda materials are prepared and accumulated (according to data of the West German press, the record and tape library of each of the battalions has up to 6,000 half-prepared future radio broadcasts and over 7,000 cassettes with sound recordings); and data characterizing the moral and political state of personnel of the armies of Warsaw Pact states are systematically collected. The structure and technical assets of the psychological operations subunits are constantly being perfected. A reorganization carried out during 1980-1983 had the purpose of considerably improving their capabilities, in the estimate of foreign specialists, and of simplifying and standardizing the authorized structure so that it assures the simultaneous conduct of radio and printed propaganda.

The new authorized structure provides that each of the subunits can make full use of the entire complex of means of psychological influence, while previously one of the battalions was intended for conducting radio propaganda and

the other for making and disseminating printed propaganda materials according to their composition and technical outfitting. It is planned that all subunits will support the operations of Bundeswehr units [soyedineniye] operating on the main axis and which are a part of NATO's Northern and Southern army groups respectively in the TsYe TVD [Central European Theater of Military Operations]. The battalions are to be operationally subordinate to the headquarters of army corps of the FRG Armed Forces and a separate company is to be subordinate to the headquarters of a division located and intended for actions in the SYe TVD [North European Theater of Military Operations].

In the assessment of the Bundeswehr command, the psychological operations organs of the FRG Armed Forces are capable of completely performing their assigned missions according to their authorized structure, strength and level of the personnel's training as well as their technical outfitting. If necessary, new subunits can be deployed based on available trained reserves.

The aforementioned psychological operations school established in 1965 plays an important role in personnel training and in research work. The strength of its permanent party, less the technical and auxiliary personnel, is not over 50 persons. According to foreign press reports, the school's primary missions are considered to be the following:

- Training of officers and noncommissioned officers for psychological operations subunits; advancement of the knowledge of command and appropriate supervisory personnel in the principles of their organization; training of authorized and non-T/O&E officers and NCO's for work with the civilian youth; exchange of experience with corresponding specialists from armies of NATO countries;

- Elaboration of principal directions, forms and methods of psychological influence on persons; organization of a check of theoretical provisions during troop exercises; dissemination of the experience gained among commanders and specialists;

- Study and assessment of the content of ideological work in armies of socialist countries; development of methods of countering the so-called "ideological offensive from the East";

- Development, publication and dissemination of propaganda and methodological materials on psychological operations (Fig. 3 [figure not reproduced]);

- Maintenance of ties and exchange of materials with the mass media of the FRG and with institutes, foundations and various organizations engaged in ideological conditioning of the population;

- Performance of studies on the organization of comprehensive psychological and ideological influence on servicemen (to this end, in accordance with a minister of defense order, the school was included in 1981 in a committee established in the ministry for the comprehensive accomplishment of ideological missions and it coordinates its work with the Bundeswehr ideological conditioning center located in the city of Koblenz);

--Study of reasons for the growth of antiwar sentiments among the civilian populace and servicemen; development of recommendations to suppress these sentiments.

The training process in the school is organized in the form of short-term assemblies, seminars and courses (lasting from 4 to 20 days). According to an assessment of the foreign press, classes are characterized by a broad discussion of practical questions, a high level of specification of the curriculum, strict accounting of the trainees' profiles, and a considerable amount of independent work after classes with instructors, which last nine training hours a day. The curriculum is mastered in relatively short time periods because of a methodology providing for high student activeness in all classes and the use of modern technical training means. Seminar presentations are recorded on video tape recorders, which permits each student to view his own presentations on his own and carefully analyze their merits and shortcomings. An instructor can question all students simultaneously and their responses and solutions to narrative problems are recorded on a special illuminated display for evaluation.

Seminars on the techniques of holding discussions and talks with people who have their own views on problems of war and peace which differ from officially accepted views, who are against the arms race and who refuse to serve in the Bundeswehr are of special importance. The school teaches how such persons must be "persuaded" as to the "aggressiveness" of the USSR's plans, how to impose one's views on them and how to gain support for the policy of ruling classes, which allegedly is in the interests of all people of the FRG. Attention is also given to the ability to find a psychological approach to a person and take account of the features of his character and views.

The entire training program is permeated by anticommunism and by hatred for the socialist way of life and Soviet culture, with the facts of history and modern events falsified in every way. For example, the fascists' seizure of a portion of Czechoslovakia in 1938 is interpreted as a "voluntary transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany," and the Wehrmacht's invasion of Poland in 1939 is called a "victorious eighteen-day campaign." Practical classes make extensive use of newspapers, journals and books from socialist countries, but the information contained in them is deliberately distorted and interpreted in an anti-soviet spirit. Special emphasis is placed on satirical articles and other articles which contain critical remarks and which speak of individual shortcomings. A special library and various card files with vast reference data on the USSR and other socialist countries are at the service of instructors and students, and there are materials with an assessment of the level of training and political-moral state of personnel in armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The school's physical facility, auditoriums and instructors are widely used by the organizers of psychological warfare in conducting symposiums, meetings and forums in which specialists in ideological subversion take part, both from the FRG and from other NATO countries.

According to West German press data, in recent years some 1,000 persons train annually in the school, which is the limit of its capacity under existing

tables of organization. Each year there are from 45 to 50 assemblies, seminars and courses held. In addition, instructors and specialists give individual reports and series of lectures to command and staff personnel of Bundeswehr educational institutions, in major garrisons and so on.

The conduct of research work at the school is assigned to two specialized groups--military and scientific.

The military group includes officers who have good special training and practical work experience with personnel among the troops. They systematize and develop forms and methods of conducting psychological operations under varying conditions and they analyze existing historical experience of past military leaders in psychological influence on the enemy. As a rule, the proposals developed by the group undergo a thorough check in exercises of the Bundeswehr and NATO's OVS [Joint Armed Forces] and their effectiveness with respect to the civilian population is clarified where possible. Later these recommendations are reflected in official ministry of defense documents (regulations, manuals, directives, orders).

The scientific group is subdivided into three subgroups: political problems, sociology and psychology, and Slavic studies. It includes civilian specialists: geographers, historians, psychologists, parapsychologists, ethnologists, sociologists, Germanists, Slavists and other scientists. The group is called upon to study and forecast the following:

--Moral-political state of the personnel of armed forces and population of Warsaw Pact countries and its development trends.

--Effectiveness of psychological influence exerted on Bundeswehr servicemen by ideological organs of socialist states, and the complex of possible counter-measures.

--The nature of antiwar sentiments of the population and methods of suppressing them with the help of psychological operations. It is indicative here that numerous displays of right extremism and propaganda of neo-Nazi views in the Bundeswehr usually do not attract the group's attention, but any progressive action is thoroughly studied and investigated. In particular, the group was used to draw up measures to combat the movement of peace adherents in the FRG. In 1981 a slanderous "scheme" intended to persuade the West German public that the movement for signing the Krefeld appeal with the demand to reject stationing of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the country was being financed from Moscow was developed with the group's participation and became part of a ministry of defense directive. This fraud generated great indignation in progressive forces. The defense ministry was forced to cancel the "scheme."

--Development trends of political sentiments of various social groups of the populace and their influence on servicemen's views.

--Methodology for teaching cadres the organization of psychological operations.

All the school's work is closely tied in with the training of units and subunits for combat actions. The Bundeswehr command regularly organizes the practice of psychological operations missions in exercises under conditions of the aggravated international situation and activation of psychological warfare against socialist countries. According to West German press data, the experience of exercises which have been conducted confirms the advisability of the mass employment of forces and assets of psychological operations subunits and their effectiveness in accomplishing assigned combat missions.

Bundeswehr Regulation 100/100 requires commanders "to know and take account of the state of morale of enemy troop personnel, and above all the weak, vulnerable spots" and to target psychological influence specifically against them. As noted by the journal TRUPPENPRAXIS, all information needed for this is subdivided according to effective instructions into basic and current. Basic information, by which command and appropriate supervisory personnel are constantly guided in assessing the enemy, contains a general description of the ideological-political and social-economic relations of socialist states having a determining influence on the political-moral state of the personnel of their armed forces. This information bears a clear-cut antisoviet character. Special emphasis is placed on a demonstration of "vulnerable places" and on recommendations for using them to undermine the morale of servicemen of socialist countries. It is believed that the basic information makes it possible to assess the moral-psychological state of enemy troops as a whole.

In addition to data contained in the basic information, Bundeswehr unit commanders also use the current information coming from higher headquarters and from intelligence entities in estimating the situation. This information above all describes from a psychological aspect those enemy formations against which combat actions are planned. According to views of Bundeswehr theorists, the current nature of data and a detailed description of the psychological climate in subunits are especially important here. For example, it is considered to be extremely necessary to know the features of the character and combat behavior of commanders of the forward enemy units; who is a potential leader in the subunit; what events or actions by superiors generate dissatisfaction or draw the attention of personnel; and how they can affect troop fighting spirit. In organizing propaganda against troops of the opposing side, it is deemed useful to take account of existing rumors, the most popular musical melodies, sayings, anecdotes and so on. All this is included in the current information.

The circumstance that the work of psychological operations entities is acquiring an increasingly subversive nature, which profuse talk about the "defensive" missions of the Bundeswehr cannot hide, has been attracting attention of late. As foreign specialists emphasize, these entities are making a substantial contribution to preparation of the FRG's Armed Forces personnel for aggressive actions and they are taking an active part in the psychological warfare being waged by the NATO bloc against the USSR and other socialist countries.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SPAIN AND NATO

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 27-28

[Article by Col O. Charitov]

[Text] Some ten years have passed since the first post-Franco government came to power in Spain in 1975. A number of measures were carried out in this period which contributed to establishment of favorable conditions for the country's democratization. Elections to the parliament (the Cortes), in which the Social Democratic Center (SDTs) won a victory, were held here on 15 June 1977 for the first time in 40 years. A bourgeois democratic regime was formed after a new constitution entered into force in December 1978 and parliamentary and municipal elections were held in the country.

After acquiring power, the Social Democratic Center party was not able to solve the difficult social-economic and political problems which it encountered during its work: stagnation in the economy, inflation, a growth of unemployment, a strengthening of social tensions, and terrorism, which became the most destabilizing factor of domestic political life.

A need for seeking new ways of emerging from the situation which had developed within the country, and the workers' craving for changes and for a deepening of the process of democratic transformations predetermined the convincing victory of the opposition Spanish Socialist Workers Party in the special parliamentary elections in October 1982. Anti-NATO sentiments of the Spaniards and the appeals and promises of socialists to impede talks about the country's entry into the NATO military organization also played a significant role here.

In today's Spain the atmosphere of dismal fascist despotism which lasted for 40 years has a certain effect on political life, including on the aggravated class struggle. The numerous political parties reflect the interests of the proletariat, bourgeoisie and their allies from intermediate layers of the population. Principal events in the country take the shape specifically of interparty struggle which, as V. I. Lenin stated, is "the most undiluted, complete and formalized expression of the political struggle of classes" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 12, p 237). In Spain this struggle is being waged for democratic transformations and for now is in an initial stage. Fundamental changes still have not been carried out

in the social-economic structure of the state, which as before remains under the sway of monopolies. The threat of a possible fascist coup also has not been eliminated once and for all, as attested by the events of 23 February 1981, when such an attempt was made. The genuine interests of the working class and all the country's workers are expressed by the communists and by the Trade Confederation of Workers' Commissions.

Today Spain is faced with many diverse tasks which are not being accomplished in an identically vigorous and consistent manner. Questions involving the country's participation in NATO and its entry into the Common Market are causing more and more alarm in the Spanish public of late.

Spain's military expenditures have doubled over the last five years and in 1984 will reach 740 billion pesetas. Their most rapid growth has been seen since 1982 after joining the aggressive NATO bloc. In the estimate of western economists, military expenditures will be 850 billion pesetas in the current year.

Despite the fact that Spain "froze" its participation in the work of the North Atlantic Alliance's military organs until a referendum is held on affiliation with this bloc (planned for late 1986), the leadership of the United States and NATO is attempting to draw Spain more quickly into their military organization, within which it will be easier to use the country for militaristic purposes.

At the same time, Spain itself is trying to improve its position in Western Europe and to create conditions for expanding the capacities of its own military industry by receiving both financial assistance and licenses for producing modern arms and military equipment. Spain's dependence on the United States in the military area grew considerably stronger after the signing in July 1982 of a new five-year Spanish-American agreement on "friendship, defense and cooperation." In accordance with the agreement the United States retains the right to use three air bases in Spain (Moron, Torrejon and Zaragoza) and one naval base (Rota) providing \$415 million yearly as compensation for their lease, delivering arms and various equipment for this amount.

Spain's ties also are being strengthened with other leading NATO countries at the present time. The bilateral agreements it signed over the last two years with the FRG, France and Italy place more and more emphasis on purchases of the latest models of combat equipment from them for implementing a program for modernization of its armed forces. As the Madrid journal CAMBIO-16 notes, \$2,525,400,000 was spent for these purposes in 1983 alone.

The signing of a contract for acquiring 72 F-18 Hornet tactical fighters produced by the American firm of McDonnell Douglas for an amount of more than \$3.5 billion for the Spanish Air Force draws special attention. Deals also have been made for delivery to the Spanish Navy of 12 AV-8B Harrier vertical take-off and landing aircraft at a cost of \$350 million and 12 Harpoon anti-ship missile systems.

CAMBIO-16 points out that the Spanish government presently is studying the question of a further expansion in purchases for all three branches of the armed forces. This will include modern missiles, helicopters, tanks, radars and so on. An understanding on the delivery of six Chinook helicopters produced by the American firm of Boeing VERTOL already has been practically reached.

Outfitting ground force units with modern armored equipment is being given an important place in an increase of those units' tactical capabilities. In particular, the Spanish government is placing great emphasis on a program for developing a new main battle tank. The national company of Santa Barbara and the West German concern of Krauss-Maffei concluded a preliminary contract for this purpose amounting to \$1.2 billion, which provides for the development and production in Spain of 500 vehicles based on technology of the Leopard-2 tank.

There is an accelerating tempo in implementing the Spanish Navy's shipbuilding program. In 1984 alone it received assistance from the United States amounting to some \$500 million.

Along with an expansion in Spain's bilateral cooperation with the United States and other NATO participants in the area of arms purchases as well as military-technical cooperation, including the development of joint military programs and an exchange of technology, the country's armed forces have begun to be included more and more often in this aggressive bloc's troop exercises and maneuvers. Spain's presence in various NATO organs such as the Eurogroup and the Military Planning Committee is becoming more substantial.

As the foreign press notes, the situation shaping up around Spain in connection with its entry into the North Atlantic Alliance confirms that the United States and NATO wish to draw this country into all bloc structures as quickly and as deeply as possible.

There is no question that the political struggle around Spain's membership in the aggressive bloc as well as the forms and extent of participation in the work of its organs is not over and will continue. The Spanish bourgeoisie sees an opportunity to increase profits and obtain additional guarantees of its political dominance with the country joining NATO and the Common Market.

The foreign press notes that a complicated, contradictory atmosphere has developed in Spain. The right opposition is becoming more and more active. The present government is not fulfilling its pre-election promises and is resorting to the tactics of maneuver and compromise. All this far from contributes to a solution to those acute problems facing the country, which is being drawn more and more into the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance by militaristic circles of the United States and NATO.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SPANISH GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE -- DESCUBIERTA

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 73-75

[Article by Capt 1st Rank (Ret) Yu. Petrov under the rubric "At the Readers' Request"]

[Text] Ships of the "Descubierta" Class are the most modern in the Spanish Navy. They began to be developed in 1972, when the Spanish naval command awarded a contract to the Bazan shipbuilding company for drawing up the design of a frigate satisfying the following specifications: full load displacement 1,200-1,500 tons; full speed of at least 25 knots and cruising speed of 18 knots, with a range of 4,000 nm at cruising speed; armament: antiship (PKR) and surface-to-air (ZUR) missiles, medium and small caliber guns, and antisubmarine torpedoes; shipboard systems and equipment must be of domestic production or be made in Spain under license.

In mid-1973 the company submitted four versions of a conceptual design which differed from each other primarily by the make-up of armament. After studying them, naval specialists decided in June 1973 for technical development of a design and then construction of a series of four frigates (the lead ship was named "Descubierta").

She was laid down in November 1974 and became operational four years later. An additional contract was awarded in May 1976 for building one more series of four ships. The construction of all eight frigates was complete by mid-1983. Six of them became part of the Spanish Navy and two were sold to Egypt.

The new ship (see color insert [color insert not reproduced]) was developed on the basis of the frigate "Joao Coutinho" of the Portuguese Navy, developed by the West German firm of Blohm und Voss. Three ships of this series were built during 1970-1971 by the Bazan company.

The frigate has a flush-deck hull with a slight flare of the bow frames, and a cruiser stern. The longitudinal framing is made of high-strength steel, which allowed a reduction of more than 15 tons in the expenditure of metal, and the transverse framing is made of low-carbon steel (the carbon content is up to 0.2 percent). The ship has two decks (one continuous and the other is interrupted in the area of the engine rooms), one forward platform deck, a double

bottom and ten watertight bulkheads. Liquid cargoes are accommodated in the double-bottom space. The design provides that the ship must remain afloat even with two adjacent watertight compartments flooded. The bow and stern superstructures are made basically of aluminum-magnesium alloy. The former accommodates a flying bridge and a massive pyramidal foremast with radar antennas. A Y-shaped smoke funnel rises in the forward part of the latter superstructure and behind it a small pyramidal mainmast with a radar antenna. A combat information center is accommodated on the first tier of the three-tiered bow superstructure. A post for transferring cargoes at sea is installed on each side. The ship's principal specifications are given below.

Displacement, tons:	
Full load.....	1,479
Standard.....	1,233
Principal dimensions, m:	
Overall length (at waterline).....	88.8 (84.8)
Beam at upper deck.....	10.4
Draft.....	3.2
Freeboard at midships.....	2.7
Full speed, knots.....	26
Range (at speed, knots), nm.....	4,000 (18)
Crew.....	116

A quiet propeller is used on the ship to reduce noise, an auxiliary gas-turbine generator is fitted on the upper deck, and all main and auxiliary diesels are installed on sound-insulating mounts.

The frigate uses a twin-shaft propulsion plant which includes four high-rpm diesels. In the opinion of foreign specialists, this solution facilitates its repair inasmuch as the diesels are compact and are relatively light in weight, and it increases their service life since partial operation at cruising speed is planned (usually one diesel per shaft). The output of each 16-cylinder turbo-supercharged diesel is 3,750 or 4,150 hp depending on rpm (1,480 and 1,530 rpm respectively). They can develop 4,500 hp (1,575 rpm) for a short time (2 hours). The diesels operate in pairs through a reduction gear on two five-bladed controllable pitch propellers 3 m in diameter (250 rpm).

The main propulsion plant is accommodated in two rooms (Fig. 1), where there are also two diesel generators each, each with a maximum output of 370 kw (the diesel output is 520 hp). The auxiliary gas-turbine generator (it is for an emergency and is intended for operation at quiet speeds) has an output of 450 kw. There is 100 percent reserve of electrical power, which allows subsequent modernization of the ship without requiring additional refitting of an electric generating plant. There is a degaussing system with coils regulated automatically or manually.

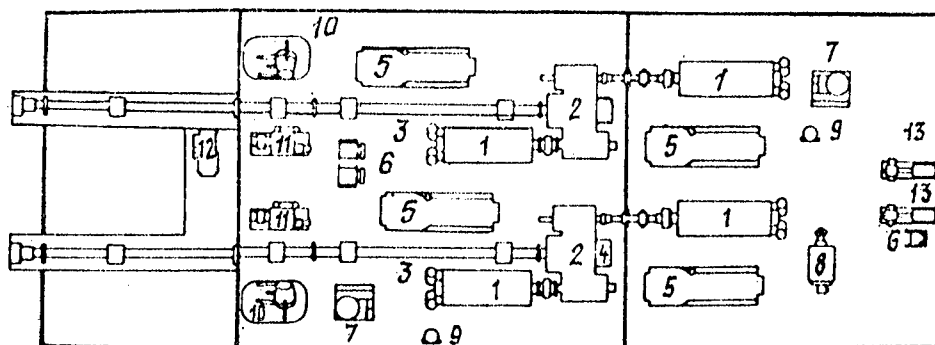


Fig. 1. Diagram of propulsion plant accommodation:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Main diesels | 9. Fire pumps |
| 2. Reduction gears | 10. Stabilizer system |
| 3. Propeller shafts | 11. Stabilizer system generators |
| 4. Jacking gear | 12. High-pressure compressor |
| 5. Diesel generators | 13. Air conditioning system compressors |
| 6. Starting air compressors | |
| 7. Evaporators | |
| 8. Fresh water heater | |

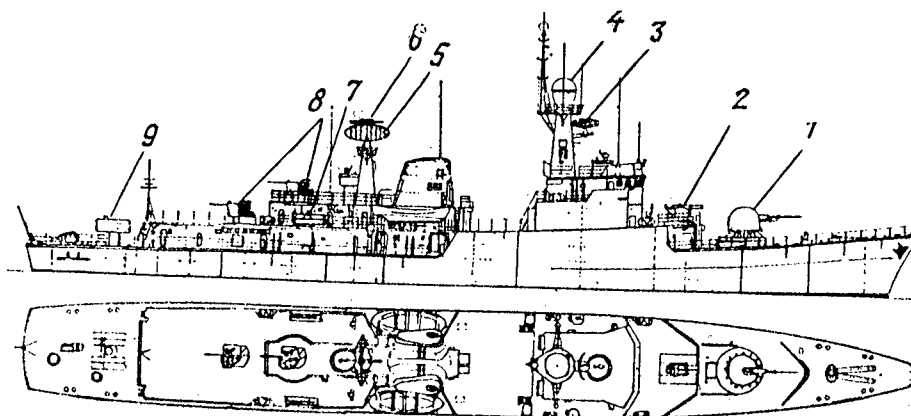


Fig. 2. "Descubierta" Class URO [guided missile] frigate:

1. 76-mm gun mount
2. 375-mm RBU [antisubmarine rocket launcher]
3. ZW-06 radar antenna
4. WM 22/41 (or WM 25) radar antenna
5. DA 05/2 radar antenna
6. Identification friend or foe [IFF] system antenna
7. Mk 32 324-mm triple torpedo tube
8. 40-mm gun mount
9. NATO Sea Sparrow (or Albatros) ZRK [surface-to-air missile system] launcher

"Descubierta" Class frigates are armed with the NATO-Sea Sparrow surface-to-air missile [SAM] system eight-cell launcher (on the first four ships, Fig. 2), accommodated aft of the stern superstructure. The other ships are armed with the Albatros SAM system. The first system uses the RIM-7H Sea Sparrow single-stage SAM with folding lateral fins, a semiactive homing system and supersonic speed. Its launch weight is 200 kg, its length is 3.66 m and its flight range is 18 km. The system weighs 12 tons overall. The second system consists of the single-stage Aspid SAM with semiactive homing system (a flight range of 20 km, launch weight of 220 kg and length of 3.7 m).

The SAM as well as the gun fire control system includes the WM 22/41 or WM 25 radar in the 3.3 cm band. The first is a combination antenna (it includes two two-dimensional radars). The radar antenna system, which consists of two antennas, is accommodated on the foremast beneath a spherical radio-transparent cover. It permits simultaneous tracking of air and waterborne targets and control of fire against them.

The ship's bow accommodates a compact OTO Melara 76-mm multipurpose turret gun mount. Its design makes wide use of aluminum alloys and the turret is made of fiberglass. Ammunition supply and gun loading are automated. Rounds prepared for firing are accommodated in a drum magazine in two rows. The gun mount's maximum rate of fire is 85 rounds per minute, maximum altitude is 11,800 m, maximum horizontal range of fire is 16 km, and the gun mount weighs 7.5 tons overall.

The stern superstructure accommodates two Breda Type 564 40-mm single-barrel automatic gun mounts made in Italy on the basis of the Swedish Bofors 40-mm gun mounts. The gun mount's maximum altitude is 8,700 m, horizontal range of fire is 12.5 km, rate of fire is 300 rounds per minute, and the gun mount weighs 3.3 tons overall. An automatic ammunition feed system permits firing 144 rounds accommodated in a three-row drum magazine with no personnel present. The ship additionally has two French electro-optical systems for controlling the fire of these gun mounts, and if necessary they also can be used to control the fire of other weapon systems.

The frigate is armed with two Mk 32 324-mm triple torpedo tubes accommodated on the sides of the stern superstructure for antisubmarine warfare. They are employed for firing small Mk 46 torpedoes.

A Bofors 357-mm twin-tube rocket launcher (with an overall weight of 3.8 tons and a rate of fire of two antisubmarine rockets every 45 seconds) is installed on the superstructure forward of the flying bridge. The flight range of the Erika antisubmarine rocket is 600-1,600 m and that of the Nelli is 1,500-3,600 m depending on the motor power and they submerge to a depth of 140-200 m respectively.

Target designations are issued for antisubmarine weapons using the DE 1160 built-in sonar (the analog of the American AN/SQS-56 sonar) coupled with the AN/UYK-16 computer and are displayed on the screens of the control consoles.

The plans are to install the DE 1164 sonar system consisting of the DE 1160B sonar and a passive towed station aboard ships of the second subgroup.

In addition to the above, the ship's electronics includes: DA 05/2 air/surface early warning radar with parabolic antenna accommodated on the mainmast. The radar can be used for target classification and fire control. Airborne targets can be detected at a range of 140 km. Accommodated above the antenna is an IFF system, the ZW 06 radar for detecting waterborne targets and a navigation radar with parabolic antenna (2.9x1.2 m) on the foremast, radio direction finder, fathometer, Beta REB [electronic warfare] system and communications equipment.

The ship has the SEWACO [Sensor, Weapon and Command System] BIUS [Soviet abbreviation for a command coordination system]. Three consoles (two double ones) are installed on the bridge for control of the propulsion plant and steering arrangement; control of the navigation radar and navigation situation display; and control of communications systems.

Recognizing that the armament of "Descubierta" Class frigates does not meet modern requirements, especially with respect to combating surface ships, the naval leadership, notes the foreign press, is planning to fit them with two Harpoon four-cell antiship missile launchers.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

NAVIGATIONAL, TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 37-42

[Article by Col (Res) S. Borisov; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] In preparing to unleash aggressive wars in various parts of the world, the armed forces commands of the United States and other imperialist states are placing considerable emphasis on navigational support to ground forces' combat actions, including the development of advanced navigational and topographic survey equipment.

At the same time as they are developing navigational devices for tanks and command vehicles, NATO countries are producing electronic gear for the topographic survey of missile launch positions and artillery firing positions, for target designation, and for supporting the landing of amphibious and airborne assault forces at preselected points. The belief is that in modern combined-arms combat commanders at all levels must have a continuous picture of the disposition of friendly troops and combat equipment on the terrain and that the subunits must be provided with equipment for orientation on the terrain and for assuring arrival at a designated point.

Autonomy, simplicity of use, portability, the possibility of rapid deployment and the capability of operating at any time of day and in varying weather conditions are distinguishing features of modern navigational and topographic survey equipment.

In addition to the development and introduction of modern devices in the ground forces of NATO countries, there is continuing use of traditional methods and equipment for position finding--topographic maps, azimuth devices (theodolites), manual rangefinders, as well as local features and base reference points. In the opinion of foreign specialists, however, their use is restricted to hours of daylight, to simple weather conditions and to the presence of reference points and requires great time expenditures.

As noted in the foreign press, the American NAVSTAR satellite navigation system will find extensive use in the future along with other equipment for navigational and topographic survey purposes. It is noted that the system

determines the location of objects rather accurately along with the global nature of its operation, independence of weather and climatic conditions, and real-time capability of measuring coordinates.

The American firm of Hughes is completing development of an automated SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING POSITION, IDENTIFICATION, AND DATA TRANSMISSION, the PLRS (Position Location Reporting System), for providing the division commander with an opportunity for continuously monitoring and observing on a display board (plotting board) the location of units and subunits on the terrain. It is planned to make it operational in 1986 with the U.S. Army and Marines. In the opinion of Pentagon specialists, the use of this system will permit an improvement of 2-3 times in the effectiveness of conducting artillery and air support of troops, it will support the successful over-the-beach landing of assault forces, and it will preclude the possibility of accidental strikes being delivered on friendly troops by one's own weapons. The system is intended for use in a highly dense electromagnetic environment caused by mass use of electronics.

The PLRS system set intended for equipping a division will include a main and an auxiliary control center and transceiver terminal equipment (up to 370 pieces) installed on mobile equipment (tanks, armored personnel carriers, aircraft, helicopters) and weapons (surface-to-air missile systems, self-propelled antiaircraft artillery mounts, field artillery pieces) or carried by personnel. The control center and terminal gear make up a common network taking in a sector of terrain some 90,000 km² in area.

The AN/TSQ-129 main control center includes transceiver gear, three electronic computers and display devices accommodated in a standard container on a vehicle body (Fig. 1 [figure not reproduced]). One computer is used for constructing an electronic map of the necessary terrain sector, displaying the location of friendly troops and enemy targets, boundary lines, reference points, danger zones (minefields), and so on. Another electronic computer performs calculations to determine the position of terminal gear platforms (subscribers) and processes data for display. The third computer monitors the subscribers' work and the correctness with which they carry on secure radio communications.

The PLRS system operates in the 420-450 MHz frequency band in a pulse mode with time-division multiplexing. It will employ spread-spectrum data transmission (of noise-type signals) and rapid frequency retuning to increase electronic countercountermeasures. The accuracy of determining the position of ground objects is 15 m, and that of interworking aircraft and helicopters is 25 m. Coordinate values are displayed on the display board in a Mercator (the UTM--Universal Trans Mercator--grid standard for NATO) or polar stereographic projection. Development is under way at the present time for the joint use of the PLRS system and the JTIDS Joint Tactical Information Distribution System being developed by the U.S. Army and Air Force.

The American firm of Litton Industries developed the LLN-80 NAVIGATION SYSTEM in the late 1970's for installation primarily aboard tanks and SAU [self-propelled artillery mounts]. A feature of this system is its use of a new design of inertial systems--without platforms having gimbal suspensions. Foreign specialists believe that such devices are not inferior in accuracy to traditional designs, and that they surpass them in speed of being placed in readiness for use, simplicity of mechanical production, and greater vibration and shock resistance, which is especially essential when these systems are used in combat vehicles.

The LLN-80 system measures rectangular coordinates of a vehicle's position as well as the path of movement, pitch and list. Output data may be input to the fire control system of a tank or self-propelled howitzer. In addition to the inertial gear proper, the LLN-80 includes a vehicular speed measuring device whose data are input to an electronic computer. Two one-axis dynamically tuned G-7 gyroscopes and three A-4 accelerometers are acceleration-sensitive elements. The electronic computer of the navigational system is a combination of a microprocessor made from large integrated circuits and a semiconductor-type memory with programmable data selection.

According to foreign press reports, tests of the LLN-80 system conducted at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama at a distance of 90 km showed that the mean-square errors of position-finding were 0.3 percent of the path covered and the errors in determining north were 0.1°.

In 1984 the American firm of Lear Siegler developed the VNAS (Vehicle Navigation Aids System) NAVIGATION SYSTEM, which provides for continuous position-finding of light armored vehicles in UTM coordinates with their read-out on digital displays and calculates the path of movement. The accuracy of measuring coordinates achieved in tests of the system was 1.25 percent of the path covered. The VNAS set weighs 7 kg.

The BRITISH LNS-202 NAVIGATION SYSTEM (Fig. 2 [figure not reproduced]) is intended for installation on various combat vehicles including tanks. The system uses dead-reckoning based on data of a gyrocompass and odometer (a sensor of distance covered, connected with the vehicle transmission) for determining coordinates of a vehicle's position. The error is 0.5 percent of the path covered. The LNS-202 system has a device (with electronic computer) for receiving signals from the ISZ [artificial earth satellite] of a satellite radionavigation system, which includes five satellites in a polar orbit, for correcting the dead-reckoning data. Communications with each of the satellites is accomplished for 10-15 minutes at intervals of 80-100 minutes (depending on the latitude of the vehicle's location).

The firm of S. G. Brown developed a simplified modification of the LNS-202 navigation system, the set of which (weighing less than 11 kg) is carried by one person. This version of the system is a device for receiving satellite signals for determining its location.

The WEST GERMAN FNA4-15 NAVIGATION SYSTEM (Fig. 3 [figure not reproduced]) is supplied mainly in the Gepard self-propelled AAA mount and reconnaissance vehicles equipped with the RATAc surface target surveillance radar.

Vehicle coordinates (in a Mercator projection) are displayed continuously on a plotting board with a map. The circular error probable (with periodic corrections made every 15 minutes) is 7 m. According to foreign press reports, the firm of Teldyx (FRG) already has manufactured and sold some 1,000 sets of this system to various countries.

In 1980 the French firm of SAGEM developed a navigational device intended for installation on armored vehicles equipped with the RATAc surface target surveillance radar. A gyrocompass and odometer are the device's sensors. The foreign press reported that after a vehicle covered a distance of 10 km from the point where accurate coordinates were input to the computer, its position was determined with an error of 15 m.

The ISRAELI LANS NAVIGATIONAL SYSTEM (Fig. 4 [figure not reproduced]) developed by the firm of Tamam is being supplied to ground forces for equipping combat vehicles of various types. It also can be used by forward observers for target designation. The system (the set weighs 24 kg) uses a gyroscopic reference course indicator and an odometer for measuring the distance covered by the vehicle. The course indicator unit is a double-cardan platform. It includes a minicomputer 250x220x110 mm in size for calculating position coordinates in a Mercator projection and for monitoring the system's working capacity. Data display is accomplished on digital displays of the input and control unit. The dead-reckoning error is 0.2 percent of the distance covered and course error is 2 mils.

Canada also manufactures navigational systems for outfitting combat vehicles of the ground forces and for field artillery fire control. For example, the firm of Bendix Aviation Electric has developed and is producing the LNS (Land Navigation System) NAVIGATION SYSTEM. Use of a magnetic course sensor with compensator is typical of the system (when installed on light vehicles). A version with a directional gyroscope has been developed for the system's use in heavy vehicles (tanks) with rotating turret. Displays show position and movement path values.

Ground forces of North Atlantic Alliance countries use appropriate topographic survey equipment for rapid and accurate determination of the coordinates of firing positions of field artillery pieces and missile launch positions. According to calculations by NATO specialists, such equipment is to perform continuous, accurate determination of coordinates with circular error probabilities of no more than 20 m, and determination of altitude and azimuth with mean square errors of 10 m and 3 mils respectively. A number of capitalist countries have developed new systems and devices in recent years to satisfy these requirements.

The AMERICAN PADS (Position and Azimuth Determining System) became operational in 1979. It was designated the AN/USQ-70. At the present time there are some 100 sets of this system in the Ground Forces and it is planned to purchase another 182. PADS is an inertial system in its principle of operation and is a computer of the path covered. It includes a gyro stabilized platform (with two one-axis gyroscopes and three accelerometers), an electronic computer with keyboard for the input of starting point coordinates, a digital display of current coordinates, and a power source. Position data also go to a plotting board where the path covered is traced.

The system's equipment ordinarily is installed in a light army vehicle such as the jeep (Fig. 5 [figure not reproduced]), but it also can be accommodated aboard the OH-58A reconnaissance helicopter.

PADS systems similar to the American model also have been developed in Great Britain and Israel. The British version developed by the firm of Ferranti includes, in addition to the main unit (with a size of 460x450x250 mm and a weight of 35 kg) a theodolite used for determining coordinates when the system is initially set up. The unit has a gyro stabilized platform, electronic data processing and computation circuits as well as data display, control and input devices. Before movement begins the power source is turned on, approximate position coordinates and azimuth are input to the computer and then the gyroscopes are aligned for five minutes. After this the vehicle is placed at a point with known coordinates, which are input to the computer by the press of a button. Brief halts are made during movement for correcting computed coordinates.

Judging from foreign press reports, an advanced version of the PADS Mk 2 was developed in the early 1980's in which the capabilities of processing and displaying the position data of the necessary object were expanded. The computer memory stores data on 62 control points, which increased the accuracy in determining navigational data. The system is made in the form of a single unit 540x470x500 mm in size and weighing some 50 kg. Several sets of the PADS Mk 2 were purchased by Italy and Sweden for evaluation of the effectiveness of its use in the ground forces.

The FNA-615 NAVIGATION SYSTEM, which also is used for the purposes of topographic survey, has been installed on the mobile artillery observation post (on the chassis of an M113 armored personnel carrier) being used in the Bundeswehr. Vehicle coordinates are read out on digital displays.

The use of electronic equipment operating on the basis of the precise measurement of the distance between points is another direction for solving the problem of topographic survey and determination of target coordinates for artillery. The foreign press notes that an advantage of these instruments over inertial instruments is the rather high accuracy of measurements. At the same time they also have deficiencies--they are not autonomous and they require preliminary deployment of equipment at several points. In addition, the emission of signals by this equipment reveals the conduct of survey work and does not preclude jamming by the enemy.

NATO countries presently have begun to place greater emphasis on nonautonomous topographic survey equipment. For example, the Tellurometer rangefinding equipment, represented by three types--MRA-3, MRA-5 and MRB-201--has found use in the British Army. The first two models are being used in field artillery fire control together with the automated FACE [Field Artillery Computer Equipment] system, sound-ranging instruments, the AMETS meteorological system, and radars for intersecting the firing positions of firing mortars. They operate in the centimeter band. Their effective range is 50 km and 100 km respectively (the latter for the MRA-5).

The MRB-201 equipment is intended for surveying various points using helicopters. The rangefinder set includes three instruments, one of which is installed aboard the helicopter and the other two at ground points whose coordinates are known with sufficient accuracy. The helicopter hovers above the point to be surveyed and the on-board MRB-201 device determines distances to the two reference points and calculates the coordinates of the object in question.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

USE OF MINES: ARGENTINE CONFLICT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 43-44

[Article by Col P. Kozlov based on the experience of the Anglo-Argentine conflict]

[Text] Almost three years have passed since the end of the armed conflict in the South Atlantic, but British military specialists continue to carefully study the combat experience obtained, including questions of tactical support. In particular, they are generalizing and analyzing the data on the actions of engineer subunits which performed a considerable number of missions involving mineclearing of terrain sectors.

The foreign press notes that in preparing for combat actions Argentine subunits laid a large number of minefields which screened their defensive positions, approaches to the most important populated points of Port Stanley, Goose Green and Puerto Darwin, as well as individual sections of the sea coast where the landing of an amphibious assault force was presumed. The emplacement of mines was done primarily with the use of mine-spacing cords and was characterized by a considerable diversity of minefield patterns (according to the data of British experts, practically every Argentine troop subunit engaged in mining used its own minelaying pattern).

The mining of individual terrain sectors and likely avenues of British troop advance was done manually in advance, and with helicopters right during combat actions. Line subunits which had not been trained to perform such missions most often were used to emplace obstacles manually. Because of this, mines were laid without any pattern or system on the surface of the ground and were camouflaged with objects at hand. Minelaying usually was done with helicopters during combat in sectors where an enemy advance was expected.

In the estimate of British military specialists, the most widespread types of mines used by the Argentine side were nonmetal antitank and antipersonnel mines, the detection and neutralization of which caused the greatest difficulty for special subunits of the British forces. They included in particular such mines as the FMK-3 (an antitank mine of Argentine production, see figure [figure not reproduced]), the SB-81 and VS-1.6 (antitank, Italy), the C-3-A (antitank, Spain), the FMK-1 (antipersonnel, Argentine production) the SB-33 (antipersonnel, Italy), the P-4-A (antipersonnel, Spain) and the No 4

Table 1 - Principal Combat Characteristics of Antitank and Antipersonnel Mines

Model (Country)	Case Material	Weight, kg: <u>Overall</u> Explosive	Size, mm: <u>Diameter</u> Height	Fuze	Remarks
<i>Antitank</i>					
FMK-3 (Argentina)	Plastic	About 10 About 8	(330x330)* 100	Mechanical	
SB-81 (Italy)	Plastic	$\frac{3.2}{2}$	$\frac{232}{90}$	Mechanical Percussion	Actuation pressure 150-310 kg
VSI.6 (Italy)	Plastic	$\frac{3}{1.9}$	$\frac{225}{93}$	Pneumatic or electronic percussion	Actuation pressure 190-220 kg
C-3-A (Spain)	Plastic	$\frac{5.9}{5}$	$\frac{285}{115}$	Mechanical	
No 6 (Israel)	Steel	$\frac{9}{6}$	$\frac{205}{110}$	Mechanical	
<i>Antipersonnel</i>					
FMK-1 (Argentina)	Plastic	About 0.2 About 0.1	$\frac{110}{60}$	Mechanical	
SB-33 (Italy)	Plastic	$\frac{0.14}{0.04}$	$\frac{88}{32}$	Mechanical	Actuation pressure 5-20 kg
P-4-A (Spain)	Plastic	$\frac{0.21}{0.1}$	$\frac{72}{55}$	Mechanical	
No 4 (Israel)	Plastic	$\frac{0.35}{0.18}$	(152x67)* 52	Mechanical	Actuation pressure 8 kg

*Parentheses indicate dimensions: length x width, mm

Table 2 - Basic Combat Characteristics of Mine Detectors

Model (Country)	Type	Weight of Carried Part, kg	Antitank Mine Depth of Detection, cm	Length of Continuous Operation, hours
No 4C (Great Britain)	Induction	5.5	50	30
Foerster 4.021 (FRG)	Induction	4.5	150	20
AN/PRS-7 (U.S.)	Radio Frequency	4	15*	25

*Detection depth of antitank mine in plastic case.

(antipersonnel, Israel). In addition to those mines, they encountered American mines in a metal case (from World War II time), as well as the Israeli No 6 mines (Table 1).

According to the British command, the mine detection equipment at the disposal of engineer subunits (Table 2) was intended for munitions containing a considerable mass of ferromagnetic or nonferromagnetic metals (mine detectors No 4C and the Foerster 4.021). Practical experience showed that it was practically impossible to use those instruments to detect mines with very small masses of metal. This led to an excessive number of victims among the personnel engaged in searching for and neutralizing them.

The requirement for detecting this type of mine forced British specialists to search for the most effective ways of solving it. They are studying the capabilities of the AN/PRS-7 portable American mine detector for detecting non-metal mines. Based on the data obtained, it is planned to develop a device in the future which will permit detecting mines which do not have metal. In a number of cases sheep were used for mineclearing of the terrain (flocks would be driven along planned routes).

The British encountered the greatest difficulty in clearing minefields laid unsystematically. In the specialists' assessment, it will require at least ten years to complete all work. At the same time, they believe that it is impossible to remove 100 percent of the mines in this period, inasmuch as many of them on some of the territory (especially on the coast) will be covered by a layer of sand or mud and their detection will be complicated to a considerable extent.

According to foreign press data, by early 1983 British special subunits had detected and neutralized approximately 20,000 mines of various types, 10,600 artillery rounds, 2,600 free-flight rockets, 300 guided missiles, 3,800 hand grenades, 1,300 hollow-charge antitank grenades, 1,400 unexploded air-dropped bombs, and 1.7 million small arms cartridges.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOVIET DEFENSE JOURNAL ON USES OF SPACE SHUTTLE

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 45-54

[Article by Col V. Gorenko under the rubric "Air Forces": "The Shuttle Space System in Pentagon Plans"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Events of recent times convincingly attest that in continuing to excite the arms race, aggressive U.S. imperialist circles are attempting to extend it to outer space. The essence of the U.S. course toward militarization of space is to assure itself dominant positions in the world and achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the help of military force and without regard for the interests of other states and peoples.

According to foreign press reports, last year the U.S. president signed Directive No 119, under which a long-term scientific research and development program began on variants of deploying an all-encompassing antiballistic missile defense in near space with elements of space basing and the deployment in space of various kinds of antisatellite systems as well as supernew kinds of weapons for delivering strikes against targets on the land, in the air and at sea. At the same time, it is planned to take steps to improve the survivability of American satellites, particularly by improving their maneuverability, using electronic means of protection, and equipping them with systems for conducting retaliatory fire.

The Shuttle system is given an important role to play in implementing the present American administration's ominous plans for the militarization of outer space and for transforming it into a new zone of combat operations. For example, the Pentagon, which is the principal consumer of this system, considers it to be a key means for stepping up U.S. efforts for the military use of near space, providing for a considerable expansion in the front of military missions accomplished in space and from space and their more flexible and effective accomplishment. According to views of American military experts, use of the Shuttle system will permit a considerable reduction in the time for developing and placing new military space systems in orbit. It is believed that the Shuttle spacecraft (KK) system will be the principal means for placing military payloads in space up to the end of the present century. It is

assumed that the results of the solutions to difficult scientific and technical problems obtained during the implementation of the Shuttle program as well as the system elements which are worked out will serve as a basis for developing more powerful means for putting military cargo in space in the future and, at the turn of the century, for developing a new generation of manned spacecraft and automatic flying craft for the immediate conduct of armed warfare.

The basis of the Shuttle system is a manned, reusable spacecraft of the same name intended for accomplishing a wide range of missions. The system also includes ground support complexes, flight control centers, systems of communications and data relay via satellite, and other facilities. The following have been developed for joint use with the spacecraft within the scope of the Shuttle program: the Spacelab space laboratory which, with the help of various combinations of its basic elements (open platforms and pressurized modules) installed in the cargo bay of the spacecraft, permits conducting a series of various experiments and studies, including of an applied military nature, both with or without the crew aboard; expendable interorbital boosters for transferring satellites from the spacecraft's working orbit to higher orbits, including a stationary orbit 36,000 km up; an unmanned LDEF (Long Duration Exposure Facility) space platform placed into orbit and returned to Earth after an autonomous flight. The latter is intended for conducting experiments in the prolonged effects of the space environment on materials and elements of spacecraft structures and on-board systems.

The SHUTTLE SPACECRAFT (weighing some 2,040 tons at launch) is a cluster which includes an orbital stage with crew, two solid-fuel boosters and an external fuel tank. The orbital stage is designed for being used up to 100 times and the solid-fuel boosters up to 20 times. The only expendable element is the external fuel tank containing fuel components for operation of the orbital stage's main propulsion plant. The craft takes off vertically; it is 56.1 m high assembled (Fig. 1 [figure not reproduced]).

The SHUTTLE SPACECRAFT ORBITAL STAGE is made in an aircraft configuration with a delta wing. It weighs some 115 tons at launch (with a dry weight on the order of 69 tons), it is 37 m long, 17 m high and has a wing span of 24 m. The crew cabin is located in the forward part of the stage and in the rear part is the main propulsion plant and engines of the orbital maneuvering system. The orbital stage is covered with several kinds of heat-shielding covers which protect it from excessive heating and destruction when passing through the Earth's atmosphere during launch and when returning from orbit and landing. Judging from western reports, the surfaces of the orbital stage, which are subjected to the greatest heating, are covered with special tiles made from a material based on silicon and carbon and can withstand a temperature of up to 1,600°C.

The main propulsion plant consists of a cluster of three liquid-propellant rocket engines operating on liquid hydrogen and oxygen and providing a total thrust of over 600 tons at launch. Each of the two orbital stage maneuvering system engines has a thrust of 2.7 tons. A reserve of fuel components

(10.9 tons, with dimethyl hydrazine serving as fuel and nitric acid as the oxidizer) is in two tanks on either side of the orbital stage aft compartment. Additional sets of fuel tanks can be installed in the cargo bay in place of a portion of the payload to improve the orbiter's maneuvering capabilities. An unpressurized cargo bay with opening doors (Fig. 2 [figure not reproduced]) is located in the upper part of the orbital stage fuselage. It is 18.3 m long and some 4.5 m in diameter. The maximum design payload weight placed into orbit in the cargo bay with an inclination of 28.5° when launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida is 29.5 tons, and the weight of a payload returned to Earth from orbit is 14.5 tons. The foreign press notes that the maximum design payload weight will be half that for launches of the Shuttle spacecraft from Vandenberg Air Force Base [AFB] in California to an orbit with the highest inclination of 104° , which are planned to begin in January 1986.

A remote manipulator installed on the edge of the cargo bay is used for operations with the payload within the cargo bay and near the orbital stage when it is in orbit. The manipulator is 15.2 m long in the extended position. It is controlled from a panel located in the crew cabin.

The EXTERNAL FUEL TANK is made of aluminum alloys and designed for 713 tons of cryogenic propellant (liquid oxygen and hydrogen). The tank is 47 m high, 8.4 m in diameter and has a dry weight of around 32 tons. Fuel components are supplied through pipes to the orbital stage's main propulsion plant at a rate of up to 4,000 liters per second.

The SOLID-FUEL BOOSTERS are for accelerating the spacecraft on the initial leg of the trajectory for entry into orbit. Their total thrust is over 2,600 tons and they have an operating time of around 120 seconds. The fuel includes ammonium chloride, a special polymer aluminum powder, iron oxide and certain other additives. The grain configuration provides for observance of the necessary law of thrust increase, which creates the most favorable overload conditions (no more than 3) for the astronauts. Each booster is 45.5 m long, has a diameter of 3.7 m, weighs some 590 tons loaded and 78 tons after fuel burns out. Booster nozzles can tilt to an angle up to 7° in an external suspension.

The SHUTTLE SPACECRAFT CREW consists of a commander, pilot, and specialists for the flight program and for working with the payloads. Its size may vary from two to seven persons depending on the tasks to be accomplished in flight and the make-up of equipment and payload in the cargo bay and the crew cabin. Crew members exit into open space through an airlock located in the rear of the cabin (Fig. 3 [figure not reproduced]). The astronauts use the MMU (Manned Maneuvering Unit) backpack propulsive devices with 24 micromotors for autonomous maneuvering outside the orbital stage (at a distance of up to 100 m) and for performing operations with the payload. The devices are attached to the rigid upper part of the spacesuits with lock clamps. They support the astronauts for six hours of work in open space without a safety hal-
yard, after which it is necessary to recharge the batteries and refuel with compressed nitrogen.

The STANDARD CONFIGURATION OF A SHUTTLE FLIGHT has the following principal stages: launch of the spacecraft and placement of the orbital stage into orbit; performance of work in orbit; descent from orbit and landing of the orbital stage. Three ZhRD [liquid-fuel rocket engines] of the main propulsion plant and two solid-fuel boosters ignite at the moment of launch. Immediately following launch the spacecraft makes a banked turn to assure the launch azimuth necessary for attaining a given inclination of orbit. Then a pitch maneuver is executed. Separation of the solid-fuel boosters occurs approximately two minutes from the moment of lift-off after the fuel burns out (at an altitude on the order of 45 km). The boosters continue flying along a ballistic trajectory to an altitude of around 70 km and then land in the ocean by parachute 260 km from the launch site, where they are picked up by special ships and towed to shore for restoration and reuse.

After the solid-fuel boosters are separated the "orbital stage-external fuel tank" cluster continues flight. The main propulsion plant shuts down approximately 8 minutes from the moment of lift-off at an altitude on the order of 113 km and the external fuel tank separates. It flies along a suborbital trajectory and breaks up on entering the dense layers of the atmosphere and its unburned debris falls into the ocean.

After separation of the external tank the orbital stage continues independent flight and, with the help of two successive ignitions of the orbital maneuvering system engines (the pulse lasts 105 and 95 seconds respectively), it moves first into an intermediate elliptical orbit (with a perigee of 110 km and apogee of 280 km) and then into the main circular working orbit of the Shuttle spacecraft at an altitude of approximately 300 km. The spacecraft's maximum flight altitude is around 1,100 km.

The orbital stage's nominal length of stay in orbit is seven days. The stay can reach 30 days with an increase in the store of fuel and expendables aboard or if an emergency situation arises.

To de-orbit using guidance system engines the rear of the orbital stage is turned in the direction of movement, then maneuvering system engines are turned on for approximately two minutes, providing the necessary retarding impulse. When the orbital stage descends to an altitude of 150 km its nose is turned forward. The stage enters the dense layers of the atmosphere at an angle of attack of around 40°, which provides optimum conditions for aerodynamic braking. On descending into the atmosphere the orbital stage glides and maneuvers using the controllable aerodynamic surfaces. Its capabilities of lateral maneuver are around 2,000 km, which makes it possible to reach an alternate landing site if necessary. The orbital stage lands on a runway especially adapted for this purpose at a speed of around 330 km/hr (Fig. 4 [figure not reproduced]).

The SPACELAB SPACE LABORATORY was developed within the Shuttle program especially for multiple flights in the spacecraft's cargo bay (it does not separate in flight). Depending on the specific flight program, the laboratory's configuration anticipates a varying combination of basic elements--habitable

pressurized modules and open platforms with exchangeable equipment for performing applied scientific studies and experiments. Laboratory weight is limited to the Shuttle's maximum returnable payload. From two to four researchers can work within the pressurized modules. They are located in the crew cabin in the stages of entry into orbit, de-orbit and landing and they transfer from the cabin through a tunnel for working in the module in orbit. According to foreign press reports, the work of developing the space lab costs over one billion dollars. The laboratory's first flight in the configuration of a pressurized module and open platform was made in late 1983 during the ninth flight of the Shuttle.

The INTERORBITAL BOOSTERS used with the Shuttle spacecraft include solid-fuel expendable SSUS (Spinning Solid Upper Stage) boosters stabilized by rotation. One of them was developed based on the final stage of the Delta launch vehicle and another is based on the Atlas-Centaur launch vehicle. They are used to transfer payloads weighing up to 1,250 and 2,000 kg respectively to a stationary orbit from the Shuttle spacecraft's working orbit.

The firm of Boeing developed a two-stage IUS (Inertial Upper Stage) solid-fuel booster under a U.S. Air Force order, intended for the transfer of military payloads above all to stationary orbit. It is designed for use both with the Shuttle and as an upper stage of the Titan launch vehicle. The first practical use of the booster together with the spacecraft in 1983 was a failure inasmuch as the payload--a satellite of the TDRS tracking and data relay system--was not placed into the calculated orbit because of a malfunction of the booster second stage engine. This attempt led to a need to modify the booster, which caused cancellation of a number of planned flights and a change in the spacecraft flight schedule in Defense Department interests.

According to the foreign press, new solid-fuel and liquid-fuel boosters, including those operating on cryogenic fuel, are presently being developed for use with the Shuttle spacecraft. It is also noted that the Pentagon is showing increased interest in a project for developing a remotely controlled OMV [Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle] module returnable to the spacecraft cargo bay and equipped with television cameras for making an inspection of satellites and with a device for docking and capture of satellites. The project for developing a remotely controlled module has been under way since the late 1970's, when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) made attempts to save the American Skylab orbital station by shifting it to a higher orbit to prevent its descent and break-up in the atmosphere.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SHUTTLE PROGRAM began in the United States in 1969, and in 1972 it was elevated to the rank of a national program by decision of the U.S. president. Although the bulk of the financial expenditures for development of the Shuttle system was the responsibility of NASA, the Defense Department joined actively in this work from the very beginning by taking a direct part in formulating requirements for the system which would give fullest consideration to the Pentagon's long-range needs for implementing plans for the military use of space. In particular, as noted in the western press, the load capacity and dimensions of the spacecraft cargo bay and locations of the

launching and landing complexes were chosen based above all on Defense Department interests.

The Pentagon is financing development of the IUS interorbital booster as well as construction of launching-landing and repair-rebuilding complexes at Vandenberg AFB on the U.S. west coast (Fig. 5 [figure not reproduced]) within the scope of the Shuttle program. According to an agreement signed between NASA and the Defense Department, the latter is planning and carrying out all necessary work of monitoring and controlling the Shuttle spacecraft flights in its own interests. Special emphasis here is placed on ensuring secrecy, concealing the nature of military payloads and work performed in orbit, and scrambling flight control communications channels.

Judging from foreign press reports, the U.S. Defense Department has formed its own detachment of 25 astronauts for making flights aboard the Shuttle spacecraft. It is planned to include them in the crews when carrying out operations in space involving secret military payloads. A representative of this detachment participated for the first time in the 15th flight of the spacecraft (in January of this year), during which the IUS booster was used to place a new-generation electronic intelligence satellite into a stationary orbit.

The requirement for resolving a number of difficult problems of a technical nature which arose during development of the main propulsion plant, the heat-shielding cover of the orbital stage and so on for the Space Shuttle led to a two-year delay of the planned beginning of its flights and to a considerable overexpenditure of funds. The first orbital test flight of the spacecraft was made in April 1981 and, judging from foreign press reports, the Shuttle system was placed in operational use from November 1982 on. At the present time the system uses three models of orbital stages (designated the Columbia, Challenger and Discovery), a launching pad at the Kennedy Space Center and a flight control center in Houston, Texas. It takes around two months' time to prepare the spacecraft for another flight (the project envisaged two weeks). The capacity of the system's ground complexes permits making around ten flights of the craft each year.

Full operational deployment of the Shuttle system is expected in the late 1980's. By this time it is planned to have four models of orbital stages in the system (the Atlantis is to become operational in late 1985), three launch sites (two at the Kennedy Space Center and one at Vandenberg AFB) and three flight control centers. The Defense Department is building a joint military space systems control center near Peterson AFB in Colorado, which will include as a component part a Space Shuttle mission planning and control center. The annual capacity of the ground complexes should reach 24 launches. By this same time it is planned to place more powerful liquid-fuel boosters and the remotely controlled OMV module into operational use and to bring the spacecraft's load capacity to the maximum design figure (it now is around 24 tons).

The program for use of the Shuttle system up to the mid-1990's envisages 311 space flights, of which 114 are entirely in Defense Department interests. In the opinion of foreign military specialists, the proportion of Space Shuttle

flights made for the Pentagon actually will be enormously higher considering the possibility of orbiting military payloads as additional ones to the NASA payloads as well as the fact that a significant portion of NASA's space projects is carried out in the interests of the U.S. Defense Department. Of the 311 planned flights, 70 are to be carried out from Vandenberg AFB (using the Discovery and Atlantis orbital stages), of which the Defense Department accounts for 47.

A total of 15 Space Shuttle flights have been made since April 1981 (counting test flights). During these flights a number of satellites, including for military purposes, were placed in near-earth orbits; operations of repairing and refueling satellites in orbit and returning them to Earth were practiced; the effect of the environment in the Shuttle cargo bay on the work of highly sensitive equipment was determined; and a number of studies and experiments of a scientific and applied military nature were carried out. According to information cited in the western press, the following are among the principal tasks which the Pentagon intends to carry out subsequently using the Space Shuttle: delivery of series-produced military satellites for various purposes into near-earth orbits; service, repair and refueling of military satellites and elements of space-based weapon systems in orbit; launches of experimental satellites as well as on-board studies and experiments to develop both future support systems and space-based weapon systems based on various physical principles; reconnaissance, intercept and inspection of space devices; conduct of full-scale tests, including in the area of flight dynamics at hypersonic speeds in the interests of developing military aerospace craft; assembly of large military space devices in orbit. It is also noted that in addition to the above tasks, the Shuttle spacecraft can be used as a weapon platform for destroying space objects, for placing so-called space mines in orbit, for delivering strikes against especially important targets on Earth, and so on.

Over the next few years it is planned to use the Space Shuttle in particular to place the following space equipment into orbit:

--New satellites of the DSCS [Defense Satellite Communications System]-3 strategic communications system and future MILSTAR satellites. The belief is that these satellites will have an increased active life and will have higher survivability, capacity and antijam capability. It is planned to use the IUS interorbital booster to shift satellites from the Space Shuttle working orbit into a stationary orbit.

--Satellites of the NAVSTAR satellite navigation system. The firm of McDonnell Douglas received a contract for producing 28 satellites and SSUS interorbital boosters costing a total of more than one billion dollars and intended especially for placing such satellites (two satellites each during a single space flight) into 12-hour orbits some 20,000 km in altitude from the Shuttle's working orbit.

--New Block-5D-2 weather reconnaissance satellites. They will be placed into near-polar orbits approximately 800 km in altitude from Vandenberg AFB.

--Advanced satellites for detecting the launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles and KH-11 visual [vidovoy] reconnaissance satellites. The latter are to be fitted with a device for orbital refueling (using the Space Shuttle). This will allow extending their active lifetime and will provide greater productivity and flexibility of use. There are also reports on plans for placing a reconnaissance satellite weighing some four tons into a stationary orbit in the late 1980's using the Centaur interorbital booster under development.

Space experiments involving the development of future military space systems are being carried out by the Pentagon within the scope of the special STP (Space Test Program), according to which a list of 39 various experiments was approved in 1982, with a considerable number of them planned to be accomplished using the Space Shuttle. The foreign press has reported U.S. Defense Department plans to develop a military version of the Spacelab based on open platforms installed in the spacecraft's cargo bay. A number of experiments already are being carried out in the Pentagon's interests aboard the LDEF unmanned space platform placed into an orbit some 500 km in altitude in April 1984 by means of the Space Shuttle.

A set of military equipment was installed aboard the Space Shuttle as the principal payload during the fourth test flight: the CIRRIS (Cryogenic Infrared Radiance Instrument for Shuttle) system; the HUP (Horizon Ultraviolet Program) device operating in the ultraviolet band and intended for over-the-horizon observation; detectors of cosmic rays and charged particles; the SEPS (Shuttle Effects on Plasmas in Space) device for studying space plasma; and a space sextant.

The CIRRIS system consists of an optical telescope and interferometer, a spectrometer operating in the 2.5-25 micron band. The principal task in developing this system was to create a highly sensitive telescope which would allow obtaining detailed spectral data on lower layers of the Earth's atmosphere undistorted by infrared signals reflected from the Earth's surface. In the opinion of American military specialists, such data are necessary so that future early warning satellites can accurately distinguish emissions of aircraft and missiles from the background infrared signals of the Earth or atmosphere. The HUP device and the space sextant are for working out more advanced autonomous military satellite navigation systems and the SEPS device is for demonstrating the capabilities of conducting research of space plasma and experiments in the area of communications.

In the first flight of the Space Shuttle from Vandenberg AFB in early 1986 it is planned to place the AFP-888 satellite into a near-polar orbit 740 km in altitude with reconnaissance equipment developed under the Teal Ruby program. As the western press indicates, the purpose of work under this program is to assess the possibility of developing a space system allowing the detection of airborne targets (aircraft and cruise missiles) based on the flame of an operating engine. In particular, it is planned to conduct some 100 experiments during the year for detecting airborne targets against the Earth's

background. During the satellite's flight the reconnaissance equipment's optical system is to be turned to provide for monitoring of a specific sector of the Earth's surface. It is also planned to place aboard the satellite equipment developed under a U.S. Navy task for studying the dispersion of starlight by the Earth's limb, as well as a device for studying sources of emission in the far ultraviolet area of the spectrum.

Sensitive sensors for detecting, locking onto and tracking various targets are being developed under the Talon Gold program. For example, a cryogenically cooled infrared sensor is to detect satellites in orbit and another sensor--a low-power lidar--is to perform tracking and target designation. In the late 1980's it is planned to conduct tests of this gear aboard the Space Shuttle to assess the possibilities of developing detection and target designation devices for a space-based laser weapon system.

The foreign press noted that the Pentagon studied the possibilities of using the Space Shuttle for sending sets of military experimental gear previously installed in high-altitude research rockets into space and returning them to Earth in the course of a single flight as additional (separable or nonseparable) payloads. It is believed that the use of such equipment in Space Shuttle flights will permit a great increase in the time it functions compared with the several minutes of operation in launches using research rockets. It is assumed that one of the first such payloads will be a set of equipment weighing some 450 kg intended for studying x-rays, developed by the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory.

It is also reported that the U.S. Army command considered the possibility of conducting experiments in the interests of antiballistic missile defense using the Space Shuttle. It is planned to accommodate two containers in the Shuttle's cargo bay, one of which is to contain a set of models of ballistic missile re-entry vehicles, decoys and so on and the other is to contain the DOT (Designating Optical Tracker) optical sensor operating in the infrared wave band and intended for tracking them and reading their signatures against the background of the starry sky. This sensor previously was launched using the Castor-4 research rocket and had time-restricted capabilities for measuring characteristics of re-entry vehicles and fragments of ballistic missiles. The western press has expressed the supposition that methods for American warheads to overcome an enemy antiballistic missile defense also will be worked out during the experiments.

The U.S. Defense Department presently is making active use of the Space Shuttle both for developing future space reconnaissance equipment and for immediate accomplishment of reconnaissance missions. For example, during the second Shuttle flight in November 1981 the SIR (Shuttle Imaging Radar) with synthetic aperture was tested in the cargo bay; it is capable of identifying features of the Earth's surface from a space orbit (geological fractures, the uplift and exposure of rocks, and so on), sea currents and ice fields, and industrial and other ground (including buried) and above-water objects. According to the American journal AIR FORCE, data obtained from the experiment indicate the possibility of a substantial advance in accomplishing the mission of detecting

submarines located at a great depth from outer space. An advanced version of this radar, designated the SIR-B, was tested during the 13th flight of the Space Shuttle. Current plans provide for making regular flights of the Shuttle with such a radar aboard.

An LFC large-format photogrammetric camera was aboard the spacecraft along with the radar during the 13th flight. It is intended for precision survey of the terrain to make topographic maps. The American press notes that the U.S. Defense Department also is among the primary consumers of photographs obtained using the camera. This camera is designed for regular flights in the Space Shuttle's cargo bay.

Methods of assembling large platforms and structures in orbit are being practiced by means of the reusable spacecraft. During the 12th Shuttle flight, for example, an experiment was conducted to deploy (and take down) in orbit a large panel of solar batteries (31.5 m long and 4 m wide) (Fig. 6 [figure not reproduced]). The belief is that use of such a panel will make it possible to increase the duration of the Shuttle's orbital flight, in which the Pentagon is interested above all according to the foreign press.

Studies have been begun under the U.S. Air Force AMSC (Advanced Military Spaceflight Capability) program for setting up a scientific-technical base for developing military aerospace vehicles of various types in the late 1990's. They are to be used for delivering space strikes against strategic ground targets, for accomplishing antispace defense missions, for performing strategic reconnaissance, for providing control of armed forces on a global scale, for the so-called orbital inspection, and for working out new means of warfare (laser, beam and other weapons).

Various concepts for developing such vehicles are being worked out actively even now. In the opinion of Boeing specialists, it is possible to develop a spacecraft in manned and unmanned versions based on the Space Shuttle technology as early as the late 1980's. When launched from a Boeing 747 mother aircraft at an altitude of some 7 km, it will be capable of using its own liquid-fuel rocket engine to go into a space orbit using the fuel of the jettisonable external fuel tank. It is believed that its launch weight with the fuel tank will be around 125 tons and its weight in orbit will be on the order of 10 tons, of which a combat payload will account for 3-5 tons. According to plans of Pentagon strategists, vehicles of this type will be able to deliver a military payload to any spot on the globe in approximately 90 minutes.

A concept for developing a military manned spacecraft for operations under conditions of various military conflicts also is being considered. It is assumed that a single-stage craft weighing several hundred tons will take off from the runway of an ordinary airfield and will land on any air base on U.S. territory after performing a combat mission. According to the concept of American military experts, this will provide for flexibility of its use and rather high survivability.

Other concepts of manned and unmanned orbital and suborbital military spacecraft also are being studied. Judging from foreign press reports, the Pentagon is showing increased interest in the idea of developing a small manned spacecraft codenamed Space Cruiser. It has a conical shape, it is 7.6 m long and resembles an enlarged Mk 12 warhead of the Minuteman missile in its configuration. It is believed that up to eight such craft can be accommodated in the Space Shuttle's cargo bay. With the capability of making a so-called plunge into the atmosphere, the Space Cruiser will be able to re-orbit or make a parachute landing in a given area. In the opinion of American military specialists, the craft will be capable of performing a wide range of military missions considering its use of additional external fuel tanks and an external payload, as well as its use in a cluster with interorbital boosters.

In order to develop the technology of future aerospace vehicles, the U.S. Defense Department plans to develop an experimental craft which would be placed into orbit in the Space Shuttle cargo bay and then would make an independent flight in the atmosphere under more difficult conditions than the Shuttle conditions.

The western press indicates that at the present time the Pentagon together with NASA is studying ways of improving the Shuttle system and increasing its capabilities of supporting the execution of adventurous space plans being nurtured by the present American administration. Washington is resting its hopes on a so-called "technological breakthrough" in space in pursuit of the chimera of military supremacy with the Shuttle system.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOVIET MILITARY JOURNAL ON FRENCH SSBN FLEET

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 11 Apr 85) pp 59-63

[Article by Capt 2d Rank S. Grechin under the rubric "Naval Forces": "French Nuclear-Powered Missile Submarines"]

[Excerpts] One of the most important components of France's strategic nuclear forces is the nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBN's), which in the estimate of western specialists account for over 60 percent of the nuclear weapon platforms. Considering the rather high effectiveness, survivability and mobility of the SSBN's, the country's military-political leadership is placing great emphasis on their further development and improvement.

The SSBN's as well as forces and assets of combat and logistical support were placed in an independent strategic ocean command in March 1972 by decision of the government. Judging from foreign press reports, this command is organizationally a part of the Navy and includes a squadron of SSBN's (five "Le Redoutable" Class submarines: four of them usually are combat-ready and one is undergoing regular major overhaul), a strategic ocean forces base and communications center at Rosnay.

The command headquarters is at Houilles (a suburb of Paris). The commander in chief is operationally subordinate to the Armed Forces chief of staff and administratively subordinate to the naval chief of staff, who is responsible for readiness of the SSBN's to perform assigned missions, for the organization of combat and logistical support, for manning and training the personnel of submarines and service subunits. "Le Redoutable" Class SSBN's fitted with M-20 missiles form the basis of the country's strategic ocean forces. All scientific research and development work connected with the development both of submarines and the ballistic missiles for them was performed by French specialists (under the Calacante program).

Work to develop the M-1 missile (single charge nuclear re-entry vehicle with a yield of 500 KT and a range of fire of 2,600 km) was begun in 1963. Flight tests of the missile system aboard the "Gymnote" and "Le Redoutable" submarines were conducted beginning in 1969, after which the M-1 was made operational in the first two SSBN's.

In 1974 the S610 "Le Foudroyant" was armed with the M-2 missiles with a range of fire up to 3,200 km (the re-entry vehicle remained unchanged).

The S613 "L'Indomptable" and S614 "Le Tonnant" were handed over to the Navy with the M-20 missiles. The missiles do not differ from the M-2 missiles in their principal combat characteristics, but they have a single charge thermo-nuclear re-entry vehicle with a 1 MT yield. Subsequently the M-20 missiles were also installed aboard the first three nuclear-powered submarines during major overhaul.

Work presently is being completed on development of the fundamentally new M-4 missile which, as the foreign press indicates, is made in a three-stage configuration and has an MRV multiple-charge dispensing re-entry vehicle (six 150 KT warheads). Subsequently it is planned to fit it with a MIRV dispensing warhead re-entry vehicle (six 150 KT individually targeted warheads). The M-4 exceeds the M-20 in size, which permitted an increase in the amount of fuel and in range of fire by 1,000 km. In accordance with naval command plans, beginning in 1985 four SSBN's are to be refitted with the M-4 missiles at yards in the cities of Cherbourg and Brest, which will take around three years for each SSBN. It is planned to complete this work in the following time periods: 1987 for the S614 "Le Tonnant," 1989 for the S613 "L'Indomptable," 1990 for the S612 "Le Terrible," and 1992 for the S610 "Le Foudroyant." It is not planned to refit the S611 "Le Redoutable," since it is to be placed in reserve in 1996.

According to foreign press data, the French military-political leadership is placing great emphasis on a further build-up in the combat potential of the country's strategic nuclear forces. Emphasis is being placed not only on a quantitative growth in SSBN's, ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads, but also on their qualitative improvement.

Construction of a sixth SSBN, the S615 "L'Inflexible" armed with the M-4 missiles, was completed in accordance with plans for developing the country's Armed Forces for 1984-1988. The submarine was handed over to the Navy in early April of this year. It is also planned to begin construction of a seventh SSBN in 1988. This will be the first new-generation ballistic-missile submarine. In the opinion of foreign specialists, by the time it is commissioned (1994) it should be expected that a new M-5 sea-based ballistic missile or an improved M-4 missile will become operational.

As the western press emphasizes, commissioning of the new SSBN's and introduction of the M-4 (and possibly the M-5) missiles provide for a growth in tactical capabilities of the French strategic ocean forces. It is expected that the number of sea-based missiles will increase 1.4 times (from 80 to 112) and the number of nuclear warheads by 7.4 times (from 80 to 592) in the mid-1990's.

The strategic ocean forces base provides basing and logistical support for the SSBN's, storage and assembly of ballistic missiles, as well as training, accommodation and supply of all kinds of allowances for crew personnel. This includes the Ile Longue basing point and the Roche-Douvres training center.

The base commander is commander of the SSBN squadron. He is in immediate charge of the repair and preparation of submarines for departure on combat patrol.

Principal Stages in Construction of French Navy SSBN's

Number	Name	Principal Construction Stages				First Combat Patrol	Major Overhaul	
		Laid Down	Launched	Began Sea Trials	Operational		First	Second
S611	"Le Redoutable"	30 Mar 64	29 Mar 67	Jul 69	1 Dec 71	Jan 72	1974-1976	1980-1982
S612	"Le Terrible"	24 Jun 67	12 Dec 69	1971	1 Dec 73	Jan 73	1976-1978	1982-1983
S610	"Le Foudroyant"	12 Dec 69	4 Dec 71	May 73	6 Jun 74	Sep 74	1978-1980	1983-1984
S613	"L'Indomptable"	4 Dec 71	17 Aug 74	Dec 75	31 Dec 76	Feb 77	1980-1982	
S614	"Le Tonnant"	Oct 74	17 Sep 77	Apr 79	3 May 80	May 80		
S615	"L'Inflexible"	27 Mar 80	23 Jun 82	1983	1985			

The Ile Longue basing point, located on a peninsula of the Brest roads of the same name near the main naval base on the Atlantic at Brest, is a primary link in the SSBN logistical support system. Here there are various depots and two covered docks, each 200x30x30 m in size, intended for routine inspections and submarine repair between deployments. A reinforced concrete berth over 400 m long outfitted with water, air and power supply systems as well as cable telephone communications is used for anchoring the SSBN's. Storage areas for missiles and their nuclear warheads are located in the central part of the peninsula.

The SSBN crews are manned primarily by volunteers who have signed a contract for performing military duty for various time periods. Higher demands are placed on candidates of all categories in matters of political reliability, state of health, physical training, general development and education. Special emphasis is placed on the selection of officers and noncommissioned officers of the missile department.

Two equal crews ("blue" and "red") are formed for each SSBN. They receive the submarine and go out on combat patrol in turn. An SSBN crew includes 135 persons, including 15 officers and 120 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men. According to the foreign press, officers usually make no more than 12 combat patrols and then are transferred to other ships and to naval staffs and establishments.

The personnel's special training takes place in training centers at Roche-Douvres (the Brest main naval base) and Cherbourg. The training center at Roche-Douvres puts out specialists in missile and torpedo weapons and

operators of fire control systems and navigation and computer equipment. The center at Cherbourg trains engineering department personnel. The centers are outfitted with simulators, systems, and machinery permitting a study of the equipment under near-real conditions. It takes around 2½ years to form and train SSBN crews.

The foreign press reports that headquarters of the strategic ocean command exercises control over the SSBN's on combat patrol, during the sea passage and in combat training areas through a communications center at Rosnay (Indre Department) over very low frequency, which gets instructions to SSBN's in a submerged condition at a distance up to 9,000 km. The headquarters is connected by underground cable lines with main and alternate command posts of the Armed Forces and of the strategic naval command. Instructions also can be transmitted to submarines via alternate communications centers.

French SSBN's began combat patrols in January 1972 when the S611 "Le Redoutable" entered the Norwegian Sea for the first time. According to western press data, they had made some 130 combat patrols by the beginning of 1985. The work cycle of each combat-ready SSBN consists of 9-10 weeks on combat patrol and four weeks in base for restoring combat readiness. In combat patrol areas the SSBN maneuvers at slow speed at a depth down to 30 m, which allows receiving control and radio navigation signals. At this time the SSBN constantly maintains readiness to launch missiles, which can be done only after the president makes a decision to employ nuclear weapons.

A mass nuclear strike is the principal method of SSBN combat activity. In the opinion of foreign specialists, attack targets can be administrative and industrial centers, naval and air bases, ports, transportation centers, major enemy troop groupings, and important military-industrial installations. It is also reported that later, as missiles with a higher accuracy of fire are introduced, the SSBN's also may be employed to destroy small hardened targets.

The presence of France's own strategic ocean forces and the development of plans for their quantitative growth and qualitative improvement indicate the desire of the French military-political leadership to occupy an important place in the system of militaristic preparations by the aggressive NATO bloc in which it is a participant.

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15 July 1985

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

ETHIOPIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM301533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers from the Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Brigadier General (Feleke Eshete), member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and first deputy chief of the country's Revolutionary Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy main Political Directorate.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in organizing party political work among the personnel and had meetings with Admiral A I Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General D A Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received at the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and had a talk with Fleet Admiral G M Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee. The Ethiopian political workers were briefed on the organization of Soviet young people's military patriotic education.

The Ethiopian guests visited the V I Lenin Military-Political Academy. They also familiarized themselves with the organization of the teaching process and the experience of political education work at the Moscow Suvorov Military College.

The delegation members visited the V I Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, viewed the monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor, glory, and saw the sights of Moscow.

The delegation was received by Army General A A Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It discussed questions of interest to both sides.

The delegation left for home 29 May.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

'STEEPLY' HIGHER MILITARY SPENDING IN PAKISTAN DRAFT BUDGET

LD242245 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] London May 24 TASS--Mahbubul Haq, Pakistan's Minister of Finance and Planning, has submitted to the national assembly (lower chamber of parliament) a budget for fiscal 1985-86. The budget's most typical feature is a steady course of steeply increasing military spending, which has been steered by the Ziaul Haq military administration over the preceding eight years, REUTER NEWS AGENCY reports. The budget provides for a 11.5 percent hike, as against the previous fiscal year, in the funds set aside for the Pakistani military. Only according to official figures, their total volume will make about one-third of all state expenditures.

Observers point out that the group of generals, which seized power in Pakistan in 1977, continues under the cover of last February's "parliament elections" speeding up the pace of the country's militarization. In an effort to suit Washington in destabilizing the situation in South and South-west Asia, Islamabad enhances the might of its armed forces and spends huge funds on these ends. Without being satisfied with U.S. supplies of most sophisticated types of weapons and military equipment under a military-economic deal worth 3,200 million dollars, the Pakistani military is eager to close a bigger deal with emphasis on acquisition of strike offensive armaments. In the process, Islamabad makes attempts to cover up its bid for military superiority over the neighbouring countries by allegations about the threat stemming from their side. It is common knowledge, however, that on instructions from Washington, Pakistan is itself an accomplice of the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan and the attempts to destabilize the situation in India.

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15 July 1985

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. RADAR TO PAKISTAN--New Delhi, 4 [Mar] (TASS correspondent)--the Islamabad military regime is widening military ties with Washington. According to a report of the Indian Information Agency UNI, Islamabad presently is negotiating with the United States on the purpose of the Orion antisubmarine reconnaissance aircraft and is seeking opportunities to obtain the latest radars for the F-16 fighter-bombers as well as medium-range air-to-air missiles. UNI notes that Islamabad already has concluded an agreement with the United States for the delivery of four Hawkeye aircraft fitted out with a long-range radar detection and control system and four Mohawk reconnaissance aircraft. Pakistani military strategists are linking plans to strengthen the country's naval forces with the receipt of the Orion aircraft. The United States now stations such aircraft at the military base on the island of Diego Garcia. [By S. Karmalito] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 3] 6904

CSO: 1801/190

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA REPORTS KABUL TRIAL OF DUSHMAN GANG

PM170931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week":
"Crime Paid For"]

[Text] Kabul, June--This exhibition in Kabul was organized for local and foreign journalists. Arranged on long tables were the most diverse types of weapons seized from counterrevolutionary gangs which have been routed on DRA territory: ampoules of poison, silent pistols, explosive devices in the form of children's toys, books, or fountain pens, large-caliber machine guns, grenade-throwers, antitank mines, and rocket shells. As the markings on the weapons indicated, they are western-made, mainly American.

Here too there were textbooks compiled by the CIA for the dushmans: "How To Handle Small Arms," "Chemicals and Their Practical Use," "Organizing Ambushes"...

The United States--the organizer and inspirer of the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan--and also the countries which follow in its wake do not grudge resources for equipping hired killers. Large consignments of all kinds of weapons and equipment manufactured by the United States or bought for dollars are shipped into Afghanistan by secret mountain paths across the uninhabited sands of the Registan desert. As AP reported, a special group has even been set up in the U.S. Congress to monitor the distribution of American aid to the dushmans. This group, the report stated, is planning, in particular, to study the lists of arms supplied to the bandits with a view to determining their "suitability" and "usefulness." But what are they planning to study on Capitol Hill, and how? Perhaps they will try to determine which it is "more useful" to supply to the bandits--explosive devices manufactured in the form of school textbooks and fountain pens, or "surprises" for youngsters in the form of plush teddy bears and little plastic elephants?

The U.S. Administration has basically elevated its interference in the DRA's internal affairs and terrorism against the Afghan people to the level of state policy. Washington generously subsidizes the mercenaries who come to the Afghan land to burn, plunder, and kill. The CIA alone, through its own

channels, has supplied the bandits with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons and equipment, and in all, the United States, according to press reports, has already spent more than a billion dollars on the struggle against the Afghan people.

A pamphlet entitled "Millions of Dollars or Terrorism in Afghanistan" came out in Kabul the other day. This is a document angrily accusing the U.S. ruling circles of unleashing and whipping up an undeclared war against the democratic republic. In Washington the dushmans are called "freedom fighters" and "defenders of Islam's purity." What is the real nature of the traitors to the Afghan people? Here is a list, taken from the pamphlet, of just a few of the inhuman crimes committed against the republic and against the peaceful citizens of the Afghan capital: In a girls' high school the drinking water sources were poisoned with a powerful poison; in the mosque at the Kabul polytechnical institute a bomb was exploded during prayers; powerful charges went off during a children's session at the Afriana movie theater, and also at Kabul international airport, on a trolleybus in the city, and at a bazaar in a housing district, residential districts of the city were shelled with rockets.

But Washington's attempts to create a "fifth column" in Afghanistan and to use terror to intimidate the country's population are clearly getting nowhere. The cutthroats who are sent in from across the border find themselves in isolation on Afghan soil, because the sympathies of the ordinary villagers, workers, and employees are on the side of the revolution. In the struggle against the counterrevolutionary rabble, the people's power receives active, ever increasing assistance from the population. Not for nothing is the "service" record of the bandits who enter Afghan territory usually short.

The trial has just ended in Kabul of a group of terrorists headed by one (Abdel Fatakh), who were guilty of firing rockets on the city last November. Like earlier trials of dushmans, this trial showed quite convincingly that the organizers of the bloody crimes are the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution who have entrenched themselves across the border, and the inspirers are their Pakistani and imperialist patrons. At one special training camp in Pakistan, near Peshawar, the bandits studied and mastered modern antiaircraft and rocket weapons under the guidance of American and Pakistani instructors. There too they received rockets bought with American dollars; they shelled residential districts of Kabul--Bala Hesar, (Kalay-Zamanknan), Maywand--under the direct observation of Pakistani instructors who were with the gang on Afghan territory.

The severe but just verdict on the bandits, which met with the full approval of those present in the courtroom, was a serious warning to all who are behind the killers and who put the weapons into their hands.

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AFGHANISTAN

PAPER HAILS HEROISM OF SOVIET TRUCKERS

PM040856 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[Special correspondent Major A. Oliynik report under the rubric "On Afghan Soil": "The Fiery Kilometers"]

[Text] Truck convoy commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Nezhdanov came under surprise dushman attack near the the Salang Pass at 1950 on 24 March 1985. It came under fire from several directions from large-saliber machineguns firing incendiary bullets as a result of which several trucks carrying fuel were set on fire. The gang's attack was beaten off by fire from the anti-aircraft guns assigned to protect the convoy. Particular bravery and heroism were displayed by the antiaircraft gun crew commanded by Private N. Levchuk. The crew was the first to open returning fire. Despite the raging flames and the accurate fire by the bandits, the antiaircraft gunners destroyed several gun emplacements with their well aimed salvos. Private Levchuk died heroically in the unequal battle. I am asking that Komsomol member Private Nikolay Grigoryevich Levchuk be submitted for a state aware...."

That was how Major Yuriy Shulga, senior officer of the convoy, described to me the fiery trip, and each of his words expressed pain for the man who had died and pride at the bravery displayed by the convoy personnel....

Afghanistan's highers...hewn out of the rocks, running between the yellow dunes of the deserts, or among the luxuriant subtropical greenery.... Often they are pitted with craters from mortar shell or landmine explosions, and on the roadside one can see the hulks of burned vehicles--silent witnesses of the cruel "highway war". People here will always remember the feat of the Soviet internationalist servicemen: Military drivers, antiaircraft gunners, and traffic control servicemen, and all who are helping in the transportation of national economic freight. Together with grain and fuel, our transport servicemen carry to the most remote corners of the country the truth about the revolution and about the selfless assistance rendered to the young republic by its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. I have seen how warmly and cordially the residents of mountain villages welcome our servicemen and thank them for their assistance. This infuriates the enemies of the revolution.

...For me the fuel tankers' trip to northern Afghanistan started in the dusty square where a military truck, with the raised twin barrels of an antiaircraft gun mounted in the back and its body scarred by shrapnel, has been installed on a pedestal. It is from here that the military drivers set off on their journeys, it is here that they form up for the last time before starting the trip.

Senior Lieutenant Igor Kurbangaliyev, senior convoy officer, and I inspected the parked vehicles once more before setting off. The washed cabs of the Maz and Kamaz trucks reflected the sunlight.

"After an hour or two on the road it will be difficult to tell what color the trucks are, everything will be gray beneath the layer of dust," my companion remarked. "The drivers' faces, too...."

This trip was, so to speak, a farewell trip for Sr Lt Kurbangaliyev. During the time he has served here he has traveled to Afghanistan's most remote regions and has come under fire. He has been decorated with the order "for Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," third class, for the bravery and heroism he displayed while performing his international duty. He did not have to travel on this occasion, but on learning that a young lieutenant had been appointed convoy commander, the political worker decided to accompany him. The son of a political officer and grandson of one of Panfilov's front-line soldiers who died near Moscow could not do otherwise.

Having reported on the situation along the route and checked the documents, Ensign Grigoriy Chavkin, chief of the traffic control station, wished us a safe journey.

The long drawn-out signal sounded, and the trucks moved off with their headlights on.

The tarmac ended 20 km outside Kabul. The wheels were running over stony potholes. The cab became hotter as we covered each additional kilometer, due to the overheated engine, the blinding rays of the sun, and the pungent, biting dust.

"How come the road is so smashed up?" I shared my impressions with driver Private Igor Kireyev.

"It is not just the vehicles that have smashed it up," the soldier answered without taking his eyes off the road. His face was grim, with a look of tense concentration.

Yet the day before the trip his eyes had shone with joy. Major Vadim Greybo, commander of the subunit, presented the driver with a pennant bearing the inscription "For Courage and Valor". These awards are presented every 20, 40 or 80 long-distance trips. This was the 161st time Private Kireyev had driven a truck toward the Salang Pass.

The way to the pass is difficult. The narrow strip of the highway clammers upwards, plunges down into the ravine, straightens out, and again twists into spirals. But it is not the sharp curves that are the most difficult thing, but the possibility of suddenly coming under fire and the danger of mines.

Private Kireyev speaks about all this in a soldierly fashion, briefly and simply. His truck, like several of the others, incidentally, is pocked with bullet holes....

Listening to the soldier's unhurried tales, I recalled the other drivers whom I had met the day before. Candidate member of the CPSU Private Aleksandr Kulakovskiy and Komsomol members Private First Class Vladimir Goncharov, Junior Sergeant Vladimir Saginov, and Sergeants Valeriy Gerasimenko and Vadim Kozin, decorated with the medals "for valor...."

Ordinary drivers, ordinary life stories. They had been through only DOSAAF schools and training subunits. So where did they acquire their experience, when did they manage to acquire their resourcefulness and skill? "Well, 1 km here is equal to 10 in conventional terrain," they said. And those words contain a profound truth. The drivers' skill and bravery is up to the highest front-line standards, and the combat awards pinned to their uniform jackets bear the same names as those their fathers and grandfathers brought back from the fronts of the great patriotic war.

A stand with the names of servicemen awarded state decorations has been set up at unit headquarters. I shows the names of drivers awarded the Order of the Red Star and the medal "For Valor".

Trucks from this motor vehicle unit have been all over Afghanistan!

"Just today we had five freight convoys departing," I was told by Colonel V. Volkov, bearer of the "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces" order, third class. "We are fulfilling the transportation plan 110-115 percent...."

"Those percentages represent much work by the commanders, political workers, drivers, and maintenance engineers," political worker Lieutenant Colonel V. Dubinskiy added. "As well as great courage by people...."

The officer described the reports from the convey chiefs. Here is just one of them:

"The truck convoy carrying national economic freight hit a minefield while crossing a difficult section near Charikar. The convoy was forced to halt and the personnel took up defensive positions. Lieutenant G. Glebov, chief of the technical support echelon, displayed bravery and resourcefulness during the advance, leading 18 vehicles through the minefield. One of the last vehicles hit a mine and Lt Glebov was injured. The officer was given first aid and was taken by helicopter to the medical unit...."

Listening to the political worker's sparing words, I could not help thinking: What unbending will must he have possessed to maintain his endurance under such circumstances! To escort 18 vehicles across a minefield! To stare danger in the eye 18 times!... It is true what people say: The Soviet character is indomitable! This strength of spirit is transmitted from officer to soldier, from heart to heart....

Each feat by people, each successful trip is preceded by much work by the commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations. This includes the communists' personal example, talks revealing the meaning of our international assistance to the friendly people, and the commander's letters to servicemen's parents with the heartfelt words: "Thank you for raising your son...."

Our truck convoy entered the valley. The walls of abandoned villages and rocks scarred by explosions lined both sides of the highway.

"A dangerous place," Private Kireyev explains. "We came under fire here 2 days ago...."

On that occasion the convoy had only a few more kilometers left through the valley. Suddenly machineguns opened fire from behind clay walls. The trucks accelerated, trying to escape the fire. The antiaircraft gun commanded by Sergeant F. Uzbekov "opened up". And yet the dushmans managed to damage the truck driven by Private S. Shramko. Ensign A. Bondarev, chief of the technical services echelon, rushed to his subordinate's rescue. Still under fire, he took the damaged truck in tow and towed it to the nearest traffic control station....

This time we crossed this section of the route without incident. Suddenly the road began winding upward, higher and higher. Only a few kilometers remained until the traffic control station. We were scheduled to spend the night there and make our way at dawn to the Salang Pass, where the highest mountain tunnel has been bored.

...I returned to Kabul in an armored personnel carrier. We paused at the concrete slab with a steering wheel from an "Ural" embedded in it. The driver gave three long blasts of the horn at the place where Private Nikolay Levchuk, courageous antiaircraft gunner, lost his life. The oncoming vehicle sounded its horn three times....

CSO: 1801/233

AFGHANISTAN

CAMP INCIDENT SHOWS PAKISTAN 'MAIN JUMP BOARD OF AGGRESSION'

LD060719 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 6 Jun 85

["'PRAVDA': The Tracks of a Crime Cannot be Covered"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS--A crime perpetrated in the so-called refugee camp at Badaber near Peshawar, where a group of Soviet and Afghan soldiers died the death of heroes after having been captured in Afghanistan and covertly taken into Pakistan, is fresh evidence of Islamabad's direct intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan and its complicity in the crimes of the counter-revolutionaries, "PRAVDA" says in an article under the heading "The Tracks of a Crime Cannot Be Covered."

Any criminal seeks to cover the tracks of his crime, the article says. So the Pakistani military regime is now trying to hide from the world public the truth about its role in the act of barbarity against Soviet and Afghan soldiers at the Badaber camp. But ever new facts are coming to light, exposing the lies.

The other day an eyewitness of the events near Peshawar, Mohammad Shah, an employee of the Kabul Auto Repair Works, spoke on Afghan central television, "PRAVDA" says. Mohammad Shah, who had spent at the Badaber camp more than three months, told the TV viewers about his life of misery and suffering in the foreign land and about the circumstances of the tragic events at Badaber.

According to him, in early April Soviet prisoners were brought to the camp. There were signs of beatings on them but they carried themselves with dignity. Mohammad Shah worked next to them, unloading firewood.

On the night of April 27 he heard noise, cries and footfalls in the corridor of the prison. The door of his cell was smashed open and he saw two Soviet and one Afghan soldiers with submachine guns, which they must have grabbed from the guards. "Get out, you are free," a tall fairhaired lad said.

The Soviet and Afghan soldiers told the prisoners quickly to flee to the mountains and showed them the way. Three or four minutes later the escapees heard behind them in the camp shooting. They could not advance because of

the darkness and decided to wait for daybreak in a mountain gorge. They could hear well everything which was taking place below in the camp. The shooting was growing more intense and by the morning there came a deafening explosion. Mohammad Shah understood that a munitions depot in the camp had been detonated.

Three days later he crossed into Afghanistan, reached Jaj in the Paktia Province and eventually travelled to Kabul.

Commenting on the tragic events in Badaber, "PRAVDA" continues, the Afghan press points out that the Pakistani authorities knew that prisoners were kept at the Afghan counter-revolutionaries' camp but, contrary to every international norm, did not do anything to release them and hand them over to the Soviet or Afghan side. They also did not respond to the prisoners demand to be returned to Afghanistan or to the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad. Moreover, when the prisoners made an armed attempt to break out, a unit of the Pakistani Army was ordered to suppress the uprising by force.

The tragedy at Badaber, ever new details of which are coming to light from one day to the next, the newspaper stresses, is one of a series of incontrovertible pieces of evidence to the effect that Pakistan has been turned by the forces of imperialism and regional reaction into the main jumpboard of aggression and armed intervention in the affairs of the neighbouring sovereign country.

Recently, the article says in conclusion, Islamabad has been intensively escalating tension on the Afghan-Pakistani border and launching ever more frequent acts of open armed provocation against Afghanistan, thus grossly violating the U.N. Charter and norms of international law. The military regime has become involved in the "big gamble" played in the region by the United States and a number of its NATO allies. In exchange for substantial U.S. military and economic aid, it has become Washington's "cat's paw" and a seat of dangerous tension in South and Southwest Asia.

CSO: 1812/262

AFGHANISTAN

CAPTURED AFGHAN DESCRIBES REBEL MISSION

PM140920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "They Come From Pakistan"]

[Text] Kabul--There were 12 of them. They had all been arrested in Paghman District, Kabul Province at the end of last year.

(Abdul Fattakh), a 19-year-old peasant, would probably not have joined the gang at all but for (Khamidulla), who enticed him with promises of easy pickings, plenty of money, and the good life. (Fattakh) was followed by his younger brother (Omra) Khan. Now they both curse the day that they joined up with the dushmans. But then....

Then, with a quavering voice, they uttered the oath and received from (Khamidulla) the party card of Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Party) and later set off with the rest of the gang to Pakistan to be given new weapons and an important mission, so they were told. (Fattakh) was put in charge of the group.

Immediately after crossing the border the rebels went to Peshawar, where (Fattakh) linked up with (Akhundzada Vakhtad), as instructed.

"The mission which you are to carry out on returning to Afghanistan is of extreme importance," (Vakhtad) said. "That is why Mullah Khalis will receive you himself."

Younis Khalis, ringleader of the so-called Islamic Party, received (Fattakh) soon after.

"There were three Pakistanis sitting in Khalis' office," (Fattakh) recounted. "Khalis introduced them as technical specialists capable of handling missiles. Without letting me in on the details they told me in general terms that I was to escort all three to Afghanistan and provide backup for them to carry out a particularly important mission there. I was given responsibility for their safety and, in addition, I was to carry out all their orders.

"After 3 months' training in the village of (Kand Dzhomrud)," (Fattakh) continued, "our group received reinforcements, a 12-barrel field missile launcher, and 173 missiles. We were each given a Chinese-made submachine gun,

900 rounds, and several grenades. Before crossing the border we joined up with other "Mojahedin" who, like us, were to be shipped into Afghanistan. The combined detachment numbered over 70 men. It was under the command of (Akhundzada Vakhtad). We crossed the border by night in trucks. At (Teramangal) we left a pledge for some horses which we took from the local peasants, because the trucks had gone back to Pakistan. The pledge was almost worthless. We took the horses virtually for nothing."

At (Teramangal) the detachment divided into several groups, each of which went its own way. After 4 days (Fattakh's) gang reached Lowgar Province. They set up their quarters near the village of (Musay) Lowgar. But at night they had to flee. Subunits of government forces were cleaning up the "green zone." It seems that a local inhabitant had noticed some strangers. The Pakistanis became worried as soon as they realized that their mission might fail. Strict orders were given not to engage in fighting or to give themselves away by gunfire. (Fattakh) realized that they were afraid.

"The Pakistanis spoke Urdu among themselves," (Fattakh) continued "They did not even tell us their names. We are your brothers in the struggle against the unbelievers, they said, and that is all that you are supposed to know about us. We called the senior one the 'commander'---everything suggested that he was an officer."

After hiding out in the mountains around (Miyakhel), the bandits set out for Kabul. Near (Kharabad), 10 km from the capital, the Pakistanis gave the order to stop.

"When morning came they spent a long time over the map and then over the missile launcher. While that was happening we kept watch. Whenever we spotted a helicopter in the distance we hid. In the middle of the night the Pakistanis began firing on Kabul. They managed to fire 96 missiles. The Afghan artillery stopped us from using up all our ammunition. They found us accurately. The Pakistanis ordered a withdrawal. The next morning they sent some of our men into the city to assess the results. They gave particularly careful orders to check in the government building area, the (Bala Khisar) fortress, the military hospital, and the television and radio broadcasting committee building. Before our return to (Musay) Lowgar, the 'commander' warned: 'Tell everyone that the shelling was 60-percent effective.' We did not know what that meant, but we remembered it. Those men who had been to Kabul on reconnaissance said afterward that the firing against us was far better than the Pakistanis' firing against the city."

In (Musay) Lowgar, (Fattakh) parted from the "specialists," who returned to Pakistan, handed over the missile launcher with the remaining ammunition to a gang which had just arrived from Pakistan, and then left for Paghman. That was the final journey for (Fattakh) and his accomplices. They were arrested in Paghman District.

They are now awaiting trial and can expect a severe punishment for committing crimes against their own people.

AFGHANISTAN

FEMALE BACTERIOLOGIST WITH FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by M. Meleshenko, Kishinev: "Reflections on a Matter: Red Tape... For What Purpose?"]

[Excerpts] ...There is a sum total of three families living in the three-room cooperative apartment where woman pensioner V. I. Garbuz is the principal tenant: a total of six persons including Valentina Ivanovna's oldest daughter T. Fadeyeva with two children and a grandson. Now, it is true, only five are living there--Tamara Mikhaylovna now is far from her relatives and friends. She is fulfilling an international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

When we read or utter these words--"fulfilling an international duty"--the brave face of a lad in a soldier's jacket or overcoat, wearing a service cap or helmet with a red five-pointed star, appears in our mind's eye. But this lofty Soviet concept of "international duty" that is profoundly ours is broader and more capacious than simply the figure of a soldier or a fighting man in an enlisted man's or officer's uniform. Tamara Mikhaylovna Fadeyeva has been wearing the white robe of a medical worker daily for a year now. She is a physician-bacteriologist, and this indicates a great deal when we recall that enemies of the Afghan people not only kill unarmed people with weapons generously delivered from abroad, and not only blow up schools, mosques, hospitals and residences; they also use the most barbaric, antihuman means to poison water in wells and water sources and resort to methods of bacteriological warfare against the country's peaceful population, which is building a new life. Yes, she is a physician-bacteriologist performing her international duty and in so doing displaying "exceptional conscientiousness," as the unit command element writes.

And the command element of the unit in which Tamara Mikhaylovna serves also writes that "T. M. Fadeyeva has privileges to obtain a cooperative apartment" (letter dated 29 August 1984). In this regard the unit command element "petitions for giving a cooperative apartment to Soviet Army employee T. M. Fadeyeva (letter dated 6 December 1984). Both letter-petitions were sent to the Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom, and both were left unanswered. Or rather, there was an answer, addressed to T. M. Fadeyeva, which announced that "you are registered with the rayon soviet ispolkom for construction of a cooperative apartment as of 4 January 1983 . . . your registration serial number is 2087 . . . The rayon soviet ispolkom has no capabilities or legal grounds to

include you in a ZhSK [Housing Construction Cooperative] for provision of living space ahead of the citizens who are registered..."

Simple and vague. The nature of the response is such as if it had been given to, let's say, a citizen living somewhere on ulitsa Aleshina in Kishinev and working, let's assume, in a television repair shop and suddenly requiring a cooperative apartment out of turn.

That answer of course didn't satisfy either the command element or Tamara Mikhaylovna herself. In January of this year she was given a five-day leave especially to resolve the matter! She arrived in Kishinev after the ispolkom and its housing commission kept putting off this very decision from day to day. Finally, when they assembled and invited V. I. Garbuz, Fadeyeva's mother, to the session they didn't even find it necessary to hear her out properly. "It's not authorized!" And that's all. They didn't treat Tamara Mikhaylovna herself any more attentively. She returned from the trip to Kishinev with nothing. She returned so as nevertheless to continue fulfilling her international duty. And there is no doubt that she will fulfill it worthily despite the fact that certain officials from the Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom still have a serious debt to pay her...

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AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN BORDER GUARD NUMBERS BOOSTED

PM240919 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "By the Spurs of Spin Ghar; Afghan Border Guards' Uneasy Days" a report by own special correspondent Major A. Oliynik on the work of DRA Border Guards, which includes remarks by Major General Muhammad Faruq, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and commander of Afghan army border guards. Faruq points out that Afghanistan's borders have traditionally been open to allow the passage of nomads and caravans:

"This situation has been exploited by the Afghan people's enemies--counter-revolutionaries and their American inspirers, who have unleashed an undeclared war. Dushman gangs, armed to the teeth and trained by foreign military specialists, infiltrated DRA territory almost unhindered and destroyed hospitals and schools, looting and killing peaceful inhabitants. Thousands of the latest arms, ammunition, and explosives stamped 'United States,' 'Britain,' or 'China' have been brought in each year along the caravan routes from Pakistan and Iran...According to reliable figures over 100 bases where arms arriving from abroad for the dushmans are concentrated have been built in areas of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. Captured insurgents claim that these dumps store primarily antiaircraft missile complexes, surface-to-air missiles, mortar and artillery installations, and remote control mines. To all appearances, the militarist circles sponsoring the counterrevolution want to make the undeclared war against the young republic even more bloody and cruel in nature and inflame it still further.

"The party and the DRA Government, proceeding on the basis of the supreme interests of the revolution and the fatherland's security, Maj Gen Faruq Stressed, have taken resolute and urgent measures to ensure the effective protection and defense of the DRA's border with Pakistan. The numbers of border troops have increased considerably and their combat capability and technical equipment level have improved. They are armed with tanks, artillery, and mortars. The border guards have acquired experience in the struggle against gangs of insurgents.

"However, there are still many difficulties in the protection and defense of the border. There are around 200 mountain passes, gigantic crags, and searing waterless deserts along the 2,412-km sector of the Afghan-Pakistani border. But the main difficulty is the criminal interference in the

DRA's internal affairs from Pakistan, which imperialist reaction has turned into a bridgehead for the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Despite all the schemes of the counterrevolution and its foreign inspirers, Afghanistan's borders are being made increasingly secure."

The remainder of the report consists of the author's impressions of the Afghan border guards at the Spin Ghar post.

HELICOPTERS PICTURED IN DRA MOUNTAINS

PMO61509 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 June 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 a photofeature titled "On Afghan Soil." The picture shows three helicopters flying along a canyon. A truck can be seen on a highway skirting the canyon. An unattributed caption reads:

"Roads stretching out one after the other--The mountains of Afghanistan substantially modify our usual idea of an endless, broad of asphalt. They stretch up the passes in sharp twists and narrow bends before descending to valleys flanked by steep crags. And around every bend lies the unknown--which quite often turns out to be the blast of a mine or the clatter of a round of machinegun fire...

"But the truck convoys continue unabated, delivering food, fuel, clothing, and medicine to the most remote corners of the DRA. And helicopters, which also deliver freight and ensure the security of movement along the mountain roads, throb rhythmically high in the skies above.

"The accompanying photograph was taken from the road connecting the grenary of the Province of Jalalabad with Kabul, which runs along the Mahi Par Canyon, hemmed in by the Hindu Kush range on both sides."

CSO: 1801/237

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS DENIED--Kabul June 4 TASS--Pakistan's charge d'affaires in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry of the DRA. He was told the BAKHTAN news agency reports, that the Afghan side resolutely rejects allegations concerning violations of Pakistani airspace in the areas of Landi-Kotal, Chitral and Parachinar on May 21, 26, 27 and 28, as well as an artillery attack on Landi-Kotal on May 24 this year. The government of the DRA demanded an end to such slanderous inventions which only can worsen the situation on the Afghan-Pakistani frontier. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 4 Jun 85 LD]

END

CSO: 1812/262