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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

GAREYEV NOTES 41ST VICTORY ANNIVERSARY, 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 9, May 86 pp 18-23

[Article by Col Gen M. Gareyev, deputy chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR: "A Great Victory in the Name of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The Soviet people and fightingmen in the Armed Forces are commemorating a national holiday, the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, in an atmosphere of enormous labor and political enthusiasm evoked by the historic decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress. The party congress took place at an important turning point in the life of our nation and the entire world, during an important period of development, when fundamentally new tasks have come into full eminence for the party and the state, tasks upon whose accomplishment our homeland's continued prosperity will depend in great part. The congress provided the party and the entire nation with an objective assessment of lessons from the past and with a clear understanding of prospects for the accomplishment of the political and national economic tasks ahead, provided an in-depth analysis of the contemporary international situation and trends in its development, and defined ways to continue fighting for peace and progress.

Two organically interlinked directions in the work of our party and the Soviet state--acceleration of the nation's social and economic development, and the strengthening of peace on earth--run through all of the congress materials and documents. These are essential conditions for the realization of all the plans outlined by the party and for achieving the objectives involved in the building of communism. After all, the stronger socialism is, the stronger is the peace. Party plans for the future are the best evidence of what the Soviet people are thinking about and what they are striving for. The CPSU is doing everything possible to preserve peace.

Workers in the Soviet Nation entirely and completely support the party's course. They know what war is and know the great cost at which peace is achieved. The battle against the barbarian fascist invasion was an extremely rigorous test of our homeland. It would decide on life or death for the world's first socialist state and decide the fate of that great cause for the sake of which many generations of progressive people fought and died and for which the October Revolution was carried out.

Imperialism did not want and still does not want to accept the flowering and the successes of the Soviet socialist state, and it was constantly undertaking and continues to undertake aggressive actions. During those difficult years, Hitlerite Germany, world imperialism's strike force, placed its entire economy onto a wartime footing long before the war began. It had at its disposal the resources of almost all of Western Europe and the troops of its satellites. The German fascist army mobilized in advance: a total of 190 divisions with a total numerical strength of 5.5 million men, with 5,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks and 50,000 guns were deployed for the first strike alone. Hordes were thrown against our nation, the likes of which not a single state or a single coalition had ever before thrown against another state in all of human history.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people did not flinch in this extraordinarily difficult situation. They exerted an enormous, truly heroic effort to strengthen our army, to reorganize the economy on a wartime basis, to convert the nation into a single military camp, and to assure victory over fascism.

Socialism's social system, its economic and organizational possibilities, the ideological and political unity of the Soviet society, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the friendship of peoples of the USSR, their solidarity round the Communist Party, and the unprecedented heroism and courage demonstrated by the Soviet Army and Navy--these are the main factors which determined the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Communist Party, founded by the great Lenin, was the leader of the Soviet people and the organizer of their victories in that war. The party focused all of its organizing genius, all of the popular energy accumulated over the years, the high level of awareness, the perseverance, stamina and mighty will of the people, developed during the years of socialist development, on a single objective--fascism's total defeat. Not only did the Soviet nation hold up and exhaust the hostile forces: it also reduced Hitlerite Germany to ashes.

The Soviet Armed Forces conducted more than 50 strategic offensive and defensive operations, around 250 front operations, thousands of engagements and battles to achieve the victory over the enemy. Some operations extended 800-1000 kilometers on the front and 500-600 kilometers in depth. Military history had never before known combat operations of this scale and intensity. Operations conducted by the Soviet Armed Forces during the war were ordinarily distinguished by their creative nature and by the innovativeness of the methods used for conducting operations, and were not anticipated by the enemy. A vast amount of experience was accumulated as a result of all this, which served as the basis for the further development of military science and military art, taking into account the contemporary level of military affairs and prospects for their development.

The battle with the fascist hordes was a national one. Partisans and underground fighters selflessly battled the enemy. The ranks of the partisan detachments and formations and the underground organizations contained more than a million active fighters. The outcome of the struggle was decided not on the battlefields alone, but also in the great battle launched throughout the nation to produce combat equipment and bread. Kolkhoz and other workers, engineers and technicians worked 12 to 14 hours a day, frequently without getting enough to eat, and did everything possible to provide the front with everything it needed.

Despite the fact that all of Western Europe's industry was working for Hitlerite Germany, our nation produced twice as much military equipment as the Hitlerites. A total of 834,000 guns and mortars, 102,000 tanks and more than 112,000 combat aircraft were produced during the war.

It is an indisputable fact of history that it was the Soviet Union which was the main force blocking Hitlerite Germany's path to world domination. After the allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition opened the second front in mid-1944, the Soviet-German front was still the main front of World War II. The total length of that front was four times greater than the North African, Italian and Western European fronts taken together. During the war our Armed Forces destroyed, smashed or captured 607 of the most battleworthy and technically well-equipped divisions of Germany and its satellites, whereas 176 enemy divisions were destroyed by the allies in Western Europe, North Africa and Italy. Two-thirds of all the forces in the fascist coalition were continuously operating against us.

Our people and their Armed Forces also played a prominent role in the defeat of Japanese militarism and the ending of World War II in the Far East.

And so, the war experience has demonstrated that there are no forces in the world which could destroy socialism and reverse the course of history. The Soviet people defeated a powerful, treacherous and cruel enemy, defended the honor and independence of their homeland, protected the cause of Great October, liberated many peoples from the fascist yoke, thereby making it possible for them to live a peaceful life, and opened up for them and other peoples prospects for development along the path of peace and social progress. A large number of new nations were liberated not only from the fascist yoke, but later from capitalist oppression as well, as a result of that victory and of the upsurge in the revolutionary and national liberation struggle of peoples, headed by the Communist parties. Socialism emerged beyond the borders of a single nation and became a world system, one which is having an enormous influence upon the state of affairs in the world. Imperialism's colonial system has totally collapsed.

The victory achieved in the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people's successes in the development of the economy, science and technology since the war, and the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability have strengthened the Soviet Union's position even more. Its international prestige has grown immeasurably.

When we ponder the lessons of the war, it is important first of all to thoroughly understand the main cause of World War II and why it could not be averted. This is of great importance not just with respect to history, but also for the resolution of contemporary problems.

An analysis of historical facts convincingly shows that World War II did not come about by chance, not as a result of some unforeseen circumstances, errors or the evil will of certain statesmen, although these things were also present. Imperialism's aggressive nature was the basic cause of the war. The war was a product of imperialism's very nature, of the unequal economic and political development of the leading capitalist states and of the profound conflicts

which existed among them. It was a result of the aggressive policy of the fascist states and connivance with the aggressor on the part of the Western powers. We know that World War II began among capitalist nations, but the main objective of imperialism, conducted openly by some capitalist nations and more or less covertly by others, was primarily to destroy the world's first socialist state, to halt the world's revolutionary renewal and to intensify the subjugation and oppression of peoples.

The Great Patriotic War began with fascist Germany's treacherous attack on the USSR. It resulted in fundamental qualitative changes in the entire military-political situation in the world, ushered in a new period in World War II and turned the war waged by the anti-Hitlerite coalition into a just war of liberation. The center of the struggle shifted to the Soviet-German front. Defending their independence against the fascist invasion, the Soviet people bore the brunt of the battle with the common enemy. They lost 20 million human lives, which accounted for almost one-half of all the losses suffered by the states involved in the war.

Bourgeois fasifiers attempt to demonstrate that Germany and the USSR bear equal responsibility for unleashing the war. The fact is well known, however, that the Soviet Union was engaged in an active struggle for peace during the '30s, was doing everything possible to prevent aggression and was actively and persistently advocating the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and in the Far East. The Western nations, however, primarily England and France, supported by the USA, broke off talks with the USSR and betrayed Czechoslovakia and then Poland, counting on the policy of "appeasement" to direct the fascist thrust against the Soviet Nation.

The entire history of the Soviet state shows that a desire for war and aggression is alien to its goals, interests and policy, and to the very nature of socialism. The Peace Decree was the first decree issued by the Soviet state. From the time it was first founded, its policy was unvaryingly based on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Despite its peace-loving policy, however, the Soviet Union was repeatedly subjected to aggression, primarily on the part of those imperialist powers which have always accused our nation of aggression.

V.I. Lenin ridiculed attempts by bourgeois figures to ascribe "red militarism" to the Soviet republic: "these are political scoundrels, who pretend they believe in this foolishness." Following the civil war the Soviet Union reduced the numerical strength of its Armed Forces 10-fold to a bare, essential minimum. Despite this, bourgeois propaganda was even at that time screaming about "Soviet militarism." During the '30s, when fascist Germany was intensively arming itself, people in the Western nations preferred to remain silent about this, while clamoring endlessly about an alleged "threat" from the USSR. Behind this screen, they aided the preparation of fascist aggression against our nation.

Today as well, the imperialists need false statements about a "Soviet military threat" to justify their arms race and to disguise their aggressive intentions with respect to the USSR and the other socialist nations. The USA is the initiator of the arms race. It was the first to build an atomic weapon and to

use it--without any military necessity--in 1945 against peaceful Japanese cities. Our nation created a corresponding weapon in response to a real threat that the USA would use the weapon against our nation. Nor was the Soviet state first to develop long-range strategic bombers and atomic submarines. It was forced to develop such carriers strictly in response to their development and the threat of their use by the USA. Nuclear weapons too appeared in our forces only in response to the arming of NATO's forces in Europe with these weapons and to the threat of their use against the socialist nations. The same is true of all other weapons.

When, as a result of the SALT I talks in 1972, agreement was reached on the quantitative limitation of strategic, offensive nuclear weapons, it appeared that the arms race would be halted and that mankind would be given hope of ridding itself of that heavy burden. And it was not the Soviet Union's fault that the positive process of restraining the arms race which was started, was not completed. As we know, the United States' failure to ratify the SALT II Agreement, which was worked out by the sides and signed in 1979, was what prevented this.

The USA is intensively developing its strategic offensive forces, perfecting its nuclear weapons, developing weapons based on new physical principles, and deploying medium-range ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. Stepped-up military preparations are also underway in other leading NATO nations, which call for the further development of conventional weapons and the reorganization of the armed forces, with significant enhancement of their combat capabilities.

The course of developing assault space weapons being implemented by means of the "Star Wars" program, which has been adopted in the USA and is supported by a number of other Western nations, poses a special danger to the cause of peace. Intending to acquire new types of space-based weapons suitable for antimissile defense, for combating spacecraft and for destroying objects in the atmosphere and on the Earth's surface, while simultaneously perfecting its strategic nuclear weapons, the USA is attempting to alter the balance of power in its favor, to achieve military superiority over nations of the Warsaw Pact Organization and, protected by the antimissile shield, to achieve the possibility of carrying out a nuclear first strike with impunity.

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress and the Congress' Resolution on the Political Report made it perfectly clear that socialism unconditionally rejects war as a means of resolving political and economic conflicts and ideological disputes among states. Our ideal is a world without weapons or force, a world in which every people freely chooses its path of development and its own way of life. The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace will therefore continue to be among the main areas of the party's future work in the world arena.

It was convincingly demonstrated at the congress that the nature of modern weapons leaves no room for hope that a single state can protect itself by technical military means alone. Ensuring security is more and more a political

task, and it can only be accomplished by political means. There can only be reciprocal security in relations between the USSR and the USA, and only universal security in the world as a whole. The present peace cannot be saved or preserved on the basis of a way of thinking and acting which has for centuries been based on the acceptability and the admissibility of wars and military conflicts.

The Soviet Union not only proclaims a strategy of peace, but also actively implements it on the practical level, and offers specific proposals for reducing the level of the strategic balance, halting the arms race and lessening international tensions in general.

Our nation bilaterally established a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe; halted nuclear explosions and called upon the USA to do the same; committed itself not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, and intends to strictly adhere to that commitment. The 15 January 1986 Statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set forth a specific and well-based program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of this century.

The USA and its NATO allies have rejected the peace-loving proposals of the USSR and the other socialist nations, however. This cannot be assessed as anything other than a desire by the imperialist states to continue the arms race and the policy of military adventures.

The party congress stressed the fact that never before has there been such awesome danger hanging over mankind, but that there has also never before been such realistic possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace. There is no fatal inevitability of war today. War can be prevented, but this will require an enormous effort. The following are the most important factors in the struggle to preserve peace: the active, peace-loving policy and the economic and defensive strength of the USSR and the other socialist states, and the united efforts of peace-loving peoples, progressive forces and broad circles of the public which are speaking out for peace and the prevention of war. The sense of realism among the leaders of the capitalist states and the position of the sober-minded politicians in the NATO nations must play not the least role in the matter of preventing a world nuclear war. While the common threat of fascist enslavement during World War II made it possible to establish an anti-Hitlerite coalition and to join efforts to achieve victory, the threat of a nuclear war leaves the contemporary world no alternative but to join efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Since our peace-loving proposals are rejected and a real threat of war continues to exist, however, further enhancement of the Soviet people's vigilance and the strengthening of the defense capability of the Soviet state and the other Warsaw Pact nations constitute the most important factor in the restraint of the imperialists. In his speech at a meeting with workers in the city of Togliatti, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stated the following: We will not permit ourselves to be caught unaware. The Soviet state has repeatedly demonstrated that it is capable of responding to any challenge. If this becomes necessary, it will respond fittingly this time as well. As noted at the 27th congress, we do not aspire to greater security, but we will also not agree to less.

The Statement issued by the Soviet Government on the occasion of the nuclear explosion conducted by the United States on 10 April 1986 points out that this made it clear once again that statements by the U.S. Administration about its adherence to the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons are actually a cover for its intention to further threaten mankind with the nuclear sword and to keep the world ensnared in the fear of universal destruction. Washington has once again placed the egotistical, imperial ambitions of the USA's military-industrial complex ahead of the interests of mankind. The American Government's irresponsible actions are an open challenge not just to the Soviet Union but to the peoples of all continents and to the world as a whole.

Since, despite our repeated cautioning, the USA has conducted another nuclear test, the government of the USSR announces that as of now it is relieved of its unilateral commitment to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions. In a situation in which the USA continues to conduct nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot neglect its own security or the security of its allies.

Our nation's economic, scientific and technological capability enables it to make a fitting response to any attempt to destroy the existing strategic parity. If the USA begins to militarize space, our steps in this area will be adequate to meet a possible threat to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The lawless and unrestrained action by the American Administration with respect to Libya--the barbarous bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi--has been resolutely condemned throughout the world. The Soviet government has announced that it resolutely condemns the aggressive and criminal action by the USA against the sovereign state of Libya, and has demanded that it be ended at once. Otherwise, the Soviet Union will be forced to arrive at more far-reaching conclusions.

The Main Directions for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period 1986-1990 and Extending to the Year 2000, which were outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress, will raise our nation's economic, spiritual and defensive capability even higher.

The Communist Party's supervision of military organizational development and of the Armed Forces forms the foundation for strengthening the socialist homeland's defense. The war showed that only the efforts of the entire people led by the Communist Party can provide reliable protection for the socialist homeland. This is taken into full account also in the new edition of the CPSU Program, which states that every Communist and every Soviet individual are obligated to do everything within their power to maintain the nation's capability at the proper level. This makes it incumbent upon all party, state, trade union and other public organizations, and upon public education agencies to strive to further stimulate and make more effective the entire system of mass defense work: the preparation of the youth for military service, the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, and the accomplishment of civil defense tasks and other defense measures.

Thanks to the party's concern and to the efforts of all the Soviet people, the Soviet Armed Forces today are provided with first-class equipment and are maintained at the proper level of combat readiness for executing the missions assigned to them in close cooperation with the other fraternal armies of the

Warsaw Pact states. Under socialism, the Armed Forces are serving for the first time in history not as an instrument for unleashing wars and aggression, but as a tool for maintaining peace.

The combat capability of the Soviet Armed Forces is highlighted with special clarity in documents of the 27th party congress. It consists of a solid alloy of military skill and a high level of technical equipment of units and formations of the Army and Navy, ideological steadfastness, organization and discipline in the personnel, and their loyalty to their patriotic and international duty. There is no question that the combat capability of the Army and Navy measures up to the modern requirements. The party will continue to unvaryingly concern itself with making it even stronger and more invincible.

Marxist-Leninist military theory defines the scientifically based nature of Soviet military doctrine, which originates in the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is aimed entirely at providing reliable protection and security for the USSR and other nations of the socialist commonwealth. The defensive nature of the military doctrine does not rule out, but actually calls for, a high level of combat readiness for the Army and Navy.

Our nation is not striving for technical military superiority. Fulfilling Lenin's behest "...to teach military affairs in a thorough manner" and recalling the lessons of the Great Patriotic War, it is maintaining good morale and enhancing the military skill of all the personnel. The new edition of the party Program stresses the fact that "the CPSU will make every effort to see that the Armed Forces of the USSR are at a level which rules out the achievement of strategic superiority by the forces of imperialism, that the Soviet state's defense capability is improved in every way."

This is the main meaning of the lessons from the war with respect to resolving contemporary problems in the struggle for peace and international security.

As they commemorate the 41st anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, personnel of the Army and Navy, like all of the Soviet people, fervently support decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress and are filled with resolve to selflessly and fittingly fulfill their military duty to secure the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

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ARMED FORCES

LT GEN SEREBRYAKOV DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 8, Apr 86 pp 2-3

[Interview with Lt Gen Valentin Grigoryevich Serebryakov, chief of the Personnel Directorate of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and delegate to the 27th party congress, by a SOVETSKIY VOIN special correspondent: "Elevate the Individual"]

[Text] Our special correspondent interviews Lieutenant General Valentin Grigoryevich Serebryakov, chief of the Personnel Directorate of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and delegate to the 27th party congress, on the role of the modern supervisor and on problems of cadre policy.

[Question] Comrade Lieutenant General, as a delegate to three party congresses, you are in a position to see most clearly the features distinguishing the 27th CPSU Congress from previous congresses....

[Answer] Each party forum is an historic event, an important landmark in the life of the party and of our entire society. The 27th congress provided the Communists and all the Soviet people with a strategy for accelerating the society's social and economic development, and reflected particularly clearly our nation's present situation with all the diversity of its internal state and political problems, pointing out the achievements of the Soviet people in the building of communism. At the same time, it resolutely identified that which is hampering our advance and provided a clear prospect of the future.

The climate of true Bolshevik openness in which the congress took place made it possible to reinforce the line set forth at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to bring to account those guilty of mismanagement and illegality, red-tape and bureaucracy, and to severely condemn those who have deceived the state by padding figures and distorting the state of affairs in production. In the army this has sometimes taken the form of attempts to embellish the situation with respect to the training and indoctrination of the servicemen. All of these negative developments involve deviations from socialist moral principles.

Decisions coming out of the 27th congress impose upon all the Communists a duty to step up the campaign for a pure and honorable image for every party member--exactly that, every party member--and particularly those entrusted to be in charge.

[Question] In your opinion, how does one explain the "vitality" of today's shortcomings? They did not arise yesterday or a year ago, after all....

[Answer] The fact was stressed at the congress that all sorts of bureaucratic distortions are manifested most forcefully where there is a lack of earnestness and efficiency, openness and control, where demandingness with respect to the assigned job has been lowered. And this is the realm of the human factor. It was directly stated at the congress that errors have been made in this area, specifically in matters of cadre policy, when the Leninist requirements for advancing people on the basis of their work, their political and moral qualities were violated. Trust in the cadres was sometimes replaced with credulousness--essentially, the absence of control. Complacency and all-forgiveness were justified as careful handling of the personnel. The situation suffered seriously from this.

That is how the contemporary bureaucrat survived--by covering up his naked essence with garments of fine-sounding statements. In order not to destroy the picture of illusory well-being, these supervisors built up barriers against criticism and rid themselves of the honest and unaccommodating people--those who "are needed most of all." The "naked king" would then have it believed that there was no one to replace him. And he was sometimes right in a way: there was no longer anyone around him except sycophants and dodgers.

The process of improvement begun by the party will not be easy. Even a supervisor full of energy and filled with a desire to combat routine is not capable by himself of undoing the complacency and tolerance cultivated over the years in such "naked kings." They are still active today: resisting, contriving, making promises and attempting to denigrate others by that tested method--writing anonymous letters. Examples were given at the congress in which entire enterprises were built only on paper, in reports, while the builders and those in charge punctually received their wages and bonuses. There were cases also in the army of undeserved rewards for people who released unfinished projects and boldly reported housing completions, while people waited a long time for apartments or, upon moving into them, immediately set about making repairs. There were also individuals who glibly reported a high level of combat readiness and firm discipline, which did not in fact correspond to the reality. This is particularly dangerous and intolerable.

The conclusion is that the factors giving rise to the lies cannot be eliminated without the complete truth. One of the main lessons from the congress is that we must be truthful to the party and the people. The congress demanded not only that we detect and brand the shortcomings and flaws, but also that we do everything possible to eliminate them. The example must be set by the Communists, whose avant-garde role is expressed in their practical deeds.

[Question] The new is carving its way in the battle with the old; this is a dialectic of progress. But this work also requires people of a different mold....

[Answer] The performance of the tasks set at the party congress is a job for all of the people, and it will inevitably bring out individuals capable of destroying the obsolete, individuals capable of reorganizing themselves and working to the full. The movement of young and energetic workers capable of seeing the long-term

picture and possessing the needed practical qualities, to leading positions had increased even before the congress. The advancement of these fresh forces and the combining of veteran and young cadres in the leadership is a natural development, which comprises the most important part of the reorganization occurring in the nation. The party directs us to combine accumulated know-how with new demands, new knowledge and decisions.

There was a time when one could mistakenly be known as progressive even when working "in the old way." This suited some people and did not concern others very much. Today, such a supervisor is rejected as less than a complete leader, not only harmful to the economy but also incompatible with our socialist morality.

[Question] Valentin Grigoryevich, what are the practical features of a modern supervisor?

[Answer] This question is precisely answered in the Political Report presented at the congress by M.S. Gorbachev and in the speeches of Ye.K. Ligachev and other comrades. First of all, the supervisor must be an active fighter for the party and must set an example in his work and his conduct. He must be constantly concerned with his job, handle it with a sense of responsibility and possess extensive professional knowledge. Naturally, he must also have a good understanding of what needs to be done in the contemporary situation and how to do it.

We should not think that we need to urgently seek new supervisors and universally replace the old ones, of course. This would be incorrect. We have people around us, and they are in the majority, who have previously worked with initiative and recognized the enormous importance of practical action and good end results. They form the foundation of our Armed Forces and carry the enormous practical charge of organizers and indoctrinators of the personnel. These supervisors know how to achieve the large goals which have been set, and they have the support of the people. The 27th party congress was convincing proof of this.

The congress has taught us to encourage in every way creative workers who have their own opinion and are capable of operating independently and of boldly taking on responsibility.

The matter of the modern supervisor's efficiency was formulated on the basis of principle at the congress. Any discrepancy between words and deeds harms the authority of party policy. Nothing so demoralizes the individual as does demagoguery, and nothing destroys faith as much as a discrepancy between words and deeds. When one hears daily appeals to go forward and achieve more, while in reality encountering satisfaction with what has been achieved, negligence, complacency and a lack of interest in his initiative, there where he works, he might just throw up his hands and lose interest in the work.

The 27th party congress gave special emphasis to the matter of supporting and disseminating positive work experience. Also in the military situation, commanders and political workers must be able to identify such people and use their example for teaching others. Do we not have many outstanding units, excellent ships and men with a fine and amazing performance in the military service? Do we

not have many officers who have received important state awards and been advanced to higher positions? It is a pleasant thing for us workers with the personnel agencies to have a part in recommending these real workers for deserved awards and advancement in the service.

[Question] But we also have the reverse: excellent references are written up, but the supervisor does not justify the trust vested in him. What is the cause of this?

[Answer] Several things. I shall begin with the most important. People have violated the Leninist principles for selecting and evaluating cadres on the basis of their political and moral qualities and their work. I would particularly like to mention the political qualities as the most important criterion for evaluating a worker. We sometimes take a one-sided approach, paying attention only to the diploma and the ability to make eloquent talks. Selfless devotion to the communist cause is manifested both in the worker's deeds and in his ability to assess his actions from the heights of general party and state interests, in his ability to foresee the political consequences of his actions and his decisions.

Some supervisors have attempted to earn political prestige with words, slogans and appeals, without backing them up with determined organizational work. The Central Committee's Political Report puts it plainly: wordiness and empty discussion at numerous meetings and conferences cannot take the place of organizational work.

Another aspect of political near-sightedness is the underestimation of the importance of developing the material base for the social and cultural sphere, inattention to service and living conditions and possibilities for rest and relaxation. This is particularly perceptible at sites remote from the centers, at small garrisons. Concern for good housing, personal services, medical care and a high level of cultural and educational work at the garrisons is an indication of correct political thinking on the part of the one in charge. After all, anything which is or is not done in the social and cultural area is immediately assessed one way or the other in the masses. The congress pointed out that all of this is a political matter, since it is reflected in the activeness of the human factor.

Creatively enriching the Leninist principles for selecting and evaluating cadres, the party congress went on to point out that the worker's actual achievements and his handling of people are important, along with his political qualities and efficiency. To base the cadre policy on this is to avoid previous errors and to promptly identify both the worthy individuals and the timeservers with a talent for simulation. And not just them, but also those who glibly report that they are prepared to reorganize, without having grasped what is taking place and without having understood the new tasks in the struggle and the work being performed by the party today. The party will resolutely rid itself of people such as these. We have to free ourselves of such supervisors in the army as well. By selecting worthy people of whatever grade or rank for leading positions the personnel agencies are making a contribution to the reorganization, to the acceleration of the work and the improvement of its quality. Today, when a recommendation for the advancement of an officer is being considered, the first thing we do is to determine whether he is capable of working in the new manner. This year, 1986, is a year of

certification, and precisely this quality absolutely must be reflected in the certification. A supervisor's evaluation of a subordinate must be objective and must always be supported by the party organization's opinion.

[Question] Valentin Grigoryevich, the words "work faster, in the new manner" have become the labor creed of our time. Let us examine in detail this extremely important quality as applicable to our specific, military field.

[Answer] Our discussion has touched upon this subject in one way or another. We have already talked about the party's demands with respect to selecting and evaluating cadres. Do you think that anything will come of a supervisor, even a professionally competent one, if he is incapable of creatively grasping the positions set forth at the congress, of carrying them over to his own specific work? Working in the new way primarily involves restructuring one's thinking, seeing the long term, the lofty objective, desiring and knowing how to achieve it. We need to work to add to what has already been accomplished, every day, every quarter and every year.

Unfortunately, we find supervisors also in the army, who do not understand these tasks and believe that not all of the demands set by the party in the area of social and economic reforms and ideological work apply to the military service. Or else they mechanically transfer the principles, positions and standards from one area of public life to another. This has always indicated a lack of a dialectical view of the society's development in general and military organizational development specifically.

Also for the military man, these changes must begin with a restructuring of his awareness, with the rejection of established stereotypes in his thinking and his practical work. The main thing is to have a clear picture of the end results. If the soldier regards increasing the productivity of his labor as a matter of increasing vigilance, strengthening discipline and steadily improving the combat readiness of his combat post and of the entire squad or team, then he has rightly understood his political task. This is also an important result of hard work by the officer in charge.

Working with people is very difficult, and in addition to everything else it requires that the officer have a thorough understanding of pedagogics and psychology. This is a serious matter, and it deserves separate, detailed discussion. I would like to mention just the problem of indoctrinating the indoctrinators themselves.

A good doctor never becomes inured to people's ailments, never becomes indifferent to human pain. And a personnel worker will never be indifferent to the situation of supervisors who "do not belong" in those positions.

You see careers which have failed in some way. As a rule, these failures occur in two cases: either the individual actually has ended up in the wrong position or else he has not received help and has become discouraged and thrown up his hands. And an officer sometimes loses his initiative and his desire to work as a result of edifying slaps-in-the-face with reprimands: you didn't do that right; you didn't do this right.... Then show him how! It is to breathe energy and a modern view

of problems into the work that the party is implementing the line of combining veteran and young cadres in the leadership. I cannot forget an incident involving one young deputy regimental commander for political affairs, who was issued a stern reprimand for deficiencies in the indoctrination of subordinates the third month after he had begun the job. I believe that one needs a great deal of courage to withstand this kind of "assistance" from a superior.

Frankly speaking, I am troubled by the large number of penalties which are imposed upon the young officers in some places, by hasty statements that nothing will come of them and requests that they be "transferred" and "someone else provided." We need to rid ourselves of negligent individuals without hesitation, of course. We must do everything possible to help those who lack experience but who want to work and have the spark of efficiency, however. The Central Committee's Political Report stated that the cadres are our main and most valuable possession. And we need to work with them constantly.

In this respect, I would like particularly to stress the role of our higher military school, which is the wellspring, the source, which provides the mighty officer corps with new strength. There are plenty of problems and shortcomings in this area as well--in the selection of cadets and students, for example, particularly cadets from the army and navy collectives, in training them to perform the practical work with subordinates, giving them the ability to rely upon the strength of the party and Komsomol organizations.... More attention needs to be given also to the teaching staffs at the VUZ's. Their training materials base needs to be strengthened.

There is a great deal of work to be done. A fundamental reorganization is underway throughout the nation, and the people, including the Armed Forces, have been stirred by a sense of morality in the attempt to achieve changes for the better. And we army and navy Communists must be fully aware of the historic importance of the present time. We must work, each at his own job, in the way demanded of us by the party and by our military duty to protect the homeland and the future of our nation.

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ARMED FORCES

SOKOLOV SPEAKS AT KREMLIN RECEPTION

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[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program, report on Kremlin reception for military academy graduates and veterans on 30 July attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee Department chief; and Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; portions recorded]

[Excerpts] (Announcer) A reception in the big Kremlin Palace was organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. It was attended by generals, admirals, officers, professors and teachers who trained the ideologically tempered and highly qualified specialists for the Army and Navy. Invited were the best graduates of the military academies, those that have been outstanding academically.

Notable was how our contemporaries--one could say those who were approximately the same age as ourselves--who were awarded the Star of Hero of the Soviet Union, were a match to veterans bearing this award. Experience and youth, aptitude and skill, energy and wisdom are what unified the participants in the Kremlin reception.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; heads of a number of ministries and departments; deputy USSR ministers of defense; and prominent military leaders. The participants of the reception were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov.

(Begin Sokolov recording) Dear comrades: Every year the higher military schools supply highly qualified military cadres to the armed forces of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and other friendly states. Graduation time has come again. According to established tradition, we have gathered today in the Kremlin to underscore this important event, hear the parting words of the party and government, and thank them for their constant attention and concern for the armed forces. (End recording)

(Announcer) The speaker read the message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The message says that the academy graduates are joining the forces at the time of a sharp upswing in our society, when the Soviet people have begun an intense struggle for implementing the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions and express the firm confidence that they will devote their knowledge, experiences, and efforts to further improve the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and strengthen the statute regulations and military discipline.

(Being Sokolov recording) On behalf of all those present here, all the graduates, allow me to thank our party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for their great concern for the armed forces, the officers' cadres. We are at an important and responsible stage of development.

The 27th party congress has brought to life a new wave of political self-consciousness among the people. The working people in the cities and villages, and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen fully support the party plans and are vitally interested in the practical implementation of everything outlined by the congress. The party and its Central Committee carefully follow all the country's development processes, firmly control the pulse of changes, check outlined plans and targets with the real course of life. The party's businesslike methods and purposefulness manifested themselves with vigor at the routine party Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in June. The plenum discussed fundamental issues in the country and the international activities of the Soviet state, and thoroughly analyzed the implementation of the general line outlined by the congress. It was noted that tendencies to increase the pace of national economic development and more intense labor from the Soviet people had emerged, that positive changes are taking place in society.

At the same time, the plenum fundamentally exposed existing shortcomings. The main purpose of its resolutions is to carry out reconstruction more rapidly, wasting no time in beginning, increasing the pace, and rejecting more resolutely anything that hinders creative and initiative labor. This was stressed once again by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, our party's Central Committee general secretary in his speech in Vladivostok.

Taking into consideration the decisive role of every Soviet person's labor contribution to our common cause, the Central Committee Plenum issued an address to the working people of the Soviet Union for developing nationwide socialist competition in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan. The party appeal found wide businesslike response among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen. Stable peace is needed to ensure successful fulfillment of constructive tasks.

The Soviet Union consistently shows love of peace, restraint and constructiveness and combines this with firm adherence to principles. It follows a

course aimed at strengthening universal peace and ensuring security in the world. The new peace initiatives outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Valdivostok were an important step in the implementation of this course. They are aimed at improving the political climate in Asia, the Pacific Ocean zone, and the entire world and removing the threat of war.

Owing to its nature, imperialism, primarily the United States, is conducting an aggressive adventurist policy. It has not given up the unrealizable aim of gaining world domination. Its leaders do not give up hope for a social revanche with us (na sotsialnyy s nami revansh). In the conditions of growing military danger, the Central Committee and its Politburo pay unabated attention to our country's defense capabilities, increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. The armed forces possess modern arms, and have well trained military personnel who are boundlessly devoted to their people and who fittingly fulfill their patriotic and international duty. (End recording)

(Announcer) Stimulation of the human factor means that enormous significance is attached to the role of the commander. It is important to struggle persistently against stagnation, ostentatiousness, and formalism and to perfect party political work.

(Begin Sokolov recording) The party and state do everything to ensure that the Soviet fighting man, soldier, and officer always feels the concern and attention of society as he fulfills his difficult service, that our Army and Navy are a school for training in civic responsibility, courage, and patriotism.

The contemporary international situation presents new and higher demands for combat readiness of troops and naval forces which is directly dependent on the preparedness of formations, units and ships and their ability to carry out set tasks. The persistent labor of military cadres is essential to further raise the quality of preparation and intensify practical teaching and training of personnel. An important role in the fulfillment of these tasks is played by the personal example of an officer. Personal example means, first of all, an irreproachable and zealous discharge of service duties and a constant feeling of responsibility for assigned tasks. Lofty ideological and moral qualities, the professional skill of an officer, and an ability to organize and unite subordinates--decisive conditions in successful fulfillment of all tasks--must be concentrated in an officer.

You graduates of military academies must immediately get to work when you arrive at your place of service. You must actively confront stagnation, ostentatiousness, fanfare, and formalism; and give utmost support to everything new and progressive that stems from practice and is tested in action. In units and on ships, you must persistently assert heightened exactingness, a responsible attitude to the task at hand, and strive to ensure that every serviceman serves as an example of discipline and industriousness, moral purity, honesty, and modesty.

Today, in order to fulfill your destiny, you will require high professional qualities. You cannot achieve success if you rely only on the knowledge you have gained in the academy. It must be skillfully applied in practice. It is a matter of your honor and duty to constantly raise your ideological, professional, and cultural level, to be a match to contemporary demands of scientific and technical progress, and the dynamically developing military art.

One of the main tasks of an officer, regardless of the position he occupies, is a deep knowledge of modern arms, an ability to teach subordinates how to master them, and be able to skillfully employ arms in battle. (End recording)

(Announcer) Under conditions of intensive combat training, when servicemen must solve complex tasks in a short period of time, under great pressure, and in a dynamic tactical situation, it is said more and more often that a commander and political worker must profoundly understand their subordinates and have a businesslike and spiritual contact with them. This contact is built on trust and closeness. This means that an officer must always be an example in everything--to shoot better than his subordinates, skillfully operate equipment, and have every right to say: Follow me, do as I do. This means an officer must constantly study. This is tradition, this is history.

The traditions of red commander of the civil and great patriotic wars are alive today.

(Begin Sokolov recording) On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, I sincerely thank everyone who persistently labored over the training of the current addition to the officers corps. We wish them new successes in the teaching and training of highly qualified officers in light of contemporary demands of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

On this day, I sincerely wish our brothers in arms, the officers and generals of the armies of fraternal socialist countries and other friendly states who have graduated from Soviet military academies, fruitful work in strengthening the combat might of their armies in the interests of our common cause--the defense of peace and progress.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government that the graduates of academies, armed with the decisions of our party's 27th congress, will fulfill their duty in a model way and will do everything to further raise the combat readiness of the armed forces that vigilantly guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the security of our beloved motherland and all countries of the socialist community.

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces. Long live the combat community of the fraternal armies. Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, organizer and inspirer of all our victories.

(Applause) (End recording)

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ARMED FORCES

OVERCOMING INEXPERIENCE OF JUNIOR OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Alekseyev: "The Duty of the Senior -- The Supervisor and His Subordinates"]

[Text] One can reach this radar company by air. So far there is no other way to get from the depth of the continent to this remote northern corner. Lt Col S. Beloborodov, deputy radar regiment commander, arrived here "on his own business." When we became acquainted and talked, Stanislav Grigoryevich did not conceal what concerns brought him to this "point."

"You see," he stated, "this company has done nothing to alarm us by any defects in training or in the state of discipline. On this score everything is normal. And its operational readiness is entirely up to par. It is necessary, however, to take a closer look at this. There is a reason for this..." What caused Beloborodov to single out this company from among the other regimental subunits and place it under his special control?

The new commander, Captain V. Karaush, who took over the company only a few months ago, was noted to have a number of good qualities -- thorough technical knowledge; an ability to work day in and day out without tiring and a constant aspiration to move forward. But the officer lacked experience.

He graduated from the Odessa Polytechnical Institute with a diploma as a design engineer and radar apparatus technician. Then he carried out two years of army service in the Far North. He saw a great deal there, came to love his frozen polar "point," and knew the difficulties and joys of the heroic profession of military officer. And Valeriy Karaush's decision to remain in the cadre Armed Forces became natural and obvious. Now he was entrusted with a radar company, which, figuratively speaking, lives "independently." It has its own food unit and motor-generator room, stokehold, warehouses and kitchen. And the weather conditions, according to local wits, are unique: "twelve months of winter and the rest summer..." The people and modern military equipment understandably are first rate. How can they do everything and not let anything slide if the experience of the leaders of the military collective is, essentially, scanty? And this is true of the commander himself, and of his deputy for political affairs, Sr Lt V. Khryakov. This is why Stanislav Grigoryevich Beloborodov hurried here understanding well that these officers

required assistance. And who other than he, an experienced higher headquarters officer, was there to help the young officers sense more completely the spirit of the time, the rhythm of acceleration, and confirm the style of work which is necessary today in all spheres of activity. The value of such assistance Beloborodov knew well from his own experience.

At that time Colonel Aleksandr Petrovich Korchazhkin commanded the unit under whom Beloborodov commanded a radar company. Six and a half years at the Transbaykal "point," was not at all a bad school of military and moral maturation. There were failures, but there were more happy events and deeds associated with maintaining combat readiness. He would have hardly been able to achieve notable heights had it not been for the constant support of Col Korchazhkin. No, he did not baby the junior company officer, but wisely and constantly guided his work, and seemingly little-by-little led him to the firm road of independence.

"I never cease envying his ability to work with his subordinates and his tact and attentiveness," recalls Lt Col Beloborodov. "And at times there were difficult moments when, seemingly, there was justification to 'fly off the handle.'" But, Aleksandr Petrovich firmly maintained a grip on his emotions.

One day Korchazhkin phoned the "point," and asked how things were going, whether everything was in order. Beloborodov responded confidently to all questions, making, however, a note to himself: Obviously "the old man" did not pick up the telephone for no reason. It is as though he wants to come here unexpectedly. Well, what of it, the subunit has something to show him. Only then rain alarmed the company officer. For two days it pounded against the thin walls of the huts and water began to seep into the control post building. At first it was cleaned up with rags. Then it was bailed out with cans and buckets. And the rain continued to pour. At the very height of the "water spectacle" the unit commander arrived. And not alone. He accompanied an inspector colonel from Moscow. And a great confusion resulted. Instead of removing the apparatus to a reliable place and maintaining stable military operation, all efforts were concentrated on preserving the external attractiveness of the control post, which was the pride of the "point."

"Do you think Korchazhkin dressed me down?" Beloborodov smiled sadly. "He only said: 'How you have let us down...' just a few words of reproach, but to this day I cannot forget their intonation or the force of the bitterness which they contained. Yes, Aleksandr Petrovich knew very well how to exert a more active influence on a man, so that he will stand on his own two feet more confidently..."

Beloborodov drew a great deal during his service from interaction with senior people whose experience and wisdom supplemented their commander's qualities and prevented him from making mistakes in his leadership of small and large collectives. To share generously now everything which he acquired with others is his paramount rule. And he does this unobtrusively, encouraging his subordinates in every way to display initiative.

It was so this time as well. He spent several days in the subunit commanded by Capt Karaush, gave several pieces of useful advice, each of which was aimed

at the main thing in the lives of the soldiers at this remote "point" -- improving combat readiness. He suggested how better to distribute the sequence of training questions in the routine weekly lesson schedule. He helped the company officer compile a plan for surprise inspections of men on daily duty detail. He found time to involve himself in the concerns of Warrant Officer V. Muzarev, the senior company noncommissioned officer. He spoke with the officers and talked up the innovations in the organization of competition which the company commanded by Capt A. Kosolapov, where he recently visited, is known for. There was also a meeting with the communists at the party meeting, and with the shift which was preparing for duty.

Army service is such that the relations between senior and junior personnel are most closely interwoven. Advancement up the service position ladder always has been and remains accessible for every officer who is conscientious and honest and who constantly aspires forward, not out of careerist convictions, but prompted by a feeling of military duty. Nevertheless, it has been noted that the destinies of even identically capable officers, with similar commendable aspiration for the future, turn out differently. One confidently scales height after height, while another turns out to be "unlucky," and at times loses heart. What is the matter here?

It is hardly possible in human relations to find entirely similar life situations. Nevertheless, it can be asserted that those junior officers, and later even mature commanders, political officers and military engineers more quickly become established who constantly feel the firm shoulder of a senior.

I believe that lieutenants who have just begun their first officer's duties, especially need such support. It is very important how one begins his service: without serious breakdowns and disappointments, or over pits and bumps and difficult, impassable terrain. I could name more than one lieutenant who, literally in the first few months after school, requested that he be granted a position "not involving people."

Undoubtedly, such junior officers lacked will and firmness of character. However, the fact also seems indisputable that in the difficult time of becoming established they did not have with them senior comrades, grown wise through life and experience, who could have eased the alarmed frame of mind in time and held back dangerous slipping. Sometimes very little is required for this; just the sensitivity and attention of a supervisor.

I recall the remote years of my own youth as an officer. At that time our artillery school graduated its first post-war class. On our shoulders were shoulder straps with one single small star; other than that we were filled with a tremendous desire to receive our subunits more quickly and with them to demonstrate marvels of military prowess. Reality turned out to be such that many of us "juniors" came to despair. Not even having smelled the powder of the Great Patriotic War, we received platoons in a howitzer brigade which had passed through the fire of fierce battles. Among our subordinates were men our fathers' age. If I add that their field shirts were heavy with medals and orders, it becomes clear how our zeal to lead and command diminished. Frankly speaking, we did not even know how to approach these people who had been

there, been shelled and tested by war. Frankly, they knew and were able to do much more than we intended to teach them.

But the front line commanders of batteries and battalions immediately saw our delicate position. I can see my first battalion commander, Lt Pavel Krestyaninov, as if it were today. Tall, serious and very severe outwardly, he turned out to be an outstanding psychologist. I will not begin to tell my wretched attempts to gain cheap authority "at any price." Krestyaninov always guessed this amazingly accurately and, when I worked to "prove myself" by familiarity or making approaches to my subordinates, he always turned out to be nearby and found the necessary words to say.

But it is probably erroneous to assume that molding the character of a military man entirely depends on his senior comrades whose experience is richer. The process of formation and perfection of the positive qualities of any officer presumes a mutual striving by teacher and pupil. The shoulder of a senior, obviously, only turns out to be reliable and appropriate if someone relies on it confidently, moved by a desire to know and be able to do more. Without this mutuality there is no reason to count on success.

On a recent trip my acquaintance with Lt Col Bratkov, chief of staff of a radar regiment, brought satisfaction. He is extremely knowledgeable of his business. In eight years of service in this unit he did a great deal to improve its combat readiness. He also contributed significantly to the organization of reliable and stable communications, to the creation of a reliable emergency power supply, to doubling the heating system, and to many other things. Less noticeable is his other activity, also daily, and also very painstaking and responsible -- his work with people. Majors L. Kuzmin and N. Oleynik, chiefs of services, and captains N. Potapov and V. Markin, company commanders, are greatly indebted to him for their establishment as officers.

The help of a senior officer... in the process of restructuring and confirmation of a new style of work which is taking place now, this task is becoming especially urgent. Now officers will begin more quickly to find independence where senior officers, those who must safeguard them from mistakes and failures, are more attentive toward them.

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE, NATURE OF ONE-MAN COMMAND

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Unsigned editorial: "To Strengthen One-Man Command"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress entered our life in a Leninist manner as a demanding and impassioned summons to thorough analysis of the state of affairs, bold decisions and energetic actions. In the Soviet Armed Forces work is developing ever more extensively to implement the tasks posed by the party. Their successful fulfillment is ensured by the decisive restructuring and fundamental improvement of the organizational, political and ideological activity of military cadres.

Further improving the army and navy and increasing their combat readiness are inseparably linked with strengthening the most important principle of military construction, tested by experience and by our entire glorious history -- that of one-man command. Time not only has not diminished, but has increased its role and importance.

One-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces is based on an unshakable party foundation. "The CPSU considers it necessary in the future as well to strengthen its organizational and guiding influence on the life and activity of the armed forces, to strengthen one-man command, to increase the role and influence of the political organs and party organizations of the Soviet army and navy, and to ensure that the vital link between army and people becomes still stronger," it states in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Assigned sole managerial authority and corresponding rights with respect to his subordinates, the commander, regardless of the position he occupies, is an official and an authorized representative of the Communist Party and Soviet government in the army and navy. According to the USSR Armed Forces Internal Service Regulations, he bears personal responsibility to the Communist Party and Soviet government for the constant combat and mobilization readiness of the unit or ship (subunit) entrusted to him. The authority of the commander is implemented in his decisions and orders.

An order is law for subordinates. It must be fulfilled unquestioningly, precisely and on time. It is both a regulatory requirement and the glorious combat tradition of our armed forces. Fealty to orders and readiness, no

matter what, even at the cost of one's own life, to fulfill them made our army invincible in the years of severe testing. It is strong in this respect today as well; a fact which is obvious both from intense training activities and numerous examples of the selfless actions of Soviet soldiers in fulfilling their international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Another most vivid indication of this is the military work of soldiers of various specialties in the vicinity of the Chernobel AES [nuclear electric power plant] to eliminate the consequences of the accident, which is constantly discussed in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

In any situation the authority of the commander and his firm will and political and organizational qualities are a reliable uniting foundation. The officer-sole commander is meaningless today if he lacks such qualities as high ideological conviction, political maturity and good general and military-technical training. He is also meaningless without a feeling of high personal responsibility, true competence, boldness and readiness to take on solving complex tasks, an innovative approach to work and the ability to see the political meaning of his activity.

Numerous examples could be given and the names of many commanders mentioned who embody remarkable moral-political and professional qualities. Demonstrating high demands toward themselves and their people, they rely on party organizations and direct their activity toward solving all the tasks facing the troops and naval forces at the present stage. They have a profound comprehension of military experience and possess the best of that which has been developed by military science and acquired by most rich practice. All of this enables them to use more effectively the authority granted by Soviet laws and military regulations to raise the training level of their subordinates and their combat readiness, strengthen military discipline and inspire their subordinates in large things and small by their personal example.

To be guided strictly by Lenin's principle of sole command means to approach work from party and state positions, and always and in everything demonstrate high demandingness, principles and irreconcilability toward the slightest shortcomings. Unfortunately, not all sole commanders act precisely from such positions. One meets commanders who far from completely use the authority granted for bringing necessary order and do not always strictly call their subordinates to account for omissions in service or violations of military discipline. A conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings and low level of demandingness harms the cause of military training and combat readiness, and the indoctrination of the personnel. To restructure the style of work and psychology of our command cadres and all military cadres, it is necessary to root out decisively such faulty practice.

It goes without saying that commander's demandingness and sole command have nothing in common with a crude and disrespectful attitude toward subordinates, or with the slightest manifestations of self-conceit and haughtiness in the attitudes of senior personnel toward their juniors. The sole commander is called upon to display total concern for his subordinates, to know their requests, needs and interests, and to do everything necessary to satisfy them in an intelligent manner. He is called upon to be able to win people over and always be close and accessible to his juniors in rank and duty position.

Constant concern about strengthening sole command must permeate the whole tenor of army and navy life. It is impermissible when some person, not only from among enlisted people, but even officers, including officer-Communists, feels as a burden the strict regulatory demandingness of the commander. An end has still not been put to instances when people who, confronted with true commander's demandingness and principles, begin, in Lenin's words, to whimper and cry, grumble about "excessive strictness," and write "up the chain of command." We must not reconcile ourselves to this position or toward any demagoguery aimed at justifying lack of performance or laxity. The interests of strengthening the Armed Forces dictate that the political organs and party organizations in the army and navy support most decisively demanding commanders, and do everything necessary to strengthen sole command on a strict party basis. The new edition of the CPSU Program and CPSU Charter commit army and navy Communists to this.

Further strengthening of one-man command is one of the most important tasks of commanders, political organs and party and komsomol organizations in the army and navy in raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces and fundamentally strengthening military discipline in units and on ships.

9069

CSO: 1801/0210

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: TRADITION OF FAMILY 'DYNASTIES' IN SERVICE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "Family Honor"]

[Text] If one looks through an ordinary family photo album which exists in every home one almost certainly will see in it a yellowing photo of a grandfather or great grandfather in pre-war headgear and blade, and see carefully preserved photos of those who left for the front during the terrible times of the Great Patriotic War. And then you see photographs of young fellows who are today in the army or navy. Almost every Soviet family has its soldiers. And there are also families where from generation to generation the family tradition is passed down of linking one's destiny with service in the armed forces, where, as we say, a military dynasty has formed.

Dynasty... For us Soviet people this is not a sequence of heirs to power and capital. For us this concept means primarily skill and talent and transferring from one generation to another the best traditions of selfless service to the homeland. Many remarkable dynasties of miners, steelworkers, corn-growers and scientists, medical people and teachers are well-known in our country. Among them military dynasties also occupy a worthy place.

Our army and navy are the flesh of the flesh of our people. Our officer corps is also inseparably linked with the people. From the beginning it absorbed the spirit and tradition of the revolutionary working class and working peasantry, and today it lives the same thoughts and desires as all workers, and loyally serves the party, homeland and Soviet state. Such social and class roots are also inherent to military dynasties. Behind them is a desire to be loyal servants of the people and to dedicate their lives to one of the most difficult professions -- the profession of defending the homeland.

Characteristically, many military dynasties trace their genealogy from simple workers and peasants whom the party raised up in October 1917 in the struggle for the Soviet power. Thus, from L. Chasnyk, a railroad worker and active participant in the Civil War, who fought at Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, came a dynasty of military pilots. Nikolay Leontyevich Chasnyk, the son of a Red Commander, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and valor displayed in combat against Fascism. And today in the military ranks is

already a representative of the third generation of the dynasty, Maj Aleksandr Nikolayevich Chasnyk. He is a leading officer and military pilot first class.

There are hundreds of such dynasties in the ranks of the defenders of the homeland. The overall length of army or navy service of some of them extends for many decades. And the number of such examples is increasing, for ever newer and newer dynasties are being born. A comparatively short time ago three sons of front-line retired captain D. I. Dronov decided to link their lives with the Armed Forces. Then, military schooling and the first years as lieutenants were left behind. How many glorious lines the brothers were able to enter into the family genealogy! All three, Mikhail, Aleksandr and Nikolay, became airborne officers and Communists, and all served in the limited contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan, demonstrated their very best side and were awarded orders and medals. And his party comrades entrusted Sr Lt Nikolay Dronov the high honor of being a delegate at the 27th CPSU Congress.

As we know, a great deal was said about the problems of the family at the congress, and in connection with this the need was emphasized to "widely honor labor dynasties and good family traditions, and to bring up young people in the experience of the senior generations." Such attention to this question today is displayed, of course, not accidentally. You see, dynasties, including military dynasties, effectively help make the human factor more active, increase the social activeness of people and the creation in our society of an atmosphere of high spirituality and morality. Such concepts as family honor and family traditions make a person have a more responsible attitude toward his work and more thoroughly understand his civil and military duty.

The genealogies of many military dynasties are the personification and concrete manifestation of the inseparable unity of generations which is firmly confirmed in our society and has become one of the remarkable features of the Soviet way of life. On what is succession based? First of all on the fact that fathers and sons have one goal and a single bright ideal. The lives of both are illuminated by unshakeable conviction in the correctness of the party cause and by responsibility for the fate of the homeland and its reliable defense.

Such spiritual kinship, of course, does not arise in and of itself. Nature may have given father and son outer similarities, but inner similarities, unity of their convictions and their spiritual world are acquired only in the process of upbringing. The establishment of the personality of a young person takes place under the influence of the school and komsomol. He matures in a labor collective and is brought up by the entire tenor of our life. And, of course, a tremendous role is played by the direct influence of those close to him, the example of a senior, the example of a father. If a youth constantly sees in his face a man of high duty, and if from childhood, along with examples of garrison living, recollections of nighttime alarms, frequent moves and separations, he absorbs concepts of military valor and honor and the romance of army or navy life, then his desire to follow in the footsteps of his parent and stand after him in the line of defenders of the homeland will be entirely natural.

The honor, glory and authority of any military dynasty, which are initiated by representatives of the senior generations, are multiplied by those who today continue their work. It is an honor to be a hereditary military person, but one must not forget also the fact that at the same time this places a special responsibility. The concept of family honor only acquires true height when it is fused in the consciousness and the deeds of an individual with the honor of his regiment, ship or subunit and with the honor of an officer's rank.

Those people are correct who strive in every way to popularize those models of selfless service to the homeland and those remarkable traditions with which the history of many glorious military dynasties are filled. This is truly the richest material and it must be actively used for the indoctrination of soldiers, and by military commissariat and DOSAAF workers, to prepare pre-draft age youths for service. There are many such remarkable dynasties in the army and navy, which deserve to be discussed in expositions of museums, military glory rooms and the military press. Their richest spiritual experience awaits embodiment in the works of literature and art.

In one well-known song there is the following line: "A son must also become a hero if the father is a hero." Yes, family honor and the honor of a military dynasty is a very high concept which carries many obligations. So let not the thread of succession break, and let sacred love for the homeland and unshakeable resolve to defend it vigilantly, courageously and reliably be transferred from generation to generation, from heart to heart.

9069

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ARMED FORCES

LETTER NOTES TRAINING OVERSIMPLIFICATIONS, EQUIPMENT FAILINGS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 86 p 2

Letter to editor from Maj (Ret) V. Ulanov, Red Banner Volga Military District, under the rubric "Combat Training: Reserves for Acceleration": "A Lesson for Life"]

[Text] Visiting the unit at the commander's invitation, Major (Retired) V. Ulanov observed the combat work of the fightingmen with interest. Later, there was a letter to the editor....

I do not think there is any point in explaining how interesting it is for a former front-line soldier to be there where the skill of today's fightingmen is being forged. And I was doubly lucky: I was invited to the final exercises. I honestly admit that it had been a long time since I had experienced such a sense of pride and joy in our army. But that is not what I want to talk about now.

I believe that some commanders and their men arrived inadequately prepared for the test. The company commanded by Captain A. Bokshi from the battalion commanded by Major A. Syutkin, for example, fired disappointingly. One sensed that the personnel did not have solid firing skills. And this was at the end of the training period. One might ask when they are going to be prepared for combat.

I asked this question and recalled my youth at the front line. It came to me that I should share the lessons from the front with those who, it seems to me, are still counting on having enough time to complete the training in combat.

During the war I served in the 853rd Artillery Regiment of the 263rd Rifle Division, which was a part of the 43rd Army commanded by Lieutenant General A. Beloborodov. That is where the idea became imprinted on my mind for life that the training needs to be done prior to combat.

I recall well the fighting for Tilzit, a powerfully fortified strongpoint of the fascists. Prior to this one could frequently see the following picture in our rear area: infantrymen, tankmen and artillerymen moving over hilly terrain. I even recall someone joking about it: Colonel K. Cherepanov's

division is storming the hills. But we were not in a joking mood. There were mockups of city objects on those hills, and on the approaches to them were dummy dugouts, guns, mortars and machine guns surrounded by "mine fields" and wire obstacles. In short, everything which, according to our intelligence, would be encountered in the fighting for Tilzit.

Many of us had already acquired experience in street fighting in Stalingrad, Orel, Kharkov.... No one disregarded the drilling, however. We carefully studied the layout of the city and the arrangement of the Hitlerites' defense, determined its strong and weak points. In addition to all this, the commanders tested the physical capabilities of each person. We practiced moving through courtyards, gardens and parks, along alleys, through holes in the walls of houses, through underground passageways and tunnels. Assault detachments and groups were set up in the battle orders of the units and subunits. They were reinforced with combat engineers, artillery, flamethrowers and tanks. Personnel in the assault groups and detachments were provided with antitank grenades, bottles of flammable liquid and thermite balls. We had to learn to use all of these weapons within a short period of time.

Later, after shedding blood at the front, we came to understand Suvorov's wise statement that if it is difficult in the training, it will be easy in the campaign. I believe that this saying, which was tested in the Great Patriotic War, is known to every commander. Experience has shown, however, that in the training today, not all of them have the patience or the persistence to follow it. It is painful to see and hear about simplifications and indulgences in the training and field exercises and to read about them in the press, including KRASNAYA ZEVZDA. About fightingmen advancing, standing up, when they should be crawling, for example. About a commander telling the gunner during a firing drill: "Put the fire selector on automatic." "Don't jerk the trigger." "Watch for the target on the right...." About the personnel being taken out to the target range prior to a tactical exercise and being shown the sequence in which the targets will appear and told how far it is to them and even who will be shooting at what target. About participation by soldiers in a tactical exercise actually amounting to a ride in the combat vehicles. About things stopping on the field of a training battle when darkness sets in....

I am focusing on precisely these details because, as a former front-line fighter, they particularly trouble me. Or take an incident which occurred in an exercise in one of the units, about which I was told. Not long before the live firing phase began, it was learned that the night sights had not been readied on some of the tanks. Later, spare parts were needed, but they were at the depot. Those in charge explained what happened in different ways: forgetfulness, negligence. We former front-line fighters see something else in this, however: a clear underestimation of the importance of night preparation in the training of the personnel.

I can only refer to the wartime experience in order to prove the harmfulness of this attitude toward matters. I remember well how carefully the commanders, the staffs and every soldier prepared for night operations. Major A. Shopenkov, our battalion commander, took advantage of every opportunity to do so. During the breaks between fighting, we learned how to maintain the direction of advance in

the dark from reference points and by azimuth, how to move, undetected, to the targets and fire point-blank, how to use a bayonet and a rifle butt. We learned how to reconnoiter the enemy and the area at night, how to operate from ambush and from signal boxes. The commanders determined in advance how the area would be lighted. An offensive begun during the day ordinarily continued into the night. This made it possible to take full advantage of surprise, to hold the initiative and to achieve a rapid pace. Do we really have the right to forget these lessons?

A great deal has changed in the nature of combat since the war, of course. Modern night combat, for example, is inconceivable without infrared equipment. We know, however, that the equipment does not bring success on its own. Everything depends upon how well the commander and all of the personnel in the subunit and unit can use it. And the necessary knowledge and skills are acquired through daily work. This should not be forgotten.

The former front-line fighters understand well that almost every battle involves losses, including human casualties. Victory frequently had to be achieved with forces smaller than those of the enemy. The battalion, the company and the platoon sometimes had to operate at half-strength or even less. Beat the enemy not with numbers but with skill--this was the slogan of the front-line fighters. My front-line friend Sasha Kislyakov, for example, contrived a way to use different kinds of small arms in a single battle. We sometimes managed to conceal in this way the fact that our subunit was at low strength.

I tell about this in order to stress the fact that training the subunits to carry out complex tactical missions at reduced strength and competing for the mastery of related specialties in the squads, on the crews and teams--this is an urgent need dictated by combat interests. Operating at reduced strength demands great ingenuity and military cunning from every soldier. In addition, it requires that the commander be able to maneuver the battle orders, personnel and equipment. Where are these things to be worked out, if not in the training and during field exercises? Some of them forget this in the practical work, however.

With respect to hypothetical situations involving losses during exercises, there are probably enough of these. In my opinion, however, some of the hypothetical situations and the attitude of the personnel toward them leave something to be desired. Take protection against weapons of mass destruction, for instance. Formerly, there was no such thing as a radiation situation. And we know that the radiation situation cannot be assessed by sight. Precise calculations are needed, without which the commander's decision, to put it simply, may be invalid. But what does one sometimes see in the exercises? The tactical situation involves the employment of weapons of mass destruction by the "enemy," but the subunits continue to operate as though nothing has happened.

It is not easy in an exercise to create a situation approaching actual combat to the maximum possible degree, of course. This certainly does not mean that one should not be created, however. Training grounds and firing ranges outfitted with the latest equipment, and various simulation devices are at the disposal of our commanders. Just be daring and creative! It seems to me that everything depends upon their attitude toward the job.

From the editorial staff: A former front-line soldier wrote this letter to the editors.... Many things in it might seem offensive and harsh to some people. But he is right: there is no time to complete the training in combat! With the publication of this letter on the eve of the summer training period we appeal to commanders, political workers and staff officers, to everyone involved in the training and indoctrination of army and navy personnel, to respond to it. In your opinion, what needs to be done in order to end once and for all those disgraceful things about which the former front-line soldier wrote: sham, indulgences and simplifications, a frivolous and indifferent attitude toward the combat training? How is the principle of teaching that which is essential in a war being implemented in your unit or on your ship? How effectively do you use the front-line experience in the officer training, in the training and indoctrination of subordinates? We will be publishing your letters and other material having to do with enhancing the combat training and making it more intensive, under the rubric: "Combat Training: Reserves for Acceleration."

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ARMED FORCES

KULIKOV ON LESSONS OF WWII, PRESENT SITUATION

AU310856 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 13, Jun 1986 [signed to press 10 Jun 86] pp 17-23

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, first deputy minister of the USSR, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact: "To Save the World From Wars, To Ensure the Security of Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Forty-five years ago, on 22 June 1941, fascist Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders had begun.

Today, when our hearts and minds return to those dramatic events, we mourn those who died defending the Fatherland and liberating the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement. We bow our heads to their bright memory and firmly say: It must not be repeated!

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to defend and consolidate peace, to curb the forces of aggression and militarism, and to prevent war. The 27th CPSU congress was a significant milestone on this path. It has advanced a constructive program of further struggle for peace and security on the planet. Its documents clearly formulate the CPSU's goals and general line and substantiate the party's strategy and tactics at a critical stage in the development of Soviet society and all mankind.

At the base of the decisions of the 27th CPSU congress lies a deep conviction of the entire Soviet people's strong support for them and of the inexhaustible potential and advantages and the invincibility of the socialist system. Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people have proven this more than once by enduring all ordeals, including the last war, with honor. The results and lessons of that war are of unfading significance for all mankind.

Western politicians, diplomats, and historians now attempt to belittle the Soviet Union's role in the struggle against fascist Germany and to conceal from their people the truth about the genuine sources of the forces which ensured victory over the enemy for the Soviet Armed Forces.

The efforts of bourgeois propaganda are aimed at distorting or else completely negating the laws which governed our victory. In the light of new and old "theories," the bourgeois falsifiers explain the causes of Nazi Germany's defeat now by the blunders of Hitler as a political and military leader, now by our country's climatic and weather conditions which were "unfavorable" for the German troops, and "forget" here that the Soviet troops fought in the same conditions.

The far-fetchedness of such "theories" is obvious. Their falsehood is completely refuted by historical truth, which dispassionately and convincingly attests to the fact that the victory won by the Soviet people over Hitler's fascism is deeply natural. It revealed in full the advantages of socialism and its enormous economic, sociopolitical, spiritual, and military potential.

This was a victory of the state created by the great Lenin, of the most advanced social system, and of the socialist economic system.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was an event of enormous world-historical significance. It is the clearest symbol of the indestructible vital force of the great ideals of communism and of the triumph of the socialist way of life.

The rout of German fascism and then Japanese militarism had the profoundest effect on the entire course of world development. The sphere of domination of imperialism narrowed. The Soviet Union's international positions were strengthened. The world socialist system arose and is developing successfully. Favorable conditions were created for the struggle of the working masses for social and national liberation. The positions of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces were strengthened, and the influence of communist and workers parties grew. The process of disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism accelerated, culminating in its collapse. The general crisis of capitalism deepened.

The further we are removed in time from the victorious spring of 1945, the greater the urgency and relevance of the experience and lessons of the Great Patriotic War. Having crushed fascism, the Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces showed that there is no force in the world capable of halting the progressive development of mankind or turning back the wheel of history.

Imperialism was unable to do that 45 years ago, and is even less likely to be able to do so today, when the world system of socialism has been transformed into a powerful force. Any attempt by world reaction to solve its problems at the expense of socialism are doomed to failure. And this should not be forgotten by the present pretenders to "world domination," the policy of which serves as convincing evidence that it is precisely imperialism that is the carrier of militarism and is guilty of two world wars which caused ankind immeasurable suffering.

One would think that the exemplary lesson taught to the lovers of military adventures 40 years ago would cool hot heads. But reactionary imperialist

forces did not alter their aggressive, anti-Soviet, antisocialist course. And their present policy is marked by a readiness to place mankind's vital interests under threat for the sake of their own selfish aims. Imperialism is intensifying the arms race and striving to transfer it to outer space and to take aim at the entire planet.

The United States is the inspiration of militarism. They have been able to impose on their partners in aggressive blocs, and particularly in NATO, a political course aimed at an unprecedented arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of socialism. The basis of this course is reliance on force, and an aspiration to ensure the global interests of American imperialism.

The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative was thought up as an instrument of aggression. The U.S. military-political leadership is forcing on its implementation. They are trying to convince mankind that the "star wars" program is of a "purely defensive nature." In reality, however, the only thing defensive about it is its name. The United States is counting on the Strategic Defense Initiative to gain a decisive military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states, and to pave the way towards its domination over the earth.

With every passing day the American administration inflames international tension. On 27 May this year, President Reagan announced the United States' virtual refusal to continue observing the Soviet-American legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. In a statement on this subject, the Soviet Government has said that it will not watch dispassionately while the United States breaks the agreements reached in the sphere of strategic offensive arms limitation. The American side must be under no illusion that it can achieve military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security.

As soon as the United States exceeds the established arms level or otherwise violates the basic provisions of the above documents, which have been observed by the sides until now, the Soviet Union will feel itself free from its corresponding obligations with regard to the 1972 provisional agreement and the SALT-II Treaty, and will take the practical measures necessary to prevent military-strategic parity from being undermined. These measures will exclude the possibility that the United States will acquire unilateral advantages in the basic types of new strategic weapons which they are developing at present and which they intend to introduce into the combat strength.

The American doctrine of "neoglobalism" represents a real danger to peace, a fact which was convincingly shown by the piratical actions against Libya. The most dangerous thing about this doctrine is that the conflicts kindled by imperialism at various points of the world could grow into a world war at any moment.

In this complicated situation the predestination of socialism--to save the world from war and to ensure peoples' security--is facing the world in an

increasingly real and graphic way. Those who fell in battle for the freedom and independence of our Motherland left it to us to struggle for peace and to defend and strengthen it before the salvos of war sound out and before the flames of war scorch country after country. This is the main lesson of the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are doing everything in order that that black June day is not repeated. The last war authoritatively reminds us of the need for the greatest vigilance with regard to the aggressive designs and schemes of imperialism. The growing military threat from the United States and its NATO allies obliges us to strengthen the defense capability of the Motherland, to increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, and to take all possible care to develop and perfect the military-political defense alliance of the fraternal countries--the Warsaw Pact. The entire course of events in the world objectively faces us with the need to provide a response to the military preparations of imperialism. V.I. Lenin stressed that "you cannot hinder them except by intensifying your defense capacity."

The 27th party congress defined the main direction of the USSR's foreign policy for the coming years as the struggle to implement the comprehensive program for the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction and for the elimination of the danger of war, a program which was advanced in the statement of 15 January by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In essence this program is a fusion of the philosophy of forming a secure world in the nuclear and space age with a platform of concrete actions. Its implementation would open up for mankind a fundamentally new phase of development and also the opportunity to concentrate on construction alone.

The USSR's readiness to do everything for peace is confirmed by concrete actions. The Soviet Union is the initiator of the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. To it belong numerous peace-loving proposals, including those for a complete ban on the testing and deployment of any space-based weapons for the destruction of targets on land, in the atmosphere, or in outer space. For the liquidation of already existing anti-satellite systems and a ban on the creation of new ones, and for a ban on any nuclear explosions. The USSR is in favor of the complete liquidation of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture.

An enormous response in the world was also received by the initiatives connected with the USSR's decision to prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year and with its proposal for a considerable reduction of all components of the ground forces and tactical air forces of European states, as well as of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces situated in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Thanks to the untiring activity of party and state and to the selfless work of the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Armed Forces, our country's defense might is now being maintained at a level which makes it possible to reliably defend the peaceful work and life of Soviet people.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress clearly state that the party regards the defense of the socialist Fatherland, the strengthening of the country's defense might, and the ensuring of state security as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state. The basis for strengthening the defense of the socialist Motherland is the Communist Party's leadership of the military buildup and of the Armed Forces. The party will apply all its efforts to ensuring that the USSR Armed Forces remain at a level which rules out strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism, and that our combat potential represents a firm fusion of the soldierly skills, high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization and discipline, and faithfulness to patriotic and international duty of personnel.

The peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people and the soldiers of their Armed Forces on the forward frontiers of peace and socialism. Concern for the strengthening of international security and for an increase in our own defense capability has placed the question of closer allied solidarity and of improving the coordinated actions of the fraternal countries of socialism on the agenda with particular urgency. And for this reason it is no accident that this was named as one of the priority areas of foreign policy activity at the recent congresses of these countries' ruling Marxist-Leninist parties.

It was 45 years ago that the Soviet people and the soldiers of their valiant Armed Forces entered a battle--of a scale and bitterness unprecedented in history--against the most reactionary strike force of imperialism--Hitler's fascism. In harsh and bloody battles they upheld the honor, freedom, and independence of the socialist Motherland.

Today we turn from the present to recall the past, we derive experience from it, and grasp its lessons in order that the black stormclouds of war do not darken the morrow for our country and its friends. The Soviet Armed Forces are in a high state of readiness for the defense of the Soviet people's peaceful, constructive work. Their combat might and their ability to crush any aggressor serve as a reliable barrier in the way of those who love military adventures and of all who have forgotten the lessons of the last war.

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ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

KULIKOV ADDRESSES ACADEMY GRADUATION--["Our Correspondent" report: "Graduation"] Diplomas and chest insignia have been presented to a large detachment of graduates of the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. At a ceremonial meeting devoted to the graduation the report was delivered by Colonel General V. Konchits, chief of the academy. Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces, read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, who congratulated the graduates on successfully completing their studies. In his speech Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov emphasized the need to tirelessly enhance vigilance and combat readiness and to strengthen the Joint Armed Forces' combat might. Major A. Kashkovskiy, Bulgarian People's Army Captain D. Dimitrov, and Sandinista People's Army (Nicaragua) Lieutenant R. Cabrera spoke on the graduates' behalf. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 4 PM] /6662

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

INDIVIDUAL PILOTS MONITORED FOR FUEL USE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 86 p 2

[Report by Maj V. Usoltsev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Without Putting it off Until Tomorrow: Experience Accumulated in Air Regiment 'X' in the Campaign for Conservation and Thrift Awaits Dissemination"]

[Text] Night flights were in full swing. Missile carriers were taking off, one after another.

"Notice that none of the pilots started the engine too early," Lieutenant Colonel V. Zenin, political worker, stated with satisfaction. "Strict adherence to the flight table is our reserve for conserving fuel."

I became convinced of this when I learned more about the experience in conserving fuel in air regiment "X," a fighter-bomber regiment. In this regiment there is no such thing as aircraft waiting for takeoff, taxiing, and so forth, with turbines humming. The training time is calculated down to the minute.

The airmen have now totally eliminated losses during the refueling of aircraft. Captain A. Ivanets has calculated that hundreds of liters of kerosene were previously lost in a year. The specialists have prepared small cans which are placed beneath the drain openings in the fuel system. The cans of kerosene are poured into special containers.

This cannot be used for refueling the aircraft, of course. But the kerosene which is drained off can be used in heaters. This makes it possible to conserve the high-quality fuel allocated for them.

We know that a lot of fuel is wasted when a pilot has to make a second circle or to fly additional time because of his poor training. A great deal is being done in the regiment to eliminate these things. More classes and drills than before are being conducted with both the young pilots and the veterans, and the combat-work experience of Lieutenant Colonel V. Doroshenko and Majors V. Samartsev and A. Poberezhets, the best air fighters, is being extensively adopted in the practical work.

At the initiative of the party and Komsomol organizations, a personal card showing the consumption of fuel and lubricants has been made up for every airman in order to increase their personal responsibility for the thrifty use of aircraft fuel. Considering the fact that a certain amount of kerosene is used for any training exercise, from takeoff to landing, the following entry is made on the pilot's personal card prior to a flight shift: expected fuel consumption for the exercise. Following the flight, an entry is made showing how much the air fighter has actually used. This information is then posted for the public on the socialist competition board.

The campaign to conserve fuel is inseparably linked to and directly contributes to the enhancement of flight quality and safety and helps to develop discipline in the airmen on land and in the air. I shall cite the words of Major A. Kutin, Military Pilot First Class, as proof of this:

"Before this, I never thought about how many minutes early I had started the engine or whether I was precisely maintaining the prescribed flight conditions. The main thing was just not to drop below the standard for a "Good" evaluation. Since the introduction of the personal conservation cards, a desire to perform as well as the others and to prevent overconsumption of fuel has forced me to maintain the flight parameters more precisely. Many of my comrades have become more demanding of themselves and more meticulous."

I have to tell about one more needed initiative of the airmen. Once, following a flight to the range, Lieutenant Colonel V. Sarazhin, senior regimental navigator, heard the following conversation among the comrades.

"I could not have missed," one of the airmen asserted heatedly. "I bombed the way I always do, with no deviations from the flight conditions."

"What aircraft were you flying?" he was asked by another airmen, who, upon hearing the aircraft number, simply threw up his hands. "I got a 'Three' for my last flights on that aircraft."

Sarazhin carefully studied the objective control information and concluded that there had been no errors in the performance of either pilot. It appeared that the fighter-bomber's sighting and navigational system was not very well adjusted.

The assumption had to be carefully verified, however. And Vladimir Vladimiovich asked the regimental commander to schedule a bombing flight for him on that aircraft. The assumption was confirmed: the sighting and navigational system needed to be adjusted.

It then became clear why state funds were sometimes tossed into the wind, in the literal sense of the word, why fuel, bombs and missiles were wasted and the service life of the equipment was used up.

This situation could not fail to cause concern. The regimental commander and the party committee assigned A. Kaplunov, P. Filippenko and other officers-and-Communists the task of working out recommendations for adjusting the sight to conform to local conditions and to check on the quality of the adjustment work on all of the fighter-bombers.

This initiative of regimental personnel was supported and approved by the military council of the district air forces. All of the airmen with whom I have discussed it consider it to be of value. Unfortunately, however, the progressive experience is still being adopted in the day-to-day combat training of the airmen too slowly, since many people consider it too much bother. Those containers and cans have to be made, for example, the personal conservation cards have to be made up, and a daily record of fuel consumption has to be kept. Or take the refining of the precision indicators: only Lieutenant Colonel Sarazhin and his assistants, Majors V. Peshekhonov and V. Klyugero, made the numerous calculations and the drawings, persevering until they found the optimal setting for the sight for the conditions at their airfield.

The main cause of the inertia, however, I believe, is the fact that people in the units know only by hearsay about the experience which makes it possible to save tens of thousands of rubles while still achieving constant enhancement of the combat readiness and of flight safety. This experience is already being generalized at headquarters and in the political section of the district air forces, to be sure. It will be disseminated to all of the air subunits. This is still being done more slowly than time allows, however. Everything new and progressive must be adopted promptly and efficiently, and not be put off until tomorrow.

The outstanding regiment also needs support. The matter of preparing large containers for draining off the fuel residue has still not been resolved, for example. It is planned to have one such container in each squadron as a matter of convenience. The regiment cannot make the containers itself, however. Its requests for help "from above" were not heard. The fuel residue continues to be kept in unsuitable containers. And this entails losses, as we know.

11499

CSO: 1801/208

NAVAL FORCES

ADM SMIRNOV CONTRIBUTES NAVY DAY ARTICLE

PM311519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Admiral of the fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "Ocean Vigil"]

[Excerpts] Fireworks in honor of USSR Navy Day are bursting today in the skies above Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities, and the fleets and flotillas. This holiday, instituted 47 years ago, is celebrated by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces every year on the last Sunday of July in an atmosphere of love and respect for the fleet and pride in its glorious and eternal traditions.

Navy Day is a truly nationwide holiday of a country which has more than 40,000 km of sea borders. Millions of Soviet people justly consider themselves part of the Navy: those who have served in the Navy and who will always retain a love for it, the families and relatives of sailors, and the workers, engineers, designers, and scientists who create modern naval hardware -- the material basis of the Soviet Navy's combat might.

Our professional day is not only a day of celebration but also a reason for a review of the fleet's combat readiness and the personnel's political maturity, military skill, and sea training. This year that review is especially exacting, principled, and constructive because it is taking place against the background of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which ratified the party's course of acceleration and restructuring in all spheres of Soviet society's life. The innovative nature, scale, and historic significance of the tasks now placed before our people serve to mobilize Navy men and encourage them, like all Soviet people, to show greater responsibility, strengthen their discipline and organization, and work selflessly and with the maximum output in their assigned area. Navy men see their main task as reliably defending the fatherland's sea borders and safeguarding the interests of the USSR and the entire socialist community on the world's oceans.

Our motherland is a mighty sea power, washed by 14 seas and 3 oceans. Its history and state and economic development have been connected with navigation since ancient times. This year marks the 290th anniversary of the Russian Regular Navy, which, from the very beginning of its existence, has been covered with the glory of feats and victories, handed down from generation to generation of navy men.

We can say with pride that the present generation of Soviet seamen have received the best traditions of our fleet. They are selflessly devoted to the people and the party and are always ready to defend the socialist motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government pay unremitting attention to the Navy's combat readiness. The country's mighty economic potential and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution have enabled our people to create the kind of fleet capable of keeping all aggression from the sea lanes. It has all the necessary forces and resources to do that.

Nuclear-power submarines form the fleet's main strike force. New potential for increasing its combat might and mobility is provided by modern, missile-carrying naval aircraft. Naval airmen confidently master the formidable combat hardware entrusted to them and work skillfully and courageously both from ground-based airfields and from aircraft carrier decks. Our powerful missile-carrying cruisers, big antisubmarine ships, and modern destroyers confidently perform the complex tasks entrusted to them on the oceans. The potential of the marines and shore-based missile troops has increased immeasurably thanks to their high level of technical equipment.

However, no matter how much combat hardware improves, the decisive role in ensuring the fleet's combat readiness has always been and will continue to be played by the human factor. This is a truth which is not made banal by frequent repetition. Because it is people who assimilate the most complex modern combat hardware and control it. It is people in naval uniforms who spend months on voyages in different parts of the world's oceans. They are ready at any moment to repulse the aggressor's blows and retaliate in kind.

Military affairs do not stand still. They are constantly improving commensurately with the development of the material base of armed struggle and military science. That professional knowledge, practical skill, forms and methods of personnel training, and means and methods of using forces and weapons which satisfied us before now need renewing. A new approach is also needed to the activation of the human factor. This was indicated by the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, which set the problem of eliminating inertia in thinking and outdated skills and ensuring people's psychological restructuring. Command, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations now see their solution as their most important duty. The party political work launched in the fleet since the 27th CPSU Congress directs every sailor to reappraise the work that has been done, to consolidate and develop positive experience, to resolutely eradicate shortcomings, and seek innovation. It is not enough just to realize the need for restructuring. Each and everyone must work to put it into practice.

The fleet is now conducting active socialist competition under the motto "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and reliably defend socialism's gains!" It has already borne fruit. For example, in the winter

training period all the subunits of the nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine commanded by Captain First Class V. Ivanov were given an excellent rating: 94 percent of the crew's personnel are skilled specialists and 80 percent of combat posts and units are excellent-rated. Personnel of the aircraft-carrying cruiser "Novorossiysk," the missile-carrying cruisers "Slava" and "Groznyy," and the air force units where officers D. Vyduykin, V. Tagin, and I. Fedin serve are fulfilling their socialist pledges with equal success. Officers A. Olkhovikov, Yu. Churilov, and V. Protopopov were quite recently awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, Petty Officer Second Class B. Babriy was awarded the Ushakov medal, and Petty Officer First Class S. Reshetnikov was awarded the Nakhimov medal. That was the motherland's appreciation of their courage, endurance, and bravery shown in the fulfillment of command tasks in peace time.

Mention must also be made of the fact that the modern Navy is successfully fulfilling a great and important international mission. When on long voyages our ships make friendship calls to foreign ports where they worthily represent our people and socialist motherland and serve as active propagandists of the Soviet way of life.

The Navy's ties with the fraternal navies and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are constantly developing. The experience of the allied fleets' combat and political training is being enriched and is acquiring new content. During their joint exercises and maneuvers cooperation among ships is rehearsed, the combat skill of the personnel is improved, and the friendship and brotherhood in arms of the servicemen defending peace and socialism are strengthened.

No matter where our ships are in the world's oceans, the crews' deep spiritual unity with the motherland and the people does not slacken for a moment. Navy personnel's ties with local party, Soviet, and trade union organizations are strong and multifarious. Their patronal friendship with Komsomol organizations is also productive. For example, patronage has long linked Pacific Ocean sailors with Komsomol members in Moscow and the Urals. Young people in the Ukraine sponsor the Black Sea Fleet, while young people in the Baltic region and Belorussia sponsor the Baltic Fleet.

There is close cooperation between sailors and workers in the shipbuilding and defense industry and workers of other sectors of the national economy. Their friendship and cooperation with sailors in the merchant, fishing, and scientific research fleets are traditional.

Thousands of young people come into contact with naval work and the harsh romance of fleet service in DOSAAF organizations. On subsequent arrival on ships and in units they quickly complete military training and successfully cope with their pledges in their combat posts.

On this day one must say a few kind words about fleet veterans, who make a tremendous contribution to the personnel's heroic-patriotic education. We may be sure that they are continuing to serve on ships and in units, making every effort to convey their experience and best traditions to the young generation of sailors.

A Fleet of Peace -- that is how the peace-loving countries' peoples view the Soviet Navy. Its enemies see it as an awesome force on the seas. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress said: "We can now state with the utmost responsibility that the USSR's defense might is being maintained at the level which makes it possible to reliably defend peaceful labor and the peaceful life of Soviet people." The Navy, as a component of the Armed Forces, is fulfilling this very important mission with honor and dignity.

/12624

CSO: 1801/230

NAVAL FORCES

NAVOYTSEV INTERVIEWED FOR NAVY DAY

LD262116 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Interview with Admiral Petr Novoytsev, USSR First deputy chief of Main Staff of the Navy, by Moscow Radio correspondent on the occasion of Navy Day, date and place not given--recorded in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] The inhabitants of the land of the Soviets recently celebrated the 45th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War. On 22 June 1941 Hitlerite Germany deceitfully attacked the Soviet Union. An important role in the combat operations against the invaders was played by the Navy of the Soviet Union. Comrade Admiral, how do you assess the participation of Navy personnel in the operations of the Great Patriotic War?

[Novoytsev] Clearly, the Hitlerite High Command, planning an unexpected attack on the Soviet Union, was counting on lightning operations of its land armies. The naval forces were to play a secondary role, which is why the main task of the forces of the Soviet Navy, particularly in the opening stages of the war, was maximal cooperation with coastal concentrations of the Red Army in defensive land operations and the protection of their flanks from the direction of the sea. Thanks to the joint actions of the Army and the forces of the fleets the rate of advance of the Hitlerite armies toward the coasts was considerably slower than on other sections of the Soviet-German front, and the advance on Murmansk was, in fact, totally contained by the end of June.

[Correspondent] After the end of World War II, U.S. imperialist circles came forward with pretensions to world domination. They drew other capitalist countries into the orbit of their aspirations. What tasks are being charged to NATO naval forces in the fulfillment of the aggressive foreign policy course of the North Atlantic Treaty?

[Novoytsev] The leading position in the NATO joint naval forces is held by the U.S. fleet. U.S. ships, in fact, continually ply the waters of the northeast Atlantic, the Norwegian Sea, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and along the Eastern coast. After World War II, U.S. naval forces were used more than 200 times to exert military pressure on many countries of the world and to take part in aggressive actions against sovereign states. Only this year carrier-based aircraft attacked Libyan cities twice.

[Correspondent] What measures is the Soviet Union taking to preclude unexpected aggression from the direction of the sea?

[Novoytsev] These are forced measures. Because of the constant arms race pursued by the Western countries, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing all that is necessary to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces, including the Navy, are of a standard that would preclude the strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism. In order not to allow an unexpected attack from the direction of the sea, some Soviet ships, every so often and even today, on the Soviet Union's Navy Day, find themselves on the open seas, far from home coasts, in those areas where the strike forces of the U.S. Navy and its NATO allies are concentrated. The security of the Soviet Union and that of fraternal socialist countries are indivisible concepts. The joint defense of the achievements of socialism constitutes a vital necessity for all countries of the socialist community. The Warsaw Pact has joined its armed forces into a strong, fighting family. The lasting, internationalist links tie, for example, the Baltic Fleet, twice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, and the GDR and Polish Navies; the Black Sea Fleet, decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, and the Bulgarian and Romanian Fleets. Joint exercises, the reciprocal friendship visits of ships, meetings among Soviet, Bulgarian, German, Polish and Romanian sailors, aid the strengthening of their friendship and brotherhood or arms.

/12624

CSO: 2600/615

REAR SERVICES/DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

REVIEW: VOLUME ON DEFENSE INDUSTRIES DURING WAR YEARS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 86 p 2

[Review by Lt Gen (Res) S.Kuzovatkin under the rubric "Comments on Books" of "Oruzhiye Pobedy. 1941-1945" [The Victory Weapons, 1941-1945] written under overall editorship of V.N. Novikov, Mashinostroyeniye Publishing House, 1985, 304 pages]

[Text] It took place during the Battle of Kursk. A raid had been made on the enemy's defenses. "There was furious fire," a captured German officer subsequently explained. "Not a single covered trench and not a single fire position remained. We were gripped by terror."

Guards mortars, "Katyushas," created this alarm in the enemy camp with a few salvos. The appearance of rocket artillery in our army's arsenal at the beginning of the war was a complete surprise to the enemy. This was not the only new thing, however. Even before the war, the Red Army began to receive the T-34 tanks. Our army had improved artillery systems and aircraft which had proved themselves well in combat. During the war the artillery industry provided the front with 482,200 guns and more than 350,000 mortars. The tank industry produced 97,700 tanks and self-propelled artillery pieces. These were the weapons which brought us victory.

The book "Oruzhiye Pobedy," put out by the Mashinostroyeniye Publishing House, tells about how these weapons were created.

The superiority of our Armed Forces over the Hitlerite army became clear during the Great Patriotic War. This superiority was not achieved all of a sudden. A great deal was done prior to the war by Soviet scientists, designers, factory and plant workers.

At the beginning of the war an exceptionally difficult situation developed at defense industry enterprises due to the relocation of many of them to the nation's eastern region. The book tells how Soviet rear service workers, in whose ranks men who had gone to the front were replaced by women and teenagers, overcame incredible difficulties and deprivations to rapidly put the enterprises back into operation at the new locations, and succeeded in achieving significant growth in the production of military equipment and ammunition.

The Soviet people moved forth from their ranks talented designers, engineers and production organizers. The book gives an extensive account of them. Workers at enterprises producing military equipment, weapons and ammunition demonstrated great patriotism, innovation and skill. Among other things, the book tells about the Komsomol-youth brigade of electric welders headed by Ye. Agarkov. In March of 1943, the brigade, which had 15 members, 13 of them young women, was judged best in the socialist competition. It was suggested that Ye. Agarkov combine the brigades of welders and assemblers into a single, comprehensive brigade. This made it possible to relieve a considerable number of workers and to increase output 2.5-fold, while using less manual labor.

The widespread adoption of the high-speed design method was typical of the war years. The time required to master new models of artillery weapons, for example, was cut from the pre-war 1-2 years to 1-3 months. The 100-mm field and antitank cannon was created within a short period of time.

The attention given the defense industry by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and the selfless performance of the rear service workers, the book points out, made it possible to provide the front with an uninterrupted supply of everything necessary for victory. We front-line fighters were aware of this every day. The party organizations had a large role in the production of ever-increasing quantities of weapons, combat and military equipment. They engaged in purposeful political-indoctrinational work and organized socialist competition among the front brigades.

The book "Oruzhiye Pobedy" tells about the creators of the combat equipment and demonstrates the enormous capabilities of our socialist homeland, of our progressive social system. It opens up the inspiring pages of our history for the general reader, and uses the examples of enormous creative labor performed for the sake of victory over the enemy to appeal for selfless service to our common cause, the cause of protecting the socialist homeland.

11499

CSO: 1801/208

REAR SERVICES/DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

REVIEW: 'COMBAT ENGINEERING SUPPORT IN SPECIAL CONDITIONS'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 2

[Review by Lt Gen A. Gorbachev of book "Inzhenernoye obespecheniye boya v osobykh usloviyakh" [Engineer Support of Combat Under Special Conditions] by V. Shamshurov, Voenizdat, 1985, 240 pp]

[Text] A book by V. Shamshurov entitled "Engineer Support of Combat Under Special Conditions" has been published by the military publishing house. Based on analysis and generalization of the experience of the Great Patriotic War, local wars of our day and military exercises, the author sets forth the content and ways of organizing fulfillment of the main tasks of engineer support of offensive and defensive operations by troops in cities, mountains, at night, and in desert and northern areas. The book emphasizes that in these environments the need arises for accomplishing a number of additional measures for engineer preparation of the terrain, and for using new techniques and methods for fulfilling engineer tasks, and specialized training is required and the equipping of subunits with various mechanisms, tools and structures, materials and other resources necessary only for the given specific conditions. The troops are faced with the need when organizing engineer support for combat to make a detailed study each time and take into account the nature of the relief, soils and vegetation, passability and water supply of the terrain, as well as the degree to which engineer machinery can be used, specific effects of means of destruction and particularities of troop action. Taking into account the influence of all these factors, the methods of fulfilling basic engineer tasks in modern combat are also illuminated in the work.

The book gives specific recommendations for the most efficient methods of fulfilling tasks by engineer subunits, taking into account the possibility of enemy use of air-ground operations and his employment not only of nuclear, but also of conventional high-precision weapons. Examining the main tasks of engineer support of combat in cities, the author discloses the content and methods of fulfilling specific engineer tasks, such as supporting the actions of assault groups and detachments in seizing the most important and strongly fortified strongpoints, clearing buildings of mines and preparing them for defense, and conducting underground mining.

Questions of engineer support of combat actions on a seacoast are examined in detail in the book. Means and methods of reconnoitering obstacles and making passages in them, and of defending troops against high-precision weapons are thoroughly depicted.

The theoretical postulates and practical recommendations concerning negotiating obstacles and destruction in mountains are of special interest. The author justifiably emphasizes the complexity of fulfilling this task and also directs the attention of the reader to the impermissibility of unoriginal stereotypical routine in solving it. Based on specific examples he shows possible complements of forces, resources and methods of fulfilling the task.

The book contains data necessary for officers to make decisions to fulfill engineer tasks. At the same time, it has a lack of diagrams of engineer support for the offense and defense under various physical and geographical conditions, as well as illustrations of technical engineering solutions. It would also be appropriate to discuss questions of negotiating zones of flooding and radioactive contamination and the specifics of engineer support of combat in swampy forested terrain.

Overall, it can be said that a useful and necessary book has been published. It can be widely used in the system of commander's training and practical activity of ground forces officers, and for teaching cadets and students at higher military educational institutions.

9069

CSO: 1801/0210

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

EXAMINATION OF DISMISSAL OF FIVE OFFICER CADETS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Maj N. Burbyga, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Lightly and Hastily"]

[Text] All five are from the Kolomna Higher Artillery Command School imeni October Revolution. Before entering the school they served successfully in the army; some for a year and some even longer. All five were characterized by their commanders as active komsomol members, industrious and disciplined troops and good specialists. All five characterizations contained the unambiguous conclusion that they merited admission to the school.

And then they were dismissed. The motives which they stated in their reports were identical for all: disappointment in their selected profession and lack of a desire to study.

I talked with one of the five, a former cadet and now Private V. Prokhorenko. Prokhorenko entered the same Kolomna Military School the first time immediately after completing secondary school, but he did not pass the examination. This failure did not cool his desire. In the army, when he was called up, he stole time to prepare for the exams, although this turned out not to be easy. Intense service and preparations for the test for class qualification demanded much time and effort. In addition, the komsomol members in the battery elected him their leader.

Prokhorenko talks about the school with clear unwillingness. In words of bitterness and remorse he says: "I was hasty with the report, shirked the work and dropped out. I should have been patient, reconciled myself, and perhaps everything would have worked out..."

Been patient about what, reconciled himself to what? It was hard to get answers to these questions. It was as though disappointment and resentment had knocked him off of his accustomed way of living. From our rather extended discussion it turned out only that Prokhorenko continued to hold the firm conviction that many cadets who were former sergeants and soldiers do not find their place in the school.

"They considered us to be people who were there by chance and did not belong there," also stated the other former cadets. "Most painful of all was to feel the lack of faith toward oneself, and to hear words to the effect that you are a temporary person in this school."

To be honest, it was difficult to believe this. I thought: Something isn't right here. Apparently my interlocutors have painted the colors black in order to justify leaving school. Perhaps their decision to become officers was not sufficiently thought through and weighed, and the first difficulties led to disappointment? But if this is so, was it really true of all five? And how can even the fact be explained that almost all of them entered the school twice? No, clearly both ends did not meet in these assumptions. It was necessary to go to the school.

Lt Col Ye. Uskov, battalion commander, characterized the dismissed cadets positively. He spoke especially well of cadets S. Zharikov and A. Tashmatov. He felt that they could make good officers. Nevertheless, he was firmly convinced that they had neither the desire to study nor the goal of becoming officers. On what did he base this conviction? Perhaps their conduct was unworthy, they shirked their lessons or studied poorly? No, Lt Col Uskov did not undertake to assert this. Then, perhaps, in a frank discussion they "opened up," and expressed their true intentions? Also no.

"In my view, soldiers come here from troop units only in order to pass the time."

The school commander also shared the opinion of the battalion commander.

"Each instance of dismissal causes us serious concern," stated Maj Gen A. Mikhaylov when we met. "But reality is this. The majority of cadets who are soldiers and sergeants turn out to be accidental. And this must be taken into account.

Yes, this must be taken into account. It is true that a number of cadets selected by external acceptance commissions almost immediately upon arrival at the school wrote reports requesting dismissal. There can be only one conclusion here. Not all external acceptance commissions approached selections for the school with a high standard of demandingness. However, another fact is no less obvious and must also be taken into account: A large number of selected cadets study successfully in the VUZ.

And I would like to say something about this.

Among the tasks which military schools are called upon to accomplish, not last in importance is to inculcate in their pupils love for their selected profession. Let us be frank. Far from every youth who crosses this threshold of the school is absolutely confident that the military path is his calling and the sole cause of his life. But under the influence of the tenor of cadet life and able indoctrination, the absolute majority of such youth come to believe in their calling and become excellent officers.

These truths should be obvious. But it turns out that not everyone in the Kolomna School knows them. And the confirmation of this is the situation created here of distrust, prejudice and a kind of closed-mindedness toward those who come from the troop units. What influenced the development of this situation? Here it is necessary to go back. Selection of cadets from army and navy youths is now carried out by external acceptance commissions directly in the military districts and groups of forces. This system of manning the schools is dictated by state interests and by increased demands for preparation of officer cadres. It makes it possible to bring into the military educational institutions a large contingent of tempered, mature young people who have tested themselves in service and make a more knowledgeable choice, and it gives substantial economic savings.

However this system was not understood and supported in all schools. Most of all this is true of those where traditionally preference in manning with cadets was given to youths who came directly from secondary school. The position of the leaders of these schools is not difficult to understand. The knowledge of general educational subjects is fresher for yesterday's school pupil, than for a soldier or sergeant, who has forgotten much. Therefore, less work needs to be done with him. It is also easier with him on the indoctrination plane. His character has still not been formed and he can be "molded" at one's own discretion. And even if such instructor commits mistakes in this, yesterday's school pupil, as a rule, does not react to them. Not knowing military service, he thinks that this is how it must be.

Those who come to the school already knowing service life and the demands of regulations, and who are a bit older and more independent have another reaction to such situations. When, for example, demandingness oversteps precisely defined regulatory bounds or when actions are permitted in relations with subordinates which touch upon the honor and worth of an individual, this causes them to protest more vigorously.

All of these aspects are extremely important and must be sensitively taken into account in training and indoctrination work. But some teachers at the Kolomna School disdain even the rudiments of pedagogical demands. No one, of course, will assert that these pupils are above reproach. But one can hardly even accept the position of the senior comrades and justify their prejudice.

At the very beginning of the training year military property was missing. Immediately a version was advanced to the effect that only one of the former soldiers could have done this. The stain of a "potential thief" lay on them several weeks, until the real guilty party was disclosed. My interlocutors spoke a great deal about the state in which they all found themselves during those days when they were summoned to discussions and it was demanded that they acknowledge that they had committed thievery, and about the humiliation and vexation which they experienced. And was an apology made to them when the truth was disclosed? It was not even thought about.

And when soon thereafter several men wrote a report asking for dismissal, this was received as an understandable result: It was said that the external acceptance commissions selected who will come, and this was the result. Lt Col Y. Uskov and the other commanders of cadet subunits did not conceal their

conviction that sooner or later the rest would also write a report. It was this prejudice which the subordinates did not like.

How can a cadet feel when not only alone, but also in front of the battery formation its commander, Capt V. Gorolev, repeatedly stated that you came here for rest and the only use which you serve is to fulfill the duties of a duty man?

In the school many subunit commanders see in the pupils who arrive from troop units as reliable assistants, and successfully use their service experience in indoctrination work with subordinates. Characteristically, former pupils themselves, Maj V. Geraskin, Sr Lt S. Averyanov and Lt A. Radchenko named the last names of these officers. It seems unfortunate that the opinion of such officers is not decisive in the school.

Moreover, I was struck by the fact that none of the commanders or political officers seemed to explain completely the true reason that the report requesting dismissal was written. In any case, no one with whom I spoke, including the school commander, could say anything definite on that account. Again, reproaches were addressed to the external acceptance commissions and toward the dismissed pupils, who were distinguished supposedly by arrogance and self-conceit, but who had poor general educational knowledge. And somehow it was awkward to convince my interlocutors of the obvious: the fact that this category of cadets requires at first additional assistance from commanders and instructors and a special approach, and that, finally, dismissal from school is an extreme step which must not be used so lightly and hastily.

The argument put forth that the cadets themselves wrote reports requesting dismissal is a weak one. And their disappointment in their selected profession and unwillingness to study is, after all, also a reproach to the school. To what extent, one wonders, is this also an assessment of the educational work which is being carried out here.

I was shown many plans, and measures which were planned and carried out were enumerated. Needless to say, among them is much that is useful and necessary. One thing is disturbing. Why does a group of students end up on the side of the road, with all of their resentments and doubts? Why did these measures not influence their decision to leave the school?

I showed the school commander a letter which came to the editors from students N. Volkova and I. Chirikova, who reported about one scandalous fact. One day the girls arrived at the school KPP [control and checkpoint]. One of them brought invitations for a wedding to a female cadet. Here there were still several female cadets. And then Lt Col M. Parsenov came up to them and demanded their documents.

"We did not know that for a meeting between men and women it was necessary to have one's passport," reported the authors of the letter. "We did not have them with us. Then the officer, without any justification, and free in his choice of words, began to insult us and called the militia. All of this took

place before the eyes of the cadets, who, alas, due to their positions, could do nothing. Never in our lives have we experienced greater shame..."

Talk about the incident flowed swiftly through the school and the institute, causing resentment and indignation. For several days that was all that was talked about. And only the school leaders remained in the dark. Is it surprising that such scandalous bungling from a pedagogical standpoint flourishes in the school?

When I was already leaving the school it became known that yet another report had appeared about dismissal. It was from Cadet M. Sukharev, he was also a former soldier.

"Here is one more confirmation of our discussion," stated the school commander.

Confirmation of what?

9069

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

CRITIQUE OF THEMES IN MILITARY DISSERTATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Molchanov, docent, candidate of philosophical sciences: "In the Interests of Practice"]

[Text] Every year in our country many thousands of candidate and doctoral dissertations are defended. A substantial portion of them are by social scientists at military educational institutions. It is natural to assume that these dissertations contain numerous important scientific substantiations, conclusions and recommendations which are of great importance in the development of ideological-theoretical and military thinking and in practical matters.

Experience shows, however, that there are still many dissertations which are of little importance and are cut off from the specific tasks being solved today in the army and navy. A considerable number of dissertations by social scientists in military academies and schools suffer from shallow topics, and there are frequently cases when the researchers, as we say, are steeped in gray antiquity, and conduct research of, for example, problems of war and peace in antiquarian philosophy or the view of representatives of various trends in social thinking in the pre-Marxist era.

Undoubtedly all of this is also important. But there is also no doubt that history must be studied primarily in order to clearly see the problems of the present and the future, and in order to use historical experience to solve present day tasks. Only those scientific directions are viable, it states in the CPSU Central Committee political report to the 27th Party Congress, which derive from practice and return to practice enriched by profound generalizations and businesslike recommendations. Without such an approach and without such generalizations and recommendations it is difficult to count on scientific research finding broad applicability to the needs of military practice, or to solving those problems which are most important and burning.

And what do the conclusions and recommendations of some recent dissertations frequently boil down to? As a rule they boil down to suggestions of a partial nature: to introduce some topic into the political training plans of the personnel; publish an article or series of articles on some topic; publish

brochures or training aids; change the organizational structure of a unit; introduce distinguishing badges or honorary titles...

Meanwhile, in the army and navy and in military training institutions complex processes are taking place, associated with increasing the combat readiness of units and ships, assimilating new equipment and weapons and improving the training and indoctrination process. Naturally, commanders, political workers, staff officers and military instructors await specific scientific recommendations on questions of practical activity. Today, for example, recommendations on increasing the activeness of the human factor; fundamentally improving military discipline; improving the forms and methods of establishing high consciousness and social activeness in army and navy troops; and increasing the effectiveness of individual indoctrination work with various categories of servicemen are very important.

The VUZes themselves and the interests of matters associated with improving officer training also require such recommendations. This is even more important in that military schools are undergoing a complex process of restructuring. But the share of dissertations directly related to the pedagogical activity of commanders and VUZ instructors and to the training and indoctrination of students and cadets still remains low. On the other hand, frequently competitors take up research of phenomena which are very far removed not only from VUZ problems, but even altogether from army reality.

The council for coordination of scientific research in the social sciences in the USSR Armed Forces, of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, does not approve in its sessions up to 30-40 percent of the dissertations whose authors are competing for the degree of doctor of sciences.

Why do dissertations appear on topics which are not topical and do not meet the needs of the time? How can they be prevented? First of all, apparently it is necessary to improve the existing system which regulates the selection of topics for dissertation research at all levels: beginning with the suggestions for topics made by the scholars themselves and ending at the soviets of VUZes which decide on their approval. Second, it is necessary to approach more demandingly the quality of the dissertation research efforts themselves. A provision on preliminary defense adopted at the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin contains specific requirements concerning dissertations. Punctual fulfillment of these requirements may become a filter which will close the path to research in secondary directions.

A large portion of scientific efforts not distinguished by their topicality and the applied military thrust of the topic are by degree seekers who, in circumvention of existing regulations, find scientific mentors among scientists in civilian VUZes and defend their dissertations there. This is being done before the eyes of faculty chiefs and other officials in military educational institutions, who not only do not stop such actions, but at times even indulge them. The position of such leaders is obvious: to achieve visible results in the training of scholars without troubling themselves with the organization of the scientific work itself.

What I have said in no way means that there are no notable successes today in the research work of military social scientists. They do exist. The doctoral dissertations by Col V. Kovalev, "The Socialist Military Collective;" Col O. Belkov, "The International and National in the Military Policy of a Socialist State;" and the candidate dissertations of officers V. Kubyshev, N. Yefimov, N. Fokin and others are of great interest.

Substantial numbers of social scientists, many of whom have the degree of doctor of sciences, are involved in solving tasks directly related to military problems. I will state further that we have major centers of scientific efforts in the social sciences, such as the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin and the Military History Institute, USSR Ministry of Defense. Training aids prepared by these collectives, for example, for courses on Marxist-Leninist philosophy, military pedagogy and psychology and party political work in the Armed Forces have great practical value.

But life is posing new and more complex tasks. The CPSU Central Committee draft document, "Basic Directions in Restructuring Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country" indicates the need to make substantially more active the scientific activity of instructors in faculties in socio-economic disciplines on researching urgent problems of social development, and to concentrate their efforts toward thoroughly working out the most important questions put forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress, and in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The broadest field of activity is being opened for military social scientists. Problems associated with the peculiarities of organizing the defense of Socialism under conditions of the present complex, contradiction-filled world demand the close attention of researchers.

Problems of improving military construction, military and political training and education and indoctrination of personnel are very topical.

Well argued criticism of hostile ideology on questions of Socialist construction and military theory and practice remains, as before, an important direction of scientific work. Moreover, this direction is one of the priority directions, since the ideological war unleashed by imperialism against our country and the countries of the Socialist community has become more violent and its forms more refined.

These are the main directions of scientific inquiry which life has posed. We need to avoid repeating the errors of the past, and to research as actively as possible new phenomena which enrich and advance theory and practice.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

ON TRAINING OF ENGINEERS, SCIENTIFIC CADRES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Filippov, professor, superintendent, Air Force Engineer Academy imeni Professor N. Ye. Zhukovskiy: "More is Required Today -- Thoughts About the Training of Engineering and Scientific Cadres in Military VUZes"]

[Text] A decisive role in the acceleration of scientific and technological progress is played by people who are prepared to solve qualitatively new tasks, capable of mastering the latest equipment, and of getting out of it everything which is put into it. This general postulate is most directly related to the Armed Forces and to their military capability. The new edition of the CPSU Program, approved at the 27th Party Congress, emphasizes: "the party will continue its unflagging concern that the military capability of the Soviet Armed Forces represent a stable fusion of military skill, a high state of technical equipping, ideological staunchness, discipline and self-discipline of the personnel, and their fidelity to their patriotic and internationalist duty."

In solving the tasks of acceleration, in the broadest sense of this word, specialists with engineering education have an important place. Today, military engineers are one of the most numerically large professions in our Armed Forces. The level of combat readiness and high degree of military cohesion of large units, units and subunits depends substantially on the quality of their professional knowledge and skills, moral-political and psychological staunchness and ability to train and indoctrinate the personnel competently.

Our military training institutions (academies and higher schools) are carrying out a great deal of work in training highly skilled military engineers at the modern level. But does this fully meet today's requirements? I would like to reflect a bit on this.

The Air Force Engineering Academy bears the name Nikolay Yegorovich Zhukovskiy. He was a great engineer, scientist and teacher, and this is symbolic, for purposefulness in one's calling, activeness in one's social position, communist conviction and depth and scope of professional knowledge are qualities which the academy forms in its pupils from generation to

generation, transmitting the best traditions of the school of Soviet military engineers.

Within the walls of the academy, such remarkable scientists and designers as N. Ye. Zhukovskiy, V. P. Vetchinkin, V. S. Kulebakin, B. S. Stechkin, B. N. Yuryev, B. F. Bolkhovitinov, G. S. Pospelov and T. M. Melkumov created and developed new directions and branches of science and technology. It is difficult even to list all of those "fine steeds," who defined one of the main traditions of the Soviet engineer school -- to be out in front of today's requirements, whether troop units, repair and industrial enterprises, scientific research organizations or test centers.

Traditions are not only a link with the past. They are a link with the future and a desire to build reliable bridges from today to tomorrow. Every period of history has its own distinguishing characteristics, new equipment and new and more complex tasks, but past experience must also be of interest to us because it better enables us to understand the sense of the durability and reliability of the "Zhukovskiy" method of preparing engineers, and to remember what has been forgotten and sort out why we at times lose something good and are not always able to do what our predecessors could, for whom of most importance were not "contacts" with the troops, science or industry, but constant creative cooperation with them. For to teach that which does not yet exist in troop units, is, nevertheless, impossible without links with them. After all, it is closeness to practice which facilitated the development in our teachers of an understanding of the growing importance which basic knowledge is now acquiring in the training of a military engineer.

Yes, namely basic knowledge. And this is why. Military aviation is continuously experiencing stages of modernization, associated with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Naturally, this also poses new tasks of engineers. Solving them at the level of present-day demands is senseless without an ability to re-tune and rapidly assimilate what is new, and this means profound and varied knowledge, engineering boldness and initiative.

With each such modernization it inevitably becomes clear that some specialists are not equal to such rates of acceleration and that they sometimes lag behind technological progress. Others merely verbally favor the changes, but in fact make no headway for years.

Let us look at the modern specialist from the perspective of the demands of the day. The military engineer must have firm basic training, possess broad understanding in his own and related fields, master to perfection computer equipment and the methods of calculating engineering and engineer operations tasks, be a capable organizer and indoctrinator of his subordinates and know the basics of scientific research.

How can such specialists be prepared? First of all it is necessary to prioritize many training programs and processes and to make them more systematic and methodologically specific. Without this it is difficult to improve the quality of the training process.

I will not detail all of the postulates. It is important that the whole indoctrination, training and scientific process have a practical thrust. Our military VUZes work for the troop units. It is namely there that the main contingent of our graduates is sent. And we must take into account that on the heels of automation of many aircraft piloting processes and aviation equipment operation has also come, in part, automation of the solution of much more difficult tasks of command and control, more accurate target destruction, etc. In this is concealed progress of many of our existing specialties, for the new equipment gives to engineering work mathematical clarity. And our graduates must come fully armed not to tomorrow's, but today's aviation. People with something to offer must assimilate this new information. And the concepts of basic scientific knowledge and the engineer are indivisible.

In an age of acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the training process in a higher school is senseless without study by the students and cadets of the latest achievements of worldwide science and technology, and a clear impression of the tendencies of its development. Here I would particularly like to single out the role of teacher-scientists, who personally conduct scientific research on the front lines of science.

Unfortunately, not all our higher technical training institutions are staffed as required with highly skilled teachers, most of all professors and doctors of science. It is not so simple to solve this task in the quickest period of time. But it must be solved. If we wish, not merely verbally, but in fact to raise the quality of training of military engineers, no mere changes in training plans and programs of instruction will be able to have the effect that will a substantial improvement in the quality of instructors. We are speaking about true enthusiasts of science.

Today, in-residence post-graduate work in military colleges is the main source for the formation of VUZ instructors. The preparation of young scientists in this way and their acquisition of experience in teaching takes four-five years at best. As for the preparation of doctors of science and professors, under all favorable circumstances (talent, capacity for work, a social and political person, the necessary environment of good will and creativity in the collective, etc.) defense of one's doctoral dissertation takes place no less than 8-10 years after obtaining a candidates degree.

How can this problem be solved? Obviously, it is necessary more actively to involve in this work the engineer faculties of military academies. Our academies better than other VUZes are staffed with instructors of the highest qualifications. Many of them, along with doctorates and professorial knowledge, have rich practical experience of service in troop units and participation in military operations. Who better than they can undertake the training and indoctrination of young scientists, not only for their own academies, but also for other VUZes?

This experience exists in the Military Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, our Air Force Engineer Academy imeni Professor N. Ye. Zhukovskiy, and a number of other VUZes, which in recent years have substantially expanded their post graduate work and have achieved definite successes in the training of young, highly qualified scientists.

At the same time, today's graduate must to an even greater degree combine a high level of theoretical training with good practical skills, must love his profession, and must be able independently (and this is very important) to overcome difficulties which arise and persistently improve himself.

The age demands decisive strengthening of the link between VUZes and troop units. It is well known how important practical experience in troop units is to the students in acquiring practical experience within the walls of the training institution. Not formalistic visits in troop units, but work. Only under this condition does the graduate receive the possibility for practical implementation of the thorough theoretical knowledge obtained in the study of various disciplines; interaction with a real military collective; coordination with officers of the unit staff, communications and rear area and participation in command-staff and tactical flight exercises.

And there is one more important problem. The higher school, where highly qualified scientist cadres are concentrated, has a tremendous scientific potential. But it is far from fully used. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Conference on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technological Progress, the VUZ sector of science is capable of increasing the amount of its work 2 or 2.5-fold. How can this be achieved?

Experience shows that VUZ science has the best results when special laboratories function in faculties, accomplishing research on special-purpose programs, in coordination with troop units and appropriate scientific research institutes. Another important factor making it possible to increase the quantity and raise the level of research, is to eliminate duplication in the formation of scientific collectives. It is very important that they be headed by prominent specialists closely associated with leading scientific organizations in the country and with industry. Our collectives of this type not only place into practice new aviation equipment, but also train young scientists. For example, the faculty led by Maj Gen of Aviation Ye. Rummyantsev, USSR State Prize bearer and doctor of Technological Sciences, worked out the theoretical foundations and mathematical support for on-board and ground automatic registration and processing systems for flight information, and for a number of years has been carrying out retraining of the engineers and technicians in air force units on the systems.

It is natural that, in solving the problem of increasing the output of the VUZ sector of science, one must not be limited solely to the sphere of scientific research or experimental and design work. I am convinced that only the inseparable combination of research with the training process will provide the greatest return to VUZ science and its influence on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Here again the problem arises of highly skilled scientific-pedagogical cadres, the inculcation in them of organizational capabilities and the preparation of our own Kurchatovs and Korolevs. In short, today it is necessary to do substantially more than has been accomplished so far by our higher military school.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U. S. PLANNING, RELIABILITY OF SOVIET PVO SYSTEMS DISCUSSED AFTER RAID

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 86 p 3

[Article by Colonel Ye. Polavskiy: "An Act of International Terrorism"]

[Text] As in the past it is not quiet in the Mediterranean Basin. Off the shores of Libya ply armadas of American military ships, and in the eastern Mediterranean a series of NATO maneuvers is being held. Military activity is buttressed by subversive propaganda actions. All of this is being done in order to maintain in a state of tension, fear and uncertainty the populations of the countries in the region, most of all Libya and Syria.

As analysis of the events associated with the U. S. aggression against Libya indicates, a joint bombing strike by American naval and air forces was only part of a comprehensive plan by the Washington administration to overthrow the Libyan government headed by Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi. Within the framework of this plan, the United States is implementing a series of both open provocative military actions and secret operations, for the purpose of destabilizing the existing system, supporting opposition forces in the country and preparing to implement a military coup and remove the leader of the Libyan revolution.

The intentional sharp exacerbation of American-Libyan relations was provoked early this year. On 7 January the White House decided to break virtually all economic ties between the U. S. and Libya. This decision was accompanied by accusations toward the government of Al-Qadhafi that he supports "international terrorism." From 24 January through 21 March the U. S. held a series of naval maneuvers off the Libyan coast. On 23 March yet another naval maneuver began, during the course of which American fighter-bombers sank two Libyan military cutters.

However, the militaristic itch of the U. S. military and political leadership was not limited to this, since the main objectives were not achieved. On 7 April, in a special session of the U. S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, a plan for an air strike against Libya was approved. Its main concept was to eliminate physically the leader of the Libyan revolution by "precision strikes" against most important targets and the Al-Qadhafi residence. In its truly military aspect, it was planned to destroy the majority of Libya's missile and air forces, which, in American views, could be used against the ships and aircraft of the 6th Fleet, as well as American bases in Italy.

The plan was given the exotic name, Eldorado Canyon. It envisioned the comprehensive application of American aviation. A reinforced grouping of aerial refueling aircraft from the USAF Strategic Air Command was to support the combat action.

The was to be implemented on the night of 14-15 April. A-6 Intruder carrier-based aircraft and F-111 aircraft from American bases in Great Britain -- Lakenheath and Upper-Hayford -- were used. Flights of tactical aviation and refueling aircraft in exercises held by the Americans at these airbases since 12 April under the code name Salty Nation were used actively for the purpose of maintaining the secrecy of preparations for the air strikes against Libya. To improve the secrecy of command and control, beginning on 13 April strict limitations on radio communications were introduced on orders of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The movement of two carrier strike groups -- led by the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea -- to the Libyan coast was carried out under radio silence. On board these carriers were 170 combat aircraft, including 80 ground-attack aircraft.

Late in the evening of 14 April, a strike group of 18 F-111 aircraft, 3 REB [radio-electronic warfare] aircraft and several tankers took off from American bases located on British territory. According to the Pentagon's official version, this group under complete radio silence followed along the coasts of France, Spain and Portugal, over Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea. (According to other data, including the French press, American aircraft "cut short" this route by a good 1,000 kilometers by an unsanctioned overflight of French and Spanish airspace over the Pyrennes). The strike group separated off the coast of Libya. Six aircraft at maximally low altitude were sent to the area of the Gulf of Sidra for a subsequent strike against Tripoli from the south. The remaining aircraft were to follow the example of the first six.

Simultaneously, to strike against targets in the area of Benghazi, twelve carrier aircraft took off from the aircraft carriers. This was also masked by intensive military training flights.

Strikes against Tripoli by the F-111 fighter-bombers and against Benghazi by the A-6 ground-attack aircraft were virtually synchronized at 0200 hours local time. The attack, piratical in concept and thievish in the method it was carried out, continued for approximately 12 minutes.

This military provocation against Libya indicates that the concept of the "new globalism," directed against the developing countries is part of an overall coordinated U. S. policy to exacerbate international tension and intentionally complicate Soviet-American relations and relations between East and West as a whole. As is noted in the statement by the Soviet government, "Washington is endeavoring to put into practice its concept of the 'new globalism,' which differs from all its past variants in that gunboat diplomacy has given way to aircraft carrier diplomacy."

By the U. S. aggression against Libya, the White House also pursued a number of domestic political objectives. In particular, Pentagon representatives are using it to "justify" a further increase in military expenditures in Fiscal

Year 1987, as well as to extort funds for support of the Nicaraguan Contras. "Success" in the operation was needed by American reaction in order to school the U. S. public to the thought of the utility and even necessity for the use of armed force to achieve foreign policy objectives. This is even indicated by the unprecedented flareup of chauvinism in the U. S. which arose immediately following the strike against Libya. Leaders of both houses of Congress, regardless of party, unanimously supported the administration's action as "an act of self-defense."

In order to cast aspersions and place in doubt the sincerity of USSR policy in the developing world, a slander was cranked up that the Soviet Union was supposedly informed privately by the Americans about the air strike being prepared against Libya and voiced no objection. When this cynical lie was resolutely refuted by the Soviet government, the U. S. propaganda apparatus began to crank up another one, about the unreliability of Soviet weapon systems in combating the "world's most advanced" American military equipment. Only casual mention was made of the perfidy of the night attack; the strictest measures of security in which the operation was prepared and the careful camouflage in ensuring the secrecy of the air strike at maximally low altitudes. Nor do the Americans speak the full truth about their own losses during the operation. The Pentagon claims that only one F-111 aircraft was knocked down by Libyan air defenses, but the facts indicate that damage to the Americans, especially to carrier based aircraft, was much greater. Clearly the results achieved did not correspond to the tremendous military capability gathered to "punish" Libya. And this was not to the advantage of Washington.

Nor did the neo-globalists succeed in achieving their other objective: To sow doubt in the stability of Soviet-Libyan relations. Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated this, in particular, with complete clarity in an interview in the TIMES OF INDIA. He assessed highly the position of the Soviet Union, which at a time of difficulty for the Libyan people came to the support of the Libyan Jamahiriya. Support of the country's anti-imperialist policy by the Libyan people was still further strengthened.

Having suffered a moral and political defeat, Washington nevertheless does not intend to stop half way in destabilizing the situation in Libya. Facts indicate that the U. S. is continuing to increase its efforts to blackmail the government of the Libyan Jamahiriya by the further use of force against this country. At the same time U. S. pressure on its allies is increasing, for the purpose of coordinating political and other measures to undermine the economic and military capability of Libya and develop an anti-Syrian campaign. All of this may lead to a substantial exacerbation of the situation in the Mediterranean, with all of the ensuing serious consequences for peace throughout the world.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

TACTICAL-TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSHING-2 EXAMINED

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 86 pp 42-43

[Article by Colonel L. Migunov, candidate of technical sciences: "The Pershing-2 Missile According to Foreign Press Materials"]

[Text] Ignoring the peace loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and the demands of progressive society to halt the arms race, the Pentagon is continuing to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. The latter are located at launch sites in the FRG and are intended to destroy targets located on the territory of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The Pershing-2 intermediate range two-stage guided ballistic missile has been developed to strike hardened and unhardened targets (command posts, military bases, above ground and below ground ammunition and fuel supplies, etc.). Judging by data published in the foreign press, it is a fundamentally new type of weapon and not some modernized variant of the Pershing-1 missile, as some in the West assert. For illustration let us note some of the tactical and technical specifications of these missiles (in parentheses are those of the Pershing-1). The length of the Pershing-2 is 10 meters (10.6); launch weight 7,200 kilograms (4,600); maximum range 1,800 kilometers (160-640); accuracy (circular error probable) less than 30 meters (400); guidance system -- inertial with terminal homing (inertial).

The Pershing-2 missile consists of a first and a second stage, in which solid fuel jet engines are located, and a warhead (GCh), with three compartments: nose (radar), middle (warhead proper) and tail (instrument).

In the nose compartment is a terminal guidance radar (RADAG system) with stabilized antenna. The compartment is covered by a streamlined casing made of radio permissive ablation material, which is capable of withstanding the greater amount of heat which occurs when the GCh enters the dense layers of the atmosphere.

The warhead portion is equipped with nuclear warheads of two types. The first, which has a flexible yield with a maximum of 50 kilotons, is for air or ground bursts. The body of the second is manufactured of high-strength steel, has an elongated form, a weight of approximately 1,800 kilograms and a warhead

on the order of 1 kiloton. When it strikes the target this warhead penetrates 30-45 meters into the earth and then explodes. As a result, a large diameter crater is formed with a high level of radioactive contamination.

The Pershing-2 can also be armed with conventional warheads. One is a penetrating warhead with a 460 kilogram charge or several relatively small warheads, (each weighing 8.15 kilograms and having a charge of 1.59 kilograms), capable, according to foreign specialists, of penetrating a concrete shelter up to 60 centimeters in thickness.

In the instrument compartment is an inertial guidance system and an on-board computer. Here are located aerodynamic control surfaces; a system of propulsive nozzles to guide the movement of the GCh in the trajectory; a gas generator; turbo pump; power sources; radar equipment and means for its cooling; a warhead separation system and other equipment.

The flight trajectory of the Pershing-2 is divided into three sections: initial (active), intermediate and final (terminal homing).

The active sector of the trajectory begins at the moment the missile is launched and concludes upon separation of the GCh. When the first stage engine is operating the flight is controlled along its heading (deviation of the longitudinal axis from the flight trajectory plane characterizes the angle of the heading or yaw) and pitch (the angle of pitch is the angle between the longitudinal axis of the missile and the plane of the local horizon) with the help of a diverting engine nozzle. Roll control (the turning of the missile around its longitudinal axis shows the angle of roll or rotation) is accomplished by the two rotating aerodynamic planes of the cruciform tail. The other two aerodynamic planes are immobile and serve to stabilize the position of the missile in flight.

During operation of the second stage engine, control of the flight of the missile by heading and pitch is also accomplished with the aid of a diverting engine nozzle, and control of its heading is accomplished by aerodynamic planes located in the warhead section.

Fuel for the engines of both stages is ignited from primers placed in their tail sections. After the engine stops operating each stage is separated.

At the moment the second stage engine ceases firing the warhead section acquires its assigned estimated speed and direction of flight, after which it moves on a ballistic trajectory (the middle flight sector), most of which is exo-atmospheric at an altitude of approximately 300 kilometers. The speed of the GCh is Mach-12. Control of pitch and yaw is accomplished by a system of propulsive nozzles, as well as aerodynamic control surfaces when the GCh enters the atmosphere.

The terminal guidance flight sector begins after the RADAG radar system is turned on. A stabilized radar antenna rotates at a speed of 2 revolutions per second and can illuminate on the flight path (for example, from an altitude of 4,500 meters) a circular shaped terrain sector of up to 35 sq. km. The reflected signals enter the receiver, are then changed into digital form and

transmitted to the computer. The signal received is compared with the reference information about the terrain in the area of the target placed in the computer memory, which was prepared in advance according to photo reconnaissance data or taken from maps. The comparison is made several times at various altitudes as the warhead section approaches the target. According to its results the amount of deviation of the GCh is determined and the command correction for the inertial guidance system is worked out.

The Pershing-2 missile is launched from self-propelled transport launch platforms (TPU), which include prime movers and semi-trailers. The TPU with its missile can move up to 60 kilometers per hour. The launch platform contains assemblies for power supply, a hydraulic system, winches for horizontal movement of the missile on the launch pad and other equipment.

After deployment on the launch pad the missiles are set up in a vertical position and prepared for launch. Data about targets (geographic coordinates and a reference depiction of the terrain sector in digital form), as well as the coordinates of the launch point are entered into the on-board computer. Preliminary data permits the missile to be aimed with sufficient effectiveness. In the opinion of American specialists, in the future the Pershing-2 will also be able to destroy unplanned targets which are detected suddenly, information about which was not previously entered into the computer memory. It is only necessary that the distance between the new target and an object for which data in the computer exists not exceed 160 kilometers.

In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize that the Pershing-2 missiles deployed in Europe, according to the nature of the tasks which they perform, are with respect to the Soviet Union essentially strategic weapons and are intended for a first strike. They are capable of reaching targets in 8-10 minutes; i.e., much more quickly than intercontinental ballistic missiles based on U. S. territory. Consequently, the Pershing-2 is a direct threat to the security of the USSR and the socialist countries, and forces them to take additional measures to strengthen their defense.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRAVDA VIEWS UK MILITARY EXPENDITURE TRENDS

PM160947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "An Impossible Burden"]

[Text] The British Parliament has debated the government's military policy. Defense Secretary G. Younger spoke on the matter and advocated an increase in "Britain's contribution to NATO defense," primarily by commissioning four new submarines equipped with the Trident nuclear missile system.

At the same time the secretary had to admit that the further buildup of military expenditure was an excessive burden for the country's economy. In the next 3 years, he said, despite the continuing growth of appropriations, their real impact, taking inflation into account, would not only not increase, but would actually diminish somewhat. Commenting on this fact, the right-wing press close to the government tries to create the impression that the Thatcher government is actually voluntarily "reducing the military budget."

However, the real situation is quite different. Since 1979, when the Conservatives came to power, British military expenditure has doubled in absolute terms and now exceeds 18 billion pounds sterling. Over 40 billion pounds have been spent on the arms modernization program alone.

At the same time there has been a sharp reduction in capital investments in British industry. The production level in the manufacturing sectors is now 6-7 percent lower than in the late seventies. Unemployment is nearly 3 times higher, reaching 3.3 million.

With each passing year it becomes increasingly difficult to balance the state budget. The Tory government wipes out the deficit by selling off state enterprises. In other words, the difficulties of coping with military expenditure which have now emerged reflect the crisis of the Conservatives' arms race policy whose momentum is now beginning to have an increasingly noticeable and disruptive effect on the country's entire economy.

Reporting to parliament on his department's budget plans, the head of the British Ministry of Defense repeatedly referred to the need for "economical

expenditure of available financial resources." But these calls will not tally at all with the Thatcher government's desire to continue forging ahead with the construction of Trident submarines and the implementation of other military programs on which it is planned to spend tens of billions of pounds in future years.

The British Government has the opportunity to achieve economies. The way to do this is shown in the recent peace proposals by the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies which offer real prospects of cuts in military arsenals.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIZICHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY POLITICAL GRADUATES--[Major S. Goncharenko report: "Graduation of Political Workers"] A ceremonial meeting has been held at the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy to mark the graduation of political worker-officers. It was addressed by Army General D.A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, who congratulated the graduates on the successful completion of their study. Army General A.D. Lizichev dwelt on the tasks which graduates will have to resolve among the troops and in the fleets and urged them to devote all their efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and by word and personal example to inspire servicemen on the struggle to ensure the Soviet Armed Forces' high combat readiness. Hero of the Soviet Union Major G. Kuchkin and Major (I.) Krobot of the Czechoslovak People's Army spoke on behalf of the graduates. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2 PM] /6662

YEMENI MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT--During the period from 17-31 May a governmental delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Lt Col A. Kh. al-Bashiri, chief of the general staff, Yemen Arab Republic Armed Forces, visited in Moscow. During talks at the USSR Ministry of Defense and GKES [State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Foreign Economic Relations], questions of further development of bilateral cooperation were examined. The talks took place in a constructive and friendly environment. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 3] 9069

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AFGHANISTAN

TASS REPORTS USE OF U.S.-MADE CHEMICAL ARMS IN DRA

LD131305 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 13 TASS--A self-defence unit has detained a group of persons in the vicinity of Chashte-Sharif village, Herat Province, earlier subjected to an attack with chemical shells by counter-revolutionaries. The persons were photographing the contaminated area and were taking samples of soil and water.

Boris Gan, a NOVOSTI press agency correspondent in Kabul, met in an interrogation room of Afghanistan's State Security Ministry with one of those detained.

Rahim Majid, 30, fled to Pakistan under the influence of hostile propaganda. He got into the Warsak camp near Peshawar.

In the camp, he said, "I was trained by American instructors to investigate localities contaminated with chemical weapons. On the whole, I crossed the border inside Afghanistan for such missions on about twenty occasions."

Asked how the contaminated regions were designated, the detainee answered, "before each raid, we were given the name of the place and its coordinates."

The area of a chemical attack was known in advance. It was our task to present the description of the consequences of the attack and deliver 'material evidence' on the 'use of chemical weapons by Soviet and Afghan troops' to Pakistan". [quotation marks as received]

What Majid said was not a lone instance, said an Afghan Army major, Ghulam Nabi. "We found American mines and grenades, filled with the CS toxin, for the first time in 1981. We have seized numerous munitions of this kind ever since."

Major Nabi displayed grenades bearing the mark "U.S. Army SSMP 7" captured during operations against counter-revolutionary gangs in Paktia and Herat Provinces.

Bandits no longer dared engage openly with the Afghan Army, Major Nabi observed. "They fire shells and mines filled with toxic substances at remote villages where there are neither Afghan nor Soviet troops. Farmers become victims of chemical weapons."

Malicious rumors are then spread about chemical war allegedly waged by the USSR against Afghan civilians. These hoaxes, and the weapons used by the bandits bear the same trademark 'made in USA'".

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CSO: 1812/156

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA

LD250233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by television correspondent M. Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption, from Kabul]

[Text] The trial in absentia of seven ringleaders of the largest counterrevolutionary formations has been held in Kabul.

[Begin Leshchinskiy video recording] Yes, it has been a trial in absentia for the time being and these ringleaders, who have committed hundreds of crimes, are still managing to shelter from the people's retribution on Pakistani territory or in mountainous areas near the border. But the names of Ahmad Shah Masud, Mohammad (?Padshoh), Esmail, Malang, Jalaluddin, said Mansur, and Faird have long since been accursed by every honorable Afghan person. To these should be added those Western leaders who call the mercenary killers the true representatives of the Afghan people, hold receptions in their honor at a high state level and hold various provocative hearings in parliaments, and pay generously for crimes, the enumeration of which takes up 20 volumes of a criminal dossier. [video shows people in courtroom, three judges seated at bench, television sets showing video footage in court, and close-ups of various people listening to evidence court] There is an exhibition in the foyer of the building where the sitting of the DRA special revolutionary court is being held which one could say is a continuation of the indictment. There are photographs here showing the dushmans evil deeds, and here, too, are examples of their weapons. [video shows photographs of bodies and of ruined buildings and brief close-ups of weapons on display]

Naturally witnesses to these evil deeds were invited to this trial. [video shows one witness speaking to camera]

Ali Jan from Paktia Province said that he is a fighter in the Self-Defense force in his village. His home was attacked by bandits from Jaluluddin's group one night, during which his father, his brother, and his young son were shot dead and Ali Jan himself lost a leg. [video now shows another witness speaking to camera]

'Abdol Rauf from Panjsher District witnessed atrocities by Ahmad Shah's band. On Shah's instructions five schools were blown up at which children were being taught. In addition 20 peasants perished before 'Abdol Rauf's eyes during dushman shelling of a rice field.

This 4-day trial, which was being followed by all Afghan people, passed the death sentence on the seven bandit leaders on behalf of the whole people. [video shows more courtroom scenes] [end video recording]

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CSO: 1801/230

AFGHANISTAN

DRA LEADER CITED ON USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD122159 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 12 TASS--A striking manifestation of the striving of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for safeguarding and consolidation of peace and security in the region, this is how General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibollah described the Soviet Union's decision to return home six regiments from the composition of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Addressing a meeting in Gardeyz, Paktia Province, Najibollah said that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan remains the target for interference and aggression by the forces of imperialism headed by the USA, the Pakistani militaristic regime and bands of the Afghan counter-revolution.

In conditions of the continued undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, the working people of the province shoulder-to-shoulder with Pashtun tribes must reliably bar the penetration of counter-revolutionary bands from across the border, Najibollah said. At the same time, the Afghan leader urged the elders and chiefs of tribes and peoples inhabiting Paktis for an active dialogue with compatriots who have been tricked into counter-revolutionary activity against their people. The holding of jergahs, Najibollah stressed, will be promoting the process of national reconciliation, the establishment of peace and tranquility in Afghanistan.

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AFGHANISTAN

WORK OF SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS IN DRA

PM061551 [Editorial Report] Moscos KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 August 1986 second edition carries on page 4 a 2,600-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major V. Svetikov under the rubric "On Afghan Soil," headed "Agitation Detachment," Devoted to the work of a Soviet propaganda and agitation detachment in Afghanistan. After a brief scene-setting passage, Svetikov begins:

"Agitation detachments...They have a good track record on Afghan soil. 'It is my firm opinion,' political worker officer M. Aliyev shared his thoughts with me, 'That the word of truth is of exceptionally great significance for the victory of the revolution.' This word is taken to the republic's population by hundreds and thousands of PDPA activists. It is also taken to them by our Soviet people, our servicemen. The agitation detachments have a place in this struggle. Yes, it is a tough, difficult struggle. Because the counterrevolution and its foreign inspirers and guardians have launched mighty work to blind the Afghans and distort facts and events. Alongside the diehard dushman -- the armed bandit -- a new type of enemy is emerging increasingly clearly in the arena. He fights the revolution above all with words, or rather slander, poisonous calumny, and shameless lies."

Svetikov describes the detachment's arrival in the village of Khenjan and the warm reception from the villagers. This, he notes, is not always the case, because of efforts by the "enemies of the revolution" to discredit the Soviet troops. "More than 50 western radio stations transmit propaganda to the DRA. The volume of broadcasting to the country has increased 30-fold in the last 5 years, and total 110 hours a day! In addition, in Pakistan radio stations have been set up called the 'voice of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan,' the 'true Voice of Afghan Muslims,' and 'united Muslim-Mojahedins of Afghanistan.' These stations' broadcasts are particularly frenzied.

"That is why on one occasion, on arriving in a village in Kalder district, where no Soviet people had previously been seen, the propagandists did not find a single one of the population of 2,000 there. They had all left by night as soon as they heard that the shuravi were coming. They were told that children, old men, and women would be slaughtered."

Svetikov tells how the Soviet propaganda left food for the villages, returned later, and debunked the myths about Soviet people having horns. "Relations immediately became warm," and the Soviet people were accepted. He gives examples of the propagandists converting dushmans, and conversely of the hostility they sometimes face. He then quotes the story of Captain B. Isin at a "conference of agitation detachment militants" working in the DRA. "In the Panjsher valley, before the start of a major operation by Afghan troops, the propagandist said, an amplifier station was brought forward. A cease-fire was requested. The dushmans stopped shooting and prepared to listen. Later it became known that they had tried to enter into negotiations, but the gang leaders had stopped them. All the same, it later emerged, many had left the battle." The officer adds that during that year "two companies of rebels" had gone over to a "peaceful life" under the influence of agitation work. "The gangs headed by (Khayrulokhan) and (Abdulkhan), operating in the Hazareh valley, broke with the dushmans."

Svetikov goes on to describe his own encounters with Afghan villagers and the work of the medical personnel who accompany the agitation detachment, which leads him to the story of a gang leader called (Zarif), who came in search of medical aid for his wife. While the Soviet nurse was saving her life, "A political worker talked with (Zarif)" about Afghanistan's future. "Today (Zarif) is forming a battalion to protect the border against the dushmans."

Svetikov concludes by emphasizing that the work is not easy, that "painstaking work is needed" to "bring deceived people over to the side of the revolution."

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CSO: 1801/230

AFGHANISTAN

FRG TELEVISION 'SLANDERS' DRA OPERATIONS

LD301629 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Bonn's Propaganda War" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Alexey Grigoriyev writes:

Over the years of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against fascism, the Hitlerite Wehrmacht quite often sued the following monstrous tactic in fighting: When launching an attack, Nazi infantry were driving in front of them a living protective wall -- Soviet women and children.

In today's anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda war, the right-wing forces of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) employ similar methods -- West German propaganda keeps resorting to malicious, impudent slander about children crippled in Afghanistan by booby-traps which are allegedly Soviet-made.

The immorality and impudence of such propagandistic lies coming from the banks of the Rhine are the more monstrous when reaching for a doll or a fountain pen which they come across in the street and which were stuffed with explosives somewhere in the United States or Pakistan.

It is not always that Afghan and Soviet physicians succeed in saving from dying or heavy disability all youngsters of the DRA, who fell victim to that truly monstrous form of the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan.

The imperialist circles of the West, while arming anti-Afghan killers on the one hand, are wiping hypocritical tears over the suffering of the civilian population of the DRA on the other hand.

Hysterics in this respect are particularly voiciferous and impudent in the FRG. The first channel of West German television has just raked up again the propaganda slander about "Soviet booby-traps". This was done, obviously, with an eye to belittling the importance of the Soviet step aimed at expediting a political settlement around Afghanistan, and with an obvious intention, if only by means of the wildest fabrication, to cast aspersions on the Soviet decisions to return home six regiments from the DRA before the end of the current year.

The activity of Bonn reactionaries is particularly unbridled in this respect. West German right-wing forces made use of the recent visit to the FRG by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo for an undisguised interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The so-called "hearings on the Afghan question" were held in the Bundestag in spring. The right to participate in the hearings was granted to the Afghan people's enemies who had stained themselves with bloody crimes.

Jurgen Todenhoeffer, a deputy of the Bundestag from the CDU, three times crossed into Afghanistan from Pakistan upon donning a gown and a turban.

Then, upon returning home, he was busy spreading tales about "heroism of freedom fighters" and "atrocities by the reds".

Incidentally, it is precisely this spy-parliamentarian who is notorious, if not for inventing the lie about "Soviet booby-traps", for playing the main role in keeping it afloat.

Of course, it is a question not of independence of this or that political figure of the FRG, but of Bonn's undisguised anti-Afghan course which converges with Washington's policy aimed at escalating the undeclared war against the DRA.

Over the eight years that have passed since the triumph of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, the FRG has provided the counter-revolutionary forces with aid to the tune of about 350 million marks. The United States gave aid amounting to more than 1,500 million dollars: This is much more than the funds spent by imperialist countries on economic assistance to Afghanistan in the entire pre-revolution period.

Encouraging and financing the undeclared war against the DRA, imperialism does not stop short of anything. It resorts to providing counter-revolutionary gangs with most diverse weapons ranging from Stinger missiles to booby-traps. Imperialism resorts to slander, insinuations and falsehoods. It fully draws against civilian population and on the Goebbels propaganda pronouncements which had it that the more monstrous a lie is, the easier one would believe it.

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CSO: 1812/156

AFGHANISTAN

ARTICLE ON MINE CLEARING, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN DRA

PM111031 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 August 1986 carries on page 7 under the headline "The hot rocks of Panjsher" a 2,000-word "Afghan Notebook" reportage by its special correspondent Viktor Shvarts, datelined limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Shvarts describes a visit to "a unit of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan" stationed "in the mountains" and commanded by Major N. Petrov with Major Sasha Litvinenko as his deputy for political affairs. The author writes about the conditions of service there, saying: "Only yesterday the sappers, who have not advanced, discovered and defused about 900 bandit landmines and more than 120 mines along a 15-km section of the highway -- one deadly charge every 70 meters!"

Shvarts briefly mentions the atrocities committed by Ahmad-Shah Masud, "One of the gang leaders of the counterrevolution," speaks about the moral fortitude of Soviet servicemen, and then turns to the visits paid by Soviet cultural workers and artists to the units in Afghanistan. He writes:

"'It is a pity that we did not meet the artists from the "vatra" ensemble of Lvov Oblast's philharmonic, who had no desire to fly out to our unit,' I was told by Major N. Petrov. 'And we had even built a stage specially for them...'"

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