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ARMED FORCES

TURKMEN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER BOASTS OF AREA'S PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 May 83 p 3

[Article by Army Gen Yu. Maksimov, CG of Troops of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union: "A Memorable Lesson of History"]

[Text] Victory Day is for us one of the dearest of holidays. The triumph of a victorious people and their grief over the sons and daughters who gave up their lives in the struggle with the enemy merge. This is a living reminder about the necessity to preserve thriftily and to multiply combat and labor traditions, to display high vigilance and to strengthen in every way the Soviet motherland's defensive capability.

The war that was unleashed treacherously in the summer of 1941 against the USSR by Fascist Germany was the biggest involvement of the shock forces of world imperialism against socialism. And, however much the bourgeois falsifiers of history may try to whitewash the culprits, the facts irrefutably testify that it was precisely imperialist circles that reared Fascist Germany politically and economically, that persistently readied it for a blow against the Soviet Union for the purpose of destroying the world's first socialist government. However, these calculations of the imperialists were not fated to be realized.

Foreseeing the inevitability of an encounter with the forces of imperialism, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government persistently prepared the country and the Soviet people to repulse the aggressor. And when the 5-million man army of the Fascist aggressors murderously intruded on Soviet soil, it met stubborn resistance never before encountered anywhere. Soviet fighters courageously defended each bit of ground. The legendary defenders of the Brest fortress fought to the last ditch. Our troops at Smolensk fought staunchly. The heroic defenses of Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad will go down eternally in history.

The most decisive event of the first year of the war was the big battle for Moscow, in the course of which the legend of the Hitlerite army's invincibility was dispelled. The Volga stronghold--Stalingrad, at whose walls a radical turning point was reached in the course not only of the Great Patriotic War but

also of the whole of World War II--turned out to be unconquerable for the enemy. And the outcome of the engagement at the Kursk salient was practically a disaster for Fascist Germany.

Subsequently, inflicting shattering blow after blow, Soviet fighters chased the Fascist occupiers from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic and the Arctic, and they completely liberated our land from the Nazi scum.

Soviet soldiers fought with the greatest heroism and courage, liberating the peoples of Europe from Fascist enslavement. The concluding act of their liberating mission was the shattering rout of the enemy in the spring of 1945 in his own lair--Berlin. And several months later, under the blows of the Soviet Army, even imperialist Japan capitulated unconditionally.

A decisive factor in the Soviet Union's victory over Fascist Germany was the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system, the advantage of socialism in all areas, in all spheres of activity--political, economic, ideological and military.

During the years of severe combat trials, the mighty power of our Communist Party--the wise guide, the inflexible leader and experienced captain--was bared in all its grandeur. It united the country into a single combat camp, giving spirit to the Soviet people, inspiring in them an unconquerable faith in victory. Just like in the period of the Civil War, it became a true fighting party. While at the start of the war every ninth soldier was a communist, by the end of it every fourth one was a communist.

The main creator of victory was the great Soviet people. The war showed the whole world the unbounded devotion of the Soviet people to the motherland and the party, their readiness for military and labor feats in the name of communist ideals. During the war years the best moral and political qualities of our people were manifested with special force: their patriotism and conscientiousness, their will and firmness, their striving to defend the native land to the last drop of blood. Large-scale heroism was a characteristic feature of the conduct of Soviet soldiers at the front, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia--the whole country.

The unconquerable fraternal union and friendship of the multiple-nationality Soviet people showed strength and vitality during the war. They were among the main sources of victory. The Soviet motherland was selflessly defended by the sons and daughters of all nationalities and peoples of the USSR. The workers of Uzbekistan, along with other peoples, especially the Great Russian people, wrote glorious pages in the labor and combat annals of the great struggle. The republic made a great contribution to promotion of the military economy. During the war many new factories and plants were put into operation. Uzbekistan sent airplanes, airplane motors, aviation bombs, equipment and uniforms to the front. Soldiers from Uzbekistan fought courageously at the front. More than 120,000 Uzbekistan servicemen were awarded orders and medals and 280 were recipients of the title, Hero of the Soviet Union, for heroic feats in battles with the Fascists.

During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed forces covered themselves with everlasting glory. Soldiers of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, who celebrated on 4 May 1983 the 65th anniversary of its formation, wrote many glorious pages in the history of the Great Patriotic War. During the war Turkmens augmented the remarkable combat traditions of the district that had prevailed during the Civil War and during the struggle for Soviet power in Central Asia.

In the Great Patriotic War the district became a forge for reserves. Excellent command and political personnel were hammered out, and numerous soyedineniya [large units] and chasti [units] which went to the front after being trained were formed and trained here. Many thousands of officers of various specialties were trained and sent to the fighting army.

Divisions and regiments formed and trained in the district fought fearlessly against the enemy on all fronts. They carried out their military duty with honor and covered their combat banners with unfading glory.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War created favorable prerequisites for people's democratic and socialist revolutions in a number of countries of Europe and Asia.

Imperialism's position proved to be essentially undermined, and the relationship of forces in the world arena was changed. A world socialist system, which is now the leading revolutionary force of modern times, was shaped.

For 38 years, thanks to the efforts of our party and government and other countries of socialist collaboration, the peoples of Europe and most countries of the world are living under a peaceful sky. This is truly a historic achievement.

However, all these years the imperialists, dissatisfied with the changes in the world, have been planning a war against socialism, and they are preparing for it. Right after the end of World War II they began the "cold war" and atomic blackmail in regard to our countries. The aggressive, adventuristic policy of the USA and its NATO allies is acquiring an especially dangerous character right now.

The Soviet Union and its friends are opposing the aggressive policy of the USA and its allies--a policy of stimulating the arms race, a policy of threats and intervention--with a foreign-affairs policy of restraining the arms race and strengthening peace and order.

World society greeted with great satisfaction the new Soviet peace initiatives and proposals that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has come out with. They are testimony to the authentic peace-loving nature of our state. But let no one try to speak with us with the language of threats and diktat. Our country possesses sufficient military might to protect the creative labor of the Soviet people and the conquests of socialism. The party and the state will not for one day allow questions of strengthening the defensive might of the country and its Armed Forces to be overlooked.

Personnel of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District have carried out with honor the responsible tasks that have been set by the party and the government. Their efforts have been directed toward raising combat readiness and the quality of combat and political training still higher.

In solving the complicated tasks that the district faces, the strengthening of ties and of friendship of the soldiers with Uzbekistan's workers and the help that we receive from the republic's party and government organs and social organizations are playing an important role. They have a beneficial effect on strengthening the unity of the army and the people, and they help the patriotic military education of youth and the training of youth for army service.

A source of strength and power of our Armed Forces is their unbreakable bond with the multiple-nationality Soviet people. Today, in a united formation, representatives of all nationalities and peoples of the country perform their service in a unified formation. Each army collective is a multinationality family in which the soul of friendship and fraternity reigns.

Uzbekistan is replenishing the Armed Forces meritoriously. The sons of the Uzbek people, in performing their service, display the remarkable qualities of patriots and internationalists and achieve high marks in mastering military skills.

The Soviet people are greeting the 38th anniversary of Victory with new achievements in military and political training. They are persistently improving their military knowledge, are raising the state of organization and discipline, and are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the imperialists.

We achieved victory over Fascist Germany at a high price--more than 20 million Soviet people gave their lives in battles for the motherland. The memory of them and the lessons of the war teach us high vigilance, and they require from each Soviet person selfless labor in the name of strengthening the economic and defensive might of our state. They require soldiers of the Armed Forces to be in constant readiness to undertake the defense of the motherland and to destroy its enemies.

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ARMED FORCES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA WRITES ON COMBAT TRADITIONS

PM171054 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Traditions in Our Ranks"]

[Text] Look at the photograph [a photograph of a group of marching soldiers is printed above the editorial]. It shows the carrying of the Combat Banner in the G. I. Kotovskiy Proskurov-Berlin Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov Guards Tank Regiment. The scarlet bunting floats in front of the lines of armored troops and behind it is the USSR Defense Ministry Pennant for courage and martial valor. The guards combat banner was presented to the regiment during the Great Patriotic War for the servicemen's heroism in battle, while the pennant was presented in 1978. The indestructible, indissoluble, living link of time!

Our combat traditions...They are revolutionary and heroic in their very essence. They are traditions of the servicemen's selfless devotion to their socialist motherland, the cause of the communist party, and the people, and their implacability toward enemies. Traditions of unshakable loyalty to their oath and military duty and to their combat banner and readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and the great gains of socialism without sparing their lives. Traditions of mass heroism, combat activeness, the utmost organization and discipline, and comradeship among the troops. Traditions of international aid to their class brothers.

Their sources go back to the historic days of October, to the revolution which liberated the working people from exploitation. They were born with the creation of the army of the new type--the Soviet armed forces designed to defend the gains of socialism. They bear the reflection of the battles and fighting of the civil and great patriotic wars. Forged in the fighting for the Soviet Motherland, combat traditions have absorbed the wisdom of Lenin's behests to the country's armed defenders, the exaltation of the thoughts of the servicemen educated by the party, and their most profound respect for the heroes' memory. The ideological foundation of combat traditions consists in all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching. Their inexhaustible source is the socialist social and state system, life-creating

Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and the nationwide nature of our armed forces. The great strength of combat traditions lies in their unity and inextricability with the revolutionary traditions of the working class and its vanguard--the Communist Party.

Every 2 years the personnel on military service changes at the G.I. Kotovskiy Proskurov-Berlin Guards Tank Regiment. New men join the unit. But the servicemen's pride in the fact that their unit can trace its ancestry to the first mobile red guards armored detachment which took part in the October armed uprising in Petrograd and that it distinguished itself in the fighting at Moscow and the Kursk Bulge and the storming of Berlin--that pride remains unchanged.

The young guardsmen are profoundly aware of the fact that loyalty to the unit's combat traditions obliges them to be forerunners in combat training. In the current training year they acted as the initiators of socialist competition in the ground forces under the slogan "raise vigilance, reliably safeguard the motherland's security!" And they are honorably fulfilling their lofty socialist pledges. At a recent tactical field firing exercise the tankmen of the battalion under the command of guards Major R. Galeyev precisely fulfilled the tasks set them and demonstrated the ability to find their bearings rapidly and correctly in a complex tactical situation. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, who observed the servicemen's actions, assessed their combat skill highly.

Not all our units and ships have such vivid ancestry as the G.I. Kotovskiy Guards Tank Regiment. But the traditions of the Soviet armed forces, the traditions of heroism, traditions of constant readiness to defend the motherland are common to the units which won glory in battle and to the units of the strategic missile troops, the nuclear submarines, aircraft, helicopter, and other units created in the years since the war. These traditions, common to all units and ships, are constantly being developed and augmented by the selfless labor of the personnel and are being enriched with new facets, new manifestations of heroism and valor. Today our arsenal includes remarkable traditions of skill and courage at exercises and maneuvers, tours of combat duty, flights, and ocean voyages. It is in daily training routine that the shoots of those patriotic undertakings have appeared which have later acquired the broadest scope and become the norm of our army and navy life, a model for conduct for new generations of defenders of the fatherland. Those awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and martial valor now also include a nuclear submarine and a strategic missile forces unit.

Traditions are living and developing in all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops. A tradition has been born among the missile troops--carrying out missile training launches only with excellent ratings. The seamen have formed the tradition of resolving long-distance voyage tasks

only to an excellent standard and returning from voyages with improved class qualifications. The airmen have formed the tradition of destroying targets at the first approach. The traditions of the selfless execution of international duty are being augmented by the servicemen serving in Afghanistan.

Everything heroic is worthy of emulation. Just as those who with every passing year win for the subunits, units, and ships in which they serve the title of excellent-rated, those who invariably join the cohort of masters of military matters, and who by their irreproachable behavior display the best moral qualities are also worthy of emulation.

Revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions are sacred to every armed defender of the motherland. They are in our hearts. They are in our ranks. They are a part of our world outlook. Pondering on the exploits of their grandfathers and fathers who carried out the revolution and defended the gains of October during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, the young serviceman is pervaded by the ardent desire to follow in the heroes' footsteps, to study the combat experience accumulated by older generations of the motherland's defenders, and to emulate their fearlessness and heroism. Traditions have a mighty moral, inspiring, organizing force. They prompt people to serve the motherland and the cause of communism selflessly. And that is why the education of personnel in revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions has been and remains one of the main avenues of ideological work in the army and navy. "In educational work among the working people, especially young people," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" stresses, "extensive use must be made of the glorious traditions of the struggle for socialism..."

In the Soviet armed forces, districts, and fleets much is being done to ensure that the servicemen have a good knowledge of the heroic path travelled by our army and of the history of their unit, ship, or military training establishment and their traditions. Evenings of combat glory are held as are lessons of courage, meetings with veterans and Heroes of the Soviet Union, talks on the unit's combat career, and tours of the sites of past battles. Visits are organized to military museums and combat glory rooms as are discussions of books and movies devoted to Soviet servicemen's exploits and correspondent has been organized with veterans of the Great Patriotic War. But due attention is still not paid everywhere to the servicemen's education in combat traditions. This work must be improved and perfected. Now that the 40th anniversary of the most important battles and fights of the Great Patriotic War is being celebrated, the most favorable conditions are created for expanding the dimensions and enriching the forms of the servicemen's patriotic and international education. And active use must be made of these opportunities in the interests of training and educating the personnel and further raising the combat readiness of the units and ships.

It is important that the propaganda of revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions be conducted in inextricable unison with the in-depth explanation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the present international situation, aggravated through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

More attention must be paid to organizing meetings between young servicemen and veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. Our veterans have behind them a combat university of struggle and victories. The glorious path they have travelled is a remarkable example of service to the Soviet motherland. At the same time it is necessarily to propagandize constantly and systematically the Soviet servicemen's remarkable deeds accomplished in our day during maneuvers and exercises and in fulfilling special assignments and to pay tribute to the socialist competition winners and to servicemen who perform their service in exemplary fashion.

Combat traditions call the servicemen to display vigilance and high combat readiness, and to reliably safeguard the country's security. They call on them to fulfill with honor and dignity the task set them by the party and government--being reliable guardians of the Soviet people's constructive labor and the bulwark of universal peace.

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PUBLICATION OF USSR HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II COMPLETED

PM101200 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Major Event in Scientific Life"]

[Text] A session of the Academy of Sciences Presidium Social Sciences Section has been held at the USSR Academy of Sciences in connection with the completion of the publication of the work "History of World War II 1939-1945" [Istoriya vtoroy mirovoy voyni 1939-1945] in 12 volumes under the leadership of a Chief Editorial Commission headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. It summed up the results of work on the creation of the publication prepared by the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History in conjunction with the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World History and Institute of History of the USSR with the participation of a large collective of social scientists. A large amount of help in working on the publication was given by the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration, a number of Moscow military academies, and other scientific institutions and organizations and eminent Soviet military leaders.

The session heard a report from Lieutenant General P. A. Zhilin, deputy chairman of the Chief Educational Commission, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on the completion of the publication of the multi-volume work and the elaboration of the main problem of the history of World War II. The multivolume work is a great contribution to the generalization of the military experience of defending the socialist state. It successfully resolves the task of the theoretical generalization of the results and lessons of World War II and the showing of the interconnection between history and the present day.

Summing up the results of the discussion, Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, deputy chairman of the Chief Editorial Commission, stressed that the creation of the multivolume work on the history of World War II is a major event in the

country's scientific and sociopolitical life. The work, prepared to a high ideological and scientific standard, is now being widely used in scientific research work, in educational establishments, the Armed Forces, propaganda activity and the population's military-patriotic education, and in the struggle against bourgeois falsifiers. Under conditions when we are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War, important significance attaches to the broad familiarization of the Soviet and foreign public with the content of the 12-volume work.

It is recommended that the large amount of useful experience of scientific and organizational work in creating "The History of World War II 1939-1945" be used extensively by social sciences institutes in carrying out fundamental research of important theoretical and practical importance.

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ARMED FORCES

SHORTCOMINGS IN MOVIES WITH MILITARY THEMES CRITICIZED

PM171404 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "At the Sources of Heroism"]

[Excerpts] The creation of heroic-patriotic movies is today one of cinematographers' most important tasks.

Movies about the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars produced recently are of uneven value in terms of their ideological and artistic qualities. The most important of them have succeeded in revealing in an artistically convincing and vivid manner the sources of the heroism of Soviet people who were raised by our party, withstood the gravest ordeals, and displayed unrivaled staunchness and boundless loyalty to communist ideals.

At the same time we can cite movies, in particular "A Big-Small War," "Stray Bullet," "Lyudmila," and a number of others which because of their makers' superficial approach toward historical material have failed to become notable phenomena of cinematic art. With regard to these pictures this is more than distressing because they are based on facts from the lives of real, famous heroes of the Civil War, which of itself could not fail to generate heightened interest among their audience.

Great political, ideological, and educational importance attaches to movies devoted to the life and men of the present-day Soviet Army and Navy and designed to show the hard, honorable mission of those who are now serving in our armed forces and vigilantly standing guard over peace and Soviet people's creative labor. The importance of these movies increases particularly in the present complex international situation, when aggressive imperialist circles are openly threatening mankind with nuclear war and have unleashed a slander campaign of unprecedented scope directed against the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Educating working people in the spirit of readiness to defend the Soviet people's revolutionary gains--that is the task set in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Creative Ties Between Literary and Arts Journals and the Practice of Communist Building." Naturally this requirement

applies fully not only to literature but also to all Soviet art, including the cinema. Its implementation should be assisted by movies about the present day life of our army and navy and movies about the Soviet armed forces' heroic history.

We cannot fail to note that in recent years more movies about the present-day Soviet Army have begun to be produced. Audiences gave a good reception to movies like "In the Special Attention Zone," "Countermove," and "Incident at Grid-Square 36-80." These and several other movies authentically recreate the tense daily lives of the soldiers, sailors, and officers, portray the sophisticated combat equipment with which our army and navy are equipped, and, particularly important, reveal the Soviet servicemen's spiritual world, their mentality, broad political purview, and lofty moral qualities. Truthfully reflecting reality, the movies show convincingly that for our armed forces, as for the entire Soviet people, there is no more important objective than preserving peace and preventing any attempts by the aggressors to unleash a new war.

But there are still not enough of these movies and so far there are few real successes. The makers of pictures are frequently captive to plots which have been used frequently before and to routine dramatic conflicts. A grave shortcoming in a number of movies is the lack of a memorable, living image of their heroes.

Cinematographers must enhance their exactingness toward the ideological and artistic standard of heroic and patriotic movies. Here there is something to emulate, there are supreme models of a party-minded, popular art.

It is a matter of honor for the masters of the cinema to make every effort to create major new works shaping in viewers, particularly young ones, selfless devotion to the party and people, courage, and the readiness to come to the defense of their fatherland at any moment.

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ARMED FORCES

NEW BOOK ON 1941 GERMAN INVASION REVIEWED

PM230805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Army General P. Kurochkin, Hero of the Soviet Union, professor and Lenin Prize winner, under the "Books" rubric: "Unforgettable"]

[Text] The passage of time is swift. It will soon be 42 years since the grim year of 1941, when the fascist barbarians tried to crush our motherland in a "Blitzkrieg."

They carried out their treacherous attack on the world's first socialist state on the pretext of eliminating the "Soviet threat." Incidentally, that artificial pretext is now being used by U.S. aggressive circles to fuel the arms race.

Despite the length of time that has passed, Soviet people's interest in the events of those days is not only not diminishing but is even increasing. An abundance of historical, autobiographical and artistic literature has been devoted to the first year of the Great Patriotic War. That literature has been augmented by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Anfilov's book (Footnote) (V. A. Anfilov, "Unforgettable 1941" [Nezabyvayemyy sorok pervyy], Moscow, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House, 1982), which combines a chronicle account, journalistic thoughts, and the author's personal reminiscences.

The book shows the USSR's struggle to avert World War II and traces the Western powers' policy of connivance toward the aggressor. As is well known, the stubborn refusal of British and French ruling circles to wage the struggle against the forces of aggression on an all-European basis led to tragic consequences. And who can know how long the fascist occupiers' boots would have trampled French soil and what would have happened to Britain had the Soviet Armed Forces not inflicted a crushing defeat on Hitler's army. General Charles de Gaulle, the eminent French statesman, reached the conclusion on the need for an alliance between France and the USSR after the rout of the fascists at Moscow. "It is a great misfortune," he stated by radio from London on 20 January 1942, "that for centuries the path of a Franco-Russian alliance has too often contained obstacles or opposition created by intrigues or misunderstanding. Nevertheless, the need for such an alliance is becoming obvious with each new twist of history."

Prior to the march on the east, fascist Germany had advantages which it derived from the experience of waging wars in Europe and the exploitation of the resources of enslaved countries. Nevertheless, our troops, heroically containing the enemy's onslaught, inflicted a number of crushing defeats on them at the end of the year, thwarted the "Blitzkrieg," and dispelled the myth of the fascist army's "invincibility."

It was with particular emotion that I read the pages about the battle of Smolensk in which I had occasion to participate from the first day to the last in command of troops of the 20th Army. I remember that difficult time and the selfless heroism of the soldiers and commanders. Our infantry met the fascist tanks with grenades at close quarters. The artillerymen fired to the last shell, preferring to die beside their guns than to flee. I remember the difficult defense and the fierce counterattacks. In one of them at Krasnyy, Colonel V. Mishulin's 57th Tank Division utterly routed a tank unit of the Hitlerite General Guderian, who was rushing toward Smolensk. Although wounded in the head, V. Mishulin did not leave the battlefield for 7 days....

V. Anfilov's book is instructive and topical. It is necessary both to war veterans who, so to speak, will relive the difficult and heroic year, and to the young generation in helping them to understand better Soviet servicemen's courage in 1941.

CSO: 1801/367

ARMED FORCES

RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES OF FIRST-TERM SERVICEMEN'S FAMILIES OUTLINED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 83 p 6

[Reply to reader's question by Maj Gen of Justice N. Shchipanov: "Question and Answer"]

[Text] "What privileges have been established for the families of first-term servicemen?" asks L. Pal'chik, from Markovka village of Poltava Oblast.

In accordance with Article 32 of the USSR Law, "On Universal Military Obligation," and paragraphs 46 and 77 of the "Statute on Privileges for Servicemen, Reservists and Persons Who Have Been Discharged from the Military Service for Retirement, and Their Families," which was approved by the USSR Council of Ministers, 17 February 1981, Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies are obligated to manifest concern for the families of those who have been called to active military service. And, specifically, to find work for wives whose husbands have been called to the service no later than a month from the day of the request. Within this same period, their children are to be placed in nurseries and kindergartens, regardless of their agency subordination.

Wives are given monetary aid for the children of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major who are on first-term military service: 15 rubles for one child and 22 rubles for two or more children per month for those whose permanent residences are in cities or urban-type settlements, or workers' or health-resort settlements, or rural localities that are not connected with agriculture, and 7 rubles and 50 kopecks for one child or 12 rubles for two or more children per month, for those who reside permanently in rural localities that are connected with agriculture.

The living space occupied by servicemen on active first-term military service prior to being called to service is retained; they cannot be excluded from waiting lists for obtaining living space.

Families of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major on first-term military service in which there is no one who has an independent wage are paid for the living space occupied in accordance with the existing minimal

rent for an apartment. If, as a result of the call to military service, excessive living space has been formed on the part of the family of the person called up, they are paid in the ordinary amount.

Families of such servicemen cannot be dispossessed in a judicial procedure from living premises they occupy unless other living space is granted them.

The wives of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major are released from assessment for the small-family tax. They also retain this privilege throughout the entire time in service spent in therapeutic institutions or on sick leave, and, in case of discharge from the service for illness, for a period of no more than a year from the date of discharge.

Farm holdings of collective farmers and farms of those not members of a collective farm, a member of a family of which is on active military service, are released from paying the agricultural tax if there are no other able-bodied persons left except the wife or mother of the servicemen who has children under 8 years of age.

Members of families of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major on first-term military service are released from levy of the tax on the possessors of structures and the land tax.

Members of families of first-term servicemen who have signed up for the career service or have signed up for active military service as a land-based or seagoing warrant officer has the right to a trip to the place of the serviceman's service, for joint residence with him, through Ministry of Defense funds.

Letters addressed to first-term servicemen at the place of service are sent free. Also, parcels addressed to the indicated servicemen are forwarded and returned free.

In case of loss or death of first-term servicemen, their families enjoy the right to a pension in case the breadwinner is lost, and they also retain the right to the privileges that they have been enjoying for 6 more months. Such families are provided pensions in the procedure and in the amounts established by the Law on State Pensions.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK EQUIPMENT: NIGHT VISION DEVICES DISCUSSED

Moscow TEKHNKA I VOORUZHENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 15 Mar 83) pp 8-9

[Article based on foreign press materials by Engr-Col (Res) V. Razumov, candidate of technical sciences: "Status, Problems, Prospects: Tank Night Vision Devices"]

[Text] Foreign experts believe that the tactical capabilities of tanks expand considerably when they are equipped with devices which support movement and the conduct of aimed fire at twilight and at night. For this reason much attention is given both to perfecting the tank night vision devices in the inventory and to searching for new basic and design solutions.

Modern tanks use active infrared [IR] night vision devices; passive illuminated devices; passive-active devices which combine features of the first two types; and television systems as well as thermal vision and thermal ranging systems.

The basic component of active IR devices are electro-optical units which convert infrared rays reflected from objects into an image visible to the eye. As a rule these devices use first generation single-stage converters. Searchlights with a xenon bulb serve as IR illuminators for sights and devices. They have several operating modes such as a narrow beam with light diffusion in an angle up to 1° and candle-power distribution within limits of from $30 \cdot 10^6$ to $150 \cdot 10^6$ kd [candles]; and a broad beam with light diffusion in an angle of $5-6^\circ$ and candle-power distribution within the range of from $10 \cdot 10^6$ to $17 \cdot 10^6$ kd. Both the broad and narrow beams of the searchlight can be white or infrared. Range of operation of the sights (with a 5-6x magnification) and commander's vision devices with terrain illumination by the xenon searchlight reaches 700-800 m.

Terrain illumination for night vision devices intended for driver-mechanics is accomplished by infrared headlights (usually two), each with a light scattering angle of around 30° and candle-power distribution of $20 \cdot 10^3$ - $30 \cdot 10^3$ kd. Such illumination during hours of darkness permits seeing the roadbed or terrain ahead of the tank for a distance on the order of 60-80 m. As the foreign press reports, active night vision devices have substantial deficiencies, the primary one of which is the revealing emission of the IR searchlight, visible

to the enemy through similar devices. In addition, the range of operation depends on the degree of illumination of the terrain and objects with infrared light and on weather conditions. Also noted is a significant reduction of resolution from the center to the edge of the device's field of vision, and poor protection of the light sources from damage by bullets and shell fragments.

The range of operation of active night vision devices can be increased by illuminating targets with a laser beam. With such a device it will be possible to determine the range to the observed target as well, but the device's complexity, high cost and the still remaining revealing effect when the emitter operates hinder its use on modern tanks for now.

To increase the devices' range of operation there has been an improvement in the sensitivity of electro-optical converters by creating multistage light amplifiers (or image amplifiers, as they are sometimes called in the foreign literature). The use of a photocathode (sensitive not only to infrared, but also to white light) as a receiver of radiant energy permitted creating devices of a new type, and it thus became possible to reject the use of IR illuminators and observe the terrain, individual objects and targets with their natural illumination.

A feature of foreign electro-optical converters and light amplifiers is the use of fiber optics both at the receiving aperture and at the output aperture. As a result resolution is kept constant for the entire screen diameter in multistage light amplifiers with a significant increase in brightness. The commander's devices and gunner's sights with multistage image amplifiers provide a range of visibility up to 1,000 m with a 5-6x magnification and with natural night illumination of $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ lk [lux].

Meanwhile, as foreign specialists believe, there are also major deficiencies inherent to passive devices. For example, image amplifiers require special systems for protection and sensitivity adjustment in order to preserve working capacity with relatively high levels of illumination and prevent disabling when its own tank fires and with bright flashes on the battlefield. The devices are excessively cumbersome due to the large size of the multistage image amplifiers and they occupy a considerable part of the vehicle's internal space. The presence of scintillations (flickering of the screen) in the center of the field of vision also is noted.

Ways are being sought abroad to improve the range of operation of vision devices and remedy the deficiencies inherent in instruments made with first generation image amplifiers. The light amplification factor has been increased in a number of devices from 50,000 to 70,000; the image distortion factor has been reduced to 5 percent in place of 20 percent; and there are provisions for protecting the radiant energy receiver from flashes arising from shellbursts.

The development and improvement of second generation image amplifiers is being conducted along with an improvement in the characteristics of those of the first generation. Microchannel amplifiers are being used in the new devices' design to increase the degree of their brightness amplification. These are

glass plates placed between the photocathode and screen having a large number of adjoining channels 12.5 microns in diameter and with their inner walls covered with an active composition.

Under the effect of an accelerating voltage, electrons coming from the photocathode strike the channel walls, generating a secondary emission. The electron flow, increased in this manner, hits the screen. The maximum amplification factor in these converters is 20,000. They are used primarily in devices for driving tanks and other combat vehicles under nighttime conditions. They are in some vision devices and sights (see back cover [back cover not reproduced]).

Specialists consider the small size and weight, the bifocal effect permitting the device to be focused within a wide range, and the lesser sensitivity to bright flashes and point exposures to be advantages. Deficiencies include complexity of manufacture and the high cost.

Foreign developers consider television systems used with low illumination levels to be a further development of passive vision devices. Models of receiving cameras have been made with image amplifiers using tubes with silicon and other targets capable of operating by starlight on a moonless night. Such systems usually are a component of a tank fire control system. The camera is installed directly on the tank gun, with the control unit and television monitors located in the fighting compartment. This is the arrangement used in developing a sight with a television-type video control unit having a range of operation of around $1\frac{1}{2}$ km, which today is being temporarily installed on the Leopard-2 tanks. Information has been seen in the foreign press about development of a tube sensitive to thermal radiation of the far spectrum as well as to infrared radiation. Using such a tube it is possible to develop a television surveillance system operating in a broad band of the radiation spectrum.

Advantages of television surveillance systems are the possibility of separate accommodation of elements of receiver and video control devices both outside and inside the tank, interconnected only by electrical cables, which permits avoiding attenuation by the armor protection; operation of several video control units from a single receiver; a broadening of the devices' spectral response range by using new tubes; use of electronic circuitry for improving contrast sensitivity; and the possibility of transmitting an image over a distance in real time.

There also are serious deficiencies inherent in television systems: high cost, large size, and lack of protection of the input aperture against damage by shell fragments and bullets.

A general deficiency of passive night vision devices, however, is the short range of operation, which depends on the level of natural nighttime terrain illumination. This is why certain hopes abroad are being placed on thermal vision devices. They allow surveillance both in absolute darkness and in the presence of light inasmuch as their operating principle is based on the conversion and reproduction of the thermal image of objects and local terrain features. All bodies with a temperature above absolute zero emit thermal energy. The higher the object's temperature, the more intense the radiation.

The observer sees objects through their thermal contrast with the general background. Thermal vision devices are suitable for observing through a smoke screen, dust, haze and light fog, since the long-wave thermal radiation penetrates through these obstacles better than light visible to the eye. Thermal vision devices are insensitive to daylight and they do not flare up from muzzle flashes and the flashes of illuminating shells.

The range of infrared (thermal) radiation is from 0.7 to 100 microns, but restrictions imposed by characteristics of radiant energy receivers and atmospheric conditions allow using only separate intervals of this radiation, so-called "windows" corresponding to wavelengths of 1.8-2 microns, 2.8-4.8 microns and 8-14 microns.

The most widespread materials sensitive to the long-wave portion of the spectrum are cadmium and mercury [rtut'] tellurides (KRT) and tellurides of mercury [merkuriy] with cadmium (MKT). To reduce their own interference to the level of the thermal background, practically all thermal energy receivers require copious cooling. Circulation cooling units increase the receiver's sensitivity, but at the same time make it cumbersome. Creation of a portable device with cooling from cylinders of compressed or liquefied gas is possible, but this will complicate the machine's operation since cylinder recharging or replacement stations will be needed.

The radiant energy receiver using KRT is a photoconductor. Another type of receiver--the SOT--was developed using a telluride of lead and tin, which also is a photoelectric material, but it is cheaper and simpler to manufacture. Germanium lenses, glass made of lead or zinc selenide, as well as mirror optics are used for an optical system focusing thermal energy on the receiver in the radiation band of 8-14 microns. A thermal image forms in the plane of radiant energy receivers.

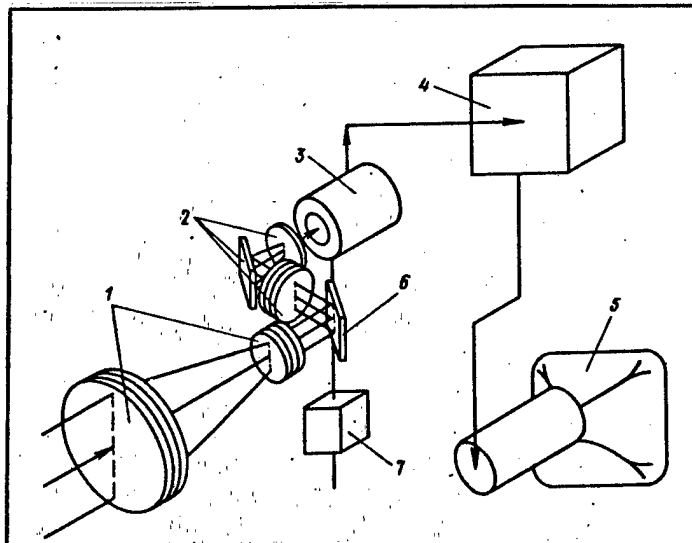
Radiant energy receivers are grouped in a line for scanning. Each receiver is provided with its own amplifier. A 300-element line is required to obtain a standard television image with a resolution of 600 lines (on condition that it is used for secondary scanning in intervals of the primary scan). The number of elements in the line can be reduced by using varieties of parallel scanning such as band scanning (a 9-band scan of a 29-element line).

Thermal vision observation devices have a number of deficiencies, the most important of which is a reduction in range of operation with atmospheric precipitation and dense fogs (with drop sizes of 0.5-0.8 microns).

Combination night vision devices permit a partial compensation for some deficiencies of each of the systems being used. For example, combining the images from receivers of a thermal vision set and a low-level television system widens the range of such a device's use. If both receivers operate under normal conditions the maximum range of vision of the combination device will exceed noticeably the range of vision of each of the channels.

It is expected that further development of such night vision devices will be conducted in the following directions: creation of devices operating in a longer band of electromagnetic radiation; development of combination devices

(tele-thermal vision devices, passive night vision devices combined with thermal ranging devices and others), which can be used successively in different bands of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum and which will allow an operator to select the most appropriate mode of operation for given conditions; and designing combination devices permitting one to obtain a combined image from two or more receivers sensitive to different areas of the radiation spectrum operating simultaneously.



Infrared (thermal) radiation from an observed object goes through objective 1 of the thermal vision set to the scanning mirror 6, operating jointly with scan unit 7. Optical elements 2 send the infrared image to the detector 3, which usually is supplied with a cooling unit. The signals then enter the electronic processing and amplification unit 4, and then to one or more video control units 5.

A thermal vision device with a resolution of 1.74 millirads and a field of vision of 38×26.5 degrees with a single amplification (12.7×8.8 degrees with a triple amplification) has been made approximately with this arrangement. Mercury and cadmium telluride is used as the sensitive element. Capacity of the device cooling system is 0.3 liters. Temperature resolution is 0.12°C , the limits of spectral sensitivity are 8-13 microns, the number of image lines on the screen is 625, and the rated input is 32 volts from a 24-volt dc circuit.

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AIR DEFENSE FORCES

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NAVAL FORCES

NAVY CHIEF LAUDS BLACK SEA FLEET, NAVY AS A WHOLE

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 9, May 83 (signed to press 13 Apr 83) pp 1-3

[Article by CINC of USSR Navy and Deputy USSR Minister of Defense, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Flt Adm SU S. G. Gorshkov: "An Example for Posterity"]

[Text] This year we observe a great date in the history of the Soviet Navy. Two hundred years have passed since the founding of our glorious Black Sea Fleet. For two centuries Black Sea sailors have been vigilantly protecting the motherland's southern borders.

For centuries the Russian people have had to wage a persistent struggle for access to their southern seas, from which it had been forced back by numerous conquerors. Only in the 18th century was this struggle accomplished successfully, by the return to Russia of its Black Sea and Sea of Azov lands and the adjoining Crimea.

On 2 (13) May 1783, a squadron of ships under the flag of Vice-Adm F. A. Klokachev entered Akhtiarska (Sevastopol) Bay. This day is considered to be the date of the Black Sea Fleet's founding. And in June of that same year, the port of Sevastopol, which means, in translation, city of glory, was laid out.

Our country is a great sea power. It is washed by the waters of 14 seas and 3 oceans. Historical sources bring us testimony to the skillful sea voyages of the forebears of the Slavs and their neighbors who settled the present-day territory of the USSR back in the 3d century. The seamen of the ancient Rus knew well the Baltic, Black, Caspian, White, Barents and Kara Seas. The coast dwellers were hereditary sailors. With their sleds and boats they conquered vast expanses of the arctic seas.

We are proud of Russia's sailors--courageous explorers of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, the discoverers of Antarctica, and prominent scientists and artists. But especially dear to Soviet Navy sailors are the combat traditions of the country's Navy.

The whole centuries-old history of our country is a heroic story of the struggle of its peoples for freedom and happiness. It can rightly be said that

courage was bequeathed to us at birth, for this quality has always been inherent in our fathers and grandfathers and in our distant forebears—who were tireless in labor and daring and firm in battle.

The young Black Sea Fleet very soon had to measure its strength against an enemy. The battle of the vanguard of a Russian squadron with a Turkish squadron at the Island of Fidonis in 1788 became its baptism under fire. The Russian sailors displayed heroism and high battle skill. The enemy suffered complete destruction. The feats that Black Sea sailors performed in the battles at Tendra, Caliakriya and Corfu, in the famous Sinope engagement, and in the defense of Sevastopol in 1854-1855 will never be dimmed.

Indeed, is it possible to forget the celebrated feat of the brig "Merkuriy," which on 14 May 1829 accepted battle with two Turkish ships of the line, which had 10 times as many men and weapons, and came out of it with glory! This was a feat that was verily an example for posterity. It was these words, "An example for posterity," that are stamped on the monument to A. I. Kazar'skiy, captain of the brig "Merkuriy," which is being erected on Matrosskiy Boulevard in Sevastopol.

Since the time when the celebrated brig dipped its pennant, figuratively speaking, because of age, there has always been a ship in the Black Sea Fleet with the name "Pamyat' 'Merkuriya'." At present this is borne by a hydrographic ship of the fleet.

F. F. Ushakov, P. S. Nakhimov, M. P. Lazarev, V. A. Kornilov, V. I. Istomin, S. O. Makarov, F. S. Oktyabr'skiy, L. A. Vladimirskiy and other outstanding naval commanders and leaders have displayed their bright talent in full on the Black Sea.

The Black Sea Fleet has a great revolutionary past. The Central Fleet Committee of the military organization of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party], which promoted high revolutionary work on a large scale among the sailors, was established in 1904. The battleship "Potemkin," the cruiser "Ochakov" and other Black Sea ships raised the banner of revolt during the first Russian revolution.

After the victory of October, Black Sea sailors played a great role in establishing Soviet power in the south of the country and carried out with honor V. I. Lenin's instruction about transforming the fleet's main base, Sevastapol, into a reliable support of the socialist revolution. They participated actively in the struggle against internal counterrevolutionary and foreign military intervention.

After the Civil War, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, foreseeing the possibility of new military encounters with imperialist forces, showed enormous concern about strengthening the naval might of the young Soviet state. While production facilities that had been destroyed were being restored during the prewar five-year plans, the Black Sea Fleet, like the country's naval forces as a whole, obtained new submarines, cruisers, destroyer leaders, destroyers, and its own aviation. But the main thing, it had at its disposal

remarkable naval personnel, who were reared by the Communist Party and were brought up in the revolutionary and battle traditions of our people. In the years of the Great Patriotic war, in terrible battles with the German Fascist aggressors, Black Sea sailors augmented these traditions, displaying true greatness of spirit and heroism on a large scale.

My combat destiny was firmly linked with the Black Sea Fleet. Here I commanded a number of soyedineniya [large units] and groupings and participated in many operations during the years of the Great Patriotic War. One cannot recall the events of those years without emotion. Black Sea sailors, unshakable in their love for their motherland and faithful to duty, went into battle, and, scorning death, displayed unprecedented gallantry and firmness. This is how it was during the defenses of Odessa, Sevastapol and Novorossiysk, during the Kerch-Feodosiya operation, and in battles on the Sea of Azov and engagements at Dunay.

I recall the assault landing in the area of Grigor'yevka village, close to Odessa, on the night of 22 September 1941, in the disembarkation of which I participated. The enemy offered desperate resistance. And what glorious models of courage were demonstrated then by our fighters. Black Sea Fleet staff officer Capt-Lt A. Ivanov, acting as executive officer for the assault landing craft, personally led a group of the first wave into the attack, and, an hour and a half after the landing, Grigor'yevka was cleared of the enemy. The destroyers "Boykiy," "Bezuprechnyy" and "Besposhchadnyy" supported the landing with their crushing fire, maneuvering during strikes by enemy aircraft. The "Besposhchadnyy" was subjected to overflights by more than 20 dive bombers, as a result of which its bow section was completely destroyed. The sailors, under the direction of the CO, Capt-Lt G. Negoda and Commissar Senior Political Worker T. But, without stopping the gunnery firing, fought selflessly to save the ship, and the gravely wounded destroyer "Besposhchadnyy" entered the Odessa base under its own power. After repair it continued to fight as a part of the fleet. The landing force in the area of Staraya Dofinovka encountered strong enemy resistance. The battle there with the Fascists by a battalion of our marines continued for 16 hours. The battalion commander, Sr Lt I. Matviyenko, was hit three times but stayed in action.

And these were only separate episodes of just one combat operation. The motherland assessed highly the large-scale heroism of Black Sea sailors: tens of thousands of the fleet's fighting men were awarded orders and medals, and 227 sailors were given the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The feats of Ivan Golubets and Nikolay Fil'chenkov, Ivan P'yanzin and Tsezar' Kunikov, Nikolay Sipyagin, Konstantin Ol'shanskiy and Galina Petrova, and many, many other Black Sea heroes became legendary. The Soviet people reverently hold their names in esteem.

On the holiday of the 20th anniversary of Victory, the Black Sea Fleet became a Red Banner fleet. Black Sea waves today wash the shores of four hero-cities--Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk and Kerch.

Soviet navy sailors also fought heroically in the Northern and Baltic Seas, on rivers and lakes, and on ground fronts. The Pacific Ocean Fleet was a

constant reserve for the operating fleets, and in 1945 Pacific Ocean sailors made a worthy contribution in the rout of imperialist Japan.

The combat activity of Soviet sailors, as the Supreme High Command noted, was distinguished by dedicated firmness and courage and high combat activeness and fighting skill. The sailors of submarines and surface ships, naval pilots, and gunners and marines adopted and developed everything that was valuable from the centuries-old traditions of the Russian fleet....For the 4 years of the war, Soviet sailors wrote new pages in the book of Russian naval glory. The fleet carried out its obligations to the Soviet motherland to the end.

Neither decades nor the centuries will dim the feats of the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces in the Great October War. Their greatness will become only clearer and brighter with the years.

A thirty-eighth peaceful spring has blossomed over our cities and villages. "But the main thing that worries the people today is the necessity to preserve the peace, to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe," emphasizes CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. "There is nothing more important than this in the international scheme for our party, for the Soviet state, and for all the peoples of the planet."

Historical experience convinces us that you do not wheedle peace from the imperialists, but that the most important factor in it is the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Therefore, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government constantly keep their eyes on questions of strengthening the country's defense might, the Soviet Army and Navy.

Nowadays we do not at all have the same fleet we had earlier--during the war and in the early postwar period. Its characteristic features have become the great three-dimensional scope of operations, the capability to inflict crushing blows on the enemy's facilities on land and on sea, and the constant high combat readiness of chasti [units] and soyedineniya. This fleet is an oceanic nuclear-missile fleet of modern submarines and naval aviation and of qualitatively new surface ships. Its basic weapons are missiles for various purposes. It concentrates within itself the latest achievements in those areas of science and technology that determine today the direction of scientific and technical progress.

But the equipment in and of itself still means nothing. For it has its say only when skillful, conscientious, comprehensively trained warriors with the proud hearts of patriots and internationalists stand watch at the nuclear reactors, at the controls of the missiles, at the "smart" electronic sets and instruments. And that is what Soviet Navy sailors are; their military workdays consist of regular long-distance cruises of ships and flights of naval aviation over ocean expanses and the execution of missile launches, gunnery and torpedo firings, and other combat exercises.

Our people love the fleet and are sending their best sons for service at sea. The crews of our ships consist primarily of communists and Komsomol members. Seamen and petty officers are recent graduates of middle schools, tekhnikums and institutes and young workers and kolkhoz farmers who recognize deeply

their military responsibility and strive to carry out constitutional duties honorably. Their faithfulness to military traditions is expressed in the drive for the right to be named the successors of the best specialists of the war years, in the striving to achieve an excellent result for each day of combat and political training and to be rated excellent in one's specialist category, and in the firm overcoming of the difficulties of prolonged ocean cruises and of daily service.

The sailors consider it a great honor and a responsible trust to serve on ships that have inherited the names of glorious predecessors--"Varyag," "Krasnyy Krym," "Groznyy," "Sil'nyy," "Sposobnyy,"....In their bunk rooms and cabins, at battle stations and in the wheelhouse, the soul of the traditions of love for the motherland and for the ship and pride in its name and in the glorious martial affairs of the crew live on.

The whole system of training and indoctrination of the navy's sailors has been directed toward their becoming genuine masters of military affairs and skillful seafarers, able to perform the missions that have been assigned, under any circumstances of a real situation. Commanding officers, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything possible to let service in the fleet give broad scope to the comprehensive development of young people so that the service will enrich them internally and will produce in them a high state of organization and self-reliance and will be a school for discipline, moral hardening and physical perfection, a school for friendship and comradeship.

The backbone and pride of the fleet is its officer personnel.

Military councils, commanding officers and political organs show constant concern that the people who are in the decisive areas be politically mature and competent and have initiative and organizing capabilities and a feeling for what is new, as our party's Central Committee requires.

The fleet has at its disposal remarkable supervisory, political and engineering personnel. Our officers have high levels of educational and specialist training and practical experience in controlling powerful machinery. The ideological conviction of a naval officer determines his active vital attitude, his line of conduct in everyday service and in a combat situation, his drive for high combat readiness and for model training of personnel of the ship, the unit and the large unit.

A special responsibility has been vested in ship captains. The ship is the fleet's basic combat unit. Wherever it finds itself, it is always and everywhere an inviolable piece of territory of the Soviet state. And the captain bears all the responsibility to the party and the people for the ship entrusted to him and for the skillful use of it, for the crew's fulfillment of missions to defend the freedom and independence of the motherland. The captain is a skilled instructor of his subordinates, an exacting and solicitous superior, firm in his decisions and actions, an organizer capable of requiring obedience and of guiding people's efforts in peacetime toward high marks in combat training and in battle in order to achieve a decisive victory over the enemy.

The fleet is by rights proud of many of its ship captains. Officer D. Novikov, for example, was awarded the highest combat medal--the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union--in peacetime. Professional training, in combination with high party qualities, enables Capt-1st Rank V. Zhuravlev and A. Samofalov to cope successfully with the important responsibilities of commanders of nuclear missile-armed submarines. Capt-1st Rank A. Koval'chuk to serve as commander of the cruiser "Kirov," and so on.

Party organizations are the political nucleus of fleet collectives. They operate in the closest contact with the mass of the servicemen and, in all their work, actively help to implement the party's policies in the areas of strengthening the country's defense and provide for unremitting influence on all aspects of the sailors' life.

The Komsomol organizations do purposeful work in the indoctrination of fleet youth in the spirit of faithfulness to the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party, the people and the Armed Forces.

These days the drive to fulfill the high socialist commitments adopted by personnel in the competition under the motto, "Increase vigilance and provide reliably for the motherland's safety!" is going on over a broad front in all fleets. These words formulate those chief tasks which today, with the rising tenseness of the international situation, the Communist Party and the Soviet people have set for them.

The forces of reaction and aggression in the world, as events indicate, especially recently, are far from intending to put weapons away. On the contrary, they are increasingly brandishing them ominously.

Imperialist circles of the USA and NATO have not abandoned the aim of achieving a dominating position in the world, changing the relationship of the forces in the world arena in their own favor. Their plans in the area of use of the World Ocean are also subordinated to this purpose. The USA and NATO have transformed their naval forces into instruments of expansionism and aggression. Their fleets recently have repeatedly given rein to armed conflicts and have created situations, the consequences of which are grave dangers to the fate of peace. The US Navy, which carries out a policeman's functions on the World Ocean, is trying to exert pressures on governments and countries that do not like the American regime, they do as they please in foreign waters, and they impose their presence. In the USA frank statements of officials about the anti-Soviet direction of American naval strategy are heard.

All this burgeoning military activity is covered up by a propagandistic fuss on grounds of a supposedly existing "Soviet military threat," including a threat from our fleet. What can be said here? First of all, it is a fact that, throughout the whole history of the Soviet Navy, not one of our ships has gone to sea on an aggressive mission or has ever had an intention to attack foreign ships or foreign shores, to interfere in the affairs of other countries. And we are proud of this!

The Soviet Navy is an important tool of the country's peaceloving policy and it serves the exclusive purposes of defending our sea frontiers and the state

interests of the USSR. It is for this and for nothing else that we have created a modern nuclear-missile navy and have sent it out into the World Ocean. In building up the Armed Forces we are only naturally reacting properly to the threats that imperialism creates.

The current world situation requires, as never before, that Soviet fighting men be in readiness to give a merited rebuff to an imperialist aggressor, and for this purpose it is necessary, each training day and each hour, to persistently grasp difficult science and to learn what is necessary for war.

Prolonged ocean cruises long ago became the main school for naval sailors. Isolated from their home base, often in difficult weather and unaccustomed climatic conditions, the personnel of ships and of naval aviation, over periods of many weeks and months, work out complicated combat-training missions, tirelessly improve their combat and nautical skills, learn to skillfully master, completely and effectively, the modern combat equipment that is assigned and to use constructively the potential that is incorporated in it. On long-range voyages, sailors generate in themselves the inner requirements for the highest states of discipline and organization and constant, indefatigable vigilance.

The Navy carries out important missions to strengthen the international ties of our country. In recent years hundreds of Soviet ships have visited a multitude of ports of various countries.

And again I want to resort to a comparison. Sometimes in the press I have found a remark like this: a month and a half has now passed since the last call at ports of West Australia by a detachment of American navy ships on a "friendly visit," but the local judicial organs have been engaged for a long time in investigating criminal offenses, the perpetrators of which were American fighting men. The Australians know well, it was said in a comment, that each such visit is accompanied by drunken rows, brawls and hooligan pranks.

Soviet sailors leave an entirely different impression on a visit to foreign ports. Here, there and everywhere, they properly appear abroad as ambassadors plenipotentiary of their country, their entire conduct displaying the Soviet way of living, our respect toward the people of other countries, a striving to be in a state of friendship, good neighborliness and collaboration. The local press constantly emphasizes this, and it is written about in books of comment, which always remain long after Soviet ships visit the local populace.

It is in the traditions of our sailors to go to the help of the peoples of other countries. Thus, in 1908 the crew of the Russian battleships "Slava" and "Tsesarevich" and the cruiser "Admiral Makarov" hurried to the aid of residents of the Italian city of Messina, which was suffering from a severe earthquake. They showed an example of the highest and purest humaneness and raised universal respect for Russia and the Russian flag. Residents of the Island of Mauritius reverently preserve the memory of Soviet sailors from the cruiser "Dmitriy Pozharskiy," who helped them to eliminate the consequences of a cruel tropical cyclone. Our sailors courageously trawled for

minefields in the Gulf of Suez, and they cleared the water area of the port of Chittagong in Bangladesh of mines and sunken ships. Other feats of courage and nobility of our sailors, which strengthen the USSR's international prestige, are also well known.

Soviet sailors are continuing with honor the glorious tradition of outstanding Russian seafarers. The expeditionary oceanographic ships of the navy conduct much research in practically all parts of the World Ocean. In December of last year, for example, ships of the navy's hydrographic service, "Admiral Vladimirskiy" and "Faddey Bellinsgauzen" went on a round-the-world Antarctic expedition. They repeated the route of the great scientific feat of Russian seafarers F. F. Bellinsgauzen and M. P. Lazarev, who, commanding the sloops "Vostok" and "Mirnyy," on 28 January 1820 discovered a sixth part of the world--Antarctica. An extensive program of scientific research was developed for this expedition.

Naval ships under the Soviet flag, whatever the missions they carry out, are here, there and everywhere ambassadors of good will, friendship and the brotherhood of peoples and an impressive restraining factor in the path of imperialist aggression and military adventures. It is the duty of each Navy fighting man to master the assigned equipment and weaponry in skillful fashion, to persistently increase combat readiness, to strengthen discipline, and to be always on the alert so that no incident of any kind will catch us unawares.

Soviet Navy sailors, in unison with all fighting men of the Armed Forces, who are surrounded by the concern of the Communist Party and nationwide love, are conducting their oceanic watch reliably, preserving the creative labor of the Soviet people, which is building communism under the leadership of the CPSU.

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NAVAL FORCES

GORSHKOV ON INITIAL BATTLE AT SEVASTOPOL'

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "The First Salvos at Sevastopol'" being an account by S. Gorshkov, Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union and Twice Honored Hero of the Soviet Union, as told to correspondent V.Gol'tsev.]

[Text] Sergey Georgievich Gorshkov, Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union and Twice Honored Hero of the Soviet Union, was an active participant in the Great Patriotic War. From the first hours of Hitler's attack on our country until the last victorious salvos, he was in the active fleet. S. Gorshkov went into the war in the Black Sea as the commander of a brigade of cruisers. Then, later, he commanded the Azov Naval Flotilla, which, under his leadership, in December 1941 carried out the famous landing of troops on the Kerchenskiy peninsula. In November 1942 Gorshkov was in command of the 47th Army defending the Caucasus. Then he again was in charge of the Azov Flotilla. From April 1944 to the end of the war, Gorshkov commanded the legendary Danube Naval Flotilla which was especially distinguished in the time of the Yassko-Kishinevskiy operation in the battles for Belgrade and Budapest.

Today we are publishing S. Gorshkov's recollections about the first hours of the war which he shared with our correspondent V. Gol'tsev.

In the middle of June 1941 in the Black Sea, joint maneuvers of the Black Sea Fleet and the troops of the Odessa Military District took place. Problems in operational and tactical coordination of fleet forces and land forces were worked out. Much attention also was allotted to repelling enemy landings from the sea. At that time they seemed very likely. But, as experience in the Great Patriotic War showed, the Hitlerites did not succeed in making even one large landing. For that purpose they did not have either the specially trained contingents of troops nor the special ships. Moreover, the Soviet Navy reliably protected the maritime flanks of the fighting armies.

- How must this be understood?
- They are ticking [sic] said someone among us.
- True. They are leaving. But why so hastily?
- They have an order.
- True. But such an order is issued only in case of approaching military action. War is approaching. It may begin in two or three days.

Thus, for the first time, we heard about the oncoming war from the mouth of an authoritative fleet leader.

The warships hastily weighed anchor. They returned to Sevastopol' on the evening of the 19th of June. All warships, dispersed over the regular anchorages, at once set about replenishing all supplies used during the exercises. Nimble harbor tugs every now and then brought barges with ammunition, fuel, water, and provisions alongside the ships. All would have gone as usual except for one circumstance. Formerly after exercises, the fleet had changed over right away to routine combat readiness; whereas, this time, increased operational readiness was maintained.

The 21st of June is Saturday. Sailors wait for it impatiently. They wait for it because that evening they can go ashore to visit the circle of family and friends, to walk along the avenues settled by relatives of the Maritime Boulevard and the Matroskiy garden, or to go to a concert, a movie, or a dance. Although increased combat readiness was being maintained throughout the fleet, it all the same was decided to grant shore leave to a unit of officers and men who had been most distinguished in the exercises. And, with the approach of dusk, having made certain that all was in order in the brigade, on the roadstead launch itself, the unit went away to the Grafskaya landing.

The population of the city - young and old - had always been connected with the fleet. And on this warm summer evening when the fleet had returned from exercises and the sailors had come ashore, all Sevastopolers were in a holiday mood. Music was played, and every now and then the sounds of singing and joyous laughter were heard. In the roadstead in the patches of light from the fires on the northern side which sparkled on the mirrorlike water, only the stately silhouettes of the warships, which were without a single light, guardedly shone through the dark. There was the battleship "Parizhskaya Kommuna" and the cruisers "Voroshilov", "Molotov", "Chervona Ukraina", and "Krasnyy Kavkaz". At the Sevastopol' shipyard, also all darkened, lay a cruiser of our brigade, the "Krasnyy Krym", which was completing routine repairs.

In a troubled state of mind I peered at this which, as it later turned out, was the last peaceful view of Sevastopol'. The words of Admiral I. Isakov about the approach of the beginning of war gave one no rest. One did not like to believe that the peaceful life of our country could be interrupted.

After 1:00 AM in the night, a messenger came to me in my quarters.

"Comrade Captain 1st Rank! Readiness condition one has been declared in the fleet", the man breathlessly reported handing over the urgent letter.

The brigade of cruisers of the Black Sea squadron which I then commanded was in the "blue" forces in the training exercises, and, at the beginning of the exercises, its base was shifted from Sevastopol' to Odessa. The times were uneasy. The fleet command staff was well aware of the growing threat of an attack on our country by Hitler's Germany. Measures for increased combat readiness and strengthening of vigilance had been set in motion, strenuous military training was ordered - the posts, squads, sections, and warship crews were being shaped up. The Black Sea seamen successfully mastered the military equipment and weapons. At the same time, political work among the personnel was carried out on a broad scale. The personnel were educated in the spirit of devotion to the socialist motherland, in hatred toward imperialism and toward its assault force - German Facism. Authoritative political workers, real Leninskiy Commissars, were on the warships. On the "Chervona Ukraina", political work was led by Battalion Commissar V. Martinov, on the "Krasnyy Krym" by Regimental Commissar F. Vershinin, and on the "Krasnyy Kavkaz", by Regimental Commissar N. Petrov. These were courageous, experienced communists able to find the way to the seamen's hearts.

We went into the exercise with great anxiety of mind. The tense military and political situation in Europe required from us a rapid and high-grade implementation of the military training plan. Meanwhile, only a half a month before, the "Chervona Ukraina" and the "Krasnyy Kavkaz" had come out of a major overhaul, and the personnel stood in need of extensive training to make up for its omission during the repairs.

In the course of the maneuvers, the brigade secretly had to cross over into the region of Yevatoria and land troops there on the Crimean coast. In those years we had no special landing ships and transfer of troops from the cruisers to shore had to be carried out using the ships' longboats, launches, and even rowboats. Despite the novelty of this assignment for the crews, both cruisers participating in the landing coped with it successfully. By the way, the practice we acquired on these maneuvers proved very useful three months later in the landing in the region of Grigoryevka near Odessa where the fleet found itself in approximately the same conditions as at Yevatoria except that it was a combat situation.

On the 18th of June after the exercises, the commanders of all the forces, ships and units which had participated were invited to the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the Odessa Military District, Colonel General Ya. Chervichenko, for the critique. We waited a long time for the critique, but it did not take place. This aroused much perplexity in our midst. We were ordered to take ourselves back to the ships. Shortly thereafter the ship commanders were ordered to come to the tender "El'brus". Here, Admiral I. Isakov, the peoples commissar of the Navy and chief of the Main Naval Staff, met us. Seeing our bewilderment, he said:

- We do not have time for a critique. It is necessary for the ships to return quickly to their own bases and to be prepared for any surprise but not to yield to provocation.

We went up onto the bridge of the tender and I. Isakov pointed with a hand to the commercial port of Odessa which was becoming empty. The day before, ten German, Romanian, and Bulgarian cargo ships had stood under the unloaders.

"Has it really begun?" I thought running out into the street. Except for the tread against the pavement of the heels of hundreds of people hurrying onto the ships and the rumblings of infrequent cars, there was not one single sound outside. I did not even have time to run to the Grafskaya landing where the launch was to have awaited me, as at 1:55 AM the bass whistles of the warships and the Sevastopol' shipyard, which in emergencies served as the signal "calling all hands", tore the silence of the night asunder. Two minutes later the whole city, as if by command, was plunged into absolute darkness.

I was met on the fantail of the cruiser "Chervona Ukraina", anchored at a buoy in the northern bay between the Alexandrovskiy ravelin and the Engineering landing, by the commander of the ship, Captain 1st Rank N. Basistyy and his deputy for political affairs, Commissar V. Martinov, and with them, I went up to the bridge.

- The fleet operations duty officer had announced readiness condition one to the ships at 1:05 AM. On the cruiser, ammunition already had been supplied to the antiaircraft guns - the ship's commander quietly reported about the situation.

According to old established custom, almost automatically I note that the preparation of the cruiser for combat and getting under way is proceeding correctly in accordance with all the manuals, instructions, and battle station bills. One after another clear reports about readiness are coming in from the commanders of battle stations and departments. "Yes, it is not in vain that we trained the personnel strenuously day and night on battle stations, air, and emergency alerts during these seven weeks since the cruiser left the shipyard" - I thought to myself with satisfaction.

The commanders of "Krasnyy Kavkaz", Captain 2nd Rank A. Gushchin, and of the "Krasniy Krym", Captain 2nd Rank A. Zubkov, reported by semaphore about the change-over to readiness condition one. At this troubling hour I still did not know that the signal about the change-over to full battle readiness had been declared by the chief of staff of the fleet, Rear Admiral I. Yeliseyev, in accordance with an order of the Commissar of the Navy, Admiral Kuznetsov.

Everyone stood in a circle in tense expectation. Occasionally launches passed by delivering men to their ships. At about 3:10 AM the sound of the engines of heavy aircraft was heard approaching from the sea. In that sound - in that howling, hysterical, choking sound which for all of us soon after became customary - in that first night was something completely unknown, and chilling to the mind. Who is that? This silent question presented itself to hundreds of people. It was known certainly to only a few of them that our aircraft were not in the air at that moment.

The first aircraft soon flew off, but it was heard that other aircraft were approaching Sevastopol'. Suddenly at 3:30 AM everything, as if in an instant, blew up. The rays of powerful searchlights were thrown up into the sky and began to shift from side to side anxiously. Signalmen on the ships and observers ashore noted several parachutes in the air. What is this? Enemy saboteurs? The answer to this question we received somewhat later. We

satisfied ourselves that the Hitlerites, striving to bottle up the warships of the fleet in their own base, had dropped magnetic mines in the channel.

Still, after fifteen or twenty minutes, somewhere in the city two powerful explosions were heard. These were mines falling not in the channel but on shore. But at that moment, everyone thought the enemy was bombing Sevastopol'.

The brigade of cruisers did not have any specific instructions. But the situation required making a decision quickly. The enemy pilots could locate the anchorage of our warships and almost without hindrance proceed to subject them to pinpoint bombing.

The signalmen report:
-"Foreign aircraft."

The watch on duty requires a more precise identification. And suddenly, in an emotional voice, the Red Navy man says:
-"Facist."

The signalman had reported neither the type nor the classification of the aircraft nor its national identity. An exclamation of hatred for the enemy had been wrenched from his heart. And we had promised the country to beat the Facists.

I order: open fire at will.

Several minutes pass and then from the side of the shore above us an aircraft is flying by with a howl. In the darkness of the night he was completely unseen. The commander of the antiaircraft division, however, Senior Lieutenant I. Volovik, instantly aimed toward the sound and gave the order:
-"Fire!"

In an instant all six antiaircraft guns began to thunder as if competing with each other in rapid fire. Following after the "Chervona Ukraina", the other ships of the squadron, anchored closer to the exit toward the sea, opened fire on the Facist aircraft.

From the fleet staff came the question:
-"At what have they fired?"
-"At an aircraft."
-"Who ordered it?"
-"I personally"

A short pause followed. Then the commander of the Oktyabrskiy Fleet said:
-"Well and correctly done."

The first air raid by Hitler's aviators on the main base of the Black Sea Fleet - Sevastopol' - was successfully repulsed. Hitler's flyers were not able to bring a bombing strike on the warships and the city. The fleet recorded for its own account the first Facist aircraft shot down.

As it afterwards became known, our naval forces on all seas did not allow the Hitlerites to catch them by surprise. They went into the war organized. They gave the enemy the deserved rebuff.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

CHAIRMAN DOSAAF CC ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC INDOCTRINATION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press 14 Dec 82) pp 68-72

[Article by Fleet Admiral G. Yegorov, chairman DOSAAF CC: "Military-Patriotic Indoc-trination"]

[Text] Such profound concepts as "Fatherland," "patriotism" and "internationalism" were consolidated into a single entity within the consciousness and deeds of the working people through our Great October. This force is manifest today with renewed strength, as the peoples of our immense country struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May and November 1982 CC CPSU Plenums, as they observe the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Re-publics.

In persistently fulfilling party plans, the Soviet people are expressing their great vigilance with regard to the schemes of imperialism. Headed by the United States, international imperialism is nurturing aggressive plans against the USSR and the en-tire socialist community, is expanding its scope of military preparations and mate-riel readiness for waging a nuclear-missile war. Such conditions force and obligate the Soviet Union to take any and all measures to strengthen its defensive capability.

An important sphere of party activity in strengthening the country's defensive capa-bility is military-patriotic indoctrination of the people as an inherent, integral component of communist education of the masses. This is directed towards forming in the Soviet people and her youth the lofty ideological, political, combat, moral and psychological qualities necessary to accomplish the tasks of defending the Socialist Fatherland and the socialist community as a whole.

A solid system of military-patriotic indoctrination has been established in our coun-try. A significant role within this system has been relegated to the Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, All-Union Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF). Throughout its more than 55 years of operation the society has accumulated great experience in the organization and conduct of military-patri-otic work. Millions of riflemen, tens of thousands of pilots, parachutists and com-munications specialists were trained in this manner during the pre-war years.

The validity and effectiveness of this effort underwent a severe test during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Millions of society members left for the front when our country was attacked by the fascist hordes. They fought the enemy bravely.

Osoaviakhim can be proud of the fact that its clubs indoctrinated a great pleiad of fearless pilots, over a thousand of whom became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Over the post-war period, Osoaviakhim--and then DOSAAF, successor and propagator of its glorious deeds--have been developing and perfecting their military-patriotic effort. DOSAAF activities in this sphere have grown especially widespread with respect to working people and youth over the past 15 years. This has been facilitated to a tremendous degree by the timely resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers "On the State of DOSAAF Activity and Measures to Improve it." The document stressed that DOSAAF organizations are obliged to insure that society members participate actively in mass defense work. They must educate their membership in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the Socialist Motherland. DOSAAF organizations must wage a broad propaganda campaign among the population to propagate knowledge of the military, the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and her armed forces. They must engage in systematic efforts to prepare our youth for military service and actively assist in the accomplishment of civil defense measures.

Today DOSAAF not only trains combat reserves for the Soviet Armed Forces but, through the entirety of its activity, assists in further rallying the working people around the Communist Party and indoctrinates them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, of selfless devotion to the great cause of building communism in our country.

In fulfilling the precepts of V. I. Lenin and accomplishing directives of the Communist Party on the all-national character of armed defense of the socialist government, on enlisting diverse segments of the popular masses to embrace the military cause, and on the inseverable cohesion that exists between the Soviet people and their army, DOSAAF has been genuinely transformed into a mass voluntary organization of the Soviet people.

Committees and organizations of the society are today concentrating their efforts towards enhancing the effectiveness and quality of indoctrinational work conducted among their membership and on further developing and improving its forms and methods.

Excellent results are being achieved in military-patriotic work through the comprehensive approach to organization of this important effort. Today the main thing is to take advantage of any and every means of increasing the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination in all categories and social groups of the working people, especially our youth.

Long-range work plans in military-patriotic indoctrination play a great role in this regard. Such plans are being formulated today in many cities and rayons under the direction of party committees. Kuybyshev Oblast has been developing these plans for a number of years. They ascribe an organized, methodical nature to the military-patriotic indoctrinational effort and provide for the most efficient use of personnel and material resources available in the social organizations and departments. They also attract a broad-based, active social membership with regard to participation in this significant and noble cause.

A special role in resolving military-patriotic indoctrination matters is relegated to the primary organizations which, according to the DOSAAF charter, comprise the foun-

dation of the defense society. Many primary organizations in Moscow and Leningrad, in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Lithuania, in Khabarovskiy Kray, in Omskaya, Volgogradskaya, Tul'skaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts, are conducting military-patriotic work over a broad front and saturating their efforts with high-quality ideological and political material, with informative and emotional content. They get most of the membership of their organizations involved. These organizations are efficiently and effectively resolving the tasks of uniting into a single process military-patriotic indoctrination and the practical aspects of basic military training and military-technical specialties.

In the process of implementing the CC CPSU resolution "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work," the level of the military-patriotic propaganda effort being conducted by the society has improved appreciably. The businesslike efficiency and specific application of its activity has also improved. Today the active assistance of party gorkoms and raykoms, of primary party organizations in many DOSAAF committees and organizations has facilitated the formation and successful operation of groups of speakers and lecturers. Thousands of public-spirited people are striving to explain the current military and political environment to working people and youth in a convincing, understandable fashion. They use well-reasoned argument to expose the reactionary, anti-popular nature of the imperialism of the United States and its accomplices in the aggressive NATO bloc. They disclose the untiring efforts of our party in strengthening the country's defensive might and enhancing the combat power of our Soviet Armed Forces.

The presentations of Frunze Raykom DOSAAF instructor Igor' Yemel'yanovich Sereda, for example, have been received enthusiastically in Kishinev. The renowned pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union, who recently added the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to his collection of combat decorations (for his successful work in the society), relates to young people the battles of the Great Patriotic War and the feats of our comrades at the front. He gives advice on how best to prepare for military service. Heroes of the Soviet Union K. Usenbekov, A. Rogozhin and B. Kovzan, among many other army and navy veterans, have proven themselves active propagandists.

The lecture form of disseminating propaganda imparts knowledge to our youth in methodical fashion and is being given ever greater emphasis. For example, about 200 peoples' universities have been established in DOSAAF organizations of the Belorussian SSR to treat military-patriotic matters. More than 50,000 individuals are enrolled here and a great number of military-patriotic clubs, lecture and film-lecture bureaus are operating successfully.

An important role in military-patriotic work is played by popularization of the heroic traditions of the Communist Party, the people and Soviet Armed Forces, and by the indoctrination of our youth through examples of selfless service to the Socialist Motherland. The content of this effort has grown more extensive in recent years, its forms become more diverse, vivid and emotion-provoking. A great deal of significance is attached to the All-Union month-long and week-long sessions for mass defense work dedicated to the anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, USSR Air Force Day and Navy Day. The program for these sessions includes series of mass agitation and propaganda events conducted in a military-political vein, military and technical sports competition and film festivals presented in the spirit of the mottoes: "Dedicated to the Soldiers of the Motherland," "Legendary and Invincible," "Safeguarding Peace and So-

cialism," among others. Just in the 1982 month-long session dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, more than 1,800,000 events took place involving about 62,000,000 individuals.

Effective forms of indoctrinating the younger generation in heroic and patriotic traditions have increased in scope, grown richer in content. The All-Union trip of youth and Komsomol members to places of revolutionary, military and labor glory has become highly popular, as have the "Zarnitsa" [summer lightning] and "Orlenok" [eaglet] military sports events, young pathfinders' excursions, combat glory rooms and museums. The annual All-Union Watch of Remembrance, Week of Revolutionary Glory, and meetings of patriotic clubs have become interesting forms of indoctrinating young men and women in our heroic traditions.

A great deal of attention in the military-patriotic indoctrinational effort has been devoted to building monuments and memorial complexes of revolutionary, military and labor glory. The country has constructed hundreds of monumental ensembles, thousands of monuments to our fallen heroes. These sacred places are the sites of meetings, torch-light processions and get-togethers among our youth and veterans of the war. Presentations of Komsomol membership cards and Young Pioneer neckerchiefs are conducted here. Our young people take the oath of loyalty to the ideals of October on these sites. They swear to preserve the sacred memory of our heroes who died for the Motherland, to multiply the glorious traditions of the older generation, to be ever ready to defend the Fatherland.

Many creative initiatives are being taken in this regard by the DOSAAF committees--working along with the Komsomol--of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, of the Ukraine and Belorussia, of Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays, of Volgogradskaya, Tul'skaya, Omskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts. "DOSAAF Days" are being observed, the aim of which is to show the contribution made by the defense society in the nationwide struggle to crush the fascist invaders, and in its present-day activities to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the Motherland. The initiative exhibited by DOSAAF committees and their efforts have resulted in increasingly broader propagation of such work forms as Recruit Day (Moskovskaya, Tul'skaya, Ivanovskaya, Penzenskaya Oblasts, among others), holidays to commemorate the cities, streets and settlements named for our heroes (Kalininogradskaya, Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya Oblasts), and contests for best rendition of military-patriotic songs (Ryazanskaya, Saratovskaya, Yaroslavskaya Oblasts). DOSAAF organizations in Chitinskaya Oblast are working with the Komsomol in conducting operation "Commemoration" (where wartime documents and remembrances of those who took part in the Great Patriotic War are collected) and operation "Duty" (which assists veterans and those disabled in the war).

The initiative exercised by DOSAAF clubs has been beneficial in the military-patriotic effort. They engage in propaganda work, pursue efforts to improve organization and teaching methods in the indoctrinational sphere, and treat questions regarding the propagation of military-technical knowledge and skills, as well as the popularization of technical and applied-military varieties of sport.

The Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF Club has an exemplary record. This group has high-quality training-aids materials and equipment and a broad-based active social membership. It operates six permanent military-patriotic lecture bureaus for youth of call-up and pre-call-up age. Regular staff workers and the club's active social membership systematically conduct evening, defense-oriented sessions and bring war veterans together with our youth. Thematic film festivals are conducted.

The Soviet press--to include DOSAAF publications--has played a significant role in the military-patriotic indoctrination of our youth, and in the development of its forms and methods. It is worthy of note that the one-time circulation of society periodicals currently amounts to 4,700,000 copies. In recent years, the defense society's mass-information publications--the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT [Soviet Patriot], the magazines VOYENNYE ZNANIYA [Military Skills], KRYL'YA RODINY [Wings of the Motherland], RADIO and ZA RULEM [At the Helm]--have achieved significant accomplishments in the popularization of Leninist ideas on defense of the Socialist Fatherland and in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people. Materials on this theme popularize progressive innovations and thoroughly analyze deficiencies in the effort to accomplish military-patriotic indoctrination of our youth. The society's newspapers and magazines have published columns dealing with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--"My Native Land--the USSR," "Sixty Years of the USSR," "A Worthy Celebration of the USSR's 60th Anniversary."

DOSAAF publishes 240-250 titles annually--books and descriptive materials which have an overall circulation of more than 25,000,000. Readers have expressed a great deal of interest in books and brochures published as part of a regular series, such as "Heroes of War and Labor Address our Young Patriots," "Heroes and Feats," "Youth Library" and "Young People Speak on the Armed Forces." Films and picture magazines commissioned by the DOSAAF Central Committee devote a great deal of attention to questions of military-patriotic indoctrination of our youth.

The preparation of young people for military service constitutes an important aspect of the society's work in patriotic and international indoctrination. Over a third of all recruits acquire determinate skills in our educational organizations and study specialties required for both the armed forces and jobs in the national economy. It is entirely fitting that DOSAAF has been called the preparatory class for that great, vital school consisting of service in the ranks of our valorous armed forces.

Committees of the defense society are constantly achieving further improvements in the level of work their organizations accomplish with respect to education and training. The development of military-patriotic indoctrination for young people and their effective preparation depend primarily on the degree of qualification and the moral and political qualities of those who conduct the training and indoctrination. Improvements are being made in the selection of these personnel. Of all the diverse forms of work our educational organizations accomplish, political studies--conducted throughout the entirety of the training period--occupy the central position. Here students study the precepts of V. I. Lenin, the provisions of CPSU documents and the USSR Constitution on defense of the Socialist Fatherland. They study the nature and particularities of our Soviet Armed Forces. They become familiar with the combat traditions of the army and navy, with the essence and significance of the military oath and regulations. Political information sessions are organized for the students. Lectures, speeches and discussions take place on international themes, and meetings are held with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and labor veterans. Defense films are shown.

The effective results of military-patriotic indoctrination and the contributions DOSAAF organizations have made in strengthening the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces can be seen in the high-quality professional habits and the moral-political qualities of those schooled in the defense society. Hundreds of these individuals have earned prestigious national awards for bravery, heroism and military valor, even in time of peace.

A significant portion of the work of DOSAAF organizations is concerned with training personnel in the mass technical professions of the national economy. We train over 2,000,000 specialists in industry and agriculture annually. The bureau of the presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee ratified a set of measures dealing with fulfillment of the decisions of the May 1982 CC CPSU Plenum. They envisage the further expansion of the net of rural rayon sports-technical clubs, improvements in the quality of training given rural specialists, and a number of additional measures deemed necessary.

One very significant problem the defense society has been charged with resolving is management of the development within the country of technical and applied-military varieties of sport, which play an active role in the patriotic and international indoctrination of our youth.

As a result of the efforts of DOSAAF committees and organizations, tens of millions of people in our country--including millions of schoolchildren--are today regularly engaged in airplane, parachute, motorcycle, motorboat, rifle, radio and other varieties of sport. We realize that the development of physical training and sports on the mass level--especially in the rural regions and the rayons of Siberia and the Far East--still requires a great deal of work.

Tremendous indoctrinational significance must be attached to such things as mass sports holidays and competitions dedicated in commemoration of illustrious dates in the life of the Soviet people and her armed forces.

DOSAAF committees are undertaking measures to successfully resolve matters of military-patriotic indoctrination, physical education, and military-technical training of our youth to defend the Motherland as part of the process of everyday mass-defense and sports activities, the forms and methods of which are extremely diverse. They include a variety of clubs, military and sports equipment displays, examples of creativity in the military-technical sphere. In order to more successfully resolve these questions, we--along with other organizations--strive to improve the training given those who organize military-patriotic and mass-defense activities. A particularly great role in this regard is played by the public-profession faculties of institutions of higher learning and their departments for training organizers of military-patriotic indoctrination. Proceeding from this, the DOSAAF Central Committee--jointly with the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education--developed a program for such faculties and their departments. The situation is being studied at the local level. Valuable experience accumulated is being generalized and disseminated.

There still are committees in the defense society, however, which have not accomplished the fundamental reconstruction of military-patriotic work in conformance with the needs of the times, which are slow to implement decisions adopted and plans charted with respect to these issues. Not everywhere is the necessary attention being devoted to raising the ideological and political level of military-patriotic propaganda. Some committees fail to devote the required effort towards taking a differentiated approach in dealing with various groups of working people and youth. As a result, a certain portion of the society's membership has not immersed itself in mass defense work.

Nor are we completely satisfied with the level of usage of training aids materials and equipment in military-patriotic indoctrination. There are occasions where lecture and demonstration rooms available in our organizations stand empty on Saturdays and Sundays. A number of committees still poorly monitor the condition and use of technical propaganda equipment. Some committees make ineffective use of the literature and descriptive materials issued by our publisher in the training and education effort.

The Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress convenes in February 1983. It has been preceded by the submission of official reports and elections of those organs which direct the society. DOSAAF committees strive to solicit the attention of a broad-based active social membership in the accomplishment of this important political and organizational effort and to provide a high qualitative level of meetings and conferences conducted in conjunction with report submission and elections and DOSAAF congresses on the union republic level. Here it is important to insure that the status of military-patriotic indoctrination activity among the working people and our youth is thoroughly analyzed over the course of these reports and elections, and that ways of utilizing more fully our available resources are explored, that opportunities for further improving the entire scope of work within the defense society are exploited.

As we see it, the task which lies before us is to further raise the ideological level of the society's indoctrinational effort, skillfully tie this in with practical tasks, and work persistently to enhance the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PRE-EMINENCE OF DOSAAF IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM151205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Military-Patriotic Education"]

[Text] We have lived for 38 years without a war, but the echoes of the last one still reach us today. Interwoven with these echoes today is the incessant toll of alarm bells in different parts of the world. Fueling the infernal furnace of the arms race by feeding it with trillions of dollars, the contemporary transatlantic "crusaders" have intensified international tension to the limit. The United States and its NATO allies are inventing more and more new scenarios for unleashing a nuclear catastrophe and are gambling with the fate of all mankind.

Consistently defending the cause of peace and the peoples' security, the Communist Party and the Soviet state unfailingly manifest high vigilance and take the necessary measures to strengthen the USSR's defense capability.

The party considers that the improvement of mass defense work and of military-patriotic education is an important condition for enhancing our readiness to defend the motherland. As an integral part of the education of the masses in a spirit of devotion to the ideals of communism, military-political education is called upon to help comprehensively in forming in the country's citizens, and young people in particular, the lofty ideological, political, military, moral and psychological qualities necessary for fulfilling the tasks of reliably protecting the security of the fatherland and the entire socialist community.

Military-patriotic education is a task of great political and state importance. Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, creative unions, the press, schools and educational establishments are called upon to resolve this task. A special role in military-patriotic education and the preparation of young people for military service has to be played by the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner DOSAAF. For over 56 years now DOSAAF has been propagandizing defense knowledge among the people, preparing combat reserves for the country's Armed Forces, and helping future soldiers master technical and applied military sports disciplines.

Each year DOSAAF trains over 2 million specialists for industry and agriculture. One in three draftees joining the army family has received professional training within the defense society's organizations. We must everywhere seek to ensure that the young generation joins the combat ranks with lofty moral qualities and a knowledge of the fundamentals of military work, and with a firm physical tempering.

Striving to improve the effectiveness of military-patriotic education, many of the society's organizations, under the leadership of party committees, have elaborated and are implementing comprehensive work plans. Special attention in these plans is given to propagandizing among different strata of the population military knowledge and the heroic and combat traditions of our people and their army, and to preparing young people for service in the Armed Forces. About 200 universities for military-patriotic problems are functioning in Belorussia, for example. Military-patriotic clubs, lectures, and movie lectures are operating actively in many of the country's krays and oblasts.

The interests of the motherland and our entire socialist community demand the improvement of mass defense work under the conditions of today's tense international situation. The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of enhancing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential, which is a firm fusion of their technical equipment, military skills, and morale. DOSAAF is called upon to do much in the implementation of this task, since it is rightly called the training class for young people in fulfilling the honorable obligation of carrying out their military service.

In organizing the military-patriotic education of the population, party committees are called upon to ensure the "linkup" of the activity of all public organizations in this important work, to guide their efforts along a single track, and to organize mass defense work in the spirit of the times. Broad popularity, for example, has been gained by the all-union march of Komsomol members and young people to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, the all-union vigil of remembrance, the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games, and the young pathfinder's scout squads. The "Annals of the Great Patriotic War" expedition has been working in the country since 1981 on the initiative of Komsomol, DOSAAF, and other organizations. Komsomol members and young pioneers mount guard on the Flames of Eternal Glory in 110 of the country's cities.

Military-patriotic education cannot tolerate routine, it can be effective and efficient only if there is a creative quest and an interconnection with the teaching of the fundamentals of military and military-technical knowledge. However, some DOSAAF organizations still work in the old way, do not seek new methods and forms of raising the standard of military-patriotic education, do not implement a differentiated approach toward the various groups of working and young people, and do not rely sufficiently on the experience of war veterans and armed forces veterans in this work. It is well known

that the sailors', airmen's, border guards', and astronauts' clubs are enormously popular among schoolchildren. Unfortunately, their numbers have declined over the last few years in many parts of the country (Maritime Kray and Voronezh, Chimkent, and other oblasts, for example). It is urgently necessary to improve propaganda, organizational, and methodological work on questions of military-patriotic education in the oblast DOSAAF centers and to improve the quality of the books and illustrated materials published by its publishing houses. The defense society's organizations in the union republics can do much for the young recruits in improving their knowledge of the Russian language, which, as the language of inter-nation communication, makes it possible to understand army terminology better and master more quickly the complex modern combat equipment.

Lenin's behest on the need to comprehensively and systematically train the entire population in military knowledge becomes even more topical in today's international situation. The further improvement of military-patriotic education is the noble cause of party, soviet, Komsomol and defense organizations. It corresponds with the fundamental interests of our country's peoples, who are building communism. To be always prepared to defend the motherland is the sacred duty of Soviet citizens, proclaimed by the USSR Constitution.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

PVO HIGHER ENGINEERING RADIOTECHNICAL SCHOOL PROFILED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General of Aviation V. Abramov, deputy commander-in-chief for VUZes, Troops of Air Defense: "Profession -- Military Engineer: On the 30th Anniversary of the Kiev PVO Higher Engineering Radiotechnical School"]

[Text] The recently enacted law, "On the USSR State Border," emphasizes the responsibility of Troops of Air Defense for the security of the air borders of our Homeland. The border defended by Troops of Air Defense encircles the air expanses of the country with an invisible line. This border is protected just as reliably as the ground and sea border. Our Troops of Air Defense are in constant combat readiness. They are equipped with first rate arms and combat equipment. Their personnel are soldier-patriots, utterly devoted to their Homeland and the work of the Communist Party, possessing courage, valor and high combat skills. Troops of Air Defense have remarkable officer cadres who have good ideological tempering and high professional training.

The Kiev PVO Higher Engineering Radiotechnical School, which is now completing 30 years existence, is making a great contribution to training such officer-military engineers.

The creation and development of the school is inseparably linked with the activities of the Communist Party and Soviet State in implementing V. I. Lenin's behests concerning strengthening the defense capability of the country, and with the development of our Armed Forces and their integral part -- Troops of Air Defense.

The school was formed on 25 April 1953. It was staffed with experienced command, political and engineer-technical cadres. Faculties, departments, services, barracks and living funds were created. Year after year political and military education of the personnel, the training process, scientific and research work were improved, and the training and material base was developed. All the necessary conditions enabling fruitful study were created for the students. There are modern laboratories, training classes, shops, a field testing and training center, and an automated simulator. Computer equipment and a training television studio are widely used.

Today the school is a recognized forge of cadres for Troops of Air Defense, and one of the centers of Soviet military and scientific thought.

The school's alumni are carrying out their honorable service of defending the sacred borders of our state in all corners of our immense Homeland. They demonstrate true mastery in exploiting complex electronic equipment, and ability and skill in training and educating their subordinates. A number of generals and officers whose youth was spent in this VUZ now occupy responsible positions and command major units and large-units. Many of the school's graduates have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR for successfully fulfilling the tasks of the party and government, mastering new equipment, and successes in combat and political training.

Over the course of 30 years, dozens of doctors and hundreds of candidates of sciences have been produced within the walls of the school, important scientific and research work has been accomplished, and textbooks, monographs and training aids on actual problems of military affairs have been published. Hundreds of patents for inventions have been obtained. It should be noted that training and scientific research work are being carried out in close coordination with the troops, and with the tasks of increasing their combat readiness.

The school's command group and Political Department (Commandant -- Major General N. Polyakov; Chief of the Political Department -- Colonel V. Rodnev) give constant attention to raising the level of scientific qualification and professional skill of the instructors, further intensifying the training and educational process and its practical thrust, and about improving the style of work of commanders, political officers, and party and komsomol organizations.

Under the guidance of the Political Department, the social sciences faculties are purposefully forming a communist world outlook in the students, and are conducting a great deal of in-depth study of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 party Central Committee plenum, the CPSU Central Committee Decree, "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party," and on the statements and speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The General Sciences, Special, and Military Engineering faculties are contributing significantly to improving the training process. For example, the system of television demonstrations developed by Engineer Colonel V. Volkov is being widely used. The faculty headed by Professor Engineer Colonel G. Zaytsev is widely using automated classes to check students' knowledge. The faculty headed by Engineer Colonel B. Bondarenko is using an effective method of studying equipment which employs test road diagrams and route maps. Many military VUZes are making use of the experience at conducting computer scored, standardized entrance examinations developed in the physics faculty headed by instructor I. Romanova.

The VUZ has great accomplishments to its credit as it celebrates its 30th Anniversary. This is attested to by the high rating given to the school at the All-Army Conference of Supervisory Staffs of Military Training Institutions put on by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Over the past five years, school graduates have demonstrated high results in defending their graduation projects and passing the state exam on scientific communism. The results of the latest examination session are pleasing.

Sergeants I. Velichko, I. Baran and Yu. Valetskiy, student A. Bonev and many others excelled.

The school pays great attention to the students' military-scientific work. Half the students participate in the all-union competitions in social sciences. Most are actively involved in military-scientific hobby groups. The work of student members of the Society imeni A. S. Popov is constantly represented at the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR, and has repeatedly been awarded exhibition medals.

Over the course of many years the school has been first in sports among the Troops of Air Defense, and the VUZes of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Of the students, 92 percent are rated sportsmen. International class masters of sport have been developed in the collective. These include Olympic Champions Senior Lieutenant A. Kolchinskiy, Lieutenant S. Fisenko and Private A. Sidorenko, World Champion Major V. Danil'chenko, and European Champion Student O. Tkachev.

As we see, the school has accomplished much in its relatively short existence. And as before, the school's collective is today faced with the important task of persistently improving its work, guided by the party's requirements and the orders and directives of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Under conditions in which aggressive imperialist circles are openly brandishing weapons and threatening to use weapons of mass destruction, it is important to provide the Soviet Armed Forces with everything necessary to defend socialism. As the CPSU Central Committee Decree, "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress," emphasized, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are unfailingly displaying high vigilance, and adopting the necessary measures to ensure the defense capacity of our Homeland.

In the interest of strengthening the defense capacity of the country, the personnel of the Kiev PVO Higher Engineering Radiotechnical School are making active efforts to further improve ideological and political education, strengthen military discipline, and improve the effectiveness and quality of the training process. All this significantly influences the level of training and education of highly qualified officer cadres who are deeply loyal to the cause of the Communist Party.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

NEW CAMOUFLAGE TECHNIQUES OF WESTERN ARMIES REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 83 p 3

[Article by Engr-Lt Col L. Sergakov: "Camouflage on the Battlefield"]

[Text] In recent times the western military press has been paying much attention to problems of camouflaging troops. Its pages are increasingly using such expressions as, "The soldier's fate on the battlefield depends greatly upon skill in camouflaging himself," "To be observed is to be destroyed," and so on. Foreign military reviewers explain this primarily by the appearance of weaponry capable of destroying a target with the first shot, and also by the improvement of equipment for reconnoitering and observing.

In order to lead the enemy astray in the relatively true sense of combat actions and to conceal equipment and personnel, the NATO-country armies call for the conduct of false and feinting actions, widespread disinformation and the use of various camouflaging equipment--from equipment for individual use to comprehensive systems.

The equipment for individual use is a set of attire colored like the background of the environment. Camouflaging is supplemented by garnishing helmet netting with branches and grass and by applying makeup pastes on open parts of the body. The journal NATIONAL DEFENSE reports that NATO countries are conducting research on the creation of capes that will protect the soldier from detection by infrared reconnaissance and observation devices.

Camouflage paint and camouflage netting are used to conceal weaponry and combat equipment from observers. The paint weakens the tell-tale clues to combat vehicles and equipment and to the shape and dimensions of an object, contrast against the local background, interior shade and glare, and so on. Patterns of so-called shape-changing paint have been developed for various shapes of weaponry and equipment which enable the similarity of objects to the local background to be increased.

In the U. S. Army, for example, patterns for shape-changing paint consist of four colors, the share of each of which on the surface will be different, depending upon the local conditions and the time of the year. Standard military issue sets of paints are used that enable the color characteristics of the environment to be reproduced. As American military specialists consider (the

journal ARMOR), camouflage painting with the simultaneous use of other camouflaging resources enables the distance of detection of a concealed object to be reduced by 30 percent.

According to foreign press reports, the USA has developed paints that weaken the radiation of objects in the near-infrared region of electromagnetic waves. They greatly reduce the probability of detection of camouflaged objects by photographing the locality on film that is sensitive to infrared radiation, and its use on airplanes and helicopters reduces their radiation in the long-wave portion of the spectrum, which should reduce the effectiveness of enemy use of antiaircraft missiles with infrared-homing warheads.

The armies of NATO countries widely use camouflage netting made of artificial materials, which have, in comparison with the older cotton netting, a number of advantages: better spectral characteristics, higher resistance to wear and to the effects of moisture, and small intrinsic weight. Such means are considered effective for protecting military targets from visual observation and optical reconnaissance. According to foreign press data, special netting that protects against radar reconnaissance also is in the military supply system. Depending upon the purpose of the object to be concealed, the journal ARMOR notes, they can scatter radar radiation or be radiowave-transparent.

As the journal ARMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT notes, the main attention in perfecting camouflage netting is being paid to its capability to protect military targets from thermal and visual reconnaissance and from radar. Work in this area is proceeding in two directions: the creation of new materials with a low coefficient of thermal radiation and the development of paints whose spectral characteristics corresponds to those of the local background.

In particular, in the FRG for example, in order to improve the protective capability of camouflage netting against infrared reconnaissance, experiments are being held on very fine aluminum coatings on the netting. For such heat-radiating objects as electric generators, West German specialists propose to use simultaneously a heat-shielding tent, a ventilator with a suction pipe for drawing off spent gases, and camouflage netting. The tent consists of two layers of metallized fabric between which is an interlayer of lightweight material.

The electric generator is placed under the tent, over which camouflage netting has been drawn. There the ventilator for the discharge of spent gases is installed, together with cooling air, without heating the suction pipe itself. Thus, the tent and the ventilator reduce the concealed object's heat-radiation level.

In some NATO countries there is wide use of shape-changing screens in the form of camouflage canopies and visors that distort the external shape and form of the concealed object. They provide protection against reconnaissance, but, at the same time, they do not reduce the effectiveness of its combat application. As a rule, the shape-changing screens are used to camouflage artillery systems, antiaircraft missile complexes and radars. According to Western press reports, the integrated use of camouflage paint and shape-changing screens protects a surface facility reliably from detection from a height of 500 meters.

In order to lead the enemy astray, troops of NATO's armies have dummies and simulators. Standardized dummies are assembled from inflatable tubular members and cotton materials and are covered with neoprene. Water-resistant material is stretched over the body in order to impart the proper form to the dummy. Dummies made out of foam materials also find application, and other artificial materials also are used which enable a high degree of true resemblance to the object being imitated to be achieved.

In order to counteract new and highly effective systems of weaponry, the troops are to use smoke munitions, smoke generators and heat-and-smoke generating apparatus. Smoke-grenade launchers have been installed widely on armored vehicles in armored chasti [units] and subunits of NATO-member armies. One of these grenade launchers, which was developed in Great Britain and adopted in the armory of American armies, consists of two launch devices with six smoke grenades in each. Red phosphorus is the smoke-forming substance. Upon firing of the grenade, a smoke screen 35x25x6 meters is formed in two seconds, and duration of the camouflaging effect is 3 minutes when the wind speed is about 6.5 m/sec.

The VEESS heat-and-smoke generating equipment, which was developed in the USA, serves this same purpose. It provides for the injection of atomized diesel fuel into spent engine gases, to form a white smoke. Unlike smoke-grenade launchers, the heat-and-smoke generating apparatus enables screens to be formed continuously, depending upon the availability of the fuel.

Smoke munitions charges are now included in the ammunition supply of almost all artillery systems. In particular, a smoke charge with time fuse has been created for the West German LARS salvo-fire missile system. The charge contains 336 smoke generators made of red phosphorus. The generators are fired to an altitude of 400 meters above the target area and, after ignition, fall to the ground, forming a smoke screen. A salvo of one installation forms a curtain 400x20x10 meters, which lasts for 15 minutes.

Along with the development of various types of camouflage equipment abroad, increasing attention is being paid to creating integrated systems. These use camouflage netting, canopies, shape-changing paint, screens and other means. A system of camouflage of American tanks of the M60 series has been pointed out. It includes camouflage paint, netting with a framework for fastening it, smoke-grenade launchers, heat-and-smoke generating equipment, and a heat-dissipating screen for an engine. Handy camouflage materials in the form of small branches of trees and shrubbery can be attached to the body and turret by means of clamps and springs.

In the opinion of foreign specialists, the value of camouflage in the process of further improving means of destruction will increase constantly. This advances to first priority the creation of reliable protection for the objects being concealed from optical and electronic devices for reconnaissance and detection that work in various bands of the electromagnetic waves. The growing expenditures allocated to the development of more effective means of camouflage indicate the intention of NATO ruling circles to meet these requirements.

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