

JPRS 72024

11 October 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1385

U S S R

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TRAINING SHORTCOMINGS IN THE CARPATHIAN MILITARY DISTRICT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Chizhevskiy, Red Banner Carpathian Military District:
"And Experience Side By Side..."]

[Text] The battalions commanded by Captains N. Petruk and N. Glazkov are located alongside one another. Often on lessons, and especially on exercises, the men of these subunits function, as they say, hand in hand. But then, the results which they have attained in competition differ sharply. If, let us say, the battalion commanded by Captain Petruk achieves high grades in firing training from month to month, Captain Glazkov's subordinates do not rise above a satisfactory grade.

What is the source of the contrasts in the ability of the subunits which belong to the same large unit? This question can be answered simply: as goes the approach to matters, so go the results. Relying on the battalion staff and the party and Komsomol organizations, Captain Petruk managed to create in the collective an atmosphere of high organization, responsibility for the assigned matter, and a creative attitude toward it. There is a special demand from the officers here--for preparations for lessons, the use of progressive forms and methods of training, the organization and leadership of competition.... In short, the question stands as follows: each one should proceed on the basis that the quality and effectiveness of the training process in the battalion depend primarily on his personal contribution to the common matter.

Also having an effect is the fact that the battalion commander is able to notice everything that is new and advanced and does not miss the opportunity to make any useful undertaking the property of all. For example, when Senior Lieutenant A. Novgorodets achieved a reduction in the times for training machinegunners and assault riflemen in firing from onboard a combat vehicle in his company, his experience was immediately used by the commanders of other subunits. A demonstration infantry drill was conducted on the base of the leading company in the course of which all officers were convinced by their own eyes of the effectiveness of procedures in teaching accurate firing proposed by Senior Lieutenant Novgorodets. In the adjacent battalion, as is not surprising, they did not even hear of this.

What does the large-unit staff think about this?

"We discussed the experience accumulated in the battalion commanded by Captain Petruk during assemblies with regimental and battalion commanders," a division staff officer, Lieutenant Colonel Tikhonenko, informed us.

The discussed it.... But were they interested in how leading experience is implemented? Did they display the persistence necessary in such cases? Unfortunately, this did not happen.

It cannot be said that the large unit does not devote attention to propagandizing leading experience at all. Measures on its generalization and study are planned and conducted. Something has already been done in the summer training period. In the division political section, for example, one can see posters devoted to the work experience of one of the officers. True, having become acquainted with its content you become convinced that there is not quite enough experience in it. The text consists of general phrases and appeals. Of course there is no need to talk of the effectiveness of such propaganda.

It also happens, unfortunately, that they put forth as leading experience what in no case can claim to be such. It is believed that the following case can serve as an illustration of what has been said. At one time, a unit party committee generalized the work experience of Captain G. Rakshi in increasing the firing skill of the personnel. But then some time passed--and the bearer of the experience itself obtained an unsatisfactory grade on firing training on a check inspection. Is this not evidence of a formal attitude toward leading experience?

A formal attitude toward experience, in my opinion, was also one of the reasons why, working alongside the battalion commanded by Captain Petruk, none of Captain Glazkov's subordinates were even interested in how lessons on firing training are organized and conducted there although there was an urgent necessity for this. The people were not trained to look at their work critically and conduct a tireless search for ways to improve its quality and effectiveness.

In analyzing shortcomings in work on introducing leading experience in the battalion commanded by Captain Glazkov, the members of the unit party committee also saw their shortfalls in this regard. It goes without saying that they still manifest little concern about enriching the subunit officers with leading work methods in training and indoctrinating subordinates which have been accumulated in the unit and large unit.

6367

CSO: 1801

TRAINING IN A CENTRAL ASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT UNIT CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Col P. Chernenko, Red Banner Central Asian Military District:
"The Day Off Must Be Sacrificed..."]

[Text] There are five of us. We are sitting and talking in the Lenin Room. We are Captain V. Ustyuzganin, Senior Lieutenants T. Mukhamedshin and V. Pilipenko, Lieutenant S. Khodykin, and I. True, there really is no talk. I hear "no" or "long ago" in response to almost all my questions. But the conversation is about cultural trips, about viewing the latest films, and about the latest literature.

The first one who could not contain himself was Senior Lieutenant Mukhamedshin:

"If you ask something a little easier, perhaps the answer will be more detailed. The cinema, the theater--I can no longer remember when that was. I leave my home early in the morning and return late in the evening. Days off? We don't have them. Remember the storyteller's embellishment of the two days off--one in the winter training period and the other in the summer--it's as if it was about our unit. Not only to undertake self-training--there is no time to scan the newspapers. Sometimes it is embarrassing in front of your subordinates. They begin to talk about a new book and you have nothing to say. You didn't read it."

It is not only my interviewees who are troubled by this problem. The officers and warrant officers [praporshchik] can in no way understand the reason why they must be in the subunits every day from dark to dark. Can it be that this is required by the interests of service? Not really. All lessons and the majority of indoctrinational measures are considered in the company schedules. The majority of them, even those which are conducted during the day, do not require the 100-percent presence of the officers and warrant officers. Then what is the matter?

I had visited this garrison more than once. I attended tactical exercises and lessons and party meetings. I know from personal observation that industrious people who are knowledgeable and have many capabilities are serving here. And

I have known the regimental commander for a long time. A competent officer. But here are facts which characterize the style of his leadership and organization of service in the regiment.

One day, the senior commander visited the regiment and made a number of critical observations. So now, all other matters have already been put off and, from early in the morning to late in the evening, the officers and warrant officers and their subordinates "are eliminating the shortcomings which have been disclosed." It is necessary to put these words in quotation marks because little is obtained from such "all hands on deck." People were required to work from reveille to recall but no one provided for material support of the measures.

And here is the same "all hands on deck" on a smaller scale. Several poorly made beds were discovered on Sunday in the barracks where the subordinates of Captain V. Ustyuzhanin live. All the officers were summoned to bring about order in the company.

Or the following "custom." It is 2100 hours. The work day had ended long ago but none of the officers and warrant officers were leaving the subunits. The battalion commanders have been called to a meeting with the regimental commander and it is necessary to wait for their return. Will there be some urgent instructions?

One of the regimental staff officers told me as follows:

"We do not leave while the commander is in the unit. You're suddenly needed."

And people actually sit. They shuffle papers....

But permit me, there is a daily agenda approved by the commander in the regiment! Of course, military labor is specific, but it does not envisage all surprises which can arise even during one day. But nevertheless, where the daily schedule is considered to be a law it is the schedule and not "special situations" of every possible type which determines the rhythm of military labor.

I have remembered my first regimental commander, Colonel Grigoriy Maksimovich Kuchkin, all my life. We young lieutenants worshipped him and learned much from him. He was a demanding, principled commander with a high level of culture and erudition. He enjoyed tremendous authority. He had a terrible dislike of a lack of discipline and organization. I remember his speech at one of the party meetings which discussed the independent study of the communists and their improvement of their skill and knowledge. The meaning of the commander's words was as follows: if an officer stays too long at his work and cannot do everything in the allotted working time, it is necessary to look closely at his work style to see if there are flaws in it and whether he plans and organizes his work day correctly.

The daily schedule was the law in the unit. Everything always proceeded according to plan, without "all hands on deck." Grigoriy Maksimovich was concerned that the officers and their families rested well and he assisted in the training of subordinates and raising their cultural level. One-third of the officers and extended-service men studied in the university of Marxism-Leninism. Trips to the country, to the drama theater, and group trips to the cinema were conducted regularly. And what evenings of rest we conducted! In short, there was enough time for everything.

By the way, if you look closely at the experience of the leading subunits and units of our district, this is exactly how things are there. Let us say that the personnel of the N-th Guards Motorized Rifle Unit are accomplishing tasks which are just as difficult as those of the men in the regiment which was discussed above. The Guardsmen are the initiators of the socialist competition in the district and they are achieving high results in combat training and service from month to month. Here, they are able both to work well and to rest well. Evenings of rest, trips to museums and theaters, meetings with personnel of the arts, honoring leading commanders--these measures are an integral part of the garrison's life. The regimental commander, his political deputy, and the secretary of the party committee are constantly concerned about the cultural rest of the officers and warrant officers and do not consider this to be a secondary question.

Thus, two different approaches to the very same question. Where the officers and warrant officers labor from dark to dark, the successes in the training and service of their subordinates are noticeably lower. This means that it is necessary to be concerned not that the officers "sit" in the subunits from morning to evening, but that they work with maximum return.

Of course, at times military service requires both staying late in the unit and sacrificing personal time in the name of the matter. But this should not be a system. And it is namely in the scientific organization of the service of the officers and warrant officers and in its conformance with the requirements of the regulations that the reserve of time, the shortage of which is often the subject of complaint, is seen.

...When I left the garrison, officers and warrant officers had assembled near the regimental headquarters. The commander was giving them the next instructions. The words reached me: "A commission from district headquarters is arriving.... You must give up your day off...."

But the arrival of the commission was known earlier. In order to learn why it was necessary to sacrifice their day off, I again set off for the headquarters. The dynamic loudspeakers of the loudspeaker communication system brought to everyone's notice on the floors: "All officers are to assemble in the classroom for lessons." The clock on the wall showed 2055 hours.

6367

CSO: 1801

TRAINING PROCEDURES IN AIR DEFENSE MISSILE UNIT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col I. Dokuchayev: "Who is Accompanied by Success"]

[Text] The commands stopped sounding, the "launch" buttons were pushed. Swiftly drawing a line across the blue of the sky, the missiles overtook the target. The training battle was completed successfully. This means that one more examination for combat maturity had been passed, one more line had been inscribed in the biography of the commander--the leader of the battle. This brief but very capacious line is written differently for each officer.

One day, immediately after a critique of a tactical exercise on live firing on the range, I heard the complaint of one commander:

"Several targets appeared. Different speeds and altitudes. The picture seemed to be clear. I assigned the mission in time. The launcher control officer was not a novice but a knowledgeable officer with initiative. And suddenly, he lost his calm...."

Can this officer really be described as possessing initiative?

...Sufficient time remained to the live launchings. The crews readied the materiel for firing. All commands were accomplished clearly and confidently. It appeared that such rhythmic and organized work would be found on all stages of the tactical exercise. And then--battle. The battalion was given a target indication. But, through the fault of the command-post [CP] operator it proved to be erroneous. This was immediately evident from the instrument readings. The launcher control officer had independent means for detection available and the target parameters and characteristics were known. It remained to display initiative, make a decision, and implement it. However, the officer behaved passively and waited for prompting from above. The mission was accomplished, but with great difficulty.

At the same time, a battalion from another unit was preparing to accomplish a combat-training mission on the range. In the evening, I drove there to tell

about the lessons of the firing which had just taken place. As it turned out, however, the analysis was late. The battalion's officers already knew of their neighbor's error and were occupied with calculations of possible variants of "enemy" actions and searches for the best methods of accomplishing the combat mission.

The next day, during the hours allotted for drill, the launcher control officer, Major S. Zalyuksnis, once more worked out possible variants of combat actions. He warned that all specialists must be ready for the most unexpected changes in the aerial situation and for actions requiring initiative.

And then the targets were in the air. The command arrived to destroy one of them. Now a target indication should have arrived from the CP. But you see, in actual battle communication with the CP may be disrupted and other unforeseen situations may arise. In this case, the battalion commander must operate independently, with initiative. And he gave the surveillance radar the command to search.

"Target!" sounded the operator's report. At this time, a target indication also arrived from the unit CP. It only remained to compare coordinates. The target was locked-on correctly. Not one second was lost. The missilemen operated clearly and competently, and the target was destroyed.

As we see, success accompanies the commander with initiative. Of course, an officer can display this quality in full measure only if he operates in a difficult and strained situation. As a rule, a simple, standard situation causes a stereotyped action even on the part of a commander who has initiative.

One day, together with a group of officers of higher headquarters I was present during the accomplishment of a tactical mission on repelling an "enemy" mass strike by the battalion commanded by Major V. Teplinskiy. This is an experienced officer who knows his business. Drills are conducted regularly in the battalion. The missilemen received a good grade in the course of lessons on the training-drilling range. But, as was learned later, indulgences and simplifications were permitted here in the methodological elaborations and for this reason, the launcher control officer and the entire section operated in standard situations which did not require of the trainees a special straining of thought, tactical sharpness, or initiative.

But this time, Major Teplinskiy had to work in a completely different situation. The targets appeared under cover of jamming, suddenly, and the aerial "enemy" did not operate at all in the manner to which the specialists had become accustomed. Some of them tried to use the schemes of action which had settled in their consciousness in this situation, too, but they suffered failure. Senior Lieutenant V. Uskov monotonously enumerated the sequence of the targets' entry into the zone without evaluating their maneuver. The guidance officer, Senior Lieutenant V. Levchenko, switched his attention from one target to another and was unable to conduct hypothetical fire on them successfully.

After the critique, Major Teplinskiy noted with bitterness:

"I even find it difficult to believe that several days ago we received a good grade."

Naturally the question arose among us: why didn't the unit commander and staff officers correct Major Teplinskiy in time, why didn't they caution him against stereotype and indulgences in organizing the drills?

The next day, we checked the teamwork of the command post. Commands followed, and the paths of the "enemy" targets ran across the plotting boards and the scopes. The training battle had begun. But even from the first seconds the very familiar pattern of actions by the attacking side was divined. And I recalled that this section worked under these very same conditions on exercises a year ago. It turns out that a certain pattern had been formed.

We fell back on the special situations in accordance with which the CP section was to operate in an unexpected situation. And although the commander coped with the control, he committed a number of errors. Characteristic in this regard is the fact that he simply did not notice a number of his errors. In his opinion, he operated correctly because similar procedures had been used many times and successfully. True, the commander also tried to introduce something new into the scheme of battle. But this was improvisation, if it can be expressed in this way, which was not reinforced by a profound preliminary analysis or check in the course of drills.

Thus, we had every justification for an objective analysis and sharp, principled evaluation of the shortcomings in organizing the drills. It is to the honor of the officers that they extracted a good lesson for themselves and did much to raise the quality and effectiveness of combat training.

In order to teach the officers to operate resolutely, boldly, and with initiative it is necessary to organize the lesson, drill, and exercise in such a manner that each of them is not a copy of the preceding one and is distinguished by innovation of concept and a variety in the tactical procedures in the actions of the aerial enemy. This is how they proceed in the leading units.

Not so long ago, I met with officer Yu. Grigor'yev in the headquarters of the N-th unit. Books, military journals, and diagrams lay on a table before him.

"I'm preparing for a drill," explained Yuriy Sergeyevich. "The unit commander recommended that I deepen my knowledge of the latest means of air attack of the probable enemy and, first of all, cruise missiles, and that I turn my attention to the special features of their combat employment. Proceeding from this, I was to think through possible variants for the organization of battle, then train the men, and conduct a demonstration lesson. Of course, he himself will be the director. He promised to create a very difficult situation. So I'm sitting and meditating. First, as the 'enemy,' then, as myself. For the present, I'm preparing my calculations paper, and then, later, I work them out in practice."

And Grigor'yev began to set forth his views on improving the procedure for instruction and organizing drills under difficult conditions.

An analysis has shown that combat training here is not organized in accordance with stereotype, but creatively. And especially valuable is the fact that the unit commander does not paralyze the initiative of his subordinates during the period of preparation for the battle but gives them the opportunity to investigate everything independently and to analyze the possible actions of the "enemy" and their own. Here, all commanders are trained for battle, including the unit commander. And then, on demonstration and training-methods lessons they skillfully work out the control of the sections and practice in the conduct of battle.

The crown of the painstaking work by commanders, political officers, and staff officers in training the missilemen is the tactical exercises with live firing. And when the commands stop sounding, the roar of the missiles being launched falls silent, and the report: "Target destroyed!" follows, there arises in the heart of the commander as well as of everyone who participated in the difficult battle an exciting feeling of joy from the consciousness that the combat-training mission was accomplished excellently. This means that it is not without reason that he taught his subordinates the art of victory in battle, instilled in them a confidence in their weapons and in their strength and abilities, and indoctrinated them in a spirit of resoluteness, creativity, and initiative.

6367

CSO: 1801

NEED FOR IMPROVED COMMAND TRAINING STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve Command Training"]

[Text] Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party, our Armed Forces possess ideologically tempered, highly qualified military personnel. Their professional maturity is also being confirmed convincingly by today's summer combat training in the course of which the officer personnel are skillfully accomplishing the missions of training and indoctrinating their subordinates and, at the same time, are continuously improving their military and political knowledge. A harmonious system of command training which has developed in the army and the navy serves the constant increase in ideological tempering and the growth in the officers' combat skill.

A special place is occupied in this system by the Marxist-Leninist training of the military personnel. The study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the military-theoretical legacy of V. I. Lenin, and the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress is an inexhaustible source of professional and political activity by the officers. Just as all Soviet people, our military cadres and all personnel are studying with great attention the decisions of the July plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and the profound, scientifically substantiated report at the plenum by the General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which defined the basic paths and specific measures for the further development of socialist agriculture. The memoirs of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, "Malaya Zemlya" and "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], have become reference books for each officer of the army and navy. They teach us to live and work in the Leninist manner and instill lofty party devotion to principle and loyalty to the heroic traditions of the Soviet people.

Contemporary battle imposes lofty demands on the professional competence of the officers and, primarily, on their tactical training--one of the leading disciplines of command training. The commander's tactical skill is improved in the course of all lessons, but primarily on tactical and command-post exercises and lessons. It is important to make complete use of the possibilities of these lessons and exercises to improve practical skills in the organization of battle on the ground and for troop control. The more difficult the

situation which is created on them, one which excludes indulgences, simplifications, and stereotype, the higher their instructiveness.

The most important task of command training is the technical training of the officers. And here it is not only the enrichment of the officers' military-technical erudition and the accumulation of military knowledge which are important. It is necessary to see that theory is combined with practice so that in organizing the training battle the commander learns to make maximum use of the strong aspects of weapons and equipment.

The commander grows more rapidly as the organizer of battle when the senior commanders, political organs, and staffs make active use of the experience of the leaders in the competition in training and are concerned that the lessons in the command training system proceed strictly according to plan, are distinguished by a search for new and more effective methods for the conduct of battle, and have a research nature. In the motorized rifle regiment which is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. Gurin, for example, the plan for command lessons is a firm law. The law, "Each chief teaches his subordinates," has been firmly confirmed here. Questions in raising professional skill are widely reflected in the officers' socialist obligations. The experience of the Great Patriotic War and big exercises and maneuvers is used creatively in the course of command training. In the unit, great attention is devoted to improving the technical and firing training of the officers, especially the young ones, and to raising their rating qualifications. All this is having a beneficial influence on the quality and effectiveness of the training and indoctrination of all personnel.

One of the most important directions in increasing the professional training of the officers is the improvement of their methodological skill and their ability for practical employment of the laws of military pedagogy and psychology and leading experience in training and indoctrination. For these purposes, it is necessary to make maximum use of the time allotted to demonstration and training-methods lessons and briefings and to undertake experimentation in methodology more boldly. Each commander must not only know how to teach his subordinates, but he must also be able to teach by employing contemporary technical means of instruction, creating an atmosphere on the lesson which would permit utilizing the mobilizing force of socialist competition in full measure.

Unfortunately, it is this very ability which individual officers lack at times. This indicates the still low effectiveness of some demonstration and other lessons in the command training system. It happens that the time allotted for officer training is not used for its designated purpose. In some cases, the level of training of the trainees and their requirement for supplementing methodological knowledge and skills are poorly considered and proper control is not implemented over their independent study. In the winter period of training, in particular, these shortcomings were noted in the training motorized rifle battalion commanded by Captain V. Dzhanemirov and in a number of other training subunits of the Volga Military District. Nor have they been completely eradicated in the summer training period.

The level of the officers' professional skill is dependent to a great extent on how their independent training is organized. Those unit and subunit commanders proceed correctly who give their subordinate officers individual assignments on urgent tactical problems, generalization of the competition leaders' experience, and the study of special features of employing weapons and equipment in various types of contemporary battle. It is important that there be no drifting or absence of control in independent study.

The role of the party organizations is great in the improvement of command training and equipping the officers with advanced methods of instruction and indoctrination of the personnel. They are called upon to exert an active influence on the process of training and indoctrination of officer personnel and to instill in them a love for the officer's profession, responsibility for improving their professional skill, and the requirement to expand their political and military horizon. Officers who have been assigned to their duties recently merit the special attention of commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

The summer training period is a favorable time for further improvement of the professional training of officer personnel and the combat skill of all personnel. It is necessary to make full use of all opportunities to raise the quality and effectiveness of command training. The high level of training of officer personnel is one of the main conditions for the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces by the 25th CPSU Congress.

6367

CSO: 1801

RIVER CROSSING EXERCISE IN THE GSFG DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 1

Article by Col V. Nagornyy and Lt Col V. Devin, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Assault Crossing"]

[Text] Having consolidated on the opposite bank of the river, the "enemy" tried in every way to hold the water obstacle. The approaches to the river were mined and the system of fire permitted keeping each meter of the bank zone within the sights. However, reconnaissance established that the "enemy" was not equally strong everywhere. The commander made the decision to make an assault crossing of the river line, concentrating the main effort on one of the sectors where the weakest point had been discovered in the defense of the opposing side.

And then, the watchful silence which reigned for a time over the river was disrupted by the thunder of shell bursts and the cracking of machinegun bursts. Under the cover of fire the motorized riflemen of the battalion commanded by Captain V. Antoshkin rushed toward the water.

The approaches to the river, which were inundated by the water, created many difficulties when moving out to it. However, the combat vehicles crossed all obstacles and reached the water's edge exactly at the designated time. The heat of battle became even higher. The more energetic the attackers were, the fiercer did the "enemy" resist, conducting intensive fire from all surviving weapons. It was at this very moment that the significance of well-organized coordination was demonstrated especially graphically. All "enemy" attempts to stop the subunits which had reached the river were reduced to nought.

Among those who reliably supported the assault crossing of the water obstacle were the artillerymen under the command of Lieutenant Ye. Agafonov. He demonstrated high-class firing. The subunit has borne the title of outstanding for six years in a row and the ranks of masters of military affairs such as Sergeant Ye. Sazonkin and others are constantly growing in its harmonious collective. And now, they demonstrated genuine skill. The high level of ability of the antiaircraft men was also pleasing. They confidently repelled

"enemy" air attacks, exceeding the established norms. The success of the assault crossing was also furthered by the close coordination with a tactical airborne assault which seized an important objective in the depth of the "enemy's" defense.

The tankers attached to the battalion began the crossing right behind the motorized infantrymen. A hot time began for the men of the combat engineer subunit. This subunit is in the ranks of the right-guides of the competition. A noticeable growth in the number of skilled specialists has been attained here. Their high level of ability was displayed in full measure in the battle. For example, we saw how smoothly and dexterously the men of the tracked self-propelled ferry headed by Junior Sergeant V. Radetskiy worked.

Some of the tanks crossed the water obstacle on the bottom. Here, the tankers demonstrated high psychological tempering, boldness, and skill.

The subordinates of Senior Lieutenants P. Pakhno and M. Martynenko went through a good school in this battle. The development of a combat spirit in them, just as in all participants in the battle, was furthered by the active and continuous party-political work. The propagandizing of the decisions of the July Central Committee Plenum of the CPSU and the Ninth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR attached a special mobilizing force to it. The high patriotic upsurge caused by these decisions permitted making even more active the socialist competition which was directed toward the quality accomplishment of the assigned missions and the effective use of training time.

The thrust across the river was swift. Crossing the river from the march, the attacking subunits continued to accomplish the combat mission.

We requested the Chief of Engineer Troops of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Major General of Engineer Troops M. Kushnikov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, to share his impressions concerning the organization of the assault crossing and the actions of the specialists.

"The assault crossing of water obstacles," he said, "always was and remains one of the most difficult types of troop combat operations requiring special preparation of the equipment and special training of the personnel and commanders at all echelons and the chiefs of services.

"In this case, just as always, the clear coordination of the combat engineer subunit with the troops to be crossed stood in the foreground. It was this which received primary attention in preparing for the assault crossing and in the course of it. Thanks to the thorough preliminary working out of all questions of coordination, each commander knew over which route, to which destination, and at what time his subunit moves out. This permitted building up the forces for the development of the attack consistently in exact conformance with the schedule which had been worked out. However well the assault crossing may be planned the decisive word, as was also confirmed this time, belongs to people, to their skill in employing complex combat equipment, and to their selflessness and readiness to execute the commander's order with honor.

"The organization of the assault crossing was a good example of the effective utilization of training time. This was achieved through the creation of a difficult and instructive situation on it which was close to the conditions of actual combat."

6367

CSO: 1801

WATER SUPPLY COMPANY OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Maj A. Shesternev: "Duel With the Desert"]

[Text] Everybody knows how important water is in our lives. Adequate supply of water to units and subunits is an important factor of success in combat.

The problem of water supply becomes particularly acute in the desert, where there are neither rivers nor lakes, and where wells with a sufficient supply of water suitable for drinking purposes are few and far between.

We had been traveling for dozens of kilometers in the darkness of night now since the column had turned off the paved highway onto the desert sand road. They were moving considerably more slowly. Sometimes the track would be obliterated by the drifting sand, and then Pvt I. Cherbushka would steer the vehicle by guesswork: some kind of unexplainable sense inherent only in experienced drivers helped him choose the right direction. The column strung out behind us. A field water supply company was executing a march.

Company commander Capt Aleksandr Pulym, a broad-shouldered, seemingly introspective man of few words, unhurriedly replied to my question. He had graduated in 1970 from the Kamenets-Podol'skiy Higher Military Engineering Command School imeni Mar Engr Trps V. K. Kharchenko. He had been a platoon leader. For a year and a half now, he had been in command of a field water supply company.

"Our work is difficult but interesting," he stated. And then he added, with unexpected enthusiasm: "We procure water! Do you remember this quote from Saint-Exupery: 'Water! You have neither taste, nor color, nor smell; you cannot be described, and one takes delight in you without understanding just what you are. You are not simply necessary for life, you are life itself....'"

With the aid of party members and Komsomol activists, Captain Pulym persistently instills in his men pride in their military occupational specialty. A strong military collective has been formed in the company. It has been awarded a pennant for success achieved in training.

Engrossed in our conversation, we failed to notice the arrival of the dawn: this happens rapidly in this region. We could see around us a morning desert, illuminated by a sun low in the sky: a light watercolor blueness at the horizon, a fine darker blue of the distant barkhan dunes, and an odd play of light and shadow. The desert was dotted with cherkez bushes, balls of camel's thorn beginning to turn yellow, and saksaul.

The further we advanced into the desert, the more sparse the vegetation became. Sand was everywhere.... The sands are called black in this area, but they are actually yellow. Off in the distance above the sands shimmered a silvery haze -- the visual impression was that we were heading toward a lake.

The wind gradually picked up, and the sand ahead of the vehicle began to swirl. Soon the silvery horizon disappeared in a solid cloud of dust. We could barely sense the presence of the sun. The sand thrown up into the sky in the direction of the sun seemed black. This was the Karakum.

We arrived at the destination. Capt A. Pulym instructed platoon leader Lt Vladimir Likhobabin to drill a well north of Kruglaya Hill and to set up a water supply station.

Two trucks with trailers, carrying a PBU-50 crew-served drilling rig, under the command of Jr Sgt A. Knyazev, headed for the site. Lt V. Likhobabin gazed fixedly at the dust shrouding the area, casting brief glances back and forth from the speedometer to the map spread out on his lap.

"Halt!" he finally ordered, tapping the driver's shoulder. "We shall look for water here."

Well water in the desert is reward to the master driller for hard, heavy work which can perhaps be compared only with mining labor, and for uncommon knowledge of the desert's principal secret -- the secret of water. The master driller had to determine unerringly the site where fresh water can be found, had to be able to drill deep wells in sandy soil, had to know what material to use for casing the well, to keep the water clean and usable, and had to know how to build a simple filter. A well 18 meters deep dug by hand took a month, while a 200 meter well took about a year.

The men of a field water supply company, using modern equipment, can drill hundreds of times faster. The company is equipped with drilling rigs which can tap water at a depth of 200-250 meters. The company has a truck-mounted filtering station capable of purifying water of contamination, various odors, aftertastes, radioactive and poisonous substances. The station can filter up to 8 cubic meters of water per hour.

Lt V. Likhobabin, Jr Sgt A. Knyazev, and driller Pvt S. Kaplunovskiy go out to reconnoiter the site -- they must determine the point at which to sink the well.

They found a suitable site quite close by, between barchans. The shovels went into action -- the men were leveling the site. Then they set out the trucks and trailers in a specific sequence. Dust coated their sweaty faces, turning all the brows and eyelashes shaggy and reddish.

"Deploy drilling rig!" Lt V. Likhobabin commanded. He started his stopwatch.

The men set into motion as if an opening spring had flung them toward the trucks. The performance standard was tough. A slight delay and a second or two would be irrevocably lost. In addition to all else the wind was whistling and howling, trying to rip from their grasp the cover the drillers were removing from the equipment.

"Raise the mast!" resounded the command.

A telescopic mast rose smoothly, reminiscent of a rocket launcher. Higher and higher, until finally it came to a stop, its openwork peak rising high above the dunes. The mast was adjusted into a perfectly vertical attitude with the aid of a hydraulic system. This operation is important, for the quality and rate of drilling depend on how it is performed.

Soon the drilling rig was ready to go to work. Jr Sgt A. Knyazev reported ready to the platoon leader. Receiving his report, Lt V. Likhobabin said: "As far as time is concerned, you met the performance standard for excellent, but... look here: the cover has not been carefully folded and tools are scattered all over the place...."

These were deserved reproaches. Demandingness is a characteristic feature in the work style of the officers of this subunit. It is a very important feature, helping maintain in personnel a refusal to rest on their laurels and a striving to advance further and achieve more.

Drilling began. Now much depended on Pvt S. Kaplunovskiy. His military occupational specialty is driller. Prior to entering the military he graduated from a land reclamation secondary technical school and worked in Karagandinskaya Oblast. Pvt S. Kaplunovskiy kept an eye on the instrument readings and determined the optimal drilling conditions in relation to the type of rock being drilled and the features of its bedding.

The waiting for water -- I first heard this expression in this company -- drags on interminably. The worst thing is the not knowing: the drillers cannot guarantee 100% in advance that they will obtain water suitable for drinking from precisely this well. They have drilled dry wells and have obtained heavily-alkaline water. The expended labor and wasted time are a pity. But they knew that people and equipment were waiting for water, and every time they would set about their job with the same stubbornness.

"Water! Water!" the men shout excitedly. An analysis of the water produced by Pvt I. Volkov indicated that the quality was good, that it was entirely suitable for drinking.

You should have seen the joy with which the men greeted the water gushing forth from the well they had sunk. They drank life-giving moisture of crystal purity. They splashed water on their dust-encrusted faces and backs. They splashed one another, laughing delightedly.

In a few minutes the men would put a fence around the site and fill tanks with water. And there would appear on the sandy desert roads, traveled by military vehicles, blue signs bearing a brief inscription -- "Water."

3024

CSO: 1801

RESULTS OF INTERREGIMENTAL TRAINING COMPETITION DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Gds Maj Gen Yu. Zakharov, Commander of the Guards Proletarian Moscow-Minsk Order of Lenin, Twice Red-Banner Order of Suvorov and Kutuzov Motorized Rifle Division: "Strictness of Grading"]

[Text] Competition among regiments.... Born by the productive enthusiasm of Soviet fighting men, it is taking increasingly firmer root in Armed Forces activities and is exerting beneficial influence on the quality and effectiveness of military labor. Improvement in the effectiveness of competition among regiments on the basis of strictness and demandingness in grading achieved performance is a reliable way toward success in the movement for a leading combined unit.

The regiment which we shall be discussing was at one time the glory and pride of the division. Initiator of socialist competition in the army and navy, it honorably met its pledges, which at that time were beyond the capability of many of our regiments. Many remarkable patriotic initiatives were born in the unit.

But in totaling up the performance results of the winter period of training we were forced to note with regret that in some items the regiment is appreciably inferior to its competition rivals. Of course movement of a new leader to the front is a natural process. This is one of the proofs of the effectiveness of competition of units as a most important means of achieving success in fulfillment of combat and political training plans and in the movement for a leading combined unit. On the other hand, however, we have something to think about here. Why is one regiment marking time while another is steadily picking up the pace in competition, and what should be done to ensure that the gap between them does not increase but steadily diminishes?

Having studied the state of affairs in the unit where lagging was noted, we reached a conclusion: one of the main reasons for this was the little demandingness of the regimental commander and his staff on the officers of the subunits. The headquarters staff did not thoroughly study their preparations for training activities. They merely recorded the end result. Some commanders, who did not feel constant monitoring from headquarters, gave their men undeservedly high marks.

We were compelled to make adjustments in the work style at the regimental control echelon. First and foremost it was necessary to draw attention to increased demandingness and exactingness. The party committee, headed by Gds Lt Col Yu. Korabeynikov, became actively involved in this. They began to be stricter and more demanding on staff officers, chiefs of services and arms for performance directly in the subunits. Independent officer training was more closely monitored. And things gradually improved: the results of test drills and exercises conducted in the regiment give reason to believe that this summer the motorized riflemen will surpass last year's achieved performance level.

Sometimes commanders use one and the same argument as justification for errors of omission in work on expanding competition: they claim that this is a new and little-known activity. But experience indicates that the point here is not so much in newness (although many problems connected with organization of competition among regiments must be resolved for the first time) as in work style, particularly of the control edifice. We are linking our hopes for successful completion of the training year with improvement of style, the necessity of which was pointed out at the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In connection with this it is particularly important to preserve and add to all new and progressive elements engendered by the innovativeness of commanders, political workers and specialists of all arms and services.

I believe that to some degree we have succeeded in achieving an organic combining of publicity of fighting traditions with dissemination of the experience and know-how of the competition leaders. Get-togethers with veterans of the division and participants in large-scale tactical exercises, exchange of information and know-how among unit commanders, political workers and staff officers on organizing competition, as well as joint theoretical conferences and other measures conducted at the combined unit level have become a fine school for instilling a high sense of responsibility for accomplishing the assigned task. The desire on the part of officers to enrich themselves with knowledge of actual combat experience was particularly vividly demonstrated during the recent reader's conference on the books of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev -- "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land] and "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth]. Having become officers' desk companions, they promote further improvement of their work style.

There is also enormous officer interest in those new things engendered by today's practical activities. And this is not mere idle curiosity. Behind it is an interested, innovative approach to one's job, an endeavor to advance one's platoon, company, battalion, and regiment to a position of excellent. In this we see the genuine effectiveness of the movement for a leading combined unit.

Division headquarters, headed by Gds Col Ye. Davydov, is endeavoring to ensure that the experience and know-how of leading officers is practically adopted everywhere. Constant attention is focused on this in courses of instruction, at command-staff exercises and other activities conducted according to the commander training plan.

Once division headquarters learned that the motorized riflemen of the company under the command of Gds Sr Lt I. Kondakov did an excellent job in machinegun firing. Firing was done with the vehicle in motion, under complex conditions, and headquarters immediately decided to make the experience and know-how of the company commander available to the officers of all units in the division. The subunit was visited by specialists, who were briefed in detail on the methods employed by the officer. They gave him skilled advice on improving his methods. The techniques for training machinegunners presented by Guards Senior Lieutenant Kondakov were tested out by the commanders of other subunits. After this we recommended them to everybody.

I believe that it is correct for division headquarters to go directly to the subunit. The more contact we have with the direct creators of know-how, the greater the probability that truly new and progressive developments will not be overlooked. This demand also applies fully to battalion and regiment control officers, and particularly to chiefs of services and arms, whose contribution to the general cause can in my opinion be greater.

Experience convinces us that direction of inter-regimental competition demands particular activeness and mobility of all elements of the division mechanism. In competition there is no rear area, no support echelon. Here everything is in a forward position. Recently political section officers, headed by Gds Lt Col Yu. Berdyshev, analyzed the activities of our garrison officers' club. It seems that they have considerable reserve potential for increasing effectiveness of competition. Concrete measures have been specified for stepping up the activities of the lecturer group for publicizing and explaining the Leninist principles of organization of socialist competition, and appropriate adjustments have been made to the work schedule of the university of military-technical knowledge.

The main efforts of the division's headquarters staff and political section are now of course concentrated on the units and subunits which at the present stage are lagging in any area. But we are also thinking about how to increase the mobilizing role of leading military collectives. Presently leading in competition is the excellent motorized rifle regiment under the command of Gds Lt Col A. Nikolayev. The work of the officers of this unit contains much which is lacking in a number of other units. Division headquarters obviously should show greater persistence in adopting the experience and know-how of this regiment. We are planning in particular to conduct in this regiment a number of demonstration classes with officers of various categories.

We were all recently witnesses to a joyous, moving event, -- awarding of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to the hero-city of Minsk. The

division has a close relationship with Minsk: in 1944 it took part in liberating the capital of Soviet Belorussia from the Nazi invaders, for which it was awarded the honorary designation of Minsk. An enormous impression was made on the men by the lively, interesting speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at an official meeting dedicated to this important event. His words on the need sacredly to preserve and add to the glorious heroic traditions deeply moved each and every one of us. We also firmly remember recommendations on improving the quality and effectiveness of work and on the necessity of strict observance of plan discipline. These recommendations also apply in full measure to us, for unfortunately we still have adjustments to combat and political training plans which are by no means caused by objective necessity but are the consequence of poor organization and efficiency both at the division and regimental control echelons.

More strictly evaluate what has been achieved, place a solid barrier against all deviations from ratified plans and training schedules, and make inter-regimental competition a genuinely powerful means of improving the quality of their execution -- this is a task which commanders, political workers, staffs, unit party and Komsomol organizations are working on in the summer training period.

3024

CSO: 1801

MISSILE TROOPS TRAIN IN PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Capt G. Chernyshev: "Necessary for Combat"]

[Text] A scenario change reached the battalion command post, stating that the "aggressor" had delivered a "nuclear" strike. Working in protective gear, the missile crewmen had to expend considerably greater effort on performing operations to ready the launchers for action. Platoon leader Gds Sr Lt A. Chicherov looked at his stopwatch: would the crews complete their assigned task on time? The silvery missile was now on the launcher. The test equipment indicated that the weapon was fully ready for combat employment. The performance standard for a mark of excellent was surpassed.

This success pleased the missile crewmen and gave them added energy. The tougher the situation during the exercise, the more complex the scenario changes which were received, the harder the men worked to meet the pledges adopted for the exercise and achieved results which fairly recently had seemed more than they could handle. What fostered this success?

First and foremost the fact that the subunit commander, party and Komsomol activists thoroughly analyzed the comments made at the critique following the previous exercise and specified measures to correct deficiencies. The men's pledges contained specific points dealing with meeting performance standards for working on equipment in protective gear. And at every practice drill the missile crewmen worked on problems of protection against mass destruction weapons. The length of time spent by the missile crewmen in protective gear was gradually increased.

Of course the men's work load increased substantially. This initially had an effect on combat training results. Performances on the launcher crew headed by Gds Jr Sgt N. Suleymanov, for example, became worse. The launcher crewmen lacked physical conditioning.

Supplementary practice drills were scheduled for this crew. At physical training classes principal attention was focused on developing in the men endurance and the capability to withstand heavy physical work loads for an extended period of time. Competition was initiated for surpassing at all

practice drills performance standards in combat activities while wearing protective gear and on neutralizing the consequences of an "aggressor" "nuclear" strike.

The men were greatly assisted by quiz games and technical competitions, during which specialists competed in knowledge of construction of protective gear and ability to correct occurring malfunctions.

All this helped officer Chicherov's subordinates and the men of the entire subunit to achieve excellent results at an important exercise.

3024

CSO: 1801

TRAINING OF RADIO-TELEGRAPHERS DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Sr Lt N. Zubtsov: "Warrant Officers Compete"]

[Text] Before giving the command, Warrant Officer M. Vorob'yev look carefully at his men, as if desiring to assure himself that they were ready for action.

"Platoon, don gas masks!" commanded Vorob'yev. And he clicked his stopwatch.

Employing accustomed motions, the men took their gas masks out of the carriers, attempting not to fall behind the others and to carry out the command and assume their working positions as quickly as possible.

Within seconds the protective gear was on. Determining that they were all ready to execute his next command, Warrant Officer Vorob'yev switched on the tape recorders. They played texts which the novice radio-telegraphers were to receive.

The men worked for several minutes in their gas masks. Then the platoon leader made the task more complex: he presented them a text with "enemy" jamming....

Thus began a training class in the training platoon under the command of party member Warrant Officer Vorob'yev. It had become a rule for him to seek at all times to train his men as effectively as possible, to create at every class -- be it special training or fire training -- conditions approximating actual combat. This is promoted by skillful organization of socialist competition in the company and adoption of advanced know-how.

Take the following example. The platoons under the command of Warrant Officers M. Vorob'yev and Yu. Klykov have been competing with each other for several years now. At one time Klykov's men led their rivals. "What is the matter?" Vorob'yev asked himself at first. "We work no less persistently than our rivals, and yet we are behind them...."

The company commander, Maj A. Maslikhov, helped find the reason. He observed training classes in both platoons. He was able to determine Warrant Officer Vorob'yev's deficiencies.

"Practice drills in your platoon are organized fairly well," the company commander said to Vorob'yev. "There is competitiveness, and you intelligently utilize training time. But all this is taking place in 'hothouse' conditions. You should complicate the situation more frequently. Incidentally, this is proving quite effective with Klykov."

Visiting his rivals' training classes, Warrant Officer Vorob'yev learned a great deal and practically at every practice drill began creating complex situations for his men. Initially results worsened: the men began receiving and transmitting texts with errors, and much more slowly than before. But this did not disturb the platoon leader: "It is all right that we are now getting fewer excellent marks. The men will learn to operate skillfully in any, even the most complex situation. Then we shall develop genuine experts."

He was right. Several weeks of hard work went by. His men sensed that it would not be easy to catch up with their rivals. But everybody tried hard and endeavored to become convinced that the performance level achieved by the neighboring platoon was also achievable for them. Komsomol activists officer candidates M. Zhudnikov, A. Kuznetsov and others set the tone in the developing competition. All the men in the platoon pledged to honor the 60th anniversary of Komsomol in worthy fashion.

Finally the day came when Warrant Officer Vorob'yev's men took over first place in the company. They received the challenge pennant. Now it is Warrant Officer Klykov's turn to attend classes by the competition leaders and to take counsel with their commander.

In the training company under the command of Major Maslikhov considerable attention is focused on competition not only between officer candidates and platoons but also between their warrant officer commanders. Take our friends Vorob'yev and Klykov, for example. The subunits under their command compete, and they themselves also compete. It was precisely in the course of competition that both warrant officers achieved the highest proficiency rating, becoming master-rated communications specialists.

They served as enlisted personnel in this same unit. They subsequently became sergeants and specialists 1st class. When the time came for discharge into the reserves, they decided to remain as practical training instructors. They later became platoon leaders. And during all this time they conducted fine, friendly competition.

Vorob'yev was the first to earn the lofty title of master communications specialist. Klykov was right behind him. But competition between the warrant officers is continuing. There is much complex equipment in the unit, and the commanders of the competing platoons resolved to master unfamiliar communications gear.

Master communications specialists Warrant Officers A. Kushakov and V. Kovsh also serve in the company. Month after month they achieve excellent results in combat training. A special display stand is dedicated to the experience and know-how of these experts. It displays photographs of Warrant Officers Kushakov and Kovsh, a description of their work techniques and training methods. The experience of Warrant Officer Vorob'yev is also synthesized.

...Warrant Officer Vorob'yev moved slowly from table to table. No detail escaped his vigilant gaze. The platoon leader would correct one man's hand position, and would tell another how to hold his finger on the key. The platoon leader was pleased with the performance of officer candidates V. Arkhipov and A. Shmelev: they were working the key with precision and without errors. They must definitely be mentioned when summarizing the results of this session. He gives equal attention to all: everybody learns what he has achieved today and what he must work on tomorrow.

The platoon was awarded the "Competition Winner" pennant. The commander and his men firmly intend to have this award kept permanently by the platoon.

3024

CSO: 1801

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION IN LONG-RANGE AVIATION UNIT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Avn N. Malinovskiy, Long-Range Aviation Political Section Chief: "Communists of a Missile-Armed Aircraft"]

[Text] The crew of the bomber under the command of Military Pilot 1st Class party member Maj Yu. Kurnosov is famous in long-range aviation as a well-trained, smoothly-functioning military collective. For quite some time now they have been flying without a single dangerous incident and perform the most complex missions with high marks. And yet there was a time when this crew was having problems with bomber training, and some of the crew members were turning in some poor performances.

In recalling these difficulties, the bomber commander emphasizes that the party group established in the crew helped him overcome them and mobilize the men for excellent performance of all flight missions. Although the party group is small, it represents a considerable force, for the Communists in the group are constantly -- both on the ground and in the air -- together with the party-unaffiliated. Their performance can be clearly seen, and their personal example is particularly vivid and instructive.

The crew party group began its activities with this -- with ensuring personal exemplary performance by party members in training and service. Reports were presented at group meetings by those individuals for whom not everything was going smoothly in performance of service duties. The party members analyzed in detail what was hindering whose growth of knowledge in what area and what assistance the individual required.

We should make a digression at this point. The party group, in contrast to a primary or detachment party organization, has the opportunity to discuss immediately any important problem of party work and party member activities. A meeting can be held on short notice at any time and under any conditions, be it in the classroom or at the airfield. Usually minutes are not kept and no written resolution is made. This of course by no means signifies that such a meeting requires no preparation. On the contrary, every meeting should be prepared for thoroughly and comprehensively, so that it does not become an empty talking session. And it is the obligation of political

agencies, party committees and party bureaus continuously to teach party group organizers the skill of holding meetings precisely in such a party element as the group.

But let us return to the bomber crew party group. The crew was assigned a complex task -- to master a new element in bombing. Maj Yu. Kurnosov and party group organizer Sr Lt A. Avramenko comprehensively analyzed, together with the party members, past mistakes and inaccuracies in the actions of crew members and communicated to each individual the character and features of accomplishment of the forthcoming task.

The party group organizer gave the following assignments to party members for the preparatory period. Navigator-bombardier party member Capt V. Yakunin shared his know-how with the young specialists. He directed special attention to matters pertaining to navigation training of the entire crew and accuracy of calculating and laying out routes on charts, figuring several variants. Party member Capt N. Popov talked with the ground crew on the specific features of readying the aircraft and equipment for departure and on increasing the personal responsibility of each specialist for accomplishment of the complex task. There were also other assignments, involving putting out combat leaflets, publicity on the most outstanding performers, etc.

We could cite many such examples of vigorous organizational and indoctrinational work conducted by aircraft crew party groups.

Mastery of new, modern aircraft systems, further intensification of many processes involving activities of crew members in flight, improvement in methods and techniques of conduct of combat operations, and securement of flight operations safety impose higher demands on the moral-fighting and psychological qualities of personnel and advance new problems within the system of training and indoctrination of air warriors. The aircraft crew party group can accomplish much in this area. I shall discuss only certain elements of its work.

We know that underlying excellent moral-political and psychological qualities of a serviceman is his ideological maturity and Communist conviction. The party group must stress work on indoctrinating Communists and all crew members as ideologically convinced, firm, courageous and decisive air warriors, genuine patriots of the homeland.

The excellent aircraft crew party group led by Capt A. Boyko regularly discusses at meetings problems connected with raising the ideological level of party members and their observance of the demands of the Party Rules. They follow the practice of individual talks by the commander and party group organizer with Communists and party-unaffiliated on the content of the study-recommended writings of V. I. Lenin, proceedings of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as other party and government documents.

At one time young party member Lt V. Koropko had somewhat slackened preparation for seminar classes. The following note appeared in the party group organizer's journal: "Talk to Comrade Koropko on his preparedness for seminars." The talk took place. The party group organizer determined that the lieutenant possessed insufficient understanding of some points of the topic and had not read all the recommended literature. The conclusion was obvious. Step up supervision over the independent work of the young Communist and help him correctly plan his work and distribute his time. And things improved. The officer once again became active both in training activities and in the sub-unit's volunteer activities. This could not help but affect all other aspects of his work.

The party group organizer's journal also contains many notes of the following content: "Check to see how Lt V. Donkovtsev prepares his resume for the next seminar and assist him"; "Set up consultation for crew members who are in the Marxist-Leninist training group"; "Hold a discussion on the results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's trip to Siberia and the Far East." I believe that these notations eloquently attest to the rich intellectual life of the crew members.

The finest traits and qualities of military airmen are manifested in socialist competition for a high level of combat readiness, mastery of equipment, and exemplary discipline and order. Party groups which, figuratively speaking, are at the very spearhead of competition, ignite in their collectives a healthy spirit of competition at every training activity. "The campaign for an excellent flying day's performance is the duty of the Communist!" "Every bomb, missile and round precisely into the target, on the first pass!" These slogans, which call upon airmen to work hard for efficiency and quality in combat training, are extensively disseminated directly in party groups and become a concrete assignment for the day.

Recently the people in our political section made a special study of the activities of aircraft party groups in a number of units. What conclusions did we reach? First of all, one should teach party group organizers to a greater extent and more solidly the specific features of party group activities. In particular, it is essential to take into consideration the following element. The party group has only a few members. Here everybody is in plain sight of one another and know each other well, both on and off duty. In many cases this circumstance can play a dual role. On the one hand it helps strengthen the beneficial influence of the Communists. But the opposite effect of closeness is also possible: the occurrence of preconditions for "effacement" of high-principled relations in the collective, which can engender a situation of all-forgiveness, false friendship, and glossing over of shortcomings. We have a basis for such conclusions. Even in one of the leading units some crews at a recent inspection scored below achieved results. The main reason for this was a lessening of commander and party demandingness on the crew members.

Other examples, however, and they comprise a majority, confirm the rule that wherever a crew commander and the crew party group mobilize the men through unified efforts for successfully accomplishing all assigned tasks, where Communists show an example in training and service, where they act as genuine champions of discipline and order, and culture in their work -- achievements in air proficiency are in evidence.

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WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION AND TASKS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 78 signed to press 5 Jul 78 pp 22-29

[Article by Col G. Malakhov, candidate of historical sciences, docent: "The Warsaw Pact: Military-Political Alliance of Fraternal Countries of Socialism"¹]

[Text] Each year the influence of countries of socialism on the course of world events becomes ever stronger and deeper. Today it has become one of the most important objective factors determining the progress of world history and development of the world revolutionary process. Successes of the world system of socialism and its nucleus--countries of the socialist community--in building a new society have been achieved in the international arena as well largely thanks to their close cooperation and the international politics of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The purpose of coordinated efforts by the USSR and fraternal socialist countries is to ensure foreign political conditions favorable for building socialism and communism and to ensure preservation and strengthening of universal peace. Peace is the ideal of socialism. Beginning with the Peace Decree of 1917 and right down to the new USSR proposals at the recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and those stated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, a steadfast struggle for peace and for general and complete disarmament can be traced through all activities by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the world arena. The struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and for a relaxation of international tensions is the general line of foreign policy of the USSR and states of the socialist community.

Development and implementation of joint uniform foreign policy programs is a characteristic feature of today's growing cooperation and unity of fraternal countries of socialism and their Marxist-Leninist parties. For example, the Peace Program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress and its organic

1. This article is recommended for use in Marxist-Leninist training groups when studying the topic "The Warsaw Pact Military-Political Alliance of Fraternal Countries of Socialism."

continuation--the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of nations advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress--have become programs of struggle for peace and social progress for the entire socialist community.

The Warsaw Pact organization is a powerful factor in the struggle for detente, an effective instrument for strengthening universal peace and security of nations, and a tool for coordinating both foreign political and defense efforts of socialist states. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress that the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of Socialist Countries "reliably serves the interests of peace and socialism ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], p 8).

The Warsaw Pact Organization is a military-political defensive alliance of socialist states of Europe. It includes Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The Warsaw Pact was signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 as a forced retaliatory measure of the socialist countries toward actions by imperialist powers of the West.

International imperialism, with the most active participation of the United States, created an entire system of aggressive military-political alliances, the chief of which--NATO--was founded in 1949. Imperialists began an arms race unprecedented in scope or scale. They set a course for preparing for war against the USSR and other countries of socialism. This course by aggressive imperialist circles of the West became even more dangerous in 1955 after admission of West Germany into NATO. All this reinforced the need for close and thorough cooperation by countries of the socialist community and for their military-political alliance.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated that "we set up this community primarily to oppose the threat of imperialism and the aggressive military alliances it had created, and to defend the cause of socialism and peace through common efforts" ("Leninskim Kursom" [By a Leninist Course], IV, 68).

The Warsaw Pact Organization differs fundamentally and radically from NATO and the other imperialist military alliances. It is based on principles of complete equality, mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of member states, and nonintervention in their internal affairs. The Warsaw Pact is a voluntary alliance of sovereign states with equal rights which is permeated by a spirit of socialist collectivism, friendship, cooperation, mutual trust and comradely mutual assistance.

The uniformity of the social and state order and of the political and economic systems, and the unity of Marxist-Leninist ideology and goals of social development make the cohesiveness and fraternal solidarity of countries of socialism and the close military-political alliance a most important and deciding factor in their mutual relations.

The combat alliance of fraternal nations of socialist countries is strong and inviolable. Its economic foundation comprises a single socialist method of production. It permits full use of the advantages of socialism and implementation of comprehensive cooperation of socialist countries in the economic sphere. The teaching of Marxism-Leninism and allegiance to ideals of socialism and communism make up the ideological foundation of the alliance. A Marxist-Leninist party acts as the managing and directing force in each of the fraternal countries. The military-strategic foundation of the alliance is made up of joint collective actions by peoples and armies of socialist countries to ensure the security of socialism and peace in Europe.

Defense of socialist achievements of each country and of world socialism as a whole is the international duty of all socialist states. Communist and workers' parties realize that the socio-economic achievements of each socialist state represent the common property of world socialism. Therefore they view the strengthening and defense of achievements of socialism as the common international duty of all socialist countries. The CPSU Program states: "The Soviet Union considers its international obligation to be that of ensuring, along with other socialist countries, the reliable defense and security of the entire socialist camp."

In its social nature, the defense of socialism acts as a special form of class struggle against imperialism and against its attempts to resolve the fundamental contradiction of the modern era--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism--in its own favor by disrupting the relaxation of international tensions, by drawing the opposing sides into a new round of the arms race and, in the final account, by unleashing aggressive war against the socialist countries.

Defense of socialism is an objective necessity and one of the principles governing the building of a new society. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out that the sum total of experience of developing world socialism convinces us that "socialism can be established only if the power of the workers is able to defend the revolution against all attacks of the class enemy (and such attacks are inevitable, both within and, most probably, without as well)" ("Leninskim Kursom" [By a Leninist Course], VI, 588).

The need for bringing together the defensive efforts of socialist states stems from a vital necessity of world socialism to defend collectively the revolutionary achievements of all fraternal nations. The community of socialist countries uncompromisingly rejects the hypocritical thesis of China's leaders about reliance only on one's own resources in building and defending socialism. Both political and military isolation from the community of socialist states is extremely dangerous for any fraternal country and is harmful to the entire world system of socialism. This is shown irrefutably by the path laid by the Maoists, who have taken the PRC [People's Republic of China] into a camp alien to the revolutionary forces of the modern world. As long as the NATO alliance is preserved and militaristic circles of imperialism carry on the arms race, our country together with other member countries of the Warsaw Pact will firm up its defensive abilities and strengthen the military-political alliance of socialist states.

The world of socialism is advancing with a confident step. Many of the socialist countries already have entered the period of building a well-developed socialist society. As noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, as well as at congresses of communist and workers' parties of fraternal countries, the present stage of their development is typified by a further political consolidation, high and stable rates of growth of the national economy, a strengthening of principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism in the nonmaterial life and awareness of the masses of socialist countries, and an identification of an ever growing number of elements of commonality in their politics, economics and social life; and there is a gradual evening off of levels of development of socialist countries. This process of their gradual convergence is now being manifested very specifically as a governing principle.

The integration of the economies of socialist states is one of the most important manifestations of this principle. CEMA countries are performing a great deal of work to implement the Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration adopted in 1971. The first coordinated five-year plan for multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980 is being successfully fulfilled. The international authority of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is growing from year to year. At the present time CEMA maintains ties with more than 60 international economic and scientific-technical organizations.

The economic successes of the world system of socialism are enormous. Industry of CEMA member states developed four times faster than in countries of the West in the years 1971-1975 and national income for these same years rose by 36 percent and the productivity of social labor by 30 percent.

Achievements of socialist countries are especially impressive against the background of crisis shocks which gripped the capitalist world. Industrial production of CEMA countries in 1977 rose 6.4 percent, while industrial output in "Common Market" states rose only 2 percent. Massive unemployment continues to exist in countries of capital and the cost of living for workers has risen greatly.

Economic successes of countries of the socialist community represent the material basis for strengthening the alliance of fraternal countries and their defensive capabilities.

Socialism is engaged in a historical offensive and its effect on the course of world events grows steadily. Rallied closely together, countries of the socialist community are in the vanguard of forces acting for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of nations. It is typical that a large number of important proposals with the goal of ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world have been advanced by the socialist member states during the time of existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

These proposals can be given among the peaceloving initiatives of Warsaw Pact countries: creation of a collective security system in Europe (1956); conclusion of a nonaggression pact between Warsaw Pact member states and NATO member states (1958); a program of general and complete disarmament (1960); convocation of a pan-European conference on security and cooperation (1966); a proposal to sign a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear weapons against each other by member states of the pan-European Conference in Helsinki (1976); the simultaneous halting of production and testing of nuclear weapons by all states and a gradual reduction in stockpiles already built up until their complete elimination (1977), and others.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries came to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly with an entire system of specific and realistic initiatives for limiting arms and for disarmament. The proposed measures include halting production of all types of nuclear weapons, halting production and prohibiting all other types of mass destruction weapons, halting the creation of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive force, a rejection of the expansion of armies or an increase in conventional weapons of powers which are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, as well as of countries allied with them through military agreements.

The peaceloving initiatives of the USSR and fraternal socialist countries were greeted with approval in the world. There are forces existing to the west and east of our borders, however, which are interested in continuing the arms race. They are whipping up an atmosphere of fear and hostility in relations among states and are conducting material preparations for a new

world war. A session of the NATO Council conducted simultaneously with the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament adopted a long-term program for stepping up the arms race calculated for a period up to 1993. This militaristic program is a challenge to peaceloving peoples.

Imperialist propaganda and its yes-men lately have increased tenfold their attacks on the Soviet Union, on Warsaw Pact member countries and on their international activities in an attempt to disrupt or at the very least weaken the influence of peaceloving initiatives of socialist countries aimed at a relaxation of international tensions and at strengthening the peace.

The old myths of the "Soviet military threat" have been revived again. Bourgeois falsifiers depict matters such that the allegedly increased influence of real socialism in the international arena is the result solely of its military might, of its reliance on armed force and so on.

The class essence of these refined anti-Soviet fabrications was revealed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress, in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress and in a number of his other appearances. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev termed the fabrications relative to the allegedly menacing military preponderance of Warsaw Pact states over the NATO alliance in Europe and concerning some kind of aggressive tensions in Europe ascribed to the USSR as a justification and cloak for actions which are really dangerous and potentially aggressive for stepping the arms race up to a new level, for building up military forces and for filling the international atmosphere with poisonous vapors of fear, suspicion and hostility.

International events of recent years show that reactionary imperialist circles have not rejected the "cold war" policy. The NATO alliance continues to be its primary tool and proof of this is the intervention in Zaire. Military expenditures of NATO countries now comprise around 55 percent of all funds spent for military purposes in the world. Since the time this alliance was founded its participants had spent an astronomical sum of almost \$2.3 trillion for military preparations by 1976. The yearly military expenditures of these countries increased almost 13 times during these years. The NATO bloc continues to be the most aggressive grouping of capitalist countries. Its growing military might is aimed wholly and fully primarily against the socialist states.

In this situation our country and the entire community of socialist states is forced to constantly strengthen their defenses and improve the military organization of the Warsaw Pact.

The combat community of armed forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization member states represents close, firm friendly relations among soldiers, subunits, units and armed forces as a whole.

The foundation of the combat community of socialist armies and at the same time the chief source of their strength and might lies in the fact that their creators and managers are the fraternal communist and workers' parties. Their management of military organizational development in their own countries and matters of military cooperation with fraternal states is the most important principle governing development of each socialist army and the primary foundation for a strengthening of their unity and a strengthening of combat cooperation.

The combat cooperation of nations and armies of socialist states rests on rich historical traditions and is sealed by blood shed jointly in the struggle for a just cause.

Socialist internationalism is the determining principle of the defensive cooperation of socialist countries and of the combat cooperation of their armies. Armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries build and maintain relations among themselves as brothers in arms and brothers in class, which is characteristic exclusively of armed forces of the socialist states. The most important features of combat cooperation of the new type of armies is complete mutual trust and mutual assistance.

The Political Consultative Committee (PCC) is at the head of the Warsaw Pact organization. Its functions include the examination of key international political problems, resolving issues involving the strengthening of defenses, and an elaboration of recommendations on mutual defense. PCC sessions are conducted at the level of general and first secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties and heads of states and governments in the capitals of Warsaw Pact member countries alternately. Ministers of foreign affairs, ministers of defense and the commander in chief and chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces are invited to the PCC sessions.

The session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states held in Bucharest in November 1976 adopted a decision to set up a Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee and a Joint Secretariat as PCC organs.

A subject of constant concern of the Political Consultative Committee, the CPSU and fraternal communist and workers' parties of Warsaw Pact member countries are matters involving a strengthening of the defenses of the socialist community and its military organization, which includes the Ministers of Defense Committee, the Joint Command, the Staff, and the Joint Armed Forces.

The Ministers of Defense Committee, set up by decision of the Budapest conference of the PCC in 1969, is the supreme military organ of Warsaw Pact member states. It elaborates the basic recommendations for the Political Consultative Committee on strengthening the defenses of Warsaw Pact member countries and increasing combat readiness of the fraternal armies. Sessions of the Ministers of Defense Committee examine important issues on defense of

allied states: the military-political situation in Europe and problems of activities of the Joint Armed Forces; the status of their combat readiness; prospects for development of troops and fleets; questions of further improvements in methods for training troops and staffs of the Joint Armed Forces and for preparing railroads and means of transport of the fraternal countries.

In conformity with the Warsaw Pact, management of the Joint Armed Forces is the responsibility of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, who is Mar SU V. G. Kulikov. Under the commander in chief is the Staff of the Joint Armed Forces (ShOVS). The chief of staff of the OVS [Joint Armed Forces] is Arm Gen A. Gribkov.

The military council, the ShOVS, the Technical Committee and the Military Scientific-Technical Council of the Joint Armed Forces are entities which ensure efficient management of the Joint Armed Forces. They resolve specific problems of combat training and cohesiveness of armies of the Joint Armed Forces and of increasing their constant combat readiness.

The military council of the Joint Armed Forces analyzes problems of improving the coordination of fraternal armies, determines annual results and tasks of combat and operational training of troops, and decides various current issues of activities of the Joint Armed Forces.

The work of the Joint Command has great influence on implementing plans for development of allied armies, on improving their training and on the quality with which joint activities are conducted.

The Joint Armed Forces consist of troops from armies of all Pact member states and are stationed in conformity with the needs of mutual defense according to agreement among the countries. These are modern armies which are well trained and outfitted with the latest military equipment.

Together with the other fraternal parties, the CPSU elaborates and implements measures for building up the economic and scientific potential of countries of the socialist community. Allied countries constantly coordinate their actions in the defense field (they successfully conduct joint military-theoretical work aimed at elaborating uniform views on the character and methods for conducting modern warfare), in development and production of combat equipment and weapons, communications gear and so on.

Coordination of military-technical policy, the elaboration of uniform views on providing armies with modern means of warfare, the exchange of specialists and military-technical literature and much more represents an object of concern for our party and other Marxist-Leninist parties of socialist countries.

The CPSU and fraternal parties attach great significance to an exchange of experience of operational and combat training and the training and indoctrination of personnel of the allied armies. Joint exercises by socialist armies and navies conducted under plans of the Joint Command are major measures having great military and political significance. Joint exercises are a great school for troop field training and a demonstration of the moral-political unity and high combat and technical readiness of armies of countries of the socialist community. Brotherhood in arms of the allied countries is imbued and strengthened in these exercises.

The "Soyuz-78" command and staff exercise conducted on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania once again confirmed the capability of the Joint Armed Forces to accomplish the most complex combat missions.

In conformity with the Warsaw Pact and with the consent of the governments of the GDR, VNR [Hungarian People's Republic], the PNR [Polish People's Republic] and the CSSR, Soviet troops are stationed on the territory of these countries and they reliably defend the revolutionary achievements of the peoples together with the fraternal armies.

The CPSU and fraternal parties devote much attention to development of comprehensive ties between groups of Soviet forces temporarily located on the territory of allied countries and the peoples and armies of these states. Commanders and political organs of the groups of forces and fraternal armies regularly plan activities to strengthen their combat cooperation and for the international indoctrination of personnel. Soviet soldiers meet with their brothers in arms and brothers in class not only during hours of rest and holidays. Joint tactical exercises and problems for subunits, demonstration lessons, the exchange of delegations and so on long ago became widespread forms of ties and of the strengthening of friendship among soldiers.

Communist and workers' parties of countries of the socialist community provide great assistance to each other in preparing highly qualified command personnel. With support on the part of the Soviet Union, a broad network of military educational institutions was created in the fraternal countries in short periods of time. In addition, many officers and generals of the fraternal armies have been trained in Soviet military academies and other military educational institutions. The great services here of the General Staff Military Academy imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, the Frunze Military Academy, the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin and certain other Soviet military educational institutions have been recognized with high governmental awards of socialist countries. At the present time as well, representatives of a number of socialist countries are training in Soviet military educational institutions.

The fraternal armies constantly share the rich experience of training national military cadres. This is assisted by mutual familiarization with the work of military educational institutions, an exchange of consultations, textbooks visual aids, methods elaborations and so on, and by the experience of indoctrinating soldiers in a spirit of fraternal military cooperation. The fraternal parties thus successfully resolve problems of preparing officer cadres both within the national as well as the international framework.

Political organs of socialist armies focus their attention in practical work on propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on showing the joint efforts and successes of workers of the USSR and other fraternal countries in communist and socialist development. They indoctrinate soldiers in the revolutionary and combat traditions of struggle against common enemies and thoroughly familiarize personnel with the armed forces of fraternal states, with the history of combat cooperation of armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries and so on.

The days of celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces became a vivid and convincing demonstration of the international friendship and solidarity of peoples and armies of the socialist countries. Military delegations of all countries of the socialist community headed by the supreme military leadership were present at the ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces and at the reception in honor of the jubilee. Speaking at the reception in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized this fact as "new evidence of the brotherhood and close cooperation of our countries and of the combat friendship of their armed forces."

The comprehensive, beneficial cooperation of nations and armies of countries of the socialist community leads to a strengthening of the world system of socialism as a whole and increases its capability to withstand the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. This was convincingly shown by failures of the plans of international reaction, which attempted at various times to block the development of socialism in Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The main goal of the Warsaw Pact Organization is defense of socialist achievements and assurance of peace in Europe. The Soviet Armed Forces are a reliable guardian over the peaceful labor of nations of the fraternal countries and the bulwark of universal peace. USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov points out that "considering the continuing growth of military preparations of the aggressive NATO block, Soviet citizens and personnel of the Army and Navy will do everything to strengthen the fraternal defensive alliance and maintain the combat readiness of the joint armed forces at the proper level." The job of defending the peaceful, creative labor of nations building a new life is in reliable hands.

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INDOCTRINATION GUIDE ON PRINCIPLES OF ARMED FORCES DEVELOPMENT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 78 signed to press 5 Jul 78 pp 69-77

[Article by Col F. Fedchenko: "For Political Study Group Leaders: V. I. Lenin and the CPSU--Creators of the Soviet Armed Forces." Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Excerpts] Ten hours are set aside for study of this topic. It is best to allocate this time in the following manner: set aside two hours for lecture (narrative); four hours for independent work by students; and four hours for seminar (discussion).

/In the lecture (narrative)/ it is best to cover the following basic points:
1. Leninist principles for organizational development of a new type of army. 2. The combat path, character and historical purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces. 3. Strengthen the combat might of the Army and Navy in every possible way.

In a brief introduction the propagandist notes that the origin of the Soviet Armed Forces and their heroic history are inseparably connected with the name of V. I. Lenin--the political and military genius. Based on the character and features of the new historic era, V. I. Lenin creatively developed the theory of Marxism in military matters and enriched it with outstanding scientific discoveries. He provided a very thorough scientific analysis of the primary governing principles and features of modern warfare. To him goes the historic credit for substantiating a military program of the proletarian revolution and in creating a teaching on defense of the socialist homeland. He elaborated theoretical foundations and fundamental principles for organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces and for training and indoctrinating personnel, and he laid the foundations for Soviet military science.

Lenin's management of the Soviet state and its armed forces during years of the Civil War, his sagacity and depth of assessing political and military events, and his talent as an organizer of masses of millions of workers for the struggle for creating and strengthening a new social order are a brilliant example of strategic and tactical art for our party and for other Marxist-Leninist parties. A high evaluation of our leader's

political and military activities was provided by the 2nd USSR Congress of Soviets in 1924. The congress emphasized that Lenin was the greatest of the military leaders of all countries, all times and all peoples. He was the military leader of a new mankind which was liberating the world.

The wise leadership of Lenin and the enormous organizational work of the Communist Party became the deciding condition of our victory in the Civil War over the joint forces of international imperialism and internal counter-revolution. Lenin's ideas on defense of the socialist homeland were the basis for all the work of the Communist Party to organize victory over the fascist invaders in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. Today the party brings up personnel of the Army and Navy in a spirit of utter devotion to the Motherland and readiness to defend the great achievements of socialism courageously and skillfully with guns in hand, using Lenin's immortal ideas on defense of the socialist homeland.

In strengthening the country's defenses, the Communist Party is guided steadfastly by Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland. The fundamental ideas of this teaching found deep expression and creative development in the CPSU Program, in decisions of party congresses, in decrees of CPSU CC Plenums and in the Soviet Constitution.

1. Leninist Principles for Organizational Development of a New Type of Army.

An organic component of Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland are the principles of organizational development of a new type of army which he elaborated. They are the basis for the CPSU's management of the Soviet Armed Forces at all stages of their glorious history.

/Communist Party management/ is the fundamental principle for organizational development of the Soviet Army and Navy and chief source of their strength and might. Vladimir Il'ich taught that an army of a socialist state cannot be built, developed or strengthened without party management. This thesis stems from the role which the Communist Party plays in the life of our Soviet society.

Being the highest form of political organization, the party exercises its managing influence on the work of all state and social organizations of workers. The USSR Constitution states: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the managing and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and state and social organizations. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

"Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party defines general prospects for development of society and the line of domestic and foreign policy of the USSR. It manages the great creative work of the Soviet people and gives its struggle for the victory of communism a planned, scientifically grounded character."

The managing role of the Communist Party in developing and improving the Soviet Armed Forces is reflected in the fact that all questions of strengthening the Army and Navy, the elaboration of fundamental problems of military theory and practice and the training of personnel are handled on the basis of its decrees and directives and instructions of the Central Committee.

Leninist ideas and the party's instructions are the basis for training our military cadres and improving the style and methods of their work. During the years of Soviet power, the party produced remarkable cadres who had mastered the art of military leadership and the expertise of training and indoctrinating defenders of the Motherland.

The Communist Party prepares not only the Army and Navy for defending the socialist homeland, but the country's entire populace as well. It brings it up in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and instills high moral-political and combat qualities. Lenin and the party teach that while imperialism remains on earth, there remains the danger that it will unleash aggressive wars. Therefore Soviet citizens must recall the need for all possible strengthening of the country's defenses.

The importance of party management of the Armed Forces has grown even more under present-day conditions. This has been caused by an increase in the technical outfitting of the Army and Navy, an intensification of military preparations by imperialist powers and the increased importance of the moral-political factor in modern warfare. Contemporary warfare requires of its participants an extreme exertion of all moral and physical forces, exceptional self-control and steadfastness, and high military expertise. The party's ideological and organizational work, which is diversified in forms and means, is aimed at instilling these qualities in Soviet military personnel.

The increase in the CPSU's managing role in the Army and Navy also is caused by an expansion in the international obligations of the Soviet Armed Forces. While strengthening the defenses of its own country, our party and the Soviet people are doing everything necessary to ensure reliable protection of the achievements of socialism and to strengthen the combat cooperation of Soviet soldiers with those of fraternal armies.

Lenin's principle of an indestructible /unity of the army and people/ is of enormous importance. Relying on the socialist socio-economic and political order, the alliance of the working class, peasantry and people's intelligentsia, and the sociopolitical unity of Soviet society, the Communist Party and Soviet government are conducting Soviet military organizational development in such a way as to ensure that broad popular masses take part in it. In contrast to exploiting classes which strive to isolate the army from the people by every possible means, the Communist Party believes that the closer the ties between the army and the people, the more successfully it will accomplish its historical purpose of defending

the workers' interests and their socialist achievements. Lenin stated: "Soviet organization permitted the creation of such an armed force of workers and peasants which is connected with the workers enormously more closely than before" ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works," XXXVIII, 92).

The principle of /friendship of the peoples and proletarian internationalism/ is one of the principles of organization of a new type of army. It is reflected in the fact that all socialist nations and nationalities of the USSR have a single military organization--the multipurpose Armed Forces; that the equality of rights and obligations of all USSR citizens is very strictly observed, regardless of their national or racial origin, in fulfillment of military obligation; and indoctrination of Soviet military personnel is conducted in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood among peoples of the USSR.

The new type of army is a /regular/ army of /cadres/. At the dawn of Soviet power, the Communist Party arrived at the firm conviction that only a permanent army of the socialist state was capable of defeating the hordes of interveners and White Guards and defending the achievements of the Great October. Lenin's enormous historic service consists of the fact that he was the first in history to advance and substantiate the idea of creating a regular army of the workers' and peasants' state. The regular Soviet Armed Forces honorably passed all tests and won world-historic victories in the years of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars.

The cadre system of organization of the Soviet Armed Forces is a necessary one and the only correct system under present-day conditions, when there is a constant danger of a surprise attack by imperialist aggressors using nuclear missile weapons. It allows organizing the planned combat and political training of troops, achieving cohesiveness and coordination while performing assigned missions and teaching personnel to operate successfully under difficult conditions of modern warfare.

Lenin attached enormous significance to establishing /iron military discipline/ in the Army and Navy. As we know, not one army can exist without discipline, but the army of a socialist state is distinguished by a special type of discipline which radically differs from that imposed in armies of exploiting states. Vladimir Il'ich noted that discipline in the army of the landowning and capitalist state is maintained primarily on coercion, violence and the ideological brainwashing of soldiers. Lenin saw the source of molding socialist discipline in the army as lying in fraternal cooperation of workers and peasants dressed in military uniform, in their comradely mutual relations and in their trust toward each other and toward commanders assigned by the workers' and peasants' authorities. Lenin regarded the foundation of discipline in the Red Army to be high political awareness of the citizen soldier, his understanding of the goals of war and his honest service in the people's interests.

The great leader taught us not to relax for a minute our attention on maintaining firm discipline and revolutionary vigilance in the Army and Navy. War is war, he reminded us, and it requires iron discipline. It is possible to have first-rate weapons and fighting men dedicated to the Revolution, but if discipline has been weakened, the best plans of military operations are doomed to failure. The enemy will try to take advantage of this, and consequently, "we need military discipline and military vigilance brought to the highest limits" ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," XXXIX, 55).

The high, deeply perceived discipline and the organization of Soviet soldiers in combination with their utter courage, mass heroism and combat expertise represented one of the conditions for our Armed Forces' victories during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

Lenin's ideas as to the need for conscious, iron military discipline and precise execution were embodied in our military regulations, which obligate commanders to demand observance of military discipline and order decisively and firmly, and which obligates privates and seamen to be disciplined and to fulfill orders and instructions of commanders (chiefs) implicitly, accurately and quickly.

The new type of army is built on the principle of /unity of command/. Unity of command means that the commander (chief) is personally responsible to the party and state for all aspects of the life and work of the subunit, unit or ship and that operational-drill, administrative, political and economic functions are concentrated in his hands.

The concentration of all functions of control in the hands of one person makes it possible for the officer with unity of command to give more purpose to the official activities of his subordinate personnel. Unity of command creates the most favorable conditions for precise and flexible control of battle and for the most effective use of supplies and human resources in performing a combat mission. It ensures a uniformity of will and actions of personnel. Lenin described unity of command as the best method for command and control, which allows the assurance of flexibility, centralization, efficiency, high cohesiveness and discipline which are extremely necessary in the Armed Forces.

Unity of command in the Soviet Armed Forces is strengthened and developed on a party basis. All the work of the officer with unity of command is performed in conformity with the policy of the Communist Party and on the basis of guidelines of the CPSU CC. The Communist Party arms commanders with a knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and instills in them a high communist ideological spirit and a party and state approach to performing their official duties and to the job of training and indoctrinating troops.

The officer who has unity of command places his reliance on the party organization of the unit, ship or subunit in his day to day practical work and directs the work of this organization toward successful accomplishment of assigned missions, accomplishment of combat and political training plans and maintenance of high military discipline. Party and Komsomol organizations facilitate the strengthening of unity of command. They bring up military personnel in a spirit of implicit execution of orders and instructions of the commander, instill in them a love for their commander and the desire to defend him in battle, and they safeguard the officers' authority.

Officers with unity of command act within limits of the power granted them in strict conformity with military regulations and Soviet law. They work under the direction and constant supervision of the party and the Soviet state and bear complete responsibility to them for their assigned job. Following Lenin's instructions, the Communist Party wrote in its Program: "Unity of command is the most important principle of organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces."

Our Armed Forces are organized according to the principle of /centralism/. This means that all troops are strictly subordinated to central military entities and to a single supreme command. All lower entities execute orders and instructions of superior military entities precisely and on time, and they are accountable to them for troop combat and political training. Strict monitoring of execution from top to bottom is an inalienable feature of centralism. All command, political, engineering-technical and economic officials at all levels of the Army and Navy are assigned by supreme entities of state power or by the higher command element.

In concluding his presentation of material on the first point, the propagandist notes that Lenin's principles for organizational development of a new type of army have been tested and confirmed by life many times over and that they ensure a high combat effectiveness of the Soviet Armed Forces and their readiness to defend reliably the great achievements of socialism.

2. Combat Path, Character and Historical Purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces

From the first days of its existence, the Soviet Army came on the historical arena as an army of a new, socialist type fundamentally differing from armies of bourgeois states. The most important features of the army of a socialist state are that it defends the interests and revolutionary achievements of the workers and is the embodiment of the alliance of the working class, peasantry and people's intelligentsia and of the inviolable friendship of peoples and the army, which is worthily performing its international duty.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the guardian of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace. That is just how Comrade L. I. Brezhnev described our army in the CPSU CC Report to the 25th Party Congress. These words contain one of the most important features of the socialist army. As noted in our party's program documents, the Soviet Armed Forces fully lost the domestic function which they had in the past with the elimination of exploiting classes in our country and with the establishment of a sociopolitical and ideological uniformity of society. This also is proclaimed by the new USSR Constitution, in which it is written that the USSR Armed Forces were created for purposes of defending socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

A bourgeois army never, under any circumstances, can get rid of its domestic function or forfeit the importance of a tool of a class dictatorship of exploiters against the exploited. An antagonistic order cannot exist without relying on an armed force designed to defend the interests of the exploiters and serve them with dedication. Under socialism the army and the people are one and there is not and cannot be a place in their relations for armed violence. Lenin's idea of genius concerning the popular nature of the army received its fullest embodiment in our times.

Of course, the absence of a domestic function for the Soviet Armed Forces at the present time cannot be taken to mean that they are politically passive. They were and remain a powerful organizational force of the socialist state and, if necessary, can be used to accomplish various domestic creative missions, as already has been mentioned. Life convincingly shows that everything which the Army and Navy can do for the interests of communist development without detriment to their combat readiness is being done by them.

Thanks to the party and people's constant concern, our Armed Forces have considerably surpassed the level at which they were toward the end of the Great Patriotic War in technical outfitting, organizational structure and system of control and supply. Their development and improvement is being conducted on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress. Our Soviet military personnel handle very sophisticated combat vehicles, missile systems and radio-electronic systems. They control nuclear-powered submarines and supersonic aircraft. They have everything in their inventory to give a worthy rebuff to any aggressor at any moment.

But even under conditions of saturation of the Armed Forces with modern combat equipment and weapons, man remains the deciding force in war. Development of the defender of the Motherland is taking place just as fast as the quality of training and indoctrination work is increasing and that the conditions under which exercises, flights and naval deployments are conducted are brought closer to those of combat.

Officer cadres play the chief role in development of the Soviet soldier and in assurance of constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces. They represent the foundation and backbone of the Army and Navy. Soviet officers are offspring from the ranks of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. They honorably justify the high trust of the party and people and bring up ideologically persuaded, skilled and reliable defenders of our great Motherland and the achievements of socialism.

It is difficult to overestimate the role and significance of party-political work in the strengthening and steady increase of combat readiness of the Army and Navy. This represents a special type of weapon. It never becomes obsolete. Party-political work encompasses all spheres of the life and work of personnel, actively influences the hearts and minds of Soviet soldiers, rallies them about the CPSU and mobilizes them to attain high results in training and service. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev deeply and persuasively showed the work of political officers and party and Komsomol activists in a combat situation in his memoirs "Malaya zemlya": "The majority of our political department workers, political instructors, komsomol organizers and agitators were able to find the proper tone and enjoyed authority among the soldiers. And it was important that the people knew that at a difficult moment the one who called upon them to hold out would be next to them, would remain together with them and would go ahead of them with gun in hand. It follows that our chief weapon was the passionate party word reinforced by deed--personal example in battle. This is why political workers became the soul of the Armed Forces." Political workers of the Army and Navy follow these vivid examples under present-day conditions. By their word and personal example they draw the soldiers forward to successfully accomplish all existing missions.

Our Army and Navy are a living embodiment of socialist internationalism. They perform their duty of defending revolutionary achievements shoulder to shoulder with armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. Their military expertise is improved in close cooperation and the inviolable friendship of brothers in class, brothers in arms and soldier-internationalists becomes stronger and develops.

In concluding the presentation of material on the second point, the propagandist stresses once again that the Soviet Army is a new type of army brought up in a spirit of deep dedication to the socialist Motherland, to ideals of peace and internationalism and to ideas of the friendship of nations. It was remarked at the 25th CPSU Congress that this is just what distinguishes the Soviet Army from bourgeois armies. It is for this that Soviet citizens love their army and are proud of it. Such a high assessment obligates privates and seamen and all service personnel to a great deal. They are called upon to hold on high the honor of the Soviet soldier--true son of the socialist Motherland and reliable defender of the workers' interests.

3. Strengthen the Combat Might of the Army and Navy in Every Possible Way

The Greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to personnel of the valorous Armed Forces of the Soviet Union on the occasion of their 60th Anniversary states: "In the interests of further strengthening the might of the Army and Navy, Soviet military personnel are called upon to continue to improve their combat expertise, master modern technology persistently, increase efficiency constantly and fulfill the military oath strictly." The high responsibility of the Motherland's defenders also is emphasized in the USSR Constitution. There it is stated: "It is the duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people to defend reliably the socialist homeland and be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

The Communist Party and Soviet state have outfitted the Armed Forces with everything necessary and have given them the most up-to-date weapons in order to keep them in constant combat readiness. A harmonious system has been created for training highly qualified personnel for the Army and Navy, and the living conditions and everyday services for soldiers are being constantly improved.

The trip by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to areas of Siberia and the Far East was of great importance for further increasing the effectiveness and quality of the personnel's combat and political training. During this trip he was present at an exercise in a missile unit and at a combined-arms tactical exercise in the Red Banner Far East Military District. He met with soldiers and observed an opposed forces exercise of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. The missilemen, motorized riflemen, tankers, artillerymen, air defense personnel, pilots and navymen showed high expertise during the exercises conducted under combat training plans. They once again demonstrated that the mighty weapons which the Motherland has given them are in skilled and reliable hands.

Speaking to missile soldiers, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The Soviet Union never armed itself for the sake of arms, and it never was nor will it ever be the instigator of the arms race. Our successes in the military field are successes aimed at defending and securing ourselves and our socialist friends against possible aggression, no matter where it originates." The uniformity of the country's peaceloving foreign policy and readiness to offer a worthy rebuff to any aggressor is the initial basis of the military doctrine, organizational development and training of our Armed Forces.

Aggressive imperialistic circles act on other grounds. It is their fault that the international situation continues to remain complicated. Reactionary forces are stepping up military preparations aimed at the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. Fierce antisovietism,

an increasingly forced build-up of military might, participation in armed provocations against freedom-loving peoples and a slipping down to "cold war" times are what typify to a significant extent today's policy of imperialism in the international arena. The present Chinese leadership is acting in concert with reactionaries of every stripe. Peking is declaiming for creation of a single anti-Soviet front. It openly calls the Soviet Union its chief enemy and calls for a struggle "to the end" against the first country of socialism in the world.

Numerous facts fully confirm the conclusion of the 25th CPSU Congress: "Although the capabilities for aggressive actions of imperialism now have been significantly eroded, its nature remains the same. Therefore peace-loving forces must display high vigilance" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], p 24).

This party demand has special importance for personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces. The interests of defending the Motherland and the achievements of socialism require them to maintain combat readiness of subunits, units and ships at the proper high level. This is a permanent mission for all military personnel and they regard its fulfillment and improvement of their combat expertise with deep understanding and with a sense of full responsibility.

Combat readiness of subunits, units and ships depends organically on the efficiency of personnel and observance of strict regulation order and requirements of military discipline. Conscious military discipline permeates the entire Army and Navy organism and is the firm foundation of which combat expertise of privates and seamen is improved and on which there is an increase in their readiness and ability to worthily fulfill their sacred duty of defending the achievements of socialism.

Such concepts as time discipline, the discipline of combat watch, the discipline of exemplary, competent maintenance of combat equipment, the discipline of coordination and so on became established in the Soviet Armed Forces in the course of fundamental transformations in military affairs. These terms themselves emphasize that with the modern level of development of the Army and Navy it is necessary not simply to act quickly, but to act correctly, on time and with the highest degree of responsibility. The steadfast fulfillment of requirements of regulations, instructions, manuals and the orders of commanders and chiefs is a most important condition for constant readiness of personnel for immediate disruption of the enemy's aggressive plans and for achieving victory. Precise servicing of combat equipment and the minutes and seconds by which combat readiness of subunits, units and ships is evaluated are today simultaneously requirements of a political, moral and technical nature. Their fulfillment is ensured primarily through the high awareness of service personnel and of every private and seaman.

The summer combat training period now is at its height. Soldiers entered it in an atmosphere of great patriotic and political enthusiasm caused by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's trip to parts of Siberia and the Far East, by his meetings and talks with defenders of the Motherland, and by Leonid Il'ich's vivid and rousing speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. Personnel of the Army and Navy are bending all their efforts for the cause of further increasing combat readiness and improving field, air and naval training.

The summer of the Armed Forces' Jubilee year is filled with tactical exercises, firings, the driving of combat vehicles, missile launches, practice bombing and long ship deployments. Military personnel are operating in diversified situations approximating those of modern combat, day and night, and are accomplishing difficult operational training missions. They are learning to defeat a strong and technically well outfitted enemy. Competition is going on in subunits, units and aboard ships under the motto "Reliably defend the socialist homeland, be in constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and equipment and improve combat expertise." It is the task of each private and seaman to raise his military knowledge and skills steadily and to study military affairs in a genuine manner, as the great Lenin bequeathed. It is a matter of honor for each soldier to completely fulfill his socialist pledges and become an otlichnik of combat and political training, a rated specialist, and a skilled and courageous defender of our Motherland and of the achievements of socialism.

In completing presentation of material on the topic, it is important to emphasize that the birth of the Soviet Army and Navy and their heroic history are connected inseparably with the name of the great leader of workers, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. To him goes the historic credit for substantiating the need for the army of a socialist state, for scientific elaboration of the principles of its organizational development, and for management of the Armed Forces and the entire matter of the country's defenses in the first years of Soviet power. Created and cultivated by the Communist Party headed by V. I. Lenin, the army of the land of Soviets won truly historic victories in the most difficult wars and convincingly proved its invincibility. True to the immortal behests of the leader, the Soviet Army and Navy always have been and remain the bulwark of peace and of the friendship and brotherhood of nations. Under the management of the Communist Party they reliably protect the peaceful, creative labor of Soviet citizens and stand vigilantly on guard over the great achievements of socialism.

During hours of /independent/ work, soldiers study the works of Lenin "Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution" ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," XXX, 133-135), "A Difficult But Necessary Lesson" ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," XXXV, 395-397), the "CPSU Program" (Politizdat, 1976, pp 110-112), the USSR Constitution (Chapter 5), Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "CPSU Central Committee Report and the Party's Next Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy"

("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," pp 22-24, 75-76, 83), Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress (PRAVDA, 26 Apr 1978), the report by USSR Minister of Defense Marshal Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov "Sixty Years On Guard Over Achievements of the Great October" (PRAVDA, 23 Feb 1978), and Chapter 3 of the political study textbook "V. I. Lenin o zashchite sotsialisticheskogo Otechestva" (V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Homeland) (Voyenizdat, 1977).

A viewing can be arranged for the evening time of the topical documentary films "Soldiers of October," "From the Blade to the Missile," "The Great Patriotic" and "Always Be On Guard," and of the slide film "V. I. Lenin--Creator of the Soviet Armed Forces." In preparing for the classes it is best to use the album of visual aids entitled "V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Homeland" (Voyenizdat, 1977, sheets 5-8).

During the /seminar (discussion)/, the propagandist can pose the following questions: 1. What is the historic purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces and how do they differ from armies of bourgeois states? 2. Leninist principles of organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces and their role in strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy. 3. CPSU management as the source of might of the Soviet Armed Forces. 4. Strictly follow Lenin's behests and party demands, and steadily increase combat readiness.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Tadzhikistan CD Workers Conference

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 78 signed to press 7 Jul 78
p 16

[Text] A republic scientific-practical conference on the ways for improving moral-political and psychological training for civil defense personnel and the public in light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs "Malaya zemlya" (The Small Land) and "Vozrozhdeniye" (The Rebirth) was held at the Tadzhik SSR Civil Defense Headquarters. Major General A. Korzhavin, chief of the USSR Civil Defense Propaganda Section, gave a report on this subject.

The conference was attended by over 700 persons. Representatives from the Tadzhik SSR Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the ministries of Public Health, Land Improvement and Water Economy, Communications, Finances, and Meat and Dairy Industry, DOSAAF, Gosplan, the republic's Academy of Sciences, the republic's military commissariat, and the Znaniye Society took part in its proceedings.

Speakers discussed the significance of Leonid Il'ich's memoirs in relation to strengthening the country's defense capabilities, and they presented the ways for improving civil defense and moral-political and psychological education for civil defense command and staff and for the public at large. Thus Colonel N. Lugovoy emphasized that L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs persuade us of the need for every military collective, for every civil defense collective to nurture the combat, moral-political, and physical qualities of the soldiers and civil defense personnel in today's conditions; Logovoy argued that it was on this basis that high combat skills, spiritual stability, and the capability for executing missions in all conditions, even the most complex, could be developed among them. He cited many interesting examples in which the moral-political and psychological preparedness of personnel in nonmilitarized formations was the basis for success in dangerous situations arising during control of natural disasters.

Deputy of Minister of Public Health K. Chernovskiy described concrete experience in nurturing moral-political qualities and imparting psychological habits to medical workers, and their actions in civil defense exercises and in the daily fight for the people's health.

Colonel I. Bogdanov and others discussed the way Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's books are helping civil defense workers to develop high moral-political and psychological qualities in the soldiers and commanders of the formations.

"The power behind the influence of Leonid Il'ich's memoirs" said Tadzhiik SSR Civil Defense Headquarters Deputy Chief for Political Affairs N. Gladkiy, "comes from a direct relationship to the pressing problems of our life, to problems on which we are working every day, including in organization of moral-political and psychological training for civil defense personnel and the public. Comrade Brezhnev's books help us to prepare soldiers, the personnel of nonmilitarized formations, and the entire public for decisive actions in extreme conditions."

Tadzhiik SSR Civil Defense Chief of Staff Major General V. Matviyenko summarized the conference proceedings. To the active civil defense workers he posed the concrete tasks of improving and heightening the effectiveness of education for civil defense personnel in light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya" and "Vozrozhdeniye" and appealed to them to develop a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, deep ideological conviction, and readiness for self-sacrifice in defense of the socialist motherland among soldiers and civil defense personnel.

Vologda Machine Building Plant

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[Text] In responses to questions posed by the West German weekly VORWAERTS CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again emphasized that the Soviet Union is a peaceful state, that we do not want war, and that we are not preparing for war. But Soviet people, Leonid Il'ich continued, know from their own bitter experience the tremendous human sacrifices the actions of an aggressor could elicit. This is why the CPSU and the Soviet government are devoting a great deal of attention to civil defense and to its measures aimed at ensuring the safety of the people and country's national economy in the event of war.

In this connection the party organization of the Vologda Machine-Building Plant sees its objective as that of ensuring the facility's comprehensive preparedness for work in complex conditions and heightening the quality of civil defense training afforded to executives, command and staff, and all laborers and office workers. All training is directed

at making every laborer well aware of his civil defense responsibilities so that he could act confidently in response to civil defense signals and successfully complete his mission in an extraordinary situation.

Mobilization of people for competent actions in such conditions presupposes moral-political and psychological training of the enterprise collective. Our main goal is to continually implement party and government decisions pertaining to civil defense issues. This is why we are doing everything to see that the people become firmly confident of the dependability of defenses against modern weapons. Without a doubt this confidence is based on the power of our armed forces and, in relation to the facility itself, on the presence of collective and personal protective resources and the people's civil defense preparedness. Considering all of this, the party bureau has begun monitoring construction of protective structures, accumulation of personal protective resources, the training of nonmilitarized formations, and their supply of authorized property.

We know that people must be taught to utilize these protective resources and to act competently and steadfastly in complex situations. And perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that the party organization is actively influencing completion of all these measures at our facility. Each year we draw up a plan of party-political work mandatorily reflecting party management of civil defense measures. In this plan we indicate which communist is responsible for completing a particular measure and the deadline for its completion. During party meetings and meetings of the shop party bureaus, communists--the leaders of the working collectives--report on progress in completing civil defense measures aimed at ensuring constant readiness to offer protection against weapons of mass destruction.

We are trying to heighten the responsibility of everyone for keeping civil defense training going on constantly and for improving practical skills in the management of civil defense manpower and resources in unusual conditions, and in the conduct of rescue and emergency recovery operations. We systematically monitor this training.

We should note that special attention is turned to practical work on standards in lessons of the 20-hour program and in command-and-staff and specialized tactical exercises. As a rule we now supplement planned lessons with lectures, discussions, and documentary film showings.

Civil defense propaganda at the plant has become the concern of the party organization. It is competently managed mainly by V. Sedavkin, an outstanding civil defense worker and a member of the party bureau who is now serving his seventh year as the facility's civil defense deputy chief of staff for propaganda. Nooks and displays have been set up in the shops and sections, and an exhibition of civil defense literature has been organized in the library.

On recommendation of the party bureau we have also introduced seminars for formation commanders and lesson group leaders to permit exchange of work experience. Supported by public funds, the political education office recruits command and staff representatives for political briefings, discussions, and lectures on civil defense for the working collectives.

The plant committees of the Komsomol, the trade union, DOSAAF, the Red Cross, and the Trud Sports Society are making a noticeable contribution to military-patriotic education of young people, to civil defense publicity, and to practical implementation of civil defense measures. Lectures are given, discussions and meetings with war veterans are held, excursions are made to places of combat and revolutionary glory, recruits are solemnly seen off to the Soviet army, and civil defense formations compete in applied military forms of sports and in satisfaction of GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the Soviet Union"] norms. Incidentally Komsomol members keep their word with honor: Not a single conscript leaves the plant without satisfying these norms. A Komsomol meeting with the agenda "The Komsomol Standing Guard Over the Motherland" was also well received.

The fight for high indices in civil defense is helping to achieve successful solution of defense problems. These indices have become an inherent part of the plant's pledges. Each month, when the production results and the progress enjoyed by the shop collectives in satisfying their socialist pledges are summarized, their work in civil defense is also considered.

It is now universally recognized that integrated exercises at the facility are the most effective form of civil defense training. Such exercises answer the question as to whether or not the enterprise is ready to protect the people and continue operating in a complex situation. It stands to reason, however, that meticulous preparations must be made for an exercise so that it would have the greatest payoff. During preparations for such an exercise the party bureau listened to the suggestions of Communist V. Karatayev, the facility's civil defense chief of staff, it noted concrete measures aimed at achieving high quality in the exercise, and it assigned specific responsibilities to communists. A party bureau member was assigned to each shop and major section to explain the objectives of the exercise and the specific features of the preparations for it and its conduct. Open party meetings in which the leading role of communists was discussed were held by all shop party organizations. In these meetings the role of each communist was determined and political information officers and agitators were approved, after which they explained the goals and objectives of the exercise and made sure that everyone knew precisely what he was to do.

Deputy political workers were approved in formations of the plant's party office. They attended two teaching conferences and one special lesson on moral-political training. We created party groups in the formations of the main shops for the time of the exercise. As an example turner P. Lepskiy, program-controlled machine tool adjuster T. Razumova, and foreman

L. Venidiktov were elected party group organizers in the mechanical shop. They were given instructions on how to conduct party-political work during the exercise.

We note that all party-political work was aimed at achieving a competent combination of work on production plans and civil defense responsibilities. During the exercise the situation was regularly explained, and combat bulletins and "flashes" describing the best formation soldiers and the best producers were published. And we must say that many worked in exemplary fashion during this time. Thus as an example communist turners V. Makoveyev, Yu. Polyakov, V. Glumnyy, and P. Lepskiy worked with the greatest productivity in the mechanical shop. The electric welder team headed by Communist A. Nazarov, the fitter-marker team led by Communist A. Kubinskiy, and others completed their planned assignments by 130-140 percent. It could be sensed that the entire collective had understood the exercise objective correctly. On the whole despite the fact that the exercise was scheduled for the time of the most intense work (the end of the month and the quarter), the economic impact of work on the planned assignment was 18,800 rubles.

Knowledge and persistence were revealed in preparations for and in the conduct of the exercise by Civil Defense Chief of Staff V. Karatayev, an outstanding civil defense worker. He methodically and purposefully transmits his knowledge to the command and staff, he takes pains to see that all workers possess protective resources, he helps organize competitions among the formations, and he monitors fulfillment of orders and instructions pertaining to civil defense problems. He is also actively aided by outstanding civil defense workers and party members--Deputy Chief of Staff V. Tsvetkov, V. Sedavkin discussed above, and Evacuation Commission Deputy Chairman, Ye. Turikov.

Medical team commander B. Myalkina, political worker T. Karatayeva, reconnaissance group commander L. Kondyrev, composite group commander G. Komarov, deputy commander for political affairs A. Biryukov, rescue group commander Ye. Zashikhin, and rescue squad commander O. Gorin satisfied their pledges successfully.

We can confidently assert that all exercise participants acquired useful practical experience and that they have become more confident in their actions in a complex situation. Members of the plant party bureau received good practice in working in extraordinary conditions.

At the same time the integrated exercise helped us to reveal our errors and shortcomings. We found that our understanding of shift work on a sliding schedule was unclear and that corrections were not made in the plan promptly to ensure stability in the facility's operation. We have not as yet been able to establish interaction with the party machinery of our dispersal region. And yet such contact has to occur in joint completion of the tasks of preparing the region for receiving and quartering the evacuated public. Moreover the civil defense training material base is still imperfect. Recognizing this, we are planning to

create a good training center at the facility within a short time. We have made plans to build a training camp in collaboration with neighboring enterprises.

The party bureau is maintaining surveillance over the work of correcting the noted shortcomings. We think that after eliminating these shortcomings we will be able to raise the combat readiness of the formations and the facility's readiness for work in complex conditions, and to complete our humanitarian task of dependably protecting the people and the facility from mass destruction weapons. This is our patriotic duty.

Siberian MD Seminar

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[Text] Joint work of the civil defense subunit's command with the executives of national economic facilities to improve civil defense was discussed at a seminar held by the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Siberian Military District. Cooperation of soldiers and commanders of the nonmilitarized formations of the Sibsel'mash Production Association with civil defense soldiers was suggested as an example.

This industrial facility has been among the winners of the all-union socialist competition for a number of years, which naturally made the enterprise collective proud. The entire complex of civil defense tasks is being completed successfully here, and organizational and party-political work aimed at ensuring high training quality is being conducted. A great personal contribution is being made to this work by the enterprise director and civil defense chief O. Kuznetsov, party committee secretary I. Sarnov, shop chief D. Chekin, and the large detachment of civil defense activists.

Ties of sponsorship between the association and the civil defense subunit are promoting this success in many ways. As civil defense deputy director M. Gushchin declared, the subunit command is providing efficient assistance in special training for the formations. This is why it was entirely natural for the commander and the political worker to be invited to a meeting of the party committee in which ways to improve the facility's civil defense were discussed. A decision was made at this meeting to hold a civil defense month dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, during which the sponsorship ties and interaction were to be developed further.

Special attention is being devoted to training the commanders of nonmilitarized formations and deputies for political affairs. Sponsoring officers help the command and staff to master the skills of utilizing the formations in various situations and the procedures for practical and special

tactical lessons at the facility's training base and at the subunit's practice range. Sibselskaya executives have expressed their gratitude to officers V. Smirnov, F. Kostenko, and Ye. Tkachenko, who are participating directly in the training of nonmilitarized formations and imparting good teaching skills to their commanders.

Joint seminars and discussions are being held with the goal of studying and generalizing the best experience; demonstration lessons and consultation sessions are also being held. Thus there was great benefit in a seminar attended by sponsoring political workers and nonmilitarized formations. The seminar participants heard reports on the organization of party-political work in the civil defense system and on the basic directions, forms, and methods of political indoctrination of formation personnel and soldiers executing missions together; the experience of work during exercises was exchanged. I. Sarnov, the association's party committee secretary, and officer political worker N. Mogilevets spoke to the political workers.

The soldiers are helping the enterprise collective to publicize civil defense. Officers and warrant officers regularly give lectures and reports to laborers, engineers, and technicians, and they participate in competitions, reviews, evening discussions, and quizzes on civil defense.

Soldiers of the subunit in which officer B. Zaichenko is the political worker are helping in the preparations for and conduct of the Zarnitsa and Orlenok militarized games, and they are providing basic training to preconscription youth. A number of diagrams, posters, and other visual aids have been made and classrooms have been outfitted with their assistance.

In turn Sibselskaya workers are helping the soldiers to improve their training material base and their cultural and personal conditions. The association's workers give reports on labor achievements and on the best producers. The enterprise's amateur arts collective is frequently visited by the soldiers. The commemorative Sibselskaya banner awarded to the soldier collective for military-patriotic work among the working young is stored as a precious relic in the room of battle glory.

The recently held integrated facility exercise in a sense summarized the joint work, becoming a review of battle cooperation. The work the communists had to do to prepare for this exercise was discussed by the shop primary party organizations and the sponsoring subunits. Party committee workers and officers spoke at seminars attended by party organization secretaries and deputies for political affairs. Active party and Komsomol members were given thorough instructions in the nonmilitarized formations. A special issue of the newspaper ZNAMYA TRUDA devoted to the exercise contained articles written by the facility executives, sponsoring officers, and outstanding civil defense workers, and a series of radio broadcasts was organized.

The party committee secretary and the officer political worker competently directed the activities of the political workers and active party members, and they had an influence on the personnel, mobilizing them for active work and initiative. Despite the bad weather the military subunit and the civil defense formations displayed high coordination, organization, and discipline in the complex situation. Completing their training tasks, they simultaneously did a number of useful jobs associated with technical reconstruction of the enterprise.

A patriotic movement to achieve the highest labor productivity during the exercise took shape on the initiative of the work shifts of foremen Yu. Kartavtsev and M. Golubykh. Although some of the workers were in the nonmilitarized formations, those remaining at their workplaces exceeded the shift assignment by 1.5 times.

High coordination and organization was displayed between the sponsoring military subunit and the nonmilitarized formation commanded by D. Chekin. Soldiers of the subunit commanded by Sergeant Ye. Bobylev completed their missions in close interaction with soldiers of a rescue team. A crew consisting of bulldozer operator Private V. Asmanov and truck driver F. V'yunnikov acted competently and efficiently during rescue operations.

By order of the facility civil defense chief a large group of military servicemen and soldiers of the nonmilitarized formations were rewarded for active, competent actions during the exercise. The association civil defense executives and the sponsoring command believe it their task to move forward, to achieve more rather than becoming self-satisfied with present achievements. The warm words addressed to Siberian soldiers by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev during his visit to a missile unit near Novosibirsk inspire the personnel for daily labor in behalf of strengthening the motherland's defense capabilities.

Sverdlovsk Machine-Building Plant

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 78 signed to press 7 Jul 78
p 19

[Text] Civil Defense Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) D. Smirnov has been working at the Sverdlovsk Trade Machine-Building Plant for eight years. In this time Dmitriy Danilovich has managed to dramatically upgrade civil defense training quality.

Color displays of all subjects in the 20-hour program are set up on the first and second stories of the plant administration building, and progress in practical training and in the competition on the standards is demonstrated. There is a classroom at the facility containing, in addition to visual aids, a film viewer and films to go with all subjects. People come here for their lessons eagerly. Civil defense nooks have been created in all shops. Study group leaders have been supplied with literature and posters.

Training goes on regularly, without interruptions. Lessons are conducted at a high methodological level and, as a rule, the students participate actively.

On occasion we hear the following from the chiefs of staff of other facilities:

"There are so many civil defense measures, and there is simply not enough time to complete them all. The plant is busy...."

This is of course is true. Completing the state plan takes priority at every enterprise. But the work of our staff shows that wherever careful thought and planning is given to civil defense problems, wherever not only the chief of staff but also the administration, the party, Komsomol, and trade union committees, and the entire labor collective are interested in solving the problems, civil defense does not interfere with work on the production plans.

Our work is organized as follows. Plant director and civil defense chief E. Uzikov, party committee secretary M. Tutubalin, and plant trade union committee chairman Yu. Khudyshkin are good examples of competent management of civil defense. It is no accident that all of the basic civil defense measures are reflected in the plans, in the plant's collective contract, and in the socialist pledges of the shops and sections. The director himself holds lessons with executives, he demands mandatory work on the training plan from the civil defense staff and the chiefs of services, and he often attends training sessions and special tactical exercises for nonmilitarized formations.

And the positive results are obvious. The reconnaissance, medical, fire-fighting, and emergency rescue formations have acquired firm tactical skills in work at centers of destruction. Many soldiers and commanders are outstanding civil defense personnel, production leaders, and communist shock laborers. We should name first of all firefighting team commander welder M. Okrugin, communication and reconnaissance squad commander N. Trifonov, medical team commander process engineer L. Karandeyev, and others.

The reconnaissance group commanded by production leader N. Panov distinguished itself during a complex facility exercise in which the means for conducting rescue and immediate recovery operations in a simulated region of destruction were practiced. The scouts quickly entered the region in their protective suits and gas masks carrying radiation and chemical detection instruments and outfits of warning signs. Reconnaissance squad commander V. Fedotov and dosimetric scout Yu. Kopylov competently determined the radiation levels and quickly marked passageways and detours. All squads performed their reconnaissance on previously studied routes. They sought out "casualties" in ruins and shelters, found points of damage in utility

networks, and determined where the fires were. Radio operator F. Chashchin performed his duties successfully. He maintained constant radio communication with the control point of the facility civil defense headquarters, transmitting data on the situation.

It is now a tradition to listen to reports from shop and section chiefs concerning progress in civil defense training plans at operational meetings held by the director or senior engineer, and to summarize the results of each month. This has been found to be a very efficient form of control.

Of course cases occur in which certain lessons have to be postponed due to the needs of production, but such postponement is always coordinated with the civil defense chief of staff, who sets a new date together with the shop chief and informs the plant director. What is important here is that the executives have made it a habit to complete all planned measures; they know that they are held responsible. There has never been a case in which the director has canceled one lesson or another without coordinating with the chief of staff. Usually whenever someone comes to him, he says:

"Get together with Smirnov."

Such well coordinated work of the facility civil defense chief and his staff ensures high training quality. There is no doubt that the enterprise collective will complete the present training year successfully.

Excerpts from Letters on Training

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 78 signed to press 7 Jul 78
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[Text] An integrated civil defense exercise in which a group of associated facilities participated has ended. A team from the oblast blood transfusion station (senior physician V. Kudryavtsev) worked very well during the exercise, deploying a donor station at one of the facilities.

Prior to the exercise personnel of the civil defense headquarters and the city medical service briefed the exercise participants, emphasizing the significance of unpaid blood donation.

Two hundred thirty persons donated blood on the very first day of the exercise.

A. Kourov

Stavropol'skiy Kray--The city of Kislovodsk was awarded first place in the socialist competition on civil defense among the kray's cities, winning the perpetual Red Banner and an Honorary Certificate. Labor collectives and nonmilitarized formations achieved high training quality at many facilities (the souvenir articles factory, the city dairy plant, the Beshtau furniture company, and Kislovodskstroy Trust).

Great credit in this belongs to the city civil defense staff headed by A. Mel'nikov. He relies in this work on a large contingent of active workers. Reserve officers, veterans of the Great Patriotic War A. Petrunin, B. Yermolin, A. Smelik, N. Antropov, I. Kalashnikov, V. Titov, and others provide good assistance to the staff.

Capt (Ret) I. Akimov

Publicity Measures in Voronezhskaya

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 78 signed to press 7 Jul 78 pp 20-21

[Text] Many years of experience have shown that well organized civil defense propaganda promotes effective training of the public in protection against mass destruction weapons. Being concerned for its effectiveness, we try to find reserves, devoting attention primarily to developing various forms of oral propaganda. With this purpose an oblast seminar of civil defense lecturers was held under the sponsorship of the propaganda and agitation section of the Voronezhskaya Oblast CPSU Committee. The seminar participants heard competent lectures, visited the training center, and viewed a number of civil defense films, including one on organizing civil defense propaganda.

We also hold such seminars for active civil defense workers publicizing military knowledge and speaking on military patriotic subjects. Preparations are made for these seminars by the civil defense section of the oblast's Znaniye Society organization jointly with the oblast military commissariat, the oblast committees of the DOSAAF and the Red Cross, and other public organizations. International lecturers are also brought in by the civil defense section to speak on civil defense.

It stands to reason that reserve and retired officers actively participating in civil defense propaganda also need qualified assistance. On agreement with the oblast military commissariat and the governing board of the oblast's Znaniye Society organization, a cycle of lectures on military-patriotic education and civil defense was given in six rayons of Voronezh. This year such lectures are being given in the oblast's rural rayons.

Propagandists upgrade their skills in permanent seminars; of course the latter have not been established in all of the oblast's rayons yet.

The lessons in these seminars are led by representatives from the oblast civil defense headquarters and the civil defense training program.

Local civil defense lectures given by republic DOSAAF Znaniye Society and Red Cross organizations were a good help to us. It is a pity that these lectures have not been given in recent years.

Preparing the lecturers, it is very important to achieve interaction of the civil defense staff with the Znaniye Society and cultural institutions. Such interaction is present here. As an example a scientific-practical conference on the ways for improving civil defense propaganda, organized through the joint efforts of the oblast's civil defense headquarters workers, the governing board of the Znaniye Society organization, the oblast military commissariat, and the Palace of Culture imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, was successful. Instructors in the oblast civil defense courses gave a cycle of lectures to visitors to the Palace of Culture and at local agitation and propaganda halls. The lecturers discussed civil defense problems at the oblast Palace of Agricultural Science and in the city's parks of culture and rest. They travel to the oblast's rayons aboard the Velikiy Oktyabr' agitation train of the oblast CPSU Committee. Explaining the foreign and domestic policy of our party, the lecturers also tell the public about the civil defense tasks. Agitation teams of the rayon CPSU committees also travel to local agitation and propaganda halls and national economic facilities. As an example the agitation caravan of the Sovetskiy Rayon CPSU Committee headed by rayon CPSU committee propaganda and agitation section director A. Mistyukov visited Teplichnyy and Tenisty sovkhoses and the rayon's residential buildings. The lecturers gave military-political reviews and discussed civil defense. Mobile training centers were deployed, documentary films were shown, and question-answer evenings were conducted concurrently.

We also recruit for civil defense publicity public activists concerned with protecting historic and cultural monuments; in their discussions and lectures on the Soviet people's glorious combat traditions, they never fail to discuss the acts of heroism of local air defense soldiers and commanders during the war and the bravery displayed by personnel of civil defense formations operating in areas of natural disaster in peacetime. In this case it is important to emphasize that success would be impossible without deep knowledge, a high sense of duty, and moral-political and psychological maturity.

Students of the Voronezh Medical Institute and the Voronezh Medical School make a substantial contribution to civil defense propaganda. During practices they give lectures to the public on rendering self-aid and mutual aid. The Znaniye Society sponsors their lecture trips. The students give these lectures at their places of residence and at summer agitation and propaganda halls. Civil defense course instructors preparing for their lessons are furnished with the necessary teaching aids. We are now thinking about how to attract students from other institutions of higher education in Voronezh and Borisogleb to this useful work.

In order that civil defense propaganda would be purposeful and perpetual, instructor training rallies are held for facility executives, chiefs of staff, and party committee secretaries in all of the oblast's rayons before the start of the training year. After analyzing the state of affairs the party and soviet agency workers pose concrete tasks to the rally participants for the new training year, including civil defense propaganda.

Radio and television are playing an increasingly more noticeable role in civil defense propaganda. Civil defense is often reflected in socio-political and youth broadcasts and in new programs. A certain amount of civil defense propaganda is also included in special broadcasts of the radio and television journal "Zdorov'ye"--for example on prevention of infectious diseases, on self-aid procedures, and on mutual aid procedures. The veterans' radio club also makes its contribution to the common good. The agricultural broadcasting board provides information on protecting animals and plants and on the ways and means of controlling field pests. Publicity on firefighting measures occupies a significant place in television and radio broadcasts.

Judging from the responses of the radio and television audience, broadcasts made directly from enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses produce the greatest impact. This is what we are striving for now. As an example a good assessment has been given to broadcasts organized in conjunction with command and staff and integrated facility exercises at the Etalon Plant, the Ostrogozhsk Motor Vehicle Repair Plant, and Nachalo Sovkhoz of Rossoshanskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Engel's of Rep'yevskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Semilukskiy Rayon, the Voronezh Agricultural Institute, the Voronezh Mining and Enriching Equipment Plant, and a number of medical institutions deploying in the field. We are pleased to note that not only the executives and party committee secretaries of the facilities and the formation commanders but also civil defense hobbyists--laborers, office workers, kolkhoz farmers, students --take part in the broadcasts.

The "Pamyat'" staff organized under the editorial board of the oblast newspaper MOLODOY KOMMUNAR is providing good assistance to civil defense propaganda. Traveling to the oblast's rayons and to the places of former battles, in addition to discussing the deeds of Soviet soldiers and of local air defense soldiers and commanders, the members of this staff conduct various competitions, including on civil defense standards. All of this is broadly illuminated on the newspaper's pages.

Other forms of propaganda such as special issues of rayon newspapers describing the work of civil defense hobbyists and explaining the methods for gaining protection from mass destruction weapons have also justified themselves. Special "Civil Defense Activists Share Their Work Experience" bulletins also attract attention. They are usually posted in visible places in production collectives, schools, and institutions.

We attach important significance to various competitive reviews, for example for the best participation of cultural institutions in civil defense propaganda or participation of Komsomol organizations in military-patriotic indoctrination of youth and civil defense measures. The results of the competitive reviews are summarized as a rule on the civil defense anniversary, and the victors are awarded honorary certificates and valuable gifts. They are given perpetual Red Banners and pennants. Competitions organized right at the enterprises also attract interest. As an example the competition "Do You Know the Resources and Methods of Protection Against Mass Destruction Weapons?" held in labor collectives of the Voronezh-Kurskiy Railroad Station, at the Georgiu-Dezh and Povorino Rail Terminals, and at a number of other national economic facilities were successful.

Finally another source of propaganda we use in our work is the bureau of trips and excursions. Our main goal is to see that in the course of excursions to places of heroic engagements of Soviet soldiers in the past war, the people would also learn about the acts of heroism of local air defense soldiers and commanders, that the tourist groups would visit the civil defense training center, and that they would acquaint themselves with the methods and resources of protection against modern weapons. We believe that tourist trains on out-of-town routes can also be utilized in this aspect. These are often rather sizeable passenger trains. During such trips, why not describe the glorious local air defense traditions on local (train) radio, acquaint the passengers with the resources and procedures of protection, and turn their attention to the problems of moral-political and psychological training? We are now working on practical implementation of this idea jointly with colleagues of the oblast council of tourism and excursions.

As we can see, new, highly effective civil defense propaganda resources can be found. Of course the search for additional propaganda reserves would be more fruitful, were assistant chiefs of staff in possession of the appropriate technical resources--a traveling auto club, a "Reporter" recorder or a dictating machine with which to record radio broadcasts, and so on. Effective steps should also be taken to see that adequate training and visual aids and civil defense literature would be available in the book trading network. Incidentally it might be a good idea to have DOSAAF, the Red Cross, and the Znaniye Society publish these aids and distribute them locally. Even the availability of civil defense films, good, convincing films is still embarrassingly poor.

We are confident that all of this will help to make civil defense propaganda more active, improve its quality, and heighten its effectiveness.

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BIONICS IN RELATION TO NAVAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 78 signed to press 7 Jul 78
pp 42-43

[Article by Engr-Col V. Chernikov: "Bionics and the Sea." Based on domestic and foreign press materials.]

[Text] During one of his trips overseas Nikolay Yegorovich Zhukovskiy, famous Russian scientist and the founder of modern hydrodynamics, visited the Museum of Natural History in London. His attention was attracted by the fragments of a sloop containing the protruding "sword" from a swordfish. Making the necessary computations, the scientist established that the swordfish had cut into the oak side of the sloop with a speed of 90 kilometers per hour. This seemed impossible. Water is many times denser than air and, in spite of this, only certain animals on land or birds in the air can rival the speed of a swordfish. This means that, when moving in a relatively dense medium like water, besides the muscle force exerted by a living organism, other still unknown factors also play an important role.

For many years there have been many mysteries in the conduct of and the way of life of quite a number of inhabitants of the sea and land. Thus, at the US Naval base at Midway Island in the Pacific, several pairs of albatrosses were hindering aircraft take-offs and landings. The birds were caught and resettled. Some were sent to the Philippines and others were taken to Whidbey Island in Washington state. The pilots were absolutely amazed when a bit later the albatrosses again appeared at the island, having overcome a distance in excess of 6000 kilometers. It would take a truly first-class navigator to find the right island in the shoreless expanses of the ocean.

What was the principle for locating the island? Radar, which has averted more than one tragedy similar to the fate of the "Titanic," was created by nature long ago. An echo locator is effectively used by bats to avoid collision with obstacles. Nature has also equipped dolphins with a similar "apparatus." Also, several species of snakes have heat locators which allow them to hunt successfully in complete darkness.

Man continually studies nature. The fin of a fish and an oar, the wing of a bird and an aircraft, rodents' teeth and self-sharpening tools. These are the simplest examples of technical adoption. Scientists have always sought and found in nature's richest "arsenal of patents" new ideas, methods, and ways of solving numerous engineering problems. But, in the 1960's the rapid development of cybernetics, radio electronics, biology, physics, and chemistry led to the creation of a new science--bionics.

Bionics is the study of systems which copy the functions of living organisms, of devices to which the specific characteristics of natural systems are intrinsic or which are analogous to them.

One of the vital problems with which maritime specialists from many countries have been occupied for a long time is the problem of increasing the speed of ships. Scientific research centers and laboratories have been set up and the achievements in hydrodynamics are being employed. In 1936 the Englishman James Gray, relying on the laws of hydrodynamics, considered that a dolphin swimming with a speed of 20 knots would accomplish work which exceeds its muscular force by a factor of ten.

Bionics explains "Gray's paradox" by many factors. One is the structure of the dolphin's skin. Swirling water is formed around the hull of a ship moving at high speed. It forms "whiskers" at the bow and breakers at the stern. A reduction in speed occurs because of this. No swirling water is observed when a dolphin swims. The water moves along its body very uniformly and the separate layers of water remain parallel to each other. The fact is that a dolphin's skin consists of two layers--a thin outer layer which is very elastic and a thicker, spongy inner layer. During movement the outer layer of skin seems to vibrate due to the effect of the pressure from the swirling water formed. This resilient layer serves as a shock absorber and the resultant swirling is not allowed to develop. Also, a large portion of the lateral surfaces of the dolphin are washed by a stream moving from the eyes. It is thought that this "lubrication" also reduces the hydrodynamic resistance.

The propeller is an invention of man's mind. No such form of movement exists in nature. Whale-shaped fish move due to the undulatory movements of the tail and trunk. They swim silently and rapidly. Submarine designers have battled the problem of noiselessness for a long time. However, an increase in speed is accompanied so far by an increase in the "noise" of the submarine. Bionics help here.

Howard Alberti and Ernest Jacquette, students at Michigan university in the US, became interested in the skate. The inhabitant of the sea's depths, undulating its long ribbon-shaped body, seems to push the water backwards and move itself forward. The working model of a submarine built by the students has no screws or rudders. Its body uniformly pulses from bow to stern. Therefore, the boat moves rather rapidly and

almost noiselessly. The invention got the name "dermadrive" (from derma--skin and drive--control).

The students sheathed the pressure hull with a special flexible outer skin in order to retain an airspace. They divided the entire boat into 17 sections. Electromagnets were installed in each section in the hull and opposite them, in the outer shell, permanent magnets have been attached. When electric current is fed the electromagnets attract the permanent magnets and the outer shell along with them. Undulatory movement which moves the boat forward results from switching the supply of current by sections and along the flexible outer shell in the corresponding manner.

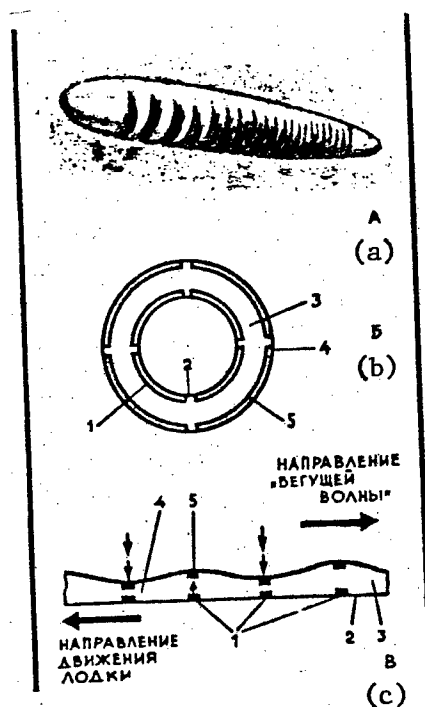
The submarine can reverse, ascend, and descend. Each external and internal magnetic ring in a section has been divided into four sectors. Passing current through two sectors, it is possible to create an undulatory movement only from a lateral side and thus make a turn. Passing current through the lower or upper portion results in the boat ascending or descending. The submarine can have any type of engine: diesel, electric, nuclear.

"Quiet" Submarine

KEY:

- (1) electromagnets
- (2) pressure hull
- (3) air space
- (4) soft outer sheath
- (5) permanent magnets

The boat moves due to the waves which travel along the surface of the soft sheath. The waves are created by the interaction of the permanent and the electromagnets.



- (a) Overall view;
- (b) cross section;
- (c) longitudinal section.

According to foreign press reports, Pentagon representatives immediately became interested in the students' invention. And, this is understandable. Absence of propellers makes the submersible covert and difficult to detect using passive sonar.

It would seem that a new trend had been discovered in the construction of an underwater fleet whose ships would be capable of suddenly appearing and striking the enemy. However, this same bionics also gives specialists means of detecting submarines even though they are moving noiselessly but in so doing are surrounded by a powerful electric field.

Scientists have established that many species of fish are capable of radiating and receiving electric fields. Moreover, fish are capable of analyzing the electrical properties of objects in the environment. It is based on this very principle that a device was built in the USA for repulsing sharks. It is installed on trawlers and, as fish are being caught, powerful pulses ten microseconds in duration are radiated every second via two towed electrodes. A miniaturized modification of this instrument made with transistors is placed on a diver's suit. Experiments showed that sharks avoid a diver equipped with this device. This means that scientists and engineers must study the capability of fish to detect electric fields and, based on a model created by nature, invent instruments for the detection and discernment of submarine electrical fields.

The inhabitants of the seas and oceans possess such sensory organs. Each school graduate knows that an electric current is induced in a conductor moving in a magnetic field. The body of a fish swimming in the earth's magnetic field is a similar such conductor. It turns out that a fish moving at a speed of 1 centimeter per second induces a difference in potentials of approximately 0.2-0.5 microvolts per 1 centimeter of body length. A large number of fish possesses an even greater sensitivity, receiving the voltage of electric fields of even lesser magnitude: 0.1-0.01 microvolts per centimeter. In other words, fish seem to measure the magnitude of the current passing in their bodies. Consequently, if a fish reacts to the amount of electricity passing through its body, it can determine the direction of its movement relative to the earth's magnetic field. Scientists think that it is this very quality that explains the electrical navigation possessed by several species of deep-water fish.

Eels and Pacific salmon possess even greater sensitivity. Data exists showing that they differentiate geo-electric currents created by the ocean's currents.

Bionics refuted the previously-heard expression "mute like a fish." It turns out that the sea hides an enormous amount of varied sound information and the sea's inhabitants are able to use it in a manner which people cannot. Passive sonars created, for example, in the navies of many countries undoubtedly facilitated an improvement in the effectiveness of both antisubmarine warfare as well as torpedo attacks. However, sonar recognition of targets still continues to be a vital problem. Thus, during the 1941 attack on the American ships at Pearl Harbor, Japanese submariners launched many more torpedos against noisy accumulations of shrimp and crawfish as well as against local obstacles as they did against military targets.

A few years ago there appeared in the Western press sensational reports about a "new Soviet super submarine." For 2 months, the underwater detection systems belonging to several NATO countries attempted to establish the source of the low frequency signals which unexpectedly appeared in the ocean. An injured whale turned out to be the guilty party in the "sensation." It periodically opened its mouth--a gigantic emitter and the beats of its enormous heart resounded like an alarm in the ocean's depths. Therefore, a great deal of significance is being attached to systems of discerning models in bionics.

It has been discovered that the inhabitants of the sea possess six sensory channels: optical, acoustical, hydromechanical, chemical, light (deep-water fish), and electrical. In addition many of them can transmit signals through contact, that is by touching.

Observations have shown that dolphins are especially harmonically developed. Several of the qualities possessed by these animals are being studied very carefully. Specialists think that dolphins remember and recognize objects which differ in size by only 2 per cent. They are also able to distinguish them based on the material from which they are made or by the form and mutual positioning of the design elements. They take bearings on a source with a high degree of accuracy. The error in determining direction is less than 1 degree, even under conditions of interference which exceed the power of the useful signal by 4 orders of magnitude. Therefore, creation of a dolphin robot will be a great step forward in the assimilation of the ocean depths by man. Work is also being done on taming dolphins.

Bionics is one of the youngest and most perspective branches of science. It facilitates further development of society's productive forces. And, one would hope that its achievements will be directed toward serving peace and progress.

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