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REVIEW OF VOLUME 8 OF HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 78 pp 55-56

[Article by Colonel V. Khalipov]

[Text] **T**HE 8th volume of "The History of the Second World War. 1939-1945"* gives a wide, global panorama of hostilities in the fifth year of the Second World War.

Military-political events on the battlefronts, the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the struggle against fascism, the home and foreign policy of the USSR and other states, the economy of various countries of the world in the period from December 1943 to May 1944 are in the centre of its contents.

It should be pointed out that by that time a radical turn had taken place in the course of the Second World War in favour of the anti-Hitler coalition. Outstanding successes on the Soviet-German front had been achieved as a result of the heroic struggle and selfless labour of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces. Under the leadership of the Communist Party they had managed to bar the way to the nazi invader and then wrested the strategic initiative from the enemy in fierce fighting, first and foremost in such grandiose clashes as the Stalingrad and Kursk battles, and turned the tide of the war to their advantage.

The radical turn achieved in the war was the main event not only of the year of 1943 but of the entire further course of the world war, because the favourable influence of the victories on the Soviet-German front activated the armed struggle in the other theatres of military operations. The national-liberation movement of the peoples of the nazi-occupied countries was gaining momentum.

The Second World War was in its fifth year. From June 1941, since the moment of Hitler's Germany attack of the Soviet Union, the Soviet-German front, as is convincingly shown in the book, became the main front. Being in the vanguard of the struggle against the nazi invader, the Soviet people bore the brunt of the war.

During the relatively short period dealt with in this volume, important events took place which seriously influenced the policy and strategy of the warring states.

The authors vividly and consistently describe the major changes in the course of military actions and show the Soviet Army going over to the offensive on a wide frontage and the enemy's attempting to organise strategic defences.

* "The History of the Second World War. 1939-1945." Vol. 8, Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1977 (In Russian).

История второй мировой войны. 1939—1945. Том 8. М., Воениздат, 1977.

These changes were of great political and moral-psychological importance. Not long ago, the Nazi army had been considered invincible by the West and now it began to retreat under the powerful blows of the Soviet Army. The enemy felt a catastrophe approaching.

The characteristic feature of events at that time was the bankruptcy of the enemy's defensive strategy. The Nazi generals' hopes that by assuming a strategic defence they would be able to hold on to gain time, build up their forces and radically change the course of the war to their benefit were shattered. The enemy also suffered a fiasco in his perfidious attempts to split the anti-Hitler coalition.

The results of the Soviet forces' offensive operations analysed in the volume are very instructive from the point of view of the art of war. Despite difficult winter and spring conditions all of them were characterised by profundity of concept, skilful realisation, great scales, boldness and resolve. These operations showed the increased mastery of the Soviet military leaders, the Soviet fighting men's love for their Homeland, heroism, selflessness, irrepressible will to fight the enemy to victory, and high combat standards.

Very instructive also are the pages throwing light on the Soviet troops' experience in all-round preparation of offensive operations to liberate the right-bank Ukraine, the Crimea, the Leningrad region, part of Byelorussia, Moldavia, Estonia, and other areas.

More than 65 armies, including 6 tank and 11 air armies constituting 11 major front formations, and also the Baltic and Black Sea fleets and several flotillas took part in the offensive operations.

The Soviet forces advanced in three strategic directions — north-western, western and southwestern. Battles were fought on a frontage of over 2,500 km from the Gulf of Finland to the Kerch Peninsula.

Having crushed the Wehrmacht defences along almost the entire Soviet-German front in the winter-spring campaign of 1944, the Soviet forces advanced 220-280 km in the northwestern and up to 250-450 km in the southwestern direction, liberated a considerable part of the Soviet territory, approached the frontiers with Poland and Czechoslovakia, entered the territory of Rumania and carried the hostilities beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union.

In the course of the offensive 172 of the enemy's divisions and 7 of his brigades were routed; he lost over a million officers and men, and great quantities of combat equipment and weapons, including 20,000 guns and mortars, 4,200 tanks, nearly 5,000 aircraft.

The chapters of the book devoted to the struggle of the Soviet people in the rear of the enemy are very interesting. They vividly show the Communist Party's activities to develop the partisan movement on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. They also analyse the partisans' cooperation with the Soviet Army, with its advancing units. These chapters throw light on the activities of underground Party committees, the Command of the partisan detachments in mobilising the Soviet people to foil the Nazis' attempts to carry off the able-bodied population to Germany and take away industrial equipment, raw materials, cattle and agricultural products. The increased popular resistance inflicted considerable losses on the Nazi invaders.

The materials of the 8th volume also give a complete picture of the liberation struggle of the occupied and dependent countries and the operations of the Allies.

Besides the review of decisive actions on the Soviet-German front the authors describe the hostilities in other theatres of war: in South-western and Western Europe, the Pacific, Asia, on sea communica-

tions in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. No major military operations were carried out in these theatres in the period under review. The Allies' actions against Germany were limited to air raids and the offensive in Italy. But it should be pointed out that the USA and Great Britain started preparing to open the second front.

The 8th volume deals with such an important international event as the Teheran Conference of Heads of Government of the USSR, USA and Great Britain, which took place from November 28 to December 1, 1943. The leaders of the Great Powers of the antifascist coalition J. V. Stalin, Chairman of Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, F. D. Roosevelt, President of the USA, and W. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, met there for the first time.

Important political and strategic questions concerning the further conduct of the war and the final timing of the opening of the second front by the Allies in Europe were discussed and agreed upon at the conference. The statement of the Head of the Soviet Government on the readiness of the Soviet Union to enter the war against imperialist Japan after the victory over Nazi Germany was of exceptional importance from the military-political point of view.

The book notes that the victories of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces during this period gave a mighty impetus to the upsurge of the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their freedom and independence. The national-liberation movement in the Nazi-occupied and dependent countries gained strength. The struggle of the peoples against the invaders helped frustrate the plans of Germany and Japan to drag out the war and use the material and manpower resources of the enslaved countries.

The volume under review is of great significance also because it contains facts irrefutably exposing the bourgeois falsifiers who still try to distort events of the past war, misrepresent the Soviet Army's liberation mission and whitewash the aggressive policy of the imperialist reactionary forces.

Assessing the 8th volume of "The History of the Second World War" as a whole, we may say that it gives a well-grounded and scientific characteristic of military events from the end of 1943 to the first months of 1944. This work is undoubtedly of great interest, it gives a true picture of the last war showing the struggle of the peoples against fascism for freedom, peace, democracy and social progress.

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REVIEW OF BOOK ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 78 pp 57-58

[Article by Colonel N. Tyrin]

[Text]

TROOPS' combat readiness depends upon many components of which discipline is one of the most important, for it welds servicemen into one solid collective. The personnel's everyday service and leisure, to say nothing of fighting a modern battle, are inconceivable without discipline of the highest order. That is why tremendous work aimed at strengthening discipline and maintaining in each unit and ship the order prescribed by the regulations is constantly conducted in the Soviet Army and Navy.

The main aspects, forms and methods of this work have found detailed expression in the book "Cultivating Discipline in Soviet Servicemen"* written by Colonel V. D. Kulakov, M. Sc. (Pedagogy). The book deals with a number of essential problems, such as developing discipline in the process of combat training and political education, methods of disciplinary practice, possibilities of a military collective as a support for commanders and political workers in maintaining the order prescribed by the regulations, etc. Various aspects

of the theme are elucidated proceeding from the Leninist doctrine on the defence of the Socialist Homeland, the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and recommendations of military pedagogy and psychology. Theoretical propositions and conclusions are substantiated by actual experience accumulated in the forces, which imparts to the book not only informative but also practical value.

The book begins with the definition of military discipline. Being one of the forms of state discipline, it is the strict and precise observation by all servicemen of the order and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations. It stems from the very nature of the USSR Armed Forces, whose mission is to provide reliable defence of the Socialist Motherland and to be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing that any aggressor is instantly repulsed. The author shows the radical difference between Soviet military discipline and discipline in the armies of the capitalist states. In those armies, the book says, discipline is based on blind subordination, drill and fear of punishment, on sowing

national strife and encouraging brute instincts, on indoctrinating soldiers and sailors with hypocritical bourgeois propaganda.

In the Soviet Armed Forces discipline expresses the social interests of all servicemen and is founded on awareness of their military duty and personal responsibility for the defence of their Homeland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The conscious element is the cornerstone of Soviet military discipline which makes it particularly strong and reliable.

Military discipline includes two relatively independent aspects: socio-political and military-technical.

The socio-political aspect reflects the class essence of discipline, determines its motivation and ways of subordinating personnel to the established order in the army. This is the predominant aspect, which largely depends on the state's ideology, policy and social system.

The military-technical aspect reflects the specifics of military organisation, the nature of military labour and the different ways of using weapons and equipment in combat.

The book sets forth the objective causes determining the increased demands on discipline in contem-

* V. D. Kulakov, *Cultivating Discipline in Soviet Servicemen*. Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1977 (in Russian).

В. Д. Кулаков. *Воспитание дисциплинированности у советских воинов*. М., Воениздат, 1977.

porary conditions. The scientific and technical revolution and new means and methods of warfare are the chief factors making the combat readiness of a subunit, unit or ship directly dependent on the discipline of each serviceman.

The personnel's high political consciousness has always been the prime motive force in maintaining and strengthening discipline. The basic means of enhancing this consciousness is explaining in details Lenin's behests to Soviet servicemen, elucidating the home and foreign policy of the Communist Party, the decisions of its 25th Congress, the Oath of Allegiance and the military regulations. The book acquaints the reader with the system of political education of soldiers and sailors, sergeants and starshinas in the Soviet Armed Forces. The leading role in this system is played by political studies. The author writes that, given an interested and creative approach, political studies in conjunction with other forms of educational work ensure success in the task of instilling in the personnel high moral and political qualities, including irreproachable discipline.

The book shows no less convincingly the broad possibilities of combat training, service and everyday life in the forces for developing habits of disciplined behaviour. It proves that well-organised and strict observation of the requirements of the Oath of Allegiance, manuals and regulations is a basic condition for the educational value of training in classrooms, in the field, on firing ranges, tankodromes, in the air and at sea.

The author considers socialist emulation an important means of developing servicemen's creative initiative and enhancing their discipline. The experience of advanced subunits described in the book testifies that emulation (especially in fulfilling the requirements of combat training standards) contributes not only to improving servicemen's proficiency but also to developing their sense of collectivism and striving to help their comrades in word and deed.

Highly illustrative in this respect is the experience of the officers and sergeants in the subunit under the command of V. Vasilyev. Emulation in specific tasks is organised on the basis of weekly training schedules and plans, due consideration being given to the obligations undertaken. Training periods begin with an explanation of the purpose of each training task. The servicemen practise individual elements of the assignment in a definite sequence, after which they fulfil the whole exercise for correctness and then for speed. In the course of training each sergeant helps his subordinates fulfil their pledges and informs them who has attained the set goal and how. Servicemen with excellent results in carrying out this or that task are commended by the instructor, who uses their experience to train the others. Such organisation is characterised by concreteness and purposefulness, it raises the men's interest in training and their sense of responsibility for the execution of assigned missions.

Emulation in combat training standards makes it possible to organise competitions between crews and subunits. Such competitions are widely used in advanced units and ships not only for practising items on the curriculum but also for mastering related specialties or all the weapons organic to the subunit, for ensuring complete interchangeability in crews and sections, for fulfilling combat training tasks by crews with a reduced number of men or in a complicated situation, etc. Apart from improving their proficiency the servicemen come to realise better the significance of discipline and organisation for attaining the set goal.

The effectiveness of educational work greatly depends on skilful combination of mass forms and means of influencing men's consciousness and behaviour with an individual approach to each of them. The book helps understand the essence of this approach, which requires comprehensive knowledge

and consideration of each man's individual characteristics, this being the basis of differentiated education and instruction of the entire personnel. First and foremost, the author writes, it is essential that the individual approach principle should be applied constantly in respect of all servicemen in order to develop positive qualities in them. It is also important for different categories of instructors to adhere to a single pedagogical line.

The book deals at length with questions of the disciplinary practice arising from the conscious character of Soviet military discipline. Lenin said: "Persuasion must come before coercion." This thesis is the point of departure for the author in considering the practice of commendations and punishments. Emphasis is laid on systematic analysis of disciplinary practice.

Quite indisputable is the author's statement that the moral effect of commendations and punishments is enhanced by publicity. Developing this idea, he describes the practical experience of Party and Komsomol organisations whose influence on the process of strengthening discipline is determined by the leading role of Communists and Komsomol members in meeting the requirements of the Oath of Allegiance and the military regulations. Besides, they conduct day-to-day purposeful work aimed at cultivating consciousness and industriousness in the personnel.

Instilling discipline in servicemen calls for deep and versatile knowledge. Improving officers' pedagogical skills acquires particular importance in this respect. The book stresses that each officer must combine ideological conviction and high moral qualities. Party principledness and intransigence towards shortcomings, a broad world outlook and proficiency, the sense of the new and a creative approach to his duties; besides, he must be a good organiser and educator of

the masses. The book shows that ideological steeling, prestige, pedagogical experience and exactingness are the most valuable qualities of a commander for strengthening military discipline.

Developing servicemen's discipline is a complicated and many-sided process, in which commanders play the leading role. Political workers, Party and Komsomol organisations are their closest assistants. Success can be ensured only by joint efforts of commanders, Communists and Komsomol members and by the unity of ideological, political, military and ethical education with due account of the peculiarities of different categories of servicemen.

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TANK DRIVER TRAINING METHODS DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 78 pp 23-23

[Article by Major K. Topal]

[Text]

TO TRAIN tank drivers is a complicated and many-sided process. Its ultimate aim is to develop high professional driving skills in various terrain, weather and visibility conditions. It is also aimed at developing tankmen's will power and resolve, independence and initiative, confidence in the combat qualities of the vehicle and a sense of responsibility for its safety, and combat readiness.

The achievement of this aim demands constant, well-considered and well-organised control. Before describing its forms and methods, a few words about organising training for tank drivers.

Training of this kind is usually conducted with a tank company under the supervision of its commander. Before each training period the drivers are set concrete tasks, the main principle of their training being to proceed from the simple to the complicated. The tank drivers pass on to the next exercise only after they have mastered the previous one and can do it without a hitch. They consolidate their skills during tactical training and exercises, at firing training and on other occasions when fighting vehicles are used.

The control of tank drivers' training comprises two aspects. One is based on taking into account the length of tankmen's experience, and the most common and characteristic deficiencies in their training. The other aspect is that it constitutes a set of measures allowing the commander to control the quality of execution of all elements of the exercise.

A tank company keeps a special card record for each driver-mechanic in which the company commander or a technician or the chief technician enters the date and type of training, the exercises which have already been mastered, the mileage covered and the mark received. Changes of location are also taken into account, since they provide practice for the driver. One of the record columns indicates both the general deficiencies and the most typical mistakes of the trainee.

If a tankman is to be transferred to another unit, his training standard in tank driving is entered on his card. This entry is stamped and signed, and the card is sent to the serviceman's new unit.

One of the main tasks of control is studying tankmen's individual features, their strong and weak points. This is done at every lesson. It is important not only to reveal gaps in training, but also to find out and remedy their cause so as to prevent repetition of mistakes.

For the same purpose, when a tankman violates driving rules, the commander or the instructor orders him to stop and explains to him the cause of his mistake and how to avoid it before allowing him to proceed. After the exercise the driver's actions are thoroughly analysed. If the commander (instructor) is of the opinion that the driver lacks confidence, he orders the run to be repeated.

To eliminate mistakes in tank driving and to gain firm skills, use should be made of every run envisaged by the plan.

At the critique after the lesson the commander analyses the actions of every driver and appraises the subunit's actions, revealing common mistakes. This enables him to study the training conditions more thoroughly, to make the advanced trainees share their experience and to intensify the mastering of tank driving technique on trainers and tanks with disconnected tracks.

If these measures are insufficient, it is a good practice to organise a demonstration of tank driving by an experienced tankman or the instructor. Watching the moving vehicle, the commander draws his subordinates' attention to the grave consequences of violating the rules for negotiating various obstacles and explains how to avoid this.

On the tankodrome the commander has an opportunity not only to check his subordinates' driving skill but also to deal with other aspects. To this end, in addition to working on tank driving technique, provision should be made in classrooms for the tankmen to study the fundamentals and the general rules

of tank driving, to work on trainers and master technical training standards. For instance, when checking whether the trainees meet all the requirements of technical training, the commander makes sure that they are skilful enough in tank fueling, control linkage adjustment, recovering and self-recovering operations and the like. Great assistance is thereby given to the commander by a company technician or the chief technician.

To be able to control properly the training process, the commander is provided with communication equipment, chronometers and, sometimes, with additional transport and manpower.

To enhance the effectiveness of his control over tank drivers' training the commander uses technical equipment which allows him to take into account all the parameters of professional tank-driving skill, to analyse and note where and when technical mistakes occur. Using this equipment the commander can check 3-5 tanks simultaneously.

If no such equipment is available, the commander details soldiers and sergeants from the shift not engaged in training at that moment to execute control, placing them near the obstacles to be negotiated. Before the lesson the company commander, a technician or the chief technician briefs the controllers on the safety rules and explains them the order of overcoming obstacles directing their attention to common mistakes likely to be made.

Every man responsible for control is given a card in which tank drivers' mistakes are recorded. On this card he enters the numbers of the runs and the tanks and the most frequent mistakes made in negotiating the obstacle. The commander maintains contact with the controllers either by radio or by telephone. After the training he analyses the data recorded on the cards.

When the number of controllers is limited, the commander details an officer or an instructor who follows the tank in a motor vehicle noting all the driver's mistakes.

If a motor vehicle cannot follow the tank because of bad weather (dirty roads, heavy rain), it is advisable to appoint an instructor or a driver-mechanic from another tank crew to act as a controller. Moving in the same vehicle as the trainee, the controller points out his mistakes on the intercom and helps him to eliminate them. When the run has been carried out, the controller reports his conclusions to the commander.

Separate marks are awarded for day and night driving. Each mark is composed of several components including one for driving technique and one for meeting speed standards.

Each trainee and subunit receives a mark for driving technique and for compliance with tactical requirements on the basis of five indicators for all exercises. Compliance with five indicators gives the mark "excellent," with four, "good," with three, "satisfactory"; with less than three, "unsatisfactory."

If a driver violates blackout discipline, bypassing or overtaking rules, drives his tank with open hatches or runs up against trees or poles or features of the driving ground not planned as obstacles, he gets a mark one point lower; should he bypass an obstacle or a narrow passage, his mark is reduced by two points.

A trainee is considered as not having performed the exercise if he fails to negotiate a treadway bridge rock-up, by-passes or drives over the edge of a passage in a mine field or damages the vehicle through his own fault.

The subunit's achievements in individual driving of all types of tanks are appraised on the basis of the total of the individual marks of its personnel.

A special record is kept of the results of drivers' training. In addition to the tankman's marks it must show his qualifications, the reasons for his low marks, his mistakes and so on. The record also has a column for notes on the conditions and the results of tank driving: type of ground, precipitations, ambient air temperature, visibility and route conditions, etc., and also the strong and weak points of the trainees' actions and the material servicing for the training.

The commander therefore has ample opportunity for an unbiased control of tank drivers' training.



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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

CBR Reconnaissance Training Problems

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
pp 20 - 21

[Article by Lt Col (Res) A. Kostrov: "Reconnoitering Centers of Destruction (Contamination)"]

[Text] Three hours are allotted for this subject. The first class is conducted as a full-scale discussion. The participants are acquainted with the fundamentals for organizing and conducting a reconnaissance and prepare for practical operations as part of a radiation and chemical reconnaissance observation post and as part of a reconnaissance team.

Since the theoretical material is thoroughly stated in the school textbook and a homework assignment is given on the eve of the class to study it, the director pays special attention to preparing the students for practical work. For this purpose and using posters and individual frames from the slide show, "Reconnoitering Centers of Destruction (Contamination)" (It is advisable to show the entire slide show outside of classtime on the eve of the second class), the military instructor examines the following questions: the composition of a radiation and chemical reconnaissance post (reconnaissance team) and its equipment; assigning tasks in conducting reconnaissance; the duties of the chief of the post, the on-duty reconnaissance observer, and the commander of a team; and the actions of post (team) personnel during reconnaissance.

At the end of the class the military instructor announces the rosters of observation post crews and assigns the task of preparing for operations on the ground. He requires that they learn the appropriate sections in the textbook by the next class. He designates the time for viewing the slide show. Additionally, he reminds the students who have been designated to be chiefs of the posts that they have been instructed to prepare a log for observations and a sketch of the terrain in advance.

It is necessary to select the site for the practical classes in advance. This can be an open or covered slit trench in the school's CD training area. If there isn't any, it is necessary to make a tracing of the shelter for the post's personnel in advance and simulate that it is prepared.

During the class it is necessary to have: gasmasks for everyone, radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments, a compass, sheets from the observation log based on the number of posts, a sketch of the terrain, and a set of boundary markers (KZO).

The second class begins by assigning tasks to the chiefs of the posts. The military instructor acts as the installation's CD chief of staff. He points out the locations for the posts and the observation zones and defines the actions of the personnel when there is a nuclear explosion, air strike or contamination of the terrain and the procedure for reporting observation results and giving notification signals. Then he suggests one post begin work. The personnel are in protective equipment and gasmasks are in a travelling position.

The chief of the post acts consistently: He designates one of the students to be his deputy and determines the sequence for pulling duty. He points out to the on-duty observer the area (zone) of observation, determines the frequency for switching on instruments, the procedure for operating when radioactive or chemical contamination is detected, assigns all the tasks, and, having reported to the military instructor that the post has begun to operate, makes a note of this in the observation log. All subsequent actions are also marked down in the log.

The conduct of the reconnaissance is practiced by solving inputs. For example, input 1. 1100 hours. The "air raid" signal is received. The chief of the post commands: Everyone, except the on-duty observer, go to the shelter.

Input 2. 1135. The observer intersects the bright flash and sound of a nuclear explosion to the northwest. He reports the direction (azimuth). The chief of the post orders the instrument to be continuously switched on, reports on the situation and his decision to the military instructor, sees to it that a notation is made in the log, and gives instructions to check protective equipment and the air-tightness of the shelters.

Input 3. 1230. The radiological monitor scout observes that the microammeter arrow on the DP-5A instrument deflects to the number 0.5 on the upper scale when the band switch is placed on "X1000". He reports: the fallout of radioactive particles has begun--the radiation level is 0.5 roentgens per hour. The chief of the post reports this to the military instructor, gives the command "Gas" and everyone carries it out. A note is made in the log. He orders the off-duty shift to go to the shelter.

Input 4. 1250. The instrument shows 8 roentgens per hour. The chief of the post reports this to the headquarters and gives instructions for the observer to go to the shelter. A note is made in the log.

Input 5. 1252. The instrument shows 0.2 roentgens per hour in the shelter. The chief of the post calculates the attenuation factor of the radiation (in this case it is equal to 40).

Input 6. 1310. The instrument shows 6 roentgens per hour in the shelter. The chief of the post reports the radiation level outside the shelter to the headquarters. It is equal to 240 roentgens per hour. A note is made in the log.

The class director, while receiving the reports of the chiefs of posts, analyzes the actions of the students and once again directs their attention to the protective features of very simple structures. Then he calls for a new staff for the post and practices with them actions when there is chemical contamination.

The possible nature of inputs and student actions can be as follows.

Input 1. 1100. An enemy plane appeared from a southerly direction flying at a low altitude. A dark band in the form of fog stretches behind it. The observer gives the command "Gas" and reports to the chief of the post. The latter orders chemical observation to be intensified and reports the situation to the CD staff. The chemical observer determines the presence of OV [poisonous substances] in the air.

Input 2. 1105. With the priming of the tube with the red ring and red point (at the moment yellow coloration is formed in the control tube), the upper layer of its filler turns red (the data for this input can be different). The observer based on the nature of the input (in our case V-type OV and sarin are in the air in dangerous concentrations), reports the results of his measurements to the chief of the post and the latter reports to the CD headquarters on the enemy's use of nerve gas (V-agents and sarin). A note is made in the log.

Input 3. 1203. Instructions arrive from CD headquarters to reconnoiter the installation's territory and determine and mark the boundaries of the contaminated sector from the windward side. The chief of the post and the chemical observer perform the reconnaissance.

The military instructor by giving inputs firms up the boundaries of the contamination and checks the accuracy of placement and the correctness of the signs on the markers (KZO).

It is recommended that a new crew be designated to solve each input during the class.

In conclusion, the military instructor holds a critique of the class and reminds the students that they will function as a reconnaissance team during the next one. He assigns everyone to the teams, designates commanders, and gives an assignment to read the appropriate sections in the training manual at home.

The military instructor selects the site for conducting the class in advance-- The center of destruction will be there. He outlines the route (preferably no less than a kilometer) from the school to the refuge (shelter) allotted to it. He draws up a diagram of the route and points out what inputs he will give where.

Just as for the previous exercise, it is necessary to prepare gasmasks, protective clothing, radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments, a compass, a route diagram, a center of destruction, and the set of boundary markers.

The class begins by assigning tasks to the commanders of the reconnaissance teams. The military instructor describes the situation in the area of operations, points out the route, movement time, starting point, what information the reconnaissance teams must obtain by what time, to what point (line or radiation level) reconnaissance must be conducted, when to finish it, the procedure for reporting results, and the assembly point.

Then the commanders of the reconnaissance teams assign tasks to each member of the team, give commands to check the reconnaissance instruments and the operation of the radios (simulated) and begin to move.

The operations of a reconnaissance team both on the march and in the center of destruction are worked on using the input method. Their nature greatly depends on the terrain, route and area where the reconnaissance teams will operate.

It is possible to give the following inputs along the route: search for bypasses of obstacles, reconnoiter sectors of radioactive (chemical) contamination. In the center of destruction the following can be given: detect radioactive (chemical) contamination, fires, obstructions, and paths for approaching operating areas. In the vicinity of the refuge (shelter) it is possible to give an input on the destruction of the protective structure and assign the mission to determine the condition and rescue conditions for people located in it.

The class ends with a short critique.

PHOTO CAPTION

P. 20 The Mamantovskiy Testing and Experimental Plant (Moskovskaya Oblast). A practical class on studying radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments. From left to right: chemical scouts A. Varov and V. Golenko, RG [reconnaissance group] commander K. Mozolev, and radiation monitoring scout K. Smirnov.

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At the Donetsk Medical Institute

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
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[Article from the city of Donetsk by Ye. Kovalev, candidate of medical science, and Ye. Skibinskiy: "Again at a Student's Bench...."]

[Text] A number of requirements--instructional methods, organizational and methodological--are being made on the training of students, especially medical VUZ students, in the civil defense program. The future doctors must again receive at school benches necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills in organizing medical assistance in centers of mass destruction and in preventing mass infectious diseases.

In the Donetsk Medical Institute the basic forms for the teaching of civil defense are lectures, practical classes, consultations and independent study. Since medical VUZ still do have a special textbook on civil defense, we require that each medical student without fail make an abstract of the lecture. Moreover several sections of the civil defense medical service are discussed only during lectures by an instructor. Of course, many questions are also discussed during seminars as well as being worked on during practical classes. However, very frequently the elucidation of some certain topic or other requires additional (and moreover--important) information. Therefore, our requirement to make an abstract is completely sound and has proven itself.

We incorporate these abstracts into review practices before taking an examination. This requires the instructor to raise the quality of the lectures and the students to acquire good knowledge throughout the entire CD course of instruction.

We conduct practical classes according to special instructional methods plans. The instructors discuss them in advance and the rector approves them. In order to improve conditions for conducting them it was necessary to create quite a few different training and visual aids using our own resources.

In the medical and pediatric departments the study of civil defense has switched from the beginning courses to the fourth course. This places special responsibility on the civil defense instructors. Now, when coming to classes for fourth course students, they are obliged to have a picture of military therapeutics in the field, a military surgeon in the field, military hygiene, and epidemiology. Only by being quite prepared in these military disciplines which are allied with questions in CD medical service tactics, will instructors be able to present their material to senior course students in a qualitative manner. This circumstance requires instructors to improve their knowledge continuously. Let us mention that their reports on raising their qualifications in allied subjects are heard on a regular basis.

During practical classes attention is directed to the students' individual work. Besides a notebook for independent work each one has a control notebook for solving tasks. We accustom the students to research work and consider that it is most advisable to do this while studying the topics, "The Work of CD Medical Service Formations When Conducting Rescue Work in a Center of Mass Destruction" and "The Organization of Special Medical Assistance in the Rural Area." The instructor checks the independent work of each student and evaluates it along with his knowledge of theory.

The pictures of first rate men in CD training are placed on the Honor Board in the institute. Among the best ones we see students O. Buravlev, L. Yakimchuk, N. Tolchek, V. Shevtsov, N. Shaparenko, and other senior classmen. The best prepared of them are awarded the badge, "Ready for Civil Defense" and their photographs are placed on a special stand. Recently, chest badges were given to students V. Krivonosov, L. Litvin, and R. Anopchenko who had moved to the last course.

In conclusion--one wish. In our view, the need to have an instructional methods conference which would discuss the specifics of the forms and methods for the CD training of students in medical VUZ and sum up progressive experience has ripened. This would undoubtedly contribute to improving the training process.

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Frunze Meeting on CD Improvements

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[Article by N. Bugrov: "They Discussed It At a Session"]

[Text] The question of improving civil defense was discussed at a session of the Sverdlovsk Rayon Council of Peoples' Deputies in the city of Frunze. The chairman of the rayispolkom and chief of the rayon CD, E. Toygonbayev, thoroughly analyzed in his report the experience of progressive installations (the factory imeni the 40th Anniversary of October, the TETS [heat and electric power station], the worsted cloth combine, etc.).

The directors of these enterprises solve civil defense questions in a state manner and skillfully combine them with production matters. Here, they do not allow breakdowns in the classes and exercises which are provided for by the training plans. The work collectives and the non-paramilitary formations have attained a high level of readiness to operate under special conditions. The material training base at the mentioned installations is also good: Training points and areas have been set up.

At the same time the speaker subjected to criticism the directors of the glass and repair works and housing management offices No. 1 and No. 9 where

the necessary attention was not paid to civil defense measures and where training was poorly organized at the places where people lived.

In their presentations, deputy S. Kuznetsov, the chiefs of installation staffs N. Solov'yev and G. Larionov, and others not only shared valuable experience but also filled their reports with suggestions to improve the work of CD staffs and services. All this then found expression in the resolutions of the session.

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In the Chelyabinsk Area

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pp 22-23

[Article from the city of Chelyabinsk by Kh. Rashkovan, MS [Moscow Soviet] CD chief of staff, and Yu. Blokhin, a PPEO [mobile epidemic preventive detachment] chief and epidemiologist: "In Two Settlements"]

[Text] We formed a mobile epidemic preventive detachment (PPEO) on the basis of the medical epidemiologic station. A medical team has been attached to it for seven years now.

Detachment personnel are trained according to an approved program. Practical classes are conducted with the involvement of all personnel or separately--based on sections and laboratories. A special tactical exercise ends the training year. The last one was conducted in a "center of biological contamination" and involved the carrying out of many practical tasks.

The plan and concept were carefully worked out. Logistics and transport support and feeding were firmed up. All detachment personnel had individual protective equipment, a reconnaissance and a medical survey of the training site were conducted. During the preparatory period to which, incidently, an especially large amount of attention was devoted, technical tests of vehicular disinfecting and showering equipment (DDA) took place.

On the designated day the schedule for notifying people worked efficiently. In an hour the detachment and the medical team attached to it (the commander is M. Padkov) were at the assembly site. The transport and equipment; two DDA units, vehicle water tankers, one with diesel fuel, a mobile communications center, radio stations and cargo and light vehicles, arrived.

The exercise took place on the territory which the rural hospital serves. Its medical workers, high pressure boiler operators, driving staff, barbers, and radio operators were involved in the operation.

The detachment travelled the 60 kilometers to the deployment area with one halt. Special vehicles of the maintenance of public order service accompanied

the column of almost 17 transport units. Since the detachment had to operate in two population centers, it was divided at the halt into two columns. Specific tasks were assigned to each participant.

The columns arrived in the "center". Under the direction of the chiefs of the bathing and disinfecting sections, Ye. Doronkin and I. Vershinin, tents for the medical check point were set up in the two settlements which were five kilometers from each other and the preparation of disinfecting solutions began. At the same time a census was taken: the medical and hygienic conditions of the residences were checked, samples were taken of the water and food items from stores and immediately sent to the detachment's laboratories for tests. The majority of the inhabitants underwent a medical examination and were subjected to a personal cleansing in the detachment's deployment sites.

A. Senichev, the chief of the CD medical service, exercised overall direction of the exercise. Doctor N. Kas'yanov, chief of the medical epidemiologic section, disinfectors Ye. Kapinus and T. Kuznetsov, and DDA operator A. Chugayev worked especially well during the exercise.

The detachment party and Komsomol group (the deputy for political affairs is T. Vorob'yev) operated energetically. Operational newsletters were posted and the broadcasting equipment of the mobile communications center was used for radio broadcasts. Detachment personnel conducted explanatory work among the population. They produced an amateur movie, and set up a photo stand devoted to the operations of the PPEO.

The exercise was a good school for acquiring and strengthening practical skills.

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CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In the Latvian SSR

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78 p 24

[Article by V. Abramovich, CD chief of staff of Goskino, Latvian SSR: "Using Cinema Means"]

[Text] It is generally recognized that motion pictures are an extremely profitable means for spreading civil defense knowledge among the population. We have accumulated experience in this regard in Latvia which, we believe, deserves attention. This work is conducted directly by the republic office for the rental of motion picture films and five of its sections: Valmiyera, Ventspils, Yelgava, Liyepaya, and Rezekne.

We produce annotated catalogs on civil defense [CD] films. In addition to the brief contents of the 55 films which are available for rental, by the way, the latter indicate the number of parts and the year of release of each film. The catalog was sent immediately to CD headquarters, the motion picture management offices, and the film rental sections. With its use, it is easy to select the film necessary for a lesson.

The associates in the film promotion department of the rental office daily monitor film movement to the film management offices, attaining their most complete utilization. A veteran of the Great Patriotic War, Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) V. Afanas'yev, when working some time ago as the CD chief of staff of the rental office, helped the sections to prepare detailed plans for its propagandizing by means of films. They provided for an entire complex of measures. The personnel of the sections began to coordinate the activity of the film management offices in the utilization of the films and to consider their passage through the motion picture nets systematically.

This procedure noticeably enlivened CD propaganda using films. Its leaders are rightly considered to be the Yelgava film rental section (director A. Zhidelis) and the Rezekne section (director V. Shevchenko). They constantly monitor the passage of CD films through the state, trade-union, and departmental film nets and persistently see that such films are used as widely as possible.

Motion picture lecture bureaus on civil defense are also functioning successfully in the republic. One of them has been operating for three years already in the city of Yurmala (chief of the administration for the spreading of motion pictures in the city I. Gasperson), invariably causing interest among the population. Lessons are conducted in it monthly and are planned for the entire training year. In this regard, the administration's plan is prepared jointly with the city's CD staff. As a rule, it indicates the subjects of the lectures, the names of the films, and their showing time. Such a plan is hung in prominent places in motion picture theaters and installations of the city.

During the last training year, the personnel of the city's CD staff gave the following lectures in the motion picture theaters of Yurmala: "Defense of the Population Against Weapons of Mass Destruction," "Selfless and Conscientious Performance of Civil Defense Duties is the Duty of a Citizen of the USSR," "Collective and Individual Protective Equipment," "Rules for the Population's Behavior and Actions on Civil Defense Signals and during Natural Disasters," "Evacuation and Dispersal of the City Population," "Rendering Self-Help and Mutual Help with Wounds and Burns," and others. After the lectures, 18 films were shown on CD subject matter.

In organizing propaganda measures, the Yelgava rayon film management office relies on the daily support and assistance of the rayon CD staff and the CD staffs of the installations. In its detailed plans which are approved by the rayon civil defense chief, the film management office envisages the showing of CD films in the rayon's motion picture theaters and on film projectors of the rayon for the entire training year. Installation CD chiefs of staff know ahead of time when and which films will be shown for the personnel of their installations. With consideration of this, they also plan the conduct of lessons with various categories of trainees.

The schedule for showing films in the rayon is strictly observed. During the training year, each one who studies civil defense sees an average of 8 to 10 films.

Close contact with CD staffs of installations are also maintained by the Valmiyera (director Ya. Straume) and Kraslava (director I. Martsinkevich) rayon film management offices and their desires and suggestions are considered in staff work as a mandatory factor. The film management offices see that the available CD films are wisely utilized and reach each motion picture theater and projector.

By the way, we should mention the Riga cinema theater, the "Palladium," which is managed by Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) V. Shkol'nikov. Here, the most serious attention is devoted to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population. For this purpose, integrated measures are conducted in the theater and its branches which also include civil defense propaganda. Films on CD are shown systematically on extended showings and on showings of the major program.

Months for the showing of CD films are also conducted regularly, two or three times a year, in the Riga "Oktobris" motion picture theater (director G. Minina).

The various forms and methods for propagandizing CD using motion pictures are utilized especially actively in the period for the preparation and conduct of civil defense days. For example, the Liyepaya city film management office (director M. Spitsyna), in preparing for such measures, prepares a special plan for the showing of CD films and coordinates it with the city staff.

Portable film projectors are widely used to show CD films directly at the installations in the republic. The office for portable film projectors which is functioning with the Riga administration for film management offices is operating with special success.

The State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR on Cinematography regularly conducts inspections of the status of civil defense at installations within its jurisdiction. In determining the prizewinners the accomplishment of measures to propagandize CD by the film management offices and the film rental offices must also be considered. A special order gives an analysis of the experience which has been accumulated and tasks are assigned for the next training year.

In turn, the CD staff of the Latvian SSR achieves the intensification of CD propaganda by means of films. These questions are invariably discussed at conferences with the chiefs of city and rayon CD staffs.

On the initiative of personnel on the republic's CD staff, the experience in propagandizing civil defense by means of films was illuminated over the Latvian radio.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that reserves to improve this work locally are being far from completely utilized, CD motion picture lecture bureaus are still not organized in all the republic's cities and rayons, and in a number of film management offices film showings on civil defense are still not sufficiently conducted. There should be the more frequent practicing of appearances by personnel of CD staffs before the start of film showings on civil defense subject matter and closer contact should be achieved between the motion picture personnel of the cities and rayons and the civil defense specialists.

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Industrial Enterprises in Frunze

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[Article by V. Yevstifeyev, Frunze: "A Complex Installation Exercise"]

[Text] A complex exercise with a group of small installations of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Kirghiz SSR (ambary factory, factory imeni 40th anniversary of October, worsted wool factory) was prepared. The civil defense [CD] staff of the city of Frunze not only checked preparations for the exercise, but it also rendered effective assistance to the managers of these enterprises. As a result, many shortcomings were eliminated in time.

The administration and party bureau of the ambary factory conducted especially important work on mobilizing its collective for the successful accomplishment of CD measures. Here, all communists as well as the Komsomol and trade union organizations took an active part in propaganda work in the shops and non-military formations. It is not by chance that the factory was adjudged the best installation on the exercise.

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Civil Defense Training Films

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78 p 25

[Article by Engr-Capt I. Gryaznov, supervisor of an amateur motion picture studio: "The Studio Is Called 'Atom'"]

[Text] The "Atom" amateur motion picture studio has been operating actively for four years with the civil defense [CD] headquarters of Cherkasskaya oblast and the city of Cherkassy. It has concentrated its basic efforts in its creative work on reflecting the most important events in matters of the oblast's civil defense and in showing the daily life and training of the non-military formations.

As a rule, all photographed material is subsequently generalized and forms the basis of training films. The first of them, "Practical Instruction of Civil Defense Rescue Formations," was even proposed for the competition of amateur films which was conducted by the CD staff of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev. It is true that the film had its weak aspects. But this was, so to say, a test of strength. Moreover, incomplete outfitting with equipment, the lack of motion picture materials of the appropriate types, and a shortage of chemicals also had their impact. However, the cameraman and sound operator work earned the recognition of the competition's judges. "Atom" was recognized by a Certificate of Honor.

Considering the errors which were committed, the collective of the film studio prepared two amateur film reels for the next republic inspection in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October. One, photographed in color film, was devoted to the medical detachment of the railroad junction at Cherkassy Station. For the fourth year already this detachment is considered the best on the Shevchenko section of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Odessa-Kishinev Railroad. It was also first in the competitions of the medical detachments in honor of the 50th anniversary of these civil defense formations which are most widespread in our country.

When preparation of the film was begun, it was also decided to tell how the medical detachments stand their labor watch in striving to greet the anniversary of the Great October in a worthy manner. The concept turned out well and the film was created.

The second picture, "Readiness Check," uses the method of demonstrating practical training. It tells convincingly about the biggest non-military formations--the composite detachments. The film's subject is simple but, at the same time, it stresses the direction in which combat training of the composite detachment for actions in stricken areas, areas of natural disasters, and production emergencies should be conducted. On the screen the frames which have recorded the work of the personnel of the composite detachment on the training grounds are replaced by a demonstration of participation by its most important elements--the reconnaissance and rescue groups in competitions.

But the main thing is the work of the composite detachment and the formations attached to it in the course of a complex installation exercise. An intense struggle against fire is taking place in a skillfully simulated nuclear stricken area, reconnaissance is being conducted, rescuers are working, the medical detachments are operating, and so forth. In other words, the composite detachment demonstrates the practical skills which it acquired during the training year.

The film ends with a critique of the exercises which were conducted where the special role of the composite detachment among the civil defense detachments is stressed.

The film earned general recognition and was adjudged successful.

The amateurs of the "Atom" studio are stepping along the path of creativity ever more confidently from film to film!

PHOTO CAPTION

In the photo: Cameramen of the Kuybyshev Aviation Plant's amateur film studio, photographer V. Klimov and engineer V. Bulgakov, determine the quality of exposed film.

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In the Turkmen SSR

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[Article by V. Generalov, city of Krasnovodsk, Turkmen SSR: "With a Group of Enterprises"]

In the evening, an unusual broadcast was seen on the blue screens of the television viewers of Krasnovodskaya oblast. Individual episodes from a complex exercise of a group of national-economic installations were shown and commented upon. Collectives and non-military formations of three enterprises participated in it: the plant for reinforced concrete articles, the Stroydetal' [construction parts] combine, and the Turkmenstroytrans [Turkmen Construction Transportation] vehicle base, which have permanent production and administrative ties. Therefore, the joint working out of civil defense [CD] measures on a complex exercise was very important for them.

From the episodes which were shown on television it was evident that the supervisors and CD staffs of the installations mentioned prepare their collectives fruitfully for work under special conditions. Coordinating with one another, they accomplish in an integrated manner such tasks as the construction of rapidly-erected protective structures, evacuation, and dispersal. In particular, the Turkmenstroytrans vehicle base ensured in a well thought out and clear manner evacuation shipments, the delivery of construction materials to the sites for erection of protective structures, and the delivery of non-military formations to the "stricken areas."

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60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

Commissariat Activities in the Belorussian M.D.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen M. Tereshchenko, chief of staff of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "Always Serving Our Country"]

[Text] It was 1918. The extremely difficult Peace of Brest had been concluded with the Kaiser's Germany. We had obtained a very important and necessary breather. But the Communist Party and V. I. Lenin foresaw that the imperialists and internal counterrevolutionaries would certainly attack the Soviet Union again. Urgent, vigorous steps had to be taken to build a well-trained regular army.

V. I. Lenin commissioned M. D. Bonch-Bruyevich, director of the Higher Military Council, to work out a plan quickly for building a regular Red Army and Navy. In March 1918 the plan was submitted to Vladimir Il'ich. It assigned a large part to volost', uезд, gubernia, and okrug commissariats for military affairs. Their duties included keeping records of members of the population suitable for military service, carrying out conscriptions, forming units and supplying them with all necessities, controlling local troops, organizing universal military training for working people, and carrying on agitation work among the population and personnel of subordinate units.

In April 1918 at a meeting of the Council of People's Commissars a decree was adopted and signed by V. I. Lenin establishing the military commissariats. The All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars ordered local Soviets to put all the demands of the decree into effect within a week. This challenge was successfully met.

Experienced Bolsheviks such as Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy, B. P. Pozern, M. V. Frunze, and R. I. Berzin were appointed by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) to head the okrug and gubernia military commissariats. I. Ya. Alibegov and V. S. Seleznev, members of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Western Army, were sent

to Belorussia, where the Minsk Military District (okrug) was formed by order of the Revolutionary Military Council on 28 November 1918.

Evaluating the work of military control agencies in the local areas and their part in building the Red Army and Navy, V. I. Lenin said, in June 1920 at the second All-Russian meeting of key organizers of work in the countryside, "We have an enormous military administrative apparatus. Without the military commissariat we would not have a Red Army."

During the period of peaceful building the military commissariats did a great deal to maintain the mobilization readiness of the troops, carry on military-patriotic indoctrination of young people, and prepare them for service in the Armed Forces. Under the direct control of military commissariats extensive activity by voluntary defense societies and military study circles began, training pilots, parachutists, radio operators, marksmen, and holders of the medals "Ready for Labor and Defense" and "Ready for Air and Chemical Defense." The country developed large numbers of local military cadres who were experienced, knowledgeable, and dedicated to the party, country, and people.

In June 1941 when the forces of Hitler's Germany treacherously attacked Soviet soil, the military commissariats mobilized enormous contingents of the population quickly in an organized fashion and sent them off to form small and large units and replace troops. Many commissariat workers joined the active army. For example, the officers and civilian workers of the Brestskaya Oblast military commissariat led by Lt Col M. Ya. Stafeyev fought heroically. The two-storey military commissariat building became their fortress. They defended it to the last drop of blood. Deputy political instructor G. K. Baranenko, secretary of the party commission and senior battalion commissar T. F. Ulanov, secretary of the party organization S. V. Belov, the military commissar himself, and other officers died courageously during the battle.

In the front zone and deep within the rear military commissariats did a great deal of work with draftees and trained them in military affairs. They prepared reserves for the active army and insured a continuous supply of trained personnel to the army.

After the German fascist aggressors were driven from Soviet soil the military commissariats, working with party and Soviet agencies, took part in peaceful building and put the military control system in order.

The role of the military commissariats in preparing young people for service in the army and navy, drafting them, and carrying out the points of the new USSR Constitution and Law on the Universal Military Obligation has increased. A great deal of work is being done to raise the mobilization readiness of the troops even higher with due regard for all the changes that have taken place in the economic, political, and social areas of our society and the scientific-technical revolution in military affairs.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government the army and navy are receiving up-to-date equipment and weapons. One can imagine how the capabilities of the troops and the nature and methods of waging war have changed. For this reason, the requirements made of the people who are called for the armed defense of our country have risen. Draftees today are highly educated, politically and technically literate people. They have advance preparation for service in the army ranks. In their work with young people associates of the military commissariats must always remember that our army and navy begin at the military commissariat. It is there that the future fighting man is prepared. This determines the scope of problems and degree of responsibility of the commissariats to our party and people. The workers at the military commissariats must always remember and carry out this important requirement.

The military training of future fighting men takes place in DOSAAF organizations, the training points of various enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, the system of elementary military training at secondary schools, and at tekhnikums, vocational-technical schools, and the military departments of higher educational institutions.

The Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant, the 11th State Bearing Plant, the Slutsk Sugar Refinery, the Minsk Luch Production Association, the Molodechno Polytekhnikum, and many other enterprises and institutions of the republic send good replacements into the Soviet Armed Forces. Among the DOSAAF training organizations we can note the Vitebsk model technical school which has held the challenge Red Banner of the District Military Soviet for best specialist training for the army for two years in a row, the Brest model unified technical school, the Mozyr' and Oshmyany motor vehicle schools and the Minsk model radio technical school.

Among the best military instructors at schools recognition has gone to A. Novosel'tsev, N. Voskresenskiy, I. Yelyushchenkov, N. Goryachev, N. Karpov, S. Torchevskiy, M. Serbin, and B. Okolotovich.

The military commissariats work closely with local party and Soviet agencies on all matters and public organizations also participate actively. Constant checks on elementary military training are maintained. In work with draftees military-patriotic indoctrination is considered very important. The family, school, labor collective, press, radio, and television take part in it in addition to direct work by military commissariats.

The press in our republic and radio and television take an active part in the traditional annual competition conducted by the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, the Union of Journalists of the Belorussian SSR, the DOSAAF Central Committee, and civil defense agencies under the slogan "Defense of the Homeland Is the Sacred Duty of Every USSR Citizen!"

Our military commissariats feel the constant concern and attention they receive from the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist

Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR, the Republic Council of Ministers, the oblast, city, and rayon party committees and executive committees of the Soviets of Worker Deputies. Questions of improving the activity of local agencies of military control, staffing them with qualified and well trained cadres, and supplying them with all essentials are reviewed thoroughly on an ongoing basis. A great deal is being done to raise the level of elementary military training for draftees and insure that DOSAAF organizations and training points have up-to-date physical facilities for training.

Considerable attention is devoted to socialist competition among military commissariats. Results are summarized regularly. The know-how of the leaders is generalized and disseminated. The Minskaya Oblast military commissariat headed by K. Romanchenko was the winner in competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces. This commissariat was awarded the challenge prize of the USSR Ministry of Defense. M. Uryadov and V. Chechel' had two other outstanding commissariats. Commissariat of officers V. Kashirov, M. Gritsenko, B. Sessin, V. Pozdeyev, I. Kvashnin, M. Basharimov, and N. Maznichenko work with a sense of high responsibility for their assigned jobs. Many other officers also work their hardest and show initiative.

The personnel of our military commissariats, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the local agencies of military control, are working hard to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and devoting all their efforts to the cause of a further increase in the defense capability of our country.

In the Estonian SSR

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 3

[Article by Col R. Kiudmaa, military commissar of the Estonian SSR: "The 60th Anniversary of the Military Commissariats"]

[Excerpt] After the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia in 1940 and our entry into the fraternal union of equal republics, territorial agencies of military control began to be established together with reorganization of the old bourgeois state system. In their formative process they did an enormous amount of work to set up records of persons subject to the draft, persons of draft age, and transportation and planned how to use them in the interests of the country's defense. In our republic too the war made a general mobilization of reservists for the Red Army one of the paramount missions. Although the order on mobilization was given in the middle of July, the military commissariats and party and Komsomol committees had already earlier received many applications from volunteers expressing a desire to perform their patriotic duty in defending our country against the German fascist aggressors. The Communist Party of Estonia sent party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol activists to help the military commissars.

The first republic military commissar of Estonia, Col Pavel Lyusin, reported to the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party (Bolshevik) on the results of the first days of mobilization. He observed that the mobilization was going forward in a planned manner.

On 23 September 1944, the day after the liberation of Tallin, the administrative apparatus of the republic military commissariat headed by Col K. Kanger, which had been formed in the Moscow Military District in April, arrived in the capital of the Estonian SSR.

The role of military commissars in the country increased during the post-war period, especially after adoption of the USSR Law on the Universal Military Obligation by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 12 October 1967. This document reflected a new stage in building the Armed Forces.

Since that time the military commissariats of the republic have given special attention to directing elementary military training for pre-draft young men training specialists for the USSR Armed Forces in the training organizations of DOSAAF and vocational-technical schools, selection of candidates for military schools, financial and pension support for officers and extended servicemen discharged from military service and for their families, and also many special questions.

The continuous development of military affairs and supplying our Armed Forces with up-to-date equipment and weapons require a steady rise in the level of training of young people for military service and correct conduct of the call-up for the army and navy. The military commissariats perform these important activities in close contact with health and public educational bodies, Komsomol and other public organizations, and the administrations of enterprises, institutions, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and educational institutions. The combined, intensive efforts of the appropriate agencies and departments are aimed at seeing that the Soviet Army and Navy receive politically trained, physically conditioned young men with good backgrounds in military affairs.

Questions of preparing young people for military service as well as all other areas of the activity of republic military commissariats are constantly watched by the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, city and rayon party committees, and executive committees of the Soviets of Worker Deputies. It is especially noteworthy, therefore, when a city or rayon is awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers for successes in preparing young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

For the results of socialist competition organized in honor of a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October, and thanks to the hard work of the city party organization, other institutions and organizations, and the military commissariat, the city of Narva was given this lofty award for the second year in a row for its successes in preparing young people for military service and conducting the

call-up in an organized manner; the Narva city military commissariat was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Military Soviet of the Red Banner Baltic Military District as the best commissariat in the district.

A decree of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers also notes the good work done in this area by party and Soviet agencies and military commissariats in Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Tallin and in Vil'yandiskiy and Paydeskiy rayons.

The results of the past year show that the general educational level of young people being drafted into the Armed Forces and the degree of their physical (health) readiness to serve continue to improve. An absolute majority of the draftees had gone through elementary training, passed the requirements for the Ready for Labor and Defense medal, and held sports ratings; many of them come from the Leninist Komsomol.

We are proud that our republic is sending the army and navy a group of young men who will enthusiastically begin mastering the art of defending the achievements of socialism from the first day of their arrival in the multinational ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

On this anniversary day I would like to take note of the significant contributions made to bolstering military commissariats and developing military-patriotic and mass defense work among the population by Lt Gen L. Pern, Maj Gen I. Lombak, Col A. Fel'dman, and Maj Gen I. Tukhkru, who have all been military commissar of the Estonian SSR at some time, and colonels K. Dmitriyev, A. Pust, A. Alekseyev, and I. Buchinskiy, former chiefs of the political department of the military commissariat.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of Great October, especially after adoption of the USSR Constitution, the military commissariats of the republics stepped up their activities. The level of military mobilization work and drafting work in general rose significantly. The Narva city military commissar, Lt Col N. Kutovoy, and former Valgaskiy Rayon military commissar Lt Col A. Frosh were awarded the high government order, "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3rd degree for successes in directing the work of the military commissariats, while military commissar Lt Col Yu. Anisimov received the medal "For Military Contributions." Officers S. Ageyev, V. Elias, Kh. Paas, R. Teppo, K. Khein, G. Kuritskes, and Soviet Army civilian employees I. Kartushinskiy, I. Beshpalov, A. Vask, D. Ivanov, A. Filaretov, I. Parshina, and many others are working actively to bolster the combat readiness of the military commissariats.

In all stages of military building the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has devoted unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense capability, and the military commissariats have an important place in this. Responding to party and government concern and working

closely with Soviet agencies, departments, institutions, and public organizations of the Estonian SSR, the personnel of local agencies of military control in the republic are devoting all their efforts for the cause of a further increase in the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the Lithuanian SSR

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Arty V. Mitskevichus, military commissar of the Lithuanian SSR: "According to Lenin's Decree"]

[Excerpts] The military commissariats began organizing military training for the population from the very first days of their existence. As a result of the colossal activity of the Communist Party an army of a new type was built in a very short period of time under inconceivably difficult conditions and developed into a mighty, invincible force. During the Civil War a great deal of work was done to organize national units of the Red Army. The commissariat for Lithuanian affairs, led by V. Mitskyavichyus-Katsukas, carried on extensive explanatory work among Lithuanian refugees to persuade them to join the Red Army.

This commissariat worked energetically not only among Lithuanians living within Soviet Russia, but also on the population of Lithuania, which was occupied by German forces.

The treacherous attack of fascist Germany on our native land required local military control agencies to perform the enormous job of drafting all available personnel into the army, forming units, and sending them off as quickly as possible. Despite all the difficulties associated with the suddenness of the attack by fascist Germany, the military commissariats fulfilled these difficult assignments with honor.

The military commissariat of the Lithuanian SSR was reorganized in December 1943 in the city of Vyshnyy Volochok. In late June 1944 officers of the republic military commissariat and district commissariats traveled to the liberated part of Soviet Lithuania. In the first stage of their work the republic and district military commissariats, with the help of local party and Soviet bodies, successfully organized records of persons subject to conscription and carried out a draft for the Soviet Army. Tens of thousands of Lithuanians entered the Soviet Army. During the years of occupation many Soviet patriots had stubbornly evaded the Nazi mobilization and fought actively against the Nazis and bourgeois nationalists. When the territory of Soviet Lithuania, which had been temporarily seized by the enemy, was cleared they appeared at the military commissariats and asked to be sent to active units of the Soviet Army, to the front.

In the postwar period work continued to improve the forms and methods of work of military commissariats to provide the Armed Forces with

personnel. This process is inseparably linked with the appearance of new weapons, especially nuclear weapons and missiles, the broad introduction of various types of combat equipment, and the improvement in the organizational structure of the Armed Forces. The adoption of nuclear missile weapons and other ultramodern equipment by the Armed Forces and the fundamental change in their material-technical base greatly increased requirements made of army and navy personnel and this, in its turn, demanded a major reorganization of the work of the military commissariats.

The high requirements for combat readiness and rapidly mastering complex equipment and weapons made it necessary to organize advance preparation of young people for service in the army, training before conscription. At the present time the system of training for draftees includes a set of measures to raise the general educational and physical level of the young men and improve their ideological-political and military-patriotic indoctrination. Local party, Soviet, and Komsomol agencies and public organizations, carrying out the demands of the USSR Constitution, the constitution of developed socialism, give the military commissariats a great deal of help.

The systematic, purposeful work on military-patriotic indoctrination and preparation of young people for service in the army is bearing fruit. Each year in the republic the qualitative indexes of the young men sent to the Soviet Army improve. In 1977 78.1 percent of the young men drafted in Lithuanian cities and rayons had higher and secondary education, 97.7 percent held the Ready for Labor and Defense medal, 96.9 percent were rated athletes, and one out of three held a military-technical specialization earned in training organizations of DOSAAF and the vocational-technical educational system. The leaders in socialist competition were Oktyabr'skiy Rayon in the city of Vil'nyus and Kaunasskiy Rayon. They were awarded Red Banners.

Today, on the 60th anniversary of local agencies of military control, we can say with pride that the military commissariats are doing a great deal of work to improve their activities and are making every effort to prepare young people for service in the army, to see that our Armed Forces receive worthy replacements.

In the Latvian SSR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 1

[Article by LATINFORM: "The 60th Anniversary of the Military Commissariats"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of local agencies of military control, the military commissariats, was celebrated at a meeting held on 7 April in the Riga District House of Officers. Among those assembled were military leaders, war veterans, and representatives of labor collectives

and party, Soviet, and public organizations in the capital. Lt Col A. Ya. Madelans, chief of the political branch of the republic military commissariat, opened the meeting. The state hymns of the USSR and Latvian SSR were played.

An honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was enthusiastically elected.

I. A. Anderson, secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, read a greeting from the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party to employees of republic military control agencies.

Maj Gen A. E. Rozenberg, military commissar of the Latvian SSR, presented a report. He observed that, guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and the December 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the points and conclusions made in the reports and statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the military commissariats of the republic, with constant support from party, Soviet, and public agencies, are doing a great deal of work on military-patriotic indoctrination of young people, preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army, and carrying out other defense activities.

Welcome messages for employees of republic military commissariats were presented by Lt Gen S. A. Stychinskiy, chief of staff of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee A. K. Plaude, chairman of the Central Committee of the Latvian DOSAAF Cole. Ya. Evin, G. P. Riyekstin', deputy chairman of the Committee for Physical Training and Sport of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, and Maj Gen (Ret) F. N. Anriyevskiy, chairman of the Riga section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

Attending the meeting were V. A. Blyum, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, V. M. Krumin', deputy chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers, and Lt Gen I. A. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Baltic Military District.

In the Armenian SSR

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Col G. Oganisyan, chief of the political branch of the military commissariat of the Armenian SSR: "A Fighting Detachment of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] The USSR Armed Forces formed by the Communist Party and its leader V. I. Lenin have stood vigilant watch over the revolutionary achievements of our people for 60 years, unconditionally and devotedly serving the great cause of the party, the cause of communism.

As a constituent part of the Soviet Armed Forces military commissariats were formed by a Lenin decree on 8 April 1918. Together with the Armed Forces the commissariats have traveled the road of glory, grown strong, and accumulated rich experience while carrying out important missions to defend our socialist land, maintain combat readiness in the army and navy, and protect the peaceful constructive labor of our multinational people.

From the very first days of the military commissariats V. I. Lenin and the party appointed loyal revolutionaries and communists such as Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy, M. V. Frunze, G. N. Korganov, I. S. Konev, R. I. Berezin, and Gayk Bzhishkyants to positions as district, provincial, and republic military commissars. They vindicated the lofty trust shown in them by the party and the people with great honor.

During the Great Patriotic War many military commissars set unprecedented examples of courage and bravery.

Consistently carrying out the teachings of V. I. Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always devoted and today devotes enormous attention to strengthening the defense capability of our country and improving the Armed Forces,

At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "No one should doubt that our party will do everything it can to see that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to have all necessary means for performance of their important mission: to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, to act as the bulwark of world peace."

While performing the important missions given to them by the party and government and in all their activities the military commissariats are strengthening the defensive might of our country and the combat readiness of the army and navy.

During the Civil War they had a decisive role in organizing records of contingents of draftees and preparing reserves for the Red Army. In all their activities they have always been guided by the orders of the Communist Party and have consistently put party policy into practice.

During the Great Patriotic War under very difficult conditions the military commissariats were able to organize military training for working people and provide the front with trained manpower reserves. Together with party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations they took care of the families of front soldiers, placed war invalids in jobs, and gave attention to the families of deceased fighting men.

The local agencies of military control also perform missions of great state importance today. According to the USSR Law on the Universal Military Obligation, the military commissariats are obliged to manage the registration and records of pre-draft and draft-age young men,

make preparations for and carry out the conscription of citizens for active military duty, and organize mass defense and military-patriotic work among reservists and draft and pre-draft-age young people. The military commissariats participate in choosing military leaders to conduct elementary military training at general educational schools, secondary specialized schools, and training points and give them regular help in methodology and practical work. The rayon and city military commissariats help with job placement and housing for servicemen discharged from the Armed Forces, review letters, complaints, and requests by servicemen and citizens, and take necessary action on them.

This far-from-complete list of the primary duties of military commissariats testifies to the enormous amount of work they do and the importance and responsibility of the functions they perform.

The new Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 7 October 1977, contains a special chapter on defense of the socialist homeland. It states that defense of the socialist homeland is one of the most important functions of the state, a concern of all the people.

The current stage in the development of our Armed Forces is characterized by a further strengthening of the unity between the army and the people. Under conditions of developed socialism and building communism, in conformity with the demands of the USSR Constitution, local party, Soviet, Komsomol, and other public organizations have much greater responsibility for working together with military commissariats to prepare young people for defense of our socialist country in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Military-patriotic indoctrination of working people and young people is a key condition for accomplishment of this mission. The CPSU and Soviet Government have attached paramount importance to this work in all stages of development of our society. Military-patriotic indoctrination is a single, purposeful process of ideological, organizational, and political work by the party, a constituent part of the communist indoctrination of Soviet people.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted in the Accountability Report at the 25th CPSU Congress: "Firmly establishing the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the Soviet Union, our native land, and readiness to come to the defense of the achievements of socialism in the consciousness of working people, above all the younger generation, has been and remains one of the key party tasks."

The content of military-patriotic indoctrination of working people and young people received new forms and methods and acquired broad scope in connection with preparations for and celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People and the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, discussion of the draft and adoption of the USSR Constitution

and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The military commissariats of the Armenian SSR, carrying out the demands of the party and the government, have made definite progress in recent years in accomplishing the missions given to them. The level of organizational and political, military-patriotic work by rayon and city military commissariats has risen significantly, party organizations have become more active, their influence in raising the responsibility of communists and nonparty workers at military commissariats for increasing the effectiveness of military-patriotic activities with draft and pre-draft young people has grown, and the campaign to follow the USSR Law on the Universal Military Obligation unconditionally has been intensified. The command and political branch of the military commissariat are doing a great deal of work on observance of socialist legality and improving the style of work in reviewing complaints, letters, and requests by members of the families of military servicemen and civilians.

Pension and financial support for war invalids and members of the families of fighting men who died in the war is a daily concern. The jobs of communists at the military commissariats are regularly reviewed at meetings of the party aktiv of the republic military commissariat, the party organizations of the rayon commissariats, and at assemblies and seminars with the commissars and secretaries of the party organizations.

Some experience has been gathered in recent years in military-patriotic work with draft and predraft young people in the republic. Activities such as evenings of revolutionary and military glory, meetings with veterans of the revolution and war, Heroes of the Soviet Union, and other army and navy veterans have become very widespread. International friendship evenings and excursions to sites of revolutionary and military glory are regular events in many cities and rayons such as Leninakan and Idzhevskiy, Shamshadinskiy, and Kafanskiy rayons; moreover, young people frequently visit museums and historical monuments. Many officers of military commissariats have shown themselves to be good organizers of military-patriotic work, for example Hero of the Soviet Union Col A. Amatuni, colonels R. Magauzyan, G. Akopyan, A. Olenin, S. Saakyan, V. Mirimanov, A. Mkrtychyan, lieutenant colonels L. Karapetyan, A. Gevondyan, and A. Raschikhmarov, and many others. The communists of local agencies of military control in the republic receive a great deal of help in this work from members of assistance groups formed at all the rayon and city commissariats. The assistance group at the Leninskiy military commissariat in the city of Yerevan, which is directed by Maj Gen (Ret) R. Martirosyan, is working very well.

An important index of the military-patriotic work of party, Soviet, Komsomol, mass defense, and other public organizations and military

instructors at general educational schools and tekhnikums, together with military commissariats, is selection of candidates, from among the young men who wish to become officers in the Soviet Army for admission to military schools. Vigorous, well-planned work on this important matter is carried on the cities of Leninakan and Dilizhan and in Aratskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Shaumyanskiy, imeni 26 Komissarov, and Sovetskiy rayons.

Last year the personnel of the local agencies of military control in the republic fulfilled their socialist obligations with honor. The military commissariats of Shaumyanskiy, Leninskiy, Araratskiy, and Akhuryanskiy rayons, which were the leaders among rayon military commissariats in the republic, were the winners in competition in honor of the glorious anniversary of Great October. In 1977 the process of drafting young men in the republic and sending them off to the Soviet Army was carried out in a generally well-organized manner. Together with DOSAAF organizations the military commissariats also handled their job of preparing military-technical specialists for the army and navy satisfactorily.

The officers, warrant officers [praporshchiki], workers, and employees of republic military commissariats have adopted lofty new socialist obligations for 1978 and undertaken an aggressive campaign to give young people in the republic comprehensive preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces and for maintaining constant readiness to defend the cause of October. Military sponsorship has expanded significantly in recent years. Activities such as visits by draft and pre-draft young men to military units, "open houses," excursions by fighting men and civilian youth together to sites of revolutionary and military glory, friendship evenings, paramilitary games and the like are very important in the moral-political preparation of young men for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

In carrying out their practical duties the military commissariats of the republic receive constant help from local party and Soviet bodies. This finds expression above all in creation of the necessary condition for carrying out the conscription of young people for the army well. The republic assembly point has been functioning for several years now: at it all necessary conditions are created for activities with draft and pre-draft age young men.

At the present time the military commissariats are preparing for the upcoming spring call-up. A great deal of organizational and political work is underway in all places to see that this important state job is carried out in exemplary fashion. Of course, at the same time a corresponding number of fighting men will be discharged into the reserve. Local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations and the communists of military commissariats are expected to take care of them, place them in jobs, and help them become actively involved in public life.

The personnel of the local military control agencies of the Armenian SSR, celebrating this glorious date, are filled with determination to mark the third year of the five-year plan with new successes in socialist competition and to achieve even higher qualitative indexes in their work.

AIR DEFENSE UNITS' TRAINING ACTIVITIES

At A Mountain Radar Site

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 1

[Article by A. Murtazayev, Baku Air Defense District: "The Watch Beyond the Clouds"]

[Text] Our special correspondent reports from a radar site high in the mountains.

For more than three hours now the venerable bus has climbed ever upward, toward the sky, over a road impaired by the spring rains.

We come to a mountain village. I must go even higher, to an air defense radar company.

On one of the inclines the motor vehicle driven by Warrant Officer (praporshchik) Nikolayev, who is hauling me to the site, stalls. We immediately begin slipping downward. Not a pleasant sensation, to be sure. To our right is a precipice.

"What is it like in the winter"?

"Somewhat difficult. Sometimes there is so much snow that the only communication with the outside world is by telephone..."

"Military service here is the real thing," the warrant officer continues. "Anyone who joins us here learns very soon what real army life is like. If he endures and does not give up you can be sure that the fellow will become a good soldier..."

Not until later did I learn that Nikolayev had once applied the words "will or will not endure" to himself. He had served at this very site as a regular soldier and had remained at the mountain site. By this time he had served more than 15 years there.

This individual, who loves his military profession, and deputy subunit commander for political affairs Aleksey Nekaz gave me a brief theoretical lesson on the RTV [Radio-Technical Troops].

The Radio-Technical Troops were created following the war. The air warning posts (VNOS), which had formerly had their role, had become obsolete. Jet aircraft had made their appearance and electronics had replaced the "eyes and ears" of the personnel.

We now move from theory to the practical work. We enter a dimly lighted compartment. It houses the control panel, the brain center of the station. All information converges here. In the middle of the compartment stands a table and the commander's post. All information on the air situation is transmitted here by the radar operator. His job might perhaps be compared with the duty of a sonar operator on a ship. The only difference is the fact that they "listen to the sky" here. And this "celestial" information is used for active air defense...in short, it is the task of a subunit of the Radio-Technical Troops to detect the target as rapidly as possible and notify the command post. Not just seconds but split seconds are important here. I understood this somewhat later, when I saw an operator at work at the station itself. This was Senior Sergeant Viktor Maliy, Specialist 1st Class.

"Detect target... Begin ... performing the mission," came the instructions from the control panel.

The outlines of mountains and clouds could be seen on the screen. And then a small luminous spot suddenly appeared in the corner.

"I see the target," reported the operator. "The coordinates are ...".

The radar sweep made another revolution, and the direction from which the target was moving became clear.

A tactical exercise had recently been conducted. Many targets appeared on the screen (the same V. Maliy was on duty). Each target had to be monitored and all information reported. The "enemy" was attempting to escape, maneuvering and employing jamming techniques. He would now tune his set to the RLS [radar station] frequency and attempt to "jam" it, now drop dipole reflectors (small metal flakes). Numerous luminous spots appeared on the screen.

Skillfully employing the anti-jamming equipment, Viktor passed the difficult test with honor.

"Viktor Maliy is our best operator," the deputy commander for political affairs told me. "He is a combat and political training expert...".

Viktor is 20 years old. He was born and grew up in Kiev. Upon graduating from a 10-year school he worked at a radio plant. He learned the specialty of a machinist and assembler. He was therefore familiar with radio equipment even before his induction into the army. At the military commissariat he requested duty with the air defense troops. He wanted to work with things with which he was already familiar. He entered a training subunit. Upon completion of his training he was assigned to this site.

"Service here is of course not soft work," Viktor smiled and told me. "I am happy, however, that I was assigned here and no place else, that I deal with complex equipment, that I work alongside such fellows as these..."

The following might appear to be an insignificant detail. When someone receives a package he takes it to the cook. It will be shared by all. This is an unwritten law. The small packages from the Ukraine and Belorussia, Turkmen and Russia contain more than simple treats. It seems that the entire nation, the air borders of which these soldiers guard, sends them its warmth and affection.

I am preparing for the return trip out of the mountains. I am sorry to leave these fellows. Toward evening all of the off-duty personnel gather on the soccer field.

The officers play against the soldiers and are thoroughly defeated by their subordinates. This is not surprising. It is a field of battle...

I know very well that the next morning all of this evening's soccer players, both the winners and the defeated, as well as the fans, will line up at attention in front of the barracks and the commander will give the order:

"Relieve the subunit on duty guarding the air borders of our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"!

And all earthly concerns are forgotten. All attention is on the sky.

In A Radio-Technical Unit

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 4

[Article by I. Barashkov: "Keys to the Skies"]

[Text] Air defense... These words bring forth in each of us the vivid memory of movie chronicles of the last war: barrage balloons float along the streets of Leningrad, the night sky is divided into squares by the beams of searchlights and swift-winged fighters lift off from the airfields.

The defenders of the homeland's skies defeated the enemy heroically and selflessly. During the war years they destroyed more than 7,300 fascist aircraft. More than 80,000 soldiers and officers of the National Air Defense Forces were given high government awards, and 92 of the fighting men were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Fighter Pilot Captain A. Karpov, who defended the sky over Leningrad, was awarded this title twice.

The Air Defense Forces are now a new and separate service of the armed forces. Missilemen, fighter pilots and personnel of the Radio-Technical Troops guard the skies of the homeland in a common formation. United by a feeling of responsibility for the air security of the USSR, they skillfully handle the awesome combat equipment and weapons.

Today, we are going to talk about the two best crews of one of the radio-technical units (chasti).

The radar lobes shudder and begin noisily driving the spring air, still cold and washed by the drops of a light rain, in a circle.

Sergeant V. Yakimts does not need to hear the whistle of the wind in the extended bands of the range-finder in order to know that the station has begun operating: the sweep on the screen has already outlined "enemy" aircraft high in the sky.

"Target No...., azimuth...., range....," the range-finder operator reports the coordinates of the first target to the command post. A second target will follow the first without fail, and a third target is possibly already approaching...

Alongside the officer in command of the station is his partner, Private A. Zelenkov. In a minute he expects the signal from the sergeant to replace him at the screen. Yakimts has given this opportunity more and more frequently of late, in order that he might demonstrate his knowledge and skills on the more difficult sectors of the "battle."

And that is just what happens. The barely discernible, golden "arc" of a low-altitude target, one of the most difficult to detect and track, flares up suddenly on the edge of the screen. Yakimts makes a sign, and Anatoliy sits down at the operator's position. At times, he glances toward his teacher: has he selected the proper operational setting for the station? Has he performed the adjustments competently? The sergeant is calm and unperturbed, however.

"Target No....., azimuth...., range....," suppressing his excitement with difficulty, Zelenkov finally reads the brief coordinates into the microphone and assumes a relaxed position against the back of the chair.

It is too early to relax, however. The target suddenly disappears, swallowed up in the pale background illumination. Zelenkov does not lose his composure, however. He makes several changes in the equipment settings, and the target pip reappears on the screen.

Senior Lieutenant S. Macherov, deputy company commander for political affairs, who has been observing the training search, is satisfied with the confident work of the men:

"Good work! We will have to disseminate your experience in the subunit. The results you have achieved are of course not the limit. If we have this same degree of interchangeability and comradely solidarity in each crew, however, I am confident that our company will take first place in socialist competition this year. Just see to it that you do not become conceited."

"Target..., azimuth..., range..., " Private V. Makorenko, height-finder 2d class, mentally repeats the coordinates of the "enemy" aircraft transmitted from the range-finder of Yakimts, and reports the altitude to the command post almost immediately. Vladimir requires only a matter of seconds to find the required pip on the screen and to report the third and final characteristic.

Junior Sergeant Viktor Fedorov, specialist 1st class, listens to the man's report and compares it with what he sees on the screen himself. Everything is in order. The information is accurate and complete.

Makorenko's successes no longer surprise anyone. Everyone has become accustomed to them. There was a time, however, when his name was mentioned in reference to every duty shift and each time the results were totalled. He had erred in one case, omitted something in another, or lost his self-control completely in a difficult situation.

"Enough," said Fedorov, no longer able to restrain himself. "If you do not value the honor of the subunit, we have no intention of permitting it to be damaged. In short, we are going to train together."

Naturally, the young operator did not acquire knowledge immediately, and his actions did not become firm and confident at once. From lesson to lesson, however, a breakthrough became more and more noticeable, not just in the soldier's combat work but in his awareness as well. He understood the main principle of army service: all for one and one for all. Makorenko received a great deal of assistance from the experienced teachers, skillful indoctrinators and officers S. Macherov and G. Mikhaylov.

And the effort was successful. Vladimir was awarded a certificate from command for the performance of responsible combat work during the course of a tactical exercise.

Nor did the military service of Junior Sergeant G. Karpenko get off to an easy start. He would sometimes become confused by the numerous targets, in which case Fedorov would come to his aid. The soldier gradually lost his fear of the complex radar equipment, however, and developed a feeling of responsibility for the assigned job. And today, Gennadiy is on the threshold of becoming like his crew commander in every respect.

Two crews. A few fighting men of the many thousands of soldiers in the National Air Defense Forces. In their hands they hold the keys to the skies. And these hands have the strength and the hearts have the courage and valor to see that our homeland's skies are always peaceful.

Radar Company Training

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 4

[Article by I. Korbach: "Guardians of the Skies"]

[Text] The Air Defense Forces were created at the initiative of V.I. Lenin. The first subunit was an anti-aircraft armored train, which became known as the Putilov Steel Artillery Battalion.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War the airmen, anti-aircraft gunners, searchlight operators and fighting men manning the air warning posts repelled 270,000 enemy air raids and destroyed more than 7,000 aircraft, hundreds of tanks and other military equipment. Legendary feats were performed by the air defense fighters protecting Moscow and Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, and many other cities of the nation.

Today, at a time when the militaristic blocs are stepping up the arms race, especially with respect to means of air attack, the Soviet Air Defense Forces are in a constant state of combat readiness. They are provided with modern air attack warning equipment and powerful anti-aircraft missiles, aviation and radar equipment capable of detecting and destroying targets at various altitudes, in any sort of weather, with powerful radioelectronic counteraction by the enemy, on the immediate and distant approaches to the objectives they guard.

The Air Defense Forces are profoundly aware of their responsibility for the security of the socialist homeland's air borders. Today, we shall discuss one of the air defense subunits guarding the homeland's skies.

The military camp of the radarmen has spread its structures over an uncluttered field, far from the city. The radar stations are visible from afar. The stations themselves can see even further, however, as the latticed antenna lobes, extending many meters, rotate evenly.

Captain Ivan Morgunov, commander of this small garrison, explains:

"A state of readiness was declared this morning. The situation in the air is always an uneasy one for us.

"We had a difficult day yesterday," the officer explains on the way to one of the stations. "It all began early in the morning..."

The signal to assemble was given. Within a matter of minutes the operators and plotters, radio operators and electricians were at their work positions within a matter of minutes.

Sergeant Viktor Gladun was among the first to take his place in front of a remote plan position indicator. The light blue line of the sweep ran across the large, round, slightly convex glass eye of the screen. The operator fastened his eyes upon it. A small pip in the shape of a lemon-yellow clove suddenly stood out on the very edge of the screen. A target!

"Azimuth 210, range 300" Viktor pelted the words into the microphone of the headphones. This report was for the operator of a radio height-finder, Private 1st Class Ivan Travinskiy. It was his task to determine the target's flight altitude at the azimuth indicated. When the coordinates were reported Sergeant Svetlana Mishchenko plotted the first fixes on a large plotting board.

The "enemy's" tactical plan became more and more clear with each passing minute. Information was continuously coming in and was immediately transmitted to the higher command post. From the control post Captain Morgunov directed the combat work of his men with precision. All of the teams were making an intense effort. The air "enemy" altered altitudes and employed jamming. It was especially difficult for the operators. They would tune out the interference while keeping a clear visual picture of several target markers and give the commander timely reports on all changes in the air situation.

Difficult tasks were faced by the crew of the station commanded by Officer Gennadiy Sukhanov. The "enemy" was flying at the lowest possible altitudes, and only a brief time was available for detection. Communist Sukhanov made skillful use of the combat capabilities of the equipment, however, and was confident of the skill of his men. The crew reported the information smoothly and precisely.

It was not until late evening that the intensity of the combat work lessened and calm set in. It was reported from the unit command post that the company had successfully coped with the assignment: all targets had been detected in good time and at maximum ranges.

I became acquainted with those who had excelled in the exercise. I found Sergeant Viktor Gladun at a radar station. The company commander, an operator, told me the following:

"I recently passed my 1st-class test. I can now work on land, in the air or at sea..."

I have never before heard of such extensive capabilities on the part of a military specialist. It turned out to be quite simple, however: prior to serving in the army the young man from a kolkhoz in the Kirovograd area had been an ocean sailor, visiting ports in Italy, Canada and the U.S.A. He was now engaged in a third area of work — in the sky.

Ivan Travinskiy, a former fitter and installer at the "Kineskop" plant in L'vov, knows his station thoroughly and determines altitude coordinates with great accuracy.

I spoke with Svetlana Mishchenko at the company command post. Svetlana has already served six years in the army. The officer could not say enough about the thoroughness of the girl, who has mastered the secrets of the plotter's specialty. I asked whether she found the service difficult. After all, military work is basically a man's work...

"You too..." Svetlana was almost insulted. "How many girls served in the air defense forces during the war? Was it easier for them?"

I met many of the company radar operators: Valeriy Kurasov from the Kherson area, Aleksey Omel'chenko from Poltava and Sergey Solokha from the Donetsk area... Yesterday's tractor drivers, chauffeurs and students at secondary and vocational and technical schools are now soldiers. They have assumed the enormous responsibility of securing the air borders of the homeland.

The draft of the new Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR is now being studied in the company. At one point discussion turned to Article 62, which speaks of strengthening friendship among the nations and ethnic groups. The men began to count the number of republics represented in the company. They found it to be a real international body. The skies of the Ukraine and the entire Soviet homeland are guarded by Russians and Ukrainians, Belorussians and Moldavians, Georgians and Kirgiz, Azerbaydzhanis and Uzbeks.

"Here you see our Constitution in action!" said Captain Morgunov.

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REVIEW OF BOOK ON CONTEMPORARY NATIONAL-LIBERATION WARS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 4, Apr 78 p 57-58

[Book review by Col (Res) A. Korkeshkin on "Contemporary National-Liberation Wars" by Col Ye. Dolgoplov, MSc (Philosophy)]

[Text]

The collapse of the colonial system has not eased the struggle between the forces of imperialism and the peoples who have embarked on the path of independent development and social progress. The imperialists continue to counteract the national-liberation movement, to interfere in the internal affairs of young states and to provoke military conflicts.

Pressing problems of the peoples' national-liberation struggle at the contemporary stage are elucidated in the book "Contemporary National-Liberation Wars" * written by Colonel Ye. Dolgoplov, M.Sc. (Philosophy). Proceeding from the scientific Marxist-Leninist standpoint the author analyses the nature, content and specifics of national-liberation wars, the principal forms and methods of colonial peoples' armed struggle for freedom and independence, the ways for the young Asian, African and Latin American states to ensure reliable defence of their sovereignty and national interests.

The book points out that contemporary national-liberation revolutions are a complicated and many-sided process. More and more countries are switching over to the road of independent progressive development and carrying out radical economic and social transformations, which eventually lead to socialism.

Lenin foretold that "in the impending decisive battles in the world revolution, the movement of the majority of the population of the globe, initially directed towards national liberation, will turn against capitalism and imperialism." Today this prophecy is coming true. The Marxist-Leninist doctrine provides the key to understanding of the laws of peoples' struggle for national liberation.

"Marxism-Leninism," the author points out, "requires account to be taken of the fact that the anti-imperialist struggle in many countries in the contemporary period of national-liberation revolutions is concentrated mainly on the economic aspect and is, therefore, waged unarmed. However, armed methods are not alto-

* Ye. I. Dolgoplov. "Contemporary National-Liberation Wars," Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1977 (in Russian).

Е. И. Долгополов. Национально-освободительные войны на современном этапе. М., Воениздат, 1977.

gether excluded; in certain circumstances they even become inevitable both to defend the gains achieved against imperialist encroachments and to foil the attempts of internal reactionaries to hinder the onward march of social progress."

Imperialism shows particular enmity towards young states with progressive regimes and does all in its power to divert them from the chosen path. The latest events (Israel's aggression against the Arab countries, imperialist intervention in Angola, the fascist coup in Chile, etc.) tangibly show that peace-loving peoples must be able not only to build a new life but also be ready, if need be, to defend it with arms in hand.

The book gives a detailed characterisation of national-liberation wars. Marxism-Leninism refers them to just wars. This term applies both to wars developing from revolts of enslaved peoples against their oppressors and to wars of independent developing countries against imperialist attempts to impose or restore colonial order by force of arms.

Historical experience testifies that the growth and consolidation of the world socialist system's political, economic and military might and the strengthening of the international communist and working class movement are steadily undermining imperialist positions, contributing to the peoples' national-liberation struggle, and broadening the possibilities of relatively peaceful ways of attaining political sovereignty. On the other hand, in our days too armed struggle is an important means of overthrowing colonial rule and puppet dictatorships, and of defending revolutionary gains. This has been proved by the developments in Angola, the Middle East and a number of other regions. "This form of liberation movement," the author concludes, "will retain its significance as long as the danger of imperialist aggression persists."

If in the past, the book notes, national-liberation wars were waged mainly for independence within the existing social system, today they generally merge with civil wars against internal reaction — the buttress of the imperialists and neo-colonialists. The South Vietnamese people's struggle, for example, was aim-

ed at attaining national and social goals because socio-economic reforms in the country were unfeasible without an end to American domination. For many years the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and a number of other countries waged armed struggle not only for national liberation but also for transformation of the socio-economic system in the interests of the broad masses.

The book studies various tactics of waging and conditions for successfully ending national-liberation wars, expounds the Marxist-Leninist views on the methods of armed struggle in such wars. The author shows the significance of the main factors ensuring victory in liberation wars against the imperialists and their stooges. One of the most important factors is the help and support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. This help takes diverse forms: political, diplomatic, economic or military. However, it always pursues the same goals, i. e. rebuff to the aggressor, defence of peoples' rights to independent development, of the cause of peace and security of peoples.

The policy of proletarian solidarity with the peoples who have thrown off colonial oppression, the author notes, was unanimously approved and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress. In the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the Congress L. I. Brezhnev said: "Our Party supports and will continue to support peoples fighting for their freedom. In so doing, the Soviet Union does not look for advantages, does not seek political domination, and is not after military bases. We act as we are bid by our revolutionary consciousness, our communist convictions."

The book characterises in detail the armies in the developing countries and their role at different stages of the national-liberation revolution. The contemporary epoch, the author notes, has made its imprint on the build-up of national-liberation armies. Whereas in the past such armies were generally formed spontaneously, on the basis of guerilla detachments, today this process is not infrequently purposeful. "All-round consolidation of national-liberation armies," the book says, "improvement of their organisational structure, mastering of all forms and methods of armed struggle, education of the personnel in the spirit of the ideas of national and social liberation constitute one of the urgent tasks facing the Communists and all patriotic forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Military build-up in many developing coun-

tries takes place in a context of acute ideological struggle. The imperialists seek to retain their influence on the young armies. By way of so-called military "aid" they supply them with weapons and equipment and assign as military advisers generals and officers who are, in reality, bearers of neo-colonialist policy. But not everywhere today is the international situation favourable for imperialism to retain and strengthen its positions in the armies of the newly-independent countries. The book stresses that the peoples who have overthrown the colonial yoke rely in their military build-up on the experience and selfless support of the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community. True to its internationalist duty the USSR complies with the young states' request to enhance their combat readiness, to overcome the legacy of imperialism in the military sphere and to place their armies at the service of their national interests, for the solution of problems of progressive social development.

The process of building up armed forces in recently liberated countries is not limited to the purely military sphere; it is directly dependent on the solution of a number of important moral and political tasks. The author writes: "No military organisation, weapons or military equipment can in themselves ensure the fulfilment of the tasks facing the armies unless the soldiers and officers clearly realise their duties in building a new life and defending revolutionary gains, and display constant readiness to give a decisive rebuff to any encroachments of imperialism and internal reactionaries." The author justly concludes that the strengthening of ties between the army and the people and loyalty to the interests of the people are the most important factor in the further progressive development of the countries which have thrown off colonial oppression.

The closing chapter of the book gives a critical analysis of bourgeois reformist and revisionist concepts of armed violence in national-liberation revolutions. The author reveals the utter groundlessness of imperialist ideologists' "theories" distorting the essence of uprisings and wars of national liberation and justifying the imperialist policy of exporting counter-revolution.

The book "Contemporary National-Liberation Wars" will undoubtedly attract the attention of all those who take an interest in problems of the national-liberation movement, the struggle of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America for the consolidation of their independence and for social progress.

WAR YEARS RECALLED IN VICTORY DAY ARTICLES

Marshal Kulikov Article

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The Immortality of the Years of Fire"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating the 33d anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all honorable people of the planet are marking this glorious date with us.

Our motherland has trodden the path of October for seven decades. This revolutionary path has been crowned with outstanding historic achievements. A special place in their ranks is occupied by the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War. The greatness of our victory is immeasurable. "Surviving the most severe trials," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "the Soviet people defended the honor and independence of the motherland and defended the gains of October, the cause which Vladimir Ilich Lenin handed down to us."

The war foisted upon the Soviet Union was the greatest military confrontation between socialism and the shock forces of imperialism and its most monstrous creation--fascism. It utterly surpassed all previous wars in its scale, the quantity of forces and resources taking part in it and the level and diversity of equipment and weapons used.

On 22 June 1941 fascist Germany, using the element of surprise, brought down upon our motherland the mighty weight of a group of forces consisting of 190 divisions, including 5.5 million soldiers and officers, 4,000 tanks, about 5,000 warplanes and more than 47,000 guns and mortars. The enemy had threefold or even fivefold superiority of forces on the salients of the main thrusts. The history of wars has never known such an invading army. The leaders of fascist Germany reckoned that the Soviet state would not withstand this blow. They were sure they would succeed in carrying out

a "blitzkrieg" and would completely wipe out the armed forces of the Soviet Union in 3-4 months. With fire and sword German imperialism tried to destroy the gains of socialism, kill millions of Soviet people and thereby forge a path to world domination.

But these monstrous schemes were not destined to come true. The unequalled feat of our people and their armed forces lasted nearly 1,500 days and nights in an unprecedentedly cruel and intense struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, for the future of mankind and for its salvation from the horrors of fascism.

The epic defense of the Brest fortress, the bitter fighting at the walls of besieged Leningrad, the cities of maritime glory--Sevastopol and Odessa, Kerch and Novorossiysk and, the legendary Malaya Zemlya--have gone down in gold letters in the history of the Great Patriotic War as examples of the unparalleled valor, courage and bravery of the Soviet troops.

The historically unique battle on the Volga, which lasted 200 days and nights, was an extremely important event which laid the foundation for a radical turnabout not only in the course of the Great Patriotic War but of World War II as a whole. The general Red Army offensive along the immense front from Leningrad to the Caucasus began with the victory at Stalingrad.

The Kursk battle has a special place among the battles of the Great Patriotic War. In the many days of fighting the fascist army suffered a crushing defeat. As a result of the victory at Kursk, the breakout to the Dnepr and our army's other outstanding successes, a turnabout in the course of the Great Patriotic War and in World II as a whole was achieved by the end of 1943. The battle for the Dnepr and the 1944 offensives resulted in almost total liberation of Soviet lands from the invaders and made it possible to move military operations beyond the borders of the motherland.

The final act of the Red Army in the Great Patriotic War was the impressive Berlin offensive during which a very large enemy grouping almost 1 million strong was routed.

During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces not only defended the freedom and independence of their own motherland but also, true to their international duty, saved the peoples of many European and Asian countries from the yoke of fascism and militarism.

The peoples allied to us, the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition states, and the partisans and members of the resistance movement in the occupied countries of Europe made a great contribution to the general victory over the enemy.

Together with the Soviet Army formations and armies from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and patriots from Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania fought bravely against the fascist invaders. The forces of fraternal Mongolia took an active part in defeating the Japanese Kwantung Army.

But the main force which blocked the path of fascist Germany to world domination was our country, the Soviet people and their heroic army which played the decisive role in routing German fascism.

Throughout the entire war the main part of the fascist German Army forces was concentrated on the Soviet-German front. Until 1944 only 1 to 6 percent of the German Army's ground forces were on operational fronts involving Anglo-American forces.

The Red Army wiped out 607 divisions of the fascist bloc, whereas the Anglo-American forces destroyed only 176. The Wehrmacht lost 10 million men on the Soviet-German front, that is, three-fourths of its total human losses. Our armed forces destroyed most of Hitler's combat equipment--three out of every four guns, tanks and aircraft.

Western falsifiers try in every way to belittle the role of the USSR and Red Army in the last war. But the logic of events and the words of the leaders of the Western powers themselves during the war period show the reverse, "...It is hard for me to get away from the simple fact," U.S. President F. Roosevelt admitted at the height of the war, "that the Russians are killing more enemy soldiers and destroying more of their weapons than all the remaining 25 allied states put together."

A decisive contribution was also made by our country and its armed forces to the rout of militarist Japan. In literally 23 days the Soviet Army and Navy together with the Mongolian forces defeated and captured 49 divisions and 27 brigades of ground forces and large air and naval forces.

The glorious Communist Party acted as the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle in the Great Patriotic War. In the years of severe trials Soviet people strove to link their life with the party of communists. By the end of the war nearly 60 percent of the whole membership of the party was in the armed forces, and every fourth serviceman was a communist. Membership of the party gave no privileges except one--to be out in front, to be where it was most difficult. From the first day of the war to the last combat, army political worker Leonid Ilich Brezhnev trod the difficult roads of the front, taking part in bloody battles on the legendary Malaya Zemlya and in the battles for the Ukraine and the Caucasus and for the liberation of Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Always ahead, in the midst of the servicemen, showing exemplary, unbending staunchness and courage, Leonid Ilich inspired them to heroic deeds to the glory of the Soviet motherland.

And we are boundlessly proud that on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, was awarded the highest military order, the Order of Victory.

The Great Patriotic War again confirmed V.I. Lenin's prophetic words to the effect that a people whose workers and peasants are defending their own Soviet power will never be defeated.

As a result of the war, socialism overstepped the bounds of a single country and was transformed into a growing, strengthening world system, whose whole experience of existence shows the great vital force and indestructibility of the new social system. The socialist system is a powerful accelerator of historical progress, a decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle, and the most important factor in strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

"But even now, in some conditions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "The battle for life on earth is continuing. To insure lasting, stable peace--herein lies the aim of our foreign policy and of such important principles as peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension."

Our party and the Soviet state are now exerting maximum efforts to substantially reduce and eventually eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to halt the arms race and to reduce the level of military confrontation between the two social systems.

However, forces exist and operate actively in capitalist states which do not find the peace initiatives of the land of the soviets to their liking. They are striving to halt the positive development of events in the word and to take mankind back to the times of the "cold war." The adventurist, great-power policy of the present Chinese leadership is becoming more and more closely involved with the designs of the enemies of peace and the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

Under cover of an anti-Soviet slander campaign, the ruling military budgets are intensifying material preparations for war.

All this obliges our party and the Soviet state to resolve the tasks of consolidating peace and international security in organic unity with the tasks of strengthening the country's defense and the combat might of the armed forces.

"We are improving our defense," L.I. Brezhnev said during his recent tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East, "with a single aim: to reliably defend the gains of Great October and to give lasting protection to the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies. The servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy serve this noble end."

Watching over the gains of socialism and peace on earth in a single combat formation with Soviet servicemen are the servicemen of the armies of Warsaw Pact states. Our combat collaboration, engendered in the battles against German fascism, is constantly improving and developing.

In ceremonially commemorating the 33d anniversary of the great victory, Soviet servicemen, like our whole people, pay a tribute of profound respect and eternal gratitude to all the courageous fighters against fascism and, profoundly aware of their responsibility for the motherland's security, do everything to insure that no designs by aggressive forces can hinder our historic movement along the path to communism.

Marshal Batitskiy Article

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 May 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union P. Batitskiy, commander in chief of the country's air defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Feat of the People"]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating the 33d anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War at a notable time.

In an atmosphere of high patriotic and labor enthusiasm aroused by the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics and by the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the Soviet Armed Forces, our country's working people are directing their efforts toward fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and its socioeconomic program and toward consolidation of the motherland's defense might.

The ever-growing authority of the CPSU and its Central Committee and the monolithic unity of party and people are a characteristic feature of our life.

The Soviet people and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces welcomed with great satisfaction the program instructions and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his tour of Siberia and the Far East and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, and they are laboring persistently to fulfill them.

The fulfillment of these recommendations will raise still higher the might and authority of our motherland and augment its achievements.

In a little over three decades of peaceful, creative labor the material and technical base of developed socialism has been created in the country, Soviet people's material and spiritual standard has improved immeasurably, and the socialist way of life has definitively taken shape.

The Soviet people defended peace on earth and freedom and independence in the battle against the crudest enemy--fascism.

May 1945 is linked forever with memories of those who at the cost of their lives and of privations and the hardest trials brought the world freedom

and happiness. Grateful mankind will never forget the great feat of the Soviet people who liberated the world from the threat of fascist enslavement.

Some 1,418 bloody days and nights, millions of victims and thousands of scorched kilometers lay behind the Soviet soldiers before the document on unconditional capitulation of Hitler's Germany was signed 8 May in the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst.

In the first months of the war the Red Army met the strike of 190 enemy divisions and over 5.5 million soldiers and officers. About 4,300 tanks, 4,980 combat aircraft and 192 warships invaded our motherland's territory.

The Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II. It was here that the fate of social progress and all human civilization was decided.

In the hard days of the summer of 1941 the CPSU and its Central Committee were able to turn the country into a unified military camp and to instill in people's consciousness faith in our victory and take all necessary steps to defeat the enemy.

"The Soviet people's outstanding feat in the Great Patriotic War," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is inseparable from the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the party of communists. Its Central Committee was the headquarters from which the supreme political and strategic leadership of military operations was implemented. It was precisely the party which organized and rallied tens of millions of people and channeled their energy, will and actions toward a single aim--victory."

The party was able rapidly to organize the operation of the defense industry in the east of the country and to restructure the training of military cadres in accordance with wartime requirements. The front began to receive weapons and ammunition and trained reinforcements in ever-increasing quantities.

In those terrible years the remarkable qualities of our multinational people educated by the Communist Party were revealed in all their grandeur: their selfless devotion to the cause of Lenin, their ardent love for the socialist motherland, courage and selflessness, fearlessness and heroism.

Over 11,600 servicemen were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Over 7 million people were awarded orders and medals. Many units, formations and groupings became guards' units and were awarded orders and given honorary titles. Over 184,000 members of the partisan movement were awarded orders and medals.

The party and government assessed at its worth the selfless labor of our people in the rear services. During the war the title Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on 199 workers in the rear services, and over 204,000 were awarded orders and medals.

Workers, Kolkhoz members and the Soviet intelligentsia made an enormous, truly inestimable contribution to the defeat of the enemy. Their hands and minds created formidable combat weapons and they fed, clothed and shod the frontline soldiers, frequently denying themselves everything.

The Great Patriotic War confirmed the supremacy of Soviet military science. Many strategic operations elaborated by the headquarters of the Supreme High Command and carried out under the leadership of talented military leaders like marshals of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, K.K. Rokossovskiy, I.S. Konev, R. Ya. Malinovskiy and many other war leaders are a major contribution to this military science.

The success of the combat operations was largely insured by active and purposeful party political work among the troops. The political workers armed the fighters ideologically and reinforced in them their faith in victory and inspired them to perform feats. At the decision of the Central Committee, thousands of party workers were sent among the troops. The Great Patriotic War confirmed V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that in the period of keenest struggle against the reactionary forces, "The fighting party is the ideal of the party of the proletariat." That was precisely what our party became during the years of hard trials. Over 3 million communists died the death of the brave on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War; 5 million took their place in the party ranks.

A great contribution was made to the defeat of fascist Germany by the armies of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and the members of the resistance movement in occupied European countries. In the fire of battles was born the fraternity in arms between Soviet servicemen and servicemen of East European countries.

Our victory in the Great Patriotic War was of worldwide-historic significance. The defeat of the crack forces of imperialism created favorable conditions for socialist revolutions in several European and Asian countries, the formation of the world system of socialism and the galvanization of the national liberation movement of the peoples. As a result the correlation of forces in the international arena changed radically and the prestige of the motherland of October grew immeasurably.

It is not our fault that postwar Europe has lived for a protracted time in an atmosphere of distrust and confrontation. The efforts of our party and the Soviet Government have always been directed toward maintaining and consolidating peace and insuring the security of the peoples. Thanks to the firmness and consistency of the foreign policy course of the USSR and other socialist community countries, important agreements have been elaborated and implemented which legally enshrine the results of World War II.

But the lovers of military adventures and the supporters of the "position of strength" policy have not yet vanished from the world. Whipping up passions around the alleged threatening military superiority of the Warsaw

Pact countries, they frighten ordinary people with the nonexistent aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, and loudest of all in this chorus of enemies of peace and social progress is the voice of the present Peking leadership.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of other Warsaw Pact countries serve a great goal--defense of the gains of socialism. We remember well the instruction of the great Lenin: "Any revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself." And we devoutly fulfill this instruction of our leader. Soviet servicemen, closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party and the Soviet Government, are boundlessly devoted to their motherland and the ideals of communism.

In the single formation of defenders of the motherland, its air borders are vigilantly protected by servicemen of the air defence forces. Among their armaments are powerful antiaircraft missile complexes, all weather supersonic interceptor-fighters and radar stations. Air defense servicemen use these awesome weapons skillfully. In any weather conditions, day or night, they are capable of destroying an enemy violating the Soviet Union's borders.

In the postwar period soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers have demonstrated many examples of courage and heroism. In peacetime many of them have been awarded orders and medals. For their great contribution to the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense might and for successes by personnel in combat and political training, the Moscow Air Defense District forces have been awarded the Order of Lenin, and the Baku District and several formations of the air defense forces have been given orders of the Red Banner.

A worthy place among the honored units is occupied by the antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by Col Yu. Orlov. During the war the regiment formed part of the 18th Army and fought valorously for Novorossiysk. Now the personnel of this unit bear aloft the Banner of Initiator of Socialist Competition among air defense troops and, with excellent indicators in combat training, they are adding to the glory of the air defense artillerymen who guarded the legendary Malaya Zemlya.

Soviet servicemen are proud of the high evaluation of their work which comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "...The motherland's borders are reliably guarded against the unexpected and their defense is in experienced, loyal hands." These words by the outstanding party, state and military figure and courageous soldier who experienced in full measure the calamitous times [likholetye] of the war are especially dear to us.

All servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are well aware of this and are deeply conscious of their tremendous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people for the defense of our great socialist motherland. They are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness.

General Pavlovskiy Article

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief, ground forces: "Immortal Feat"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their armed forces celebrate the 33d anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The date of 9 May 1945 is fixed forever in the grateful memory of mankind as a symbol of the might and invincibility of our socialist fatherland, the mass heroism of the Soviet people and their immortal labor and military achievement.

In the protracted and toughest of all wars in our homeland's history, the Soviet people accomplished an unprecedented feat. In terms of its scale and the amount of forces and resources involved, it immeasurably exceeded all preceding wars. In unleashing war against the USSR, Fascist Germany was pursuing the far-reaching aims of liquidating the socialist state, dividing the territory of our country into separate regions, destroying millions of Soviet people and enslaving the survivors.

The fate of our homeland and, moreover, the fate of the entire planet was decided on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet people and their armed forces underwent most severe trials to arrive at their great victory. They endured them with honor, and our fatherland convincingly proved the superiority of socialism over capitalism in the economic, ideological and military fields.

The path to victory lay through a whole range of battles. The border battles in the first days of the war, the impressive battles for Odessa, Sevastapol and Kiev, on the approaches to Moscow, on the outskirts of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Tula, Novorossiysk, Kerch, in the Kursk salient, the Caucasus, the Dnepr and in Belorussia and also the impressive operations of 1944 in the concluding stages of the war were the historical milestones on that path. The communist party fused together the political, economic, military and ideological leadership of the country and transformed it into a military camp. The party bred and fostered a whole galaxy of illustrious military commanders and leaders and produced a number of major political workers who played a tremendous role in strengthening and consolidating the forces.

All branches of the USSR Armed Forces contributed to victory.

It is gratifying to me as commander in chief of the ground forces to note that the ground forces, in close collaboration with the other branches of the armed forces, made an outstanding contribution to our victory in the Great Patriotic War. Eight out of every ten frontline soldiers fought against the German fascist forces in the ground forces. Regimental and divisional combat banners remind today's generation of soldiers of their sacred duty of selflessly serving the socialist fatherland and of being ready to carry out the order of the party and the people.

The honorary titles of many decorated ground force units and formations reflect the achievements of the soldiers. Here are just a few examples which reveal the moral-political and combat qualities of ground force personnel and the military achievements of infantrymen, tankmen, artillerymen, radio operators and sappers. Of the more than 11,500 participants in the Great Patriotic War awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for their achievements, more than 8,000 were soldiers in the ground forces. The first names to be called every day at company and battery evening roll-call are those of the more than 200 heroes of the Soviet Union who are inscribed forever on personnel lists.

The victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War contributed to a new upsurge in the revolutionary process initiated by Great October. A world system of socialism took shape and a profound reorganization of the entire system of international relations has taken place. On that basis the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems have become established in the practice of international life in recent years, thanks to the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the socialist countries and the persistent struggle of peoples of all continents. However, aggressive imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, are doing everything possible to hinder this process and are inflating military budgets and stepping up the arms race. In these conditions our party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the defense capability of our homeland, improve the army and the navy and their equipment, and raise the quality of combat and political training.

In his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said that "the homeland's borders are reliably protected against any surprises, and its protection is in experienced and loyal hands."

The ground forces have achieved new qualitative standards along with all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces. They are worthily carrying out their patriotic and international duty in a monolithic military formation with the other branches of the armed forces. Today the ground forces incorporate modern weaponry and equipment. They persistently study and elaborate tactical methods and forms for using this weaponry during exercises and field training. Command, political, engineering and technical cadres in the ground forces, making creative use of the experience of the Great Patriotic War and the achievements of modern military science and the development of equipment, are constantly improving the military expertise of personnel.

The patriotic initiative of the personnel of the Tamamn motorized guards' division in the Moscow Military District, who mounted a struggle for the title of leading formation, has encountered wholehearted support and undergone extensive dissemination in the army and navy in the jubilee year of the

USSR Armed Forces. The motorized guards have fulfilled their pledges. The division, which has been awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense Pennant for courage and military valor, has made a patriotic appeal for even more extensive development of the leading formation movement in the current training year.

Surrounded by the love of the people and guided by the Communist Party, the ground forces along with all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces are always ready to carry out their constitutional duty of delivering an immediate rebuff to any aggressor and protecting the gains of socialism and communism.

General Alekseyev Article

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKSYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Article by Col Gen Engr N. Alekseyev, USSR first deputy defense minister: "A Great Feat"]

[Text] For the 33d time the ceremonial salute in honor of Victory Day, in honor of the immortal military and labor feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War, will ring out today. Thirty-three years is a long time. Even in the memory of participants in that war, time has blurred certain details, episodes and scenes from the battles and fighting, and the younger generation knows about them solely from books, plays and films. But the greatness of the victory secured and its scale and significance for the destiny of the world will remain forever in the memory of mankind.

All our multinational people rose to the defense of the fatherland against the fascist hordes. Thousands and millions of people accomplished unparalleled feats on the fronts and went to their deaths for the sake of victory over the enemy. The very earth, enveloped by the fire of the partisan movement, blazed under the occupiers' feet. But the outcome of the war was decided not only on the battlefields. Even today, at a time of economic development on an unprecedented scale, it is difficult to overestimate the gigantic work which was performed within a very tight time-span under the leadership of our party and government to restructure the country's national economy on a war footing.

We have no right to forget how in any weather, in frost or rain, forgetful of time and often completely in the open air, the workers of the home front set up equipment from evacuated plants and straightaway started turning out production. People went without food and sleep. Wives worked in shops together with their husbands, and children took their fathers' places at the machines. Thanks to the heroic labor of the Soviet people, the majority of evacuated enterprises were operational by spring 1942. And the country's eastern regions were transformed into the main arsenal of the Red Army.

When returning to the events of the grim war years, special note should be made of the invaluable contribution to the cause of victory made by our

inventors and rationalizers. A generally acknowledged fact in itself indicates the creative potential of our scientists, engineers and workers: The vast majority of our combat equipment and armaments produced in the war years were substantially superior to analogous models not only of the enemy but also of the other capitalist armies.

War with its rigid combat regulations, it might appear, was bound to thrust the personal creative initiative of many people into the background. But in the first months of the fighting the people's commissariat for defense began receiving hundreds of different technical suggestions from the army in the field. According to incomplete data 28,400 such suggestions were registered in 1942, of which 9,330 were implemented; these figures increased to 57,700 and 35,250 respectively in 1943 and to 105,080 and 74,660 in 1944.

It is difficult to present even schematically a picture of the selfless labor of the frontline rationalizers. Thus, for example, thanks to the widespread development of invention and rationalization in the motor transportation units of the 1st Belorussian Front alone, the number of repaired vehicles and engines increased 2.5-3 times in 1944.

The inventors and rationalizers gave the partisans great assistance. Thus, in the summer of 1943, 11 types of equipment created specially for arming partisan detachments were demonstrated at one of the military test areas. Among these was the 50-mm Gvay hand-held mortar, the lightweight Shavyrin mortar, an explosive charge for blowing up railroad lines, a sabotage device, and a small mine with an anti-lift device. In 1942 alone, government awards were granted to 37 authors of the most valuable suggestions, and USSR state prizes were awarded to 60 of those who made valuable suggestions. And over the war period as a whole, according to far-from-complete data, government awards were presented to 4,000 inventors and rationalizers in the armed forces.

Technical creativity in the rear, too, developed on an unprecedented scale in the war years. Thus in January and February 1942 alone, the introduction of rationalization proposals made it possible to save about R900,000 at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine. And the method of welding turrets and bodies proposed by scientists and production workers under the leadership of Academician Ye. O. Paton made it possible to increase production of tanks sharply.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War graphically demonstrated not only the greatness of the Soviet people's spirit and the might of our economy but also the indisputable advantages of our socialist society, which reveals great scope for the creativity of millions of Soviet people to be displayed. The creative approach to the solution of tasks great and small is a distinguishing feature of our armed forces even today, and this is natural. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, the technical equipment level, the organizational structure of the troops, and the control and logistics system have altered radically in recent years

in the army and navy. However, as is known, neither the most sophisticated equipment nor modern organization by themselves can resolve matters. The main element is the men who handle this equipment, their knowledge, and their ability to use this equipment to the maximum effect. This is why the movement of rationalizers and inventors has been further developed in the army and navy, as it has in the national economy.

This movement has assumed a particularly broad scale in the current five-year plan following the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. "Efficiency and quality"--these words have become the motto of the armed forces' innovators whose efforts are aimed at strengthening the defense capability of our motherland and at enhancing the combat readiness of the troops and navy. Thus, for instance, last year out of the total mass of suggestions they submitted, 29 percent were aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the utilization of combat equipment and reducing the time taken to make it ready for combat, 36 percent at creating new and improving existing training equipment and stores, and 35 percent at improving the methods and quality of repair work, saving material, enhancing labor productivity, saving money, and improving medical, household and consumer services for the personnel.

It is impossible not to notice that many inventions and rationalization proposals from army and navy innovators are a great interest of specialists in the most diverse sectors of the national economy.

The opportunity for displaying creative abilities is one of the most attractive features in any matter and in any profession. But opportunities by themselves are not enough. The desire for a creative approach still has to be nurtured in people, a taste for seeking even more sophisticated solutions has to be inculcated, and the men have to be armed with the necessary skills. It is from precisely these positions that educational work with young innovators in the army and navy is today being built. The success of this work is predetermined to a large extent, too, by the inseparable link of our armed forces with the people and with the practice of the country's national economy.

Twice a year new reinforcements arrive to take up active service, and the ranks of these reinforcements contain many young workers. Although the majority do not have any great labor experience, they nevertheless have had time to come into contact, before being drafted into the army, with that constant high pitch of creative questing which constitutes the life of our plants, factories and construction sites. Under the conditions of the modern army, whose level of technical equipment requires profound and all-round knowledge, this sort of "kindling spark" frequently ignites the bright flame of technical creativity. And it is not fortuitous that yesterday's soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, having returned to their enterprises and construction sites, quickly become front-rankers of socialist competition, engender labor initiatives, and swell the ranks of inventors, rationalizers and production innovators.

The Soviet Armed Forces, which recently celebrated their 60th anniversary, are greeting the victory festival with new successes in combat and political training and in an atmosphere of creative enthusiasm aimed at strengthening the defensive might of our country. In this difficult daily military labor they are inspired by the words uttered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his speech to the personnel of the cruiser Admiral Senyavin: "We are improving our defense for a single purpose: to reliably defend the gains of the Great October Revolution and to firmly protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies. The servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy are serving this noble purpose."

CSO: 1801

ARMY NEWSPAPER HAILS BREZHNEV FRG VISIT

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Name of the Security of the Peoples"]

[Text] The turn toward relaxation of international tension was a determining one for the present state of affairs in the world. The CPSU's consistent implementation of a Leninist foreign policy line and the purposeful efforts of the USSR, the fraternal socialist states and all peace-loving forces and peoples have played a tremendous role in the impressive successes achieved on this path.

Our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev strive persistently to insure that the security of the peoples is reliably protected and that relaxation of international tension is today not a theory, not merely a slogan and not just good wishes but a specific good deed. The visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG is conclusive new confirmation of this.

In a document published yesterday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers totally approved the work carried out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG and the results of this politically important visit. The talks with leading FRG statesmen and public figures on a wide range of European and international problems and on the questions of bilateral relations and the documents adopted as a result of L.I. Brezhnev's visit represent a major step in advancing the cause of detente, good-neighborliness and the strengthening of peace.

At the same time the importance of the visit greatly exceeds the bounds of the relations between the two countries. L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a major event on an international scale and yet another considerable contribution to implementing the foreign policy line of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Leninist peace-loving policy of our party and state. It marks a stage in the development of political detente and in the creation

of the preconditions for its extension to the military sphere. The fruitful work carried out during the visit was aimed at contributing in every possible way to the specific, effective efforts which must be made unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally to deepen the detente process in full accordance with the Helsinki Conference final act.

It is perfectly obvious that the Soviet-West German summit talks and the documents signed as a result of these talks will exert a positive influence on the situation in Europe, and not only in Europe. It is in precisely this way that our friends in the fraternal socialist countries, the entire progressive world public and realistically minded Western politicians assess the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit. The official Soviet summit-level visit to the shores of the Rhine has once again demonstrated graphically that our country sees it as its most important aim in international affairs to uphold and strengthen peace-universal, just and lasting peace. This unshakable foreign policy line of the Soviet Union is not dependent on any considerations of expediency whatever. It is enshrined in legislation in the USSR Constitution.

Now, as before, the USSR and the other socialist community countries regard it as their primary foreign-policy task to intensify the struggle against the imperialist policy of interference in states' internal affairs, the buildup of the arms race and the exacerbation of military confrontation. It has still not been possible to curb the monstrous arms race which has been unleashed by the United States and the other members of the NATO aggressive imperialist bloc and in which the present Peking leadership is also joining increasingly actively. "This is a very disturbing fact," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his FRG television speech. "For this race cannot continue unendingly. It is inexorably undermining the edifice of political detente. Unless it is stopped it may jeopardize mankind's very future."

Stopping the arms race and insuring progress toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of a thermonuclear disaster--it is in precisely this direction that the fundamental question of how the international situation will further develop is decided and it is precisely here that the most acute struggle is now developing. Concerned about the fate of the peoples and the interests of insuring their security, the Soviet Union has just put forward a complex of proposals on complete termination of further quantitative and qualitative growth in the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential. In its desire to block every channel of the arms race--nuclear and conventional--the USSR is calling upon all states and all people of peace and good will to cooperate.

However, the Soviet Union cannot fail to take into account that there still exist in the world reactionary forces which are stubbornly resisting the detente process. They are creating new types of lethal weapons, strengthening aggressive blocs and impeding the reaching of agreements

in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere. Under these conditions the peace-loving character of Soviet foreign policy by no means rules out concern on the Soviet Union's part for its own security and for the security of our allies and friends. The unity of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy line and the readiness to provide a proper rebuff for any aggressor is the initial basis of the military doctrine, building and training of our armed forces. The position of strength policy is profoundly alien to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union does not threaten any of its neighbors, near or far, but strives to develop cooperation among states. This was displayed once again with great force during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG.

Soviet people wholeheartedly support the results of this visit and rate highly the tremendous work carried out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to insure the visit's success. The soldiers of the USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bastion of universal peace--are adding their voice to the voice of the working people of the cities and villages. In combat unity with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Army and Navy are vigilantly guarding the great gains of socialism and the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

CSO: 1801

MARSHAL PEREDELSKIY ON TRAINING OF MISSILE, ARTILLERY TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Marshal of Artillery G. Peredel'skiy, commander of missile troops and artillery: "Develop Master Marksmen"]

[Excerpts] Life shows that on the whole the missile troops and artillery are successfully solving questions of training and educating subordinates. This is primarily the result of their high degree of political maturity and their high standard of professional training. Suffice it to say that most of them have higher military or technical engineering education and around 90 percent are top-class specialists. They are capable of training and educating the personnel in line with the conditions of modern battle.

The path to expertise is not an easy one. Life proves that it is traveled only by those who are engrossed in their jobs, who love service and their category of troops, and who tackle difficulties boldly. While noting the positive aspects of our commanders' work, it is necessary, unfortunately, to talk about substantial shortcomings, of which there are still many. We still have officers who lack an in-depth knowledge of the theoretical principles of gunnery and fire control. When carrying out firing tasks they operate in an unoriginal and unenterprising way and who indecision, especially when the firing assumes an unexpected form. During exercises, combat launches and firing it often happens that the officer is not capable of choosing the most correct method of firing or of finding the most advisable solution in a complex tactical situation.

This implies flaws in the organization of commander training and in the work-style of senior officers organizing officer training. Its quality and effectiveness are increasingly determined today by the extent to which matters of improving professional and methodological expertise are being solved and the extent to which active use is made here of socialist competition and leading experience. Changes in the tactics of combat use of artillery and in methods of performing firing tasks are demanding more and more creativity, initiative and bold experimentation on the part of officers. And this should be their aim in the course of commander training.

By no means everywhere is this the case, unfortunately. When organizing artillery firing training of personnel, some unit commanders fail to consider the heightened demands on officers and pay little attention to improving their personal mastery and arming them with advanced methods. As a result, in a number of cases class and training sessions are watered down and simplified. Of course, you cannot expect officers' professional expertise to develop under these conditions. The existence of shortcomings of this kind in the subunit commanded by Lt Col V. Yudin have meant that in the past 2 years it has not produced a single master marksman.

The modern theory of combat use of artillery is based on qualitative changes that have taken place in the forces since the war. In particular, there have been many innovations in tactics concerning the use of artillery, in fire control, in the organization of artillery reconnaissance, and in interaction between the artillery and motorized rifle and tank forces. These changes naturally demand corresponding training of officers.

At the "Berezina" exercises a high degree of expertise was demonstrated by many commanders of subunits in the artillery regiment commanded by guards Lt Col Yu. Petrunin. What was behind their success? Above all, it is clear that they had all been trained in actions under conditions approaching combat conditions. The regiment devoted considerable attention to artillery firing training of officers. Class and training sessions in firing and fire control are always carried out against a tactical background and under complicated conditions and are of a comprehensive nature.

I would particularly like to stress the importance of regular training sessions. The officer who wants to be a real master marksman must train constantly and maintain his combat form, so to speak. A substantial role can be played here by skillfully organized competition in terms of tasks and normatives. Competitions involving all the troops, together with the officers, help the latter to keep their training at the proper level. By carrying out their specific tasks against a general tactical background and in conditions as close as possible to combat conditions, missile troops and artillerymen acquire the requisite skills more quickly and gain a fuller picture of their role on the battlefield.

The experience of leading collectives shows the improvement in the personnel's expertise is quicker when tactical exercises involving combat firing are carefully prepared and carried out in an instructive manner. A great deal depends here on the leader's ability to create a situation similar to real battle, make wide use of the simulation facilities at his disposal and prevent watering-down and over simplification.

The summer training period will involve a lot of exercises of different sizes. The most favorable opportunities are emerging for teaching personnel actions in the dynamics of battle: on the march, in on-the-move deployment and at unprepared firing positions. In connection with this there is a particularly acute need to instruct troops in the fulfillment of tasks within a compressed timeframe and to search for new, more effective means

of firing and aiming. All possibilities must be used to make the instruction process as close as possible to the conditions of real battle.

Raising the professional skills of officers is inseparably linked with further improving the style of work of command and political cadres, which must be distinguished by a high degree of party spirit and competence, initiative, diligence and a creative approach to matters. Organization, discipline and cadres' responsibility for the matter entrusted to them are acquiring increasing importance, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) plenum, in his speeches during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The missile and artillery troops of the ground forces interpreted the recommendations and directions made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his meetings with servicemen at the time of his trip to Siberia and the Far East as an order from the motherland, party and people. In order to fulfill their duty to the motherland worthily, it is necessary to raise intensity of competition, to increase the results achieved and to mark the summer exercises with new successes in military labor. The efforts of the commanders, staff, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations and all the servicemen of the units and subunits of the missile and artillery troops ground forces are aimed precisely at this.

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