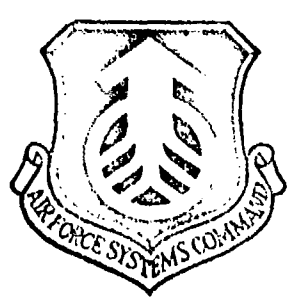


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THE SOVIET ARMY
(Selected Portion)

by

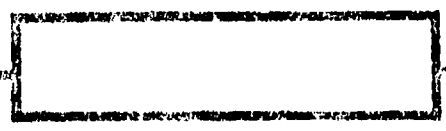
S.S. Lototskiy, M.L. Al'tgovzen, et al

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THE SOVIET ARMY (Selected Portion)

By: S.S. Lototskiy, M.L. Al'tgovzen, et al

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PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WP-AFB, OHIO.

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

*ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ы; e elsewhere.
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh ⁻¹
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh ⁻¹
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh ⁻¹
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth ⁻¹
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech ⁻¹
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch ⁻¹

Russian English

rot curl
lg log

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Military doctrine.

World development in the postwar period is characterized by a whole series of characteristics. Grew considerably the economic and military power of our native land. The Soviet Union opposes aggressors not singly, but in the fraternal bloc of the socialist countries. Changed the general/common/total relationship/ratio of forces in the world in favor of socialism. Our army is equipped by new powerful/thick armament, different by combat materiel. All this required the reconsideration of a question about the direction of the construction of the armed forces under the contemporary conditions and the provision of reliable defense of our state from imperialistic aggression. In other words, it was necessary to work out the new military doctrine which would answer the contemporary conditions for the development of the Soviet Union.

Soviet military doctrine is its kind the fundamental law of our state in the region of the defense of the country. It must be flexible, rapidly answer to entire new, that gives military science

and the practice of the armed struggle, must with the scientific accuracy consider all changes in political relations between states and groups of states.

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The military doctrine has two sides: political and technical. Political side covers questions of the political purposes of future war, character of the military problems of our state in the war which can impose on us the imperialists. It was formulated with the education/formation of our state by V. I. Lenin. The most important Leninist situations underwent their development in the resolutions of the Congresses of the Communist Party. The Soviet Union always spoke against imperialistic, predatory, unjust wars and, on the contrary, was always lent support to the wars valid, liberating, progressive.

Future war, if imperialists will succeed in it unleashing, will be bitter engagement of two opposite public systems by the struggle between two coalitions - socialist and imperialistic, in which both sides will pursue the most decisive goals.

In the program of CPSU it is written: "As CPSU and entire Soviet people henceforth they will speak against all and of every kind predatory wars, including against the wars between the capitalist

states, against the local wars, directed toward the suffocation of liberating national movements, and they consider it its duty to support the sacred struggle of the oppressed peoples, their valid wars of liberation against the imperialism".

FOOTNOTE 1. "Materials of the XXII Congress of CPSU", page 365.
ENDFOOTNOTE.

The changes, which occurred in the political unit of the military doctrine in the postwar years, consist in the fact that even to the full/total/complete conquest of socialism on the earth/ground, with the retention/preservation/maintaining of capitalism in the unit of the world, as a result of the new arrangement of forces in the world arena appears the real possibility to exclude world war from the life of society. Therefore the Communist Party of the Soviet Union carries on an active struggle for the peaceful coexistence between different states, for the provision of the lasting peace, for the universal and full/total/complete disarmament. It considers ever increasing forces, which struggle for peace.

Thus at the same time political unit of the Soviet military doctrine considers the reactionary and aggressive essence of imperialism and its ideology. It considers also that the fact that the danger of unleashing by the imperialists of new predatory wars

against the socialist countries under the contemporary conditions increasingly more grows/rises. About the fact that the imperialists are ready to go with any provocations, eloquently say the events of recent years: this of armament the blockade of Cuba in 1962, war in Vietnam, Israeli aggression against the peaceful Arab states in 1967, the intrigues of the imperialists in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

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Armaments race in the USA goes on the scales which yet did not know the history. In 20 postwar years the military expenditures/consumptions of the USA exceeded 48 times military expenditures/consumptions in two decades before the Second World War.

Beginning from 1950 United States of America they granted to the foreign states of military aid to 37 billion dollars. Within the same period to different countries of the world the USA they placed 7000 fighter airplanes, 20279 tanks, it is more than 3.5 million rifles and carbines. "Today, stated senator Frank Church at the conference of the senate, U.S. Federal Government is the main supplier of weaponry in the world".

All this speaks, that the exploiter class losing under itself ground is capable to any adventures, because he does not want to

recognize its damage/defeat in the competition with the foremost, socialist formation/order.

The technical side of the military doctrine is connected with the introduction into all forms of the armed forces and arms of the service of atomic and thermonuclear weaponry and appearance of rockets/missiles as the basic means of delivery of this weaponry to the target, the revolutionary changes in the ways of the armed struggle, in entire Soviet military art.

Briefly the essence of Soviet military doctrine consists of that, wrote R. Ya. Malinovskiy, "that future war, if imperialists will succeed in it unleashing, will be decisive engagement of two opposite public systems, and according to the character of the means used it will unavoidably become thermonuclear, such war, in which by main weapon of destruction will come forward nuclear weaponry, and by the basic means of its delivery to the target - rocket/missile. This war will be characterized by unprecedented bitterness of the armed struggle, by dynamicity and high maneuverability of combat operations, by absence of continuous stabilized front lines, divisions between the front and the rear, the increased possibilities for the application of the surprise shocks of large force both on the military forces and on the deep rears of the belligerent countries".

In connection with a change in the combat means will change very beginning of war. It can prove to be decisive not only for the beginning, but also for the final result of the armed struggle. War can arise without the usual threatened period, suddenly and immediately will take universal decisive scope.

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This beginning for the aggressor is the most tempting, therefore, and is most probable. It is known that the General Staffs of basic capitalist states in their plans of future war against the USSR and the countries of socialist camp are designed, first of all, for surprise nuclear attack. Therefore the Soviet military doctrine as most important and primary task of the armed forces considers: to be in constant alert for the immediate and reliable repulsion of the surprise attack of enemy and for the disruption/separation of his projects.

The future war unavoidably of signs intercontinental scope will acquire not preceded fighter character, it will lead to death of hundreds of millions of the people and will convert the whole countries into the lifeless wastelands. But struggle to the victorious end cannot be restricted only to the shocks of nuclear weaponry. Therefore it can tighten itself and require the prolonged

and breaking stress of all forces of army into the countries as a whole. And naturally, final conquest can be achieved only as a result of the combined actions of all arms of the armed forces and arms of service with the participation of mass, multimillion-man armies.

Soviet military doctrine requires preparing our armed forces, country, entire Soviet people for the nuclear war.

Future war from the very beginning will acquire character dynamic and transient. Therefore task lies in the fact that we without the delay would be ready to the most decisive, largest/coarsest, lightning and unexpected for the enemy activities by all forces and by means. But in the case of the delay of war we should have the prepared human reserves and material reserves.

Great requirements Soviet military doctrine imposes on the combat training of the military forces and to instruction and education of personnel of the army and navy. It is necessary to train soldiers what will be required in the thermonuclear war. It is at the same time necessary to consider the possibility of conducting the combat operations by conventional weapons, and also the possibility of their overgrowing into the military activities with the use/application of the nuclear rocket weaponry.

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Soviet military doctrine has really international character, since it relates to the interests of all socialist camp, all progressive humanity and is directed against the warmongers, against the enemies of civilization. Soviet military doctrine gives responses to all basic questions of Soviet military construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

Soviet army in the contemporary stage.

State and development of the armed forces of our native land depends on many reasons, but, first of all, from the changes, which occur within the country, intergovernmental relations, and also technical progress, development of science, industry, transport.

As a result of the transition of our society into the new qualitative state, the need for strengthening socialist camp, revolutionary changes in military science the Soviet Armed Forces acquired the number of the new features which differ the contemporary stage of their development from the passed stages. Being the instrument of people's state, they became in the authentic meaning national, were intended to protect not only the first in the world socialist country - USSR, but also to serve as basis the defenses of

all socialist camp, but the requirements of the defense peace throughout the world determined the really international meaning of their destination. In addition to this, Soviet army preserved its qualities, acquired from the first days of their birth, such, as revolutionary spirit, correctness to people's interests, multinational character and others.

The general/common/total leadership of armed forces of the country heads the Ministry of the Defense of the USSR. The function of the Minister/Secretary of Defense from March 1953 they consecutively/serially occupied: Marshals of the Soviet Union N. A. Bulganin, G. K. Zhukov and F. Ya. Malinovskiy. On 12 April, 1967, the Minister/Secretary of Defense of the USSR A. A. Grechko as Marshall of the Soviet Union. At the head of General Staff in the postwar years were situated General A. I. Antonov, Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevsky, General S. M. Shtemenko, Marshals of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovsky, M. V. Zakharov, S. S. Biryuzov. During November 1964 chief of the General Staff newly assigned Marshal of the Soviet Union M. V. Zakharov.

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Leadership of the party-political work in the armed forces of the USSR carries out main political administration of the Soviet army

and the Navy, that works on the rights/laws of the department of the CC CPSU. The commander/chief for main political administration for seven postwar years was General I. V. Shikin, then General F. F. Kuznetsov, and from 1953 through 1962 - General A. S. Zheltov and Marshal of the Soviet Union F. I. Golikov. From June 1962 this function occupies General A. A. Yepishev.

On the basis of the conditions of contemporary tasks, the Soviet Armed Forces are built according to the principle of cadre, regular, constantly ready to activities army. According to their structure, according to the forms of organization they are constructed in accordance with the requirements of the ways of combat operations, the requirements of Soviet military art and consist of five forms: strategic missile forces, military forces of the air defense of the country, ground forces, Air Forces and Navy. Each branch of the armed forces has its of the arm of service.

At the basis of the division of the armed forces into the forms lie/rest their strategic destination, possibility to independently solve strategic and important operational problems. The isolation/liberation of the arms of service is connected with the presence of different armament and combat materiel and specific character of their combat use in combat and operation/process.

The birth of the intercontinental rockets/missiles which began to serve in the hands of state leadership of the most powerful/thickest means of the rendering of effect on the course of war as a whole, caused the need for the creation of completely new branch of the armed forces - strategic missile forces. They became the main form of our armed forces, the basis of the defense might of the Soviet country. The main command strategic missile forces in these years they were: the chief marshal of artillery M. I. Nedelin, Marshals of the Soviet Union K. S. Moskalenko, S. S. Biryuzov, also, since 1963 - Marshal of the Soviet Union N. I. Krylov.

Soviet strategic missiles possess the in practice unlimited distance, the ability to bear the thermonuclear charges of enormous power, the high accuracy of hit, such characteristics of the flight trajectories, which make the nuclear missile attacks by surprise ones and inevitable, with the possibility of their use/application at any time of year and days under any meteorological conditions.

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The presence of such rockets/missiles produced large/coarse shifts/shears in the world strategic situation. With the advent of in the Soviet Union of rockets/missiles the factor of space lost its previous significance. If it is earlier than USA, being covered by

the ocean and the enormous distance, mastering bases in the strange territories, they planned/glided to wage war due to their allies and considered that all retaliatory attacks will fall on the countries of Europa and Asia, then now the relative invulnerability of United States of America advanced end. The territory of the USA from the first minutes of war, if it arises, will become theater operations.

The nuclear rocket weaponry is truly infinite on the force of decomposition. It is known that only one rocket/missile with the powerful/thick nuclear charge release during explosions the energy, which exceeds energy of all explosives, used in all years of the second world wave.

State as arms strategic missiles with the nuclear charges of the increased power with the TNT equivalent into 20, 30, 50 and more than million tons show that altogether only several H-bombs are necessary in order to annihilate whole states. Let us note that one charge with a power of into 100 million tons of trotyl 5000 times exceeds the power of the A-bombs which were discarded by Americans in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

✓ Soviet rockets/missiles possess the high accuracy of incidence/impingement. They are capable of striking any goal to any distances from the first shot. The scientists of many countries of

the world estimate this as fairytale accuracy. Furthermore, rockets/missiles possess the great probability of achieving the goal. This reliability depends on high altitude and enormous flight speed of rocket/missile. The distance more than 10 thousand kilometers it covers during 30-35 minutes. The average/mean flight speed of strategic missiles 20 times exceeds the velocity of contemporary fighter airplanes, also, 10 times the initial velocity of cannon artillery shell. Such velocities are achieved because of the fantastic power of the rocket engines, which achieve 20 million horsepower. For the comparison let us say that the power of the engine of one the strategic missile exceeds 3 times the power of fraternal hydroelectric power plant on the hangar. Taking into account the independence of rocket flight from any surface/ground radio engineering constructions of enemy, we can say that however strong was his air defense, our strategic missiles will inevitably achieve the intended targets.

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Soviet strategic missiles possess a number of other remarkable qualities. Being very complicated on the construction, they are simple in the exploitation, they do not require long preparation time for the launching/starting, they have simple launcher. Rockets/missiles can be launched from the well disguised field

launching sites without the preparation of locality in engineering sense or from mobile units. latter/last way considerably increases from survivability and invulnerability from the strategic means of attack of the enemy. The very important quality of rockets/missiles lies in the fact that they can be used with any meteorological conditions, at any time of year and days.

Recently is developed and realized the ordered organizational structure of rocket forces, are determined their role and tasks in the defense system of the country.

Strategic missile forces possess the possibilities in short periods to ensure rout not only of most important groups of the enemy, but also to simultaneously annihilate the most important centers of his economy, to destroy state and military control. The qualities of contemporary rockets/missiles give the possibility to use them suddenly and it is massed. The massed use/application of thermonuclear shocks makes it possible not only to rapidly derive from the war at its beginning itself individual states, especially with the small and densely populated territory, but also to decisively rout all hostile coalitions. This is achieved by the possibility of the largest-scale maneuver by the nuclear missile attacks in any direction on the enormous spaces, without a change in this case in its military forces' grouping.

All this speaks, that the Soviet army entered the qualitatively new stage of its development which is characterized by an enormous increase in the firepower and by a sharp increase in the combat capabilities of our armed forces.

The equipment of rocket forces with the most contemporary weaponry imposed high requirements on soldier-missilemen. Soldiers, sergeants, officers and the Generals of rocket forces constantly improve their knowledge, the methods of standby alert always hold their weaponry in full combat readiness. In the case of unleashing by the imperialists of war they will successfully carry out the missions - rocket/missile assigned to them will be started in time and precisely on the goals indicated.

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Second branch of the armed forces - military forces of the air defense of the country. They consist of zenith rocket forces, missile-launching aviation, radio engineering and special troops. The basis of their combat power comprise qualitatively new ones in the branch of services - zenith rocket forces and missile-launching fighter-interceptors. Soviet scientists created the combat means not

only with the aircraft and the cruise missiles, but also with the rockets/missiles of the enemy. Now our air defense forces in the cooperation with forces and air defense weapons of ground forces, navy and armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact are capable of successfully fulfilling their primary task - reliably covering the territory of socialist bloc countries from the nuclear attacks, from any means of attack of the enemy. The main command National Air Defense Forces from May 1954 they were: Marshals of the Soviet Union A. A. Gvovrov, S. S. Biryuzov, the Air Marshal V. A. Sudets, and from July 1966 - Marshal of the Soviet Union P. F. Batitskiy.

The equipment of National Air Defense Forces with the new combat means and, first of all, by surface-to-air missiles determined new qualitative jump in the development of Soviet air defense forces. In our AA rocket forces are included the subdivisions, which have as arms the combat complexes of different designation/purpose, including distant interceptor missiles. The latter are capable of destroying virtually all contemporary air attack weapons at the maximum ranges, the great and low altitudes and the supersonic flight speeds. The characteristic of their use/application lies in the fact that they do not depend on the season and days, on meteorological conditions and radio interferences.

Combat materiel of air defense forces continuously is improved.

Are expanded the limits of the attainability of surface-to-air missiles on small and high altitudes, increase firing distances and rate of fire.

Basic changes in recent years underwent the aviation of air defense. As arms of air defense aviation of the country are supersonic missile-launching fighter-interceptors, which act at small and high altitudes, including fighter-interceptors of long-range. Such aircraft are capable of eliminating cruise missiles and carrier aircraft under any meteorological conditions, at any heights and flight speeds.

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The missile-launching aviation of the air defense of the country possesses high maneuverability. It can rapidly concentrate its efforts for the decisive directions, against the main forces of the air attack weapons of enemy, and the great radii of action allow for it to carry out struggle with these means at the distances up to the borders of their launching/starting.

It is known that the earlier will discover the means of the aerospace attack, the greater will have the time of the force of the air defense of the country and the better they will know how to repel

aggressor's attack.

The problems of the timely detection of enemy and warning/prevention about it are solved by radio engineering air defense forces. These units have as arms different radio-electronic constructions committed. They give the possibility at any time of year, days and independently of the meteorological conditions and the radio interferences to detect at large distances of the means of the aerospace attack, to identify them, to determine precisely their coordinates and to provide timely target designation to AA rocket forces and missile-launching aviation.

The soldiers of the military forces of the air defense of the country to the perfection master new rocket complicated radio-electronic technology and ways of its combat employment in combat. In the military forces received wide acceptance the composite preparation which contributes to high training of the soldiers, subdivisions and units.

The military forces of the air defense of the country are always situated in full combat readiness. They can into any minute repel the attack of air enemy. The excellent combat technology, compiled work of the Soviet people, in our soldiers' skillful hands - this is the reliable panel, which covers the airspace of the native land from the

unmasked guests.

Considerablely underwent changes today the oldest, numerous branch of the armed forces, rightfully which was being counted for a long time basic, ground forces.

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They also continuously were improved and they at present have available all necessary for the successful conduct of combat operations contemporary branches of services, diverse types of weaponry and combat materiel. The need for having in the composition of the armed forces such powerful/thick ground forces escape/ensues from the basic requirement of Soviet military science, who considers that the conquest in the future nuclear war, if it unleash imperialistic aggressors, can be achieved only by the united efforts, forces of all branches of the armed forces. Certainly, the decisive role in achieving of the basic goals of war will play strategic missile forces. Ground forces will complete the rout of the forces surviving from the nuclear attacks of the land armies of enemy, capture his military bases, seize hostile territory. They had to conduct the defense of their territory from the intrusion of the armies of aggressor, his air and amphibious forces.

The accomplishment of the enumerated missions speaks, that ground forces and under the contemporary conditions are important composite/compound component part of the armed forces, and therefore they must be sufficiently strong, mobile, well armed and organized.

From March 1955 and through August 1964 ground forces consecutively/serially headed the Marshals of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, A. A. Grechko, V. I. Chuykov. From September 1964 the high command by ground forces was abolished and it is newly restored/reduced in the fall of 1967. As commander-in-chief was appointed General of the Army I. G. Pavloskiy.

Contemporary ground forces are had available the rockets/missiles of operational-tactical designation/purpose, new tanks, armored personnel carriers, new systems of barrel and rocket artillery, powerful/thick anti-tank means, self-propelled AA, rocket and artillery units, committed by control means. Medium-range missiles with the nuclear charges are the main fire force of ground forces with the rout of enemy. They are capable of destroying any units at the distances to several hundred kilometers and of rapidly creating the decisive break/fracture in the combat situation. Nuclear weaponry and rockets/missiles of the operational-tactical and tactical designation/purpose of our ground forces are contemporary and in a quality and a quantity are not inferior by any of the

rockets/missiles of analogous class, armies of imperialistic states located as arms.

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In the composition of ground forces are located many thousands of first-class tanks, organized in the strong moving elements and the large units/formations. Our medium tanks on the velocity of movement, cross-country ability, the endurance and power of armament exceed the newest American and West German tanks and are capable of conducting with them successful combat in any phases of battle. Tank military forces possess high maneuverability and reliable armor. They are most resistant to the influence of the damaging factors of nuclear explosions - force of blast, luminous radiation and penetrating radiation. Tank units and large units/formations are capable to rapidly accomplish transitions in extent to 500 kilometers without the refueling with, on the move of entering in the breakage and of delivering powerful/thick and rapid shocks on the enemy.

Motorized rifle units and large units/formations of ground forces are equipped by first-class automatic small arms, powerful/thick anti-tank means, tanks, artillery and other types of weaponry. Acting on the armored personnel carriers of high cross-country ability, they can rapidly accomplish marches/marshes up

to the great distances, bending maneuver on the field of battle and following the nuclear attacks press home the attack at the high rates. Presence in motorized rifle units and large units of its inherent tank subdivisions increased their penetrating power and firepower, improved the problems of control and cooperation of military forces in combat.

In the composition of our ground forces is an excellent one in the quality, completely motorized cannon, howitzer, tank destroyer artillery, mortars, rocket artillery and guided antitank projectiles, which ensure the reliable damage/defeat of any tank of the enemy at the distance to several kilometers.

In the composition of ground forces are their means of the air defense which are equipped with the guided aircraft missile complexes, antiaircraft artillery and radar equipment. In close cooperation with the fighter aviation they are capable of reliably covering the groupings of our military forces and their logistical agencies from the shocks of the enemy from the air.

Under modern conditions grew considerably the role airborne troops. They must rapidly secure the success, achieved as a result of nuclear attacks. Landed into the deep rear of the enemy, they will capture vitally important military objectives, administrative and

political and economic areas, establish a beachhead for the transfer of main forces. They will carry on a struggle with the reserves of the enemy, contribute to the attacking military forces in overcoming of large/coarse water obstacles, violate control by hostile troops and work of his rear institutions.

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After proving to be in enemy's rear, airborne troops will discover the there new front of military activities, in this case the depth of landing will be measured by hundred and even thousands of kilometers from the front line.

The introduction of new technology involved and further improvement of the organization airborne troops, assimilation of the new ways of conducting of breakage, improving the system of instruction and education of personnel. Staffing airborne troops is conducted due to soldier-landing force members' best Soviet it differs life-giving patriotism, high combat training, discipline, courage and valor.

Ground forces of the armed forces contain also contemporary engineering, chemical, road construction and maintainance troops, military forces of connection/bond, equipped by most varied new

technology. These military forces possess the necessary forces and the means, which make it possible for them to successfully solve the most complicated technical problems in the provision of combat operations of ground forces and their protection against mass destruction weapons. Engineers are had available contemporary crossing means, highly productive highway and excavating engineering. They are capable of providing engineer reconnaissance and assault crossing of water obstacles, of equipping the routes/paths of maneuver, of creating different constructions for military forces' defense.

The enormous fire and impact power of Soviet ground forces, their full/total/complete mechanization, ability to rapidly use results of applying the nuclear strategic means created the possibility to conduct operations/processes at the great depth at the high rates, for the most decisive goals. Our ground forces are capable at any time jointly with other branches of the armed forces of successfully carrying out any missions which will place before them the native land and the Communist Party.

Very important role in the possible nuclear rocket conflict will play our heroic Air Forces. They will eliminate and destroy important military objectives in the rear of the enemy, rout his manpower and technology in the land and theatres of naval operations, contribute

to ground forces and Navy in conducting of operations/processes and combat. Aviation will conduct air intelligence, carry out landing large/coarse units into the deep rear of the enemy, provide military forces' maneuver up to any distances within the most limited periods.

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Chief Air Marshal K. A. Vershinin heads the VVS of the armed forces of the USSR .

The possibilities of Soviet aviation sharply increased in recent years. It radically changed its face, became qualitatively new. Our aviation became supersonic, missile-launching, all-weather, capable of making combat missions at any heights. For the exchange to bomber arrived the missile carrying aircraft, capable of destroying from the great distances any goals, movable and motionless, on the earth/ground and to sea. Air air-to-surface missiles and "air - air" became the basic type of the weaponry of supersonic missile carrying aircraft, fighter airplanes and fighter-bombers. Sharply increased velocity and flight altitude. Thus, test pilot G. K. Mosolov as early as 1961 on aircraft E-66 achieved the flight speed of 2504 kilometers an hour and the height of 342000 meters, and pilot A. V. Fedorov on aircraft E-166 achieved the velocity of 2730 kilometers an hour. Contemporary combat aircraft - this is the bright embodiment of the

foremost achievements of science and technology.

Many contemporary aircraft have the "memory" in the form of the computers which in the process of flight "show" to pilot about the deflections from the planned march route. Contemporary aircraft with the aid of the radars, even in the clouds, "sees" to hundreds of kilometers. Because of a change in the sweepback of wing contemporary aircraft can fly at the low speed and thereby economize fuel and increase the radius of action, and if it is necessary - wing is formed, and aircraft receives the possibility to develop the flight speed, which exceeds the speed of sound 2-3 times.

Remarkable instruments, automatic equipment help pilot to solve the most complicated tasks/targets, also, in the most complicated situations. All this required so that the contemporary pilot would be not simply pilot, but pilot-engineer. Therefore now in the majority of units military pilots - this pilot-engineers. They are authentic masters of their trade. About this testify 216 world records of 569, recorded on 1 January, 1966, by the international federation of air sport, earned by our heroic flyers. In the beginning of the 60's was opened new page in the history of our native land - assimilation of outer space. To the Air Forces belongs merit in training of the cosmonauts.

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These are the best people of our country. Among them: Yu. A. Gagarin, G. S. Titov, A. G. Nikolayev, E. N. Popovich, V. F. Bykovskiy, V. V. Tereshkova, V. M. Komarov, P. I. Belyayev, A. A. Leonov, G. T. Beregovoy, V. A. Shatalov, B. V. Volynov, A. S. Yeliseyev, Ye. V. Khrunov.

To the Navy in the defense system of Soviet state is assigned also very place. This answers goals and tasks of strengthening the might of the USSR as great naval power, which is obligated to have completely contemporary Navy. In recent years in the Navy the formation/order entered a great quantity of ships of different class with the power plants on nuclear fuel, with the powerful/thick rocket armament.

Being commander-in-chief the Navy up to 1955 was the Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union N. G. Kuznetsov, and from January 1956 - Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov.

Under the new conditions main striking power of the Navy is powerful/thick submarine fleet and its leaders - atomic guided-missile submarines. They are equipped by ballistic missiles with the underwater start and long range of rocket flight, by homing

torpedoes and other types of contemporary combat technology. The nuclear-powered submarines combine in themselves high speed of above-water and underwater running and virtually unlimited cruising range. By evidence to that will accumulate the first in the world round-the-world cruising/sailing of the group of Soviet nuclear-powered submarines. In spite of entire complexity of expedition - around South America, among the icebergs and the ice fields in the Drake Passage and the water of Antarctic - were passed without rising to the surface of approximately 40 thousand kilometers. It is known to the entire country the name of atomic boat "Leninist komsomol", which covered itself with glory during the expeditions under ices of Arctic to the north pole.

Atomic guided-missile submarines possess such important military characteristics as concealment, high maneuverability and enormous impact power. Starting from the underwater situation, naval solid-propellant rockets/missiles can destroy with the high accuracy the naval and ground targets, arranged/located on the removal/distance into hundred and thousands of kilometers.

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Atomic ships are equipped by the newest means of navigation, by the radio-electronic equipment, which gives the possibility "to see" the

surrounding above-water and underwater situation and with the maximum effect to use combat materiel. Communications of the submarine make it possible to support contact with the command element, being located at any point of world ocean.

The colossal impact power of Soviet submarine fleet is combined with the power of the shocks of naval aviation, equipped by jet aircrafts and that armed by the rockets/missiles of different class and designation/purpose.

Our Navy in recent years was supplemented by the qualitatively new above-water missile-launching ships, created taking into account the requirements of modern missile and nuclear weapons warfare. Water of seas and oceans today furrow such newest ships as rocket cruiser "Varangian", guards missile carrier "Gramyashchiy" and others. Successfully are developed the means of antisubmarine defense, new combat technology equipped the marines, coast units of the Navy are armed by the rockets/missiles of great activity.

Soviet seamen/sailors - these are the ideologically hardened/tempered soldiers of the party, vanguards of combat and political training. In the Navy are more than ^{80%}~~300%~~ personnel - communists and the Komsomol members.

Thus, as a result of revolution in military science radically, as a result of revolution in military science radically changed means and the ways of conducting the breakage, the organization of the armed forces, the methods of education and instruction of Soviet soldiers.

Now 90o/o of the officers, Generals and Admirals have high or secondary education by 93c/c they are the members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Leninist komsomol. Particularly remarkable is the fact that each of nine soldiers, sailors, sergeants and Chief Petty Officers of ten have high, secondary and incomplete average/mean education. In 1965 from a total number of those called into army 65o/o were rated sportsmen by 98c/o badge holders of GTO.

This contingent of the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces made possible to Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1967 to accept the new law "About universal military duty", according to which the service in the army is limited to two for years. The soldiers of young completion/addition diligently master military science. Many of them attempt to stop in the training level with the old-timers. This is - remarkable beginning in fulfilling of the requirements of new law, in an increase in the combat readiness of our armed forces.

Soviet soldiers, infinitely betrayed to their native land, are full of tendency with the honor to justify the confidence of the Communist Party and people, it is always ready to fulfill its duty in the defense of the Soviet fatherland.

This was confirmed during the large/carse teachings the "Dnepr", in which participated the military forces of the number of districts on the eve of the 50th anniversary of Soviet state. Teachings the "Dnepr" were the combat report of Soviet army to the central committee of CPSU and to Soviet government about readiness of the armed forces for the defense of the gains of the great October Socialist Revolution. During the teachings the personnel of all arms service revealed high combat ability courage and resoluteness in attacks, perseverance and staying power/persistency in the defense. Teachings showed the high military characteristics of armament and combat materiel. Soldiers' warm and heart meetings with the population, who took place in the area of teaching, were the agitating evidence of powerful unity of the people and army.