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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ENTRY OF GEORGIAN CADETS INTO MILITARY SCHOOLS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Major General L. L. Sharashenidze, military commissar of the Georgian SSR, by GRUZINFORM correspondent; date and place not specified: "Military VUZ's Are Awaiting Them"]

[Text] In the current year, representatives of the indigenous nationalities of our republic have, for the third time, gotten an opportunity to enter the higher military educational schools of the country outside the [normal] competitive process. Our GRUZINFORM correspondent discusses with Major General L. L. Sharashenidze, military commissar of the Georgian SSR, the goals of this special admissions process and how it is conducted.

"Soviet officers are called the gold fund of the armed forces." "Loyal defenders of the homeland, they have always manifested courage and heroism in the trying years of war and in peacetime," Levan Levanovich said. "So it is no accident that boys dream of becoming officers and tying their lives to the army and fleet."

Since 1984, it has been easier for representatives of the indigenous nationalities of a number of union republics, including our own, to gain an opportunity to realize this dream. They don't go to other cities, to the site of their future studies, to take entrance exams. The republic's admissions committee in Tbilisi examines their educational accomplishments. Having successfully passed the tests, the youths are enrolled, right here, in the schools.

This year more than 450 school graduates were examined in accordance with a special admissions policy. Of this group, 269 became cadets. Party and soviet and komsomol organs, and military commissariats and organs of public education, have done a great amount of work so that the best representatives of youth, possessing the highest political qualities and having a high degree of physical and general educational preparation, would be sent to the military VUZ's.

[Question] But besides cadets chosen by special recruitment, there are others who also wish to dedicate themselves to the military...

[Answer] About three thousand youths traveled to various cities of the country this year in order to take the exams that are administered on a universal basis. We wish them success with all our hearts!

[Question] What distinguishes the current special admissions policy from previous ones?

[Answer] Youths from the Adigenskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Aspindzskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Vanskiy, Dmanisskiy, Kaspiskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Mayakovskiy, Mestiyskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Khuloyskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Chkhorotskuskiy, and some other rayons, whose inhabitants formerly did not enter military schools very often; have become cadets.

For the first time in recent years, a significant number of representatives of our republic have been admitted to aviation schools. It's gratifying that the first steps toward the professions of military pilot and navigator were taken by more than 20 alumnae of the Tbilisi aeroclub of the DOSAAF Central Committee of Georgia, where they managed to not only attract youth with the romance of service in aviation, but also help them master the rudiments of their future profession. But the main thing that distinguishes the current admissions campaign is the growing interest toward the officer profession.

[Question] But nevertheless, the entrance exams probably brought to light some problems?

[Answer] We accepted individual school graduates, taking into consideration their great desire to become officers, in spite of their inadequate knowledge of the Russian language. Members of the commission are convinced that, manifesting persistence, youths who have finished school in Georgia will fill in their knowledge of the language once they are in a favorable language environment. And that's not all. Studies in an absolute majority of military schools demand a good knowledge of mathematics and physics. But some of the school graduates were unsatisfactorily prepared in those subjects. This means that there is something for us and the ministry of education to work on. Some of the school graduates passed the GTO [Ready for Work and Defense] norms by the skin of their teeth. Many could not swim. Therefore it is necessary that local authorities seriously get to work on physical training and tempering of young people.

[Question] What can you say about the representatives of our republic who have become cadets as a result of special recruitment in the preceding 2 years?

[Answer] Good news is arriving from many military schools concerning the studies and service of an absolute majority of them. Thus, Vladimir Chikovani of Tbilisi, a cadet of the Leningrad higher naval school, is a

squad commander and leading seaman and honor student. The brothers Giya and Guliver Nikolaishvili of Sukhumi, Dato Metreveli of Kutaisi, who is at the Kiev higher military engineering school; Sergey Kekelidze of Batumi, at the Caspian higher naval school; the brothers Georgiy and Konstantin Bokuchava of Rustavi, at the Leningrad higher military engineer construction school; are studying successfully. And this list could be continued.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MILITARY POLICY OF CPSU

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 16, 1986 pp 4-7

[Article by Colonel I. Klimov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences: "The CPSU's Military Policy"]

[Text] The CPSU's military policy is an integral part of its overall policy. It includes the party's theoretical and practical activities associated with defending the Socialist Fatherland; building up Soviet Armed Forces; guaranteeing, along with the other socialist states, the security of the socialist community; preserving peace; and averting a new world war. The party's military policy is closely related to its domestic and foreign policy and the strategy of accelerating social and economic development based on scientific and technological progress. As with the CPSU's policy as a whole, the military policy has a class, international nature and expresses the interests of the working class, the workers of all nations and nationalities in the USSR, of other socialist countries and of the international working class. Our party's military policy is very scientific. In developing a military doctrine, military strategy and the most important provisions for Soviet military construction and for developing and strengthening the Armed Forces of the USSR, the CPSU invariably relies on the theory of Marxism-Leninism and Marxist-Leninist teachings on war and the army and on defending the Socialist Fatherland.

The 27th CPSU Congress defined the essence, content and military policy for our party and the Soviet State at the present critical stage. As was stressed at the Congress, the Communist Party's ideal is a world without war, without weapons and without force. The struggle against nuclear danger and the arms race and for preserving and strengthening general peace has been and remains the primary area of its foreign policy activities.

The 27th CPSU Congress developed the fundamentals for an all-encompassing system for international security and introduced the primary recommendations for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. The Party Program includes, "The CPSU solemnly declares: there are no weapons that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis and with effective controls." CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement, materials from the 27th Party Congress and documents from the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee for Warsaw

Treaty member-states all contain specific, constructive recommendations for the total and general elimination of nuclear and other type weapons of mass destruction, the banning of the militarization of space, a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe and a reduction in military potentials to the levels necessary for defense.

However, reactionary circles in the US and NATO have remained deaf to our recommendations. In the early 80's the American Administration made a complete about-face from detente to confrontation and a policy of military strength and state terrorism.

The reckless militaristic activities by aggressive U.S. and NATO forces have seriously exacerbated the international situation and made it even more complicated and dangerous. At the 27th CPSU Congress M. S. Gorbachev said, "The world situation has never been as explosive, complicated and unfavorable in the post-war decades as it has been in the first half of the 80's." And V. I. Lenin's words to the effect that, "We must accompany our steps toward peace with the all the efforts of military readiness," are especially important under these conditions. Following the behests of the great Lenin, the Congress focused the necessary attention on the country's defense and security.

Which issues of military policy were reflected and creatively developed in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress?

First, the Congress made every effort to stress the importance of activities carried out by the Soviet state and all of its citizens that are aimed at defending the Socialist Fatherland and strengthening the defensive capabilities of the country and the combat power of the USSR Armed Forces. As written in the CPSU Program, the Communist Party considers the defense of the Socialist Fatherland and the strengthening of the country's defense as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state. Every communist and every Soviet man is obligated to do everything in his power to maintain the country's defensive capabilities at the required level. The defense of the Socialist Fatherland and service in the ranks of the Armed Forces are an honored obligation and a sacred duty for citizens of the USSR.

Second, it noted the CPSU's increasing leadership role in increasing the country's defensive capability, in military construction and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. The Communist Party's leadership in military construction and in the Armed Forces was pointed out in the Party Program and is the primary basis for increasing the defense of the Socialist Motherland. The CPSU considers it necessary to increase its organizing and guiding influence on the life and activities of the Armed Forces, to strengthen the commander's sole responsibility for military and political matters and to increase the role and influence of political agencies and party organizations on the Soviet Army and Navy.

Third, the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out the increased importance that a collective defense by socialist countries has against imperialism's aggressive attempts and stressed the necessity of improving the Warsaw Treaty Organization's activities and the fraternal countries' joint struggle for

peace and international security. This concept has been laid out and approved by the communist and workers' parties and this is proven by the Budapest Conference of the Political Consultative Committee for Warsaw Treaty member-states. As indicated by the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, all participants at the conference noted with satisfaction that the work of the highest agency of the Warsaw Treaty currently showed great dynamism and operativeness. The decisions that were adopted at the Budapest conference represent the socialist countries' major contribution to the struggle to improve the international situation.

Fourth, the idea that Soviet military doctrine and its military policy as a whole are strictly defensive in nature and are aimed at defending against attacks from without stands out in the Party Program and other documents from the 27th CPSU Congress. The Party Central Committee's Political Report directly states that the Soviet Union is neither threatening, nor has territorial claims against anyone and that in the future our party plans to act militarily in such a way that no one has a basis for feeling that their security is threatened. This declaration is of great significance. As is known, in order to shift the blame for the unprecedented arms race that is threatening mankind with nuclear war, people in the West are increasingly spreading the myth about the "Soviet military threat." They are calling our military doctrine "offensive," "expansionist" and "aggressive."

All of this has been totally turned around. The Soviet Army and Navy certainly have enough weapons and military equipment at their disposal and these all meet the most modern requirements. In the skillful hands of Soviet servicemen, they are reliably serving the cause of peace and security and are holding claimants to world domination back from aggressive, thoughtless actions. At the 27th Party Congress USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov said that the threat of a new world war has hung over the world many times in the last 40 years. The United States of America has more than once developed plans for a nuclear attack against our country. And although imperialism has not decided to carry out these plans to date, it is primarily because the military and economic power of our country and the inevitability of retaliatory strikes against the aggressor have held them in check.

Fifth, the primary, fundamental tasks in the party and Soviet state's military policy at the current level of development have been defined in the materials from the 27th CPSU Congress. They have been developed with due consideration for the current international situation and the actual, existing correlation of forces, the stable trends in social development and the Soviet state's enormous capabilities that are being discovered as programs designed to accelerate the country's scientific-technical development are being realized.

One of the most important of these tasks is the comprehensive improvement of the Soviet State's defensive capabilities. This means increasing the economic might of the Soviet State, developing science and technology and expanding and accelerating scientific progress. And it is no less important to strengthen the spiritual and moral-political potential, improve ideological-political morals and military-patriotic education and formulate a readiness to defend

the Socialist Fatherland in workers, and especially in young people. And these apply to all Soviet peoples.

One critical task in the area of the party's military policy is that of maintaining strategic military parity between the USSR and the US and between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The establishment of this parity is an historic achievement for socialism. It frustrated the aggressors' calculations for victory in a new world war and became a serious factor for guaranteeing peace and international security.

As already noted, the US is attempting to violate the military balance and achieve military superiority in order to achieve its imperial schemes. It is placing special importance on the militarization of space and the realization of its "star wars" program. Therefore the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum firmly declared that the Soviet Union makes no claims to greater security and will not move toward less security. Also the Soviet Union will never allow U.S. nuclear missile superiority. If the US does not renounce the militarization of space and its "star wars" plans, then we will find an effective response. The economic power and scientific-technical potential of our Motherland is such today that we have the capability of responding to any challenge by aggressive forces.

One of the primary tasks of the party's military policy as assigned by the 27th CPSU Congress is to maintain the USSR Armed Forces at a level that would preclude strategic superiority by imperialist forces. The Congress highly values the military power of the Soviet Army and Navy and noted that today these elements have at their disposal modern weapons and equipment, well educated personnel and military cadres who are trained and selflessly devoted to the party and the people. And in the future as well the party will constantly be concerned that the military potential of the Soviet Armed Forces represents a durable mixture of military skills and a high technological equipment level, ideological stability, self- and personnel discipline and loyalty to the party and international duty. The Congress demanded that the Armed Forces have a high level of vigilance and be constantly ready to rout any aggressor and suppress any plots against the USSR and its allies by reactionary imperialist forces.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed the necessity of further strengthening the vital, inseparable link between the Soviet Armed Forces and the people. On the one hand, this task applies to party, state and all social organizations that have to do everything they can so that the Soviet serviceman is always aware of society's concern and attention. On the other hand, it applies to our army. The Armed Forces have been called upon to carry out their constitutional duty to the people in a worthy manner, to assist the party and the Soviet people in resolving economic and educational tasks and to be a school for civil responsibilities, discipline, courage and patriotism.

These are the essentials, basic content and primary tasks of the military policy as defined by the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet soldiers, just as all other Soviet people, understand their responsibilities to the people in the area of defending the Motherland and guaranteeing peaceful conditions for communist construction.

In meeting the concerns of the Leninist Party, personnel in the Army and Navy are persistently mastering new equipment, improving their military skills and successfully resolving the missions of the summer training period. As always, communists and Komsomol members are going forward. The persistent struggle for heightened combat readiness, increased military discipline, the establishment of strict regulatory order and the eradication of formalism, simplification, irresponsibility and indifference is on-going in subunits, units and on ships. Servicemen in the Army and Navy are serving vigilantly and are carrying out their duty in a worthy manner.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

POLITICAL OFFICER DISCUSSES CAUSES, EFFECTS OF DEMOTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Major A. Shtankevich, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "A Difficult Situation Arose in the Author's Life and He Tells About It in a Letter"]

[Text] "Remove from the position that he holds and assign to a lower position." I had occasion to hear and read these severe words in orders many times during my years of service, but it never entered my head that my name could be in front of the words that I used to begin these remarks.

People in the garrison talked in various ways about the reasons for the conflict between the commander and the political worker in the regiment where I served as the deputy battalion commander for political affairs.

Now I understand that the knot of contradictions could have been cut with the help of a sincere and possibly impartial party discussion. As a member of the political section's party commission, even I could have been the instigator of such a discussion. But I went along with the general opinion: the chiefs themselves were divided. The critical issues that the 27th CPSU Congress would clearly and laconically define, the lessons about truth, were neither in use nor in the very essence of party work then. Whatever sins we hide, we still have two truths. The truth in meetings and gatherings. And the truth in corridors and lobbies. It has become accepted at meetings to talk about "what should be discussed," but in the corridors people discussed what was really important and what was bothering them.

Someone in those days started the rumor or started the rumor rolling around the department that the political worker was a pilferer. This officer certainly had some shortcomings, but to accuse him of being dishonest and indecency... This was an unkind, false accusation.

We talked about this situation with the battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel V. Goroza, many times. And we decided to uphold the truth.

Our arrival at the next higher staff was a surprise, but they listened attentively and promised to investigate and take appropriate measures.

And measures were actually taken. To clear up the situation in the collective they "separated" the regimental commander and the political worker, assigning them to different units. A new commander and political worker arrived in the regiment. The rumors and gossip faded away and a normal microclimate was established in the regiment.

As before, we served with the battalion commander and did not regret the affair. But we were not happy. We invited her to one of the first meetings that the new leaders held. Speaking plainly, she was told that she didn't need any lawyers in the unit.

The word "lawyer" that had casually flashed into our minds seemed to us to totally apply to Goroza. You appeal for specific assistance and in answer you hear a general dissertation about how you have to work it out yourself and not complain. One of our soldiers committed several misdemeanors. As assigned, I reported on order that we had to take extreme measures and put him under judgement from the military tribunal. "But that is a mark on the entire regiment," they explained. "Educate him as you were educated. And don't ask. And we will find you an easier position."

The soldier soon committed his next misdemeanor and for that I received a penalty on my service record. And then the situation was such that I was out of the unit for more than four months: I was ill, on leave and on official duty away from the unit. I returned, but to the ChP battalion.

It is unpleasant to recall this analysis of my personal affairs. But one detail comes up and it makes me smile. The testimonial that was prepared on me for the party commission meeting were positive. They rewrote the party testimonial in the political section and added a "black mark." But Goroza flatly refused to redo my service record and firmly stated, "I will not take part in a deliberate lie." They did not forgive the battalion commander for this firmness when they investigated his personal affairs and prepared documents to remove him from his duty.

After the party commission meeting at which I was given a severe party punishment, one comrade (we had previously been on the party commission together) approached me in the corridor and in a apologizing voice said, "You of course understand that we had to react." This "apology" seemed strange and offensive to me. It meant that again there was one thing in the meeting and another in the corridor.

When you get into serious trouble in life, your memory involuntarily takes you back to the past. The memory feeds us healing juices and heals our spiritual trauma.

Military service came easily to me. I became accustomed to difficulties at an early age. Conditions did not allow me to complete the tenth grade. I had to help my mother get my younger brother on his feet. But the desire to study remained strong in me. I made free time and found a secluded place in the barracks to get acquainted with algebra and geometry. One day I was involved in solving a small problem and did not notice that the company commander had come up.

The threat could be heard in his voice when he said, "So. The entire company is studying regulations and it turns out that you are involved in outside affairs."

We were all rather afraid of Captain L. Karachkovskiy's stern temper and I knew that things would turn out badly for me. The company commander "ran" me through the paragraphs of the regulations that we had studied that day and commended me with restraint. But then somehow he set things up so that I told him all about myself.

"You certainly have to study, brother," and there was so much warmth in the word "brother" that I got a lump in my throat.

And a day or two later the captain called me into the company office and said, "There is a correspondence secondary school in our town. Study there. The regimental political officer has given you the 'OK.'"

I received my school certificate in the army. And I became a communist during my first enlistment. Captain Karachkovskiy and the deputy commander for political affairs, Captain A. Dekhtyarev, gave me party recommendations. And they outlined by future path through life -- I chose the profession of Army officer. I thought most about them during this abrupt break in my life as an officer. They would not understand me or forgive me if I gave up and shirked. And yet I remembered...

I went in to the Mandate Commission in the military school in a depressed frame of mind. Regardless of how I tried on the entrance examinations, I had not been able to get a single "One."

I heard the unhappy words and tried to make a clear turn to the door when suddenly the quiet retort from one of the members of the Mandate Commission reached me: "The toy soldier sauntered at the public's expense."

I had always lived in harmony with military discipline, but I couldn't control myself there. I turned around and blurted out to them about my comrades that were standing duty, about Captains Karachkovskiy and Dekhtyarev and about how boring it would be for me to return to the unit. I turned toward the door, but the authoritative voice of a representative of the Mandate Commission stopped me. "Comrade Shtankevich, come here! Come closer."

The general took my documents in his hand, looked at them again, pointed out some of the notes in them to another member of the commission, said something and consulted with them.

"None of these evaluations expose the essence of the man. These evaluations," the general nodded toward my documents, "are more important to us. How would you look if you were expelled from the formation?"

And was it possible when looking into the past not to notice that the military service had brought me the happiness of contact with good, sensitive, excellent people. And they are really the heart of the army, the ones that

determine its excellent spirit and had developed the national authority of the real school of education.

I really felt the guardedness with which people met me at my new place of service which I arrived at with the reduction in service and the position of deputy company commander for political affairs. Political worker Lieutenant Colonel M. Pugachev ended his conversation with me with the following words: "Everything depends on you." He then refined it with, "Primarily on you."

I understood the meaning of this alteration a little later when I saw how much this same Pugachev and officers P. Vlasyuk, S. Shumlyayev and many other comrades were actively and beneficially involved in my fate. They helped me restore faith in justice, did not let me shut myself in a shell and did not let me become embittered. I worked with good conscience just as I had always been accustomed to doing. And I felt like it was my name day when they gave me their thanks and they handed me my certificate.

A year went by, a year that was filled with passionate business. And then one day Lieutenant Colonel P. Vlasyuk said, "Have you forgotten about your party punishment? We have watched you at work and we feel that the punishment should be removed, but you are silent."

The punishment was unanimously removed. And I was recently assigned to a position that was equal to the one from which I had been removed.

In sympathy for me one could possibly say that I had lost a year. I consider it a year of moral gain. Goroza and I were punished for omissions in our educational work, but we never waived our honor or conscience. And in adversity I learned about the strength of our party comradeship which is all the more free from displays of staleness and thrift under the effects of the 27th Party Congress.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

OFFICERS RETIRED FOR DRINKING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Ryazantsev and Lieutenant Colonel B. Pavlov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Goal and the Means"]

[Excerpt] This is not the point of what we are now talking about. There is no sense in wasting time on an explanation of whether Major Lopashinov was hung over or had been drinking during the day. Fundamentally, according to the party way, we have to phrase the question: was Communist Lopashinov sober or drunk. Deputy Regimental Commander for Political Affairs Lieutenant Colonel Kolosov's words fell on the silence in a resounding, heavy and hard manner. "An officer in the ChP [not further expanded] regiment was at his work position in an intoxicated state and we are looking for some kind of mitigating circumstances. I recommend that we correct an error that the party group and party buro made and expel Lopashinov from the party."

By the puzzled looks and the murmurs of those present and by the nervousness in the presidium one could understand that few of those in the assembly were prepared to go to such an extreme. Expelling a man from the party who had not been previously censured by the party for just the smell of alcohol? This had never been done here before.

By the way, not long ago five officers had been immediately dismissed into the reserve for a drinking bout. But that measure had been necessary. It was not enough that these five alcoholics themselves violated the strict regulatory order that had been maintained in the regiment. They paraded themselves with impunity and thus gave those around, and especially the junior officers and warrant officers, the feeling that drunkenness was some sort of innocent prank. They were undermining from within the very foundation on which the system of open, honest relations which had been developed through the efforts of the regimental commander, Colonel G. Kochergin, Kolosov and the party committee. They stuck out and were too obvious, like the prickly thorns of the blackthorn. And their dismissal was objectively necessary. But this is something else...

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ARMED FORCES

PLAN FULFILLMENT OF MILITARY ENTERPRISES, CONSTRUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Labor in the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate's Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] Having extensively spread socialist competition under the motto "We will carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and strengthen the Motherland's defensive capabilities through shock work!", in the first half of 1986 workers in military construction and industrial enterprises, planning and surveying organizations and Ministry of Defense billeting and operating agencies and departments have been steadily putting the 27th CPSU Congress' directions to reduce the times for putting objectives into operation, increase labor productivity, the quality of construction, material and fuel-energy resource economy and increase state, military and labor discipline into practice.

The state capital construction plan and the special missions and socialist commitments that military construction workers adopted for the first half of the year were completed at the following levels: putting fixed assets into operation -- 100.4 percent; putting living areas into operation -- 102.5 percent; completing the volume of construction and assembly work -- 101.9 percent. The task of increasing labor productivity was also completed and the program of planning-surveying and scientific research work was totally met.

Organizers of the All-Army Socialist Competition, construction personnel in the Moscow Military District and also the Carpathian and Belorussian Military Districts, the North Fleet, collectives headed by Comrades A. Gopovatskiy, M. Gromenko, V. Dukhin, L. Zakharov, F. Kapura, Yu. Nenakhov, L. Khizhnyak, V. Yashchenko and enterprises headed by Comrades I. Mikhaylov, L. Nekrasov S. Sergeyev, B. Flerov and M. Cherniy all attained excellent productive indicators.

Collectives from construction agencies in the North Caucasus, Central Asian and Odessa Military Districts, the Moscow PVO District and the Black Sea Fleet also accomplished the primary tasks in their capital construction plan and also in increasing labor productivity and reducing the cost of construction and assembly work.

The following collectives were named winners in socialist competition: those headed by Comrades V. Kolesnikov, N. Svishchev, V. Kharitonov from among planning and surveying organizations; and collectives led by Comrades V. Vorobyev, Yu. Zhegin, A. Rostovskiy and P. Shchetnikov from among billeting and operating organizations.

Decisions by the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 5th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee Address to the workers of the Soviet Union, and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and Komsomol Central Committee Decree on "All-Union Socialist Competition to Successfully Complete the Tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan" have all aroused a new surge of creative energy and activity among military construction workers. In response to party calls, new, intense socialist obligations have been adopted in construction organizations and enterprises and reference points have been established to achieve the primary goals -- increasing labor productivity through scientific and technical progress, improving the quality of products and economizing in all types of resources, putting objectives into operation in a timely manner and strengthening military and labor discipline.

However the situation in capital construction is improving slowly. On the whole, military construction organizations have not eliminated the lags that had been permitted at the beginning of the year in carrying out tasks to reduce the cost of construction and assembly work. Construction workers in the Leningrad, Ural, Transcaucasus, Far East and Siberian Military Districts, the Pacific Ocean Fleet and organizations headed by Comrades V. Zhutkin, Ye. Tomilov and V. Chernenko have not accomplished planned tasks by individual indicators and their socialist obligations that were adopted for the first half of 1986.

Also the collective from the construction directorate in the Volga Military District and collectives from the organizations headed by Comrades V. Bozhko, V. Zotov, G. Merenkov, V. Mishchenko, N. Nebolsin, L. Tyurikhov and N. Kharchenko are working significantly below their capabilities.

Work by the Baltic Fleet construction directorate collective and the organizations under Comrades V. Vylgin and V. Katunin which have not met their planned tasks in all categories is especially unsatisfactory.

Construction sites of these directorates are not fully using all their available capabilities for improving production and labor organization and are not attaining the planned use coefficient for construction machinery and mechanisms and vehicular transportation. They are slow in making the turn toward improving the quality of construction and assembly work and reducing resource cost and savings. There are still places where the battle to strengthen military and labor discipline and to create safe labor conditions is not being waged successfully. Effective measures to reduce concurrently operating construction sites and to concentrate efforts and equipment on starting up construction sites are not being taken, as a result of which construction times for several structures significantly exceeded normatives.

There are difficult and responsible tasks ahead of military construction workers in the current year. These demand that construction site chiefs, commanders, political agencies, technical engineer workers and party, trade and Komsomol organizations carry out urgent measures to radically improve the work of the entire construction complex, move it to an intensive developmental path and quickly improve construction efficiency and quality in light of the decisions by the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee .

These tasks must be resolved by improving labor organization and production control and by industrializing and extensively mechanizing construction and assembly work. The battle must be waged to increase labor productivity, extensively introduce scientific and technical progress, progressive structures and materials into construction practices and reduce manual operations.

The primary task is to mobilize military and labor collectives and every military worker on military construction sites toward selfless, highly productive labor and to develop a high sense of responsibility for the assigned job. The end results of this work, the timely commissioning of objectives, the fate of the 1986 construction program and that of the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole, depend on the people's honesty, conscientiousness and level of discipline.

The USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate, the Central Committee of Professional Construction Worker Unions and construction material industries are expressing their firm conviction that personnel in military construction units, planning-surveying and scientific research organizations, industrial enterprises and billeting and operating agencies will do everything to embody the energy of the party's concepts in the energy of the operations and to fulfill and over-fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of 1986.

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ARMED FORCES

GLAVPU DISCUSSES TRADE UNION WORK

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial in the section "In the Main Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate" section: "Improving Party Control Over Trade Union Organizations"]

[Text] The question of the state of party leadership of trade union organizations and measures to increase it in light of decisions by the 27th CPSU Congress has been discussed in the Main Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate. Chief of the Political Section Major General G. Lazer presented a report and First Deputy Chief of the Main Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate Admiral A. Sorokin summed up the discussion.

The report and speeches noted that the political section has increased its activities to elevate the role of local party organizations in leading trade union agencies and labor collectives. Many party committees and buros have increased their demands on communists for the state of affairs in trade union organizations and are striving to get trade agencies to work effectively to educate workers and employees ideologically and politically, to mobilize them to accomplish production tasks and increase labor discipline and also to resolve problems of social development.

Labor collectives have begun to study materials from the 27th CPSU Congress, the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Fifth Session of the Eleventh Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The level of labor discipline has stabilized in many enterprises and a lot is being done to improve working and living conditions for workers and employees.

However, on the whole one cannot be satisfied with the level of party leadership of trade union organizations and there is no decisive turnaround on-going in the spirit of contemporary party requirements. There is not enough self-criticism in the political section and the organization is not making an open and sharp appraisal of both its own work and that of its subordinate political agencies and party organizations in leading these important elements of the operation. And passion is being manifested primarily in the great amount of written instructions and recommendations. There has been no noticeable turn toward the vital work with man in organizing

business directly in the party organizations and in the lower trade union organizations.

Democratic beginnings are not being developed well enough in labor collectives and enterprise and institution chiefs are not being inculcated with enough desire to seek counsel with people and react operationally to their initiatives and critical observations. At times communist-leaders are not conceiving practical measures to realize clauses of the USSR Law that deal with labor collectives to further develop the labor and political activities of workers and employees.

During the discussions it was noted that political agencies must attach greater energy to reconstructing the forms, methods and style of trade union organization activities. It is important that they keep the high priority trends in economic development, the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress and increasing labor productivity, product quality and resource economy in the center of their attention. They must disseminate the experience of the foremost collectives from Moscow, Leningrad and the Volga AvtoVAZ Association in expanding production volume through the application of scientific progress, in accelerating the growth rate of labor productivity, and reconstructing and technical reequipping enterprises. And the initiative to develop no less than four free days for the construction of dwellings, schools, hospitals, clubs and sports buildings this year deserves support.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and the Komsomol Central Committee Resolution on the development of socialist competition in the 12th Five-Year Plan political organizations have called for assistance from the administration, party organizations, trade agencies in reconstructing socialist competition in collectives to: consider contemporary requirements and develop conditions for its execution in the current five-year plan; look for and find new forms of moral and material incentives for competition winners and to propagandize their experience; concentrate the attention of trade organizations on the unqualified accomplishment of planned tasks and the commitments that were adopted by every labor collective, every worker and employee and concentrate attention on all possible development of their initiatives and business activities. It is necessary to deploy even more objective political and organizational work so that the CPSU Central Committee Address to the Workers of the Soviet Union adds impulse in every collective to improving the organization of competition and increasing the work output of every worker and employee.

We must be more basic in evaluating the facts when labor collectives are working along plans that are not intense and when leaders and trade union organizations are manifesting a passive attitude toward reducing the share of manual labor. We must increase the fighting ability of trade union organizations in increasing discipline and order and in overcoming drunkenness and must increase the role of social and comrade courts. We must do everything possible to develop the "Labor Discipline -- the Collective's Guarantee" and "No Violations in the Professional Group" movement. We must be most active in getting trade agencies involved in organizing cultural leisure time, especially in free time and holidays. And we must assist them in

further improving labor protection, working conditions and worker domestic conditions.

It has been proposed that political agencies and party committees and buros increase trade union organizations' role in the ideological and political education of trade union members. We must more thoroughly analyze the quality of exercises with workers and employees and react more sharply to displays of irresponsibility in their organizations and execution, overcome didactics, dogmatism and the isolation of training from real operations. Special attention must be focused on educating vigilance and safeguarding military and state secrets. It is important to develop active forms of political work with the masses and to expand the leaders' political contact with the people and their closeness to them.

We must make serious improvements in training unit commanders, enterprise managers, political workers and party activists for practical work with trade union organizations. The essential task of the day is increasing their knowledge of the problems of production economy and labor legislation.

Because of the up-coming reports and elections in trade union organizations and preparations for the 28th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, it is recommended that the appropriate work be conducted with party and trade union activists and that concern be shown for reinforcing trade union election agencies with more worthy, advanced workers and employees and with communists.

Strengthening the attention of political agencies in all these issues, solving them more competently and persistently, increasing the role of party organizations as the political nucleus in collectives and increasing the responsibility of communists who work in trade unions will really facilitate the activation of trade union work and the activities of labor collectives and increase their contribution to resolving the tasks remaining before the Armed Forces.

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ARMED FORCES

COL GEN POKROVSKIY ON 'TECHNOLOGICAL CULTURE OF OFFICER'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Colonel General R. Pokrovskiy: "Our Technical Culture"]

[Text] Roman Petrovich Pokrovskiy is a military engineer and an expert in the field of electronic engineering, radar and military metrology. During the Great Patriotic War he served in aviation units and then completed special tasks for the State Defense Committee. In the post-war period he worked at developing new technology and is a USSR State Prize laureate. Colonel General R. Petrovskiy considers it his duty to pass on his great professional and organizational experience and ideas that were born of today's practice to the younger generation of engineering experts and to the command cadres.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are displaying constant concern for strengthening the defensive might of the Socialist Motherland and the military potential of our glorious Armed Forces. The technical equipment that our army and navy forces have meets the most contemporary requirements. There are powerful and complicated military equipment and the most diverse weapons in the hands of today's defenders of the Motherland. They embody the latest achievements of science and technology.

This time of increased responsibility and complicated tasks is also making more intense demands on our military professionalism and the conventional idea of "an officer's technical culture" is now filled with new meaning. This is associated with the increased number of military specialties, the increased number of technical-engineering personnel in the military collectives and their expanded circle of responsibilities.

At times, wanting to note the high professional quality of a specialist, people say that he knows his equipment to the smallest screw. There is no doubt that this is an important quality, but acquiring this quality does not simply mean that the physical elements must be studied, but also that the individual develop a clear understanding of theory, the operating principles of all the systems and assemblies and how they interact. But even this is sufficient only for a narrow specialization. Now, along with conventional and to a degree simple operations, there are things that are taking on even more

significance. These require knowledge of the principles of design construction for functional communications systems and their deepest physical essence. Without this it is impossible to make an engineering analysis of the complicated schematic solutions, execute various adjustment and metrological operations and forecast equipment reliability.

Here is a very specific example. At the present time electronics lies at the foundation of all the most important types of weapons and it determines the weapons characteristics and combat capabilities. Computer equipment is being introduced everywhere. We are on the threshold of a qualitative transformation where the primary mass of scientific-technical and other information will not be saved on paper, but in machine memory. Therefore an officer who today has not learned to use a computer as easily as, let's say, he can use a slide rule will soon be likened to a man who is not able to read and write.

Knowledge and searching begat the new. Aviation units in the Baltic Military District have accumulated a lot of experience in accomplishing operational work in the minimum time with the least expenditure of labor. This is achieved by distributing experts so that every one has a high load coefficient and optimal working conditions. The use of source-nodal methods and shift work for personnel according to technological schedules, step-by-step monitoring and very exact microprocessor equipment guarantee quality and reliability. It is senseless to strive for a high technical culture without certain moral and political qualities, strong military discipline, closeness to people and the constant improvement of their professional training.

The most important element in an officers culture in the extended sense of this word is a thorough understanding of the very rich legacy of Marxism-Leninism and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee Plenum. A military expert-leader must directly and actively carry out our party's policy in his life and must keep Leninist ideas in his thought, must be an example of faithfulness to military duty and skillfully rely on party and Komsomol organizations in his own activities. Such are the needs of the times.

Must we especially stress that an officer's authority is determined not by the position that he holds, regardless of how high it may be, but by his political maturity, his professional knowledge and his ability to transfer these things to his subordinates, train them and lead them.

My generation had to undergo the severe trial of war. The enormous experience that the army and navy accumulated in the battles with the enemy of the Motherland, especially during the Great Patriotic War, show convincingly that every officer must prepare his personnel for combat operations during peace, must constantly study the probable enemy, his weapons and methods of combat operations, his strong and weak points and follow the development of new types of weapons.

The mission of missions today is to become a real master of first class weapons, with the absolute ability to apply their combat capabilities and use them in all types of modern battle with a high degree of skill. The higher

the technical culture of our officer cadres, the more successfully this mission will be accomplished. Complicated military complexes demand that the equipment that is doing the work be watched very closely. It is impossible to solve the assigned missions without the timely and punctual accomplishment of the instructions and regulations that cover the individual rules and norms for operating and repairing the equipment, rules and norms that have been developed through practice and have been reinforced through normatives and methodological documentation. But there is also little of this under modern conditions.

The constantly increasing volume of scientific research and the need to improve the theory and practice of military affairs are predetermining the necessity of attracting not only scientists and experts in scientific-research institutions and military VUZ's [institutions of higher education], but also all officers in the army and navy to active research and especially inventive activities. Exercises, cruises and flights during which tests are conducted on new weapons systems and military equipment and during which the most advisable methods for their military application are worked out have a special role in this work.

Practice shows that an officer with a high level of engineering knowledge and general technical culture is typically able to use the weapons that have developed at exercises. They are also able to make generalized conclusions from daily military training and prepare specific recommendations to improve equipment or modernize it, improve operating methods and introduce devices for automating and increasing weapon reliability. And there are many such officers in the army and navy, including such people as Colonel E. Laptiyev, Lieutenant Colonel V. Alksnis and Colonel A. Shuklin. These people are innovators in their work, people who today are searching for and are able to see tomorrow, reliably guaranteeing the combat readiness of equipment and operationally and creatively accomplishing their assigned missions.

And finally the active participation in technical creativity, the ability to resolve complicated technical problems at the invention level and serious efficiency recommendations are a sign of a high technical culture. The fruitfulness and effectiveness of creative search is possible, and this thought must again be repeated, only when there is intense and comprehensive military-technical knowledge. And to do this, one must attend courses in the latest scientific-technical achievements and must systematically follow technical literature and special informational publications and become acquainted with patent materials.

There is yet one more important concept in our military lexicon; technological discipline. Observing technological discipline means following the drawings, technical conditions, technological charts and instruction precisely. This also means setting up the work space in the best possible manner, efficiently using and accommodating the servicing and monitoring equipment and establishing clear interaction among the experts in the various disciplines.

Naturally, all of this does not happen by itself. There are various paths to achieving this, but one must be firmly convinced of one thing: a military officer must know how to produce weapons in industrial factories where the

most important of its qualities and its reliability are installed. For with this it is possible to have a well-adjusted procurement practice, to include developing lists of technical data in a timely and skillful manner, getting them reviewed in a timely manner and eliminating defects that have been detected in a short time, all of which promote the procurement of high quality weapons.

At the present time there is not a single type of weapon that can be prepared for use without metrological support and the measurement of many (up to tens of thousands) of various parameters and characteristics. Military metrology has become a means of combat support. Any carelessness and inexactness in these measurements or the use of old measuring or uncertified measuring equipment while monitoring parameters could sharply reduce weapons effectiveness and lead to the loss of troop command and control. Unfortunately these things still occur.

The struggle for a high technical culture is a common concern. Experience shows that this works best when it is conducted with consideration for the needs of the unit or ship and when the commander, political section and party and Komsomol organizations constantly focus a lot of attention on these issues.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for increasing technical knowledge and the technical culture as a whole. And that is why the struggle for results in military training must be based on a foundation that includes clear, scientifically organized training, the introduction of a comprehensive approach to conducting exercises, a contemporary method for training subordinates and the extensive use of trainers. The party demands strict zealously. We do not have the right to talk about successes in military training without considering what the cost of achieving those results is. I cannot be convinced that technical culture covers everything, but it is an indisputable fact that combat readiness to a large degree does depend on the technical culture level.

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: IMPROVING PLAN FULFILLMENT IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Five-Year Plan's Work Structure"]

[Text] The first labor year of the 12th Five-Year Plan is in full swing and it will become pivotal in all aspects of the country's development. We will have to move ahead faster, solve more complicated tasks and transfer the party's daring plans and conceptions into the energy of operations. Military construction workers hold a worthy place in the work structure of the five-year plan. They are striving to work as successfully as possible so that the country's economy is strengthened and its defensive shield is durable. The majority of military construction organization, unit and subunit worker collectives and those of USSR Ministry of Defense construction industry enterprises have fulfilled their six-month tasks on the basis of technical and economic indicators and are ready to meet their professional holiday, the Day of the Construction Worker, with high humor.

Military construction workers in the Moscow, Belorussian and Carpathian Military Districts, collectives from the organizations that are headed by officers E. Borisov, G. Glazunov, and V. Dukhin and the industrial enterprises whose chiefs include S. Lekhovitskiy, S. Puzyrev, B. Flerov and others are among the most outstanding. The active detection and use of internal production resources, working and living conditions, stronger discipline and order, a careful attitude toward materials and resources and skillfully organized socialist competition brought success to these leaders.

At the same time a review of the work by military construction workers for the past half year indicates that improvements in their work have not taken on the depth and scope required by the demands of the party congress. A significant number of military construction organizations have not accomplished their plans in terms of commissioning objectives and in the volume of work and growth in labor productivity. For example, construction sites being built by the organization headed by Colonel N. Nebolsin are far behind schedule. Brigades often stand idle, construction equipment is underutilized, rush work is widespread and often very wasteful and labor competition has become formalistic.

Life does not give anyone special time to reorganize. This must be done on the move, while working to complete the intensive plans of the five-year plan's current year as well as competition commitments. In the end, overall success depends on the labor contributions of every collective and every worker. No one has the right to hope that the acceleration will be accomplished automatically, all by itself. The present demands that everyone work conscientiously, show initiative and responsibility and have a careful, economic attitude toward national property.

Socialist competition is a proven method for extensively developing initiative and raising labor and political activity. The CPSU Central Committee's Address to Workers of the Soviet Union entitled "The Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- The Inspired, Creative Labor of the Soviet People" gave a powerful impulse to its further development. The address defined the specific tasks and clear reference points for millions of workers in our country. The Resolution "On All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Accomplishment of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan's Tasks" that was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and the Komsomol Central Committee states that the strength of competition is in its massiveness and in the possibility of repeating and multiplying the foremost experience and the practical realization of the creative abilities of Soviet man who above all is concerned about strengthening the Motherland's might. The Resolution stressed that it is time to cleanse the blight of formalism from competition, improve its organization and make competition really vital and urgent. It is also time for man to expose his ability and skill in all its fullness.

Now, after studying and discussing these documents, we must immediately undertake to re-examine socialist commitments and the very provisions of competition so that they respond more fully to the spirit of the time. However, many people are slow in places and are waiting for some kind of additional indications, wasting valuable time. At the same time practice convinces us that the present return for competition is not meeting today's needs and that its mechanisms are not really operating and must be reconstructed. It often turns out that there are those military collectives and enterprises among the winners where according to reports, everything is in order, but the work quality is poor, the equipment is not used to capacity and technical and scientific progress exists only on paper. We must be more daring in violating the customary canons and opening vistas for creative initiative, eliminating formalism in working with people as well as additions and eyewash and be uncompromising in eliminating everything that hinders forward progress.

A lot of this work depends on the labor and military collectives themselves and on the purposefulness and persistence of construction site and enterprise leaders, political agencies and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Everyone must struggle for a fast rate of economic growth and for production effectiveness. They must struggle persistently, consistently and firmly, aiming competition toward the maximum use of intensive factors, activating the collective's role in the struggle against squandering material resources and against careless attitudes toward equipment, arousing society against those who violate discipline and against those who do not value the honor of the

construction worker and allow hack-work and wastage. This year many military construction collectives have committed themselves to work two or three days to economize on raw materials, fuels and electrical energy. This initiative that has spread throughout the entire country deserves total support and certain reflection in specific commitments.

Man and his attitude toward this cause are the decisive factors in accelerating. Year-end reviews and the fate of socialist obligations are taking shape at construction sites, in enterprise workshops and at every work site. And a key element must be the ideological-political, organizational and indoctrinational work that is aimed at having the acceleration process steadily increase, be persistent and really provide an increase in production effectiveness. Communists have been called to the vanguard. They must lead the way and set a personal example to inspire all those who are taking part in the competition in shock work.

Relying on the vital creativity of the masses and reinforcing it with well thought-out organizational-technical measures and mobilizing incentives, we must develop the conditions in every collective for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the five-year plan's first year and to reach the outcomes that were outlined in the 27th Party Congress.

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL NOTES LAG IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Winter in a Timely Manner"]

[Excerpt] Editorial mail from last fall and winter brought in many reader complaints about how military cantonment areas and garrisons were poorly prepared for winter. It would have been possible not to allude to past mail if this year people everywhere had learned from the lessons of the past. Unfortunately, this hasn't happened. In the Ural, Siberian and several other military districts the work of preparing for winter in a number of garrisons has been unjustifiably drawn out and this year's seven month capital repair plan has not been completed.

An analysis of the situation indicates that the primary reasons for the poor quality preparations for winter are as follows: officials, political agencies and party organizations are not giving the necessary attention to this important issue; rear area experts in a number of garrisons have shown an irresponsible attitude toward heating and water system breakdowns and poor operations in service buildings and dwellings; there has been a lot of idle talk and creative official reporting in setting up socialist competition for savings in fuel and energy resources, as a result of which the planned economic tasks were not met in several districts and in navies; there is a lot of sluggish thinking and self-perpetuating complacency inherent in individual chiefs that have allowed preparatory work for the fall and winter period to drag on unjustifiably.

The fact that plans for major construction in municipal economic objectives were not met has a negative effect on the quality of preparations for winter. In the last two years military builders have produced less than 30 boiler rooms, more than 1400 kilometers of engineering networks and approximately 100 sewers. It has taken twelve months to put a boiler room into operations. And military builders led by Colonel Ye. Olenichem in the UNR [Ukrainian Peoples' Republic] have not been able to complete several boiler rooms in three to four years.

There is a good proverb: make sleighs in the summer. Summer is now in full swing and this is the best season to prepare for winter. The task that has been assigned by the USSR Ministry of Defense has been clearly stated:

eliminate the past shortcomings and provide normal vital activities for the army and navy personnel in the upcoming fall and winter periods. This means that a number of measures for qualitative and timely repairs must be carried out. The technical condition of barracks, dining halls, dwellings, electrical stations, boiler rooms, water and sewer stations and engineering networks must be improved and uninterrupted electrical and heating service must be guaranteed to buildings and municipal economic objects during the winter. This means that the required amounts of fuel must be provided, reserves must be developed in case of extended cold snaps, timely repairs must be made on spur tracks to assure that railroad cars with fuel can be loaded and unloaded under winter conditions and warehouses must be prepared and equipped with the necessary mechanization.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK UNITS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN ECONOMIZING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Colonel G. Ivanov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Turkistan Military District: "A Grain of Thrift -- Remarks on Economic Work in a Regiment"]

[Text] Somehow talk about economizing and thrift began to go around the headquarters in a motorized rifle regiment. Many of the people I talked with felt that economic work was being done effectively in the unit. And they gave numbers that seemed to prove this. But the then regimental commander (he is now holding another position), Lieutenant Colonel V. Zenkov, was of another opinion on this subject.

"Yes, we have saved a ruble for the state's pocket," he remarked in summing up our conversation, "but the savings could be even greater."

The commander had in mind that they had learned to economize in many areas, regardless of what you might say about the primary area, economizing in military training. There still has to be a lot of work in this area.

And I am interested in the new commander: what did he think about how things were going with economizing? And this time the picture looked a little more favorable. There were many factors that caused this: increased productivity in the unit's kitchen economy, reduced expenses on transporting various loads, increased operating times between repairs for several types of equipment and machinery... But this is the current situation. The regiment can only officially write these economic indicators in its own personal account because this is a savings in kopecks and they are losing rubles.

Let's compare. The length of service for many types of furniture and barracks equipment was significantly increased through the efforts of personnel in the unit. And the work of regimental experts became a commercial business. At the same time, many services, and specifically armored services, allowed overruns in the materials that were allocated for their needs.

What is this leading to? Economic work and its effectiveness in one unit or another are still not always reviewed through the prism of savings in military training. There is good reason for the fact that we are talking about

extinguishing the small lamps that were substituted in cranes and so forth on time. It is true that drops lead to a ton. But it is possible to save a lot of fuel and vehicle mileage, for example, by using simulators extensively in the training process and creating training bases close to the barracks.

This happens because we are still slowly moving to reorient the consciousness of soldiers. Economy has still not become the essence of intelligent, personally concerned intelligent aspirations and activities for many of them. Some of them still do not understand that successes in combat training must not be attained at any price, but by the most economic method. Therefore at times it is necessary to establish overruns in priority areas of a regimental economy with a relative increase in others. Take this motorized rifle regiment for example. People here are constantly working to amass assets by organizing the housing fund, for example. But as far as saving fuel and lubricants and operating and maintaining military equipment are concerned, most of the time they have to talk about losses. There is a particular relationship between thrift and waste here. Today we must say that this relationship is unacceptable when the party has raised the strict regime of savings and thrift as part of its most important state missions.

When has caused this situation?

First of all, as has already been said, it has been brought about by the slow reorientation of peoples' consciousness and their poor understanding of the vital necessity of economizing in major and minor items. And as a consequence of this, by the poor way that work is organized.

We will first look at the primary document for zealous economizing -- the regimental plan for economic work. What are the methods for searching for and using reserves that it defines and are the economic aspects of military training outlined in it?

Here is the planned economic effect of the activities in the armored services. They total 71 rubles. The implementation of minor technical improvements will obviously give the expected savings. But we must first of all teach them to use and safeguard the material assets that they have in an economic manner. Moreover, as was already stated, this regiment falls behind in economic indicators to a large degree because of this specific service.

Thus, as we see, economics pervades the problem of increasing military-technical knowledge and skills among soldiers. But no plan to resolve this has even been developed. And here is still another detail that is characteristic of this problem. In the past year the regiment promised to save dozens of liters of fuel, but many subunits used up their limit before the appointed time. Why this happened makes no sense. And the word "save" was again later written into the plan.

In general, many good intentions of motor riflemen still remain as intentions because they are not reinforced by an analysis of the expenses in regimental savings that correspond to the organizational work. Take the organization of socialist competition in economizing and saving material resources. Do soldiers have a goal towards which to work, for example, in the active

struggle for economizing in their individual commitments? I turned to the deputy commander for political affairs in one of the battalions, Captain S. Lukyanenko.

"Well of course!" he answered. "They accepted them and are carrying them out."

"Accepted them" how? Drivers and mechanic-drivers (all the other specialties are not involved) wrote "Save three to five percent of the supplied fuel limit" as if it had been done with carbon paper. Moreover, in conversation the senior mechanic for the company, Senior Sergeant V. Kruglyak, reported that he had saved many times more than this and was nowhere near the limit. Did those who set up the competition study the experience of this senior sergeant and make it general knowledge?

"We will consider that," Captain Lukyanenko assured us. And political worker Major A. Fedorov joined him in this.

But what stopped the appropriate officials in the unit from being concerned about extensively propagandizing examples of wasteful attitudes toward public property before this? For example, they knew that people in the fuel and lubricant service headed by Senior Lieutenant T. Kuznetsov had not been able to come to grips with "losses" for a long time. And that the company commanded by Captain V. Vigovskiy exceeded its fuel allocation by 126 kilograms. And that in general people consider economizing to be secondary.

The regimental headquarters and party commission are well aware of the fact that positive experience must be used to counter this phenomenon. And in general there are enough appeals for safeguarding and economizing in visual propaganda. But the walls, charts, military pages and wall newspapers in subunits do not have specific examples of economizing or wastefulness and do not single out any servicemen in a positive or negative manner. Unfortunately there is also no place in the Lenin's Corner for photographs of those people who set the example in safeguarding equipment, weapons and property.

Encouragements for thrift would be good moral stimulus in the struggle for economizing when reviewing socialist competition. But no one can recall this being done in the regiment. Moreover even last year the report evaluating the economic activities in the unit noted the poor organization of competition in this area. However, as we see, the time for reckoning is now here. Certainly this attitude toward business does not promote the development of creativity and initiative in people as they search for economizing reserves. And it is totally understandable that only one efficiency recommendation was made in the unit last year. And they have still not acted on this yet.

We will now look at the this issue from the other side. We know that such concepts as control and demand are integrally linked with the approval of the economic condition in any collective, to include military collectives. The list of the numerous commissions that have been set up in the unit to detect additional reserves for saving resources, to combat the squandering of materials and to find misappropriations are giving us hope. But let's look at the facts -- how are they working?

The commission headed by Major V. Plekhanov, for example, formally monitors that freight that has arrived via railroad is loaded in a timely manner. At the same time the regiment has been fined numerous times for excessive down time in its vehicles. Another group of officials headed by Major A. Tiunov inspects the organization of storage equipment in subunits. They wrote a report that enumerated many deficiencies. And the result? Three months later another such document, written in a more uneasy tenor, showed up again: "Equipment is being operated with violations of the established requirements. The service of BMP's in subunits commanded by officers Duyenko, Bolotin, Likhachev and Belousov has led to the elimination of faults..."

Only after the second inspection did the regimental headquarters react to the specialists' signals. Measures were adopted to eliminate the deficiencies. But again no one was held responsible for the omissions in service and maintenance. And that includes Senior Lieutenant M. Pichenog whose position made him responsible for these issues.

In general, we must say that the regiment has a distinctive way of demanding responsibility. Somehow during a tactical exercise an engine in one of the tanks in the platoon commanded by Lieutenant O. Koptev became inoperable through the carelessness of a mechanic driver. The investigation showed that the platoon commander had known that the engine was not working properly before they went out to the field. However, the officer hid what had happened. The lieutenant wanted success at any price.

Something similar also happened in the company commanded by Captain V. Rodionov. While carrying out record firing the mechanic driving one of the crews reported that the oil pressure in his engine was dropping. But the company commander, knowing that stopping the combat vehicle might effect the evaluation of the firing, ordered the mechanic to continue. The crew received a high grade and the engine was out of commission.

And what did the collective think about Communist Rodionov's and Communist Kopev's actions. Major Fedorov holds the opinion that, "It is enough that both officers compensated for the harm that was done."

And that was the end of their responsibility. True, the guilty should pay. But if this is the extent of how they try to teach servicemen thrift, it is difficult to count on good results. In the past two years several responsible people in the regiment, to include the former chiefs of the clothing supply service and the fuel and lubricants service had been expelled from the party and dismissed from the Armed Forces for their work failures. And nonetheless, the responsibility for wastefulness in the unit is the same as it was when, as the saying goes, it couldn't get any worse.

A fundamentally new approach to satisfying the country's requirement for material resources is contained in the plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan. It will be achieved through economizing. And from this direction comes the specific missions for army collectives. And that is also the source of the CPSU Central Committee Address to Workers of the Soviet Union: "Those who can economize best of all will win in competition." One of the most important

directions being carried out in accordance with the party's demands in reorienting the activities of commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations is strengthening the personnel indoctrination in having a thrifty attitude toward national goods.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

DISTRUST OF ABILITY OF AVIATION MECHANICS NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Varivoda, first assistant chief engineer for the Air Force, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Who Will Replace Technicians?"]

[Text] The dawn had hardly begun to break when the signal "Assembly" rang out in the aviators' military cantonment area. While observing the clear actions of the junior aviation specialists, one of the district Air Force engineering-aviation service officers said, "It looks like the normative for preparing aircraft for flight will be exceeded."

However, despite the fact that the mechanics had arrived at the airfield before the established time and had worked successfully, on the whole the aviation specialists headed by Major A. Ivanets barely met their normative.

I will explain the reason for this in detail. After arriving on the airplane parking stand, the aviation mechanics quickly uncovered the combat airplanes, opened the hatches and cowling to inspect the systems and wiped the cockpit windows. And then they stood and waited for the engineers and technicians to arrive, although valuable seconds and minutes were quickly melting away.

The aviators living area was located several kilometers from the airfield. Commissioned and warrant officers usually arrive at the parking stand later than junior aviation specialists. In this case, because of poor weather conditions along the road, a little more time than usual was lost. They were able to make up the minutes that were lost on the road with difficulty by working intensely during pre-flight preparations.

But in the unit where Major A. Lyubovnikov managed the work of the ground aviation specialists by surprise inspections, a totally different picture could be seen. Mechanics who arrived at the airfield were not limited to accomplishing so to say pre-flight operations on the combat airplanes. Without losing time, they began checking that systems were in working condition throughout the extent of pre-flight preparations. By the way, it was not only aviation mechanics who were operating this way. Junior specialists from the service groups were also involved. After they arrived at the parking stand, the chiefs of the TECh [technical maintenance Unit] teams,

group chiefs, airplane technicians and regimental specialty engineers had only to check the quality of the work that their subordinates had accomplished. As a result, the missile carriers were prepared for flight in a high quality manner much earlier than the established time.

This has become possible because the regiment has departed from the overcautious concept in accordance with which a mechanic's lot is to uncover airplanes and, as aviators have joked for a long time, eliminate the distance between a cleaning rag and the fuselage. In this unit a junior aviation specialist is the competent boss of the winged vehicle since he is allowed to independently prepare the missile carrier for flight when the technician is absent. By the way, this trust is increasing the junior aviation specialists' sense of responsibility and is forcing them to constantly improve their professional knowledge and skills.

I once had to listen to this objection: one cannot trust a mechanic to carry out the duties of an airplane technician because, they say, they do not have the necessary experience in operating the military and special equipment and also their theoretical knowledge is not very extensive. And they have to service modern airplanes and helicopters that have complicated constructions (there is good reason for calling them flying complexes). Thus it is easy to overburden the technician at the expense of the personnel.

It would seem that these fears are dictated by the concern for flight safety. But in my opinion, this is an excuse used by all commanders and their deputies in engineering and aviation services who do not want to burden themselves with additional worries about increasing the qualifications of these specialists and who are afraid to break out of the military training pattern. Certainly a deputy aviation regimental commander for engineering and aviation services can live calmly if junior aviation specialists only work at keeping the parking stand in order and watch out for the external appearance of the airplanes or helicopters and move in rote. However the experience of the Great Patriotic War teaches that not only pilots, but also technicians suffered combat losses. And the airplanes continued to fly because mechanics prepared them for flight and battle. They trained for this beforehand and they learned well so that they would be able, if necessary, to replace the technicians.

And commanders with initiative who are creative and who work with an outlook are beginning to operate this way today. In particular, the experiences in the aviation regiment where the aforementioned Major A. Lyubovnikov is serving shows that a trained, highly qualified junior aviation specialist can, when necessary, be successful in replacing an aircraft or service technician. Of course, this takes a lot of effort, laborious and, as a rule, individual work to train even a first-class mechanic to this high level.

In this regiment this purposeful work begins practically immediately after the junior aviation specialists-soldiers, sergeants and even warrant officers arrive from training subunits. This work is not limited to the conduct of planned theoretical and practical exercises. Additional training on the material and the experience of the foremost technicians and mechanics is set up for the novices. These exercises are not general, but instead have

specific direction. For example, when experienced specialists teach junior mechanics the engine fuel system, they explain the peculiarities of its inspections and technical servicing, the reasons for characteristic defects and the signs by which they can detect disorders in the system. They demonstrate the sequence for accomplishing one operation or another right on the airplane. A technician who is doing one operation or another explains in detail to his assistant how and why he is doing each step and helps his assistant master the most advanced methods of this work.

There is a tangible benefit from this contact between the technician and mechanic. Technical quizzes and competition for the right to be called the best in a given specialty, the exchange of the experience of those who are the leaders in socialist competition and many other methods that promote the professional growth of aviators are thoughtfully set up and conducted on a regular basis.

All of this work is constantly under observation by party and Komsomol organizations. Every master of combat qualifications and specialist 1st class has a party or Komsomol commission to help a specific novice in his development and reports to his party or Komsomol comrades on what he has done.

Thanks to this approach aviation mechanics successfully increase their class rating as early as their first year and in the second year those that are better trained are given permission to independently carry out work on equipment that is one level above the one that they hold. Major A. Lyubovnikov, Captain M. Komarov and many other communists who spare no efforts or time in the qualitative training of their subordinates have performed great services in this area. Today the regiment has many mechanics who are successfully coping with the duties of airplane technicians.

There are also junior aviation specialists who are able, when necessary, to carry out very complicated adjustment work in the regiment's technical and operational unit led by Captain A. Platonenkov. In this aviation subunit senior aviation specialists Warrant Officers N. Kundyzbayev, S. Bulavin and F. Khalzin are allowed to perform independent adjustment operations when so ordered.

One day during training it became necessary to urgently replace an engine on one of the airplanes without stopping the adjustment work on other airplanes. The regimental TECH chief set up a group of experienced specialists that had to remove the engine that had served out its time of service and mount the new one. Junior aviation specialist Warrant Officer S. Bulavin was assigned as the group's senior.

A senior chief who happened to be at the training expressed doubt. "Can he cope with this? This is a lot of work and there is not a lot of time."

Captain Platonenkov replied, "I will take responsibility for the quality of the work." And he added, "Our mechanics have both golden hands and the theoretical training for this level of work."

The group was able to handle the assignment.

I could give a lot of such examples. The foremost regiment's experience in training mechanics is already being used in other aviation units and subunits in our district. But unfortunately it is still not being used in all. Work with junior aviation specialists is being done poorly in the subunits where Captains M. Osipov and V. Serov are responsible for training mechanics. Here is one example. The aviation specialists led by Captain Larin set up a repair shop on an airfield. The aviators displayed a lot of initiative and sharpness and worked skillfully in doing this. But when the soldiers began to carry out their repair and restoration operations on the airplanes, everything came to a standstill.

It turned out that the chief of one of the adjustment work groups, Captain V. Pershko, had not come to the airfield because of an illness. And none of the mechanics was able to replace him. If this had happened under real combat conditions, the difficult missions that the aviation subunit had would probably not have been accomplished.

There is no doubt that the solution to the problem under discussion is one of the most important reserves for increasing the combat readiness of units and subunits and also their flight safety. But unfortunately not everyone has overcome his timidity before the notorious "this is not how it is done" and not everyone is able to take responsibility for introducing anything new and advanced to this troublesome and responsible business.

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MILITARY HISTORY

ARTICLE DISCUSSES RETIRED BISON BOMBER 201M

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by PRAVDA Special Correspondent A. Gorokhov: "A Landing in the Museum. The Last Flight of the Strategic Bomber"]

[Text] Monino, Moscow Oblast--A 201M four-engine bomber, which was developed under the leadership of the outstanding Soviet aircraft designer V. M. Myasishchev, made a landing on a field near the Air Force Museum in the city of Monino near Moscow.

The task that confronted the pilots of Long Range Aviation was akin to threading the eye of a needle. That is, if you consider a 100-ton aircraft with a wingspan of 52 meters to be a "thread," and a "strip" about 1700 meters long that is overgrown by thick grass and surrounded by forest to be an "eye."

Having managed to get down to the ground on a rope ladder, the crew of course, was somewhat invigorated. It was noticeable, however, that the crew had been compelled to do a fair amount of work. The senior officer was Colonel V. Pavlyukov, a military pilot of exceptional skill who is classed as a "sniper." To all appearances, it would have been easier for the colonel to accomplish ten aerial refuellings, something he is an acknowledged master of, than to land in that field. Vladimir Vasilyevich introduced his colleagues: Major V. Sirotkin, the aircraft commander; Captain S. Chikunov, the navigator; Senior Lieutenant A. Sysoyev, the second navigator; Captain G. Filippov, the senior flight technician; Warrant Officer M. Kisyametdinov, offensive weapons system officer; and Warrant Officer V. Katkov, senior aerial gunner.

Thus did the 131st winged exhibit arrive in Monino. That's an impressive collection, isn't it? It's no accident that the number of visitors to the museum grows from year to year, in spite of the fact that you can't get in "off the street," but only as part of a tour group. For example, in the summer the number of visitors reaches 800 to 1,000 persons per day.

Nevertheless, I am regretfully compelled to admit that we look rather pale at present against the world aerospace museum background. In the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, 450 engines and 300 flying machines of all periods, beginning with the Wright brothers' airplane, are on exhibit. One hundred and fifty winged exhibits and 500 engines have been assembled in the Paris Museum of Aviation near Le Bourget airfield. There are more than 150 aircraft in the Prague Military Museum.

It's not just a matter of quantitative indicators. The majority of aviation museums, and they exist in dozens of countries, have the status of national, state enterprises possessing powerful scientific-technical and--this is particularly important--propaganda bases.

How do our museums stand? Besides the Monino collection, I can name the Central Museum of Civil Aviation that is being built in Ulyanovsk, the Museum of the Air Force of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, the Museum of the History of Soviet Gliding and Parachuting in the Crimea, the Central Palace of Aviation and Cosmonautics imeni M. V. Frunze and the N. E. Zhukovskiy Scientific-Memorial Museum in Moscow, and the Museum of Sports Aviation in Kaunas. Both large museums and combat and labor glory rooms of: air force regiments and divisions, civil aviation enterprises, aviation plants, technikums, secondary schools and professional-technical schools and so forth; have aviation expositions available.

An enormous amount of material has been collected, although, to tell the truth, many creations of Soviet aircraft and rocket builders weren't preserved. That is because the task of carefully preserving experimental and initial series production models of aircraft as "an example for posterity" was never given to industry. This is because a unified center for collecting, restoring, propagandizing and coordinating does not exist to this day. The loss of unique exhibits, of the rarest relics of the motherland's aviation, is just one side of the coin. Losses to the program of ideological education are disturbing.

During the 27th Party Congress, a group of veterans of Soviet aviation and cosmonautics once again forcefully raised the question of the creation of a state museum corresponding to the

title of great aviation power that rightfully belongs to the Soviet Union. This question has periodically been raised over the last 20 years. PRAVDA's mail is a witness to this. I think it is time for the Ministry of the Aviation Industry, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, DOSAAF USSR, and other interested departments and organizations, to move this matter from endless discussions to practical action.

M. Gallay, honored test pilot and hero of the Soviet Union, writes in PRAVDA: "I have twice visited the museum at Le Bourget. Both times I saw a multitude of visitors in it. Families were there and children and teenagers were brought there. I recall how in the 1920's in Leningrad, an aviation museum existed on Liteynyy prospekt. It wasn't large at all. It was accommodated in a couple of rooms of a former "lordly" apartment. There was only one full-scale exhibit there. More accurately, half of an exhibit. The nose portion of an M-9 flying boat protruded from a wall like a beak. I was a schoolboy at the time and I got into the habit of visiting that museum. A straight road led me from that museum into a group of aircraft modelers and into all that which followed and comprised the substance of my life...."

The question may be asked: Where can the future museum be accommodated? In the opinion of the "chief" of the Monino collection, retired Lieutenant General of Aviation S. Fedorov, it might be difficult to find a more convenient spot than that very field in which a 201M recently landed. Twenty kilometers from the Moscow Ring Road is no distance at all. A design? Designs and technical-economic studies have already been done. This does not exclude the development of a new design, even a competition. Proportional participation of ministries and departments is a source of financing.

In a word, it is time to solve the problem, not to push its resolution back to future five-year plans.

We chatted with the crew of the bomber in the field immediately after the landing. We were surrounded by a crowd of kids who appeared from who knows where. One of them gathered up his nerve and addressed Pavlyukov: "Comrade colonel! Can we climb into the plane?" "Son," the colonel answered, "we'll put it in the museum and then you can look at it." "No, no," the children shouted, "that's just exactly when they won't allow it." "Okay, go ahead," the flyer said in extending his permission, "but mind you, don't turn anything around!"

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PERSHING INCIDENTS IN FRG

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Major V. Nikanorov: "Until the Boat Capsizes..."]

[Text] When discussing the military cooperation between his country and the United States, a few days ago one prominent FRG politician noted, "We sit in the same ship, Europeans and Americans. True, the Europeans sit a little closer to the edge..." And actually, in the past week inhabitants of the FRG again had the opportunity of being visibly convinced of how much closer to the edge of the NATO ark their country was.

As the press has already reported, on 30 July there was a serious accident with a Pershing-1 missile at the NATO base in the Bavarian city of Landsberg on the Lech River. The incident occurred while maintenance operations were being done on a missile that was carrying a nuclear warhead. As a result of clumsy handling with the elevating crane, the warhead was knocked off of the missile body.

The FRG Ministry of Defense hastened to assure people that there was "no threat to the health or safety of soldiers or the area surrounding the missile position." And the Bundeswehr Command also came out with calming assurances. Colonel Raindl, commander of the regiment that had the accident, assured press representatives that "there could be no leakage of radioactive materials" since "the warhead was not punctured as a result of the impact." And Deputy Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Feldhoff expressed the conviction that "there had been no threat of a nuclear explosion" thanks to the safety device that was mounted in the warhead.

However the FRG public and those of the other Western European countries certainly do not share this optimism. "The FRG: Within a Hairbreadth of a Nuclear Explosion" was the heading that the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME had over the report about this dangerous incident. The paper testified that experts doubted the assertion that the nuclear warhead "could not explode from the fall." A the representative of the West German social organization "People in Support of Peace," Runge, stressed, in the past "there were cases where the safety devices on American nuclear warheads did not work and there were no nuclear explosions only thanks to lucky chance." As the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU newspaper wrote a few days ago with sharp irony, if one believes the

report from the Ministry of Defense, one would think that nothing serious happened in Bavaria: the incident was no worse than if a clumsy soldier had overturned an empty beer bottle. In actuality there was no accident with a beer bottle, but with a nuclear warhead and the newspaper stated that it could have had consequences that were worse than the nuclear explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Yes, the American nuclear warheads that literally fill the territory of the FRG are certainly not Christmas firecrackers. Even in peacetime they represent a very serious threat to the country's population. The tragic event that occurred last January when three soldiers were killed and several were wounded as a result of an accident with a Pershing-2 on an American base near Hailbron and the fire that broke out and almost caused the nuclear weapons that were stored nearby to explode are still fresh in the peoples' memory.

Several dozen missiles with nuclear warheads are deployed in FRG territory. And there are more than just the American Pershing-2 first-strike missiles. According to evidence from a PPA [possibly DPA?] agency, two Bundeswehr regiments that are deployed in the area of Landsberg (Bavaria) and Gelenkirchen (near the border with the Netherlands) are armed with a total of 72 Pershing-1A missiles. These missiles have a range of 700 kilometers and can only be fired with authorization from the Americans. It is no secret in the Bundeswehr that training with these missiles (which are armed with nuclear warheads) is "a usual event." Thus a dangerous incident such as occurred last week in Bavaria may certainly be repeated. Only who can guarantee that next time the "warhead will not be punctured" or the safety device will "work?"

It is time, and has been for a long time, to lighten the excessive nuclear ballast that is burdening the boat in which are seated, figuratively speaking, not only the Europeans and Americans, but all the people populating our planet. This is what the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Socialist Community are calling for with their untiring words and deeds. And this is especially important now, before it is too late, and before our common boat capsizes under the terrible nuclear threat, carrying all of human civilization into the abyss of non-existence.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACADEMICIAN FOKIN ON THREAT FROM U.S. BINARY WEAPONS

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 10, May 86 pp 46-47

[Article by Academician A. Fokin, president of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev: "The Binary Turn of the Arms Race"]

[Text] At the beginning of the current year, the U.S. House of Representatives followed the senate in approving a bill allocating large appropriations to the production of binary chemical ammunition containing nerve agents. Munitions of this type, just like the rest of the U.S. chemical arsenal, are typical offensive weapons of mass destruction. The steps being taken by Washington with regard to binary weapons are a logical continuation of the militaristic course of the U.S.A., which is designed to achieve military superiority.

Following tests of nuclear weapons and a test of the ASAT anti-satellite system, the American administration is proceeding to large-scale production of a variety of qualitatively new, death-dealing chemical weapons. Thus, a new step is being taken in the arms race which is intensifying the military threat and heightening international tension. This decision caused serious concern in scientific circles, among the progressive public in our country, and among all decent people of the world.

Just what are the binary chemical weapons of the U.S.A.? Known chemical compounds such as Sarin and Soman for example, and other lethal organophosphoric compounds, are used in them in a new way; in new types of shell fillings. Binary ammunition is distinguished from existing unitary rounds of ammunition in that it is equipped with two components. Capsules, each of which contains one component, are placed in a steel container. One or several containers are used to fill an artillery shell. After the shell is fired, the walls of the capsules, which are made of a polymer material, break down during the shell's flight and a mixing of components occurs, causing a reaction that leads to

the formation of a highly toxic substance. Where rockets are concerned, two initial components are mixed with the aid of a propeller that begins to spin after the rocket is launched toward the target and the partitions have been destroyed. Thus, the synthesis of the chemical agent is accomplished in the round of ammunition itself during its time of flight to the target.

The foreign press notes that the components of binary shells may be substances that are non-toxic or of slight toxicity. They can be stored or transported separately. This will introduce great difficulties for control in the event that a convention prohibiting chemical weapons is adopted.

The idea that it would be possible to obtain a needed chemical agent, the storage of which presents a risk to one's own troops, by means of combining two comparatively harmless initial products, is not new. Thus, in 1909 the use of the binary principle was proposed for the storage and employment of nitroglycerine. Later, during the Second World War, the U.S.A. and its satellites discussed the use of high explosives and some chemical agents (for example: a mixture of sodium arsenide and sulfuric acid, which forms arsine). These types of binary ammunition were tested under field conditions, but played no appreciable role at that time due to technical defects.

Broad development of binary chemical weapons began in 1954, when military chemists of the U.S. sought a means of producing medium bombs containing the nerve agent Sarin and large bombs of the Big Eye type for the new organophosphoric agent, VX. As a result of the research conducted, 155-mm artillery shells for the delivery of binary chemical agents (under the code name "XM 687") have appeared in the U.S. armed forces since 1972. Since 1971, the Pentagon has devoted 50 percent of its expenditures on chemical weapons to the creation of binary types of ammunition.

In June of 1980, the House of Representatives, without discussion, approved the appropriation of funds for the construction of a new plant for the manufacture of binary chemical weapons in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

In 1982, the American administration announced a new program of so-called chemical rearmament and reinforced it with an allocation of large sums for the manufacture of materials for waging chemical warfare. The chief of the White House [as published] announced a decision to proceed to large-scale production of chemical agents, including binary ammunition. This decision was the beginning of a broad program of development of chemical

weapons in the U.S., expenditures on which will comprise about 10 billion dollars over a ten-year period. As a result of this program, America's arsenal of chemical weapons will be significantly expanded. The implementation of the program of "large-scale outfitting" of the U.S. Army with a new generation of chemical weapons, weapons that are binary, will lead to almost a doubling of stocks of this "noiseless" weapon of death in the U.S. arsenal; from 3 million to 5 million rounds of chemical ammunition. A plant has already been built in the city of Pine Bluff that is designed to manufacture 70 thousand rounds of binary ammunition per year (artillery shells and bombs) and it is ready to begin production.

The plant in Pine Bluff is just the first [plant] intended for the production of new, binary ammunition. It is known that there are more than ten modern plants in moth balls in the U.S. with a production capacity of tens of thousands of tons of chemical substances and ammunition per year, which could be brought into operation at any time.

Binary chemical warfare weapons are earmarked by the Pentagon's leadership exclusively for the extermination of troops and the civilian population. Material valuables will remain practically untouched by their use. These weapons are dangerous also because they give one the capability, by varying the initial components, to obtain new types of chemical agents with regard to which the organization of defense and detection and treatment will be more difficult.

The American binary program will cause particular danger to Europe. Washington does not conceal the fact that it plans to store binary weapons in Western European countries: in the FRG, England, Italy and Turkey. This threatens to turn Europe into the main theater of chemical war; a war in which the principal casualty would be the civilian population. According to the evidence of foreign experts, in the event that binary weapons are employed, civilian casualties in Europe will be twenty to thirty times greater than military casualties. It's worth bearing in mind that already, right now, every tenth shell, mine and bomb of the U.S. chemical arsenal is to be found in the European military bases of the U.S. Most of them are in dumps in the FRG, but they are also stored in England and Italy. Thus, Western Europe is becoming a double hostage of the Pentagon; first in a nuclear war and now in a chemical war.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger at one time declared that the U.S. should constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical weapons and should consider the advisability of their use in any military conflict. That is to say, in

essence the military specialists of the U.S. think that chemical warfare should be viewed as an integral part of military operations. What is more, in their opinion chemical weapons will become the primary weapons in the conduct of combat operations, where nuclear weapons are not used.

Along with this, the strategic military concepts of NATO also envision "integrated use of conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons and electronic equipment in war." In chemical munitions, the main bet is being placed on binary chemical weapons. It is well to recall the statement of the commander-in-chief of NATO Joint Forces in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, concerning the fact that it is precisely on the European continent that binary weapons will be used along with nuclear weapons from the very start of combat operations.

The relative simplicity of manufacture of components of binary chemical weapons can lead to their proliferation. And this is under conditions where at the present time there is no treaty or agreement of any kind concerning the non-proliferation of chemical weapons. There is also no ban on their manufacture in countries that do not have this weapon.

Therefore, the development of binary technology in the U.S. and the deployment of such weapons will undoubtedly be conducive to the removal of the last barriers blocking the manufacture of chemical weapons by the reactionary regimes of some countries. The growing danger may be halted only by the conclusion of an international treaty prohibiting the production, storage and use of this type of weapon. Attempting to justify, if only a little, its barbaric preparations in the eyes of world opinion, military circles of the U.S. are spreading assertions that the USSR considers chemical warfare as a feasible version of war. In reality, our country has never used chemical weapons anywhere and has always spoken out against their use and continues to do so.

The Soviet Union has always stood resolutely and consistently for a general prohibition of chemical weapons, for their complete removal from the arsenals of states and for the effective destruction of stores of them. The position of the Soviet Union is as clear as clear can be: There is no place on earth for chemical weapons. Their production, acquisition and storage should be prohibited and existing stockpiles destroyed. The prohibition of binary weapons should be a step on the road to total prohibition of chemical weapons.

This position was confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee, where it is emphasized that the creation of a comprehensive system of

international security requires, in particular, a ban on chemical weapons and their destruction, and renunciation of the creation of other means of mass extermination.

It's worth recalling that in the joint Soviet-American declaration made on the results of the meeting in Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1985 of comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and R. Reagan, president of the U.S.A.; it says: "In the context of discussion of problems of security, the parties affirmed that they support a full and general prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stocks of such weapons. To that end, they agreed to step up efforts to conclude an international agreement that is effective and subject to control."

In light of this, is it possible to hope that common sense will in the end gain the upper hand over the imperial ways of the White House? Time will give an answer to this question. The world is waiting not just for correct declarations from the American administration, but for practical action in corroboration of them. To be delivered from the threat of lethal chemical weapons is in the interests of both the European peoples and the whole of humanity. It is impossible to put an end to this threat while creating new, binary forms of it, just as it is impossible to put an end to the nuclear threat while creating space strike weapons. To realize this, means to provide a most important condition for the strengthening of international security.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

REVIEW: BOOK ON U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Review by V. Voytenko of the book "Pod Flagom 'Nepotplyayemogo Avianostsa'" [Under the Flag of the "Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier"] by V. Solovyev, Voenizdat, Moscow, 1986, 112 pages]

[Text] "Japan should build up its own military strength and also strengthen military collaboration with the U.S. and other NATO countries." This adventurist recommendation, although it was formulated in a White Paper issued by Japan's Directorate of National Defense in 1984, in reality has been a basic principle of the activities of Japanese ruling circles for several decades. Having brushed aside postwar obligations to demilitarize, reactionary circles have again unfurled the flag of militarism over the Land of the Rising Sun. In spite of the constitution that has been in force since 1947, so-called "self-defense forces" have been created which supposedly are defending the country from "foreign" and "domestic" aggression. In actual fact, participation in the aggressive plans of Japan's main ally, the U.S., enters into operational-strategic missions.

The book POD FLAGOM "NEPOTPLYAEMOGO AVIANOSTSA" [Beneath the Flag of "the Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier"] is dedicated to a detailed analysis of the development of the military partnership between two of the greatest imperialist powers. The author, Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Solovyev, analyzes on the basis of a great quantity of factual material the growth of Japan's role in the Pacific strategy of the U.S. over a period of thirty years. The author emphasizes that Washington not only openly blessed the rebirth of militarism in postwar Japan, but was also extremely active in stimulating that process. From 1950 to 1960 alone, American military aid comprised half of the appropriations of the Japanese authorities on the development of the armed forces, 500 billion yen.

Enlisting a large number of authoritative sources, the author shows how the role of Japan changed in the strategic plans of the U.S. as the Japanese army grew; from that of a rear base of American aggression in the 1950's, to a role in which its armed forces were enlisted for the execution of direct missions of American troops. As the author points out, this means that the U.S. is striving to transfer to its Far Eastern ally a significant part of a

growing share of military responsibility for the securing of imperialist interests in Asia and is striving to turn the country into a sort of "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

These militaristic preparations have an unconcealed anti-Soviet orientation. The words of Ito, the former head of the Directorate of Defense, that the main emphasis in the development of Japan's military power is targeted on the Soviet Union, are evidence of this. A malicious campaign of groundless territorial pretensions against the USSR spiced with statistics on the "Soviet military threat" has unfolded in the country with the consent of the Japanese military clique.

Expansion of military collaboration with the U.S. and pumping up tension in the Asian-Pacific region; such is the course of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Obedient to transoceanic "pilots," Japan follows in the wake of aggression.

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CSO: 1801/228

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

MOSCOW TV REVIEWS SOVIET 'EFFORTS' AT STOCKHOLM

LD010922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by V. Gubernatorov]

[Text] The Soviet Union is making energetic efforts toward the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures in Europe.

Mutually acceptable solutions have been found for many disputed issues. In the past few days, for example, agreement was reached on notification of troop relocations in Europe. There remains, however, a number of important problems on which there is thus far no agreement. One of these is methods for making inspections. Speaking at the conference on the instructions of the Soviet Government, Marshal Akhromeyev, head of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, proposed that the participants in the conference examine our new initiative on the land-air option for on-the-spot inspection.

At the press conference held afterwards, Marshal Akhromeyev gave details of the content of this initiative, indicating that inspection from the air should be carried out from aircraft and helicopters of the state being inspected. In that case, he explained, no airspace of any sovereign state will be violated, and the possibility will be excluded of an aircraft or helicopter being equipped with secret reconnaissance apparatus. Speaking in reply to correspondent's questions, Comrade Akhromeyev said in particular:

[Begin Akhromeyev video recording] The Soviet Union is doing everything possible in order for the work of the current stage of the conference to conclude with positive results. Unfortunately, so far, one cannot see due movement in response from the NATO countries in the context of confidence-building measures, or of such dangerous kinds of military activity as independent exercises of air and naval forces, or in the restriction of the scale of major exercises. Nevertheless, we think that possibilities have now taken shape at the conference for its successful conclusion. This makes it possible to make a turn for the better in European affairs and in international life as a whole. [end recording]

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK: N. KOREAN PORT CALL -- Moscow -- Sailors from the detachment of Korean ships that are here under the flag of KNA Navy Commander Admiral Kim Il Ch'ol laid flowers on the memorial to V. I. Lenin and on the Eternal Flame at the Memorial Complex to the Combat Glory of the Pacific Ocean Fleet. Vladivostok Pioneers, members of the Soviet-Korean Society and Pacific Ocean sailors visited the Korean ships. [by Captain 3rd Rank V. Urban] [Text] [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 4]

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AFGHANISTAN

PARTY ACTIVITIES AMONG SAPPERS IN DRA

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by A. Yefimov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Accepted Unanimously"]

[Text] Acceptance into the Party! This event remains in the memory of communists for their entire life, especially if it has taken place under combat conditions. And Junior Sergeant Vasiliy Antokhi was accepted as a member of the CPSU literally under the rumble of artillery cannonade.

The sapper subunit where he serves had been working for an artillery unit and had swept a lane free of mines in a narrow gorge in Paktia Province. The terrain for 20 kilometers, right up to the very border with Pakistan, had been "littered" with mines and the subunit, figuratively speaking, had dug mines out like potatoes in a kitchen garden. And candidate for party membership Private Antokhi was in the lead sapper group.

This had not been his first operation. And there had been some problems while he had been carrying out his combat mission under Dushman fire, but the soldier had performed bravely. His group had been ambushed one day, but Vasiliy had not lost his head. He had opened well-aimed fire on the bandits and after the battle company commander Captain V. Filipovich had shaken his hand firmly, remarking on his bravery and valor. "How could I act otherwise -- I am a communist." Antokhi had not said these words aloud, but he had thought them. Vasiliy considers it his primary party duty to be in the forefront.

The junior sergeant also wrote his application for acceptance as a CPSU member to the party organization here in the eastern part of Paktia Province where Dushman are especially malicious. Company commander V. Filipovich, Warrant Officer V. Kalashnikov and his fellow Komsomol members (Vasiliy was the platoon's Komsomol group leader) all recommended him.

The communists decided to hold a party meeting while they were carrying out a combat mission. They met for a short time, sitting around on boulders. As soon as the artillery fire started, Party Buro member Lieutenant Colonel V. Savenko, a holder of combat medals, was first to come forward. He noted the combat conditions and then said that Junior Sergeant Antokhi was a responsible, brave soldier and was serving as an example for everyone.

And Party Buro secretary Captain S. Boyarovskiy stressed, "One can rely on him."

The communists unanimously accepted Vasiliy as a party member. And I was able to photograph the moment they voted. The group included Lieutenant M. Belov, Captain V. Timofeyev, Captain S. Boyarovskiy, Lieutenant Colonel V. Savenko and Junior Sergeant V. Antokhi.

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AFGHANISTAN

GUERRILLA BANDS REPORTED DESTROYED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 5

[TASS item from Kabul entitled: "Bandits Destroyed"]

[Text] According to a Bakhtar Agency report, Afghan border guards thwarted an attempt by a counterrevolutionary band to penetrate from Pakistan into DRA territory in the area of Spin Baldak.

Afghan Army and Security Force subunits destroyed three reinforced Dushman positions in Shuldar District (Balkh Province). These positions had been used as springboards for bandit raids on peaceful kishlaks. A large number of weapons of Western manufacture were captured.

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