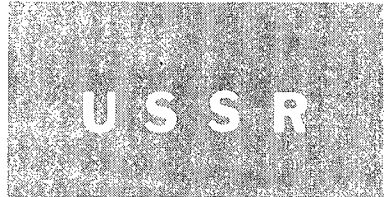
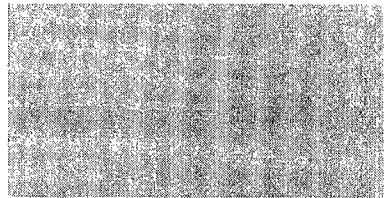
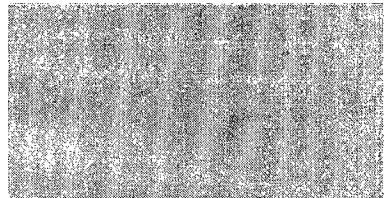


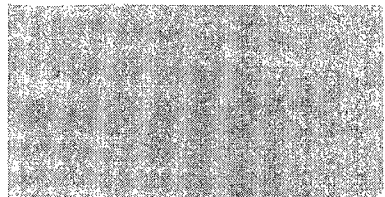
JPRS 70327

14 December 1977

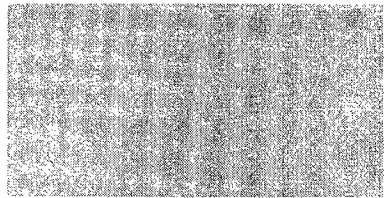
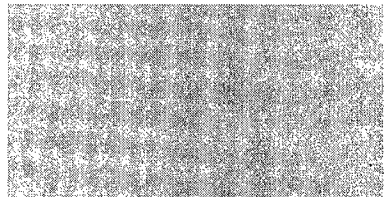


TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

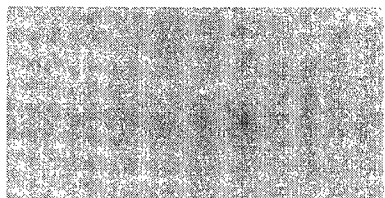
No. 1318



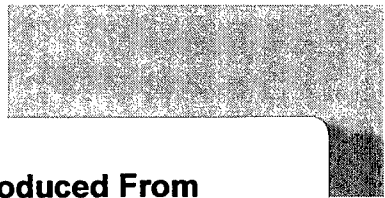
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited



U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE



20000310 105



Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

77

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet journal articles displaying a copyright notice and included in this report are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Further reproduction of these copyrighted journal articles is prohibited without permission from the copyright agency of the Soviet Union.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 70327	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
	4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1318		5. Report Date 14 December 1977
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes		14.	
16. Abstracts The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 77
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PCA05

14 December 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1318

CONTENTS

PAGE

Party Political Work in Far East Military District (M. Druzhinin; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Sep 77)	1
Air Defense Missile Regiment Training Described (L. Karvatskiy; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Sep 77)	11
Instructor Guide for Indoctrination on Discipline (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Sep 77)	19
Yepishev on Armed Forces Ideological Training (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 17 Nov 77)	32
Soviet Theoretician Views Tactics in Modern Ground Fighting (I. Vorobyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Nov 77)	36
Conference Notes Value of Armed Forces Jubilee Year Competitions (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 23 Nov 77)	41
General Maltsev on Sources, Importance of Military Discipline (Ye. Maltsev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 1 Dec 77)	44
General Pavlovskiy Presents Decoration to Taman Division (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Dec 77)	52
Missile Forces and Artillery Day Articles (Various sources, 19 Nov 77)	53
Tolubko Interview, V.F. Tolubko Interview Gorchakov Article, by P. Gorchakov Melekhin Interview, A.D. Melekhin Interview Peredel'skiy Article, by G. Peredel'skiy Grigoryev Article, by M. Grigoryev Grishantsov Article, by V. Grishantsov	
Book Describes Soviet Civil Defense (GRAZHDANSKAYA OBORONA, 1976)	65

PARTY POLITICAL WORK IN FAR EAST MILITARY DISTRICT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 77 signed to press 5 Sep 77 pp 29-35

[Article by Lt Gen M. Druzhinin, member of the Military Council and chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Far East Military District: "To the Consciousness of Each Individual"]

[Text] Once during exercises (which, as we all know, not only provide a definite test of each individual fighting man's skills in action but also, so to speak, illuminate his character) I happened to overhear a conversation between two officers, two subunit commanders. They had just been given a difficult combat mission and were talking about the best way to perform it. It was an ordinary talk. But suddenly my attention was drawn to a phrase used by one of the officers. "Yes," he said, "tomorrow we'll see what we have taught the soldiers and how we have indoctrinated them. For us, this is the quality and efficiency."

It is profoundly symbolic that the officer assessed his labor and the main criterion of it so correctly. The demands of the party, the theses of its 25th congress, have deeply penetrated the consciousness of the fighting men. This is a very gratifying result of the painstaking work that has been done and is still being done by commanders, political agencies, and party organizations to propagate and explain the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the draft of the USSR Constitution.

Further bolstering the ideological-theoretical conditioning of Soviet people and instilling the Marxist-Leninist worldview in them is a decisive condition for carrying out all our missions. And one of the leading factors in this work is thorough explanation of the meaning and importance of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party documents.

"To carry the ideas of the congress to every communist, to every Soviet person," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is the honorable duty of not just propagandists, lecturers, and speakers but of all our party activists. We must put all our knowledge, all our persuasive skills,

and all our emotional strength into this work. This is one of the prerequisites for steadily implementing the decisions of the congress." We have taken these words as a battle order. They define the main content of ideological work under current conditions. The ideas of the congress have been elaborated and put in concrete form subsequently in the decisions of the October 1976 and May 1977 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee decrees entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," "Increasing the Role of Oral Political Agitation in Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," and "The Comprehensive Resolution of Questions of Ideological-Indoctrination Work Carried Out by the Orsk City Committee of the CPSU."

Considering that success in this work depends above all on the party aktiv and leadership personnel, the military council and political directorate have from the very beginning directed serious attention to the ideological-theoretical training of the generals and officers of district headquarters and the directorates, unit commanders, and chiefs of the political agencies. We held a science-practice seminar for leadership personnel at which we discussed, in addition to timely theoretical problems, ways to disseminate and thoroughly study the materials of the congress with all categories of servicemen. The seminar was at the same time a means to increase the responsibility of commanders and political workers for the organization of this work. At the recommendation of the political directorate similar seminars were held in all small and large units. They were organized by leadership personnel who had taken part in the district seminar. This made it possible to set the proper tone in all work to disseminate and study the materials of the congress and subsequent party documents.

Specifically, we held a theoretical conference on ways to increase the effectiveness of party political work to improve troop combat readiness in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and a science-practice seminar on the topic "The 25th Party Congress on the Comprehensive Approach to the Organization of Indoctrination Work. Basic Directions of Ideological Work with Personnel and Ways to Improve Its Quality and Effectiveness." The conference and seminar with leadership personnel of the district were held first, followed by similar conferences and seminars in the large and small units.

Propaganda cadres have an exceptionally important part in the dissemination of the decisions of the congress and other party documents and their study by personnel. Indeed, after the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party organization of Belorussia the Military Council, political directorate, commanders, political agencies, and party organizations have begun giving significantly more attention to the selection and indoctrination of propagandists.

We have established a certain system for working with them. For staff propagandists, for example, one-day assemblies are held each month in the garrisons in addition to the district assemblies. At these

garrison assemblies the propagandists receive a great deal of diverse and (this is particularly important) up-to-date information. The subjects of these assemblies are primarily timely problems of party theory and policy raised by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those who address the propagandists are unit commanders, chiefs of political agencies, leaders of local party and Soviet bodies, scientists, college teachers, prominent figures from the sciences, literature, and the arts, and leaders in industry and agriculture. At each assembly the propagandists exchange know-how and hear lectures on military pedagogy, psychology, and the methodology of agitation and propaganda work. Assemblies are held by the political agencies of all large garrisons following a training plan recommended by the political directorate.

Further improving the training of non-staff propagandists is one of the important conditions for insuring thorough study of the documents of the congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the draft of the USSR Constitution by military personnel. Political agencies devote serious attention to these propagandists. Seminars for leaders of Marxist-Leninist officer training groups and warrant officer (praporshchik) political training groups are now held by higher-ranking political agencies. The quality of seminars with the leaders of political training groups has been improved.

To give a positive example of work with propagandists we may refer to the experience of the unit where Capt A. Kostrovskiy is propagandist. At seminars for the leaders of political training groups they give lectures and organize theoretical discussions and exchange of know-how. A methods conference devoted to disseminating the materials of the congress and the May 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee during the process of political training was held. The report given by Lt Col V. Kolesov contained concrete advice on studying each topic. Participants at the conference shared experience with personnel study of the training program in all forms of political training and told how they used graphic aids and technical propaganda equipment at training periods to explain the economic and social policy of the party under current conditions and CPSU concern for strengthening the country's defensive might. Officers gave very informative talks on questions of exposing the aggressive nature of imperialism and instilling class hatred for the enemies of communism in personnel.

The primary forms of personnel political training have a decisive place in dissemination of the decisions of the 25th party congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and intensive study of these documents. At the political directorate we recently summarized and analyzed the work of commanders, political agencies, and party organizations in this area. The results show that among the troops efforts are increasingly directed toward intensive study of the materials of the congress and party documents within the systems of Marxist-Leninist education for officers, political training for warrant officers, and political training for soldiers and sergeants.

An absolute majority of officers this year are studying timely problems of party theory and policy in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The ideological and theoretical level of lectures and seminars has risen markedly. Tutorials on the works of Lenin and materials of the congress are being used more often. As a rule they are given for both officers and warrant officers during hours when the soldiers and sergeants are busy at political training periods. Research papers have become widespread. There are virtually no groups now where the students are not involved in writing and discussing research papers. Tighter control of officer's self-education has been instituted. It must be admitted that introduction of the four-point system for evaluating officer Marxist-Leninist training is working out very well; it allows senior officers and party committees and bureaus to hold officers, above all communists, more strictly responsible for their political training.

A great deal of useful experience has been accumulated in this area by the unit where Maj V. Dzhupanis is propagandist. The commanders and political workers there make systematic checks on the quality of training periods and independent study by officers, look after the establishment of proper conditions for useful study of the documents of the party congress and materials of plenums of the Central Committee by students, and generalize everything useful and valuable they find in managing and conducting training periods. Conducting theoretical conferences, discussions, and Lenin and October readings for officers has become a system in this unit as well as others. Careful organization of planned training periods and theoretical conferences and seminars, practical assistance, and thorough checks insure a rise in the level of officer theoretical training and inspire them to work steadily on self-education.

Independent work is, of course, the chief, proven method of acquiring solid theoretical knowledge. Unit party organizations are very helpful to commanders and political agencies in raising the level of independent work. They are constantly working to see that communist officers set an example here.

The party committee of the N motorized rifle regiment works thoughtfully on improving the political conditioning of officer cadres and seeing that they make a thorough study of party documents. Questions of ideological indoctrination of communists are regularly discussed at party meetings and committee sessions in the regiment. Reports by communists on their ideological growth have become an established practice. Favorable conditions have been created in the unit for officer Marxist-Leninist education. The command and party organization always watch to see that training periods are conducted on a high ideological level. The commander and his deputies themselves often present lectures and reports and conduct discussions with the men concerning the documents of the 25th party congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and questions of military indoctrination. Commanders and political workers keep themselves well informed about combat training and all aspects of personnel work and domestic life. For

a number of years in a row this unit has achieved consistently good results.

Many small and large units of the district have gained useful experience in officer study of Marxist-Leninist theory. We summarize and broadly disseminate this experience on a regular basis. For example, we recently summarized and disseminated among the troops the experience with the comprehensive approach to troop indoctrination that has been accumulated in the motorized rifle regiment which was awarded the USSR Minister of Defense Pennant for courage and military valor.

Nonetheless, opportunities for improving work on dissemination and thorough study of decisions of the 25th party congress and Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee by officers are still not being adequately used. A study of the situation in a series of units showed that certain commanders and political workers had not fully absorbed and accepted the spirit of the new stepped-up demands made by the 25th congress, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy concerning officer assimilation of revolutionary theory and the Leninist style of troop leadership.

We are finding cases where training periods in Marxist-Leninist training groups are conducted on a low ideological-theoretical level, independent work is not properly organized, and checks on the conduct of training periods are weak. It is no surprise that certain officers are not assimilating the study material, decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and latest party documents well. These communists have not been given an appetite for regular work on political literature. When we encounter such phenomena we try to identify and eliminate the causes, help establish normal conditions for independent study by officers, and bolster checks on those comrades who are still not making a full effort in this direction. Every trip among the troops by leadership personnel from headquarters and the political directorate today involves some analysis of work with unit officers. At the same time we demand that similar attention to the ideological growth of officers be given in the local areas.

The basic form of ideological indoctrination for soldiers and sergeants is, of course, the political training period. The role and importance of training periods in developing moral-political and fighting qualities in personnel is increasing today because the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party decisions and documents are being studied directly in them. This gives commanders, political agencies, and party organizations special responsibility for the preparation of group leaders. Numerous examples have convinced us that when commanders and political workers work seriously and knowledgeably with group leaders the quality and effectiveness of political training periods, the results of combat training, and military discipline will improve.

For example, take the unit where officer S. Rybinskiy is propagandist. Analysis shows that the main cause of the very effective political training periods there is thoughtful work every day with group leaders. In the unit they work constantly to raise the theoretical level of propagandists and give them profound knowledge of those complex problems which they must study with personnel in the system of political training periods. The most useful activity for this is assemblies of group leaders. The assembly for propagandists was thorough and informative. They heard the following lectures: "The CPSU — Organizer and Inspiration of the Victory of Great October," "The 25th CPSU Congress on the Soviet Way of Life," "The 25th CPSU Congress on the Moral Indoctrination of Soviet Fighting Men," and "The 25th Party Congress on Further Bolstering the Country's Defense and the Missions of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Current Phase." A distinguishing feature of work with political training group leaders in this unit is concern for their methodological training. In addition to general talks on these matters they use exchange of progressive know-how in conducting political training periods. At one seminar the question of the best way to make the fighting men aware of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the draft of our Basic Law was discussed. There was a useful exchange of opinions. The propagandists received figures on economic development of the region where the unit is stationed and on successes by working people in carrying out the decisions of the congress and fulfilling socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The careful training of group leaders for training periods has a beneficial effect on their quality.

During political training periods special attention is directed to explaining the foreign policy developed in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress to our fighting men. Propagandists show the men our party's Leninist approach to solving international problems and tell about its tireless struggle to eliminate dangerous centers of tension, achieve collective security in Europe and Asia, and attain peaceful co-existence. Using convincing facts and examples the propagandists show the aggressive nature of imperialism and present the ideas of the 25th congress on the necessity of raising political vigilance and the level of all work to bolster combat readiness. In these ways the men's understanding of the Communist Party's policy in the current phase and the historical advantages of socialism over capitalism become firmly established in their consciousness and they learn love for our country and class hatred for its enemies.

Thorough study of the documents of the congress depends significantly on mass agitation work. The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Increasing the Role of Oral Political Agitation in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" stresses the need to involve leadership personnel in this work extensively and to make further improvements in the activities of lecture groups and agitprop collectives and groups.

Everyday troop life in the district shows persuasively that direct participation by leadership personnel in indoctrination work plays an

enormous part in forming high moral-political qualities in the men, raising the level of training, and bolstering discipline. Many of our generals and senior officers take part in agitation and propaganda work not only because it is their duty but also because they want to. They lead Marxist-Leninist officer training groups, conduct political training periods and political information sessions, present lectures and reports, and organize Lenin, congress, and anniversary readings and readings of the draft of the USSR Constitution.

The efforts of leadership cadres and the party aktiv today are concentrated on explaining to personnel the rich content of the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent party decisions, the materials of the October 1976 and May 1977 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the draft of the USSR Constitution, and the speeches and statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Various forms and methods are used to achieve this. Mandatory instruction of leadership personnel in questions of participation and propaganda work has become an established practice in the political directorate. When traveling to visit units each member of the party is assigned to speak in one or several subunits. For example, during preparation for tactical exercises in subunits of one of the units officers and generals from district headquarters and the directorates gave informative lectures and reports. Their statements focus on explaining party economic policy under current conditions, the sociopolitical development of Soviet society, and the military-political situation in the world as well as exposing the aggressive designs of the imperialists. The work of propaganda groups bolsters ties between leadership personnel and the fighting men and intensifies the party influence on personnel and the situation in the various units.

Another form for more actively involving leadership cadres in propaganda work has become widespread. This is requiring them to speak to personnel once a month on established days. In some units it will be Wednesday while in others Thursday. Our leadership cadres know when they are to appear in the company or battery, who they will meet with, and what the topic of their topic will be. Most of these talks are devoted to propagandizing the materials of the congress, questions of troop indoctrination, preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October, and the draft of the USSR Constitution.

In this propaganda work good examples are being set by such district headquarters and directorate officers and generals as D. Yazov, A. Shirinkin, P. Veselkov, V. Lisyutkin, V. Gogin, A. Osadchiy, Ye. Kazennov, A. Yevtekhov, and others.

Experience shows that an important condition for a highly effective ideological work is the unshakable conviction of the propagandists themselves and the sincere emotion and argumentation of their talks. The men are always open to words coming from the heart.

Ideological work is a key part of the activity of commanders, political agencies, and party organizations. They must always be well informed

about it and keep it under control. In this respect the experience of the political branch where officer B. Sharikov is head of the agitprop collective is instructive. Non-staff propagandists lecture on questions of party theory and policy raised by the 25th congress. For different categories of servicemen they give lectures on the economic policy and strategy of the CPSU, the social class structure of mature socialism, the role of science in the development of production, the significance of all these factors for bolstering the country's defense, and the basic results of the development of Soviet society in the last 60 years. And here is what is impressive. As soon as it is announced that there will be a lecture at the club or Lenin room the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, and officers come readily. They are convinced that they will certainly learn some new and interesting things that will enrich their knowledge and broaden their outlook.

But good examples such as these can in no way engender complacency or conceal shortcomings in ideological work from us. Unfortunately, all commanders, headquarters officers, service chiefs, engineers, and technicians still do not participate personally in political indoctrination. But to stand aside from it means to weaken one's tie with the men and lose an important means of influencing them. There was a time when officers I. Dudakov, V. Rozhko, and a few others would concern themselves entirely with technical or administrative matters when they traveled to visit the troops and would not look into the life of the men and their attitudes. Therefore, they could not assess the state of training and discipline well enough and sometimes were unable to draw correct conclusions and generalizations. It is to the officers' credit that, under the influence of senior officers and the party organization, they overcame this narrow approach and began to take an interest in the political and cultural needs of the fighting men and work more on their indoctrination. Actual dealings with the men seemed to enliven all the activities of these communists.

In explaining the materials of the congress, the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the draft of the USSR Constitution political agencies and party organizations have begun to make fuller use of the potential of Houses of Officers and officers' and soldiers' clubs. Many cultural-educational establishments organize Lenin, Congress, and October readings, scheduling selections from movies and performances by amateur artistic collectives along with them. They hold meetings with production leaders and scientific and cultural figures and organize evening topical discussions, oral magazines, and other mass events. For example, to help officers the Ussuriysk Garrison House of Officers has organized and operates a lecture center under the slogan "Put the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress Into Practice." The most experienced propagandists speak at meetings at the center. The leaders of the political agency and the House of Officers help propagandists and officers. Graphic agitation materials are regularly updated, models of aids are made, and recommendations are given on the use of technical propaganda equipment. All this immeasurably enriches the content of work with officers and helps raise the quality of ideological work.

Useful activities are carried on at the cultural-educational establishments to help political training group leaders and students.

Exhibits entitled "Sixty Years Guarding the Gains of Great October" were prepared at the Houses of Officers and officers' clubs for the assemblies of political training group leaders. The exhibit has 20 displays, whose content was developed by the department of propaganda and agitation of the district political directorate; they tell the glorious history of the Soviet Armed Forces and the forces of the Red Banner Far East Military District.

The political directorate of our district conducted a seminar for the heads of Houses of Officers and officers' clubs and group seminars for various categories of cultural workers to improve the work of cultural-educational establishments, bolster their role in propagandizing the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the draft of our Basic Law, and developing broader preparations among the troops for the 60th anniversary of Great October.

The military press plays an important part in disseminating the materials and decisions of the 25th party congress, the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the draft of the USSR Constitution. The newspaper SUVOROVSKIY NATISK regularly runs articles, correspondent's reports, and selections of material on the successes of our country in communist building, fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October, and the discussion of the draft of our Basic Law.

We must say that study of the documents of the party congress and recent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee has notably raised the ideological level and effectiveness of all forms of troop political training. This has inevitably been reflected in troop combat readiness. Successes are building in performing the missions of this year's summer training period. The organization of competition to improve the quality of combat training has risen to a higher level. The number of outstanding soldiers in training, rated specialists, masters of military affairs, and outstanding subunits has increased. Many soldier collectives have achieved high scores in combat and political training. Among them are the Motorized Rifle Pacific Ocean Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Division, which won glory in the legendary battles at Volochayevka and liberated Vladivostok from the interventionists; the Red Banner Helicopter Regiment imeni V. I. Lenin; the motorized rifle regiment of which V. I. Lenin is an honorary member, and other units and subunits. These collectives are distinguished by a high level of organization, strict regulation order, a fighting attitude, and a desire to always be in front, always work toward new, greater successes.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on party ideological indoctrination in Orsk stresses that all party political work and the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations must be subordinate to the tasks of mobilizing working people to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great

October in a worthy manner. Our mission in improving ideological work in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress is to make more extensive use of the full potential of all forms of political training in the interests of mobilizing all personnel to raise vigilance and combat readiness even higher and greet the 60th anniversary of Great October in a worthy manner.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1977.

11,176
CSO: 1801

AIR DEFENSE MISSILE REGIMENT TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 77 signed to press 5 Sep 77 pp 36-41

[Article by Lt Col L. Karvatskiy, commander of an air defense missile regiment and delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress: "Vigilance on Combat Duty"]

[Text] The scan line of the remote display made circle after circle. For the present everything was quiet. The screen was empty, disregarding, of course, the "local features." I thought to myself, "It looks like there won't be any more attacks."

Just a few minutes earlier a desperate "battle" had been raging. The "enemy" planes flew at high and low altitudes with short time intervals between. Using active and passive jamming they tried to reach the site we were defending. But a solid screen stopped them. In a difficult air situation our missile soldiers showed great vigilance, operated skillfully and smoothly, and used the potential of the air defense missile complex completely.

Suddenly a report came: "Target!"

The bright marker of a reflected signal floated unexpectedly out from the edge of the screen. It was hard to distinguish it in the middle of the local features. But Jr Sgt S. Fomin was alert and quickly detected the target. He has maximum self-control and concentration and reports the necessary data precisely.

But what was this? The marker disappeared, lost among the local features. Obviously, the "enemy" was maneuvering, trying to reach the zone unnoticed. At such moments operators need exceptional self-control, coolness, and enormous accuracy. This exactly characterizes first-class specialist Junior Sergeant Fomin, who has to his credit dozens of target detections and trackings in a complex situation. This time, too, he correctly calculated which square the target would reappear in and concentrated on it. There it was! The marker shone clearly once again. Now the radar beam held tightly onto the target. A minute later the "enemy" plane was "destroyed."

The combat work continued for many more hours. The missile soldiers performed their assigned mission. This was the result of the soldiers' profound theoretical and practical knowledge and their unflagging vigilance and strong discipline. When the specialists of the teams and groups got up from their work positions I noticed that their shirts were darkened by sweat. That is what was behind their apparent smoothness!

At first glance such a drill is an ordinary thing for us. We had one yesterday and the day before too. But if one looks more carefully at the men it is impossible not to notice the fresh ambience and gratifying changes being introduced into our everyday life by national discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution and preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October. These changes are not immediately obvious, and sometimes they are unnoticed. They are like the bottom current in a river: when you look the surface is smooth, but if you put an object in the water the invisible forces will carry it away toward distant shoals.

A high sense of responsibility for the security of our socialist land, for the defense of its sacred borders, constant vigilance, and strong discipline are characteristic of the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers (praporshchik) and officers of the regiment. At the present time our personnel, like all Soviet fighting men, have been engulfed by the enormous political and labor enthusiasm aroused by preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The missile soldiers greeted the decisions of the May 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the draft of the new USSR Constitution with enthusiasm. They are carefully reading every line of the report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Constitutional Commission; they are discussing with interest the draft of the Basic Law of our all-people's state and unanimously approve of it. The words from the draft Constitution to the effect that the defense of our socialist land is a sacred duty of every USSR citizen have become deeply imbedded in them. And the soldiers are making every effort, devoting all their energy, to performing this duty with honor and dignity, to reliably defending the gains of socialism and the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people, the builders of communism. Supporting the initiative of the missile soldiers commanded by Col Yu. Orlov, personnel are striving to celebrate the glorious anniversary of October in a worthy fashion.

We attach special importance to combat duty in our work. After all, air defense soldiers are rightly called the fighters of the forward edge. Proud of the trust that has been shown, they guard the skies above our native lands vigilantly, work hard to master weapons and equipment, and raise combat readiness.

One of the most valuable qualities of the Soviet fighting men is his unflagging revolutionary vigilance. No matter where he may be, no matter what he may be doing, the Soviet fighting man is always on guard, emotionally collected, attentive, and ready for any surprise. The

defenders of our native land always remember Lenin's teaching: "The first commandment of our policy, the first lesson which all workers and peasants must grasp, is to be on guard." They see their constitutional duty as vigilantly and reliably defending our socialist land, remaining in constant readiness to guarantee the immediate repulsion of any aggressor.

The 25th party congress, to which I was fortunate to be a delegate, observed that the Soviet people may be confident that the fruits of their constructive labor are reliably defended. The Communist Party works tirelessly to bolster the defensive capability of our country and to improve the USSR Armed Forces. With the other socialist countries the Soviet Union in recent years has been able to achieve a notable improvement in the international situation, a turn away from "cold war" toward detente. However, in the issue of peace there is nothing more dangerous than complacency. The aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. Reactionary circles in the West are trying to take humanity back to "cold war" times. The continuing arms race and U. S. development of new types of weapons such as neutron bombs and winged missiles represent a great threat to the cause of peace.

In the United States, for example, during the new fiscal year beginning on 1 October the Pentagon plans to spend 118.5 billion dollars for arms. Participants in a session of the NATO Council agreed on a new increase in appropriations for military purposes and argued for improvement of a strategic offensive weapon. They tried to justify their militaristic preparations by malicious fabrications concerning the "Soviet military threat." Day and night the imperialists' subversive radio stations foully slander our country and its peace-loving policy, ascribing "aggressive intentions and plans" to the USSR.

Our party is doing everything possible to slow down and stop the dangerous arms race. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed in his greeting to participants of the recent World Assembly of Builders of a Stable Peace, "to achieve this "it is important to increase our vigilance with respect to imperialism's intrigues and to expose attempts to deceive people by propaganda campaigns aimed at concealing those who are truly to blame for the arms race."

Fighting men must always be vigilant everywhere. But on combat duty this vigilance is raised to its highest level. Here as nowhere else the men are bound together by unity of purpose and responsibility and work side by side, in plain sight of one another. They are given the most favorable conditions for exemplary performance of their functional duties and for surpassing standard performance time. All of this is done so that the working harmony and level of training of teams and crews can be perfected and their readiness raised to such a level that they can immediately engage and defeat any aggressor.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that combat duty itself teaches everything necessary. Drills and scheduled maintenance work under conditions that promote maximum assimilation of knowledge and improvement of skills are truly effective when there have been thorough preparation, careful planning, and precise organization and when they are conducted on a high methodological level appropriate to the requirements of modern warfare.

This is the focus of attention for commanders, staff officers, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists in our regiment. I would like to demonstrate this with concrete examples. I remember once when the battalion commanded by Lt Col V. Grushin was preparing for combat duty. A party meeting was held in the collective the day before. There was a thorough discussion about the best way to perform the upcoming mission. Communists, understanding their vanguard role, were filled with a desire to once again achieve excellent results. At their initiative we organized an additional comprehensive drill. The subordinates of Lt-Engr V. Kurochkin took their places at the consoles. They were given one input after another, requiring them to fix up various "malfunctions." The men who were on combat duty for the first time needed special help. Experienced specialists such as Jr Sgt M. Ivlev and Privates G. Pavlov and V. Sergeiyyenko, among others, tutored them. They told their young comrades the best way to operate the equipment, what the typical problems are, and how to take care of them.

The vigilance of a soldier assigned to combat duty is directly dependent on how well he knows regulation requirements. Therefore, all duty shifts studied appropriate articles of the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations as well as relevant orders and instructions. Political workers and agitators held discussions on the requirements of the oath and regulations and the need to maintain high vigilance, discipline, and exemplary military order. Komsomol activist Jr Sgt Ye. Gustomyasov and Pvt V. Volobuyev made up portable displays showing the obligations of subunit personnel for the period of combat duty.

The next stage of organizational work began at this moment. Led by the secretary of the party organization, Sr Lt G. Stasyuk, the commanders, political workers, and party activists did everything possible to see that the missile soldiers performed their duties in an exemplary fashion and stood watch vigilantly. Drills came one after the other.

Work was underway in the radar room. The specialists were completely alert and attentive and worked quickly and smoothly. Guidance officer Lt G. Gavrilenko was directing the search. Soon the loudspeakers reported that operators Jr Sgt M. Ivlev and Pvt O. Mikul'chik had locked onto an "enemy" airplane.

"Destroy the target! Fire," the firer's voice was heard.

The actions of the launch team, Sr Sgt B. Korendyukhin, PFC A. Askarov, and Privates M. Teshebayev and Yu. Koshkarev were also extremely skillful. The "enemy" plane was "destroyed."

A minute later one of the displays at the guidance station suddenly "went silent." Thanks to the skill and decisive actions of communist Lt-Engr V. Kurochkin, however, the trouble was eliminated in time and the missile soldiers continued the "battle."

Activists conducted discussions with the fighting men between drills. They reminded them once again that they were entrusted with missions of state importance, that at any moment each of them has to be ready to immediately and successfully perform this mission, to operate under any conditions, no matter how difficult. This demands exceptional vigilance, an outstanding knowledge of the weapons and equipment, mastery of them, and a high level of moral and psychological conditioning. As examples they referred to Komsomol operators M. Ivlev and V. Sergiyenko, launch team members B. Korendyukhin and A. Askarov, and Privates V. Morozov and A. Geletyuk, plotters. They have all demonstrated high vigilance and skill. But operator Pvt A. Yegorov had to listen to criticism. He had been inattentive in preparing his equipment for work under complex conditions, showing a careless attitude toward his duties; he did not clean the mounting of the unit. His mistake was discussed at a meeting of the Komsomol group. They pointed out that his knowledge of the equipment assigned to him was inadequate.

Communists also took advantage of the breaks. At their meeting they carefully analyzed the results of all work done. It was observed that most of them were setting examples for the other soldiers. This referred in particular to comrades A. Shapovalov, A. Shnyder, and A. Tutayev. They have a detailed knowledge of the equipment assigned to them, take the initiative, and are always looking for more effective methods of controlling the equipment. At the same time, this cannot be said of Lt V. Shkurenko. He sometimes takes it easy. It was revealed that the officer assigned Pvt A. Yegorov to carry out the necessary operations on the equipment and when Yegorov finished he did not check his work. The communists demanded that V. Shkurenko be more demanding of his subordinates and, at the same time, look after growth in their military and political knowledge and keep closer track of the needs and desires of the fighting men. It is gratifying that this discussion was not without effect. Lt V. Shkurenko has improved his attitude toward work lately.

A soldier's vigilance does not manifest itself immediately. It is learned during the entire period of service and demands persistence, effort, and purposefulness of the individual. Therefore, we try to perform the missions of personnel combat training in close combination with those of ideological conditioning and moral-political and psychological training.

We give special concern to party political work. Activists inform the men concerning characteristics of the air situation, conduct discussions on the requirements of the oath and regulations, events in the country and abroad, and the labor successes of the Soviet people, and tell them about the tricks of the imperialists and the need to show vigilance at all times and in all things. The men remember well, for

example, the talks by communists S. Kryzhanovskiy and K. Piskov on the topics "The Imperialists' Methods of Ideological Struggle" and "Strictly Observe Military and State Secrecy." With concrete examples they showed that the imperialists use not only the enormous intelligence apparatus but also tourists, journalists, diplomats, businessmen, and others to carry out their treacherous plans. In conclusion Comrades Kryzhanovskiy and Piskov called on the fighting men to be vigilant in all things and everywhere and to act in accordance with the requirements of the oath and regulations.

The Komsomol organization also does a great deal of work. It skillfully directs fighting men to irreproachable performance of combat watch. I recall how Pvt V. Petrov violated the rules for transmitting information by radio at a certain drill; this became the subject of a major discussion at a meeting of the Komsomol group. Things did not end there. Following a decision of the meeting, activists Sgt S. Kharlamov and Pvt F. Bagreyev conducted discussions in the teams and squads concerning the need to be vigilant during radio communication and to follow all orders and instructions exactly. The strict standards of his comrades helped Komsomol member Petrov and he now follows the regulations exactly.

Not too long ago communists Capt V. Rodionov and WO I. Altukhov organized discussions of the draft of the new USSR Constitution in the teams and Komsomol members Junior Sergeants M. Ivlev and V. Sergiyenko told about new books received in the unit library and recommended that their fellow servicemen read certain books. All of these activities were aimed at creating a good working mood among the men, and a high level of combat enthusiasm was maintained in the collective.

Numerous examples from everyday life in the regiment convince me again and again of the enormous part played by precisely organized socialist competition based on a struggle for first place among teams, crews, and squads and for mastering our modern equipment. But the educational role of competition which promotes the development of high ideological loyalty, morality, and unconditional readiness to perform the most difficult mission with honor is also very important.

To be frank, everything did not fall into place all at once for us in organizing socialist competition. I remember that some of the men did not take the proper responsible attitude toward fulfillment of their obligations. And some officers too underestimated the importance of competition. Instead of organizing training periods in a competitive spirit they employed a very superficial study of the subjects.

We discussed this situation at party meetings in the subunits. The communists also found other cases where certain specialists had assumed obligations without regard for their capabilities, not thinking of final results. We also discussed the need to develop and reinforce everything positive in the character of the missile soldiers, help them rid themselves of shortcomings, and always put them in conditions that allow them to strengthen their will and character and improve themselves.

In the decisions they wrote: organize competition on combat duty better and more effectively and maintain constant checks on it. Things did improve. Now each missile soldier has a clear idea and understanding of his mission and knows what is to be done and how for himself and the one with whom he is competing. Only after this are socialist obligations assumed.

What do the obligations say? This depends on the term of service of the fighting man, his specialization, and the experience he has acquired. For example, operator I. Antonenko decided to surpass the standard by 15 percent, receive a high score in special training, and help a new soldier, A. Kulakov, perform scheduled maintenance jobs. It is to Private Antonenko's credit that he kept his promise.

It is also good that competition has now been organized among all categories of personnel, especially leading specialists. It is organized by more than just missions and standards. The men also compete for observance of moral standards and exemplary external appearance. Everything that goes into combat watch is taken into account when determining the winner. The results of each day are put up in a colorful display. The lively discussions, and sometimes also heated arguments, which arise around it are evidence of the heat of competition and the desire of the men to have solid skills and outstanding scores. The display presents a full picture of the intensive life and work of those who stand on guard: one specialist has shown resourcefulness, while another has made a blunder and failed to meet the standards. The best teams, crews, and groups are named.

We have begun to give greater attention to dissemination of progressive know-how. The winners and those who are behind are discussed at party and Komsomol meetings, in organized discussions, on the wall newspaper, and over local radio. There was an interesting and instructive meeting in one of the battalions with masters of combat qualifications Captains F. Nazarov and S. Ivanov. They showed with concrete examples how knowledge helps them accomplish missions well and make full use of all the potential of the complex equipment. Question and answer evenings and contests for the title of best operator, launch team member, and electrician are always found in the working plans of the battalion party organization. It does a great deal to help battery and platoon commanders in professional training and raising their ideological level. In short, one can see that work is generally organized very well in the subunit.

The recent inspection, which was strict and thorough, confirms this once again. Personnel are successfully fulfilling their obligations in honor of the glorious anniversary of October. Today more than 50 percent of the men are already outstanding in training. Half have first and second class ratings. There are four outstanding platoons and eight outstanding squads and groups. Skills in combat work are usually practiced in a complex tactical setting with due regard for development of the probable enemy's means of air attack and the tactics of air

defense missile complexes. Training periods are never interrupted. The training leaders have good outlines and the training equipment operates perfectly. And the main thing is that every time the battalion receives high scores for combat duty.

See everyone and work with each individual. To understand the essence of this principle and steadily master the art of applying it in practice means to consistently raise the level of the men's skill, vigilance, and combat readiness. But, as we know, in combat training the moment when one can say that everything has been achieved will never come. At the Kremlin reception in honor of the graduates of the military academies USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "No matter how up-to-date the knowledge received in the academies may be, one cannot become complacent. We must always move forward, enrich ourselves with new knowledge of military science and practical military affairs." We are aware that we have unresolved questions. This means that new efforts must be made in both organizing the training process and teaching and indoctrinating the men. All this together creates a favorable spiritual climate which elevates a person, reveals his best capabilities, and gives rise to the patriotic aspiration of officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and soldiers to increase vigilance and combat readiness and greet the 60th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1977

11,176
CSO: 1801

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON DISCIPLINE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 77 signed to press 5 Sep 77 pp 61-68

[Article: "Unconditionally Fulfill the Orders and Instructions of Commanders and Chiefs, Be a Disciplined Fighting Man"]

[Excerpts] Training periods on this topic are expected to help young soldiers and seamen thoroughly grasp and understand the role of military discipline in the life and combat activity of the USSR Armed Forces and its increased significance under current conditions and to develop a clear idea of why it is necessary to know well and strictly, unconditionally carry out the requirements of the military regulations and the orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs.

Two hours are assigned for study of the topic. It is advisable to conduct the training period by the talk method with elements of discussion.

In the talk-discussion it is suggested that the following basic issues be treated: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the role and significance of strong military discipline in the life and combat activities of the troops. The essence of military discipline and its requirements of servicemen. 2. Soviet commanders, loyal sons of the people, carriers of party policy in the army and navy. Unconditional obedience and performance of orders is the main thing in military discipline. 3. Know well and precisely fulfill the requirements of the military regulations and the orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs.

It is recommended that the propagandist begin his talk with a short introduction in which he calls attention to the fact that the men are beginning their service at a portentous time. With a feeling of justified pride in their socialist land Soviet people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of Great October, which opened a new era in human history. They support and approve of the draft USSR Constitution warmly, with all their heart. The working people of our country everywhere are making great advances in communist building and carrying out the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The fighting men of the army and navy are steadily improving their combat skill and raising the

combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships. Personnel are preparing to celebrate another historic date too, the anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces which for 60 years already have reliably protected the great gains of socialism. With honor and dignity they carry out the party's order: guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, be the bulwark of world peace.

The 25th CPSU Congress emphasized the exceptional role of discipline and organization in achieving success in all areas of communist building. Article 60 of the draft USSR Constitution observes that it is the duty of every citizen of the USSR to "strictly observe labor and production discipline." Discipline takes on special significance for Soviet fighting men. The current phase and development of the Armed Forces and the interests of maintaining constant troop combat readiness make precise organization, firm regulation order, and unconditional discipline even more important. Troop organization, combat teamwork and mobility, and the ability to act immediately and decisively to repulse any aggressor are attained on the basis of strong military discipline, which is one of the key components of army and navy combat readiness. Permeating the whole army and navy organism and all the life and activity of personnel, military discipline acts as the solid foundation on which the combat skill of soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers is improved and their readiness to perform their sacred duty of defending the historic gains of socialism with honor and dignity is developed.

Then the propagandist passes to treatment of the basic questions of the topic.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Role and Significance of Strong Military Discipline in the Life and Combat Activities of the Troops.

V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party teach that strong military discipline is one of the most important conditions for the continuous improvement of our Armed Forces and maintaining their fighting effectiveness and combat readiness at a high level. Discipline gives the fighting men enormous strength and turns an armed body into a unified, integrated organism capable of operating quickly and precisely in the most complex situation. The history of wars irrefutably shows that the stronger troop discipline is the easier it will be to control forces in battle and thus, the greater victories will be. Vladimir Il'ich said, "The strictest discipline is needed in the army" and "Victory requires great struggle and iron, military discipline" ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], vol 38, p 240; vol 40, p 220).

V. I. Lenin not only pointed out the importance of discipline in military units but also took a constant interest in the state of discipline in units and on ships and demanded strict observance of all laws and orders and precise performance of all commands given.

No army can exist without discipline. In the armies of the imperialist states discipline is a tool for insuring domination by the exploiter

classes and is based on blind obedience, fear of punishment, and is maintained by harsh indoctrination, inciting national differences and the lower instincts in servicemen, and tricking soldiers and seamen with lying imperialist, anticommunist, and religious propaganda. The goal of indoctrination in the imperialist barracks is to develop an unquestioning, unthinking soldier-murderer.

Especially harsh punishment is given to those servicemen whose convictions are opposed to the reactionary goals of the imperialist military machine. They can be driven from the army with a "bad conduct discharge," which makes it practically impossible for them to find work. A different attitude is shown to those who think in unison with the command. They are often forgiven for all kinds of crimes. In January 1977, for example, six English soldiers in Northern Ireland who had gang-raped a woman while on patrol were acquitted by the court and freed. In the U. S. Army the command also disregards improper behavior by servicemen toward the civilian population and drunkenness by soldiers and seamen. What this leads to is strikingly shown by the case of the American soldier from one of the units stationed near Mannheim, West Germany, who murdered a 32-year-old taxi driver by stabbing him several times with a knife. As the press observed, the only reason for the crime was the fact that the soldier did not have money to "continue his round of the nightspots."

Soviet military discipline is built on a fundamentally different basis. "In our conception," V. I. Lenin said, "the consciousness of the masses makes the state strong. It is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything, and undertake all actions consciously" (ibid., vol 35, p 21). In just the same way the army of a socialist state is made strong first of all by the political consciousness of its personnel, by conscious military discipline.

The essence of Soviet military discipline is determined by the social and state order of our country and the social nature of the armed forces of a socialist state. Such factors as public ownership of the implements and means of production, the moral-political unity and friendship of USSR peoples, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism have a decisive effect on Soviet military discipline. This discipline clearly reflects the social relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance among working people freed of exploitation. The mutual relations of commanders and privates, chiefs and subordinates, seniors and juniors, develop among them on the basis of a unity of fundamental interests among all servicemen, who come from friendly classes, on their common political convictions and moral principles. Comradely discipline, the discipline of mutual trust and respect and initiative, gives a socialist meaning to the whole life of the military collective. It is based on the political consciousness and communist indoctrination of the servicemen, on their profound understanding of their patriotic duty and the international missions of our people, and on their unconditional dedication to their socialist land, the Communist Party, and the Soviet Government. But persuasion does not preclude the application of

coercive measures to those servicemen who are negligent in performance of their military duty.

Under conditions of modern war, if the imperialist aggressors unleash it, military actions will be highly mobile and fast-moving and powerful new weapons will be used in them. Under such conditions much greater demands are made for the moral-political and psychological qualities of Soviet fighting men. Victory in modern warfare demands great exertion of all emotional and physical strength, high consciousness of one's military duty to the homeland, and the ability to operate quickly, precisely, and with tactical intelligence in the most complex situation. If the enemy uses weapons of mass destruction 10 times as much courage and steadfastness and 100 times as much discipline and diligent performance will be required of fighting men.

Another reason that discipline is growing in importance in modern warfare is that the latest weapons are collective weapons. They will operate without trouble when the combat team is disciplined, unified, and well trained, where every fighting man can replace his comrade in case of necessity.

In the course of the fundamental changes in military affairs and Soviet Armed Forces such concepts as time discipline, combat duty discipline, the discipline of exemplary, intelligent operation of combat equipment, cooperation discipline, and others have become established. By themselves these terms emphasize that with the current level of development of the army and navy one must act not just fast but also correctly, precisely, at the proper time, and with the highest degree of responsibility. Strict fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations, manuals, instructions, and commander's orders is the most important condition for insuring the security of our land and the constant readiness of personnel to immediately thwart the aggressive designs of the enemies of socialism. Masterful operation of combat equipment, the minutes and seconds by which the combat readiness of units and ships are evaluated — today these are at the same time political, moral, and technical demands. "Today, when the decisive role in military affairs belongs primarily to collective types of weapons and when their successful use depends on the skilled and coordinated actions of many people," emphasizes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "the high level of organization, constant self-control, and flawless performance of each individual becomes exceptionally important. Even isolated cases of carelessness and lack of discipline by servicemen may have grave consequences."

The everyday work, life, and training of the fighting men is inconceivable without the strictest discipline. It is impossible to conquer an enemy without strong discipline, just as without it one cannot learn how to win. Discipline is required everywhere, in the barracks and in formation, at training periods in the classroom and in the field, on guard duty and on leave. The Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces state: "Military discipline is strict and exact

observance by all servicemen of the procedures and rules established by Soviet law and the military regulations."

The high political consciousness of Soviet fighting men, their unconditional dedication to the socialist homeland, Communist Party, and the Soviet Government, and their readiness to defend the sacred gains of socialism at any moment make up the strong foundation of Soviet military discipline. A serviceman's level of discipline is one of the indicators of his spiritual makeup, ideological maturity, and political and moral consciousness.

USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasizes: "Our superiority has always been and continues to be the superior ideological loyalty and consciousness of our men, their lofty socialist patriotism.

"We must work even harder to instill all personnel with a conscious attitude toward overcoming the real difficulties of combat training. More attention must be given to further strengthening military discipline and maintaining strong regulation order in the subunits, units, and ships."

In concluding presentation of material on the first question, the propagandist reminds his listeners once again that the higher the ideological level and political consciousness of the Soviet fighting man, the more thoroughly he will understand the missions that face him and the stronger his level of discipline will be. This means that he will achieve successes in training and service faster and become a reliable defender of our socialist homeland more quickly.

2. Soviet Commanders, Loyal Sons of the People, Carriers of Party Policy in the Army and Navy. Unconditional Obedience and Performance of Orders is the Main Thing in Military Discipline.

The main, leading role in strengthening discipline in the army and navy belongs to the sole commander. V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet State, pointed out many times that one-man command is a key principle of Soviet military building. Flexibility, centralization, and operational qualities in troop control are achieved by following this principle. It increases the responsibility of commanders for affairs in the combat collectives entrusted to them. The Leninist principle of one-man command is implemented on a party basis. This means that commanders use the authority and rights given to them in the interests of troop combat readiness in conformity with the decisions of the Communist Party and the laws of the Soviet state, on the basis of the requirements of the military regulations, orders, and directives. In their activities they rely on the party and Komsomol organizations.

The purposeful activity of political agencies and party and Komsomol organizations is very important in bolstering military discipline in the subunit, unit, and ship. Their main concern is to see that all communists and Komsomol members set an example of discipline, organization,

and strict observance of the requirements of the oath and military regulation and the orders and commands of commanders and chiefs. They carry on daily, persistent political indoctrination to instill high moral-political and fighting qualities in the fighting men, unify military collectives, and see that they accomplish the missions facing them.

Army and navy commanders are the representatives of the party and state in the Armed Forces. They have earned the profound gratitude and sincere respect of the people by their boundless devotion to the Communist Party and Soviet homeland, their ability to direct subordinates skillfully, and their personal courage and bravery. Our commanders enjoy the enormous trust of the party and the people.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the Communist Party the Armed Forces have remarkable officer cadres. It is sufficient to point out that 90 percent of our officers are communists and Komsomol members and officers with higher military education fill almost 100 percent of the positions from brigade commander up and more than 90 percent of the positions of regimental commander and commander of first and second rank ships.

Warrant officers [praporshchik and michman] play an important part in raising the combat readiness of subunits and strengthening military discipline; they are the officers' closest helpers. The sergeants and petty officers, who are the direct superiors of the soldiers and seamen, also have a large role.

The officers of our army and navy differ fundamentally from the command cadres of the bourgeois armies. In the capitalist countries the armies express the interests of the exploiter class. And the cadres of military leaders are chosen in such a way that they are loyal servants of capital. Soviet commanders, political workers, and military engineers and technicians are flesh of the flesh of the people. Like every Soviet fighting man, the Soviet officer has no more important mission than bolstering the defensive capability of our socialist state. Therefore, the strong bonds of fraternal class solidarity link commanders at all levels and the enlisted men. The soldiers look upon commanders and political workers not just as military specialists, superiors, and teachers, but also as people close to them in spirit, senior comrades who look after them. They respond to their commanders and superiors with respect and love. Defense of the commander in battle is the highest manifestation of this noble feeling. The history of our Armed Forces offers many examples where soldiers and seamen, moved by a sense of duty, faith in their commander and love for him, have shielded the commander from death with their own bodies.

The military oath and regulations demand unconditional, precise, and timely performance of the orders of commanders and superiors. In the army disobedience has grave consequences. Therefore, failure to follow an order is defined as a very serious crime.

Soviet fighting men are profoundly aware that the main thing in discipline, the heart of it, the chief form of military valor and the soul of military service is precise execution, unconditional obedience to commanders and chiefs.

Precise execution means above all unconditional, rapid, and exact performance of the commander's order, of all his commands; it is a lofty feeling of responsibility for the assigned work. Precise execution is one of the foundations of military discipline and assumes determination on the part of the fighting man, readiness to carry out the order that is given, perform the assigned mission in any situation, at any price, disregarding danger, risking life itself.

Precise execution does not preclude intelligent initiative by a fighting man. On the contrary, it promotes the development of initiative and decisiveness in action. After all, a fighting man who executes orders precisely will always be trying to accomplish the assigned mission as fast and well as possible.

The commander's exactingness helps fighting men observe established procedures strictly and carry out regulation duties irreproachably. It does not diminish human dignity or suppress the will of the soldier and sailor; on the contrary, it helps root out negative qualities in his character, has a beneficial influence in developing the creative capabilities of the serviceman, and helps him develop strong moral principles, habits, and customs.

The commander or superior's regulation exactingness is an expression of his concern for subordinates, for their development of lofty moral-political and fighting qualities, and for successful performance of the missions given to them by our native land, the Communist Party, and the entire Soviet people.

3. Know Well and Precisely Fulfill the Requirements of the Military Regulations and the Orders and Instructions of Commanders and Chiefs.

When passing to the third question the training period leader directs the attention of his listeners to the fact that the Soviet fighting man, when taking the military oath, solemnly vows to be a disciplined fighting man and unconditionally follow all military regulations and the orders of commanders and chiefs.

What does it mean for a serviceman to be disciplined? Above all it means to be profoundly conscious of one's duty as a fighting man of the USSR Armed Forces, one's personal responsibility for the defense of the native land, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to fulfill all the requirements of the military oath and regulations in an exemplary manner.

The military regulations play an enormous part in instilling solid habits of conscious obedience and precise execution in the fighting man.

They set forth the rules of behavior and regulate the daily life and activities of personnel in the USSR Armed Forces and each serviceman individually.

The regulations offer a compressed, concise presentation of the rich generalized combat experience of the Armed Forces and embody the policy of the Communist Party with respect to questions of military building. The main, central idea of the military regulations is the idea of the fighting man's personal responsibility for defense of the socialist homeland, the idea of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, unconditional devotion to one's military duty. The first article of the Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces reads: "A serviceman of the USSR Armed Forces is a defender of his native land, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"The serviceman bears personal responsibility for the defense of his native land. He must follow Soviet laws and the military oath as a sacred, inviolable duty; be disciplined, honest, just, and brave and spare no effort, not even life itself, to perform the military duty; unconditionally obey commanders (superiors) and defend them in battle; preserve the Battle Colors of his unit as the apple of his eye." These regulations define the general obligations of servicemen and mutual relations among them and the rules of internal order in the regiment and its subunits.

The Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces set forth the substance and basic requirements of Soviet military discipline, the rights and duties of servicemen in maintaining and strengthening it, types of rewards and punishments, and so on.

The Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces explain the organization and procedures for standing garrison and guard duty.

The drill training of personnel is carried on in conformity with the Drill Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. This document sets forth the obligations of servicemen in formation, methods of performing drill procedures, saluting, and the like.

Internal service and the duties of duty personnel and the rules of standing watch on warships are additionally regulated by the Ship Regulations of the USSR Navy.

In addition to the above-mentioned documents there are combat regulations, manuals, and instructions. The tactical, fire, and special training of military servicemen is organized on the basis of them.

Nothing in our military regulations, manuals, and instructions is trivial; there are no noncompulsory points. Only by following them strictly, exactly, and completely will a serviceman acquire the qualities he needs as a reliable defender of our socialist land.

Many points in the regulations tell exactly how to act in order to become a disciplined, precisely performing fighting man. "The serviceman," it says in the Internal Service Regulations, "responds 'Yes, sir,' after receiving an order and then follows it." This procedure is not a simple formality. The response "Yes, sir" by the fighting man concisely expresses his readiness to carry out the order unconditionally and exactly and then report its fulfillment to the commander. Every point in the regulations and manuals has its own meaning and background tested by experience.

From the first days of their service soldiers and seamen must understand the exceptional importance of the regulations for all their everyday life, training, and service and develop a deep understanding of regulation requirements. The paramount duty of a fighting man is to follow the regulations at all times in all things. "Unwavering fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations, instructions, and commanders' orders," emphasizes Gen Arm Comrade A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, "creates the most important condition for insuring the security of our country and the constant readiness of personnel to immediately halt the aggressive plans of the enemies of the socialist state."

The habit, which later becomes a need, to be disciplined at all times, to strictly observe the requirements of regulations and manuals, is developed in the soldier or sailor by the entire military way of life under the direction and influence of commanders, political workers, communists, and Komsomol members.

A large majority of our young fighting men are ready to steadfastly endure the hardships of army service. That is understandable, of course. After all, many of them have won the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] medal and sports ratings. Almost all of them have secondary or secondary-technical education and have gone through elementary military training, which helps them quickly master the weapons and combat equipment. However, all this does not preclude the need for persistence as the young men master the elements of daily army life. Some may find it hard to rise rapidly at reveille, to run out for morning physical exercises in any weather, to obey commanders unconditionally, and to follow a schedule minute for minute. Sometimes a young fighting man deviates from regulation procedures only because he lacks the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience. This requires timely support by commanders, especially sergeants and petty officers who are the direct superiors of the soldiers and seamen. The warm, truly comradely attitude of servicemen drafted earlier toward newcomers, their friendly advice and concrete help, also play an important part.

While speaking of the fact that young fighting men go through a school of maturity under the leadership of their commanders and superiors, the training period leader should explain that a great deal in the rapid development of soldiers and seamen depends on the men themselves,

their diligence, self-discipline, and persistent desire to study their military specialization and become true defenders of our native land as quickly as possible.

It will be correct for the propagandist to emphasize the importance of socialist competition in the army and navy for the development of fighting men as disciplined, courageous, and skillful defenders of our country. It has become an inalienable part of the training process, a school for political, military, and moral education of personnel. In the process of competition the spiritual qualities of Soviet fighting men are more fully revealed and their best qualities develop: boundless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, loyalty to their duty, and a desire to devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to bolstering the might of our socialist homeland. One of the typical features of competition in the current phase is the ever-growing political and social activism of personnel, inspired by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of our valiant Armed Forces in a worthy manner.

When they join the competition fighting men take on obligations aimed at increasing their ideological-political conditioning, moral improvement, and observance of moral and ethical standards of behavior. When the results of competition are summarized, in addition to evaluating combat and political training and performance of combat training missions and standards an evaluation is made of the serviceman's successes in political self-education, cultural growth, participation in public life, and observance of the requirements of the moral code of the builder of communism, the oath, and the regulations. This gives soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers a high level of consciousness of duty, strengthens their pride in their collective and feeling of unity, the comradely solidarity, and, of course, has a beneficial effect on the performance of combat training missions and bolstering regulation order, discipline, and organization in the military collective.

Our military collectives are expected to play a large part in strengthening the discipline and organization of the soldiers and seamen. The military collective has enormous educational strength and fosters the development of the best personality traits and elimination of shortcomings, vices, and undesirable habits. It is precisely in the military collective, in a situation of mutual respect and trust, high standards and concern for the men, and high principles and responsibility that good moral-political and fighting qualities are polished and tempered and attitudes of true friendship and military comradeship are molded.

Persuasion is, as we have already noted, the basic method of teaching Soviet fighting men a high level of discipline, precise execution, and conscious obedience to commanders and superiors. Persuasion does not mean talking the men into something, it means molding a conscious

attitude toward military service, a deep understanding of the necessity of exemplary performance of military duty. Under army conditions the method of persuasion is combined with the order, whose performance is mandatory for every serviceman. Together with persuasion, on its basis, the commander also uses the method of coercion for those servicemen whose actions and behavior conflict with the requirements of regulations and orders, who are negligent in performance of their service duties.

It is here that we must also mention the fact that for such crimes as failure to execute an order, disobedience of a commander, divulging military and state secrets, absence without leave, violation of the requirements of combat duty and guard duty, deliberate damage to military property, desertion, and the like, guilty persons are held criminally accountable. New soldiers and seamen must know that such amoral phenomena as rudeness to a comrade or drunkenness are classed as flagrant violations of military discipline.

It will be relevant for the propagandists to stress that Soviet fighting men have everything necessary for beneficial training and successful performance of duty. The Communist Party and Soviet Government are constantly working to improve the material-technical and cultural-domestic support provided for servicemen in the Armed Forces. Fighting men are stationed in well-organized military posts. They have at their disposal excellent training facilities, modern clubs, mess halls, stores, tearooms, and medical and athletic facilities. In recent years the norms of the daily soldier's and seaman's ration have been increased and kitchens and mess halls have received new equipment. New uniforms have been introduced, better in terms of material and cut and more convenient for work. All this promotes a further increase in organization and order in the units and on ships and has a beneficial effect on the training and indoctrination of soldiers and seamen.

Thanks to the efforts of commanders, political agencies, and the party and Komsomol aktiv the leisure-time activities of personnel are becoming increasingly interesting and meaningful. Meetings with veterans of the Lenin Guards, war and labor, are being held everywhere, lecture bureaus are being established, and topical discussion evenings, soldier and seaman "parties," quizzes, and oral magazines are organized. Other popular activities in military collectives include amateur concerts, collective viewing of television broadcasts, especially ones such as "Time," "I Serve the Soviet Union," and "Our Biography," watching and discussing movies and other entertainment, excursions, young people's debates, and many others.

Mass sports work has an important educational role. The fighting men usually participate enthusiastically in various sports sections and circles and in sports games and competition. This not only develops them physically but also helps them achieve essential military skills.

Mass cultural and sports events give the leisure time of soldiers and seamen rich ideological meaning, make it interesting and useful, and help the men learn such lofty moral-political and fighting qualities as discipline and loyalty to military duty.

At the end of the talk the training leader emphasizes once more that the new fighting men have begun their service in the heroic Armed Forces of the USSR, concerning which Article 63 of the draft of the USSR Constitution says: "Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable obligation of Soviet citizens." Their great and honorable duty now is to guard the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people, the builders of communism, and reliably protect our socialist land. The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all our people expect selfless service to our beloved homeland, exemplary military work, from them.

During the discussion the following questions can be put to the students: 1. What is the essence of Soviet military discipline and what demands does it make of servicemen? 2. Why is it necessary to know well and strictly fulfill the requirements of military discipline and the orders and commands of commanders and superiors?

During preparation for the training period it is useful to organize a session at which the soldiers and seamen listen to phonograph records of V. I. Lenin's speeches "Address to the Red Army" and "On Labor Discipline" or hold a reading of the texts of these speeches ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," vol 38, pp 234-235; vol 40, p 232). It is recommended that points relevant to the Armed Forces and questions of discipline in Soviet society be extracted from the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress, written on separate sheets, and then these sheets should be posted in the classroom. It is useful to familiarize servicemen with certain points in the general troop regulations, in particular articles 1, 4, 10, and 15-17 of the Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces and articles 1-3 and 6 of the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. Viewing the documentary films "I Serve the Soviet Union," "I Will Be a Soldier of the Homeland," "Our First Commandment," and "Commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces" in the evening will help fighting men understand the topic better.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PROPAGANDISTS

1. Lenin, V. I., "Final Talk on the Report Concerning Ratification of the Peace Treaty of 15 March," "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 36, p 116.
2. Lenin, V. I., "Everything for the Struggle Against Denikin!", *ibid.*, Vol 39, pp 44-63.
3. Brezhnev, L. I., "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and Forthcoming Party Tasks in the Areas of Domestic and Foreign Policy,"

"Materialy XXV S"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Politizdat, 1976, pp 75-76, 85-86.

4. Brezhnev, L. I., "The Draft of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," PRAVDA 5 June 1977.
5. "Draft of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," PRAVDA 4 June 1977.
6. Ustinov, D. F., "Guardian of Peaceful Labor, Bulwark of World Peace," KOMMUNIST, No 3, 1977.
7. Yepishev, A. A., "Mogucheye Oruzhiye Partii" [The Mighty Weapon of the Party], Voenizdat, 1973, pp 217-233.
8. Kulakov, V. D., "Vospitaniye Distsiplinirovannosti u Sovetskikh Voinov" [Instilling Discipline in Soviet Fighting Men], Voenizdat, 1977.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1977

11,176
CSO: 1801

YEPISHEV ON ARMED FORCES IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 77 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "A High Degree of Efficiency for Ideological Work"]

[Text] A conference of the chiefs of the propaganda and agitation sections of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, military districts, groups of forces and fleets and editors of district, group and fleet newspapers took place 15 through 16 November in the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The conference was opened by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P. Gorchakov, Army Gen S. Vasyagin, Aviation Col Gen I. Moroz and Adm V. Grishanov, members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of branches of the armed forces; V. Drugov and M. Gramov, CPSU Central Committee section deputy chiefs; ideological workers of the border and internal troops, USSR civil defense and DOSAAF; chiefs of political sections and deputy chiefs for political affairs of the USSR Defense Ministry central directorates and higher military training establishments; chiefs of the social sciences departments of the military academies; lecturers of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces; and editors of central press organs.

Vice Admiral A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report entitled "The State and Tasks of Ideological Work in the Army and Navy in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the Subsequent CPSU Central Committee Resolutions, and the Report Delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of Great October." Maj Gen V. Lukin, Col M. Denisenko, Col G. Polyakov, Rear Admiral I. Petrov, Col Yu. Moshkov, Col V. Makeyev, Maj Gen N. Cherednichenko, Col G. Yefimov, Capt V. Grechukhin, Lt Col Ye.

Krasnikov, Col G. Serebryakov, Capt V. Sabelnikov, and Col L. Gorbunov delivered speeches at the conference.

The report and speeches noted that in the past training year ideological work in the army and navy has been aimed at fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and has passed under the influence of outstanding events such as adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The military councils, political organs, party organizations and entire ideological apparatus have insured the expeditious explanation, propaganda and broad businesslike and active discussion of the draft of our state's fundamental law by all servicemen and army and navy workers and employees. Those taking part in the conference stressed that it was essential to deepen by every means the propaganda and the personnel's study of the fundamental law and party and state documents connected with its adoption and also the documents devoted to the October Revolution jubilee. New efforts must be made and a creative approach displayed to fulfillment of the program of activity set for ideological workers by the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum, and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on party training, the enhancement of the role of oral political agitation, on the leadership of the mass information media, implementation of the comprehensive solution of questions on ideological-educational work, and other very important party documents.

The report and speeches examined in detail the ways for ideological work to exert effective influence on combat training and socialist competition. It was noted that competition must increasingly become an inalienable part of the entire process of the personnel's combat training and political and military education. An important task of the political organs and party organizations is to enhance the role of ideological means in the struggle to reinforce one-man leadership and military discipline and to increase the effectiveness of all educational work. Fuller and more active use must be made in the personnel's education of the potential and initiative of the Komsomol organizations, organically combining this work with preparation for the 17th Komsomol Congress. Military education must be based organically on provisions of the USSR Constitution and the moral code of the builder of communism and on military regulations.

The conference thoroughly analyzed results of the political training of the personnel, party and economic education, lecture propaganda, mass-agitation work, the teaching of social sciences, the activity of the army and navy press and cultural and enlightenment institutions and examined their tasks.

Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a speech to the ideological workers. He noted the unprecedented political upsurge and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people and their armed defenders and the indelible impression made by the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October and

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, which resounded from the rostrum of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and may rightly be called a document of enormous political and ideological-theoretical significance which has enriched the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. An awareness of the world-historical attainments and great socioeconomic transformations accomplished under the CPSU's leadership over 6 decades and enshrined in the new USSR Constitution engenders in the Soviet servicemen a sense of patriotic pride in their motherland and prompts them to display a high degree of vigilance and to make new efforts aimed at increasing the combat readiness of the army and navy.

Dwelling on some results of the past training year, Army Gen A. Yepishev described in detail the main features inherent in party-political work at the present stage of the life of the armed forces and set forth the main tasks facing the agitation and propaganda apparatus and the large detachment of army and navy activists. The entire spectrum of our ideological means, forms and methods, he stressed, must be directed toward the extensive propaganda of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the ceremonial meeting, "Great October and the Progress of Mankind," and of the materials of the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the country's new constitution. We must achieve the point where the provisions of our state's fundamental law on the defense of the fatherland and civil and military duty become a daily guideline to action for every serviceman and are adopted for unswerving execution in all elements of the military structure.

All the efforts of the army and navy ideological apparatus and all measures which carried out must promote more purposefully the ideological tempering of the personnel, the development of a high degree of political vigilance, a firm class position, implacability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology, a profound understanding of the fundamental contradiction of the two worlds, and the raising of an aware attitude toward their official duties in the personnel.

The solution of tasks in further increasing the effectiveness of ideological activity, Army Gen A. Yepishev stressed, depends directly on the quality of the work of the ideological cadres and on the extensive participation of all commanders, political workers and engineering and technical personnel in this work. It is essential to improve the standard of their theoretical and methodological training and to improve the forms of training of staff and nonstaff propaganda workers. On the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the cadres must be trained in scientifically substantiated planning, analytical methods of studying ideological problems, and a principled approach to the assessment of his work. Officers and educators must be actively armed not only with an overall understanding of the essence of a comprehensive approach but also with the methods for its application.

Army Gen A. Yepishev paid great attention to questions of further consolidation of discipline, rallying of the military collectives, and

formation of an active position with regard to life in every serviceman. Creation of a healthy, highly ethical atmosphere in the military collective is one of the most important directions of ideological-educational work.

In conclusion, Army Gen A. Yepishev said that fulfillment of all tasks which the party and its Central Committee set for the armed forces must be insured by persistent improvement of the quality of ideological work and the creative use of the most effective methods of influencing servicemen's minds and hearts. The political enthusiasm engendered by the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October must be used as fully as possible, and this must be organically linked with preparation for the glorious jubilee of the Soviet armed forces, thus mobilizing the personnel to the attainment of new successes in the struggle to further increase combat readiness of the troops and naval forces and to reinforce the motherland's defense capability.

Those taking part in the conference heard a number of lectures on questions of CPSU theory and policy and military building.

CSO: 1801

SOVIET THEORETICIAN VIEWS TACTICS IN MODERN GROUND FIGHTING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 77 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen I. Vorobyev in response to reader's letter: "Using All Firepower"; first two paragraphs comprise reader's letter; slantlines enclose portions printed in boldface type]

[Text] "Dear editorial board: The results of the training year are being analyzed in each subunit and lessons for the future are being learned. Sometimes theoretical questions of important significance for a commander's mental outlook are also the focus of attention. I should like, in particular, to receive an authoritative answer to the following question: What influence does modern weapons have on the principle of inflicting casualties on the enemy by fire during battle?

"[signed] Snr Lt A. Kravchenko, commander of a motorized infantry company."

Modern tactics are extremely dynamic. Considerable changes in the level of technical equipment of units and subunits have imparted many new features to combat. And the very important principles of organizing and effecting fire support for the action of motorized infantry and armored subunits have been further developed. At the same time, all these principles have absorbed the invaluable experience of the Great Patriotic War and have a clearly pronounced element of continuity.

The principle of /rapid and reliable neutralization of enemy defense by fire/ consists of making sure that the artillery-mortar, antitank and antipersonnel fire system of the defending side is disrupted before going into attack and, when deep inside the defense zone, before the bulk of the enemy weapons enters the zone of effective fire. In the last war this was achieved by carrying out a heavy but comparatively brief (about 60-90 minutes) artillery and air preparation for the attack designed to "break into" the tactical defense "by fire."

At the contemporary stage this principle, which was engendered by the combat practice of the troops, has assumed even greater significance.

The tenacity and activeness of the fire system in defense have increased sharply, as has its richness in terms of diversity of weapons. It is especially important for the attacking to disrupt promptly the integrity and stability of the defending side's antitank system.

Antitank-defense installations must be subjected to massive artillery fire, including fire by rocket artillery, tanks and small arms, strikes by aircraft and fire support helicopters, and by the attacking side's air defense weapons. Destroying the antitank defense is one of the important tasks of tactical airborne assault forces.

Insofar as small, armored mobile targets now occupy a considerable place in the system of defense, the speed and promptness with which they are knocked out depend to a great extent on the accuracy of fire. The firing skill of missile troops, artillerymen, tank troops, antiaircraft troops and motorized infantrymen is measured today in terms of their ability to hit a target with the first launch or shot, that is, in the shortest possible time and with the minimum expenditure of ammunition. The principle of "a hit every time" has become one of the chief principles in the firing skill of the troops.

So far as the reliability of neutralization by fire is concerned, it is impossible not to take into account the new features of modern defense--the enhanced disposition in depth of fire weapons, their dispersal along the front and in depth, and their enhanced range and rapidity of action. All this requires an increase in the depth of simultaneous massive fire against the enemy. As is known, this tendency began to show up in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Thus, over the years of the war, the depth to which the simultaneous neutralization of the defense was carried out increased by a factor of between 4 and 6, from 1.5-2.5 kilometers to 8-10 kilometers. But now even these parameters are inadequate. It is frequently necessary to subject to fire the entire depth of the enemy's tactical defense zone.

The necessity of opening fire at great distances is dictated by the desire to win time in a fire fight and to preemptively hit those targets which present a particular danger. This is particularly important in a confrontation between tanks and antitank guided missiles. The latter must be destroyed before the tanks enter their effective range.

The following principle of fire support consists of organizing and effecting /continuous and effective fire support for troops while they are carrying out their attacking task, over the whole depth of the offensive/. It was Soviet troops who devised a method of artillery and airborne attack which insured the close and uninterrupted combination of fire and movement in battle and close cooperation between attacking infantry and tanks and artillery and aircraft. "Going into the attack," one of the Soviet command directives in the war years states, "means above all carrying the fire forward, seeking to insure that the attack

is effected to the thunder of exploding artillery shells, to the accompaniment of artillery music."

The wartime experience in this sphere fully retains its significance. The effect of fire against a modern defense must not simply be continuous and effective but also highly efficient and of increasing intensity.

Success in implementation of the principle of continuous fire cover for troops depends on how carefully the enemy's defensive system is laid bare and its vulnerable spots brought to light, and on how correctly we manage to calculate our own fire potential. When planning fire it is important to spread it skillfully in terms of individual tasks and targets to be hit, and also to keep the necessary reserve of firepower. In the course of battle it is essential not to allow fire efforts to flag, especially at the crucial moments of battle--even repulsing counterattacks by the enemy, when the second wave (reserve) is brought into the battle, when consolidating captured ground, when going into pursuit, and so forth.

Fire does not decide the outcome of a battle by itself. Only troops who display a constant and high degree of activity can use the results of fire. Subunits must seek to achieve a fusion between fire and strike, to develop their success rapidly, to carry out flexible and concealed maneuvers under cover of fire on the battlefield, to penetrate boldly into the flanks and rear of the defending side and to frustrate enemy fire strikes by resolute action.

Unfortunately, during tactical exercises commanders sometimes violate the principle of uninterrupted fire cover. This happens most frequently when defensive positions are being attacked and an unjustifiably large gap is allowed to occur between switching the artillery fire to deep within the defense, and the motorized infantry and tanks going into the attack. Here is an episode from one of our exercises. Snr Lt S. Medvedev, commander of a motorized infantry company, decided to capture an "enemy" strongpoint at an altitude of 101.3 meters by means of an attack on the move. However, the commander miscalculated the time necessary to get through the artificial obstacles which had been set up on the approaches to the defense emplacement. As a result, fire had been switched to targets deep inside the defense, for the company to go into the attack. The "enemy" managed to reestablish its disrupted fire system and to put up stubborn resistance to the attackers.

The ability to rapidly and decisively /concentrate fire in order to solve the most important tasks during an offensive/ is an indicator of the troops' fire skill. This principle was brilliantly applied in the Soviet forces' operation in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Under contemporary conditions the concentration of fire efforts is carried out differently from the way it was done in the last war. It finds expression in qualitative rather than quantitative terms. The concentration

of fire is now achieved, above all, through utilization of the increasing power of weapons, especially missiles and rockets, salvoes from rocket systems, and strikes by aircraft and fire-support helicopters. The intensity of a fire strike is also increased by making full use of the factor of surprise, rapidity of action, and mobility of ground and airborne weapons.

The effectiveness of infliction of casualties on the enemy by fire is closely linked with /a high degree of activeness and a creative approach to selection of the methods of delivering fire attacks/. The principle of activeness is manifested in the troops' constant aspiration to achieve surprise in their methods of affecting the enemy with their fire, rapidly gaining the fire initiative and firmly retaining it throughout an offensive, and also in the diversity of methods used for massed and collective fire and the ability to wreck an enemy fire maneuver and to mislead him with regard to the fire resistance plan selected.

Let us note that creative activeness and great variety in fire planning methods characterized the activity of the Soviet command in the last war. It is well known that in the course of the offensive our troops were opposed by the German fascist troops' defense, which was varied in terms of its qualitative indications. When the German fascist troops' defense positions were equipped with a system of trenches, the troops' main artillery support method was the single or double fire barrage insuring reliable suppression of enemy personnel and fire weapons. Fire was planned differently if defense was of a centralized [ochagovyy] nature, and was not sufficiently developed in depth. In this case the method of successive fire concentration was usually used.

Under present-day conditions activeness and a creative approach to the selection of methods of inflicting casualties by fire are particularly important, since the conditions of the combat situation will change more rapidly and profoundly. The dynamic nature of warfare will dictate the need for a frequent transition from some methods of inflicting casualties by fire to others, and will require the display of broad initiative in questions of fire support.

The methods of inflicting casualties by fire will depend considerably on methods of the troops to move [?to the] offensive. In a rapid offensive, when the troops are moved forward from a deep position, it is expedient to aim the first massed strike against the enemy's most long-range weapons--missile launchers, artillery and control points, radar systems and reconnaissance facilities--in order to "blind" the defending forces and destroy their control system. In this case fire will, as it were, be brought up and built up from deep defensive positions to the front. During the attack it will be necessary above all to overwhelm the strong-points of the first line of defense from a position directly adjacent to the enemy. And only then will massed fire strikes be consistently shifted to deep positions as the attacking forces advance.

A very important principle for the effective use of fire weapons is /effective interaction in combat/. Interaction within the subunit or unit is organized between each type of weapon and means of combat in accordance with the target, site, time, and tasks being resolved. We will illustrate this proposition with an episode from a training battle. Maj S. Petrishchev, commander of a motorized battalion, was preparing to break through the prepared "enemy" defense. He paid special attention to breaking the antitank defense system. To this end he established the firing sequence for antitank guided missiles and tanks, determined clearly the targets which had to be destroyed by the artillery, motorized forces and tanks under his command during the attack in advance of the attacking front and also on the flanks and in depth. To prevent the "enemy" from maneuvering his antitank weapons, the battalion commander outlined the defensive artillery fire lines. He indicated what position the motorized troops and tanks should adopt with regard to each other at each stage of the battle, and particularly in carrying out the maneuver aimed at breaking into the defending forces' flank and rear positions, and drew attention to the targets which were most dangerous to tanks and infantry and established the sequence for their destruction by the accompanying guns. Maj S. Petrishchev explained in detail to his subordinates which targets and projects on the battalion's line of attack were to be destroyed by aircraft and combat helicopters and indicated the mutual identification means for aircraft, infantry and tanks.

A knowledge of the most important principles of inflicting casualties by fire helps a commander of any rank to achieve a deeper understanding of the nature of modern warfare and to teach his subordinates in a more thorough manner. He who masters his weapons skillfully, and knows how to extract the most from them, he in whom firing skill is combined with a broad tactical purview and high moral and combat qualities, wins in a fire contest.

CSO: 1801

CONFERENCE NOTES VALUE OF ARMED FORCES JUBILEE YEAR COMPETITIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report on discussion "In the USSR Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy": "The Year of the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces Is a Year of Shock Military Labor"; subtitled: "Reliably Defending the Socialist Fatherland, Being in Constant Combat Readiness, Persistently Mastering Weapons and Equipment and Improving Combat Skill"]

[Excerpts] The personnel of the armed forces, inspired by the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Extraordinary Seventh Session, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's deep and moving report at the joint ceremonial meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet are demonstrating, together with all the Soviet people, their monolithic solidarity around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and are working strenuously to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The army and navy servicemen successfully fulfilled the plans for combat and political training and their jubilee year socialist pledges and gave a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [passage omitted giving names of units which initiated competition in their branches of the armed forces]

The great political upsurge caused by the Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the jubilee year five-year plan targets created favorable conditions for further development of socialist competition and the achievement of good results in combat and political training. The servicemen of the units and the nuclear submarine which initiated the pre-October competition, understanding in depth their constitutional duty to the people, were the first to respond to the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the Soviet People," which appealed to them to raise even higher the banner of the nationwide socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan and for raising production efficiency and the quality of work.

The personnel of these units and the nuclear submarine again addressed the military personnel of their branch of the armed forces thus--continue the jubilee competition in 1978 under the motto--"Reliably defend the socialist fatherland, be in constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and equipment, improve combat skill," and make the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR armed forces a year of shock military labor. The Taman troops put forward the appeal to raise even higher the intensity of the struggle to be the leading formation.

The patriotic initiative of the innovators of socialist competition in the army and navy is supported by the military councils and political directorates of the branches of the armed forces.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, after examining the pledges and addresses of the personnel of leading units to the army and navy servicemen, approve them and call upon all military personnel actively to participate in the socialist competition in the new training year.

The moment for the title of leading formation, which was launched on the initiative of the Taman Guards motorized division personnel, must be further developed.

It is essential for the commanders, political organs, staff, party and Komsomol organizations, skillfully using the rich experience of jubilee year, to strengthen the upsurge of socialist competition evoked by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, and to develop even more broadly the struggle to fulfill the responsible tasks for insuring the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland which were placed before the USSR armed forces by the party and government.

In socialist competition the main efforts must be concentrated on resolving the tasks of further improving combat and political training, mastering modern weapons and new machinery, and increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of the troops. Greater activeness and creativity must be shown in mobilizing personnel to raise the efficiency of the process of training and education, to fulfill at a high standard the combat study plans, to exceed normatives, and to achieve excellent indicators in combat and political training. The unconditional fulfillment of pledges adopted should be strived for, and the spirit of competitiveness in studies should be developed in every way.

Leninist principles of the organization of socialist competition and CPSU Central Committee instructions on raising its effectiveness and its mobilizing and educational role must be implemented persistently. The leadership of the competition must be highly exacting and demanding in evaluating what has been achieved, consider qualitative indicators as of prime importance, overcome formalism and tirelessly seek reserves for

further increasing combat readiness. In supporting useful undertakings and proposals from personnel, it is necessary to insure that pledges are intensive but at the same time realistic and well-founded, and to proceed from the level of combat and political training that has been achieved, and from existing tasks.

On the basis of raising the educational role of competition, it is necessary to strive to intensify its influence on the development of the political and practical activity of military personnel and on insuring strict observance by all personnel of the demands of military discipline, statutes, and standards of communist morality.

All work in launching the competition in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR armed forces must be carried out in close connection with clarification and realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the requirements of the new USSR Constitution and the conclusions and provisions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reports to the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ceremonial jubilee session, directing the work toward the fulfillment of commands, plans and programs of combat and political training.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy express confidence that army and navy personnel will ardently support the initiative of the innovators of competition in branches of the armed forces, will spread still more actively the struggle for implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, and will mark the new training year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR armed forces--with shock military labor and a further raising of the combat readiness of units and ships.

CSO: 1801

GENERAL MALTSEV ON SOURCES, IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 77 pp 2, 3 LD

[Article by Army Gen Ye. Maltsev: "Soviet Military Discipline"]

[Text] For 60 years the Soviet people have been stepping confidently and firmly along the road of October, the road of communism under the leadership of the Leninist party. And throughout this period the interests of the land of the soviets have been vigilantly watched over by its armed forces. Created, as the new USSR Constitution notes, for the purpose of defending socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, they sacredly loyal to their duty to the people.

The remarkable moral and political and combat qualities inherent in the Soviet armed forces are conditioned by their lofty and noble aims and the social nature and character of their activity. One of the most important qualities is strong military discipline. It is based on the lofty political consciousness of servicemen and their profound understanding of their patriotic duty and the international tasks of our people and on utter devotion to the motherland and the communist cause.

I

Soviet military discipline is an integral part of the qualitatively new socialist discipline. Whereas in an antagonistic class society discipline, in respect to the overwhelming majority of the population--the exploited masses--is distinctly coercive in nature, under socialism, according to Lenin's definition, discipline is based on the conscious, voluntary execution by the working masses of its demands and instructions.

The victory of Great October and the strengthening of Soviet power--power which expresses and defends the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people--made necessary and possible the transition to the establishment in our country of conscious and voluntary discipline. V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party attached special significance to the establishment of this kind of discipline in the army and the navy.

A high degree of conscious military discipline is a most important principle of Soviet military development which our party has been consistently and steadily implementing since the first days of the existence of the armed forces of the land of the soviets. A little more than a year after adoption of the decree on the organization of the worker-peasant Red Army V. I. Lenin proudly noted: "The Red Army has created unprecedentedly firm discipline which is not governed by the rod but is based on the consciousness, devotion and selflessness of the workers and peasants themselves" ("Complete Works," Vol 38, p 240).

The creation and strengthening of conscious discipline has contributed to the transformation of our army into a mighty force. Pushed to its maximum limits, Soviet military discipline was a decisive factor in the crushing rout of foreign and internal counterrevolution during the civil war and in the worldwide historic victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan during the Great Patriotic War.

Today, at the qualitatively new stage of the development of our armed forces, the highly developed organization, constant concentration and irreproachable assiduousness of each serviceman acquire exceptional significance. Even isolated manifestations of carelessness and indiscipline on the part of servicemen may lead to grim consequences.

Everyday army and navy reality, exercises, firing practice, cruises and maneuvers and achievements in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October and in the struggle for the status of a leading formation are convincing evidence of the high discipline of the personnel of army and navy.

The life-giving ideological basis of Soviet military discipline is the political consciousness and unshakable communist conviction of the troops. They have a deep understanding of the objective need for the armed defense of the socialist homeland. This need is conditioned by the constant aggressiveness of imperialism, which continues, even under the conditions of the relaxation of international tension, to increase the arms race, inflate military budgets and conduct military preparations for war. Under these conditions greater demands are made on our armed forces, whose task, as the USSR Constitution says, is to "reliably defend the socialist homeland and be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

Ideological maturity--this is what determines to a decisive extent the life stance and line of conduct of the soldier. The most important features of his makeup are, as it were, accumulated in ideological maturity: devotion to the socialist motherland, high responsibility for its fate and for the irreproachable discharge of his patriotic and international duty, selflessness, courage and heroism, assiduity and initiative and the desire to follow and multiply the heroic revolutionary, labor and combat traditions.

II

The Soviet armed forces are an organic part of our society. They live the same life, with the same aspirations and concerns. Their development and improvement proceeds in the same channel as the development and improvement of all society. All the qualitative changes taking place in our motherland's economic, social and spiritual makeup are naturally reflected in the armed forces. As we move onward and as the socioeconomic programs elaborated by the party are successfully fulfilled, the moral atmosphere in society improves, the role of communist ideology in social consciousness is enhanced, and consequently the ideological foundation of socialist discipline as a whole and Soviet military discipline in particular strengthens.

The success of the work of military councils, commanders, army and navy political organizers and party organizations to steadily consolidate military discipline depends to a tremendous extent on the comprehensive and complete consideration of the socioeconomic and cultural transformations taking place in society. This success is equally dependent on comprehensive consideration of the qualitative changes taking place in personnel, martial labor, the combat use of new equipment and weapons and the very content of the demands made of the armed defender of the socialist homeland. What conditions these changes?

First, under the conditions of developed socialist society and of constant increase in the scale and complexity of tasks solved in all sectors of communist building and in all spheres of society's activity, including in the sphere of military building, the demands made of man's behavior, organization, concentration and ability to combine harmoniously his personal interests with the interests of the collective objectively increase. "...The more complex the tasks, the more complex the work," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his report entitled "Great October and Mankind's Progress," "the more important are coordination, harmoniousness, discipline and everything that can be defined as high organization." Army and navy practice and the experience of combat and political training and socialist competition testify: it is precisely wherever high organization and discipline have been achieved at all levels and in every link that the proper quality of personnel training and the steady growth of combat readiness are insured.

Second, at the present stage in the army's development the role of the moral and political factor is increasing immeasurably, and the very concept of military discipline is being filled with new content and becoming more capacious and multifaceted. The political, legal and moral aspects of this social phenomenon are being supplemented by rules and regulations governing combat duty discipline, technological discipline, and so forth. Success in the struggle for high combat readiness and for efficiency and quality of training, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister,

emphasizes, is inconceivable without the troops' well-organized service and strong discipline, organization and order in subunits, units and ships. Only a military way of life organized in accordance with the requirements of regulations and orders creates conditions for constant enhancement of the troops' combat readiness.

Third, natural enhancement of the CPSU's leading role in society and in the armed forces is making growing demands on the improvement of the organizational and ideological educational work of army and navy commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations. A great deal is being done in subunits, units and ships for military cadres to master the Leninist style of leadership. And the Leninist style, as was pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, is a creative style alien to subjectivism and imbued with a scientific approach to all social processes. It presupposes high exactingness toward oneself and others, excludes complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism. Practice confirms: the higher the responsibility, exactingness and competence of cadres and the more active, pithy and substantial the work on strengthening party discipline and insuring the exemplariness of communists, the stronger the military discipline in the subunit, unit and ship and the higher the quality of combat training and service and the level of combat readiness.

Fourth, the qualitative changes in the standard of general educational and special personnel training and in the soldiers' cultural outlook are on the one hand creating favorable preconditions for further development of politically mature and highly moral relations among servicemen and, on the other hand, making increasingly high demands on the means, modes and methods of shaping ideologically mature, united and efficient military collectives headed by a one-man commander. The skillful combining of purposeful and systematic individual educational work with reliance on the collective is assuming increasing significance.

Socialist competition is an effective instrument with whose help commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations develop the activeness of military collectives and direct this activeness toward strengthening discipline and raising combat readiness. In the training year which has now begun--the year of the 60th anniversary of the armed forces--competition will take place under the slogan "Reliably defend the socialist homeland, be in a state of constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and equipment and improve combat skill." The educational role of competition is increasing steadily, which helps to increase its influence on insuring strict observance of the requirements of discipline, regulations and orders and the norms of communist morality by all soldiers.

At the present stage of development in the armed forces the role and responsibility of the one-man commander are greater than ever. He is called upon to implement firmly and consistently the policy of the CPSU

and the Soviet Government, and to be the organizer and leader of the training and education of subordinates. The chief role in organizing the training and educational process, in steadily strengthening discipline and in maintaining firm regulation order belongs to the commander. He is at the center of all collective's life and activity, and it is on him, above all, that achievement of the soldiers' unity of views and action and all possible development of mutual assistance and aid and of the spirit of combat comradeship and friendship depend.

Being not only the military but also the political leader of his subordinates and also their educator, the commander relies in his activity on the party and Komsomol organizations and makes full use of their influence for successfully fulfilling the tasks confronting the subunit, unit or ship. In their turn the political organs and party organizations are tirelessly strengthening the one-man command system, enhancing their authority and taking pains to improve discipline in all elements of the army and navy organism.

Educating the personnel in a spirit of high discipline, the military cadres are guided by the decisions of party congresses and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the demands of very important party documents such as the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 21 January 1967 "On Measures for Improving Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy," the regulations concerning political organs, and the instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet army and navy approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Powerful ideological-theoretical and political potential lies in the reports and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The fundamental propositions and conclusions contained therein develop and enrich the ideological-theoretical fundamentals of socialist discipline, including military discipline.

The strict practical implementation of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and also of requirements of the military oath and regulations in which the military policy of the state is expounded in a concentrated form, the main duties of armed defender of the socialist fatherland are formulated and the ideological and moral norms of his conduct are defined, is of tremendous significance for strengthening conscious military discipline.

The demands of Soviet military discipline express the united will of the multinational people of our country, which is directed toward defense of the revolutionary gains and toward insuring peaceful conditions for building communism. The unimpeachable fulfillment of this will is an obligation legally sanctioned by the USSR Constitution and is the supreme moral duty of each Soviet serviceman.

III

Marxism-Leninism and CPSU policy, constituting the unshakable ideological-theoretical foundation of Soviet military discipline, serve at the same time as the methodological basis of the comprehensive approach to the solution by Soviet military cadres of questions of strengthening discipline. What is the essence of this approach?

First and foremost--the raising to a new and higher level of the leadership of the process of the training and education of servicemen and military collectives in all areas and at all levels. This presupposes the guaranteeing of the inseparable unity of political, military, moral and legal education, the mastering by command cadres and political cadres of Marxist-Leninist methodology, the fundamentals of military pedagogics and psychology, and the art of rallying military collectives together and forecasting their development, taking into account their social structure and distinctive features with respect to their particular specialist skills.

Army and navy practice provides many examples of the comprehensive solution of questions of strengthening discipline--examples which attest to the high pedagogic skill of military cadres and to their mastery of modern methods of exercising leadership over the process of training and educating the personnel.

When it is precisely adjusted, rhythmic, and coordinated in all its elements, and when it develops in a purposeful manner, this process plays an effective role in forming a high degree of discipline among the servicemen and in enhancing the level of organization and cohesion of military collectives.

In the light of this, the importance of insuring a high standard of organization of the actual process of training and educating the servicemen and of the leadership of this process, above all in those elements of the army and navy organism where this process is directly implemented--in the company, battalion, regiment and ship--is obvious. An extraordinarily important role is played here by attaining the unity of targeted, current and long-term planning which takes into account the distinctive features of each category of servicemen, their political and military experience and their experience of life, their standard of education and so forth.

The comprehensive resolution of questions of strengthening military discipline includes purposeful and consistent work in steadily enriching the ideological content of the process of personnel training and education. During daily political training and all-round ideological and educational work by commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations among personnel a system of knowledge and beliefs concerning the necessity for a high level of organization and performance is elaborated and consolidated; the knowledge and skills for the irreproachable implementation

of the demands of the military oath and regulations and order are formed; class and party aims and motives for action and the rules of military service and the immutable norms of friendship and comradeship are assimilated.

As is shown by the results of combat and political training and the fulfillment of socialist pledges in the last training year, the highest indicators in carrying out training plans and programs, and in strengthening discipline and organization, are achieved by the commanders and political workers who skillfully depend on the high level of consciousness and activity of personnel and use forms and methods of organizing and conducting exercises which make it possible for soldiers intelligently to master knowledge, abilities and skills and which contribute to the manifestation and development of initiative and creativity and the desire among personnel to improve their skills on their own initiative.

The organizational aspect of the comprehensive approach to strengthening military discipline includes active efforts by commanders, political organizers, headquarters, party and Komsomol organizations and military justice and people's control organs aimed at rallying military collectives. In political, military, moral and legal education an important role is played by purposeful use of oral and printed propaganda, the mass information media, and graphic agitation.

It is well known that the way to mold and improve a high level of discipline in the soldier's character is a path from knowledge to conviction and from there to action. The effectiveness of such a path is achieved by insuring flexibility in the application of methods of persuasion and coercion, diversity in the forms and methods of education, and concern for their high level of ideology and emotional force.

The raising of general and military standards among personnel occupies a prominent place in work to strengthen military discipline. A person with high standards will never harm or humiliate a comrade, and antisocial conduct is alien to him. Bearing this in mind, it is important to insure that the activities of army and navy cultural and educational establishments are carried out in conjunction with work by commanders, political officers and party organizations in subunits, units and ships, and that all measures implemented by these establishments contribute to the maximum to increasing the efficiency and quality of the training and educational process and to successfully resolving the tasks facing army and navy servicemen.

Rallied into a monolith by the unity of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist interests and goals and full of combat might, our armed forces are marching to greet their glorious 60th anniversary. Soviet soldiers are persistently struggling along with the entire people to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, actively participating in the political and social life of the country and

worthily carrying out the honorable duties imposed on them by the USSR Constitution to protect the socialist fatherland.

The conscious nature of Soviet military discipline and the personal responsibility of every serviceman for the defense of his socialist motherland is one of the major important sources of the might and invincibility of the armed forces of the land of the soviets.

CSO: 1801

GENERAL PAVLOVSKIY PRESENTS DECORATION TO TAMAN DIVISION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 77 p 1 LD

[Own correspondent report: "A Pennant for the Tamanites"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District--The soldiers of the M. I. Kalinin Motorized Taman Guards Division have marked the training year of the 60th anniversary of Great October with intense military labor. The division has won the title of leading formation and has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military prowess.

The pennant was presented to the formation by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of ground forces, on the first day of the new training year.

On the instructions of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, Army General I. Pavlovskiy warmly congratulated the Taman soldiers on the award of the pennant for courage and military prowess. In their speeches at a meeting Maj Gen G. Lobachev, commander of the Guards Division, and officers, sergeants and soldiers of the division gave assurances that they will continue the struggle in the new training year for the title of leading formation. Army General V. Govorov, district commander, attended the celebratory meeting.

CSO: 1801

MISSILE FORCES AND ARTILLERY DAY ARTICLES

Tolubko Interview

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 77 p 2 LD

[Interview with Army Gen V. F. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, by PRAVDA correspondent: "Fire Shield of the Motherland"--first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday [Missile Forces and Artillery Day], Hero of Socialist Labor Army Gen V. F. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, answered the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent.

[Question] How were missile arms developed and improved?

[Answer] [passage omitted on history of rocket weapons up to end of World War II] Soon after the war, in response to intensification of the arms race by the imperialist states, an atomic device was created and tested in the Soviet Union, and in 1953 a hydrogen bomb was created. The first Soviet ballistic missile was launched in October 1947 and several classes of missile, including intercontinental missiles, were adopted during the fifties.

The creation of nuclear missile weapons--a means of influencing the course of a war as a whole--resulted in qualitative changes in military matters. The creation of the strategic missile forces, which are now the foundation of the country's defense might, was announced in 1960 at the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

[Question] Since olden times the artillery had been regarded as the "God of War." Can it be said that the strategic missile forces have picked up the symbolic baton from the artillery?

[Answer] With one essential reservation: while handing over the baton, the artillery is continuing to develop and improve as a category of troops.

Modern guns and mortars have high intensity, range and accuracy of fire and are mobile and reliable.

Missile soldiers feel special, filial gratitude toward artillerymen, for most of the first missile units were formed on the base of artillery regiments which had distinguished themselves during the war years and inherited their combat banners, honorary titles and awards. Missile soldiers and artillerymen stand side by side in the monolithic formation of defenders of the motherland. It is no accident that we have had the same, common holiday since 1964.

[Question] The combat readiness of the missile forces is constant. What demands does this make of missile soldiers?

[Answer] Every day the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers of our branch of the armed forces are on combat duty for the protection of the motherland. This demands moral and physical effort, high combat skill, efficiency, coordination and expeditiousness from soldiers.

Missile units and subunits are headed by qualified specialists who are boundlessly devoted to their motherland. The missile officer is a man with high culture and a strong will who knows and loves his profession, and a skilled organizer, educator and teacher of his subordinates.

In the missile forces, which have complex, constantly improving weapons and diverse apparatus, any gap between the potential of equipment and the capacity of personnel to master it is particularly intolerable. Efficiently organized combat and technical training is a necessary condition of maintaining high combat readiness. Soldiers and sergeants must have a profound knowledge of mathematics and chemistry, understand electronics and have a clear idea of the fundamentals of nuclear physics.

The influence of the scientific and technical revolution is also being felt in clarification of the most important rules of military service--discipline and organization. Terms such as "combat duty discipline," "time discipline" and "technical discipline" have appeared. Missile soldiers carry out many complex operations on combat equipment independently. Consequently they must have self-control, self-discipline, exceptional honesty and truthfulness.

[Question] How are missile soldiers and artillerymen greeting their holiday?

[Answer] The year has been packed with great political events. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and October (1977) plenums, the nationwide discussion of the draft of the USSR Constitution, the unanimous approval of the new constitution by the USSR Supreme Soviet session--all this has been the source of great political and labor enthusiasm among missile soldiers and artillerymen.

The profound and impressive report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October has aroused tremendous enthusiasm among soldiers, as it has among all the Soviet people.

Missile soldiers and artillerymen feel a sense of lofty pride in their beloved Leninist party and our socialist motherland, which in the 60 years of its heroic history has traveled a path equivalent to centuries. Responding wholeheartedly to the inspired appeal by the party and government from the rostrum of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses during the October Jubilee, they are working selflessly on improving their combat skill.

The unit which until recently was commanded by Lt Col A. Kryzhko was the initiator of competition for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The movements under the mottoes "A master of rocketry for every crew," "An exemplary training material base for every subunit" and others became widespread during the socialist competition which developed throughout the strategic missile forces. And, as always, communists and Komsomol members are in the leading ranks of competition. Today we can report that all programs and plans for combat and political training and all socialist pledges have been fulfilled. The quantity of class specialists, masters of military matters and servicemen with excellent results in training has increased. The high level of special, moral and political and psychological training of units and subunits has been demonstrated in training, exercises, missile launchings and artillery fire.

For instance, the unit which was the initiator of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October among the strategic missile forces confirmed for the sixth time its title of "Excellent." More than 60 percent of its personnel are specialists with increased class ratings. One officer in three is a master of rocketry. Complete interchangeability has been insured in the crews.

The artillery regiment commanded by Lt Col N. Prostayakov has for the last 3 years occupied the leading positions in combat and political training among the ground forces.

The motherland has made a high assessment of the martial labor of missile soldiers and artillerymen in the jubilee year. Orders and medals have appeared on the banners of units and on the chests of many soldiers and officers.

In a state of constant combat readiness, the strategic missile troops are reliably defending our socialist homeland and guarding peace throughout the world.

Gorchakov Article

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 77 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces: "Proud of the Motherland's Trust"]

[Excerpts] This year Missile Forces and Artillery Day is being marked in an atmosphere of immense political and labor enthusiasm among the Soviet people, who are implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Warmly approving the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and of the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the new USSR Constitution and the materials of the ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, working people in towns and villages and army and navy servicemen are demonstrating unshakable cohesion, unity of thoughts and aspirations and loyalty to the Leninist Communist Party.

On the holiday the motherland honors its loyal sons--missile forces and artillerymen, war veterans, scientists, designers and defense industry workers. Soviet missile forces and artillerymen have a glorious history and a heroic path. The further the war years recede, the more magnificent the artillerymen's feats in combat against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism appear to us, and the more fully their contribution to the cause of routing the enemy is recognized.

The tense international situation in the postwar period and the nuclear blackmail of the imperialists, accompanied by the arms race, demanded that we activate work in the sphere of nuclear and missile production. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government took all steps to develop the scientific research institutions and the experimental and production base necessary for the creation of nuclear weapons and the reliable means of delivering them to the target.

The overall leadership of missile construction was carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Among the people invested with the great trust of the party and government and who made a great contribution to resolving the most important problems in the creation and development of our country's missiles were Comrades D. F. Ustinov, G. K. Zhukov, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, N. N. Voronov and M. I. Nedelin.

The design office collective, headed by S. P. Korolev, a major Soviet scientist and designer, worked with immense enthusiasm. Nuclear scientists labored fruitfully under the leadership of I. V. Kurchatov. In a short space of time the main target of the party and government was fulfilled. In October 1947 the first postwar Soviet ballistic missile was launched. In the fifties several classes of missiles, including

intercontinental missiles, entered the arsenal, and thermonuclear weapon tests were successfully carried out.

Today's missile forces have in their armament intercontinental and medium-range missiles capable of inflicting accurate and unavoidable blows on an aggressor, from wherever he threatens.

Soviet artillery has changed qualitatively. Modern artillery systems have high combat effectiveness. The recent achievements of our country's science and technology have found reflection in them.

People are the wielders of the terrible missile and artillery weapons. Reared in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, proud of the motherland's high trust, the missile forces, and artillerymen, together with the servicemen of other branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, stand guard over the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

The commanders and political workers of the missile forces and artillery are people of high culture and strong will, profoundly knowing and loving their work. Every other strategic missile officer has engineering training. More than 90 percent of the officers in our units are class specialists. There are many first- and second-class specialists among the ensigns. The general educational standard of the soldiers and sergeants is high, which makes it possible for them to master combat specialties in a short time and to a high quality.

In this jubilee year the missile forces and artillerymen are working with special enthusiasm and inspiration. The propaganda and in-depth study of our state's fundamental law, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reports at the session and at the jubilee ceremony in Moscow have been launched extensively. A feeling of special pride is aroused in servicemen by the fact that Leninist ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland are profoundly reflected in these documents.

The study and elucidation of these historic documents is proceeding creatively and to a high ideological and methodological standard in the unit where officer V. Bylkov is a political worker. The party and Komsomol organizations, nonstaff propagandists and agitation workers are skillfully combining mass measures with thoughtful individual work with people, aimed at raising servicemen's consciousness and responsibility for the defense of the motherland and the exemplary fulfillment of constitutional duty. This helps enormously the growth of the personnel's military skill, the strengthening of discipline and the raising of vigilance and combat readiness.

Actively implementing the provisions of the constitution, the missile forces have come to their traditional holiday--Missile Forces and Artillery

Day--with high indicators. Soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers have successfully fulfilled socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. All the combat training missile launches have taken place with excellent and good assessments. The ranks of experts and class specialists have been supplemented. The standard of troop discipline has increased significantly.

The jubilee year competition successes create a good basis for adoption and fulfillment of high pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces. The approach of this noteworthy date is generating an upsurge of creative effort and activity among servicemen.

Communists are a reliable support for commanders and political workers in resolving the tasks of training and educating servicemen. They set their colleagues an example of zealous fulfillment of military duty and draw them into the scaling of new heights in improving military skill. Communists' initiative and businesslike activity is being raised still higher by the party report-and-election meetings now taking place, at which experience is analyzed in detail and measures outlined for further improvement of the activity of party organizations and the intensification of their influence on all aspects of life in units and subunits.

In many units universities, schools and lecture bureaus of military technical knowledge have been created on the initiative of communists. Thematic soirees are held, and reviews of specialist literature and meetings with military experts and participants in combat training missile launches are organized. Broad use is made of the propaganda of combat traditions and the education of servicemen via examples of the exemplary employment of combat equipment during the Great Patriotic War.

While consistently implementing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, the Communist Party teaches us at the same time not to forget that the nature of imperialism and its aggressive essence remain unchanged. Imperialist circles are stepping up the arms race. The working people of the whole world have greeted with angry condemnation the U.S. decision to produce a new type of mass-destruction weapon--the neutron bomb. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, firmly following Lenin's precepts, proceed from the assumption that the most reliable guarantee of peace and the most effective means of curbing an aggressor was and remains the economic, political and military might of our state.

"It is the USSR armed forces' duty to the people," the USSR Constitution says, "to defend the socialist fatherland reliably and to be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor." The servicemen of the missile forces and artillery comprehended these words as a combat order from the party and people and are sparing no effort for further improvement of their military skill and the strengthening of discipline and organization. They are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness!

Melekhin Interview

Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 77 p 1 LD

[Interview with Col Gen A. D. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces, by TRUD editors: "Fire Shield"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Please describe briefly the combat might of the Soviet missile forces and artillery. What progress is being made in equipping them with new materiel?

[Answer] Under modern conditions the army and navy are developing in close connection with the life of the whole country, in accordance with the processes taking place in our economy and in politics and ideology, and with regard to the situation taking shape in the international arena. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government show indefatigable concern for strengthening the country's defense and improving the army and navy.

The most graphic expression of the profound qualitative changes in military matters was the creation in 1960 of the Strategic Missile Forces, which immeasurably augmented the defense might of the USSR and the socialist community countries. The Strategic Missile Forces possess first-class powerful missiles and reliable control facilities. The missiles are capable of delivering to a target nuclear charges of great force and inflicting unavoidable strikes on an aggressor, wherever he may be. The thrust of the engines of modern missiles is equal to the output of a large power station. A strategic missile covers a distance of thousands of kilometers in a matter of minutes and hits the target with the prescribed accuracy.

The nuclear missile weapons of our armed forces are being improved continuously. The arsenal includes missiles of high reliability in combat use. Ground forces, the PVO strany [country's air defense] forces, the air force and the navy are armed with missiles of varying caliber and range. Conventional artillery and mortars--important means of hitting the enemy in close combat--are being developed and improved along with missile weapons. The chief emphasis in improving them is placed on increasing their firepower, range and accuracy of fire and enhancing their mobility, cross-country performance and rate of fire.

Ground troops are also armed with powerful, fully mechanized cannon, howitzer, tank-destroyer and rocket artillery. We have seen the emergence of such tank-fighting weapons as antitank guided missiles capable of hitting a target at a great distance with the first shot.

[Question] Missilemen and artillerymen are representatives of one of the most heroic military professions. How do they serve in peacetime? And what is meant by the term "combat duty"?

[Answer] By day and night, in winter and summer, in heat and cold, missilemen-soldiers are constantly at the forefront of the motherland's

defense, are always ready to fulfill a combat task and continuously perform combat duty. Constant combat readiness is a concept embodied in precise calculations and schedules. It is the troops' way of life and activity and the degree of their combat, technical, moral, political and psychological training, which insure the unconditional fulfillment of an order at any time of year and under the most complex conditions.

A modern missile is a complex system of different units and instruments, mechanical and electrical devices and electronic and other apparatus. Profound knowledge and sound skills, perfected to the point of automatism, are required of people and of every team member for the fulfillment of his duties. Precise and timely fulfillment of a combat task is possible only given the excellent training and strong moral and political tempering of personnel, exemplary maintenance of equipment and weapons in a state of constant combat readiness, and the high discipline and organization of the entire combat team as a whole and of each individual soldier.

Soldiers of the missile forces are worthy heirs to the combat glory of the older generations and bearers of the traditions of valor, heroism and selfless devotion to party and people. The annals of our troops preserve the many patriotic acts and feats committed in everyday service. Here are just a few examples of selflessness and courage: In a complex situation while working with combat equipment Engr Lt V. Basov saved his comrades' lives and costly equipment at the cost of his own life. He was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star. The same order was conferred upon Pvt L. Panchishkin, who, gravely wounded by bandits, remained at his post to guard a military installation.

The missilemen's labor is not easy. Service in remote garrisons, sometimes in the taiga, training and constant combat readiness demand of people the utmost exertion of moral and physical strength. But our soldiers are equal to all these difficulties.

Soldiers of the missile forces and artillery are always ready to fulfill their duty and to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Peredelskiy Article

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 77 p 3 LD

[Article by Marshal of Artillery G. Peredelskiy, commander of ground forces' missile troops and artillery: "The Motherland's Fire Shield"]

[Excerpt] In celebrating Missile Forces and Artillery Day the Soviet people and their troops are expressing profound thanks to their beloved Communist Party. They see its leadership of the armed forces as the chief guarantee of the invincibility, the inexhaustible source of their strength and indestructibility and the basis and main condition of the military might of our socialist state.

The Communist Party's farsighted policy made it possible to create in a short time fundamentally new nuclear missile weapons which immeasurably increased the defense might of our state and the countries of the socialist community.

While focusing chiefly on improvement and development of the Strategic Missile Forces, our party is adopting the necessary measures to improve other branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

The ground forces, missilemen and artillerymen are on a par with the strategic missilemen. They are armed with complexes consisting of highly maneuverable launch installations, missiles with various warheads and the equipment necessary for preparing and launching missiles, modern guns, howitzers, antitank guns and combat vehicles. Automated fire control systems are being introduced on an ever wider scale.

The most effective means of combating tanks--antitank guided rockets capable of hitting a distant target first time--is being improved and is continuing to be developed.

The motherland has entrusted formidable weapons to missile and artillery men, but however powerful the modern military equipment might be it is still controlled by man. Aware that it is people with their fighting expertise and moral and combat qualities who ultimately decide the outcome of a battle, the missile troops and artillery personnel are working hard to master their weapons.

Grigoryev Article

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 77 morning edition p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen M. Grigoryev, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces: "On Guard of Peace"]

[Excerpts] This year our soldiers, like the entire Soviet people, are celebrating their traditional festival--Missile Forces and Artillery Day--in an atmosphere of tremendous enthusiasm caused by adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The 60th anniversary of the Soviet state was an impressive review of our people's very great achievements in all spheres of communist building.

Our people's loyal sons--soldiers of the glorious Soviet armed forces, including missilemen and artillerymen--are marching in the monolithic formation of fighters for the triumph of communism. Warmly approving their state's fundamental law, they are always ready reliably to defend the socialist homeland. They are always in a state of permanent combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

True to Lenin's behests, our party is persistently and consistently pursuing a foreign policy aimed at insuring peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism. The Soviet state is making tremendous efforts to reduce the arms race and to lessen and then remove the threat of nuclear war.

However, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state encounters stubborn resistance from the ruling circles of imperialist powers. They are now conducting a broad propaganda campaign aimed at preventing the relaxation of tension. They are conducting an unrestrained arms race behind the spurious screen of the so-called "Soviet military threat." Special attention is being devoted here to modernizing the nuclear forces stationed on the European continent. It is planned to produce and deploy new types of offensive weapons--the neutron bomb and cruise missiles. All this acts as a brake on the disarmament talks. Therefore the party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to strengthen our motherland's defense capability.

Under modern conditions an important role is allocated to the Strategic Missile Forces.

The missile forces have grown up in the quantitative and, particularly, the qualitative respects in a short time. They are now equipped with modern intercontinental and medium-range missiles which deliver their nuclear charge to their targets with great accuracy.

The successful formation of the new branch of the armed forces was preceded by many years' work by many outstanding Russian and Soviet scientists. A great contribution to the creation of Soviet rocket technology was made by the outstanding scientists and designers S. P. Korolev and others. Nuclear scientists worked fruitfully under the leadership of I. V. Kurchatov. Scientific and technical progress and highly developed industrial production in our country made it possible to realize the plans of the scientists and designers.

The modern combat missile complex is one of the most sophisticated [sovershenny] types of weapons created according to the last word in science. A great deal is demanded of the soldiers to whom these weapons are entrusted. Therefore the military-technical training of soldiers and the growth of their combat skill is a demand of life and a question of exceptional state importance.

Soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers of the missile forces and artillery units always remember and sacredly fulfill V. I. Lenin's instructions that military matters must be learned properly, persistently improve their military and political knowledge and insistently raise their combat skill. It is on the firm foundation of army and navy combat experience that the traditions characteristic of our branch of the armed forces take shape--love for one's weapons, high technical standards, efficiency in performing

combat duty, maintenance of equipment and control facilities in constant readiness, discipline of military labor and a high sense of responsibility to the party and the country.

The holding of various kinds of exercises is a test of the combat readiness of missilemen and artillerymen, as well as of all army and navy servicemen. Under complex conditions the personnel of missile and artillery subunits participating in exercises in the jubilee year displayed courage and endurance and showed splendid moral, political and combat qualities and high combat skill.

Purposeful party political work based on the soldiers' profound study of their Leninist ideological, theoretical and military legacy made a great contribution to the achievement of excellent indicators in combat and political training and to the fulfillment of adopted socialist pledges. The struggle to fulfill the 25th party congress decisions and the requirements of the new USSR Constitution was marked by a further increase in the influence of political organs and party organizations on all aspects of the personnel's life and activity.

The motherland values highly the military labor of missile forces and artillery personnel. In recent years alone many hundreds of commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians have been awarded orders and medals for mastering new equipment and weapons.

Missilemen and artillerymen, like all soldiers of our glorious armed forces, are always on the alert. They are ready at any moment reliably to defend the sacred borders of the Soviet motherland and of all the socialist community countries.

Grishantsov Article

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Nov 77 pp 1, 4 LD

[Article by Maj Gen V. Grishantsov, deputy commander of ground forces' missile troops and artillery: "Fire Shield of the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people have been living under peaceful skies for 32 years. Lenin's ideas of peace, which were proclaimed by the Great October Socialist Revolution, are the banner of struggle of all honest people of the planet. The tireless activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the international arena has transformed the idea of peaceful coexistence into the dominant idea in relations among states with different social systems.

At the same time the successes achieved on the path of relaxation of international tension, although they have averted the immediate threat of nuclear conflict, are still not secure enough to guarantee the world against possible provocations on the part of the most reactionary,

aggressive imperialist circles. Military expenditure in the capitalist states is growing at an unprecedented rate, the arms race continues, and the United States is creating ever more destructive types and systems of mass-destruction weapons. The bosses of the aggressive NATO bloc are organizing ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria and seeking to revive an atmosphere of tension in interstate relations and to return to cold war politics.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing all they can to curb the forces of war and aggression and to consolidate world peace and the security of the peoples. But they are also taking all steps necessary to insure that our armed forces have reliable means at their disposal to carry out that highly crucial task of protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

The lessons of the last war and the intrigues of the imperialists urge vigilance. The defense potential of the Soviet Union must be powerful and adequate to suppress any attempts by those who would venture to disturb our peaceful life. That is why the following is written in the new USSR Constitution: "The state insures the country's security and defense capability and equips the USSR armed forces with everything necessary."

The rapid development of productive forces and scientific and technical progress have enabled the motherland to equip the armed forces with modern combat equipment. Soldiers have missiles of various classes and designations available to them, and substantial changes have taken place in the organizational structure of the forces. The missile and artillery forces of the ground forces and other branches of the armed forces are now in single formation with strategic missile forces, forming the reliable fire shield of the motherland.

Inspired by the 25th party congress decisions, Soviet soldiers are persistently improving their skill and combat training and increasing their vigilance and standard of organization and discipline in an atmosphere of approval of the new constitution and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

While celebrating their traditional festival, missile and artillery forces, along with all the soldiers of the USSR armed forces, in precise accordance with the country's fundamental law are vigilantly standing guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the state interests of our great Soviet motherland.

CSO: 1801

BOOK DESCRIBES SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE

Moscow GRAZHDANSKAYA OBORONA in Russian 1976 signed to press 2 Dec 75
pp 1-9, 174 - 176

[Table of contents and Introduction of book by K. G. Kotlukov, who wrote the Introduction and Chapter 1, except Section 2; A. Lebedev, who wrote Chapters 2,3 and 10; L. I. Gorelov, who wrote Chapter 4; V. D. Moskalev, who wrote Chapters 5 and 9 and Section 2 of Chapter 1; A. K. Sudakov, who wrote Chapters 6 and 7; and Yu. D. Sokolov, who wrote Chapter 8]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: GRAZHDANSKAYA OBORONA (Civil Defense)
Publisher: Main Schools Directorate of the USSR Ministry of
Education
Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1976

Signed to Press Date: 2 December 1975

Number of Copies Published: 1,500,000

Number of Pages: 176

Brief Description:

This training manual has been compiled on the subject of "Civil Defense" for students in the ninth grade of secondary general education schools.

The manual contains information on the importance of civil defense, the destructive effects of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, protective structures, individual protective equipment, radiation and chemical detection and monitoring instruments, and the conduct of rescue and emergency repair and recovery operations.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
1. Civil Defense is a component part of the USSR's defense measures.....	4
2. Civil defense tasks.....	5
3. Civil defense organization in urban and rural areas.....	6
Chapter 1. Characteristics of a Zone of Destruction (Contamination). ..	10
1. Characteristics of a nuclear explosion's casualty causing effect.....	10
2. Characteristics of the zone of nuclear destruction.....	16
3. Characteristics of the zone of chemical contamination.....	18
4. Characteristics of bacteriological (biological) weapons and the zone of contamination.....	22
Chapter 2. Civil Defense Protective Structures.....	26
1. Protective features and internal set-up of shelters.....	26
2. Rules for filling up shelters, the accomodation and stay of people in them.....	31
3. Antiradiation shelters and rules for filling them up.....	32
4. The simplest shelters.....	40
Chapter 3. Individual Protective Equipment.....	42
1. Protective equipment for the pulmonary system.....	42
2. The simplest systems for protecting the pulmonary system....	52
3. Equipment for protecting the skin.....	54
Chapter 4. Protecting Food, Fodder, Water Sources, and Farm Animals From Contamination.....	59
1. Protecting food, fodder and water sources.....	59
2. Protecting farm animals.....	62
Chapter 5. Rules for the Population's Actions and Conduct When There Is a Threat of an Enemy Attack and Upon Receipt of Civil Defense Signals.....	64
1. Methods, notification procedures and the actions of the population when the threat of an attack arises.....	64
2. Purpose of the evacuation and the duties of the population when conducting it.....	67
3. Actions upon the signal "Air Raid"	69
4. Actions upon the signal "Chemical Attack".....	71
5. Actions upon the signals "Danger of Radiactive Contamination" and "Radioactive Contamination".....	72
6. Actions upon the signal "Bacteriological Contamination"....	77
Chapter 6. Radiation Dectection and Monitoring Instruments.....	79
1. Characteristics of ionizing radiation and units of measurement.....	79

2.	Methods for detecting and measuring ionizing radiation.....	83
3.	Operating principles for monitoring instruments.....	--
4.	Conceptual construction of monitoring instruments.....	85
5.	Power supply for monitoring instruments.....	88
6.	Classification of monitoring instruments.....	--
7.	Radioactivity indicators.....	89
8.	Roentgenometers.....	94
9.	Radiometers - roentgenometers.....	102
10.	Radiometers.....	111
11.	Individual dosimeter sets.....	119
12.	Rules for safely working with dosimeter instruments.....	126
13.	Technical maintenance of dosimeter instruments.....	127
Chapter 7. Chemical Detection Instruments.....		128
1.	Troop Chemical Detection instrument (VPKHR).....	128
2.	Technical maintenance of chemical detection instruments....	135
Chapter 8. Reconnoitering Zones of Destruction (Contamination).....		136
1.	Organization and methods for conducting reconnaissance.....	136
2.	Types of reconnaissance.....	138
3.	Organizing reconnaissance.....	139
4.	Purpose, tasks and equipping of an observation post.....	---
5.	Actions of an observer when there has been a nuclear explosion.....	140
6.	Actions of an observer when there is chemical contamination	141
7.	Training and equipping a scout to conduct reconnaissance in the zone of destruction (contamination).....	142
8.	Actions of a scout along the movement route of the project's formations to the zone of destruction (contamination).....	143
9.	Conducting reconnaissance at national economic projects in a zone of nuclear contamination.....	144
10.	Conducting reconnaissance at national economic projects under chemical contamination conditions.....	145
11.	Actions of a scout upon completing the reconnaissance.....	146
Chapter 9. Rescue Work in Zones of Destruction.....		147
1.	Concept of rescue and emergency repair and recovery work...	147
2.	Conduct of rescue and emergency repair and recovery work...	149
3.	Eliminating damage to municipal power nets.....	153
4.	Ways and means to put out fires.....	155
5.	Rules for transporting injured.....	161
Chapter 10. Disinfecting Structures, Clothing and Footwear		
	Decontaminating Personnel.....	166
1.	Concept of chemical, biological and radiological decontamination.....	166
2.	Procedure for chemically, biologically and radiologically decontaminating quarters, household items, clothing and footwear.....	167
3.	Partial and complete decontamination.....	170

Introduction

[Text] The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of the construction of a new socialist society. International imperialism has more than once tried to destroy the Soviet Union and restore a capitalist system in our country. However, everyone who has tried to do this has been utterly routed by the Soviet people and its armed forces. The CPSU's constant concern for strengthening the USSR's defensive capabilities has contributed to this.

Even today the question of increasing the USSR's defensive might is a very important item in the activity of our state.

The CPSU program and the decisions of the 24th party congress require that the country's defensive capabilities be strengthened in every way possible. Our party proceeds from the fact that the danger of aggressive wars will remain as long as imperialism continues to exist because imperialism has not given up its aggressive purposes or resigned itself to the existence of socialist states. Imperialist states are continuing war preparations and the arms race and increasing their military budgets from year to year.

In actively implementing the Peace Program and a policy to further weaken international tensions, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are at the same time displaying concern for increasing the defensive capabilities of our state.

In connection with this, our Communist Party is teaching the Soviet people to display unremitting vigilance, to be always on guard over peaceful labor, and to be ready constantly to defend our motherland with arms, and to regard the defense of the socialist motherland and the strengthening of the USSR's defenses as the sacred duty of the party and of all Soviet people.

The Soviet armed forces possess the most modern systems in order to defend our motherland--nuclear weapons, missiles with various ranges, and other military equipment. They are ready at any moment to honorably carry out their sacred duty to the motherland: to shatter any aggressor who dares to attack our country. Moreover, under modern conditions, it is necessary that every citizen, including a schoolboy, know how to protect himself from modern weapons of destruction, if an enemy should use them, and how to help himself and his comrade.

1. Civil defense is a component part of the USSR's defense measures.

Along with constantly raising the combat readiness of the armed forces, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are devoting a great deal of attention to questions on protecting people from modern destruction systems. The 23d CPSU Congress required that the work of improving civil defense be strengthened. The necessity to strengthen it further flows from the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress.

This is explained by the fact that an aggressor, if he unleashes a war, will try to inflict powerful nuclear strikes not only on troops but also on cities, industrial enterprises, railroad centers, and other targets located in the rear. It can happen that the population and other objectives will be hit by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The fate of the country and the timely and complete supply of all the armed

forces with everything necessary to be victorious over an aggressor will depend on how well organized the protection of the population and material valuables is.

Civil defense is a component part of the system of over-all state defensive measures, which are performed during peacetime and wartime, for protecting the population and national economic targets from weapons of mass destruction and other enemy attack systems and for conducting rescue and emergency repair and recovery work in zones of destruction and floods, during natural disasters, large-scale accidents, and catastrophes.

All state organs, public organizations, enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must perform civil defense measures. The population living in cities, workers' towns, and villages, including pupils and students, are also taking a very active part in this.

2. Civil defense tasks.

Diverse and critical tasks face the civil defense of the USSR. The primary ones are: protecting the population from the enemy's weapons of mass destruction; preparing national economic projects to work steadily under wartime conditions; conducting reserve and emergency repair and recovery work in zones of destruction (contamination) and in areas of natural disasters.

One of the effective measures for protecting the population from weapons of mass destruction can be its dispersal and evacuation from large cities to urban areas.

Dispersal is the organized removal (withdrawal) of enterprise and establishment workers and employees from large cities and their placement in the countryside.

Evacuation is the organized removal (withdrawal) of the other people in large cities and their placement in rural areas.

Civil defense organs must also be concerned about supplying the population with individual protective equipment and, when necessary, arrange for their manufacture by the citizens themselves.

The timely notification of the population about an enemy attack has important significance. For this purpose, a notification system which uses technical equipment and ensures the rapid and reliable transmission of signals and instructions, is created in advance and maintained in constant readiness.

The population's successful protection depends a lot on its level of training. Therefore, the general and compulsory training of the population on ways and means to protect against modern destruction systems is a primary task of civil defense.

When the enemy uses weapons of mass destruction the following task is imposed on civil defense--conducting reserve and emergency repair and recovery work in the areas of mass destruction. For this purpose non-militarized formations* are created in enterprises, training institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses from the workers, employees and kolkhoz members.

3. Civil defense organization in urban and rural areas

The executive committee of the city (rayon) council of workers' deputies exercises general direction over the training of the population, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions and training establishments to defend themselves against weapons of mass destruction.

The chairman of the executive committee of the rayon council of workers' deputies directs civil defense in the rayon on a day-to-day basis and is its chief. He organizes control over civil defense forces, ensures the continual readiness of the headquarters, services and formations and the carrying out of measures to protect the population and equipment from weapons of mass destruction. A civil defense staff and services are created in each rayon (city).

The staff is the civil defense chief's organ of control.

The tasks imposed on the headquarters are diverse and critical. It maintains the formations and notification and protective systems in constant readiness. It organizes the population's training on ways to defend against weapons of mass destruction. It notifies the population and brings civil defense order and directives (decisions) to those who will carry them out. It exercises control over their performance. It organizes the protection of the people and rescue and repair and recovery work. The work of the staff is directed by its chief who is the deputy civil defense chief.

The following civil defense services are created to work out and conduct special measures: communications, medical, security of public order, firefighting, power specialists, engineer, municipal-technical, motor transport, logistics, radiation and chemical defense, technical, etc. In addition, services for protecting animals and crops are created in rural areas. Other services can be formed depending on local conditions.

The rayon's civil defense system includes national economic projects (factories, plants, organizations, institutions, and training establishments).

The civil defense chief-- the director of the enterprise (the leader of an institution and training establishment) is personally responsible for preparing the project's defense against modern destruction systems. His orders and directives are obligatory for all officials.

* We will call them "formations" for brevity's sake.

A headquarters and services are created in large national economic projects. They perform the same tasks as the rayon ones only within the limits of the enterprise, institution or training establishment.

Civil defense formations consist of detachments, teams, groups, brigades, sections and posts of various designations. These are formed from the workers and employees in the enterprise (project). Men 15 to 60 years old and women from 16 to 55 years old are included in them.

General purpose formations and service formations differ in their role.

General purpose formations perform rescue work in a zone of destruction and eliminate the results of natural disasters and industrial accidents.

Service formations conduct special measures (reconnaissance, disinfecting, providing first aid, maintaining shelters, security of public order, etc.) during rescue work and reinforce and ensure the actions of general purpose formations.

The number and strength of formations in an enterprise (project) is determined by the civil defense staff of the enterprise (project).

Formations are staffed on a production basis, considering the shifts provided for under wartime conditions, and based on shops and production sectors. Formations are supplied with equipment, instruments, devices and specialized equipment in accordance with their mission and the men are supplied with individual protective equipment.

Civil defense staffs and formations (teams for protecting animals and teams for protecting crops) are created in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Rescue detachments, composite teams, medical teams, and other formations are organized in order to help cities which have been subjected to nuclear strikes.

In schools of general education the director, who is the chief of the project's civil defense, is responsible for the performance of civil defense measures.

A civil defense plan for actions in case of an enemy attack is drawn up in schools. Rescue groups, reconnaissance groups, radiation and chemical observation posts, medical teams, first aid stations, and sections for maintaining shelters are created out of the teachers, technical personnel and senior classmen.

Soviet schoolboys always act energetically and conscientiously toward the strengthening of the beloved motherland's defensive capabilities. Examples from the Great Patriotic War clearly testify to this. During the years of the struggle against the German fascist invaders, schoolboys pulled duty in observation posts, on the roofs of houses and at crossroads. Located in local air defense formations, they boldly and purposefully

eliminated the results of enemy bombing. They extinguished fires. They dismantled obstructions. They helped injured. Many students were awarded Soviet Union decorations and medals for courage and bravery.

8802

CSO: 1801

END