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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 2/80)



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CONTENTS	PAGE
Military Budgets: Soviet and U.S. Budgets Contrasted (EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI, Oct 79).....	1
Book Discusses History and Role of Soviet Civil Defense (GRAZHDANSKAYA OBORONA--DELO VSENARODNOYE, 1978).....	7
Moral-Political, Psychological Training of Missilemen Discussed (K. A. Alekseyevskiy, P. I. Yedemskiy; FAKTOR BOYEGOTOVNOSTI RAKETCHIKOV. O MORAL'NO-POLITICHESKOY I PSIKHOLOGICHESKOY PODGOTOVKE VOINOV RAKETNYKH VOYSK, 1979).....	28

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MILITARY BUDGETS: SOVIET AND U.S. BUDGETS CONTRASTED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 10, Oct 79 signed to press  
24 Sep 79 pp 126-128

[Article in response to reader's inquiry: "Military Budgets: Reflection of a Socioeconomic System"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel V. Deynega, Candidate of Economic Sciences, responds to the question of how the Soviet Union is able to maintain its military potential at a level which is not below that of the US if, with reference to their amounts, the USSR's allocations for defense are smaller than those provided for the American military budget.

In order to insure their security, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth are forced to allocate part of the state budget for defense needs. In 1979, these expenditures are totaling 17.23 billion rubles.<sup>1</sup> They have remained virtually constant (1970--17.9 billion rubles; 1975 and 1976--17.4 billion; 1977 and 1978--17.2 billion rubles annually). The US presents a different picture. Department of Defense<sup>2</sup> military budget expenditures here increased from 46.0 billion in 1965 to 107.7 billion dollars in 1978, that is, by more than 2.3-fold.<sup>3</sup> The expenditures portion of the American draft military budget should total 125.8 billion dollars in 1980 and, as American experts anticipate, should reach 168.9 billion dollars by 1984.<sup>4</sup>

Comparison of the USSR's defense allocations and the US Defense Department budget (taking into consideration the relationship between the Soviet ruble and the US dollar) shows that with respect to volume, the American military budget considerably exceeds the Soviet Union's budgetary allocations for defense. There is at the same time a recognition of the existence of a military parity between the USSR and the US, that is, of a rough balance of the forces of both powers in the military sphere. There appears at first glance to be a contradiction here: with our total military appropriations considerably below those of the United States, how can we be on roughly the same level with them in actual military strength?

1

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Imperialist propoganda, now openly joined by that of the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors, is employing this apparent contradiction in its intensified propagation of the lie alleging that the USSR's actual military appropriations are higher than those officially stated and even exceed American appropriations.<sup>5</sup> The purpose behind these statements is to be found wholly contained within the overall approach taken by anti-Soviet propaganda, which consists in poisoning the people's consciousness "by slandering Soviet activities, blackening socialism, embellishing imperialism and its predatory and inhuman policy and practice,"<sup>6</sup> creating a new cover for another round in the arms race and in diverting the attention of the peoples of the capitalist countries from pressing social problems. As is the case with other inventions of this sort, attempts to cast doubt on the data on appropriations for defense needs given in our state budget are absolutely baseless. In actual fact, things are quite different, in consequences of which the contradiction about which we were speaking is indeed only apparent.

It is, of course, true that the absolute amounts and the dynamics of military expenditures as expressed in monetary terms provide a general idea of the character of a country's military activities. But a country's military power and the combat readiness of its armed forces depend not only on the volume of its military appropriations. Playing the most important roles in this instance are a country's sociopolitical system and the purpose behind and the character of the utilization of military appropriations as determined by the economic relationships prevailing within a given country.

The essential difference between the amounts contained in the US military budget and the USSR's defense appropriations<sup>7</sup> is to be explained primarily by a fundamental difference between the two antithetical socioeconomic systems and, consequently, between their political courses. If a policy of aggression and military preparations and threats are organically, inherently characteristic of monopoly capital, then inherently characteristic of the socialist system is a policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship between peoples safeguarding their labor in the name of peace and providing thereby an ever fuller revelation before all mankind of the fundamental, objective superiority of socialism. It would be useful to emphasize in this connection that it costs less to maintain armed forces which are defensive in character than those which have aggressive plans.<sup>8</sup>

We should also keep in mind that, in addition to preparing for aggressive activities on a global scale, the US is continuously preparing and carrying local military actions involving enormous expenditures for military needs. On the basis of the criteria of a state's involvement in aggression adopted by the UN General Assembly, it has been calculated that in 115 local wars unleashed or provoked by imperialism during the period 1945-1977 the US has acted in the role of a principal aggressor or of an accomplice 101 times (including 31 times as the leading aggressor). American imperialism's role as an accomplice in aggression has taken the form of assistance rendered to a direct aggressor in weapons, mercenary forces,

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military advisors and instructors and money.<sup>9</sup> US imperialism continues to play the role of an initiator of military adventures. Providing clear evidence of this are the plans developed by the Pentagon for strengthening the United States' "military presence" in the Near East, plans which provide for the employment of American armed forces to seize oilfields in the Arab countries.

The following facts, among others, can testify to the importance of local wars as stimulants to the growth of military expenditures. Over the period covered by the war in Korea, the US Department of Defense Budget increased from 12.4 billion (1950) to 50.4 billion dollars (1953).<sup>10</sup> During the war in Vietnam, the American military budget grew from 40.0 billion (1965) to 77.9 billion dollars (1969).<sup>11</sup> According to calculations by the American economist T. Riddel, total US expenditures for waging the war in Vietnam totaled 676 billion dollars (which includes financial outlays directly for the war, the cost of military assistance to its allies in aggression, the government debt accumulated in connection with the conduct of the war and payments to veterans, which will continue over a long period of time to come).<sup>12</sup> With respect to its financial cost, the war the US waged in Vietnam is entirely comparable with American participation in the Second World War: on the basis of rough calculations, the latter cost the US 530.3 billion dollars.<sup>13</sup> These figures do not take into consideration the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar in the periods of the wars concerned; on the whole, they nevertheless give some idea of the exceptionally high level of expenditure required for imperialism's present conduct of local wars. These expenditures understandably introduce very serious correctives into any comparison of total military appropriations on the one hand and the countries' actual military strength on the other. It is entirely clear that the country which is not waging local wars will be able to achieve equivalent military power with much smaller expenditures of resources.

Yet another very important circumstance consists in the fact that the US military budget is also increasing under the impact of expenditures connected with the maintenance and operation of the enormous network of military bases with which American imperialism has enveloped the globe. The US disposed in 1975 of 429 large and 2297 small military bases in 27 countries covering a total area of more than 10 thousand square kilometers.<sup>14</sup> According to some information, the number of these bases has now been somewhat reduced, but not to the extent that we could speak of any changes in the basic state of affairs.

The Soviet Union has no such military bases; it is therefore not forced to expend enormous amounts of financial resources to maintain them.

The US military budget is in character, therefore, an aggressive budget. So in terms of both its essential nature and its volumes of expenditures, it is precisely this factor which defines its difference from the appropriations allocated for defense in the USSR.

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A more detailed analysis of the problem under consideration also requires consideration of the character of the utilization, or materilization, of budgeted funds. We should single out a least two points in this connection.

1. The purchase of military weapons and equipment is the most important item in a military budget; this accounts for almost one-third of the US military budget. Primarily engaged in arms production in this country are the military-industrial monopolies, the consumer of whose products is the bourgeois state and its armed forces. On the basis of common interests and economic and political goals, the military-industrial corporations and the US government bureaucracy have come together in the so-called military-industrial complex. It has created exceptionally favorable conditions for the military-industrial monopolies to enrich themselves and plunder the state' resources. According to data assembled by a US Senate commission, the rate of profit for 164 of 169 American military-industrial corporations is running from 50 to 200 percent, more than 500 percent in the case of 3 corporations and over 2000 percent for one.<sup>15</sup> The profitability of American military-industrial monopolies is on the average 50-60 percent higher than it is in industries engaged in production for peaceful purposes.<sup>16</sup>

Nothing of the kind occurs, nor could it occur, in the Soviet Union or any other socialist country. Our government makes its military production decisions in a tightly controlled manner in strict accordance with prescribed procedures, insuring thereby the most efficient utilization of material, financial and labor resources and reducing the cost of arms. This was in particular very clearly demonstrated during the Great Patriotic War, when, at the call of the Party and on the initiative of the workers in defense industry enterprises, there developed the All-Union socialist competition for the best fulfillment of orders and requests from the front, for the mobilization of internal production resources, for the achievement of economies in raw material consumption and for reducing the cost of production.

2. The fact has to be taken into consideration that, as opposed to the Soviet Union, where the armed forces are established on the basis of a universal military service obligation, the US has a hired army; and the pay and support for personnel require substantial expenditures. Approximately 50 percent of the military budget will be allocated for these purposes each year through 1985.<sup>17</sup>

Without taking these circumstances into consideration it would of course be impossible to draw even a rough comparison between Soviet and US military expenditures.

"We spend for defense as much as is absolutely necessary. No more, no less. In accordance with what is required by the situation."<sup>18</sup> So the socialist social system creates the objective conditions required for the efficient and effective accomplishment of defense tasks and permits the Soviet Union reliably to provide for its security while at the same time spending a substantially smaller portion of its national income for military purposes than the US.



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FOOTNOTES

1. See "The Law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Governing the State Budget of the USSR for 1979," PRAVDA, 1 December 1978.
2. Capitalist governments channel substantial sums toward utilization for military purposes through other items in their state budgets in addition to those in the budgets of the individual military ministries. In the US they are channeled through the Department of Energy, The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and other agencies.
3. See "Statistical Abstract of the United States," Washington, 1976, p 327; "Special Analyses Budget of the United States Government. Fiscal Year 1979," Washington, 1978, p 12.
4. See "The Budget of the United States Government. Fiscal Year 1979," Washington, 1979, pp 50, 568.
5. See "The Military Balance 1977-1978," 1977, pp 10-11.
6. "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, 26 April 1979. Moscow, 1979, p 6.
7. It should be borne in mind that we can draw only a rough comparison between them, since the military budgets of different states, particularly in the case of those part of opposing social systems, are not structured in the same matter.
8. For details see NOVOYE VREMYA, No 2, 1979, p 31.
9. See H. Rennhack, "Timetable for Armed Imperialist Agression Since 1945," MILITARWESEN, No 12, 1977, pp 96-99.
10. See "Statistical Abstract of the United States," Washington, 1975, p 314; "The Economics of Defense Spending," Department of Defense, Washington, 1972, p 8.
11. See "Statistical Abstract of the United States," Washington, 1975, p 316.
12. See S. Melman. "The Permanent War Economy: American Capitalism in Decline," New York, 1974, p 66.
13. See "Statistical Abstract of the United States," Washington, 1976, p 329.
14. See L. M. Gromov and R. A. Faramazyan, "Voyennaya ekonomika sovremennogo kapitalizma" [The Military Economy of Modern Capitalism], Moscow, Voenizdat, 1975, p 25.

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15. See PRAVDA, 15 November 1977, p 5.
16. See NOVOYE VREMYA, No 2, 1979, p 31.
17. See "Defense Manpower: The Keystone of National Security. Report to the President and the Congress," Defense Manpower Commission, Washington, 1976, p 35.
18. L. I. Brezhnev, "In the Name of the Happiness of the Soviet Peoples. Speech Delivered at a Meeting with Voters of Moscow's Bauman Electoral District, 2 March 1979," Moscow, 1979, p 10.

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BOOK DISCUSSES HISTORY AND ROLE OF SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE

Moscow GRAZHDANSKAYA OBORONA--DELO VSENARODNOYE (Civil Defense--A Nationwide Concern) in Russian 1978 signed to press 5 Jun 78 pp 1, 2, 80, 3-5, 23-28, 37-41, 65-79

[Annotation, table of contents, and excerpts from book by S. I. Maykov, Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF USSR, 75,000 copies, 80 pages]

[Excerpts] The booklet relates the history of the emergence and development of the contemporary Civil Defense of the USSR and its role and place in strengthening the country's defensive capability; its national nature in the accomplishment of missions in the defense of the socialist fatherland is disclosed.

Contents	Page
Introduction.....	3
A Little History.....	6
Civil Defense at the Contemporary Stage.....	23
In the Name of Life... ..	29
Created by the People--Defend Reliably.....	33
Always in Readiness.....	37
The Duty of All and Each One.....	42
Convincingly, Intelligibly.....	54
A Common Concern.....	65

Introduction

Under the leadership of the Leninist party and inspired by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are moving confidently toward communism.

During a very short historical period our motherland has lifted itself from age-old backwardness to the leading heights of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural development and is now marching in the vanguard of social progress.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the special Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR adopted the new constitution (Basic Law) of

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the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics---a document of outstanding historical significance.

At the session, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and Chairman of the Constitution Commission, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said, "We are adopting the new constitution on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This is not simply a coincidence in the time of the two greatest events in the life of the country. The connection between them is much deeper. The new constitution, one can say, is the concentrated result of the entire six-decade development of the Soviet state. It shows brilliantly that the ideas proclaimed by October and Lenin's behests are being successfully implemented."

The successes in the building of communism are having a direct influence on the strengthening of the international positions of the USSR and of all countries of the socialist commonwealth and on improving the planet's political climate.

At the same time, with all the favorable changes in the international situation we cannot fail to see difficult unresolved problems and serious obstacles in the path of consolidating detente.

At the 25th CPSU Congress, it was noted that the enemies of detente and disarmament still possess considerable resources. They are functioning actively, in various forms and from different directions. Although the possibilities of aggressive actions of imperialism have now been considerably reduced, its nature remains unchanged.

Faced by distinct prospects for the improvement of the international climate, certain reactionary circles are making more active their attempts to go over to the attack so as to push the world backward, to the times of the "cold war." They are relying on an unrestrained arms race, the creation of new centers of tension, and on the preservation of the remnants of colonialism and racism. The Chinese leadership is also acting now together with the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the West.

The direction of the policy of the imperialist states which is most dangerous for the cause of peace is the increase in appropriations for the production of nuclear weapons. The solicitation of the "hawks" to legitimize the production of the neutron bomb as well as cruise missiles may become the start of a qualitatively new round in the arms race.

Thus, the forces of aggression have not been rendered harmless and the danger of thermonuclear war has not been eliminated; it remains a stern reality of our time.

Therefore, in consistently struggling for peace the Communist Party and the Soviet government are manifesting unremitting concern for the maintenance of the country's defensive potential on the proper level and for the development

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and strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces--the bulwark of the freedom and Independence of our motherland and of the countries of the entire socialist commonwealth.

Today, the Soviet Armed Forces are equipped with the necessary amount of contemporary and first class types of armament and equipment. Nuclear missile weapons, the fastest airplanes, nuclear submarines and the latest surface ships, improved tanks and artillery and means of communication, various devices for automation and telemechanics, various automated systems for the control of weapons and combat equipment--this is today's arsenal of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Much has also been done in recent years to improve the Civil Defense of the USSR whose role in contemporary warfare has increased significantly.

Under the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet government and jointly with the Soviet Armed Forces with the active participation of the entire people, it is called upon in case of war to defend the country's rear area which, in a broad understanding, is the entire territory of the state with the people and material resources, industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, and scientific and cultural institutions. In implementing defensive measures and the training of the population, civil defense has the goal of weakening to the minimum the effect of casualty-producing elements of contemporary weapons.

The national nature of the Civil Defense of the USSR is furthered by the organizational structure and the scope of the measures as well as the direct participation of the entire population in them. The goals and missions of civil defense are close and intelligible for the Soviet people who are vitally interested in the prevention of war and, consequently, in strengthening the defensive might of the motherland.

#### Civil Defense at the Contemporary Stage

The basic principles for the organization and conduct of the Civil Defense of the Soviet Union follow from the Leninist teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland, the program of the CPSU, the Soviet constitution, the decisions of party congresses, and the propositions of Soviet military doctrine.

"The party proceeds on the basis," it says in the CPSU program, "that as long as imperialism is preserved the danger of aggressive wars will remain. The CPSU considers the defense of the socialist fatherland and the strengthening of the USSR's defense and the might of the Soviet Armed Forces as the sacred duty of the party and the entire Soviet people and as the most important function of the socialist state."

The state, national character of the mission to strengthen the country's defensive might and the personal responsibility of the Soviet people for this matter are caused by the socialist nature of our society and consolidated legislatively in the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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in which it is written that the defense of the socialist fatherland belongs among the most important state functions and is a matter for the entire people.

The strengthening of defense and the preparation of the country and its Armed Forces to rebuff aggressors is a complex and many-faceted mission which encompasses an entire complex of problems. An important place among them is allotted to civil defense.

In our country, all measures for protection against contemporary weapons are conducted in the interests of the people--the masters of their motherland, and in the interests of preserving socialist public property. Virtually the entire Soviet people is taking an active part in them. The instruction of the public in methods for protection against weapons of mass destruction and the rendering of first aid to casualties has a universal and mandatory nature. This causes primarily the state and national nature of Soviet civil defense.

The mass, national nature of our civil defense is also determined by its humane intention. The protection of the public and the national economy from weapons of mass destruction and the most rapid elimination of the aftereffects of possible aggressor nuclear-missile strikes are the most honorable and most noble missions. This stimulates the defenders of the country's rear area for selfless and unselfish soldierly labor in the name of accomplishing lofty humane goals and causes a surge of patriotic feelings which are directed toward strengthening the state's defensive capability. The Soviet people are performing their civil defense duties on the call of duty and their hearts, being equal to the most important principle of the moral code of the builder of communism: man to man--friend, comrade, and brother.

The national nature of civil defense is also manifested in the fact that under the leadership of party organs trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations are taking an active part in its measures.

Today, the country's civil defense has been transformed into an important component part of the system of defense measures and has become one of the most important factors in supporting the state's vital activity under conditions of military tests as well as during natural disasters.

A state approach to civil defense problems is manifested especially perceptibly in its organizational structure, the basis of which is formed by the territorial-production principle. This means that its organization is structured from top to bottom as applicable to the state and local organs of authority as well as to the system for control of the country's national economy. All organs of state authority are involved in the accomplishment of civil defense missions: councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, executive committees of Councils of Peoples Deputies of krais, oblasts, rayons, cities, settlements, and villages, administrative and economic organs, ministries and departments, organizations, institutions, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and educational institutions. Their leaders are civil defense chiefs and are completely responsible to the state and the people for quality and timeliness in accomplishing the

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necessary measures. This principle ensures coordination and harmony in its organization and permits the best joining of efforts of local party and soviet organs as well as CD [civil defense] organs and those of the military command, ministries, and departments for the effective accomplishment of civil defense missions. The fact that executive organs of Soviet authority--from the lowest elements to republic councils of ministers--stand at its head attaches purposefulness, authoritativeness, and effectiveness to civil defense.

The increase in the activity of rayon and city Councils of Workers Deputies in the direction of civil defense measures is furthered in considerable measure by the Ukazes of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 19 March 1971, "On the basic rights and duties of rayon Councils of Workers Deputies" and "On the basic rights and duties of city and rayon (in cities) Councils of Workers Deputies." These documents stress especially the responsibility of rayon and city organs of authority in the matter of directing civil defense.

Close collaboration between the Armed Forces and civil defense is strengthening from day to day. This collaboration is one of the important bases for the further strengthening of the unity of the army and the people and, in the final analysis, is the most important condition for ensuring the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland.

The basic content in the contemporary development of civil defense is that under the direction of party and soviet organs and with the active participation of the military command a number of measures have been implemented in recent years in its further strengthening and in the study and introduction of new forms in training the public and preparing the national economy for defense against weapons of mass destruction. CD plans and missions which are accomplished in peacetime and under special conditions have been refined. Measures have been adopted for the complete outfitting of civil defense sub-units and paramilitary formations with organizational property and equipment. Instruction of all population groups in CD questions has improved considerably and the level of training of leader and command-supervisory personnel has been raised. In this matter, a large role is played today by combined installation exercises which have become the basic form in training installations, formations, workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers for the accomplishment of civil defense missions in peacetime as well as in time of war.

Much has been done in providing the Soviet people with group and individual protective equipment. Such an important question as ensuring the stable operation of installations of the national economy is being solved systematically. A firm training-material base is being created--training grounds, life-size sectors, training centers, and classrooms.

The leading role of party organs has grown in the system of civil defense. They are manifesting constant concern for its improvement and strengthening and for making more active and increasing the effectiveness of party-political work in the interests of civil defense. The primary mission of this work is the firm and consistent implementation of party and government decisions in

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questions of the country's civil defense and ensuring the successful accomplishment of its plans in peacetime as well as in wartime.

Direction of party-political work in institutions and paramilitary formations is accomplished by local party organs and party organizations of installations of the national economy. They determine its content, forms, and methods and attract trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations to its conduct. To strengthen political-indoctrinational work directly in the paramilitary formations, deputy commanders (chiefs) of formations and evacuation echelons for political affairs are detailed from among the party activists. Considering the great responsibility which is placed on the political deputies, the party organizations select and approve them from among the communists with the greatest authority and the most initiative.

With consideration of the party-Komsomol stratum in the detachments, teams, groups, and brigades, party and Komsomol groups are created in them and party organizers, Komsomol organizers, and agitators are appointed for the time of the conduct of training assemblies and exercises as well as for the period of their participation in the elimination of the aftereffects of natural disasters and the conduct of rescue and urgent emergency-restoration work.

Political-indoctrinational work with formation personnel is organized directly by the deputy commanders for political affairs. They rely on the communists and on the Komsomol and propagandist activists of the formations in their activity. Their daily work encompasses a broad range of questions. The primary task of a deputy commander of a paramilitary formation for political affairs consists of indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, boundless devotion to the motherland, the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the cause of communism and of explaining to the fighting men the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the labor successes of the motherland and the given production collective, and the defensive missions accomplished at the enterprise. For these purposes, he makes wide use of the combat traditions of the Armed Forces and Civil Defense, the heroic labor exploits of the Soviet people, experience in combatting natural disasters, and the practice of combined CD exercises.

He is responsible for putting together the collective of formations and maintaining the combat readiness and high political and morale state of the personnel. He mobilizes them for the selfless accomplishment of CD missions with the display of initiative both in peacetime as well as in wartime and adopts measures to ensure coordination and combat collaboration with other CD formations and troop subunits in the joint accomplishment of missions as well as to strengthen discipline and organization.

The political deputy assists the commander in organizing socialist competition in the formation and is concerned with the publicizing of those who have distinguished themselves and their timely encouragement. He instills in all personnel responsibility for increasing special knowledge and the mastery, care, and skillful operation of equipment and property.

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A no less important task for him is the study of political, professional, and moral qualities, the demands and attitudes of the personnel, and concern for their material and everyday support and health, timely feeding and rest, and observance of the established safety regime and measures for the period of combined exercises and in accomplishing special tasks.

Deputy formation commanders for political affairs, just as commanders, train at the appropriate CD courses. Other forms for training the political deputies are also widely practiced: instructive lessons and lectures which are conducted at the enterprise in accordance with the plans of the party organizations. However, the best school for improving the skills of political personnel consists of installation CD exercises where each political deputy performs the practical working out of his duties and acquires well rounded experience.

The leading role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ensures the reliable organization of civil defense and transforms it into a smoothly functioning organism. The assistance and daily attention of party organs to CD predetermines an atmosphere of high demandingness and party devotion to principle in the work of its cadres in accomplishing difficult and important missions which face the defenders of the country's rear.

These missions, which are diverse in nature, are divided into three basic groups: the protection of the population against weapons of mass destruction; an increase in the working stability of installations and branches of the national economy under wartime conditions; and the conduct of rescue and emergency restoration work in stricken areas and, in peacetime, in areas of natural disasters and big production mishaps.

Always in Readiness

One of the most important missions assigned to Civil Defense by the Communist Party and the Soviet government is the conduct of rescue and emergency restoration work (SNAVR) in stricken (contaminated) areas and, in peacetime, fighting huge forest fires and the elimination of the aftereffects of natural disasters and production mishaps. The accomplishment of SNAVR is usually taken to mean primarily the actions of CD forces in rescuing people and material valuables.

Rescue work includes: scouting stricken (contaminated) areas, localizing and extinguishing fires; clearing passages to buried and destroyed protective structures and opening them; the search for, extraction, and removal of victims, rendering them first aid and medical assistance, and their evacuation to medical institutions; removal of the population from threatened areas, medical processing of people, decontamination of clothing, transportation, equipment, buildings, roads, and territory; and other measures which are directly linked with the rescue and protection of the public.

Emergency restoration work is just as difficult and diverse. It is conducted to support rescue operations and prevent further destruction and losses and includes: laying hasty roads and creating conditions for the commitment of CD forces to stricken (contaminated) areas; the construction of lanes and

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passages and the localization and elimination of destruction and damage to municipal engineering systems; elimination of the danger of further destruction of damaged buildings and structures.

It is extremely probable that it will be necessary to conduct SNAVR under conditions of radioactive and chemical contamination, mass fires, and floods. The situation may become more complicated by the necessity to combat enemy airborne assaults and sabotage groups and to destroy unexploded bombs, rockets, shells, and other ammunition.

Rescue and emergency restoration work must be accomplished day and night, under any weather conditions, efficiently, with the full straining of strength up to its final completion. This is caused by the necessity to rescue people and render assistance to victims who may be in buried shelters, destroyed and burning buildings, in areas of contamination, and in zones of inundation.

Technically equipped and practically trained civil defense forces are engaged in the conduct of the entire SNAVR complex. They include troop subunits and paramilitary CD formations.

The most numerous of them are the paramilitary formations. They consist of workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers. They are created in all cities, rayons, and populated places, in all enterprises, in institutions, organizations, sovkhoses and kolkhoses, and educational institutions. It is the main civil defense force, its shock detachment which is called upon to be in constant readiness at any time.

Organizationally, the formations consist of detachments, brigades, teams, groups, troops, squads, elements, mobile posts, transportation columns, and posts. They can be used for the accomplishment of civil defense missions in the interests of the republic, kray, oblast, city, or rayon as well as for the conduct of protective measures and the conduct of SNAVR directly at installations of the national economy.

The experience of civil defense exercises which have been conducted and of the formations' participation in eliminating the aftereffects of natural disasters shows that the high level of readiness of the majority of the formations is ensured by the quality selection of their personnel, by their complete outfitting with equipment, coordination, and constant and exacting checking of their training. An important test of the professional skill, moral-psychological tempering, and readiness of the civil defense fighting men is their work at the sites of natural disasters and production mishaps. In recent years, the personnel of the CD subunits and formations have participated in the extinguishing of forest and peat fires, in combating flooding in several of the country's oblasts, and they have assisted in eliminating the aftereffects of earthquakes, mud streams, snow storms, and snowdrifts. The difficult tests were passed with honor. Organization, discipline, a sense of duty and responsibility, and the striving to accomplish their combat mission without considering difficulties and danger--this is what characterized the civil defense fighting men.

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...A terrible natural event befell the small mining town of Kyzyl-Kiya in the Kirgiz SSR at the beginning of June 1977.

The tiny Dzhäl riverlet with a width of only two to three meters flows through Kyzyl-Kiya which is located in the foothills of high mountains. But suddenly the quiet Dzhäl overflowed its banks and raged. A cloudburst of unprecedented force which occurred in the mountains was the reason for this. A mud stream up to 300 meters wide and up to 8 meters high was formed. This avalanche of water, dirt, and stones rushed downward with noise and a roar, tearing age-old trees out by the roots. Breaking through dams, it came down upon a ferro-concrete bridge. One of its spans collapsed. "On its way," the stream took about 2,000 cubic meters of wood from a timber yard and fell upon the city structures with a fury. Logs rammed the walls, forming high obstructions in the streets. A considerable portion of the city found itself under water in a short time.

The population and the fighting men of the civil defense paramilitary formations joined in a single rank under the leadership of local party and soviet organs to fight the elements. They quickly rendered assistance to victims, eliminated dangerous damage on municipal power networks, and saved the people's property from spoilage and loss.

The workers of the cargo vehicle base operated selflessly.

Drivers Yu. Mamedov and Sh. Rakhmanzhanov and the chief of operations, Kh. Gafurov, removed 11 children from the roof of a kindergarten. Drivers M. Sergeev and V. Kalinin drove right into the mud stream in their KrAZ's, took casualties into the bodies of the vehicles, and carried them to a safe place. When a container with gasoline suddenly caught fire at a petroleum bulk plant, the vehicle operators in cooperation with formations of the fire-fighting service and the public-order service joined in battling the fire.

The energetic actions of party and soviet organs, commanders and political workers of the formations, and the stubbornness and mass heroism of the population, soldiers, and personnel of the civil defense formations permitted the subduing of the elements and eliminating all aftereffects in short times.

Civildefense bomb disposal experts are continuing their heroic and unparalleled battle for the country's peaceful life. The same resolve and the same boundless love for the motherland are found in today's actions as were found in the actions of the soldiers and the fighting men of the MPVO [local air defense] in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

CD soldiers and fighting men of the formation, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] V. Get'man, Private First Class A. Tsitserev, Privates N. Litvin and V. Gontar', and machine operator of an SMU-11 truck-mounted crane, I. Soybel'man, displayed high skill, bravery, and valor in disarming and destroying 250-kg aerial bombs which had lain dormant on one of the construction sites.

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A German unexploded aerial bomb lay in the ground on the territory of the Velikolukskiy locomotive repair and building works imeni 50 years of the USSR for more than 30 years and was discovered when digging an earth foundation pit for a new shop building.

Bomb disposal officer N. S. Kruglov disarmed the fascist bomb at great risk. It was the 24th aerial bomb to his combat credit. For his exploit, Kruglov was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

In performing their dangerous work, the civil defense bomb disposal experts clear the lethal heritage of the war from Soviet soil and thereby protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

A worthy and honorable place in the combined formation of civil defense forces is occupied by formations of the medical-sanitation service and their most massive detachment--the medical detachments and posts of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. Their many-faceted activity is subordinate to the highest goal--the preservation of the life and health of the Soviet people. Proceeding from their humane purpose, they are constantly in a state of increased readiness.

During the earthquake of 1976, on the decision of the Extraordinary Commission the medical detachments of a number of rayons of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Turkmenia were involved in rescue operations. They tirelessly rendered first aid to victims and sent them to medical institutions.

The selfless combat work of personnel of CD units and formations in rescuing people and the people's property when fighting the aftereffects of natural disasters and destroying unexploded ammunition in various regions of the country always encounters the heartfelt gratitude of the population.

Improving their skill in the process of combat training, on various exercises, and in the course of eliminating the aftereffects of natural disasters, the civil defense personnel are making a worthy contribution to the cause of the further strengthening of our motherland's defensive might.

A Common Concern

The training of millions of Soviet people for defense against weapons of mass destruction and their involvement in civil defense measures are only possible with the combined organizational and propagandist efforts of many state, military, and public organs of the country.

"Civil defense must be improved," it was pointed out in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 23d Party Congress, "and military-patriotic work among the workers, especially the youth, must be upgraded.... The entire party and the entire Soviet community are required constantly to be occupied with this matter."

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Thanks to the concerns and fixed attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, civil defense has now become a matter for the general public. Various mass public organizations and voluntary societies are taking an active part in its measures under the leadership of party and soviet organs. Unquestionably, this testifies to the national nature of Soviet civil defense.

The role of Soviet trade unions, which are a mighty social force and active assistant of the CPSU in communist construction, indoctrinating the Soviet people, and strengthening the state's defensive capability, is great in this.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and with the requirements which the party and the government have imposed on civil defense at the contemporary stage of its development and on the strength of accumulated experience in joint work, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] required the trade union councils and committees to actively assist and render practical assistance to the civil defense organs in the conduct of its measures. It was recommended that propaganda be conducted on CD questions among the population, using for this purpose the capabilities of press organs, local radio and television, trade union club installations, parks of culture and rest, libraries, auto clubs, portable film projectors, and red corners, and that inspection competitions of cultural and educational establishments be conducted for the best presentation of CD propaganda. It was also recommended that there be active participation in the conduct of civil defense measures in pioneer camps and in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" youth military-sports games.

A powerful lever for the improvement of CD and indicator of its national nature is socialist competition which is directed toward the successful accomplishment of production and defense tasks.

Many factory-plant and local trade union committees together with the leaders of enterprises and installations are working out conditions for socialist competition in the accomplishment of civil defense tasks and are establishing the procedure for summing up results and rewarding the victors. Special socialist obligations are being assumed in a number of places while at other installations of the national economy CD points are included in the socialist obligations for the accomplishment of production assignments. Thousands of production collectives and hundreds of thousands of workers in the national economy are participating in the competition.

The Khabarovsk railroad rayon stepped forth as the initiator of such a competition and turned to all rayons of the kray with the appeal to struggle for the title of "Best rayon and installation for civil defense." The obligations which were assumed have been accomplished. The kray newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA [Pacific Star] reported on the instructive experience in organizing the competition of this rayon.

Socialist competition between enterprises and kolkhozes of Khersonskaya oblast' in 1976 took place under the slogan: "For accomplishing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. For an outstanding installation in civil defense."

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Many Belorussian industrial enterprises compete among themselves annually for the best organization of civil defense.

The Vinnitskaya oblast trade union council generalized and propagated favorable experience in CD competition in the sewing combine imeni Volodarskiy.

A mass and effective form for mobilizing people and the development of a competitive spirit in the matter of improving civil defense consists of inspection competitions of installations of the national economy and cultural and educational establishments as well as of contests for the best CD materials for the press, television, and radio.

They are conducted under the direction of party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, and on the initiative of trade union organizations and CD staffs on the scale of the republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, and branch of the national economy.

The Khmel'nitskiy oblast trade union council together with the oblast CD staff organized an inspection competition for the best propagandizing of civil defense in trade union cultural and educational establishments. In Moldavia, the republic trade union council, Committee on Cinematography, Ministry of Culture, and CD staff conducted an inspection competition of amateur training films on civil defense. In the Lithuanian SSR, an inspection for the best organization of CD propaganda at installations of the national economy was conducted in two stages: first, the best installations in the city and the rayon were determined, and then they participated in the concluding republic inspection.

Many factory and plant and local trade union committees as well as cultural and educational establishments within their jurisdiction render constant and necessary assistance to CD chiefs of installations of the national economy and to their staffs in the preparation and conduct of planned lessons and combined installation exercises as well as of civil defense days, weeks, and months. They participate in equipping training centers and full-scale CD sectors, classrooms, and corners, in organizing the passing of CD norms in the sports complex "Ready for labor and defense of the USSR," and in the conduct of youth "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games and the All-Union trip of Komsomols and the youth to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people.

In implementing systematic military-patriotic work and participating in CD measures and the propagandizing of its knowledge, the trade unions and their cultural and educational establishments are making a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the country's defensive capability and bringing up loyal defenders of the motherland and the achievements of socialism.

An important role in the successful accomplishment of civil defense missions belongs to the Lenin Komsomol which, under the direction of party organizations and jointly with CD organs, trade unions, DOSAAF, and other public organizations is taking an active part in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and in propagandizing knowledge and practical actions in the defense against weapons of mass destruction.

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Many Komsomol organizations of republics, krays and oblasts, cities and rayons, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and educational institutions have amassed considerable experience in this work. Civil defense questions are at the center of attention of youth organizations and are discussed at sessions of Komsomol committees and bureaus, at meetings of Komsomol activists, and in the primary organizations. For example, the secretariat of the Latvian Komsomol central committee provided an analysis of the work by Komsomol city and rayon committees and primary Komsomol organizations on mass-defense work and propagandizing civil defense among the youth, and specific tasks for its improvement have been assigned.

The committees of Komsomol primary organizations and the Komsomol rayon, city, and oblast committees of many republics are maintaining close ties with civil defense headquarters and are participating in the organization of lectures, reports, and talks, in the publication of wall newspapers and operational new sheets, and in drawing up graphical agitation on civil defense subject matter. They maintain a constant check of the youth's instruction in measures for protection against weapons of mass destruction and participate directly in the preparation and conduct of combined installation (rayon) exercises, competitions and contests, and CD days, weeks, and months.

Every approval is merited, for example, by the initiative of the Kostyukovich Komsomol raykom in the Mogilevskaya oblast of the Belorussian SSR [BSSR] which worked out a specific plan for the participation of Komsomol organizations in instructing the youth in methods of protection against weapons of mass destruction. Together with the rayon CD staff, it conducted a special seminar for secretaries of Komsomol organizations with the agenda, "The task of Komsomol committees in increasing the activity of work in civil defense. Its essence and significance in our time." Training groups have been created at enterprises, in institutions, and in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayon and competitions are conducted on which elements of civil defense are worked out. The Komsomols have set up CD corners everywhere.

Many Komsomols head paramilitary civil defense formations and are leaders of groups for the study of the mandatory minimum of CD knowledge. For example, the medical detachment of the "Khimolimer" scientific research institute is widely known for its patriotic deeds. From year to year, the detachment retains first place in the rayon and oblast and, in 1977, it occupied fourth place in the all-Russian competitions. Great credit in its successes belongs to Komsomol S. V. Dement'yeva. A junior scientific associate, Svetlana Dement'yeva is the deputy secretary of the institute's Komsomol committee. She is a shock worker of communist labor and an expert of the Lenin examination and has been awarded the badges, "Expert of medical defense of the USSR" and "Ready for civil defense." By her personal example of the irreproachable accomplishment of her service duty and public obligations, she mobilizes the members of the medical detachment for selfless, unselfish labor in the name of the Soviet people's life and health.

Interesting experience of mass participation in civil defense measures has been accumulated by the Komsomols of the city of Berdichev (Ukrainian SSR). Here,

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each May competitions in civil defense are conducted between Komsomol organizations on the decision of the city Komsomol committee and under direction of party and Soviet organs. The competitions are conducted by the "relay race" method which consists of 11 stages. The judges consider the speed in passing through the stages and the time and accuracy in accomplishing the procedures and norms at each of them. Here, the readiness of the youth for defense against weapons of mass destruction is checked and practical skills in using protective equipment are consolidated. The relay race includes: the assembly of the gas mask, tuning instruments for radiation and chemical reconnaissance, shooting the air rifle, crossing a light treadway bridge on a motorcycle, and so forth.

The competitions begin with a meeting and the participants' passing in a ceremonial review, and they end with the rewarding of the victors and a concert by amateur performers. They are conducted on days off in the city park of culture and rest, attract the attention of thousands of residents, and serve as an excellent form of propaganda in civil defense among the population.

Recently, quiz contests on civil defense received broad propagation in the youth newspapers of Estonia, Lithuania, North Osetia, and a number of other republics and oblasts as well as in factory newspapers of installations of the national economy. Their popularity is growing and the number of participants is increasing from year to year.

The Komsomol organizations in the educational institutions of Chuvashia and Rostovskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts have amassed valuable experience in patron work in the ZhEK's [housing operation offices] and house managements. Students and pupils in the senior classes give lectures and talks to the population which is not engaged in production and the servicing sphere and they conduct practical lessons with them.

The "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games have become a fascinating, truly mass form of work in the military-patriotic indoctrination and training of the student youth in civil defense. They are conducted by the Komsomol committees jointly with the organs of popular education, DOSAAF, and the military commissariats. Their program is saturated with CD elements.

The knowledge and skills of school pupils in protection against weapons of mass destruction are also consolidated on various trips, games, and quizzes on CD which are organized in pioneer camps.

The Komsomol is conducting important work together with the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in training medical detachments and posts and organizing and propagandizing blood donations free of charge.

Thus, the Komsomol organizations are rendering inestimable assistance to CD staffs and services in propagandizing knowledge on defense against weapons of mass destruction and in training the youth for the accomplishment of practical civil defense missions.

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In the development of mass-defense work in the country and in the training of the workers for the defense of the socialist fatherland as well as in improving civil defense, an important role belongs to the twice order-bearing Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces--one of the most mass public organizations of our motherland.

In implementing the instructions of the party and the government concerning active assistance in the conduct of civil defense measures, the defense society together with CD organs conducts important work in training the population for defense against weapons of mass destruction.

The businesslike collaboration and close contact between DCSAAF and Civil Defense USSR are based on the unity and indissolubility of the goals and missions which they accomplish in the interests of increasing the defensive might of the Soviet state. One of the specific directions in the activity of the society's organization consists of military-patriotic indoctrination and the propagandizing of military knowledge. The training of the population for civil defense is a component part of this important work.

Combining efforts and working hand in hand, the organs of civil defense and DOSAAF mutually supplement one another and ensure the combined accomplishment of the missions assigned to them by the party and the government. It should be stressed that active participation in the training of the country's population for defense against enemy air attack ahead of time is an old and glorious DOSAAF tradition. Its roots extend far into the 1920's when the Voluntary Society of Friends of Chemical Defense and the Chemical Industry [Dobrokhim] was formed. Dobrokhim's activity was continued from January 1927 by Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR].

In a speech at the 8th DOSAAF Congress which took place in January 1977, when awarding the society the Order of Lenin, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ya. P. Ryabov, spoke of the great services of the defense society in training reserves for the Red Army, in teaching the population air defense, in collecting resources for the country's defense fund, and in clearing mines from Soviet territory which had been liberated from the fascist aggressors. He called all this the unforgettable pages in the history of the voluntary society.

The DOSAAF committees and organizations are sacredly preserving and adding to these traditions. Their initiative in the more efficient and effective assistance in civil defense measures is growing and expanding with each passing year and considerable experience in joint work has been amassed. It is generalized in the materials of the 8th DOSAAF Congress and the decrees adopted by the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. Practical measures are worked out in them for a further improvement in propagandizing CD among the population and training specialists for the paramilitary formations, and they give recommendations to the society's committees for their accomplishment.

The 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress again stressed the necessity for active assistance in the conduct of civil defense measures in the future, for strengthening businesslike collaboration with its leading organs, and for active

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participation in propagandizing knowledge and training personnel of the mass technical professions in the interests of civil defense.

Joint measures in mass-defense work and propagandizing civil defense are planned under the direction of the party organs by DOSAAF committees and CD staffs in Chelyabinskaya, Tul'skaya and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR as well as in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, and in Lithuania. The staffs are taking a most active part in the months for mass-defense work dedicated to Soviet Armed Forces Day which are conducted annually on the initiative of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. In the period of the conduct of such months, personnel of DOSAAF and CD staffs and courses give lectures and reports on defense subjects to include subjects on the defense against weapons of mass destruction, they conduct motion picture festivals and competitions on applied military types of sports, and they organize tests for the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norm. In turn, many DOSAAF organizations give great assistance to CD staffs in the conduct of civil defense months, weeks, and days.

In a number of oblasts of the Ukraine, the first day of the CD training year (1 December) is spent as Civil Defense Day. In Chernigovskaya oblast in 1977, on this day the personnel of CD staffs and DOSAAF committees conducted inspections of formation personnel and the showing of films on civil defense. They gave lectures and reports and the population passed the norms for the general mandatory minimum of knowledge. At a number of installations, inspections of the training material base took place in the course of which civil defense corners were brought up to date or were newly created. Question and answer soirees, thematic soirees, oral publications of journals, and other mass measures proceeded in an organized manner in many libraries, Houses of Culture, and clubs.

As a rule, on these days, the results of joint work are summed up by the CD staffs and DOSAAF committees in the rayons and cities: they grade the results of socialist competition and conduct an inspection of CD forces of the city, rayon, and installation of the national economy. On Civil Defense Day, many DOSAAF organizations conduct sports competitions and competitions of machine operators, communications personnel, and other specialists who have been trained by DOSAAF schools. This increases the population's interest in the measures which are conducted and furthers an increase in the number of participants.

The concluding day of the CD month which was conducted in the city of Vil'nyus is instructive in this regard. Inspections and contests of the best civil defense formations and DOSAAF sportsmen and testing for the GTO norm took place in parks, stadiums, and squares of the city. In conclusion, the parachutists demonstrated their skill. The contest areas were crowded with people. The leaders of the party and soviet organs gave a high grade to the measures which were conducted.

The selection of CD staff and course personnel to be members of the defense society's committees has a favorable influence on the fruitfulness and effectiveness of joint work. Being members of leading DOSAAF organs, they steadily

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implement the line for the establishment of closer contacts and ties between CD staffs and DOSAAF organizations, and they render them constant assistance in the conduct of mass-defense work.

For example, the make-up of the DOSAAF primary organization committee of the "Komintern" kolkhoz, Mogilevskiy rayon (BSSR), includes the chief of staff, P. P. Grechikho, and other civil defense activists. A training area and life-size sector have been created here by their common efforts. This is where lessons and exercises of the paramilitary formations, competitions in motorcycle and shooting sport, and competitions of medical detachments, reconnaissance elements, and rescue teams are conducted. The conduct of civil defense and mass defense work days, weeks, and months is organized jointly. The DOSAAF committee takes a direct part in the combined kolkhoz CD exercises.

Specific directions for assistance in civil defense measures are worked out in the course of the joint work of DOSAAF committees and CD staffs. One such direction is the spreading of knowledge on civil defense and explaining to the workers the methods and equipment for protection against weapons of mass destruction and their duties in implementing CD measures.

In recent years, the defense society together with the CD staffs has done much for the practical solution of these important problems. Their discussion at sessions of DOSAAF committees has been put into practice. Thus, at an enlarged presidium the Moskovskaya oblast committee heard and discussed reports by the chairmen of the Lyuberetskiy and Elektrostal' committees concerning the status of work in propagandizing civil defense knowledge by organizations of the defense society. The presidium noted that recently the activity of the society's city and primary organizations had become considerably more active in the matter of propagandizing knowledge and skills in protection against weapons of mass destruction. There are training classrooms or CD corners in almost all training centers of the Lyuberetskiy rayon and the city of Elektrostal'. Lectures and reports are given for the predraft youth, thematic soirees are conducted, and training films are shown.

Measures for the further improvement of this work are discussed by the DOSAAF Central Committees of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Turkmenia and by the committees of other republics, krays, and oblasts.

Important work is conducted by the DOSAAF House. In the Moscow DOSAAF House, for example, a large group of public-spirited lecturers is engaged in propagandizing civil defense questions.

An interesting initiative has been displayed in the city of Uman', Cherkasskaya oblast (Ukrainian SSR). Here, personnel of the city DOSAAF committee and the CD staff under the direction of the party gorkom conducted a practical-scientific conference on propagandizing civil defense. Questions of the state of CD propaganda in installations, ZhEK's, and educational institutions were studied in detail in the course of preparations for it. The conference was opened by the CD chief, chairman of the gorispolkom A. Koloskov. Reports were

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given by the chief of staff, N. Yurchenko, and the chairman of the DOSAAF city committee, V. Novoselov. They made a thorough analysis of the practice in propaganda work at the vitamin plant and cannery and in secondary school No 7 which was awarded a certificate of the DOSAAF Central Committee for good mass-defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination.

The experience of the Umanites has been spread, and many cities of the republic followed its example.

The teaching of the principles of civil defense to the youth at training centers for primary military training has improved. Teachers and masters of production instruction of CD courses have begun to be more and more involved in the conduct of such lessons and their training-material base is being used more actively.

DOSAAF committees assist civil defense organs in the preparation and conduct of combined installation exercises. For example, DOSAAF members of Moskovskaya oblast, especially of the cities of Lyubertsy, Lytkarino, Istra, Zvenigorod, and Podol'sk, are taking an active part in CD exercises. Problems in preparation for the exercises and organizing mass agitation work were discussed at the presidiums of city DOSAAF committees and meetings of primary organizations. In all shops of the enterprises which took part in the combined exercises, the activists of civil defense and DOSAAF prepared displays, "Everyone must know and be able to do this," organized exhibitions of literature, thematic soirees, and quizzes on CD, published wall newspapers and operational news sheets, and gave lectures and reports. The broadcasts of local radio centers were widely used for these purposes.

Important significance is had by DOSAAF's assistance in the training of paramilitary civil defense formations and specialists for them. In the majority of the formations, 50 percent of the personnel are DOSAAF members, which determines the importance of DOSAAF organizations' participation in this matter. The favorable work in training specialists for civil defense by the DOSAAF organizations of Tul'skaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, and a number of other oblasts is noted. In Leningrad, DOSAAF courses are training motorcyclists and drivers for the CD formations of the "Svetlana" optical-mechanical association. In the "Komintern" kolkhoz of Mogilevskiy rayon (BSSR), 50 drivers, 50 motorcyclists, 20 radiotelegraphers, and 30 tractor operators were trained in 1976. Twenty-five DOSAAF members received the rights of first- and second-class drivers. All these specialists are members of the kolkhoz's paramilitary CD formations. These are not the only examples.

Actively assisting in CD measures, DOSAAF USSR is attracting the broadest masses of the Soviet people to them and is ensuring the further strengthening and development of ties between the men of the Armed Forces and the workers of factories, plants, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

The Order of Lenin Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies--the most humane organization of our country's broad masses of workers--cooperates closely with the Civil Defense organs.

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In the decree of the 8th All-Union Congress of SOKK i KP SSSR [Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (USSR)], which took place in May 1976, it is written that one of the essential tasks in the activity of SOKK i KP SSSR is raising the quality of training of the population and Civil Defense medical formations of the country to render efficient and effective first aid to victims in various stricken areas and in natural disasters.

The local CD staffs together with public health organs and SOKK i KP committees work out annual plans of measures which ensure the timely and quality training of the population in the section on medical protection. Committees of the society and public health organs organize the instruction of cadres of medical instructors for the conduct of lessons in civil defense, create the requisite training-material base, provide it with graphic aids, improvised bandage materials, and individual protective equipment, and conduct purposeful propaganda on blood donations and medical-defense knowledge among the population.

The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies assigned a noble mission to its organizations--to see that each Soviet family has at least one trained person who performs the function of permanent assistant to medical personnel and that all citizens accomplish the practical study of the rules for medical-hygienic care of the sick and are able to render first aid with sudden illness and traumas. And good results have been attained in this direction.

The most numerous and best trained activists of the Soviet Red Cross are the members of medical detachments and medical posts--genuine patriots of the Country of Soviets. They are giving their free time, strength, knowledge, and experience to the important public matter of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population and the youth, their training for the defense of the motherland, and the accomplishment of the most humane task--protecting the life and health of Soviet people. In the course of lessons, drills, competitions, and participation in combined CD exercises, they are mastering the procedures and methods for rendering first aid with traumas, burns, poisoning, and sudden illnesses, and they learn actions in areas of natural disasters and, in case of war, in stricken areas. Together with professional medical personnel, the members of the medical detachments are always ready to come to the aid of victims, the sick, and the weak.

At competitions of the best medical detachments of the Russian Federation (1977) which were dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Great October and the 50th anniversary of the medical detachments, and operating under the most difficult conditions of fires, obstructions, and smoke, the members of the medical detachments demonstrated high special training, the ability to function in stricken (contaminated) areas, great physical endurance and psychological steadfastness, and the ability to accomplish difficult civil defense missions. The first three places in the RSFSR, by right of the strongest, were occupied by the medical detachments of the hero cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Novorossiysk.

The medical detachments of SOKK i KP SSSR are an integral component part of the civil defense forces and, together with other formations, participate actively in all its measures.

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Hundreds of thousands of medical detachment members and members of medical posts constantly help the medical personnel in the conduct of preventive-medical, hygienic, and anti-epidemic work. They make house-to-house rounds, and medical "raids," disclose those sick with and suspected of having infectious diseases, participate in the medical inspection of installations, conduct talks with the population, and distribute literature on medical education.

The medical detachments and posts are taking a most active part in the inspections and competitions of CD forces during the conduct of civil defense days, weeks, and months. A multimillion-man army of health service soldiers is constantly ready to join the ranks of the motherland's defenders on the call of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Under the direction of the party and soviet organs, the Soviet community is conducting important and useful work on strengthening civil defense in our country. This stresses its national nature and inseparable tie with the broad masses of workers.

The entire history of MPVO - CD USSR, its goals, methods of operation, and the forces and equipment which are involved, confirm its internal, defensive purpose.

However, the militaristic circles in the West are trying to distort the true nature of our civil defense, its goals, and its missions, and are portraying the matter in such a way as to allege that Soviet civil defense contains some potential danger for the countries of the West and "threatens to destabilize the strategic correlation of forces."

The goals of the campaign being conducted on the "Soviet military threat" in general and civil defense in particular are clear. Using this regular "scare-crow," the militarists justify new increases in appropriations for military purposes, intensify the attacks on the relaxation of international tension, and do everything to sow mistrust and hostility toward the Soviet Union.

It is completely clear to any sober-minded person that the Civil Defense of the USSR is no "secret weapon" of the Russians. Because of its purpose and the procedures and methods to protect the population and the national economy which are well known to all, it never threatened and does not threaten anyone, it does not carry any danger for the countries of the West and, what is more, it does not destroy and cannot destroy the "Soviet-American balance of forces."

This is also well known to the most ardent opponents of international detente--the American "hawks."

The Civil Defense of the USSR poses as its primary mission the defense of the Soviet man--the worker and builder of a communist society, and the preservation of the material and cultural valuables which belong to the entire people. This also explains the activity and selflessness which our people are displaying in improving civil defense and in the matter of the practical realization of its humane goals.

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Soviet civil defense at the contemporary stage is an objective necessity which is called into being by imperialism's aggressive aspirations. As long as the arms race and preparations for a new world war do not stop, the Soviet people are forced to strengthen civil defense. And no one, no heart-rending cries of imperialism's ideologists, and no fabrications of the bourgeois propagandists can distract us from the accomplishment of this important state and common task for the entire people.

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MORAL-POLITICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF MISSILEMEN DISCUSSED

Moscow FAKTOR BOYEGOTOVNOSTI RAKETCHIKOV. O MORAL'NO-POLITICHESKOY I PSIKHOLOGICHESKOY PODGOTVKE VOINOV RAKETNYKH VOYSK in Russian 1979 pp 1-5, 61-63, 146-148, 197, 198, 228-229, 254-256

[Book by K. A. Alekseyevskiy and P. I. Yedemskiy]

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Title: FAKTOR BOYEGOTOVNOSTI RAKETCHIKOV. O MORAL'NO-POLITICHESKOY I PSIKHOLOGICHESKOY PODGOTVKE VOINOV RAKETNYKH VOYSK (A Factor of Missileman Combat Readiness. Concerning the Moral-Political and Psychological Training of Troops of the Strategic Missile Forces)

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Annotation:

This book examines pressing problems in the moral-political and psychological training of troops of the Strategic Missile Forces. The authors reveal the unique features in the development of the missileman's personality, the role of ideological and political indoctrination in this process, the forms and methods of ideological work concerned with moral-political and psychological training of the personnel, and the ways and means of raising the effectiveness of work aimed at shaping, in the soldiers, the necessary moral-combat qualities in the course of combat training and service.

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The book is intended for unit and subunit commanders, political workers, and active party and Komsomol members, as well as for the students and cadets of military institutions.

Table of Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Chapter I. Content, tasks and unique features of moral-political and psychological training of missilemen	5
1. The role of the moral factor in modern warfare	6
2. Requirements on the spiritual strengths of missilemen, and some unique features of their moral-political and psychological training	13
3. Formation of the missileman's personality	20
4. The role of the military collective in moral-political and psychological training of the personnel	40
Chapter II. Ideological and political indoctrination--the foundation of the moral-political and psychological training of the personnel	62
1. The role of ideological indoctrination in development of high military qualities in missilemen	63
2. Basic directions of ideological indoctrination, and their influence on development of moral-political and psychological qualities in the soldiers	69
3. Forms and methods of ideological indoctrination used in the moral-political and psychological training of missilemen	102
Chapter III. Formation of the moral-political and psychological qualities displayed by soldiers in military labor	147
1. The combat proficiency of the soldiers--a prerequisite of their moral and psychological steadfastness	148
2. Moral-political and psychological training of missilemen serving combat duty	165
3. Ways and means of raising the effectiveness of personnel moral-political and psychological training	178
4. The role of socialist competition in formation of the missileman's personality qualities	191
Chapter IV. Moral indoctrination as a factor of moral-political and psychological training	198
1. The Communist Party on formation of an active life position in Soviet people	198
2. Moral consciousness--the foundation of a soldier's high moral qualities	201
3. Ways for raising the effectiveness of missileman moral indoctrination	211
Chapter V. An integrated approach to indoctrination--a prerequisite of successful moral-political and psychological training	229
1. The essence and significance of the integrated approach to indoctrination	229

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- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 2. Problems in improving control over indoctrination  | 233 |
| 3. Psychological preconditions for attaining unity in ideological, political, labor, and moral indoctrination | 242 |

## Introduction

The 25th CPSU Congress demonstrated on the basis of a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation that the foreign policy of imperialist states continues to provide more and more new evidence of the constancy of imperialism's reactionary, aggressive nature. Contrary to the wishes of the peoples of the world, the forces of imperialist reaction are continuing the arms race, they are hammering together blocs, and they are threatening mankind with another world war.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet government are displaying untiring concern for strengthening the economic and military might of the Soviet Union and raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. "...our party," states the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th CPSU Congress, "will do everything to see that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union will continue to possess everything necessary to complete their important mission--that of standing guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and serving as the bulwark of universal peace."\* The responsibility state agencies, public organizations, officials, and citizens have for insuring the security of the country and strengthening its defense capabilities is documented in the new USSR Constitution, which declares protection of the socialist fatherland to be one of the most important functions of the state, and a matter of all the people.

Among the numerous tasks concerned with preparing the country for defense in modern conditions, the problems of strengthening the moral potential of the Soviet Union and increasing the spiritual power of the people and soldiers of the armed forces occupy an important place. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are guided in this area by Lenin's premise concerning the role of the moral factor in war, by V. I. Lenin's statement that the revolutionary decisiveness of the masses, their consciousness, their firmness, and their readiness for self-sacrifice are "a decisive, winning factor."\*\*

A modern war, were it to be unleashed by imperialists, will impose requirements of unprecedented stiffness upon the spiritual strengths of the soldiers.

\* Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS." (Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress), Moscow, 1976, p 83.

\*\*Lenin, V. I., "Poln. sobr. soch.," (Complete Collected Works), Vol 40, p 249.

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To emerge victorious over the enemy, we will have to be politically mature, ideologically persuaded, well trained, steadfast and fearless, and capable of enduring all trials. Great is the significance of these qualities in peacetime as well. Troops serving combat duty and maintaining modern weapons and combat equipment in constant combat readiness must exert considerable moral and physical effort, and they must be capable of enduring high moral-psychological loads.

All of this immeasurably increases the role and significance of moral-political and psychological training of the personnel. We must achieve a position, it was emphasized in this connection at a scientific-practical conference of executive political workers of the army and navy held in 1976, in which every commander and political worker responsible for organizing personnel training and indoctrination would understand the sort of new moral, physical, and psychological trials our soldier is likely to encounter, and the reserve of strength--combat, ideological, and moral--today's defenders of the motherland must be furnished with.

This book examines problems in moral-political and psychological training of missilemen. Without claiming to exhaustively illuminate this process, the authors made it their objective to reveal some of its unique features on the basis of experience accumulated in the training and indoctrination of personnel in missile subunits.

#### Chapter I. The Content, Tasks and Unique Features of Moral-Political and Psychological Training of Missilemen

The content and orientation of troop training and indoctrination are defined by the nature and unique features of war, and by the laws and means of conduct of an armed conflict. Arisal of qualitatively new weapons and combat equipment as a result of the scientific-technical revolution has caused, as we know, major changes in all areas of military affairs. The new resources of armed conflict have elicited a need for improving the structure of the troops and the forms and means of their combat activities, and they have gone a long way to change the nature of military service itself. As a result the responsibilities carried by servicemen of all ranks have become much more complex. the content of their combat proficiency and its role have broadened, and the significance of the discipline of each soldier and of his attitude toward his military duty has risen.

All of this imposes greater requirements on the moral-political and psychological training of the troops. Missilemen must possess especially high moral-political, combat, and psychological qualities, inasmuch as each of them is a direct party, even in peacetime, to a task of special state importance--that of serving combat duty with the purpose of insuring the security of our motherland. In order to successfully complete this task, the missileman must possess high professional skill permitting him to put the weapon entrusted to him into action, political maturity, high ideological conviction, and a deep understanding of the interests of the Soviet state and of the entire socialist fraternity.

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It follows from this that moral-political and psychological training is not some sort of unique, independent form of troop training. Its purposes are attained by the entire organization of the life and activities of the personnel, by their training and indoctrination. In addition to commanders, political workers, engineers, and technicians, the army public, and mainly the party and Komsomol organizations, take an active part in forming the moral-political, combat, and psychological qualities needed by the missilemen. Competently organized interaction of the factors of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of soldiers in the concrete conditions of their life and service plays a decisive role in this process, as is pointed out by the 25th CPSU Congress.

#### Chapter II. Ideological and Political Indoctrination--The Foundation of the Moral-Political and Psychological Training of the Personnel

As was noted earlier, we need to distinguish two aspects within the structure of the army's spiritual strengths: moral-political, the main components of which are philosophy, ideological conviction, and class self-consciousness, and psychological, which includes social feelings and emotional states. These two aspects are closely associated with one another. Moreover the dominant role in this dialectic unity belongs to ideological conviction, to the political consciousness of the soldier. "In the end, the decisive precondition of our movement forward in all directions," emphasized L. I. Brezhnev, "is precisely growth in ideological conviction, in the political consciousness of the laborers."\*

We know that all of our Soviet reality and the just and noble goals of defending the socialist fatherland and fraternal socialist countries promote development of ideological conviction and high political consciousness in Soviet soldiers. But this is only one aspect of the process of forming a soldier's spiritual world. Its other aspect is represented by the resources of ideological influence, by purposeful political indoctrination.

Defining the purpose of ideological indoctrination, the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that it is to bring the program goals of the party, its tasks, and its calls for help to the awareness of the laborers, to see that the laborers actively support these goals and promote their attainment, to insure greater strength in the tie between the personality and the society, and to insure development of the individual's responsibility for the state of affairs in the area assigned to him in the struggle for communism. Thus ideological indoctrination is an important factor in the task of communist development, a decisive precondition of our society's successful progress in all directions. "The strength of our structure," point out the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress, "lies in the consciousness of the masses. And the party believes that it must constantly concern itself with instilling communist consciousness and the readiness, will, and ability to build communism."\*\*

\*Brezhnev, L. I. "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i," (Following Lenin's course. Speeches and articles), Moscow, Vol 5, 1976, p 315.

\*\*"Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," p 71.

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Thus moral-political and psychological training makes up an inseparable part of the political and combat training system, and of military indoctrination of the personnel. Dominant within this system are measures aimed at increasing the ideological maturity of the soldiers, a complex of ideological measures called upon to develop, in the missilemen, political consciousness, bravery, steadfastness, and other moral-political and psychological qualities necessary for performance of military duty, and called upon to teach them to control their behavior in combat and be constantly ready for it.

Chapter III. Formation of the Moral-Political and Psychological Qualities Displayed by Soldiers in Military Labor

The classicists of Marxism-Leninism demonstrated that labor is the foundation of human society's existence, and the main source of formation of the society's material and spiritual valuables. The blessings necessary for the life of the individual are created through labor. Furthermore the individual himself develops and improves through labor. It is precisely in the process of social labor that he gains the experience of former generations, enriches himself spiritually, assimilates moral norms, improves his mental qualities, acquires professional habits, and so on. It is in labor, wrote Karl Marx, that man, "acting...upon external nature and modifying it..., at the same time modifies his own nature."\*

Of course not every form of labor improves the spiritual and physical qualities of the individual equally. A decisive condition governing the manifestation of labor's educational role is its nature, its social content, the relationship between the social goal of the labor and the personal motives of the individual's work. From this standpoint socialism, which insures the unity of the social goal of production and the personal interests of the individual, offers the greatest possibilities. Free, conscious labor for the good of society in socialism has an immeasurably stronger educational influence upon formation of the thoroughly developed personality of the Soviet citizen.

There are great educational possibilities within the military labor of Soviet soldiers as well, which is a unique form of the socially useful activities of the Soviet people concerned with armed defense of the socialist fatherland and of the achievements of world socialism. Military labor is a necessary and vitally important prerequisite of successful development of communist society in the face of the threat of aggression by imperialist states. It is precisely by this high social meaningfulness that the educational possibilities of military labor are defined.

Military labor is performed by means of specific resources--weapons and combat equipment. It has a unique organizational structure associated with the need for high exertion of physical and moral strengths, and it proceeds in an atmosphere created by high responsibility and by the glorious combat traditions which have evolved in battles for the liberty and independence of

\*Marx, K., and Engel's F., "soch." (Works), Vol 23, p 188.

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our motherland. This structure helps to form, in soldiers during their military labor, high moral-combat qualities, the ability to control one's behavior in complex situations, and moral-psychological preparedness for combat.

The educational and forming possibilities of military labor are broadening continuously under the influence of the scientific-technical revolution, which has elicited significant changes in the content and nature of military service. The creative nature of many military occupations is growing, the technical culture of the principal military specialties is rising, and the intellectual content of labor is broadening. This is especially typical of the service of missilemen. Their labor is typified by an extremely broad range of educational possibilities and factors. Its content, structure, and organization, which require soldiers to exert high amounts of intellectual, emotional, and physical effort, create favorable conditions for formation of qualities in the personality necessary for successful completion of missions in all situations.

Thus military labor includes within itself a broad range of educational possibilities and factors that have an influence on formation of all aspects of the Soviet soldier's personality. Competent utilization of these possibilities in military pedagogics by commanders, political workers, and all officers, and in the work of party and Komsomol organizations is a necessary prerequisite of increasing the effectiveness of moral-political and psychological training of personnel in missile units and subunits.

#### Chapter IV. Moral Indoctrination As A Factor of Moral-Political and Psychological Training

Thus moral indoctrination of the personnel includes within itself an entire complex of educational factors and conditions utilized by commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations with the goals of instilling the norms of communist morality in enlisted men, sergeants, warrant officers, and officers with the consideration for the unique way these norms manifest themselves in military service. This work promotes formation, in the soldiers, of high moral qualities, their development and consolidation, and development of an active life position in each serviceman, thus raising the effectiveness of moral-political and psychological training of personnel in missile subunits.

#### Chapter V. An Integrated Approach to Indoctrination--A Prerequisite Of Successful Moral-Political and Psychological Training

An analysis of the experience accumulated in the troops would show that successful implementation of the party's directives concerning assumption of an integrated approach to indoctrination, further improvement of control over indoctrination, and a knowledge and competent use, in indoctrination, of the psychological laws governing the spiritual life of the people afford the possibility to significantly raise the effectiveness of the entire system of personnel training and indoctrination, and for more effectively solving the problems of forming, in the soldiers, high moral-political and psychological qualities necessary for successful actions in the complex conditions of modern battle.

34  
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Thus the moral-political and psychological training of missilemen, which is one of the most important factors of high troop combat readiness and successful completion of assigned missions, is a complex and multifaceted process in which all factors of the work and life of the personnel of missile subunits, the life of the armed forces, and the life of Soviet society as a whole interact. In this case the main resource for raising the spiritual strength of the soldiers is that of insuring close unity of their ideological-political, labor, moral, military, and legal indoctrination, and of forming their communist philosophy, firm ideological conviction, high moral qualities, bravery, steadfastness and stubbornness, alertness, and a constant readiness to perform a mission in all situations.

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