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2 February 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS  
(FOUO 5/79)



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## TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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Oct 78 signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 1-2

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SOVIET PROGRESS AND POLITICAL POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 10,  
Oct 76 signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 3-8

[Article: "Great October's Course"]

[Text] The worldwide historical significance of October--the main event of the 20th Century--consists of the fact that it fundamentally changed the course of mankind's development and convincingly revealed the revolutionizing power of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution--accomplished by the working class of Russia in alliance with the peasantry, under the leadership of the Bol'shevik Party created by the Great Lenin--opened a new epoch in mankind's history--the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, the epoch of the struggle for the liberation of the workers from imperialism, for the cessation of wars between nations and for socialism and communism.

The world liberation mission of the working class was embodied in the victory of October. Soviet power actually ensured true freedom and democracy for the workers and it aroused the mighty energy of the masses. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, our country's workers have successfully handled the primary, most complex task of the socialist revolution--the task of construction. They implemented Lenin's plan for constructing socialism, a plan which encompassed all the main spheres of social life and which transformed the land of the soviets into a mighty socialist power. Our country did not simply fight for its freedom and independence during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War, it also made a decisive contribution to saving world civilization from fascist slavery.

The Party's consistent implementation of the plan developed by V. I. Lenin for creating a new society ensured unprecedented rates of development for the economy, science and culture and it provided a successful resolution of the nationality problem.

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Our country presently has enormous economic, scientific and technological potential at its disposal. Its defense capability is strong and reliable. The Soviet people are firmly resolved to devote all their strength to the struggle for the complete triumph of communism's ideals.

The society of developed socialism,--today's highest achievement of social progress--which has been built in our country, has become an outstanding triumph of Lenin's ideas. L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comprehensively described the processes which completed the construction of developed socialism in our country. He drew a conclusion which is of important theoretical and practical significance: "...the stage of the mature, developed socialist society stands out as a necessary link in social transformations and as a relatively long strip of development on the path from capitalism to communism. Moreover, the knowledge and use of all the resources of developed socialism is, at the same time, the transition to the construction of communism."

This new stage in the history of our motherland is reflected in the new USSR Constitution, whose first anniversary was recently celebrated by the Soviet people. The adoption of the USSR Constitution--an inspired manifesto for the epoch of communism's construction--was a powerful stimulus for a new upsurge in the creative activity of the masses in accomplishing the historic plans outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Our state has a firm foundation to successfully accomplish these tasks. It has never before possessed such powerful economic, scientific, technological and spiritual potential as it has today, under the conditions of mature socialism. It is sufficient to mention some data to show the distance separating the current stage of socialism's development from its initial stage in our country.

It now takes less than a month to obtain the same volume of gross social product which was produced during the entire year in 1936. Since that time, the power-worker ratio has increased by almost a factor of 8 in industry and by a factor of over 15 in agriculture. During this same time, there are 34 times as many specialists with a higher and secondary education in industry and 47 times as many in agriculture; the percentage of workers with a higher and secondary education has increased from less than 8 percent to 73.2 percent.

The Soviet people's standard of living has changed radically. For example, 14.9 million square meters of houses were built in

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1936, while the country received over 110 million square meters in 1977: per person expenditures and benefits from the public consumption funds were 21 rubles and they reached 380 rubles last year. The process of material and cultural growth was accompanied by the people's spiritual improvement and by the formation of their socialist consciousness.

The Soviet economy is developing at higher rates than is production in the capitalist countries. During the past 7 years, the average annual rate of growth for industrial output in our country exceeded the similar index: by a factor of 2 for the US, by a factor of 3 for the Common Market countries and by more than a factor of 1.7 for Japan. The steady growth of the Soviet economy is primarily a result of the utilization of the objective laws and advantages of the socialist economic system and a result of the planned management of the economy.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are devoting special attention to the practical implementation of the party's agrarian policy. The program developed by the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum scientifically reflects the new conditions and requirements of socialist society. "The modern agrarian policy is the party's Leninist strategy and tactics in the area of agriculture under the conditions of developed socialism," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report, "On the Future Development of USSR Agriculture," at the 3 July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The July CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a new, important stage in accomplishing the party's strategic mission--to achieve a reliable supply of food for the country's population and a reliable supply of agricultural raw materials for industry. It concentrated the party's attention on solving the most urgent problems of agricultural production and eliminating its bottlenecks; it also defined the main direction for the future development of agriculture and the sectors supporting its industrialization and its scientific and technological progress.

The plenum evaluated the results of the country's agricultural development during the past years. The average gross yield of agricultural products for all categories of farms during 1971-1977 was: 189.6 million tons of grain, 7.91 million tons of raw cotton, 88.2 million tons of potatoes and 23.3 million tons of vegetables. During this same period, meat production increased to 14 million tons, milk production increased to 88.8 million tons and egg production increased to 53.5 billion units. The sale of meat products to the population through state and cooperative retail outlets almost doubled from 1965 through 1977 and it exceeded 10 million tons a year on the average.

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Milk sales to the state almost doubled--from 15.4 to 30 million tons; butter sales to the state increased from 702,000 to 1.276 million tons and egg sales increased from 10.3 to 34 billion units. Per person consumption of meat and meat products (with a growth in population of over 28 million people) increased by 16 kilograms and was 57 kilograms in 1977.

The main task which the party is assigning to agriculture is to achieve a comprehensive, dynamic development for all its sectors and a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials for the country so that the growth in their production will ensure a further, significant improvement in the people's standard of living. In connection with this, plans call for bringing the average annual gross grain yield up to 238-243 million tons in 1981-1985 and up to an average of 1 ton per person throughout the country by 1990. By the end of the next five-year plan, meat production must be brought up to 19.5 million tons. It will also be necessary to greatly increase the production of milk and eggs. The accomplishment of these plans will make it possible to raise per person consumption of the most valuable food products and it will make it possible to approach scientifically-based standards by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The July CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a major event in the life of our party and state. Its decisions clearly defined the paths for the future development of our agriculture on behalf of a significant increase in the people's welfare. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report is of enormous theoretical and practical significance. The report's propositions and conclusions are a new, major contribution to the development of a Leninist agrarian theory under the conditions of developed socialism. They are mobilizing millions of Soviet people to implement the program planned by the party for the development of agricultural production.

The workers of city and country received the decisions of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum with profound satisfaction and patriotic enthusiasm. The confident voice of the Soviet people can be heard from one end of our motherland to the other: "We will accomplish everything the party has planned!"

The Great October Socialist Revolution was the kind of event in world history which has profound, lasting consequences for mankind. It lit up the paths to the future for the people of many countries. Among the international consequences of October, which have formed the character of our epoch, the most important is the beginning and the development of the world socialist system. The experience of history has shown that the

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comprehensive, fraternal cooperation between the socialist commonwealth of countries has become a powerful factor in accomplishing their national and international missions, in defending their revolutionary achievements and in the struggle to secure the peace and security of the people. The fraternal socialist countries--members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)--are successfully accomplishing the creative missions facing them of socialist and communist construction and they are increasing their economic potential. Based on the agreements reached by the leaders of the fraternal parties in the Crimea, as well as at other meetings, cooperation is being consolidated within the CMEA framework on a multilateral and bilateral basis for the purpose of realizing the measures of specific, longterm programs.

On the background of the crises and worsening contradictions in the capitalist world, the confident, dynamic growth of the economies of the CMEA member countries convincingly demonstrates the advantages of the socialist states' social and political system and the effectiveness of their strengthening mutual cooperation. In comparison with 1975, the national income of these countries increased by 12 percent; in 1977 and industrial output increased by 12.4 percent compared to 1975, the overall volume of their foreign trade turnover increased by 24 percent in 1977 and exceeded 158 billion rubles. Compared to the precrisis level of 1973, the volume of industrial production in the developed capitalist countries increased by 7 percent in 1977 while it increased by 32 percent during the same period in the CMEA member countries.

The flights of spaceships with international crews were important events in the practical realization of the program for multilateral cooperation in the exploration of outer space; these crews were made up of citizens of the CMEA member countries: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR. The successes in developing the economic system, science and technology and the expansion and intensification of comprehensive, mutual cooperation are strengthening the power and prestige of the socialist commonwealth and they are increasing its influence on the course of world events.

Great October had an enormous effect on the development of the national liberation movements; it aroused the consciousness of colonial peoples and helped them achieve large successes in their struggle for liberation from the oppression of imperialism. Since World War II and the Soviet Union's victories over fascism, over 2 billion people have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and they have achieved national independence. Many of the liberated countries are rejecting the capitalist path

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of development and, taking their bearings on socialism, they are setting the construction of a society free from exploitation as their goal. The socialist countries are faithful and reliable friends of these states and they are rendering them all possible assistance and support.

Naturally, imperialism has not reconciled itself to this course of development for the liberated countries. By making use of their positions--which are still extremely strong--within the former colonies, the imperialists are trying to do everything possible to preserve them and, where possible, to strengthen and expand them. This tendency is especially noticeable on the African continent. The US has become the main instigator of neocolonialism in Africa. It is conducting a policy of armed intervention and open interference in the affairs of African states and suppression of the national liberation movement. This is specifically attested to by the armed intervention in Zaire's internal affairs by a number of western countries under the political and military leadership of Washington and also by imperialism's plots to include several African states within the sphere of the aggressive NATO bloc's activities and by attempts to put together so-called "inter-African" armed forces to suppress the liberation struggle on this continent.

However, the imperialists are forgetting that such a policy is doomed to failure in our epoch. Nobody will be able to break the will of the independent states and freedom loving people of Africa and other continents nor will they be able to break their determination to defend their independence and free internal development. The historic victory of the people of Vietnam is an example of this.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the international workers movement. The successes of the construction of socialism in the USSR, and then in other countries, promoted an increase in the political maturity of the working class in the capitalist states. The level of organization within its ranks increased significantly. A force--the international communist movement--which is playing a great role in history, was formed.

Capitalism is more and more clearly showing its worth as a society without a future. The chronic, feverish activity in the economic system, unemployment, price increases, inflation, shady political machinations, the corruption of high ranking figures, the abuse of power, the increase in crime and the flagrant violation of human rights in capitalist society--all of this means that the objective economic and socio-political

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prerequisites for the transition to socialism have reached a high degree of maturity. The desire of the masses for radical changes is growing in capitalist countries; the communist parties of these states are trying to improve the strategy and tactics of their revolutionary struggle. They are achieving a unification of all democratic forces in the struggle against the predominance of monopolies and for democracy and socialism.

The birth of Soviet power was marked by the adoption of Lenin's Decree on Peace which defined the main trend in the state's foreign policy from the first day of its existence. The consistent course of peace and friendship between peoples which is being conducted by the party stems from the very nature of socialism. The CPSU has continually devoted and continues to devote its primary attention to the issues of ensuring a firm, reliable peace. The tireless activity of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has won the enormous respect of the people of our planet: he has made an outstanding contribution to the cause of international detente and universal security. The principles of peaceful coexistence are winning more and more supporters in our time as the only realistic and rational principles in international affairs. This reflects the changes in the balance of power which are taking place in the world, and primarily the increase in the power and authority of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist commonwealth. The successes achieved by the forces of the national liberation movement and the international workers movement are also promoting an affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states.

During recent years, we have all been witnesses to the positive changes in international relations. The favorable effect of the relaxation of tension is especially noticeable in the situation which has developed on the European continent; the people of this continent are now living in their fourth decade without a war. The Final Act--which was signed in August 1975 in Helsinki and which brought the work of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation to a close--was a great political victory for the forces of peace.

The progress achieved in the area of detente must be continually supported, strengthened and expanded by enriching the practice of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

During the years which have passed since the Helsinki Conference, a large number of international treaties and agreements have been concluded with the participation of the Soviet Union; these treaties and agreements directly respond to the goals of building a firm, legal foundation for the policy of detente.

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The business magnates of the military industrial complexes of the largest capitalist states are not in agreement with this development of international processes. The most aggressive imperialist circles are whipping up the arms race. This can be seen especially vividly in the example of the NATO Council's last session which adopted a longterm, 15-year program; this program provides for a significant quantitative and qualitative increase in armament. This dangerous decision for mankind is already being implemented.

To a great extent, the future development of the international situation depends upon how the urgent, pressing issues of detente are resolved in the military sphere. Under current conditions, the most important thing is to take practical steps to curb the arms race and reduce armaments. The Soviet Union stepped forward with a comprehensive program of measures in the area of disarmament, which aroused a widespread response from world public opinion and which were supported at a special session of the UN General Assembly. Several representatives of western business circles have responded to the substantive proposals put forward by the socialist states during the recent negotiations in Vienna on force reductions in Central Europe. The main principle which is able to ensure actual progress for the negotiations--equal security for all its participants--formed the basis of these proposals.

The meeting which was held between A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, and C. Vance, U.S. Secretary of State, in Geneva in mid-July of this year, attracted the attention of world public opinion. The talks again demonstrated that the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to resolve those few issues which have again and again drawn out the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation.

The achievement of an agreement on the military issues of detente would promote the strengthening of peace and security among peoples to an enormous degree.

At a session held in July 1978, the highest body of USSR state power--the Supreme Soviet--again confirmed the course of our Leninist foreign policy with its full power; this policy is directed at strengthening detente and stopping the arms race and this course was reflected in the program of measures submitted to all states. "Doing everything to stop the arms race and to strengthen peace and security among peoples--we see in this the fundamental mission of our foreign policy," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in Baku, while awarding the Order of Lenin to the capitol of Azerbaydhan.

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However, stopping the arms race and disarmament are not simple matters. Many recent cases testify to the fact that the enemies of detente are becoming more active in the world political arena. In a number of western countries, there are influential forces which are trying to return the world to the "Cold War." They are representing the interests of the people who are earning their living from the arms race and from the worsening international situation. Afraid to openly state the real reasons for their violent action against the process of normalization in the world's political climate, these forces are unleashing a slanderous propaganda campaign against the USSR. The true purpose of the trumped up anti-Soviet stories is to serve as a smoke screen covering the plans of reactionaries in the West, plans directed at undermining detente.

China's foreign policy is causing more and more alarm among peace-loving people. Having betrayed the principle of friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, the government of this country is now joining the forces of reaction in the world arena, while subjecting the socialist accomplishments of the Chinese people to great danger. An "escalating rapprochement" is taking place in NATO's relations with China. The Pentagon is actively encouraging the attraction of China to this aggressive bloc. Peking's leaders are preaching the inevitability of a new world war, sabotaging the cause of disarmament in every way possible, forming blocs with the most reactionary militaristic forces and trying to undermine detente. Seeing the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy as the main obstacle to the conduct of its course, Peking has zealously undertaken the formation of an anti-Soviet front.

However, the combined forces of reaction are opposed by a mighty coalition of champions for the cause of peace, democracy and progress, headed by the Soviet Union--a coalition which has the people's well being as their goal and not destruction and the annihilation of people.

The Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states play a most important role in defending peace, socialist accomplishments and security among people. They are opposing the main force grouping of the major imperialist powers which make up the aggressive Atlantic bloc and they are reliably ensuring the inviolability of our borders and the stability of the revolutionary accomplishments of the socialist commonwealth countries. The Soviet Armed Forces form the basis of their fighting strength; they have all the modern means of armed conflict at their disposal. They include the strategic nuclear forces which serve as a reliable shield for the world socialist system.

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"The Armed Forces responsibility to the party and people is great," Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, pointed out. "They are accomplishing a noble mission. They are serving lofty goals. This responsibility, this mission and these goals inspire personnel to continually improve their combat expertise."

Like the entire development of Soviet society, the life and activity of our Armed Forces proceed under the growing influence of the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress and under the symbol of the struggle to fulfill its decisions. The servicemen of the army and navy completely recognize their responsibility in the cause of defending the motherland--the creation of Great October. They are achieving new successes in combat and political training and they are more fully discharging the requirement of the Communist Party--to increase the efficiency and quality of combat training and to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's substantively profound reports and speeches and also his books "Malaya zemlya" and "Rebirth" have aroused a new surge in political and combat activity among all the defenders of the fatherland. Accepting Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions as the party's combat order, Soviet servicemen are directing their efforts toward accomplishing their assigned missions in a worthy manner, toward achieving new successes in military labor and in further increasing combat readiness and vigilance with respect to the aggressive intrigues of imperialist circles and toward reliably defending the great accomplishments of socialism, democracy and peace.

Our country is confidently following Great October's course. United around the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces are doing everything so that our socialist fatherland will achieve new victories on its historic path to the complete triumph of communism.

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COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMED FORCES COMMAND AND CONTROL

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 10,  
Oct 78 signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 9-16

[Article by Maj Gen V. Gidasov: "U.S. Armed Forces Command  
and Control"]

[Text] American specialists understand by the term "Command  
and Control System" the totality of technical equipment,  
skilled personnel and the methods and procedures for operating  
it which must ensure the commander constant supervision over  
his forces and facilities in all situations by providing him  
with all the data required to make operational decisions and  
get orders (commands) to the executors. The command and con-  
trol system is regarded as an independent organizational unit.  
In addition to the elements cited above, it also includes  
different subsystems, the necessary facilities, equipment,  
etc.

As reported in the foreign press, the entire leadership of the  
American Armed Forces is based upon the World Wide Military  
Command and Control System (WWMCCS). Based on the widespread  
employment of modern communications equipment and computer  
technology, it unites the senior national and military command  
and control agencies. The system began to be created in the  
60's when, due to the adoption of a new military doctrine with  
the "flexible response" strategy as its basis, the government  
and Pentagon approved new principles for developing and organ-  
izing the armed forces according to specific missions.

The goal of this reorganization was the creation of "balanced"  
armed forces capable of conducting both general nuclear war and  
limited wars with and without the employment of tactical nuclear  
weapons.

In accordance with the new directives of the politico-military  
leadership, the U.S. Armed Forces were divided up, from an

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organizational point of view, according to specific operational and strategic missions in the following manner: strategic offensive forces (ICBM's, SSBN's and strategic bombers); strategic defensive forces (the forces and facilities for defending the American continent against missile, space and aircraft attack); general purpose forces (land forces, the Air Force excluding strategic aviation, the Navy excluding SSBN's); the forces and facilities for strategic air and sealift; and the armed forces reserve.

The foreign press emphasizes that the change in strategy ("flexible response" in place of "massive nuclear retaliation") and the approval of new principles for military organization (the appearance of new components earmarked to accomplish quite specific operational and strategic missions alongside the classical forms of force organization--the services and branches of the armed forces) brought about the need for creating a truly worldwide system of command and control for the armed forces, a system which is responsive to the aggressive roles of American imperialism, whose forces are already deployed on all the world's continents and oceans in peacetime.

The components of the World Wide Military Command and Control System are: the Joint Chiefs of Staff Main and Alternate Command Centers and the JCS Airborne Command Post (the JCS MCC and ACC and the JCS ABNCP); the main and alternate command posts of the services and Marine Corps; the command post of the specified commands (Strategic Air Command--SAC, Aerospace Defense Command--ADC and the Air Force's Military Airlift Command--MAC), the unified commands in strategic areas (European, Atlantic and Pacific, Central and South American) and the unified Readiness Command.

The JCS command and control elements (the MCC, ACC and ABNCP) are incorporated in the National Military Command System (NMCS), which is the hub of the WWMCCS. It is equipped with electronic computers, display equipment and high speed message handling equipment which makes it possible to simultaneously receive and process data. In the opinion of American specialists, the national system is the bridge which links the senior U.S. politico-military leadership (the President, Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the JCS) with the other elements of the WWMCCS.

The JCS Main Command Center is designed for peacetime command and control of the armed forces (it was built in 1962). In mid-1976, it was relocated to a new, specially constructed facility located in an underground part of the Pentagon (the overall cost of the work was \$15.4 million). The center is not protected against nuclear attack.

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A large hall for conducting emergency meetings is located in the middle of the MCC. It is equipped with six large screens which display incoming data; specifically, data on the location of enemy missiles and other equipment as well as other information required for decisionmaking. A large table is located in the center of the hall; members of the JCS and the senior military leadership sit around this table. Each of their positions is equipped with microphones and secure telephones; with these telephones, as emphasized in the American press, it is possible to establish immediate communications not only with the commanding generals of individual commands but also with the commanders of major ships. In addition to this hall, there are a number of rooms where groups of specialists assemble and evaluate incoming information. Small sleeping quarters have been set up for personnel to rest in.

The center operates around-the-clock. Several shifts pull duty; these shifts are made up of specialists from the Joint Staff and the Defense Intelligence Agency (13-16 officers and NCO's headed by a colonel). The MCC receives operational reports from the services, main commands, U.S. military attaches and embassies abroad and also information from diverse CIA sources and separate reports originating from the White House, the State Department and CIA. The center has direct communications to the governments of several countries. Its equipment provides automated collection, processing and display of current situation data on the screens and it provides supplementary reference information on the most urgent individual issues. Standard programs for computing options for the employment of armed forces in different situations are stored in the center's computer.

The JCS Alternate Command Center is located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains (90-95 km northwest of Washington). According to American press reports, it is hardened against nuclear attack and has a self-contained power station and water supply and ventilation systems. The ACC operates around-the-clock; it is not fully manned in peacetime. It is equipped similar to the main center. All information is sent to both centers simultaneously; this makes it possible to exercise command and control of the armed forces from the ACC when necessary. Work has been underway at the alternate center since 1974 to connect its equipment to the automated data processing system located in the Pentagon. Approximately \$3 million were allocated to accomplish this program in the 1977-78 fiscal year.

The JCS Airborne Command Post was created in 1962 and it is presently set up on the E-4A. Altogether, three aircraft have been outfitted; they are based at Offutt AFB (Nebraska). The

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ABNCP is designated for command and control of the armed forces when the MCG and ACC are out of commission. The foreign press emphasizes that the U.S. President and his entourage can be transferred to this ABNCP in a crisis situation. In such a situation, one of the three aircraft will constantly be on duty at Andrews AFB (Maryland) in readiness to take the President on board; the other two aircraft will remain at Offutt AFB.

An operations group consisting of 15-17 men pulls combat duty on the ABNCP. Old equipment (from the EC-135) has been temporarily installed on the aircraft; this equipment makes it possible to maintain telegraphic communications (in the very long wave band), near and long range communications in the very short and short wave bands and telephonic and telegraphic communications via satellite. The lack of automated data processing and display equipment is considered one of the shortcomings of the equipment. It is anticipated that this shortcoming will be eliminated when the ABNCP receives the E-4B in 1983.

The command posts of the services and Marine Corps are located in the Pentagon.

The Department of Army Command and Control System (DACCS) is deployed at the Army Command Post; its mission consists of collecting, processing and outputting data for the Army command element.

The AF Headquarters Command Post is a two-story building consisting of a main hall and an upper tier (an area of 540 square meters). Computers, diverse command and control consoles and communications equipment are employed here. The hall has two 183 x 183 cm projection screens. The work positions for AF Hq personnel are laid out in rooms on the tier. The Air Force Command and Control System (AFCCS) is employed in the interests of the AF Hq; the AFCCS was built based on the 473L design. It accomplishes the same missions as the DACCS.

The Navy Information Center (NAVIC) is located at the Naval Hq Command Post; its mission consists of automated processing of incoming data in three areas: force command and control, support and planning force development (over 4,000 messages arrive on a daily basis).

As reported in the foreign press, the American leadership attaches special significance to further improving the command, control and communications systems for strategic offensive forces and to getting the President's commands (orders) to all forces--right down to ICBM launch sites and individual submarine units--within the shortest possible time. Therefore, the SAC command,

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control and communications system is considered the most highly developed command, control and communications system of the specified and main commands.

CINCSAC's Command Post is located underground near Offutt AFB (Nebraska). Six 4.8 x 4.8 m screens have been set up in it to display the current situation; based on programs or queries, diverse data can be displayed on these screens with the projectors. The average time lag from the time of the query to its display on the screen is approximately 15 seconds. The CP has a self-contained life support system and it operates around-the-clock.

All incoming information is processed by the 465L automated command and control system (ACCS)--CINCSAC's primary means of command and control. The main missions of this ACCS are: automated calculation of ICBM and strategic aircraft operational readiness status, evaluating the actual force combat readiness status, planning logistics support and transmitting operational orders to launch missiles and aircraft. Orders and reports are transmitted along cable lines via AUTODIN (Automatic Digital Network) automatic switching centers on secure, high speed printer. Moreover, orders can be transmitted as a collective call, to a group of addressees or to an individual correspondent. In the long term, plans call for using the SAC Automated Total Information Network (SATIN) ACCS.

The main mission of the SAC underground CP is to receive timely warning of a possible attack on the United States and to bring strategic offensive weapons to maximum operational readiness, while launching the strategic bombers at the same time.

CINCSAC's ABNCP is allocated an important place in the SAC command and control system. Five EC-135 aircraft have been earmarked for its deployment; they are based at Offutt AFB and, since 3 February 1961, they have been taking turns pulling around-the-clock airborne duty with an operations group on board. In the opinion of the American press, this CP is able to assume command and control of SAC forces in the event the ground command and control posts are out of commission.

Foreign specialists believe that command and control over the ICBM's and strategic bombers will be exercised from CINCSAC's ABNCP immediately before and during a nuclear war. In peacetime, the operations group on board the ABNCP consists of 11 officers and 5 radio operators; it is headed by a duty general to whom emergency powers are delegated. When a situation deteriorates, its complement will be increased.

Accomplishment of the missions assigned to the ABNCP for command and control of SAC forces during a nuclear war will be ensured

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by the utilization of CINCSAC's ABNCP aircraft, the ABNCP's for the eastern and western areas, the airborne ICBM launch control points and radio relay aircraft (altogether 27 EC-135 aircraft).

If an emergency situation arises, the ABNCP aircraft and the radio relay aircraft are launched and, according to data from the foreign press, they are able to ensure the timely transmission of the appropriate commands from CINCSAC's ABNCP to the command control posts for ICBM's and strategic bombers.

CINCSAC can also use the bunkered CP's of the 15th Air Army (March AFB, California) and 8th Air Army (Barksdale AFB, Louisiana), as well as the complex in Westover (Massachusetts), as alternate command and control posts.

The immediate delivery of orders from the senior politico-military leadership to SAC nuclear weapons carriers is ensured by the utilization of specially built communications systems, of which the most important are the 494L and the 487L.

The 494L system is a backup means of transmitting JCS and CINCSAC orders to all command and control elements--right down to ICBM launch control sites and SAC aircraft on the ground and in the air--under emergency conditions with radio relay missiles (Minuteman-2). Special equipment designed to transmit previously recorded (voice) orders in the very short wave band are installed on them instead of nuclear warheads. The radio relay missiles can be launched on command from the JCS MCC and from SAC command posts. After the missiles are launched and arrive at their assigned trajectories, the order is immediately transmitted on ten set frequencies. The signals' area of audibility covers the entire territory of the American continent.

The 487L system is designed for command and control of SAC forces if short wave and very short wave radio communications are interrupted by the effect from enemy high altitude nuclear bursts. Its special feature is transmitting commands via telegraphic and telephonic communications equipment operating in the long wave and very long wave bands. CINCSAC has the capability of transmitting combat orders via four powerful ground transceiver centers; one of these centers is located on the Pacific coast (Barstow, California); the second is in the central part of the country (Grand Island, Nebraska); the third is on the Atlantic coast (Norfolk, Virginia); and the fourth is on Puerto Rico. The system's receivers are at the CP's of all SAC large units, units and subunits.

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The PAS [Primary Alert System] (telephone) system for declaring alerts also belongs to the primary system: in addition to the declaration of an alert, operational orders can be transmitted via this system by voice and reports on the operational readiness status of missile and air units can be received on it. This system connects the CP (ACP) with missile and air wings and with ICBM launch control sites.

In the opinion of U.S. military specialists, the Giant Talk short wave radio-telephone communication system is able to provide CINCSAC with stable command and control over all missile and air units within the continental United States and overseas and also over SAV aircraft in the air.

The Green Pine system is used for command and control of SAC aircraft in the Arctic; this system provides very short wave communications for the SAC CP (ACP) and the air army command posts with aircraft via a network of ground radio relay stations located in the northern regions of Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Iceland. It is connected with the SAC CP and ACP by ground (underwater) cable lines.

The commanders in chiefs of U.S. Armed Forces in the Atlantic and Pacific exercise operational command and control over the SSBN's on combat patrol in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Command and control is provided by long wave communications centers--four of them are located on U.S. territory (the main one is in Catler, Maryland)--and also by using the TACAMO system which is designed to maintain stable command and control of SSBN's if the ground long wave communication centers are out of commission. The TACAMO system consists of ten specially earmarked radio relay aircraft; via their equipment, JCS orders are transmitted to the SSBN's in the long wave and very long wave bands. Equipping the aircraft with very short wave, short wave, medium wave, long wave and very long wave transmitter equipment ensures continuous communications with shore and airborne command posts, directly or via satellite. In peacetime, these aircraft are operationally subordinate to the appropriate U.S. Armed Forces CINC in their area and they periodically carry out individual patrols in a prescribed area.

CINC NORAD's (the specified North American Air Defense Command) Main Command Post is the main command and control element for strategic defensive forces. It is located in a granite cliff in Cheyenne Mountain (Colorado), at a depth of approximately 500 m. It consists of 11 rooms with stockpiles of food, water, its own power station, etc., where 750-1000 people work in complete isolation.



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A specialized 425L automated system supports the operations of the NORAD Main CP; this system automatically collects, processes and displays data on the aerospace situation and it automatically transmits warning of an attack to over 200 headquarters and over 260 separate sites. All incoming information is processed, collated and displayed by a computer on 2 general situation screens and 15 operator displays. At the same time, the data is automatically transmitted to the display equipment of the command posts of the JCS, SAC, the Canadian Defense Headquarters and other commands. While compiling information on the enemy and friendly weapons status, the computer develops options for repelling an air raid and commands for employing air defense forces.

The 425L system is equipped with automated ballistic missile and aircraft defense command and control systems. Specially earmarked channels of secure telephone and digital communications and the automatic switching centers of the AUTODIN and AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network) systems are used for command and control. A 20-channel closed circuit television network operates within the NORAD CP.

The main warning center of the Civil Preparedness Agency (civil defense) and a regional center of the Defense Communications Agency are located in the underground complex along with the NORAD CP.

NORAD Alternate Command Posts are located at Eglin (Florida) and North Bay (Ontario, Canada). The former is located in above-ground buildings and is not protected against nuclear attack. The second ACP is located in the side of a mountain at a depth of approximately 150 m and it is hardened against nuclear attack.

The formations, large units and units of the U.S. Armed Forces general purpose forces are combined into five unified commands according to their operational and strategic missions: the unified Readiness Command in the continental US (it consists of all Army and Tactical Air Force combat ready large units and units) and four unified area commands of the US Armed Forces (European, Atlantic, Pacific and Central and South American).

Main and alternate CP's have been created and are operating for command and control of the forces included in these commands. The former are designated for command and control of forces in peacetime, during periods of a deteriorating international situation and during limited wars. At the threat of general nuclear missile war, plans call for conducting leadership of the general purpose forces from the alternate command post.

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Plans call for exercising command and control of Readiness forces from the main and alternate (airmobile) CP's; these CP's are equipped with the 492L automated system. It supports the accomplishment of the following missions; planning the deployment of Readiness Forces in possible areas of conflict, planning and conducting strategic transfers of Army and Tactical Air Force large units and units, both within the continental United States and to overseas theaters and planning and supervising operational and combat training for headquarters and forces.

In the European region, a main CP and an alternate ABNCP (EC-135 aircraft) are used for command and control of U.S. Armed Forces; in the Atlantic region, a main CP (the U.S. Navy's main naval base at Norfolk) and a seaborne alternate CP on a flagship are used; in the Pacific region, a main CP (Honolulu, Hawaii) and an ABNCP (EC-135 aircraft) are used.

WWMCCS operations are supported by the Defense Communications System and by communications systems of the services and unified and specified commands.

Thus, while conducting active preparations to unleash aggressive wars, the Pentagon is creating a system of strategic command and control for its armed forces; this system is a powerful complex uniting elements of both national and military command and control. This structure conforms to the overall tendency toward a merger of U.S. national and military command and control; in the opinion of American specialists, this tendency is responsive to the missions of centralized leadership of the armed forces and of all the country's physical and manpower resources under the conditions of nuclear missile warfare and it also ensures incredible profits for the monopolies while preparing for this kind of war.

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COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH KOREA

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[Article by Col (Res) N. Mishin: "American Forces in South  
Korea"]

[Text] As is well known, a positions-of-strength policy has  
always been characteristic of the foreign policy course of the  
United States of America. This is caused by the aggressive  
nature of American imperialism and its immutable desire to  
"contain communism" and to affirm the supremacy of American  
monopolies on a global scale.

According to foreign press reports, the United States has used its armed  
forces in aggressive wars and conflicts, or has resorted to the  
threat of their employment, 215 times since 1945. This eloquently  
testifies to the role of world policeman which American im-  
perialism is playing.

Although--thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the  
other countries of the socialist commonwealth--a transition  
from the "cold war" to a confirmation of the principles of  
peaceful coexistence has emerged in the mutual relations  
between world socialism and capitalism, there are still many  
supporters of the "positions-of-strength" policy in the United States.  
Furthermore, aggressive militaristic tendencies, spurring on  
the arms race and a steady rise in military expenditures are  
presently characteristic of the United States.

In the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 25th Party Congress,  
Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that there are influential  
forces in the United States "who are not interested in improving relations  
with the USSR or in the relaxation of international tension  
overall. They are depicting the Soviet Union's policy in a  
bad light and, by citing an imaginary Soviet threat, they are  
appealing for a new round in the arms race in the United States  
and NATO.

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As reported in the foreign press, the annual U.S. military budget has presently reached a record figure--over \$130 billion; the weapons arsenal is being reinforced with new weapons of mass destruction; vast, long term programs for modernizing the American Armed Forces and NATO Allied Forces have been developed; measures have been taken to make the politico-military blocs (NATO, ANZUS, CENTO) and bilateral military alliances more active and stronger; the export of weapons to reactionary regimes has expanded; etc.

All of this testifies to the fact that the champions of tension are creating diverse obstacles on the path to a solution of the cardinal problem of modern times--curbing the arms race. It is specifically their fault that it has not yet been possible to complete the development of a mutually acceptable Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation.

The resolve of the U.S. leadership to not only preserve but also expand the American military presence in the most important areas of the world remains one of the key features of U.S. global politico-military strategy.

Maintaining forces and military bases on foreign territory near the state borders of the USSR, the other socialist countries and the independent developing states serves the United States as a means for achieving expansionistic military, political and economic goals. With its overseas force groupings, the Pentagon is attempting to realize the notorious strategy of "credible deterrence" which is primarily directed against the Soviet Union; it is carrying out a neocolonial policy within whose framework national liberation movements are suppressed, reactionary puppet regimes are installed and entire peoples and states are enslaved.

The most significant groupings of U.S. Armed Forces abroad are concentrated in the countries of Western Europe. According to Department of Defense data, there are 300,000 EM and officers there. There are also numerous US Armed Forces in the countries of the western Pacific--approximately 130,000 men. They are equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Armed Forces in the western Pacific are represented by Army and Air Force large units and units located in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines and also by the 7th Fleet which includes combat ships of different classes, aviation and Marines.

After the defeat of American imperialism in Indochina, "the forward line of U.S. defense in the Pacific" moved to the east on the

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southern flank and it now runs along a line from South Korea via Japan (Okinawa) and Taiwan to the Philippines. Moreover, there was a further improvement in not only Japan's but also South Korea's strategic role. The American magazine TIME wrote: "The Korean peninsula was and is the key to stability in North-east Asia... Looking ahead to the post-Vietnam era, the creators of American strategy are already planning a defense line in Northeast Asia, a line which passes through Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. The United States has major economic interest in all these countries and it is linked to them by official, mutual defense treaties." The increased military and strategic importance of Northeast Asia found its official reflection in "Ford's" so-called "Pacific Doctrine."

The American military presence in Korea has a long and extremely dismal history. Looking at the Korean peninsula as a convenient bridgehead which could be used to conduct offensive operations deep within the Asian continent in case of war and which could be used to exert politico-military pressure on neighboring countries in peacetime, the United States sent its forces to Korea immediately after the end of World War II in the Far East.

The landing of American Occupation Forces consisting of three infantry divisions of the 24th Army Corps began on 8 September 1945 in the Korean port of Inchon. The immediate U.S. objective was to accept the surrender of the remains of the Japanese Kwangtung Army--who had laid down their arms under the attacks of Soviet forces--within Korean territory south of the 38th parallel. Subsequently, they were to ensure fulfillment of the decisions which were made in conjunction with the USSR and the other Allies and which were directed at creating a single, independent, democratic Korea, which is what the progressive patriotic forces of the Korean people were striving for.

However, with the help of the occupation forces, the agencies of democratic self-government (people's committees), which had appeared in South Korea, were eliminated and the activities of left wing political organizations were limited in every way possible. At the same time, reactionary political figures and groupings were mobilized and united; these reactionaries were ready to serve American imperialism and they expressed the interests of the local bourgeoisie, landowners and the upper crust of the bureaucracy.

In order to consolidate the influence of bourgeois reactionary forces in South Korea, the occupation authorities quickly set about forming armed forces and a police force made up of Korean nationals. In November 1945, the headquarters of the American Occupation Forces established a "National Defense Department"

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headed by Brigadier General (Schleck). During the first stage, plans called for 50,000 men in the armed forces and 25,000 in the police force.

Step by step, the United States proceeded along the path of preparing to create a puppet government in South Korea favorable to it and it was created in 1948 as a result of the separate elections to a "National Assembly" and the formation of a "government of the Republic of Korea." This unilateral, arbitrary act led to the division of Korea.

From the first days of its existence, the Seoul regime has taken a position of extreme hostility in its relations with North Korea and, with U.S. assistance, it began to energetically build up its military posture. In the opinion of Gen MacArthur, the former commander of U.S. Forces in the Far East, the South Korean Armed Forces were already completely fit for war in 1949. Considering the increased combat capability of the puppet army and also the UN General Assembly's appeal for a withdrawal of occupation forces from Korea, the U.S. Command decided to change the form of its military presence on the peninsula: by mid-1949, it had withdrawn the main forces of the 24th Army Corps of Occupation to Japan, leaving a large group of military advisors in South Korea. At the same time, the Americans retained the right of "rendering the South Korean Army active military assistance if it is in serious danger."

In 1950, the puppet armed forces were actually in such a situation when, after setting out on their "campaign to the north," they suffered a crushing defeat from the Korean People's Army. Then, American forces were again introduced into South Korea.

Covering themselves with the UN flag, the Americans used the 8th Army,--consisting of the 1st, 9th and 10th Army Corps (nine divisions) and several independent brigades and regiments--the main forces of the Pacific Fleet, major Air Force large units and also the forces, ships and aircraft of a number of capitalist states to wage the murderous war against the DPRK [Democratic People's Republic of Korea]. During the war, the U.S. forces strength in Korea reached 325,000 men.

At a cost of enormous losses in manpower and materiel, the interventionists were able to seize a significant part of the DPRK's territory in the fall of 1950 and they were able to break out to the borders of China in individual sectors. However, led by the Korean Labor Party and relying on the enormous fraternal assistance from the USSR and the other socialist countries and also on the international solidarity of the peace loving forces of all mankind, the heroic Korean people inflicted powerful attacks against the advancing enemy groupings and drove him out

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of North Korea. The subsequent course of the war finally convinced the aggressors that it was impossible to achieve a military victory over the DPRK and, in 1953, they were forced to sign an armistice agreement which is still in force up to the present time.

It should be pointed out that the American forces acted in an extremely fierce manner during the war by employing the barbarian "scorched earth" tactic. Many hundreds of thousands of people were killed and maimed; the majority of the industrial enterprises, 600,000 homes and a large number of cultural and service institutions were razed or completely destroyed.

After the end of the war, American forces were not withdrawn from South Korea. They became the major obstacle on the path to the unification of Korea into a single, national state and they were one of the grave sources of international tension in the Far East.

During the past quarter of a century, the numerical and fighting strength of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea has changed many times. However, for all practical purposes, their basic purpose has not changed. They are still a weapon of the policy directed at keeping South Korea within the American sphere of influence and at using it as a strategic military bridgehead for aggression and as an object of exploitation by U.S. monopolies. The American magazine DEFENSE MONITOR wrote that "The defense of South Korea is really not important to U.S. defense. The American pledges to defend South Korea are of political importance for our worldwide positions and for U.S. interests in Northeast Asia."

L. Sullivan, a former assistant secretary of defense, once reported to the Senate Armed Forces Committee that American forces in South Korea "are maintaining the balance of power in an area of the world where the interests of China, the USSR, Japan and the United States clash." Consequently, the protracted American military presence on the Korean peninsula is not caused by the imaginary "aggressiveness" of the DPRK (its peace loving policy is universally recognized) nor by the "security" interests of the "South Korean people"--as the lying bourgeois propaganda is trying to prove--but by the overall aggressive aspirations which form the basis of American imperialism's global policy.

The foreign press points out that the strength of American forces in South Korea is presently fixed at approximately 40,000 men. Organizationally, they are combined in the U.S. Command in South Korea which is also the "UN Command" at the same time. These forces are currently only represented by the U.S. Armed Forces; the other countries which participated in the military intervention in Korea only have liaison officers attached to its headquarters.

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The commander of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea is also the commander of UN Forces. At the same time, "with the concurrence" of the Seoul rulers, he exercises operational control over the South Korean Armed Forces. The American generals have concentrated in their hands the functions of developing overall directives on methods for waging war, compiling specific plans for combat operations and organizing personnel training and indoctrination both for their forces and the puppet forces. American supervision and influence on the South Korean Army is primarily exercised by the 1st Corps Group Headquarters and the military assistance advisory group whose representatives are located in all South Korean large units and units.

The U.S. Army in South Korea stands at over 32,000 men. According to data from the foreign press, they are made up of: 3th Army Headquarters, 1st Corps Group Headquarters, 2nd Infantry Division, 4th Missile Command, 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, 17th Army Aviation Group, 2nd Engineer Group, 19th Support Brigade, signal units and units of the other branch arms and services.

These forces are equipped with 100 tanks, 6 Sergeant guided-missile and Honest John free-flight rocket launchers, 104 field artillery guns (including 203.2-mm and 155-mm howitzers), 144 SAM launchers, a significant number of TOW ATGM's, Army Aviation aircraft and helicopters and other modern weapons and combat equipment.

The 8th Army Headquarters is located in Seoul. Its commanding general also carries out the duties of commander of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea and as commander of the UN Forces. As pointed out above, the South Korean Armed Forces are subordinate to him. Altogether, over 670,000 servicemen of the American and South Korean forces are subordinate to him.

The 1st Corps Group Headquarters is located at Uijongbu (Camp Red Cloud). This combined formation of American and South Korean forces was created in 1971. The commanding officer of the corps group is directly subordinate to the 8th Army Commander. South Korean officers are assigned as the corps group deputy commander and as chiefs of several of the group's staff sections. The 1st Corps Group consists of the U.S. 2d Infantry Division and 12 South Korean divisions. General Stilwell, a former commander of the 8th Army, acknowledged that, with a personnel strength of 185,000 men, the 1st Corps Group is one of the world's largest field armies. Its forces are deployed at forward lines south of the demarcation line on the axis Seoul-Pyongyang.



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The 2d Infantry Division is located in the second echelon of the 1st Corps Group, at a distance of 20-25 km from the demarcation line; it occupies a natural corridor which is suitable for operations by mechanized forces. Part of the division's forces (up to two battalions) is located in immediate proximity to the demarcation line near Panmunjom where the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters is located. The 2d Infantry Division Headquarters is garrisoned at (Tongduchonni) (Camp Casey). Organizationally, the division consists of six infantry and two tank battalions and also reconnaissance, combat engineers, army aviation and signal battalions, four field artillery battalions, one mixed Chaparral-Vulcan air defense battalion and logistics support subunits. The large unit is maintained at a high level of combat readiness; it is 100 percent manned and equipped. Altogether, there are approximately 15,000 officers, NCO's and EM in the division.

The 4th Missile Command includes subunits of Sergeant operational-tactical guided missiles and Honest John tactical free-flight rockets. Its headquarters is located near Chunchon (Camp Page). The Sergeant guided missiles are designated for fire support of the 1st Corps Group and the Honest John free-flight rockets are designated for fire support of the South Korean 1st Field Army.

The 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade unites several independent Nike Hercules and Hawk SAM battalions. Its headquarters and command post are located near Osan Air Force Base. In coordination with other U.S. and South Korean air defense forces, the brigade covers the most important force groupings, fixed military facilities and administrative and industrial centers.

With a personnel strength of 7,000 men, the Air Force is the most important component of U.S. combat strength in South Korea. It is represented by the 314th Air Division whose headquarters is located at Osan. The division includes two air wings, three tactical air force fighter squadrons and subunits of reconnaissance, transport and other auxiliary aircraft. It is armed with 60 F-4 Phantom tactical fighter bombers. Four air force bases are primarily used for combat unit basing: Osan, Kunsan, Kwangju and Taegu. The main missions of the 314th Air Division are to provide close air support for American and South Korean forces, support air defense and conduct air reconnaissance.

The US Navy does not have any combat large units and units permanently deployed or based in South Korea, although 7th Fleet military ships, including strike aircraft carriers, and assault units of the 3d Marine Division from Okinawa will very frequently

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conduct visits to the peninsula to accomplish so-called "special missions." An operations staff (approximately 250 men altogether) is the permanent operational agency of the US Navy in South Korea. It participates in overall operational planning, organizes combat training for fleet and Marine forces in South Korea, ensures the proper readiness of bases for American ships on the South Korean coast and monitors and directs the activities of the South Korean Navy.

When describing the fighting strength and personnel strength of the American force grouping in South Korea, foreign specialists point out that this is only the "advance guard," "the first echelon" of the forces earmarked to wage a war against the DPRK. As confirmed in the American press, the "main forces" are concentrated in the "rear area"; namely: a Marine division in Japan, an infantry division in Hawaii, 4 divisions and 1 brigade in the continental US and also 29 squadrons of combat aircraft and ships of the 3d and 7th Fleets. When a conflict situation arises or when special arms exercises are being conducted, the Americans practice priority transfers of several components of their "rear area reserves" to South Korea to reinforce the forward grouping on the peninsula.

For example, when one of the largest American-South Korean exercises code-named Team Spirit-78 was being conducted in March 1978 to work out "combat operations under conditions of a second Korean War, in addition to the headquarters and forces which are permanently deployed in South Korea, the following were brought in: units of the 3d Marine Division (Okinawa) and of the 25th Infantry Division (Hawaii), a battalion of Lance operational-tactical missiles (US), B-52 heavy strategic bombers (Guam), F-111 and F-4 fighter bombers (US and Okinawa), the Midway and Kitty Hawk attack aircraft carriers, nuclear powered submarines and other combat ships of the 7th Fleet.

The Pentagon annually spends an average of \$20.5 billion to maintain the entire contingent of forces that are prepared to conduct military operations in Korea.

The fighting strength of the enumerated Army, Air Force and Navy forces is multiplied many times over by the nuclear weapons which are concentrated in U.S. depots and on ships. According to data from the foreign press, of the more than 4,000 units of nuclear munitions deployed in the Pacific, 700-1000 munitions with a total yield of at least 20 megatons are stored directly in South Korea. These are aerial bombs, missile warheads, artillery shells for the 203.2-mm and 155-mm howitzers, nuclear land mines and mines.

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Several representatives of U.S. ruling circles have unequivocally proclaimed the possibility of the employment of nuclear weapons in Korea.

The activities of the American military clique in South Korea are a serious danger for the cause of peace in the Far East. Overall, it is directed at active, comprehensive preparations for war against the DPRK. An exceptionally large amount of significance is attached to conducting all types of reconnaissance, including provocative violations of DPRK air space and territorial waters. The incidents with the American intelligence ship, Pueblo (1968), and the EC-121 aircraft (1969) can serve as examples of this; the Korean People's Army was forced to take appropriate measures to suppress them. Satellites, SR-71 aircraft and other high-altitude vehicles are presently being used to conduct reconnaissance over North Korean territory.

This kind of provocative act is also conducted especially frequently at the demarcation line. It was precisely here that one of the grave incidents arose in August 1976. All the American and South Korean armed forces were put on increased combat readiness; two squadrons of F-111 and F-4 aircraft and a reinforced Marine regiment were immediately transferred from the United States and Japan to South Korea. The 7th Fleet's attack aircraft carrier Midway was sent to the area of the Korean peninsula and B-52 heavy strategic bombers were sent from Guam. In evaluating the situation, the government of the DPRK correctly pointed out that an explosive situation had been created on the peninsula, a situation which could flare up into war at any moment.

Judging by reports in the foreign press, American generals contemplate waging a new war in Korea in accordance with a "blitzkrieg" war plan which was developed by Lieutenant General Hollingsworth, former commander of the 1st Corps Group. Not over nine days are allotted to the realization of this plan. The "practicality" of these concepts has been tested during a number of joint American and South Korean command post exercises. There is no doubt that the absurd idea of "blitzkrieg" warfare could only arise on the basis of the aggressive foreign policy course of the United States.

During combat training, primary attention is devoted to conducting offensive operations, quickly putting South Korea on a wartime footing, quickly transferring reinforcements here--especially strike forces of U.S. tactical air and carrier-based aviation--organizing operational coordination between American Forces and South Korean Armed Forces and improving the logistic support system.

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Accelerated and purposeful engineer preparations of South Korean territory for troop combat activity and the comprehensive streamlining of the entire infrastructure of the southern part of the peninsula are integral parts of the widespread program of preparations for war.

This, in broad outline, is the past and present of the American military presence in South Korea. The question arises: How long will the peace-loving Korean people be deprived of the opportunity of uniting themselves into a single, independent, peace-loving state due to the American occupation of the southern part of the country? The U.S. government could provide an answer to this question. It knows very well that the overwhelming majority of the South Korean population is demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces; the DPRK, the countries of the socialist commonwealth, many developing countries and the progressive forces of the entire world are striving to achieve this. This demand found its reflection in a special resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Democratic forces and seriously thoughtful political figures in the United States itself are coming out more and more actively for the withdrawal of Americans from South Korea. A public opinion poll conducted by the Louis Harris Service in May 1975 showed that 52 percent of the Americans were against U.S. military interference in Korea. Rank-and-file Americans are condemning the U.S. government's policy of supporting the extremely reactionary regime of the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui.

Evidently, after considering the trend in the development of views on the Korean problem within the country and in the international arena, the current U.S. President, J. Carter, promised during his election campaign to withdraw all ground forces from South Korea if he came to power.

However, this promise has not been carried out up to the present time. The essence of the decision made on this issue by the Pentagon and Congress boils down to the fact that the withdrawal of forces will be accomplished gradually and it will be completed in approximately five years. The evacuation of the first echelon consisting of one battalion is planned for the end of 1978. Plans call for withdrawing another two battalions in 1979. The deadlines for the withdrawal of the remaining forces have not been announced. All the weapons and combat equipment of the units and subunits being evacuated will be turned over to the puppet army. The withdrawal of ground forces will be balanced by a significant increase in the Air Force grouping and by new deliveries of arms to the South Korean regime. Special attention will be devoted to increasing the capability for conducting reconnaissance and logistic support for the forces remaining in South Korea.

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The extreme caution and sluggishness which is being shown in implementing the decision to withdraw American ground forces from South Korea is primarily explained by the U.S. uncertainty about the stability of the antipopular South Korean regime and the ability of the puppet ruler Pak Chong-hui to ensure the interests of American imperialism in the absence of "the foreign bayonets" which serve as a support for his power. In connection with this, the U.S. government has again allocated enormous monetary resources to arm Seoul.

In the 1978-79 fiscal year, \$1.165 billion will be allocated to the military assistance program for South Korea. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee approved the program which provides for deliveries to South Korea, free of charge in the amount of \$800 million (\$275 million was granted as credits), of any military equipment required to "compensate" for the planned withdrawal of ground forces. Altogether, the South Korean authorities count on receiving \$1.5-2 billion from the United States to finance the second five-year modernization plan for the "National" Armed Forces (1976-1980).

The Americans are solidly strengthening Seoul and not rushing the withdrawal of their forces from South Korea also because Japan is very sensitive about the issue of a U.S. military presence on the Korean peninsula. Washington is trying to prove to its main Pacific ally that the planned action will not lead to a "force imbalance" and threaten the very existence of the South Korean military police state, which Tokyo sees as a "cordon sanitaire" against the penetration of communism from the north.

At a bilateral Japanese-American meeting on "security treaty" issues, which was held in Honolulu (Hawaii) in January 1978, the representatives from Washington assured their Japanese colleagues that the United States did not intend to reduce its military presence in the Japanese Islands and the western part of the Pacific and it did not plan to withdraw its armed forces from South Korea in the near future.

Accordingly, the favorable attitude toward the U.S. military presence in Asia on the part of China also influences the Pentagon's plans and concepts. According to American press reports, the Chinese leaders convinced the President's National Security Advisor, Z. Brzezinski--who recently visited Beijing--not to withdraw American forces from South Korea.

Finally, the idea of reducing the scale of the U.S. military presence in South Korea was met at bayonet point by many shameless U.S. militarists since, in their opinion, it runs counter to the

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spirit of the U.S. Asian-Pacific Ocean strategy, the meaning of which was expressed by H. Brown, the Secretary of Defense, in his speech in Los Angeles in February 1978: "We are and will be the main power in the Pacific Ocean. We cannot be strong in Europe and weak in Asia. After all, our strength in Asia influences our strength in Europe and vice versa."

Consequently, the widely publicized U.S. intention to withdraw its ground forces from South Korea is actually a political trick. It cannot lead anybody astray since it is completely obvious that, when approaching the Korean problem, the issue must be the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea, the dissolution of the so-called "UN Command" and replacing the military armistice agreement with a peace treaty. This is the only key to creating favorable conditions to convert the armistice in Korea to a stable peace and to accelerate the unification of both parts of the country. The DPRK government's efforts, which are receiving the full support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth, are directed at achieving these conditions.

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COMMENTS ON NATO EMPLOYMENT OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 10, Oct 78  
signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 69-73

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Vostrov: "Use of Aircraft Carriers in  
Battle — According to the Views of Foreign Military Specialists"]

[Text] General-purpose naval forces are one of the means by which  
the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries  
carry out their expansionist plans and the attacking nucleus of  
these forces is aircraft carriers. The role and importance of air-  
craft carriers are determined above all by their mobility, consider-  
able autonomy, broad range of fire capabilities, and high battle sta-  
bility. In the opinion of foreign specialists, they are the only  
general purpose weapons system at sea that is capable of operating  
effectively at any point in the world ocean and, using conventional  
or nuclear weapons, wiping out aerial, surface, underwater, and  
coastal targets.

Aircraft carriers are the main striking force at sea in conventional  
wars and a highly prepared reserve of strategic forces in nuclear  
war. As the experience of the war of aggression in Viet Nam demon-  
strated, they perform important missions in local wars. Moreover,  
U.S. strategists consider them a key tool for achieving political  
goals in peacetime by a "demonstration of force."

This assessment of the role of aircraft carriers is supported by  
their numbers, condition, and plans for further development. The  
regular U.S. Navy has 13 aircraft carriers: three atomic carriers  
(the Enterprise and two Chester W. Nimitz types) and 10 with conven-  
tional power plants (four Kitty Hawk types, four Forrestal, and two  
Midway types).

The latest ship of this class is the atomic aircraft carrier Dwight  
D. Eisenhower (Chester W. Nimitz type), which was commissioned in  
October 1977. In 1981 the atomic aircraft carrier Carl Vinson is  
to join the fleet. After that the U.S. Naval Command intends to

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build one more ship of this same type. As the atomic aircraft carriers join the fleet Midway type ships will be deactivated. In the future the leaders of the Defense Department and U.S. Navy, giving as their reason the high cost of atomic aircraft carriers, plan to build ships of the same class with smaller displacement and conventional power plants. At the same time the existing aircraft carriers are to be modernized to extend their service life to 40 years.

The English Navy's only aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, is to be withdrawn into the reserves in the early 1980's. The French Navy has the multipurpose carriers Clemenceau and Foché.

Ten of the 16 aircraft carriers belonging to these countries are permanently stationed in the Atlantic (including the 6th Fleet's two carriers in the Mediterranean) and six are in the Pacific (two of them in the 7th Fleet). In extraordinary conditions, according to the assessment of the U.S. military-political leadership, 85 percent of the American aircraft carriers should be in full combat readiness. With the beginning of war they will operate as part of the NATO striking force in the Atlantic (4-5 carriers), NATO striking forces in the Southern Europe theater (2), and 7th Fleet (3-4 carriers). It is planned to use the English aircraft carrier together with the American ones as part of the NATO striking forces in the Atlantic, while the French carriers will operate in the Mediterranean.

When the atomic carrier Karl Vinson is built the U.S. naval command intends to create four atomic aircraft carrier groups (two in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific). In the opinion of American specialists, it will be possible to use them as means of "rapid reaction" and shift them on an operational basis to regions of heightened tension or send them in to reinforce existing groupings.

As a rule, aircraft carriers and their escort ships operate as part of multipurpose (striking) carrier groups. Foreign military specialists believe that it is necessary to assign up to four atomic guided missile cruisers to escort an atomic aircraft carrier, and up to 10 surface ships of the cruiser, destroyer, and frigate classes for a conventional aircraft carrier. In addition, atomic torpedo boats are included in the escort and deployed in the sectors where a meeting with enemy submarines is most likely. In view of the shortage of atomic ships a mixed composition is allowed for the escort with atomic guided missile cruisers and Spruens-type destroyers.

Judging by material in the foreign press, when combat actions begin it is planned to use the aircraft carriers for the following primary missions: winning and keeping superiority at sea, covering nuclear strikes against sea and coastal targets, operating blockades in sea regions, defending sea lanes in the ocean, supporting the landing of landing parties, and aviation support for the action of ground forces in coastal sectors.



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Winning and holding superiority at sea assumes achieving superiority in the air, at sea, and under the sea of sufficient time and scale to carry out the necessary operation. Judging by material in the foreign press this is the primary mission of the American Navy. The naval command expects to accomplish it primarily by multipurpose use of aircraft carriers which can, under current conditions, fight against aerial, surface, and underwater enemies.

Modern American aircraft carriers can operate in the assault and anti-sub modes at once or in either mode separately. The combined mode is considered basic for winning superiority at sea. In this case the air wing will include heavy RA-5C Vigilant ground-attack reconnaissance planes (one squadron, three planes), A-6 Intruder and A-7 Corsair-2 ground-attack planes (three squadrons, 40 planes), F-4 Phantom-2 or F-14 Tomcat fighter planes (two squadrons, 24 planes), S-3 Viking antisub planes (one squadron, 10 planes), SH-3 Sea King antisub helicopters (one squadron, eight aircraft), E-2 Hawkeye long-range radar surveillance planes (four), EA-6B Prowler electronic suppression planes, and KA-6D Intruder refueling planes (four).

The striking variation assumes concentration of primary efforts on delivering strikes against shore objects and supporting ground forces. This variation is possible only after superiority at sea and in the air has been won. In this case the number of ground-attack planes is increased through a small reduction in the number of fighters and anti-sub planes.

Judging by material in the American press, the antisub variation of carrier use is envisioned to defend sea lanes and to support strategic troop movements. In this case, the air wing may include up to 36 antisub planes and helicopters (that is, about 40 percent of the total number of aircraft on board).

Foreign specialists believe that the possibility of varying the composition of the air wing to respond correctly to the expected threat is an important advantage of the multipurpose aircraft carrier. In their opinion, this kind of operational flexibility can be achieved by moving the base of aircraft from one aircraft carrier to another or by flying them out from shore airfields.

One of the missions to be accomplished while winning superiority at sea is fighting groups of enemy surface ships. Carrier-based ground-attack aircraft and the surface ships and atomic submarine of the escort forces are enlisted to participate in this operation.

Carrier-based ground-attack aircraft are viewed as the chief means of striking enemy ships at sea. They can use air-to-surface guided missiles and bombs. According to information in the foreign press, the ground-attack planes are capable of delivering effective strikes against surface ships in a radius of 1,300-1,800 kilometers. Considering that the aircraft carrier group can travel up to 600 miles (about 1,110 kilometers) in 24 hours, given favorable conditions its aircraft

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In this time can effectively monitor a water area of about 3 million square kilometers. Foreign military specialists also calculate that atomic aircraft carriers can wage continuous combat actions for about two weeks with two flights daily by each plane.

The primary method of action by carrier-based aviation against ships at sea is massed, low-altitude strikes from several directions. The actions of the striking groups of carrier-based ground-attack aircraft are supported by organizing advance detection and tracking of enemy surface ships and guiding the planes to the targets.

In the interests of increasing the capabilities of aircraft carrier forces in the battle against groups of surface ships, the American command plans to arm all carrier-based ground-attack and antisub planes, base patrol planes, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, and atomic torpedo boats with Harpoon antiship guided missiles. These missiles have a firing range of 110 kilometers. As a result, the aircraft carrier group will be capable of using several dozen such missiles against enemy surface ships simultaneously. This, foreign specialists believe, will allow the ground-attack planes to deliver strikes against ships without entering the zone of action of their air defense weapons, which will improve the effectiveness of air strikes generally.

The foreign press reports that search-and-destroy groups of ships armed with ship-to-ship missile complexes, artillery installations, and torpedo launchers may also participate in strikes against ships at sea.

Carrier-based antisub ships and helicopters, surface escort ships, atomic torpedo submarines, and base patrol aircraft are used to fight submarines. These forces are capable of monitoring the underwater area in a radius of up to 200 miles (about 370 kilometers) from the aircraft carrier.

When involved simultaneously in fighting surface ships and submarines, the aircraft carrier, in the opinion of NATO military specialists, must constantly change course and speed and modify its order in formation. This significantly limits the taking off and landing of the planes and reduces the combat capabilities of the carrier as a whole.

Judging by material in the foreign press, where several types of threats are present and the carrier's freedom of maneuver becomes the decisive factor in preserving its combat stability, the fight against surface ships can be successfully waged by aircraft of the Harrier type, which are capable of taking off and landing on the deck regardless of the carrier's heading.

The delivery of nuclear strikes remains the most important mission of carrier-based aviation after winning superiority at sea, according to U.S. and NATO naval specialists. The American command considers aircraft carriers a reserve of strategic offensive forces. However, the task of participating in a general nuclear offensive has not been fully withdrawn from them and they practice it periodically during headquarters exercises of the unified and national armed forces.

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When conducting blockade actions the primary efforts of carrier-based aviation and escort ships are to be concentrated on countering groups of enemy naval forces, preventing their passage through straits and narrows, delivering strikes against bases, laying minefields, disrupting sea lanes, and achieving tactical superiority in the air by using carrier-based fighter planes and simultaneously delivering strikes against enemy airfields with ground-attack aircraft.

As the experience with carrier-based forces used by the United States in the war of aggression in Viet Nam shows, massed and echeloned actions by carrier-based aviation may be carried out in delivering strikes against bases, airfields, and other land targets in the coastal zone.<sup>1</sup>

The defense of sea lanes is directly tied to winning superiority at sea. In the opinion of the command of the U.S. Armed Forces, the course and outcome of a war will depend largely on continuous movement of troops, weapons, and various supplies across the ocean to foreign territory, in particular to Western Europe.

Aircraft carriers continue to be the main forces for solving this problem. Their mission is to wipe out and neutralize forces capable of stopping or significantly disrupting shipments of crucial types of strategic raw materials, troops, and military equipment. Foreign specialists consider submarines armed with winged missiles and torpedoes to be the chief forces that can operate aggressively on sea lanes. In this case, the security of sea lanes will be insured primarily by aircraft carriers in the antisub variation where the air wing has a maximum number of anti-sub planes and helicopters.

The foreign military press observes that to support the crossing of important convoys it is most advisable to use an aircraft carrier group which advances into the threatened sector and fights enemy forces under water, on the surface, and in the air and wipes them out or neutralizes them on the approaches to the convoy crossing routes also.

According to the views of the American command and the experience of typical U.S. Navy and NATO exercises such as "Ocean Safari," "Open Gate," "Dawn Patrol," "Safe Pass," and "Sardinia," aircraft carrier forces are to be enlisted to support the landings of landing parties and the actions of ground forces. In this case two or three aircraft carrier groups are usually assigned to support the landing of a marine expeditionary division. The carrier groups give the landing detachments cover during the sea crossing, win superiority at sea and in the air in the landing region, provide all kinds of defense, and give air support to the landing forces during the battle for the landing.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For more detail on this issue see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE No 11, 1977, p 61. (Editors).

<sup>2</sup> Concerning air support for a sea landing, see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE No 12, 1977, p 71, (Editors).

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Carrier-based ground-attack aviation supports combat action by ground forces by delivering strikes independently and in cooperation with tactical aviation against troop battle formations, missile launching sites, artillery fire positions, command posts, and radio and radar equipment. Calling attention to the importance of this mission, the U.S. naval command believes that it can only be performed after winning superiority in the sea regions where the aircraft carriers must be assembled to support the actions of ground forces.

Thus, the American command considers aircraft carriers, which have great capabilities for performing a broad range of missions, to be the primary means of waging battle at sea. At the same time, as foreign specialists acknowledge, they have the following shortcomings: significant vulnerability not only to nuclear but also to conventional weapons which, if they hit vital parts such as the catapults, aircraft arresting units, or "island" [superstructure], can make it impossible to use aircraft; low level of fire safety; reduced combat capability during the taking off and landing of aircraft, when the carrier must maintain a constant course; significant dependence on weather conditions for the actions of carrier-based aircraft and on supply at sea for the aircraft carrier group.

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COMMENTS ON THE U.S. 7TH FLEET

Морской ЗАРУБЕЖНОЕ ОЦЕННОЕ ОБОЗРЕНИЕ in Russian No 10, Oct 78  
signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 74-78

[Article by Capt 1st Rank I. Karemov: "The U.S. 7th Fleet"]

[Text] The ruling circles of the United States are using their operational fleet broadly and actively to carry out their plans of aggression against the independence and security of the world's peoples. The 7th Fleet has a special place among these fleets. It was formed in 1943 to take part in combat actions against the Japanese Navy in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and after the war was left there to support the interests of American capitalists in the Far East and Southeast Asia. As foreign military specialists say, this is the only fleet in the U.S. Navy which has been involved in combat actions since World War II (three years of the war of aggression in Korea in 1950-1953 and more than 10 years of participation in criminal adventures in Indochina in 1964-1974).

The "zone of responsibility" of the 7th Fleet covers the Pacific and Indian Ocean and is limited on the north by the Bering Strait, on the south by Antarctica, on the east by the meridian 160° E. (960 kilometers east of the island of Guam), and on the west by the meridian 90° E.

Judging by material in the American military press, the 7th Fleet has been given the following primary missions: winning and keeping superiority at sea, fighting the enemy fleet at sea and in base, supporting ground forces, supporting sea landing operations, defending sea lanes, supporting the activity of atomic missile submarines on combat patrol in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and demonstrating the U.S. military presence.

To accomplish these missions the 7th Fleet has ships of various classes, aviation, and marines. The number of ships and personnel is not constant, but rather depends on the situation in its "zone of responsibility." Thus, in 1959 the fleet had 125 ships and 60,000 personnel, not counting Marines; in 1969 the corresponding figures were 225 and 87,000, and in 1971 the fleet had 95 ships and 40,000 men. As reported

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In the foreign military press, the 7th Fleet had 50 warships and auxiliary vessels in 1977, including two multipurpose aircraft carriers, five guided missile cruisers, nine destroyers (six of them with guided missiles), six frigates, five submarines (four atomic and one diesel), and eight landing ships. The total number of personnel (with marines) was about 58,000.

One of the basic indexes of the fighting strength of a fleet is the number of aircraft carriers. During the period of greatest escalation of the war in Indochina the fleet had six, but after the war ended it was officially announced that the 7th Fleet would have just two aircraft carriers. Judging by material in the foreign press, in 1977 the fleet included two multipurpose aircraft carriers, the Midway and the Enterprise (the latter is atomic). An air wing is based on each of them. Each wing has several squadrons (3-4 ground-attack, two fighter, and two antisub airplane and helicopter squadrons) and individual aviation detachments (reconnaissance, transport, refueling, radioelectronic fighting, and long-range radar detection). The Enterprise takes 85-95 planes and helicopters on board, and the Midway takes 75.

The aircraft carriers are defended against enemy naval forces, above all aviation and submarines, by escort ships, including guided missile submarines, destroyers (some with guided missiles), frigates, and atomic torpedo submarines. In the opinion of foreign military specialists, with the adoption of Harpoon and Tomahawk winged missiles in the late 1970's and early 1980's these classes of ships will also acquire offensive (striking) capabilities.

The missions of actively fighting enemy submarines and surface ships, escorting aircraft carriers through regions of high submarine danger, and conducting reconnaissance are assigned to atomic torpedo submarines. The diesel submarine which the fleet has is used for training purposes and transporting and landing reconnaissance and sabotage groups.

The fleet's amphibious forces include a helicopter-carrying landing vessel that carries 32 transport-landing helicopters, a helicopter landing ship dock, three tank landing vessels, two cargo landing transports, and a landing transport dock. The primary mission of these ships is to cross by sea, land, and support the actions of the two expeditionary battalions. The latter are assigned from the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Division, which is formed from the 3rd Marine Division station on the island of Okinawa and an air wing located at the air bases of Iwakuni and Futaba in Japan. According to the foreign press, plans for the coming years call for including one general-purpose Tarawa type landing ship in the fleet; this ship is capable of taking on an expeditionary marine battalion.

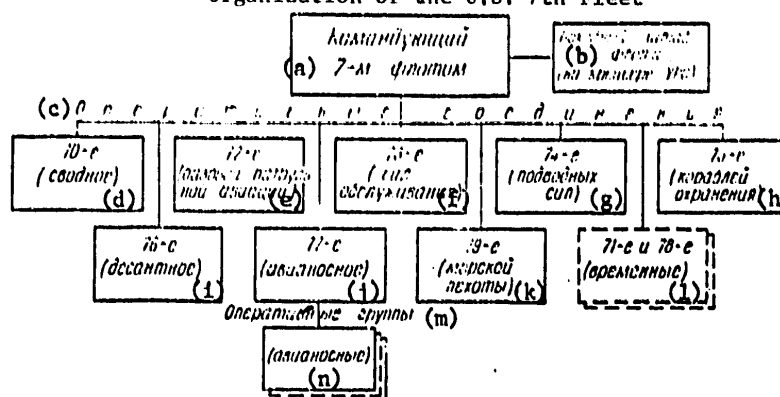
The fleet has six mobile rear support auxiliary vessels to support the actions of its warships; the auxiliary vessels are three high-speed comprehensive supply transports, two ammunition transports, and one provisions transport. The service forces also include base ships, tankers, and ocean tugs.

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The 7th Fleet aviation has, in addition to carrier-based aircraft, four base patrol air squadrons (with nine P-3C Orion planes apiece) stationed at air bases in Japan and the Philippines. Radar reconnaissance is provided by EP-3E planes from the island of Guam.

Organizationally, the forces of the 7th Fleet are broken into task forces designated by 2-digit numbers in which the first number is always "7" (see diagram below).

Organization of the U.S. 7th Fleet



- Key:
- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) Commander of the 7th Fleet;                        | (f) 73rd (support forces);     |
| (b) Cruise Fleet Head-quarters (on a missile cruiser); | (g) 74th (submarine forces);   |
| (c) Task Forces;                                       | (h) 75th (escort ships);       |
| (d) 70th (composite);                                  | (i) 76th (landing);            |
| (e) 72nd (base patrol aviation);                       | (j) 77th (aircraft carrier);   |
|  | (k) 79th (marine);             |
|  | (l) 71st and 78th (temporary); |
|  | (m) Operational Groups;        |
|  | (n) Aircraft Carrier.          |

The 70th Task Force (composite) varies in composition depending on the situation. It may have several operational groups of different naval forces (ship and aircraft carrier search and destroy groups, groups of minesweepers, submarines, and the like). It also includes the flagship of the 7th Fleet with the headquarters on board (this is usually a missile cruiser). Unlike the other ships of the fleet which are replaced every six months, the flagship stays in the task force for 2-3 years. In recent times the flagship has been the missile cruiser Oklahoma City, a Galveston type ship registered at the Yokosuka naval base in Japan.

The 72nd Task Force (base patrol aviation) operates both in the fleet's "zone of responsibility" and far beyond its boundaries. The foreign press has reported planes from airfields in Thailand making flights to the Sea of Okhotsk, the island of Diego Garcia, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The task force has about 40 Orion type planes in various modifications.

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The 73rd Task Force (service forces) performs logistical missions for fleet ships at sea. Judging by information in the foreign press, the 73rd Task Force is capable of supplying the ships of the 7th Fleet with all supplies for a period of 1-2 months without returning to base.

The 74th Task Force (submarine forces) provides antisubmarine defense for the fleet's aircraft carrier units and supports the reconnaissance and sabotage activities of naval special forces and marines. It has four atomic torpedo submarines and a diesel-transport landing submarine.

The 75th Task Force (escort ships) escorts aircraft carriers and landing ships, provides them with air and antisub defense, and gives missile and artillery support to sea landings.

The 76th Task Force (landing) is designated for sea crossings and landing parties of marines on an enemy coast. It includes two Amphibious Ready Groups (ARG's) of landing ships: group Alpha and group Bravo. The Alpha group provides transportation and landing of a marine expeditionary battalion by helicopters. The Bravo group will land the same marine contingent (up to 2,000 men) with floating landing vessels.

The 77th Task Force (aircraft carrier) is the foundation of the fleet's fighting strength. It has between two and six aircraft carrier groups depending on the situation. The aircraft carrier group ordinarily includes a multipurpose aircraft carrier, 8-10 cruiser class escort ships, a destroyer or frigate, and an atomic torpedo submarine.

The aircraft carrier task forces played an active part in the war of aggression in Indochina. With 75-95 aircraft on each ship and an average of 1.4 crews per aircraft they were able to maintain a quite high level of aviation use and carry out 100-120 aircraft missions per day from the aircraft carrier. According to information in the American press, each pilot averaged about 20 missions a month, some as much as 28. Depending on the military-political situation on the Indochinese peninsula and weather conditions, task force aviation carried out between 2,000 and 8,000 aircraft missions each month from 1965 to 1972.

During the 8-10 months when the aircraft carriers were included in the 7th Fleet they spent as much as 40 percent (and in some cases almost 80 percent) of their time in the combat maneuver area. For example, during its 9.5 months in the western part of the Pacific in 1965, the carrier Coral Sea spent eight months in the Gulf of Tonkin.

According to a report in the American journal OUR NAVY, in just one tour in Southeast Asia (8.5 months) of the aircraft carrier Hancock, the planes based on it performed 11,000 missions and dropped 9,140 tons of ammunition on Viet Nam.

During the battle for Khe Sanh in January-April 1968, the carrier-based aircraft of the task force performed as many as 1,600 missions a day just for bombing and strafing, and in 77 days carried out more



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than 25,000 missions, dropped 100,000 aerial bombs of various calibers, and expended about 700,000 shells.

Carrier-based aircraft were used extensively for the massive mining of the territorial waters of North Viet Nam between May and November 1972. According to official Pentagon statements, 11,000 mines were placed, 3,000 on internal waterways and 8,000 in the territorial waters. The foreign press observed that practically all the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers and up to 95 percent of the flight personnel of carrier-based aviation took part in combat actions in Viet Nam.

The aircraft carriers of the 7th Fleet are periodically deployed in the Indian Ocean. In the fall of 1971 during the Indian-Pakistani conflict an aircraft carrier force including the atomic carrier Enterprise, a helicopter-carrying landing vessel, a high-speed comprehensive supply transport, and seven escort ships came into the Indian Ocean to blockade India. The group operated in the Indian Ocean for a month. In 1973 the carrier Hancock was stationed in the Indian Ocean in connection with the Arab-Israeli War. In all, between 1971 and 1976 13 American air-force carrier groups were sent to the Indian Ocean, 10 from the 7th Fleet and three from the Atlantic.

The 79th Task Force (marine) is usually made up of units from the marine division on the island of Okinawa and a marine air wing in Japan. Two expeditionary battalions from these units are constantly stationed on the ships of the Amphibious Ready Group (Alpha and Bravo) of the 76th Task Force. The U.S. Marines were used in Viet Nam for actions on the coastal flanks of ground forces. During the fighting marine subunits and units were landed on different sectors of the coast to reinforce groupings of American and South Vietnamese troops.

The 71st and 78th are temporary task forces. The 71st Task Force is formed in case of an abrupt worsening of the situation in the Sea of Japan and Yellow Sea. For example, in April 1969 a task force of four aircraft carriers, a battleship, three cruisers, and 22 destroyers was formed for a "demonstration of force." The 78th Task Force (two helicopter-landing vessels, a missile cruiser, a destroyer, a helicopter landing ship dock, and seven minesweepers) was formed to clear mines from the territorial waters of Viet Nam in February-July 1973.

The ships making up the 7th Fleet are replaced each six months by combat-ready ships of the Pacific Fleet. The eight ships permanently assigned to naval bases in the western part of the Pacific are an exception. There are six ships (the carrier Midway, the Oklahoma City - the missile cruiser that is the fleet flagship, two destroyers, and two frigates) are based at Yokosuka, one provisions transport is based at Sasebo, and a diesel transport-landing submarine is based at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

At the present time, to judge from reports in the foreign press, the question of permanently placing an American atomic aircraft carrier in the western part of the Pacific is under discussion.

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The chief naval bases of the 7th Fleet are Yokosuka and Sasebo in Japan, Subic Bay in the Philippines, and Apra Harbor on Guam. Its chief air bases are Agana on Guam, Atsugi, Iwakuni, Misawa, and Futema in Japan, and Cubi Point in the Philippines. They provide supply and repair services for airplanes and ships of all classes, including Forrestal type aircraft carriers. The islands of Okinawa and Taiwan are also used to base the fleet's forces.

The forces of the 7th Fleet carry on vigorous activities and joint combat training with U.S. allies in Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Actions to win superiority at sea in "regions of vital importance to the United States" are worked on during virtually all large national and combined naval exercises by the allied countries. The most instructive in this respect were the Redex model exercises of the 7th Fleet, held in the region south of Japan and east of the Philippines.

At the Rimpac exercise the naval forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Japan were enlisted to work on defense of sea lanes, which was also the subject of the Midlink exercise in which ships and aircraft from Great Britain and Iran participated.

Landing training is carried out during unit exercises by subunits and units of the 3rd Marine Division, landing and multipurpose exercises of the 7th Fleet, and joint exercises with the navies of the allied countries. The Kangaroo exercise conducted near the east coast of Australia by the navies of the ANZUS bloc was an instructive example of landing exercises.

Within the framework of "rendering assistance and moral support" to the pro-American regimes in Thailand and South Korea, each year the number of exercises in which the 7th Fleet and the armed forces of these countries participate grows. The largest one was the American-Thai exercise Sea Siam and the American-South Korean Molex and Team Spirit exercises.

The facts given above illustrate the aggressive orientation of the missions performed by the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet, the primary striking force of the Pentagon in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

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COMMENTS ON U. S. NAVAL BASES AND PORTS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 10, Oct 78  
signed to press 5 Oct 78 pp 98-102

[Article by Col (Res) V. Stepanov: "Naval Bases and Ports in the  
United States"]

[Text] Within the system of the U. S. Armed Forces a significant place is allotted to naval forces designated to carry out the aggressive designs of American imperialism. The United States have the most powerful submarines, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, various boats and launches, landing and minesweeping ships, and auxiliary vessels. Naval aviation has carrier-based ground-attack planes, fighters and antisub, reconnaissance and other planes as well as helicopters. The marines, who are part of the navy organizationally, have ground forces and aviation.

A far-flung network of naval bases, base points, and other shore installations has been built to disperse the navy's bases, insure combat training, and support everyday activities. These bases and installations are located not only in the continental part of the United States but also on foreign territory in various regions of the globe.

According to information in the foreign press, most of the navy bases and other naval shore installations in the United States are concentrated on the Atlantic coast. This is not accidental. The Atlantic theater of war is assigned a special place in the plans of the American military command. At the present time there are 11 naval bases on the coast: the main naval base at Norfolk, Virginia and other bases at Annapolis, Boston, Little Creek, Mayport, New York, New London, Newport, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

The largest base in the country is Norfolk, which is the location of the commander-in-chief of NATO Unified Armed Forces in the Atlantic and the headquarters of the commander of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet. The base is located on the shore of Chesapeake Bay. It has almost 10 kilometers of waterfront, which makes it possible to disperse the

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mooring places and repair facilities for a large number of ships and vessels of all classes, including assault aircraft carriers. The port and base have a water area of 25.9 square kilometers.

New London and Charleston are the primary bases of the atomic missile submarines. They provide bases, repair services, and supplies not only for atomic missile submarines but also for all classes of surface ships. The arsenal of Poseidon and Polaris ballistic missiles is located at the Charleston Naval Base, and atomic missile and torpedo submarines are built near New London. New London is an important naval training center, as well as a rear base for U. S. Navy atomic missile submarines. The port and naval base at New London can be used by ships with drafts of 9.2 meters. The Newport Naval Base is one of the primary training centers for personnel of the U. S. Navy. A significant share of the naval schools, including the naval college and many special courses are located here, in addition to scientific research institutions and rear services agencies. The base has a total of about 4,500 servicemen.

Little Creek is the base of the amphibious forces of the Atlantic Fleet. The waterfront is 1.2 kilometers long and the maximum depth at the docks is five meters. The base provides base services for landing ships and transports and trains ground forces for landing operations.

The naval shipyard located at the Portsmouth Naval Base specializes in building and repairing atomic missile and torpedo submarines. It has seven drydocks and 9.6 kilometers of waterfront. During World War II Portsmouth was one of the most important centers for the formation of convoys traveling from the United States to Europe.

There are five naval bases and base points on the Pacific coast of the United States (with the exception of Alaska). They are the main naval base at San Diego, the Bremerton base point, and the naval bases at Coronado, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Coronado is the base of the U. S. Pacific Fleet's amphibious forces. The base has a waterfront of about five kilometers and a channel 12.8 meters deep leading to the docks. The base provides base services for landing ships and transports and trains the U. S. Armed Forces for landing operations.

The Los Angeles Naval Base has a large number of well-equipped docks accessible to large ships. The shipyards there are capable of building and repairing ships of various classes. Torpedo firing ranges are located on the approaches to the base. The Bremerton base point has a naval shipyard. The U. S. Pacific Fleet's arsenal of Polaris missiles is located near the base.

Intensive work is now underway at Bangor (north of Bremerton in Washington) to build a base to service the Trident atomic missile submarines. The U. S. Congress appropriates significant amounts each year for this construction project. In the 1976-77 fiscal year, for example, 140.5 million dollars was appropriated; in 1977-78 the figure was 121.4 million.

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There is a whole series of retired military bases in Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands where naval forces were based during World War II. Among them are Dutch Harbor, Sitka, Cold Bay, Akutan, Kyska, and Attu. At the present time there are two base points in operation there, Adak and Kodiak.

The U. S. naval bases generally have large numbers of docks and prepared mooring places for ships, warehouses for weapons, ammunition, food, and other material-technical supplies, and barracks and residential quarters. In addition they have well-developed networks of rail sidings. The bases have established significant fuel reserves. Fuel is usually delivered by specially laid pipelines.

Constant attention is devoted to improving the layout of existing naval bases and base points. New docks and wharves are built, dredging operations are carried out, various kinds of warehouses are built, and shipbuilding and repair facilities are modernized with this goal in mind. In recent times increasing attention has been devoted to building mobile base facilities: floating piers, mobile power plants, and the like.

Pentagon plans assign a significant place to the use of seaports for military purposes. The large American ports very frequently have elaborate loading and unloading means and considerable storage capacities. Shipbuilding and repair yards are located in the port area or immediate vicinity. Therefore, the ports can be used not only to carry on military shipments on a significant scale but also to disperse naval forces and repair warships; in other words, to some degree they can act as stand-by naval bases.

There are approximately 350 ports in the continental United States, 100 of them with annual cargo turnover of 1 million tons or more. The largest and best-equipped ports on the Atlantic coast (including the Gulf of Mexico) are New York (annual cargo turnover of 195 million tons), New Orleans (144 million tons), Houston (89 million tons), Philadelphia (60 million tons), Baltimore (60 million tons), Norfolk (55 million tons), Beaumont (34 million tons), Tampa (41 million tons), Corpus Christi (33 million tons), Mobile (33 million tons), and Boston (26 million tons).

The largest ports on the Pacific coast are Los Angeles (annual cargo turnover of 26 million tons), Long Beach (27 million tons), Seattle (14 million tons), Portland (21 million tons), Oakland (6.8 million tons), and San Francisco (3.9 million tons).

The ports located on the shores of the Great Lakes play an important role in shipping, including the shipment of weapons and military equipment. They serve many large industrial centers of the country, among them Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Buffalo. The largest and best-equipped ports on the Great Lakes are Chicago (45.9 million tons), Duluth-Superior (40.3 million tons), Detroit (27.5 million tons), Cleveland (21.9 million tons), and Toledo (21.6 million tons).

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The principal ports in Alaska are located on the southern coast which does not freeze and is accessible to ships year-round. The largest ports are Anchorage (2.3 million tons), Ketchikan (2.1 million tons), Skagway (1.5 million tons), Wrangel (1.0 million tons), Sitka (1.0 million tons), and Whittier (700,000 tons). They play an exceptionally important role because the bulk of shipments from the United States to Alaska, including military shipments, moves by sea transport.

Further development of the country's ports is being achieved by building new wharves and floating docks, equipping them with highly productive loading and unloading units, expanding the network of rail sidings, building warehouse facilities and open areas for cargo storage, and construction of outlying points to receive and transfer petroleum products. The construction and equipping of container docks is receiving special attention.

Powerful shipbuilding and repair facilities which build and repair large numbers of ships and vessels of various classes have been established on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, the American press observes. In wartime it is expected that these facilities will be used in the interests of the U. S. Navy.

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BOOK DISCUSSES DRILL TRAINING METHODS

Moscow METODIKA STROYEVOY PODGOTOVKI (Methods of Drill Training) in Russian 1978 signed to press 27 Dec 77 pp 1, 2, 175-176, 3-5, 6-8, 152-158

[Annotation, table of contents and excerpts from book edited by Colonel General V. A. Merimskiy, Voenizdat, 150,000 copies, 176 pages]

This manual has been compiled by Colonel V. V. Apakidze, Colonel (Res) K. A. Bushmanov and Colonel R. G. Dukov under the general editorial supervision of Colonel General V. A. Merimskiy.

The authors make recommendations concerning the instruction of military personnel in methods of drill training and the coordination of subunits (podrazdelen'ye) and raising drill execution standards in other areas of training as well as in the daily routine. They suggest a procedure for conducting marching drill reviews and test exercises and evaluating the drill training performance of individual service personnel, subunits and units (chast').

The manual is intended for all categories of military personnel--soldiers, students, NCOs (serzhant, starshina), warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) and officers.

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### The Importance of Drill Training

As an integral part of military combat training, drill training affects all aspects of the life and activity of military personnel. It tempers their will, improves their ability to maintain full control of their body movements and engenders attentiveness, keenness of observation, a collectivist spirit and perseverance, which promotes adherence to proper military procedures and the strengthening of discipline.

The very fact of a soldier's finding himself part of a military formation accustoms him to concentration of his efforts and discipline, while execution of drill commands forces personnel to obey their commander.

Instructive in this regard is M. V. Frunze's view that we not infrequently see an attitude displayed toward military bearing, formation discipline and external appearance as if toward something harmful, unrevolutionary and unnecessary, that internal, conscious discipline must manifest itself in external appearance and personal performance.

Now, at a time when subunits (podrazdeleniye) and units (chast') are fully provided with all manner of complex technical equipment, when we have seen a substantial increase in the role of collective weaponry in warfare, the level of drill performance standards must be especially high.

Precision, coordination and synchronism in the execution of drill movements elevates the spirit, inspires confidence in their movement on the part of service personnel and develops in them proficiency in execution and attentiveness.

Without properly conducted drill instruction it is impossible to train military personnel well for combat action in modern warfare.

The basis for training subunit personnel for combined action has been, is and will remain the formation. As no other form of instruction, it develops the ability to execute the will of the commander in a rapid, precise, well-synchronized manner. Drill training is based on a thorough understanding on the part of service personnel of the necessity of precise action in the execution of collective movements.

Drill training disciplines personnel and helps them master the various movements and actions and acquire the habits necessary for tactical, fire and special training exercises as well as other areas of instruction.

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Drill training encompasses individual drill instruction with and without weapon; coordination of mounted and dismounted squad (team, crew), platoon, company (battery), battalion (artillery battalion) and regimental formations; and subunit and unit marching drill reviews. Drill instruction is conducted in planned exercises and is developed and perfected in the course of all other training exercises and throughout the daily routine.

Experience indicates that high drill training standards for service personnel may be achieved

- by purposeful and proper planning of drill training and the efficient organization and methodologically correct conduct of all exercises;
- by conscious study and subsequent perfection of movements and activities on the part of all service personnel in strict accordance with the requirements of the Drill Regulations;
- by regular briefings, demonstration instructional-methods exercises and regularly scheduled drill training exercises conducted without long intervals between them;
- by the refinement and perfection of drill training habits and skills in the course of all training exercises and formations and movements occurring during the daily routine.

Of great importance for the achievement of high drill training ratings are the personal drill proficiency standards of officers, warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) and NCOs (serzhant, starshina)\* and their ability to provide exemplary demonstrations of drill movements and activities and to maintain a consistently high level of exactingness toward their subordinates.

The personal example provided by officers, warrant officers and NCOs combined with a high level of methodical training--in this direction lies the achievement of high drill proficiency standards on the part of subordinates.

The instructor himself must have mastered to perfection that which he teaches his subordinates and be in love with the military profession. A most important condition for the conduct of drill training exercises on a high level of proficiency is the continuous improvement of their methodological mastery by officers, warrant officers and NCOs and the concern demonstrated in this regard by senior commanders at all levels. Where daily attention is devoted to the methodical training of commanders in drill-related areas, there is built up a firm foundation for the achievement of high ratings in subunit training. That is why commanders have continually and perseveringly to improve and perfect their methods techniques and training procedures.

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\*In this and all subsequent instances, recommendations for army warrant officers and NCOs apply to an equal degree to naval warrant officers and petty officers.

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Drill training is an especially practical activity. Each movement involved must be developed and perfected in the course of repeated training exercises, which do not come to an end after this has been accomplished, for otherwise its precision and beauty of execution will be lost.

As a rule, drill training exercises should be conducted at the level of squad (crew, team, group), platoon or company under the leadership of the commander involved.

It is only in the process of individual drill training that all errors made by personnel may be observed and corrected in a timely manner. But some commanders forget about this and take subunit training as a basis. In this way, many undetected mistakes made by personnel in the course of individual training become ingrained and a drag on the process of training the subunit.

Also contributing to the successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in drill training is the desire of each serviceman to become not only a highly qualified specialist, but an outstanding model of drill training excellence as well.

A large role in the improvement of drill training standards and increasing the powers of self-discipline of military personnel is played by walking about town with the band and the participation of subunits and units in military ceremonies. Parading in formation and singing in view of Soviet people exerts a disciplinary influence on service personnel, makes them more attentive and alert, their efforts more concentrated, and compels them to display a good external appearance and military bearing.

The swearing of oaths, formations with the battle flag carried, mounting and changing the guard, full battalion and regimental evening roll calls, the laying of wreaths on the graves of fraternal comrades-in-arms fallen in battle and other military ceremonies--all of these are important means of influencing the consciousness of a serviceman. The task of commanders is to instill in military personnel a love for the drill formation and military ceremonies.

The conduct of instructional-methods and demonstration exercises, briefings and publicity in behalf of drill training and development programs and the widespread dissemination of the advanced experience and knowledge of the leading methods specialists and models of drill proficiency exert a decisive influence on the process of raising the level of drill instruction.

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Chapter I

Principles of Drill Training Methods

Basic Principles

[Excerpt] Drill training is an independent area of combat training and enters as an organic element into many other areas of instruction, exerting thereby an influence on the development of the knowledge, skills, habits and psychological stability essential for military personnel in modern warfare. The guiding principles of Soviet pedagogy therefore form the basis of drill instruction.

A high level of drill proficiency on the part of officers, warrant officers and NCOs is of decisive importance in achieving success in drill training and in their ability to execute in exemplary fashion the movements and activities prescribed by the Drill Regulations and to instruct their subordinates in the methodologically correct manner.

It is not enough for a commander to be possessed of a high degree of methodological mastery, good theoretical training and practical skills; it is also important for him to know how to stimulate the cognitive activity of his subordinates, and this may be achieved by improving the quality of drill instruction, developing in personnel the ability to think creatively and helping them master the most effective movements and activities during the course of instruction. The movements and activities learned during drill training exercises should be practiced and perfected in the course of tactical, fire and physical training exercises as well as during the routine of daily life.

Every commander should always remember that the bases of instruction are best laid in the first days of training. It is precisely at this time that is developed and then transformed into habit a certain procedure in the study of drill movements and activities as well as activities with weapons and in military vehicles.

We know that the limits to human knowledge are relative; it is therefore necessary to strive to insure that subordinates do not find themselves encumbered by today's lack of knowledge (or lack of skill). It is not he who does not know but who searches out answers and pursues knowledge who is deserving of reproach, but rather he who does not know but pretends that he does.

Mastery is understanding plus memory; mastery of knowledge is this plus the application of knowledge to practice.

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It is very important in the training process to establish connections between the known and the unknown and between theory and practice and arrive at the most effective forms and methods of drill instruction.

It is also very important to insure that each drill exercise is conducted against the background of a comparison of results of those competing with one another with its consequent elevation of the competitive spirit. This creates the necessary preconditions for a rapid mastery of the training material.

Each drill exercise is a new step in the process of raising the drill proficiency standards of individuals and subunits. The depth of the knowledge thereby acquired and the thoroughness with which habits and skills are developed and assimilated depend to a great extent on the expert selection of instruction and training methods adopted during the course of the exercises. Intensive, uninterrupted activity on the part of personnel exerting their utmost efforts--this is the requirement today imposed on drill training exercises.

The maintenance of constant combat readiness and the tightening of military discipline are inseparably connected with good individual drill proficiency and a high level of teamwork and coordination on the part of subunits.

#### Planning Drill Training

In his planning of drill training exercises, a commander should be guided by the requirements of the combat training program, the tasks and problems assigned the subunit in the area of drill training, the provisions of the Drill Regulations, as well as by the level of drill proficiency of the personnel involved.

The programs allow the subunit commander to determine the time to be devoted to work on a particular training subject and the areas in this connection to be covered on the basis of the extent to which the trainees are ready for it. So the number of exercises and areas to be covered for each subject may therefore vary. For more thorough work on such complex drill movements, facing from halt and in marching and others, the exercises have to be gone over repeatedly. It is impossible to go on to the next item on the training agenda until all problems involved in the current subject have been worked out. If for some reason one of the items on the training schedule for a certain exercise is omitted or is not thoroughly mastered, it should be worked out in the time devoted to independent study and preparation or carried over into the following exercise.

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Drill training exercises should be conducted regularly and at uniform intervals in order to avoid the loss of skills acquired during the preceding exercise. The commanders who achieve good results in their drill training of personnel and subunits are those who prepare plans in advance and who see to the reinforcement of drill habits and skills during the course of other exercises.

The conduct of drill training exercises should not be permitted several days in a row or twice on the same day, since if they are properly organized and conducted they require great physical exertion.

Experience indicates that the subunit commanders who have the greatest success are those who plan drill training exercises once or twice a week.

Just as with any other exercises, drill training exercises achieve their goal when they are carefully prepared and provided with a sound material base. That is why in the course of his planning a subunit commander should call for instructional-methods or demonstration exercises with officers, warrant officers and NCOs and hold briefings the day before.

As a rule, company drill training exercises are planned with all platoons simultaneously and are usually conducted under the leadership of the company commander: one hour for platoon training and, depending on the scale involved, perhaps two hours to be devoted to the drill coordination of subunit formations. Exercises within a military school (training unit) are conducted at platoon level under the direction of the platoon leader.

Each exercise should consist of three parts:

- an introductory part, which includes an inspection of external appearance, movement to the exercise area on the drill field and an explanation of the subjects to be covered and the goals to be achieved by the exercise and training problems;
- the main part of the exercise, which includes studying and working out new movements, element by element and then taken in their entirety. The drill is conducted to the accompaniment of commands given by the commander or of drums and is executed individually, in pairs and by squad (platoon, company);
- the concluding part of the exercise, in which it is recommended that a critique be conducted, that the trainees receive an evaluation, that the ones with the best performance be singled out and that assignments for independent preparation be given.

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## Chapter VIII

### Evaluation of Drill Training

In order always to know the degree of drill proficiency achieved by individual service personnel and the level of drill coordination attained by their subunits, all commanders (leaders) should conduct regular test exercises: the regimental commander within the battalion, the battalion commander within the company and the company commander within the platoon.

The drill training examination may also take the form of scheduled and unannounced marching drill reviews.

Evaluating the drill training of subunits and units (training institutions) involves evaluating the drill proficiency of individual trainees, evaluating the precision and coordination of subunits and units (training subunits and institutions) and evaluating the execution of prescribed Drill Regulation procedures by military personnel and subunits in the course of their daily routine.

It is accordingly necessary to devote two or three hours to an examination of the drill proficiency standards of an individual company (battery), battalion (artillery battalion) or, equally, of training subunits.

The subunits to be examined move with their weapons to the drill field. As they arrive in the examination area they are formed into a line formation of two ranks.

A subunit may in some cases be moved to the examination area in advance and formed up in a manner directed by the commander conducting the examination. In both cases, upon the arrival of the senior commander, the commander of the subunit to be examined reports to him on the readiness of the subunit for examination and presents him with a list of subunit personnel.

When an examination or test exercise is conducted during a course of instruction, the subunit commander or the senior commander evaluates individual performances and the precision and coordination of subunit movements and then enters his evaluation along with his observations and comments in the combat training record.

For the examination of officers, warrant officers, NCOs and private soldiers (students) for individual drill proficiency it is recommended that six basic drill movements be utilized. Drill movements covered up to the day of the examination are usually employed in testing the proficiency of individual soldiers and first-year students. These examinations are conducted both with and without weapons.

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After being examined for their execution of individual drill movements, students in training units and military schools are examined in their methodological training and preparation.

An examination of the drill proficiency of individual company personnel may begin with the company (battery) commander. He is given his commands by the examining officer or an officer designated by him. All platoon leaders and the company (battery) first sergeant are then examined. They are given their commands by the company commander. After these individuals have been examined, the examiner may keep one of the platoons for examination and permit the rest otherwise to occupy themselves to the side. The platoon leader gives the commands during examination of squad leaders, while the squad leaders in turn give the commands for examination of the individual soldiers (students).

An analogous procedure is followed in the examination of the platoon and battalion.

The drill proficiency of individual personnel is examined and evaluated on the basis of the following drill movements:

- drill standing position;
- facing from halt and in marching;
- parade step;
- saluting from halt and on the march;
- approaching and departing from the commander;
- executing movements with weapons.

The external appearance of personnel is inspected during a marching drill review and prior to the beginning of the examination for individual drill proficiency.

If an individual's external appearance is not in accordance with the rules for wearing the uniform, if he is not wearing a neat, well-pressed uniform and if his insignia of rank are not in conformity with regulation requirements, he is not admitted to the examination. In the case of other, minor deficiencies in external appearance, an individual's rating is lowered 1 point.

Knowledge on the part of personnel of the provisions of the Drill Regulations is tested in the course of marching drill reviews, examinations of individual drill proficiency and changes of formation and that of officers (warrant officers, NCOs and students) when they give their commands.

The technique demonstrated in the execution of each drill movement is evaluated as:

- "outstanding" if the movement is executed with precision, effortlessly and confidently and is pleasing to the eye and in strict conformance with the requirements of the Drill Regulations;

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- "good," if the movement is executed with precision, effortlessly and in conformance with Drill Regulation requirements, but if there was even only one mistake;
- "satisfactory," if the movement is executed in conformity with Drill Regulation requirements, but with insufficient precision, with some effort and tenseness and one mistake;
- "unsatisfactory," if the movement is not executed in conformity with the Regulations or if there are two or more mistakes.

Most Common Mistakes  
in the Execution of Drill Movements

Movements or Activities	Deficiencies
External appearance inspected prior to beginning of examination.	External appearance of serviceman not in conformity with rules for wearing the uniform. Uniform dirty, unpressed; position of insignia of rank not in conformity with regulation requirements
1. Drill Standing Position	Toes not on front positioning line and feet not one step apart; chest insufficiently lifted, stomach insufficiently drawn in. Wrists held with palms to the rear. Body not turned to the front
2. Facing from halt and in marching	Arms away from body during facing from halt. Facing not executed with entire body. Stationary leg not brought forward by the most direct movement. Feet spread too far apart after facing and not aligned. Drill standing position improperly assumed; head dropped. In executing about face in marching the right foot is not brought out to the left; individual takes too wide a step. Body not held rigid in executing facing movement. Head dropped. Facing movement not executed through an angle of 90 or 180°. Lack of coordination in the movement of arms and legs.
3. Parade step	Body not positioned directly toward the front. Knees bent; feet not raised 15 cm above the ground; cadence and uniformity of step not maintained; arms not raised to required height or and not moved as far as possible. Lack of coordination in the movement of arms and legs.

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Movements or Activities	Deficiencies
4. Saluting from halt or in marching	Salute not held for 5-6 steps. Foot does not strike the ground simultaneously with the turning of the head toward the officer, the movement of the hand to the headgear and the halting of the movement of the left hand. Right elbow not aligned with and raised to the height of the shoulder. Hand raised to the headgear from the side.
5. Approaching and departing from an officer.	In approaching officer the hand is not brought to the headgear at the same time the foot strikes the ground; middle finger does not touch lower edge of headgear (visor); in departing from officer hand is not dropped from headgear at the same time the left foot strikes the ground; individual reverts too soon to route step.
6. Manual of arms at halt and in marching.	Sharp movements of body and head in executing the manual. Imprecise hand and arm movements in executing the manual at halt and in marching. Movements not executed in cadence.

Individual drill proficiency ratings are composed of the evaluations received by personnel for their execution of each of the six drill movements on which they were examined and are given as:

- "outstanding," if no less than 50% of the drill movements examined were executed with an "outstanding" rating and the rest with a rating of "good;" external appearance must have been evaluated as "outstanding;"
- "good," if no less than 50% of the drill movements examined were executed with ratings of "outstanding" and "good" and the rest with ratings no lower than "satisfactory;" external appearance must have been evaluated as "good;"
- "satisfactory," if an "unsatisfactory" rating was received for no more than one of the drill movements, but not for external appearance;
- "unsatisfactory," if two or more "unsatisfactory" ratings were received.

Individual drill proficiency ratings for students in training units (schools) are assigned taking into consideration their methodological training and are given as:

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- "outstanding," if the student's proficiency in individual drill and methods training is evaluated as "outstanding;"
- "good," if the student's proficiency in individual drill and methods training has been evaluated as "good;"
- "satisfactory," if ratings in both areas are "satisfactory."

The individual drill proficiency of line and training subunits and units and subunits of military schools is rated on the basis of the overall evaluations received by soldiers (students), NCOs, warrant officers and officers and is given as:

- "outstanding," if 90% of the evaluations were favorable, no fewer than half of the individuals examined having received an "outstanding" evaluation;
- "good," if 80% of the evaluations were favorable, no fewer than half of the individuals examined having received an evaluation no lower than "good;"
- "satisfactory," if 70% of the evaluations were favorable;
- "unsatisfactory," if fewer than 70% of the evaluations were favorable.

Testing and Evaluating the Coordination  
of Squad, Platoon, Company (Battery), Training  
Subunit (Unit) and School Formations

The precision and coordination of subunit performance is evaluated on the basis of four rating categories:

- the formation and reformation of subunits from halt and in marching;
- mounted subunit drill movements with the performance of standard rating activities (mounting and dismounting);
- passing in review in dismounted and mounted formations;
- singing the marching song.

The precision and coordination of subunit drill movements are rated as:

- "outstanding," if "outstanding" ratings are received in two categories and "good" is received in two, with outstanding external appearance displayed by subunit personnel and proper commands given by officers and NCOs in a clear and precise manner;
- "good," if in two categories ratings no lower than "good" were received, "satisfactory" being received in the other two with good external appearance displayed by subunit personnel and the proper commands given by officers and NCOs in a clear and precise manner;
- "satisfactory," if "satisfactory" ratings were received in all categories with a favorable evaluation of external appearance and proper commands given by commanders;
- "unsatisfactory," if an "unsatisfactory" evaluation was received in one category.

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## Evaluating the Satisfaction of Drill Regulation Requirements in the Course of the Daily Routine

Satisfaction of Drill Regulation requirements in the course of the daily routine is evaluated on the basis of the external appearance of service personnel; their saluting; physical training exercises; the morning inspection; evening rollcall; all subunit formations and reformations both dismounted and mounted; the adherence of subunits and individual personnel to Drill Regulation requirements in the course of tactical-drill, tactical and other exercises; and of the commands given by officers, warrant officers and NCOs and their clean, precise execution on the part of all personnel and subunits.

Special attention is devoted to the movements of individual personnel, their external appearance, their military bearing and discipline, their exchanges of salutes among themselves and the salutes they render their commanders and senior officers.

The drill training standards displayed in the course of the daily routine are evaluated on the basis of the requirements as indicated and are rated as:

- "outstanding," if all personnel display an exemplary external appearance; if the military bearing and drill movements and activities demonstrated by an absolute majority of personnel and subunits in the course of the daily routine are correct and precise; if officers, warrant officers and NCOs are exemplary in their own performance; and if the latter constantly insist on the utmost exactingness in their subordinates' adherence to regulation requirements;
- "good," if there are no comments concerning the external appearance of personnel; if the military bearing and drill movements and activities demonstrated by a majority of personnel and subunits in the course of their daily routine are in good conformity with the requirements of the Regulations; and if officers, warrant officers and NCOs are exemplary in their own performance and insist on their subordinates' exacting adherence to regulation requirements;
- "satisfactory," if the external appearance of personnel receives a favorable evaluation; if not all individual personnel as well as subunits display a military bearing and drill movements and activities in the course of their daily routine which are in conformity with Drill Regulation requirements; and if all officers, warrant officers and NCOs set good examples for subordinates by their own performance but are not always sufficiently exacting in their insistence on precise execution of drill movements and activities;
- "unsatisfactory," if personnel display an unkempt external appearance; if their uniforms are dirty and are not worn in conformity with the rules governing the wearing of the uniform; if their military bearing is poor; if in their execution of drill movements and activities they display gross departures from Drill

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Regulation requirements; and if officers, warrant officers and NCOs fail to set a good example for subordinates by their own performance and are not exacting in their insistence on precise execution of drill movements and activities. If a subunit's performance demonstrates one of the above-mentioned deficiencies, its adherence to Drill Regulation requirements in the course of its daily routine must be evaluated as "unsatisfactory."

#### Overall Evaluation of Subunit (Unit) Drill Proficiency

The overall evaluation of a subunit's (unit's, school's) drill proficiency and, to an equal degree, of that of training subunits and units, is made up of three ratings: for individual drill proficiency, for precision and coordination of movement on the part of the subunit (unit) and for execution in the course of the daily routine satisfying Drill Regulation requirements and is given as: --"outstanding," if an "outstanding" is received for individual drill proficiency and for execution in the course of the daily routine satisfying Drill Regulation requirements and no lower than "good" for precision and coordination in subunit (unit) movement; --"good," if a "good" is received for individual drill proficiency and for execution in the course of the daily routine satisfying Drill Regulation requirements and no lower than "satisfactory" for precision and coordination in subunit (unit) movement; --"satisfactory," if a subunit has received favorable evaluations in all categories; --"unsatisfactory," if an "unsatisfactory" rating has been received in one of the rating categories.

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