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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 8/81)



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USSR REPORT  
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ARMED FORCES

NEW BOOK DISCUSSES INDOCTRINATION OF VIGILANCE IN SOVIET SERVICEMEN

Moscow VOSPITANIYE BDITEL'NOSTI U SOVETSKIKH VOINOV in Russian 1980 (signed to press 29 Feb 80) pp 2-10, 132-148, 152

[Annotation, table of contents, introduction and chapter 4 from book "Indoctrination of Vigilance in Soviet Servicemen" by A. V. Kalachnikov, Voenizdat, 50,000 copies, 152 pages]

[Excerpts] This book contains the guidance and directives of V. I. Lenin and the CPSU concerning the importance of a high level of political vigilance on the part of Soviet military personnel for maintenance of the Armed Forces in a constant state of combat readiness. It discusses the scope, forms and methods of political indoctrination contributing to the development of this most important quality in all armed forces personnel. Commanding officers, political personnel and party and Komsomol activists will find it to contain suggestions and make available profitable experience in indoctrinating vigilance in defenders of the Soviet motherland.

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## Introduction

Personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces lead an intense, purposeful, interesting life. In the course of their classroom instruction and field exercises, on the ranges and tank training areas, during their tactical exercises, on long naval cruises and training flights, in the course of performing their daily military duties, Soviet military personnel are increasing their military and political knowledge, honing their skills in the use of military weapons and equipment, improving their mastery of combat skills and tempering themselves morally and physically. In performing their military duties they are in fact meeting the requirement the USSR Constitution imposes upon our Armed Forces "reliably to defend the socialist fatherland and to remain in a constant state of combat readiness insuring an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

In carrying out this honored and critical mission, each Soviet fighting man comes to see himself as a permanent sentry standing watch over his native land. This view is entirely justifiable. The borders of our motherland run everywhere the vital national interests of the Soviet people may be threatened by forces hostile to it. For the soldier or seaman performing his military mission on guard duty, the post he is protecting constitutes the border. For the man on duty at the check point (KPP) and the motor pool, for the company orderly, the border is that line no unauthorized person should cross. For the radar operator it is the grid squares of the native Soviet skies under his surveillance.

An experienced Soviet serviceman provided a persuasive reply to a young comrade to the question of how deep the border zone of our country is.

"I don't think its depth is to be measured in kilometers," he declared, "but rather by the strength of the love of the Soviet people for our powerful motherland."

A thorough understanding of their continuing personal responsibility for the security of the motherland must be developed in all who are called vigilantly to protect and steadfastly and selflessly to defend her freedom and independence.

"Soviet service personnel are indoctrinated in a spirit of vigilance, internationalism and loyalty to the military traditions of preceding generations..." Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has declared. "To serve and defend his fatherland is a high honor for each Soviet citizen and for each fighting man."<sup>1</sup>

Members of the Soviet Armed Forces vigilantly perform their honored duty day and night, in the intense winter cold and the sweltering summer heat. The valiant border guards stand a vigilant watch over the borders of their native land; personnel of our air-defense units continuously probe the skies with the invisible beams of their radar; awesome ballistic missiles remain aimed upward; our aviators are always ready to take off in their combat aircraft and Soviet seamen continuously plow the ocean expanses and underwater depths in powerful nuclear-powered vessels. Then, courageously manning their posts with weapons in hand are the soldiers guarding their military unit colors, equipment, weapon and ammunition depots, missile launch sites and other military installations.

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/High vigilance is one of the most important moral-political and fighting qualities of Soviet military personnel/ [in boldface]. The harsh lessons of history and today's complex international situation make it vitally necessary continually to maintain it at the highest possible level. Ever since the establishment of the first Soviet state in history there has been no period in which it has been in danger. Dark forces of imperialism have repeatedly attempted to test its strength by armed force. Although all these efforts have collapsed the capitalists have still not abandoned their crazy plans.

The fact that imperialism has unleashed more than 100 wars and major armed conflicts within the last 3 decades alone is incontrovertible proof of its aggressive nature. The United States of America waged a predatory war of aggression against the freedom-loving peoples of southeast Asia for more than 11 years (1961-1972). The USA is now supporting, financing and arming the most reactionary regimes, which are suppressing the toilers' struggle for national independence and social progress.

In 1967, with the complicity of American imperialism, the Israeli expansionists seized lands belonging to Arab peoples and, by arrangement with local reactionary forces, continue the international plunder of the Near East, a region in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR. In 1973, with the support of the monopolies and ruling circles of the USA, the reactionary military clique in Chile carried out a fascist coup and has since been terrorizing and mercilessly destroying the democratic strata of the population of that country. In an attempt to regain the positions of colonial domination they have lost, the imperialist powers have employed, and continue to employ, arms against progressive forces fighting for the independence of Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Laos, Iran and other countries.

As pointed out in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow (November 1978), recent years have witnessed the increasing resolve of the people, of all progressive and peaceloving forces, to put an end to the aggressive, oppressive policy of imperialism. The struggle for peace, relaxation of tensions and for a halt to the arms race is developing over an ever broader front; and remarkable positive results have been achieved in this struggle. Stepping up their efforts at the same time have been the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are attempting by all means possible to disrupt the process of relaxation of international tension and to subject independent states and peoples to their domination, whipping up the arms race and crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Having arrogated to itself the function of gendarme of the world, American imperialism is increasing its military power at a rapid rate. The USA maintains military bases in more than 100 countries, where as many as 12,000 nuclear weapons are sited and more than 500,000 soldiers and officers are stationed. The USA annually appropriates enormous sums for the arms race--140-160 billion dollars and more.

A militarization of their economies is characteristic of the USA, FRG, England and the other capitalist countries comprising the aggressive NATO bloc. Having fabricated the myth of a Soviet threat, NATO strategists are striving to develop and deploy in their countries increasingly powerful weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb, strategic cruise missiles, laser "death rays" etc. It is in the meantime a well-known fact that nobody is preparing to attack these countries. All military preparations are therefore being undertaken by the imperialists for the sole purpose of aggression against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth.

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Facts which have found their way onto the pages of the foreign press provide evidence of the cannibalistic intentions of the aggressive ruling circles and higher military organs of these countries. The generals of the Pentagon, for example, are hatching ominous plans to deliver a massive surprise "disarming" nuclear first strike on the Soviet Union. To develop in its military servicemen a hatred for the peoples and armies of the socialist countries the military clique of the aggressive NATO bloc is fanatical in its employment of means which trample underfoot the elementary norms of international relations. Subunits (podrazdeleniye) have been formed within the army of the USA, for example, which are provided with equipment and uniforms resembling those of Soviet troops. In mock battles with the "enemy" identified in this manner, American soldiers, NCOs and officers are trained for a future war in a spirit of pathological violence and cruelty.

The US Army has now developed an extensive program of special-forces training (the so-called "Green Berets"). According to evidence contained in the foreign press, they are being trained "for operations in the enemy rear" to destroy military installations, communications links, bridges, depots and carry out other acts of sabotage. These saboteurs are taught various methods of torturing and killing people; they are infused with an extreme sadism, of the kind they have already demonstrated during the USA's aggression in Vietnam. The USA is building up an interventionist "quick-reaction" force numbering more than 100,000 men. Its purpose is to secure the interests of American monopolies at various points around the planet.

The military strategists of the FRG by no means take second place to their overseas tutors. They are weighing and comparing the "advantages" of various options for aggression against the Warsaw Treaty member states: a "20-day war with the employment of nonnuclear weapons" or a "5-day nuclear-missile war." Bundeswehr personnel are indoctrinated with extremely reactionary, revanchist ideas, in the spirit of the predatory traditions of the fascist Wehrmacht.

NATO armies are developing their latest "models" of aggressive operations in the course of maneuvers involving the airlifting of large military contingents from the USA to Europe. These exercises are of a manifestly provocative nature.

A military hysteria is being roused to greater heights in Japan as well. In violation of its 1947 constitution proclaiming its renunciation of the development of any armed forces and of any use of them for the achievement of foreign-policy goals, the ruling circles of this country have rebuilt an army and a navy and provided them with modern weapons and equipment and are indoctrinating their soldiers and officers in the spirit of the old aggressive, chauvinistic traditions. Posing a special threat to peace in the Far East is the military alliance of Japanese and American imperialism and the presence of numerous American military bases on Japanese territory.

And now appearing in the role of accomplice of the aggressive NATO bloc and the military alliance of Japan and the USA is the ruling Maoist clique in China. It is continuously hatching hegemonistic, aggressive ideas of a war with the aim of expanding its borders at the expense of the Soviet Union and other neighboring states. The Chinese militarists have committed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, entered into arrangements with monopolies of a number of imperialist countries and are buying new weapons and military equipment from them and are systematically forming bands of saboteurs and sending them into Laos, Kampuchea, India and other countries to commit acts of plundering provocation. The aggressive hegemonistic policy of the Chinese Maoists poses a serious threat to the cause of peace throughout the entire world.

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The so-called "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" concluded in August 1978 between Japan and China, and which is clearly anti-Soviet in orientation, is a factor contributing to the intensification of militarism in the Far East.

The imperialists and their accomplices, revisionists of every stripe, have pressed into the service of their reactionary, aggressive aims a colossal apparatus for waging ideological and psychological warfare, its means including, among others, anti-Soviet and anticommunist radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, books, magazines and films. Evidence of the reactionary nature and provocative aims of all bourgeois propaganda are the cynical avowals of imperialist ideologues, who are striving for "the penetration of Western ideas into the socialist countries" in order to "open up the communist world to Western influence" etc. These ideological saboteurs see one of their primary aims to lie in bringing their noxious influence to bear even upon only individual servicemen of the Armed Forces of the USSR, in blunting their political vigilance and in lowering their fighting spirit.

In the preparation and execution of their sinister plans the imperialists give a prominent role to espionage and subversive activities, employing in the process the most diverse means--from sending their agents into socialist countries to the use of radio-electronic, airborne and space surveillance systems.

Considering the threat of imperialist aggression, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union continually concerns itself with strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the combat strength of our valiant Armed Forces and educates the Soviet people and its armed defenders in a spirit of deep political awareness, vigilance and personal responsibility for the defense of our motherland. The CPSU adheres strictly in this connection to the guidance provided by V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, who instructed the Soviet people and its army "seriously, strenuously and continuously"<sup>2</sup> to ready themselves to defend the socialist fatherland. "...Now that we have entered upon the period of our peacetime development," Vladimir Il'ich declared, "we will put forth every effort to continue it without interruption. But at the same time, comrades, remain on guard; maintain the defense capability of our country and our Red Army as the apple of your eye...."<sup>3</sup>

Lenin's behests have been embodied and enlarged upon in the program and decisions of the CPSU and the constitution of the Soviet state. They have been incorporated as well in the military oath and regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

The 25th CPSU Congress gave much attention to the further strengthening of the national defense, increasing the strength of our armed forces and heightening the vigilance of our Soviet military personnel and all working people. The Central Committee report presented to the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed the party's firm resolve to "do everything necessary to insure that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union will continue in the future to dispose of all means required to accomplish their vital mission--to stand guard over the peaceful labors of the Soviet people, a bulwark of the peace of the world."<sup>4</sup>

In carrying out the decisions of the CPSU, complying with the provisions of the USSR constitution and adhering to the requirements of their military oath, Soviet fighting men strive continually to improve their mastery of combat skills, expand their ideological and political knowledge, tighten discipline and improve organization. In the course of the training and indoctrination process, commanding officers, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are devoting greater attention to heightening the vigilance of military personnel and maintaining all subunits, units (chast'), ships and military training installations in a constant state of combat readiness to repel attack and destroy any aggressor.

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Each citizen of the USSR called into the Armed Forces takes the military oath and solemnly swears "to be an honorable, brave, disciplined and vigilant warrior, to safeguard military and state secrets...." These obligations are imposed upon servicemen by the regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR as well.

All Soviet citizens taking up their duties in military units, institutions, military training installations or defense-industry enterprises assume and personally sign a solemn and sworn obligation by which they acknowledge their responsibility for strictly preserving military and state secrets, adhering to all procedures established by law and military authorities and in every possible way safeguarding military and public property.

Communists and Komsomol members bear a special responsibility for protecting the national interests of our motherland. Speaking at the 9th Party Congress, V. I. Lenin pointed out that "a good communist is at the same time a good Chekist..."<sup>5</sup> The CPSU rules obligate party members and candidate members "to demonstrate vigilance and safeguard party and state secrets." Komsomol rules impose rigid requirements upon Komsomol members in this regard as well.

Vigilance is a concept at once broad, multifaceted and concrete. It is most commonly taken to mean alertness and unflagging attentiveness. But in the political sense, revolutionary vigilance is the keen class self-consciousness of Soviet man, the ideological purposefulness he demonstrates in analyzing social phenomena and the actions of individual persons, an implacability toward any manifestation of bourgeois, revisionist, Maoist or Zionist ideology or morality hostile to us and an ability to detect insidious machinations or moves on the part of the enemy and in a timely manner to nip them in the bud.

As is the case with other moral-political and fighting qualities, vigilance is developed in Soviet military personnel by the entire system of training and indoctrination. It manifests itself in practice in their alertness and prevention of anything that would be detrimental to the country's economy or defense capability or the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, to anything posing a threat to the vital interests of our people and state. Our military servicemen demonstrate their vigilance by their ability to safeguard military and state secrets and their constant readiness to stand in defense of the great achievements of our mature socialist society and the constructive labors of the builders of communism, by being able to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, to expose and disarm imperialist intelligence agents and other criminal elements in a timely manner and decisively to break up any sort of subversive activity. Upon encountering a class enemy, a violator of our socialist legality, face to face our serviceman is to demonstrate his adherence to principle, his steadfastness, boldness, self-control and his military alertness so as to be able to nip their criminal activities in the bud.

The indoctrination of vigilance in the members, workers and employees of our Armed Forces constitutes an important component of the many-sided process of developing a conscious, skilled, disciplined and courageous defender of the motherland. This effort is being systematically carried on by the commanding officers, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of subunits, units, ships and military training facilities.

Chapter 4. Military Secrets under Strong Lock and Key!

An ability to safeguard military and state secrets is one of the most important manifestations of the great vigilance of the Soviet people, and especially of their military servicemen.

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The foregoing sections of the book have dealt with this only briefly. We have now to go into this matter in greater detail.

The need for the strictest safeguarding of military and state secrets is dictated by the complex international conditions in which the Soviet state exists and develops and by the continuing threat to its security posed by world imperialism and its accomplices. It was precisely this situation that V. I. Lenin had in mind when he declared at the 7th Party Congress (1918) that "we now find ourselves in a situation in which military secrets have become very important matters for the Russian Republic...."<sup>6</sup>

Despite the fundamental changes which have occurred in the world, the safeguarding of military and state secrets subsequently became, and remains, an indispensable condition for maintaining the security of the Soviet state. This requirement is embodied in the USSR Constitution and other of our country's laws and in the military oath and regulations. An ability strictly to safeguard secret information has become one of the military traditions of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

The heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces knows no small number of examples of situations in which our soldiers, even though seriously wounded and in enemy captivity, despite interrogation and torture have nevertheless refused to violate their sacred oath.

The military press from the Civil War period has preserved for us the story of the courageous conduct of one of our Red Army men, whose last name unfortunately remains unknown. Seriously wounded, this fighter fell into enemy hands. A white-guard officer asked him:

"We've heard you're short of men, shells and cartridges. How many of you are there?"

"A few more than there are of you," the prisoner replied.

"How many cannons and shells do you have?"

"A lot," declared the Red Army soldier. "And when we get a hold of yours we'll have even more."

"How many cartridges do you have?" the officer shrieked.

"Enough for you, scum!" These were the last words of this brave revolutionary fighter. The enraged white guardists then executed that patriot of the young Soviet Republic.

The years of the Great Patriotic War witnessed the undying example of faithfulness to military duty provided by the Komsomol member Guards Private Yuriy Smirnov. In action as a member of a tank-borne infantry unit, he was seriously wounded and unable to offer resistance. After capturing the wounded man the fascists brutally tortured him in an attempt to extract information from him concerning the disposition and size of our forces. True to his military oath, this Soviet soldier gave out not a single word to the enemy of this secret military information. The bestial Hitlerites then crucified the Komsomol fighter on the wall of their dugout shelter. Some time later our advancing forces came upon the traces of this savage summary execution, including the official report of the interrogation of the young patriot, which was left behind by the fleeing fascists. Under each question entered in the report there appeared the notation: "He remains silent." The Soviet troops swore to be just as true to their military oath, just as steadfast, vigilant and fearless as the Komsomol hero, Yuriy Smirnov.

Naval infantry intelligence specialist Yevgeniy Nikonov provided another example of unyielding steadfastness in adherence to the requirements of the sacred military oath. Seriously wounded in the battle for Tallinn, he was captured by the fascists and tortured. To all enemy questions concerning the disposition, numerical strength and

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armament of the Soviet forces the intelligence man replied: "I don't know." The seaman remained true to his military duty, and when the fascists tied him to a tree and lit a fire under him.... Our naval infantry soon drove the fascists from the village where this barbaric torture had occurred. But Komsomol member Nikonov was already dead.

The memory of Heroes of the Soviet Union Guards Private Yu. V. Smirnov, Seaman Ye. A. Nikonov and many other boundlessly devoted patriots of the motherland who preferred to die honorably in battle rather than submit to the enemy will live forever in the hearts of our people as examples of the utmost steadfastness, courage, military valor and revolutionary vigilance.

The stern lessons of past battles for the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland teach Soviet fighting men resolutely and steadfastly to remain true to their oath of loyalty to the motherland, always and everywhere to exercise the utmost in self-control and to strive resolutely to overcome faintheartedness, negligence and inclinations to boasting and loose talk.

Be vigilant - curb your tongue

...The long-distance train sped through the evening haze. The reserved-seat car was crowded. Some passengers had already settled in for their night's rest; others were refreshing themselves with the food they had along for the trip; some had already dozed off. The silence was broken only by the clatter of the wheels and the conversation two neighbors were carrying on in a loud voice. One was a junior sergeant with artillery insignia on his shoulder boards, the other a young man in civilian clothes.

"So you're a missileman," the man in civilian clothes exclaimed heatedly. "Look what you've got for equipment; it ought to be on display in a museum somewhere. But we got some really interesting new stuff...."

The junior sergeant then argued that his unit had some of the latest systems as well.

But a sergeant also in the car at that point gave his travel companions to understand that they should not be carrying on conversations like that in a railway car. When he heard that remark, the man in civilian clothes took offense. Out of his side pocket he pulled his military service record and began to argue to his neighbors that he was not simply some ignorant layman, but rather an anti-aircraft-missile launcher specialist. "It was only recently that I myself took off my shoulder boards, the ones with the little guns on them...."

The junior sergeant was ready to continue the discussion, but the sergeant then repeated firmly: "I'm asking you to stop discussing that subject!"

The two travel companions looked at one another, trying to decide what to do next. But meeting with the stern gaze of the sergeant, they fell silent and turned in some agitation toward the window.

These excessively talkative partners in conversation were apparently secretly criticizing the sergeant's "oversensitivity." They had in fact mentioned neither the numerical designations of any military units nor specific items of military weaponry. For another thing, there were no real outsiders there in the car with them: two sergeants and a soldier recently discharged into the reserves; next to them were a peacefully sleeping little old man, a retiree from the looks of him, and a woman with a

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child. Discussions of these technical subjects would hardly be of interest to them. But the sergeant was right. Military servicemen are forbidden to discuss military matters in public places. What guarantee is there that while jabbering away about such things a person will be rendering no unwitting service to the enemy?

Unfortunately, despite the demand for vigilance, of which they are aware, some military servicemen nevertheless occasionally underestimate the danger of unwittingly divulging secret information on the assumption that there is "nothing special" about their conversations.

...During the war a certain soldier was trucking bread to a unit preparing reinforcements for the front. On one occasion, in conversation with other drivers while waiting his turn at the bakery, he began to complain that he was now having to carry twice as much bread as before:

"You're at the wheel from morning til night. There isn't even time to change the oil in the engine...."

"You'd best curb your tongue, pal," one of the other soldiers interrupted.

"What'd I say?" the overtalkative driver objected. "That I was carrying bread?"

It simply had not occurred to the chatterbox that, while they may have seemed only idle remarks, his complaints about his fatigue constituted clear-cut information concerning the sharp increase in the size of the unit to which he was delivering bread.

Facts show that it is precisely eavesdropping on this kind of everyday conversation that is one of sources of information used by a hostile agency. Foreign intelligence agents arrested by organs of USSR state security or who have confessed have repeatedly acknowledged that their "bosses" have instructed them fairly frequently to visit railway stations, to ride on trains and to go to stores and listen to what people are talking about there. It is especially recommended to strike up acquaintances with soldiers and officers and, passing oneself off as a veteran of the past war, pump them for information concerning the deployment of units, their armament etc.

One exposed foreign agent admitted that he had learned about tests of a new military aircraft in the Soviet Union from a casual travel companion in a railroad car compartment. When this blabbering travel companion was discovered it turned out that he himself had nothing whatsoever to do with aviation; his cousin had told him about the tests on this aircraft while they were out fishing, the cousin having been told by a friend employed by an institution involved in scientific research in aviation. Top secret information thus found its way from official sources via a series of links, through "channels" of carelessness and thoughtlessness, into the card files of an intelligence agency of an imperialist power.

The material associated with the 1978 trial of the traitor to the motherland A. Shcharanskiy gives some idea of the methods enemy intelligence employs in gathering secret information and in correlating and drawing inferences from it. For dollars paid him by foreign intelligence, this foul anti-Soviet turned over information to it concerning the location of defense-industry enterprises, what kind of products they manufacture and the classified scientific research being conducted. To obtain this information, Shcharanskiy and his accomplices struck up conversations with many Soviet people on a number of individual subjects assigned by his foreign masters. Those who spoke with these apostates would of course have no idea who was interested in these seemingly common, insignificant pieces of information or for what purpose they needed them. But with all the information they had provided taken together, they had established a government secret, which a traitor had then sold to the enemy. For premeditated action

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to the detriment of the national independence and military strength of the USSR and for espionage in the service of imperialist intelligence, a Soviet court sentenced A. Shcharanskiy to 13 years' deprivation of freedom.

The Shcharanskiy case, as well as those of other spies, which have been reported in our press, once again convinces us of the need for the strictest self-control and caution and of the impermissibility of off-duty conversations about anything having even the remotest relationship to the defense of the motherland, to the activities of military units or ships or to the operations of defense-industry facilities.

The former American spy F., who was sent into the USSR to collect information on one particular defense-industry installation, has also provided information concerning the refined methods employed by enemy intelligence. Among other things, he was instructed to make the acquaintance of women and then try to arrange walks with them near the plant with the aim of prompting his companions to say: "We aren't allowed to go any further" or something of the sort. Then the spy could half-jokingly ask: "Why can't we go any further?" Perhaps his lady-friend would let slip some word which would expose the secrets CIA agents were looking for. This chance word taken together with other small bits of information might then provide some picture of more important things. It is precisely upon this kind of long, painstaking effort to collect information that imperialist intelligence depends. It is for the same purpose that they exploit individuals traveling to the USSR in the capacity of representatives of trade, industrial or cultural organizations or simply as tourists.

It is well known that expansion of international economic and cultural ties and mutually increasing the flow of tourists are in themselves a positive thing. This is one of the concrete results of the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful coexistence and normalization of relations between states with different social systems. The flow of foreign tourists into the USSR is continuously increasing. There were some 5 million of them in 1978. The vast majority of them come to us with honorable intentions.

But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that imperialist intelligence agencies try to exploit this channel for the purpose of slipping all kinds of anti-Soviet and pornographic literature into the USSR and for collecting secret information. They instruct some "tourists" in ways to engage Soviet people in conversation, wagering especially heavily in this connection upon drunks and idle talkers. "Develop the ability to listen to the idle conversation of a loose talker for hours on end," reads an instruction of one intelligence agency. "Without being aware of it, he will come out with strictly safeguarded secrets. Study people and then make them talk. Soak them in alcohol. Wine is your ally."

So these "tourists" then proceed most diligently to carry out instructions like this. USSR state security organs have arrested dozens of "tourists" engaged in activities far removed from any cultural cooperation. While they were traveling around our country, for example, the Americans Harold and Eileen Ginsberg were not visiting museums and other points of interest, but rather people who for entirely legal reasons had been refused permission to go to Israel. The aim of these visits was to obtain secret information and slanderous rumors to use in a provocative campaign against the USSR. In the course of a customs inspection these "tourists" had taken from them photographic film with written material, charts and diagrams relating to problems in nuclear physics along with addresses of persons of interest to American special services.

People with a craving for alcohol are an especially valuable find for spies. It is rightly said: "What a sober man keeps to himself a drunk will tell you." Analysis

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shows that the most serious breaches of military discipline, including loss of official and personal documents and the divulging of secret information, most frequently occur in the course of a carefree acquaintance, usually involving long bouts of drinking. That is why it is necessary to wage the most resolute and unremitting campaign against these despicable practices and habits.

In the course of their political instruction, in lectures and in discussion, commanders, political personnel, propagandists and agitators systematically remind military servicemen of the harmful consequences of immorality and political indifference and of the damaging effects they may have upon the interests of our people. In units, aboard ships and in military training facilities it has become the rule to devote one of the first discussions with new arrivals to the subject of safeguarding military and state secrets.

Commanding officers, political personnel, propagandists and agitators explain to the new troops that all information concerning military service is by its very nature secret and should remain the knowledge of only a strictly defined group of people. No single military serviceman, therefore, has the right to divulge the least piece of any such information.

In indoctrination work with personnel it is emphasized that indifference and simply good-humored complacency are frequently the cause of the negligence of which some servicemen are unfortunately still guilty. Before telling a comrade something which should not be divulged, some soldiers and sailors still warn: "This is only between you and me..." It never occurs to this kind of loose talker that he has in fact set out upon the road to crime and has forgotten the rule known among servicemen: "What your enemy shouldn't know don't tell your friends."

It would of course be a mistake to see malicious intent in anyone for one reason or another expressing interest in the life of our military service personnel. Most frequently these may simply be sociable people. But one way or another, there is no real need to share information of a military nature with a casual conversational partner.

Soldier P. handled a situation he encountered in this connection in a sharp-witted and tactful manner. An old man came up to him at a station where his troop train had stopped. After first saying that he had grandchildren who were also serving in the army, he asked:

"Where are you coming from, son?"

"From home, grandfather," the soldier replied politely.

"And where are you headed?" the talkative old man inquired.

"Home," the soldier answered with a smile in bringing this brief conversation to an end.

If a soldier or sailor is aware of what the term "military secret" means, he is not going to try to "uncover" any secret information. He will conduct himself properly. All the more impermissible is it to write information not to be made public down in his notebook or diary. The following unseemly incident illustrates to what excessive curiosity can lead.

By the nature of his job, Sergeant B. had access to classified information. But he had written some of it down on a writing pad and turned it over for "safekeeping" to a woman he knew who lived in town. It was a good thing she took a proper view of the danger of disseminating official information and so turned it in to the unit command. The sergeant then had to answer before a military tribunal. To the question of his purpose in taking down these notes the accused replied that he "wanted to use them later for his memoirs." It's hard to say what there is more of in this "explanation"--lighthearted indiscretion, indifference or just plain stupidity. But this was in fact criminal conduct, and he is suffering the punishment for it.

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A great deal of attention is devoted in indoctrination work with young soldiers and sailors to the matter of /safeguarding military secrets in correspondence/ [in bold-face] with relatives and friends. Personnel are informed of the postal address established for their unit and advised that in neither the text of a letter nor on an envelope are they more information or make more specific references to either its designation or its location. What a soldier or sailor writes to his friends and relatives is his business. But each should remember that he is not to mention anything in his letters that would in the slightest reveal the nature of his military duties, weaponry, the level of combat training etc.

During the Great Patriotic War a Soviet soldier's letter fell into the hands of a fascist spy which informed relatives that he was now located "where people don't go with their own samovars." The writer of that letter apparently assumed he had cleverly "encoded" his location. But it was no problem for an enemy intelligence agent to guess that he was referring to Tula. And then by the return address on the letter he determined the military unit, the location of which the fascist command was accurately able to establish.

Military servicemen may keep the letters they receive from other people if they wish, but the envelopes are best burned since they give the addresses of military units. Those personnel are doing the proper thing when, themselves taking care to observe the necessary precautions in their own correspondence, they provide their friends and relatives with some guidance in this connection and advise them on how they should handle the letters they receive from servicemen so that they will not fall into alien hands. But instances of such negligence still occur.

The spy P., a woman arrested in the area of a certain military unit, admitted that a soldier's letter, which she had gotten from a woman she knew, had helped her make her way onto the installation. After finding out the soldier's address and first and last names, and then stealing his mother's passport, the spy arrived at the unit and asked the man on duty at the check point to allow her to visit her "son." Unfortunately, the man was a loafer and permitted "mama" onto the post. There she began to try inconspicuously to record objects of interest to her on photographic film, but she was arrested.

Those commanders, deputy commanders for political affairs and other officers are doing a proper thing when in discussions of the great inspirational force of letters on patriotic themes servicemen receive from friends, relatives and comrades back at the plant or on the kolkhoz they direct attention to the letters the unit receives from time to time which do not inspire confidence. They are addressed to the "lucky soldier," the "6th in formation".... In some of these letters the writers, half-jokingly, half-seriously referring to themselves as "a girl with chestnut hair," or "with dark hazel eyes," ask their unknown addressees to write about themselves, about their comrades-in-arms or something about what their life in the service is like. Participants in these discussions have been unanimous in agreeing that there should be no reply to this kind of letter.

But there are unfortunately still instances in which the relatives of servicemen, meeting one another or an acquaintance on the street, at school or in stores or clubs, exchange the news they all have, who's been assigned what duty, for example, or who has been TDY and where etc. In order to avoid this kind of thing, military servicemen and armed forces workers and employees should explain within their families the dangerous consequences which could follow from the casual phrase let slip containing information which is not for public consumption.

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In an atmosphere of indifference, the telephone numbers of military units, subunits, institutions and military training facilities may also prove a source of information for enemy spies.

During the Great Patriotic War a fascist agent was able to collect important information about the operation of a certain defense plant. In the process, however, he cracked no safes, bribed no one and was never once even inside the shops. It was the telephone that helped him. The plant we are referring to was well-guarded, but it was possible to get into the enterprise club a short distance away without a pass. It was this opening that the agent used. He filched the list of telephone numbers giving the positions and last names of plant personnel from the club manager's desk. Dialing the number he wanted, the agent would identify himself as a directorate or party-organ representative and request what would appear at first glance to be information of fairly minor importance: "When are you finally going to ship the finished products?," "Does the shop need more people?," "Why do you have such a high percentage of defective products?" etc. Most personnel would refuse to carry on official conversations and suggested that he submit his request for information in writing or come in person. But there were also gullible people, who, giving in to the "authoritative tone" of the request over the telephone, would go on to divulge secret information.

This kind of espionage method poses an even greater danger today: intercept and monitoring technology is much improved, and there are now more telephones and people using them. Telephone directories and personnel rosters should therefore be stored together with all other official documents.

Official correspondence demands exceptional accuracy and great vigilance from military personnel and employees. Any departure from established procedures governing the safeguarding of classified documents is a crime. All personnel are to be equally careful in storing other official, as well as personal, documents, even though they may not be considered secret.

Foreign agents arrested in due course on Soviet territory have been found to have in their possession a number of Soviet passports and military-service record books, which made it possible for them to adopt different first and last names. Under interrogation they revealed that they were instructed by any means necessary, including murder, to obtain Soviet passports; officers' IDs; party, Komsomol and trade-union cards; official travel orders; passes and certificates for completion of schooling or training. One particular enemy agent in possession of a school teacher's documents had landed a job as an instructor in a military school and pursued his aims there for some time.

Nor do foreign intelligence agents shrink from using documents such as invoices and receipts for food and uniforms, travel-order forms both blank and filled out, discharge orders, leave orders etc. Even a rough copy of some official information or a scrap of carbon paper can occasionally provide a spy with a thread to follow in clearing up some matter of interest to him. It comes as no coincidence that one of the instructions enemy intelligence agencies give to their agents reads as follows in the section on occupations suitable for observation and recruitment as informers: "Of value are typists, janitorial personnel, watchmen, vehicle and equipment operators..." that is, people who handle official papers and trash.

That is why commanders, political personnel and party and Komsomol activists train soldiers, sailors, all military personnel, as well as armed forces workers and employees, to handle official and personal documents with care and close attention to detail. This especially applies to clerks and headquarters, range, base and depot personnel.



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Senior officers are regularly to check on clerical performance in connection with official correspondence to see whether regulations governing the destruction of rough drafts and other inessential papers are being observed.

Worthy of attention is the experience of the secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations, who from time to time check to see how communists and Komsomol members keep their party and Komsomol cards. Matters related to the storage of official and personal documents are regularly discussed at party and Komsomol meetings as well as at assemblies of military personnel.

All soldiers' newspapers carry the notation: "Do not remove from unit." Unfortunately, this requirement is not always observed. In the course of tactical training exercises the Komsomol organization in one particular unit carried out an unusual kind of inspection: at the direction of the bureau, several Komsomol members carefully inspected the area where the exercises had been held and where the troops had halted. They found that most personnel adhered strictly to required camouflage and movement concealment procedures. But scraps of military newspapers were nevertheless found in a number of places. The Komsomol bureau brought this negligence to the attention of Komsomol members and of all military personnel during discussions and in the course of reviewing the results of the exercises.

Armed forces party and Komsomol organizations, all military personnel, together constitute a great force in the fight against indifference, thoughtlessness and gullibility. Instances in which enlisted men relax their vigilance usually become known for the most part to their own comrades, who then can, and should, see to it that there is no repetition of such instances.

Private Z. had fallen in love with photography. He had taken photos of many of his comrades. There was nothing wrong with that, of course. But in looking through his album his comrades-in-arms noticed some of them taken in the unit area showed radar antennas, aircraft and even their numbers. At the insistence of his comrades, the soldier destroyed these photos and along with them the films from which they were printed.

This would be a good lesson for all amateur photographers among our military personnel. Take photos of your comrades or of the girls you know; but please, exercise the strictest precautions to insure that none of them include military structures, combat equipment or any special facilities or equipment. As far as any aspects of military or political training are concerned, these activities may be photographed for official or educational purposes only, and then only with the permission of commanding officers and political personnel and with all photos and film recording these activities subsequently turned over to the officer in charge.

Strict safeguarding of state and military secrets helps not only to prevent any leaks of secret information, but also to expose those who are trying to obtain it.

Vigilance is above all a moral-political concept. Vigilance on the part of a military serviceman therefore depends upon the level of his ideological conviction and upon how deeply he has become imbued with the principle of communist morality and whether or not he abides by it in his daily life.

In a discussion with subunit personnel on the subject of safeguarding military secrets, officer K. Sorokin rightly stressed the fact that personal integrity is of great importance in living up to this and other requirements of the military oath and regulations. This valuable moral-political quality drives the Soviet soldier to unvaryingly strict

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discharge of his responsibilities and to be straightforward, modest and restrained in his conduct and relations with other people. It is incompatible with boastfulness and any inclination to loose talk. But if it nevertheless occurs that a serviceman accidentally falls for some enemy "bait" he should report the incident straightforwardly and immediately to his commanding officer or political worker. This will help put a timely stop to any further spread of the secret information, and in some instances even to expose the enemy agents trying to obtain it.

The officer provided the following example in support of his point.

...A military engineer, whom we shall arbitrarily call Pukhov, was visiting some relatives on one occasion. One of the people there began to taunt the soldier: what kind of fighters are you, he was saying, if the only thing you ever do is build all kinds of "shacks?" This hurt Pukhov's pride, and under the influence of the wine he began to argue that military engineers were building an important military installation--right over there, on the other side of the river....

The soldier soon had second thoughts about what he had said and realized his negligence, which bordered on the criminal. But what was he to do? Ask the people he had been talking to not to tell anyone what he had said? That would mean calling even more attention to a fact they may not have caught the first time around. Pukhov felt badly. He cursed himself roundly for his loose talk. It was true that there were only relatives and acquaintances among the guests. They would hardly deliberately begin to spread the news they had heard. But what guarantee was there that one of the people he had been talking to would not pass it on to a friend and then the friend on to someone else? In the course of these painful doubts and hesitations Pukhov finally came to the only proper conclusion: returning to his unit, he reported what had happened to his commanding officer in a straightforward manner. The commander imposed strict disciplinary punishment upon the soldier for his thoughtlessness and lack of self-control and reported his dangerous talk to the judge advocate, who ordered a preliminary investigation. Despite his pangs of conscience, Pukhov was relieved that he had realized his guilt in a timely manner and had himself helped initiate effective measures to insure against any further dissemination of the important information.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this discussion: each serviceman must keep in mind his high calling of defender of the Soviet motherland and always and everywhere remain vigilant and strictly safeguard military and state secrets.

## Special accounting for communications specialists

Military communications specialists play an exceptionally important role in safeguarding military and state secrets, as do all who use the telephone, telegraph or radio. Communications have always been, and remain, one of the most important objectives of the "secret war." This objective has now become even more important, because the technology behind radio interception and monitoring has made great strides along with the overall advance achieved in connection with the development of communication equipment.

Commanders, political personnel and all officers emphasize this idea in the course of their instruction and during discussions, lectures and reports. They employ concrete examples to illustrate how intelligence agencies of imperialist powers exploit the latest technical means for espionage purposes. According to evidence from the foreign press, the intelligence-gathering agencies of the USA have at their disposal thousands of radio-intercept sites scattered over the entire globe. Aircraft equipped with the American "warning and control system" (AWACS), which permits spies to "see" into foreign territory up to 400 kilometers and more, patrol the air space near the socialist

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countries. Using a variety of radio-electronic equipment operating on the ground, at sea, in the air and in space, intelligence agencies of the imperialist states try to discover the system of defense installations in the USSR and other socialist countries and photograph industrial enterprises, military garrisons and other defense installations.

General D. Graham, former director of the Pentagon's intelligence agency, has acknowledged that equipment has even been installed on the roof of the American embassy building in Moscow to monitor radio conversations between military pilots in the air and their flight operations officers and to intercept electronic signals sent to Earth from Soviet spacecraft.

In telling unit personnel about the advanced means, techniques and methods employed by imperialist intelligence, commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians urge personnel to strict observance of established procedures for radio transmissions and telephone conversations, to make skillful use of communications security methods and to apply all possible countermeasures against enemy intelligence-collection efforts.

The "secret war" in the field of communications has also assumed especially great importance because of the increasing number of armed forces personnel using radio equipment. The least negligence on the part of a serviceman in the course of a radio transmission can be exploited by the enemy: enemy intelligence agents might in one instance hear a commander's last name openly mentioned; in another, a phrase revealing the branch of a service and the nature of its activities; information concerning equipment status in a third etc. All this taken together constitutes information the enemy needs.

Radio communications discipline and security should be studied and practiced daily in the training classroom, in the field, on the range and tank training area, in the course of tactical exercises, during training flights and on naval cruises.

"Be vigilant, signalman!" Instructions are issued under this slogan in the course of tactical exercises, for example, which stress the fact that a radio operator on duty is carrying out a combat mission; radio operators and other personnel maintaining communication equipment are to insure strict observance of proper radio procedures and not to allow transmissions en clair.

Military personnel do not, of course, develop these high moral and fighting qualities and skills all at once nor are they acquired spontaneously. This process frequently involves the necessity of overcoming difficulties and mistakes.

...A tank subunit was preparing to force a river line under concealment in the course of a tactical exercise. At that particular point the attackers obviously had to maintain radio silence or limit themselves to the briefest, most essential encoded signals. But one NCO reported to the subunit commander in plain language that his tank had malfunctioned. This information was intercepted by the "enemy." And just as soon as the tankers began their crossing, the defenders opened accurate artillery "fire" on them and inflicted serious losses. At the exercise critique the senior commander pointed out that in a real combat situation such a departure from required radio procedures could lead to unnecessary losses and make it impossible to accomplish the combat mission.

In addition to the steps commanders and other officers have taken to deal with this kind of negligence and violation of required procedures, such instances have been subjected to criticism in the course of Komsomol meetings and agitators' discussions and

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in the military press. All this has helped mobilize personnel for strict observance of the established rules governing radio communication.

It is also the duty of every Soviet military serviceman strictly to safeguard military secrets in using the telephone and in the course of their everyday conversations, especially in public places. Enemy agents now have miniature monitoring devices, radio receivers and radio transmitters at their disposal, which can be placed inside a pen, a wristwatch, a lighter, a cigarette case or a portable television set operating on conventional electric batteries. "Microspies" like this are therefore not to be found somewhere overseas or on the other side of the mountains, but sometimes right beside us. Thanks to the vigilance of Soviet military servicemen, a foreign intelligence was exposed within the Baltic Military District, for example, whose clothes were literally stuffed with devices making it possible for him to monitor and record telephone conversations on magnetic tape without hooking it to a cable system.

To prevent the disclosure of military and state secrets it is not enough simply to explain to personnel, workers and employees of the Armed Forces the importance of vigilance. It is also importance to strive for unflinching observance of the requirements of the military oath, regulations and instructions.

The Soviet people are now living and working in their fourth decade of peace. This most fortunate situation has been the fruit of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the joint efforts of the parties and peoples of the fraternal countries of the socialist commonwealth and of all honorable people on our planet fighting against the threat of another war and for the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems.

But the dark forces of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists who have joined with them, who have no liking for a peace on earth, are pursuing an aggressive course hostile to the peoples, forcing an arms race and stirring up a military psychosis. During the late 1970's and now in the early 1980's, the U.S. imperialists have premeditatedly aggravated the international situation; they have forced upon their NATO allies the monstrous decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, and in concert with the Chinese military clique they are engaged in barefaced provocations against the revolutionary achievements of the peoples of Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iran, Kampuchea and a number of other countries, creating in the process a threat to the security of the peoples of the entire world.

Under these difficult international conditions the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU is striding resolutely forward along the path of the building of communism, unswervingly pursuing its Leninist foreign-policy course combining a steadfast love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression, strengthening the defense capability of our motherland and raising the vigilance and increasing the fighting strength of our Armed Forces.

Wherever the Soviet fighting man, whatever his duties, he remains always and everywhere a defender of his motherland, her sharp-eyed sentry. For him there is no higher honor than to perform his military duties vigilantly, remain forever ready resolutely to nip the provocations of enemy agents in the bud and to crush any aggressor.

FOOTNOTES

1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Na strazhe mira i sotsializm" [Guarding Peace and Socialism], Moscow, 1979, p 597.

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2. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 35, p 397.
3. Ibid., Vol 44, p 300.
4. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 25th CPSU Party Congress], p 83.
5. V. I. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 40, p 279.
6. Ibid., Vol 36, p 41.

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