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LET'S RAISE MILITARY-SCIENTIFIC WORK TO THE LEVEL OF PARTY DEMANDS

On 29 March the 23rd Congress of the CPSU will open. That congress will determine the tasks of the next stage of communist construction, will approve the assignments of the new five-year plan, and will set forth the further paths for the development of science and technology in the Soviet Union. Thus, all aspects of the life and activity of the Soviet state and people will obtain an inspiring stimulus, contributing even more to the well-directed and effective construction of communism in our country.

During recent years the Soviet Union has moved far ahead in all areas of communist construction: the assignments of the seven-year plan in the area of industry have been fulfilled; the over-all volume of industrial production increased during the 7 years by 84%, as against the 80% according to plan. The foundations were laid for the further improvement of agriculture. There was a noticeable rise in the national standard of living.

The complete progress of our society is closely linked with the development of science. Soviet scientists have successfully solved the task of the creation of an atomic industry and made great achievements in the research and mastery of outer space. Other branches of the natural sciences which received broad development are mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, which play the decisive role in technical progress. On the basis of these sciences, major successes were achieved in rocket construction, aircraft construction, the production of electric power and new materials, in the development of radio electronics, semiconductor technology, and in many other branches of industrial production. Soviet geologists have overthrown all the old ideas of the natural resources of our country: they have discovered entire underground seas of petroleum, new deposits of the most varied ores, and tremendous reserves of natural gas.

The social sciences, which develop the philosophical, political, and economic substantiation of the construction of communism in our country, are at a higher level.

The successes in all branches of the national economy and Soviet science have a beneficial influence upon the the reinforcement of the Soviet Union's defense capability and the development of her armed forces. Our country is continuing the further improvement of all

branches of the armed forces and combat arms, military technology, weapons, and rocket technology, including strategic rockets. All branches of the armed forces have been equipped with nuclear weapons of various capacities. Major successes have been achieved in the improvement of ordinary weapons, control and communications facilities, and in the improvement of ordinary weapons, control and communications facilities, and in the creation of new models of armament for all branches of the armed forces and combat arms. The ground forces, PVO of the country forces, air forces, and the navy have become qualitatively different. There has been a change in their ratio and role in armed combat. Technical progress has brought about fundamental changes in the means of armed combat. The development of armament and military technology is making new demands upon Soviet military science, which has moved far ahead in the elaboration of new methods and forms of conducting military operations and warfare in general, in the improvement of the organizational structure of the troops, the system of control, in guaranteeing high, constant combat readiness of the army and navy, and in training and educating the personnel.

During recent years military regulations and manuals have been prepared and published, to conform to the demands of conducting combat actions and operations in modern warfare. In the published works and on the pages of magazines, the authors have studied the nature of modern warfare, the role and importance of its initial period, the basic problems of strategy, operational art, and tactics, both under conditions of the use of nuclear weapons and when conducting military actions with ordinary weapons. With sufficient completeness the authors have publicized the experience of troop exercises and command-and-staff exercises, and studied the problems of the combat utilization of the branches of the armed forces, the combat arms, and the rear area of the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as the activity of commanders, political agencies, and party organizations in the training, instructing, and educating of Soviet military cadres.

There has been an enlivening of research work in the natural sciences. A number of monographs, pamphlets, and teaching aids have been published, which are broadly used by the officer personnel. Military-theoretical works have been given a favorable evaluation in the army, navy, and military-educational establishments: these works include Marksizm-Leninizm o Voyne i Armii /Marxism-Leninism Concerning Warfare and the Army/, in which, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, the essence of warfare and the nature and types of wars in the present-day era are revealed, the natural laws determining the progress and outcome of combat actions are analyzed, and the basic principles of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces are indicated. A course of lectures on scientific communism has been prepared and published in a mass-scale printing. The topics of scientific research in the field of the social sciences as applicable to the needs of the armed forces have

become up-to-the-minute, and are linked with the life and tasks of the troops.

Considerable success has been achieved in military history. The historians devoted special attention to research on the military experience of the Second World War, particularly the Great Patriotic War. The numerous works on military history which were created during recent years are contributing to the development of military theory, the expansion of the field of vision of generals and officers, and the education of the personnel in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Soviet people and the combat traditions of our army and navy. These works give a profound analysis of the development of strategy during the Great Patriotic War, the use of large formations /ob"yedineniya/ and formations /soyedineniya/ of branches of the armed forces, and combat arms, and the work of the rear of the Soviet Army. Bourgeois falsifiers of history were unmasked and subjected to scientific criticism.

At the same time the state of military-scientific work does not yet meet the demands of the party or the needs of the armed forces. To a certain degree this reflects the shortcomings and omissions in the social sciences in recent years. A number of works contained elements of subjectivism and of voluntarism, and this retarded the development of theory. In individual works, the authors threw light in a one-sided manner upon certain important stages in the history of the CPSU and of socialist society.

In the field of military science, especially military art, the authors give few, and insufficiently concrete, recommendations concerning problems of present-day armed combat, methods and forms of conducting it, of reducing the time required to put troops into complete combat readiness, the carrying out of military actions under conditions of use of radio interference, etc. This is explained, in particular, by the fact that many military-scientific works are executed only on the basis of already well-known literary sources and materials in the archives, rather than being the result of the careful and profound study of the concrete experience of the troop and command-and-staff exercises, the combat and political training of the troops, their entire life and activity at the present-day stage of military construction. The authors make little application of present-day methods of studying military and social problems with the use of the latest scientific data provided by mathematics and computer technology. A certain number of the scientific research projects are still not always linked with vital military problems. The old tendency of escaping into the past, to the detriment of the present-day tasks, has not been stamped out. Our officer's library still has a small number of completely valuable works on the elaboration of the Leninist principles of military construction and of troop management. The experience of operational-tactical exercises and maneuvers with the use of new types of weapons and combat technology is not being studied in the proper volume.

The insufficient development of theoretical work in the field of scientific research on the wartime economy, or the elaboration of problems of the economic, scientific, and military potentials. Commanders and political workers from the troops, who are capable of giving valuable knowledge to publicize the experience of combat and political training of units /chasti/ and elements /podrazdeleniya/, are not being drawn sufficiently into military-scientific work.

In the military scientific-research institutes the basic principles of military science and Marxist dialectics do not always find the proper practical application. In certain works the authors take little consideration of the influence of economic factors upon the development of armament, make incomplete utilization of the latest achievements of science, especially in such areas as applied mathematics, cybernetics, computer technology, control theory, and the scientific principles of the making of decisions. The opportunities revealed by achievements in the field of radio electronics, the theory of operations research, etc., are incompletely utilized.

As confirmed by the results of checks made on the state of military-scientific work, the basic causes of the shortcomings which have been noted are, primarily, poor checking to assure the fulfillment of the plans for scientific research, on the part of certain scientific councils, directors of scientific-research military institutions, academies, and schools; the lack of concrete assistance to scientists in the preparation and implementation of their projects; and insufficient concern for the creation of the necessary conditions for their fruitful creative activity. Certain directors of scientific-research institutions and divisions, and chiefs of departments do not set a worthy personal example in scientific work, failing, for years at a time, to produce any significant scientific-research works. The party organizations of a number of scientific-research institutions and military educational institutions do not always penetrate deeply into the status of military-scientific work and do not always assure the leading role of Communist Party members in science.

The appropriate agencies and organizations which have been called upon to analyze and direct the work done by the military-scientific cadres, to give commendations to and to promote officers who have distinguished themselves in scientific work do not engage in this work on a systematic basis.

The most desirable forms of centralized management and coordination of military-scientific work have not yet been found. As a result, one observes unnecessary duplication and the dissipation of the efforts of military scientists in a large number of small-scale topics, and the technical support of the research projects is not at the modern level. The tie between scientific subject matter and the needs of practice is still weak, as is the efficacy of the scientific works.

By the efforts of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, especially after the decision of the October (1964) Plenary Session of the Central Committee, all the conditions have been created for the further creative improvement of the theoretical base of Soviet military construction in the interests of reinforcing the country's defense. Military science is constantly developing, is providing the theoretical substantiation for very important principles which form the basis of the construction of the armed forces and their preparation for the conducting of armed combat under the present-day conditions of the headlong development of science and technology. It is required of military-scientific cadres, generals, and officers engaged in everyday practice that they have a clear-cut idea of the tendencies of scientific-technical progress and that they carry out thorough research of its influence upon the forms and methods of armed combat; that they assure the timely elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the creation of new and the improvement of existing models of armament and combat technology, the organization of troops, and their most effective application during the conducting of a war, operation, or combat.

To achieve that over-all task, the basic efforts of military-scientific cadres must be directed to the further elaboration of the very important problems of modern warfare and the methods of conducting it with all branches of the armed forces, to the search for methods to improve the combat readiness of the troops and the methods of disrupting sudden nuclear attack by the enemy, to the guaranteeing of constant supremacy over a probable enemy in the complete mastery by all the personnel of the combat equipment which is standard equipment.

Military-scientific minds must provide substantial assistance to generals and officers in the elaboration of the most desirable methods of troop control with the utilization of the technical achievements in the field of the mechanization and automation of labor-consuming and complex processes involved in the work done by commanders and staffs.

The mastery, by officers and generals, of computer technology contributes to the increasing of their efficiency of troop management, to the objectivity of the decisions made, and to the precision of control of modern combat technology. Hence an important task of generals and officers is the most rapid, most profound study of computer technology and the search for ways and means of making the most desirable utilization of that technology. The elaboration of methods of preparing data for the carrying out of the necessary computations with the aid of computer technology helps military cadres to master that technology more rapidly.

At the present time the army and navy have first-class combat technology and weapons as standard equipment. But one must not rest on one's laurels. The progress of science and technology, especially under

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combination of the socialist system of economy, is a very important factor in the mighty growth of the productive forces of society, and creates the conditions for increasing the country's defense capability, for accelerating the development of the armed forces, and the further improvement of armaments as a whole. But one must not forget that science and technology are also developing abroad, causing a rapid improvement of armament in the armies of the capitalist countries, and this is leading to a substantial change in the conditions and methods of armed combat.

To maintain the military supremacy of the Soviet Armed Forces at the necessary level it is also necessary to do a large amount of work in other fields of military construction. At the present time it is difficult to imagine the changes that the armed forces will undergo in the remote future, or the combat and tactical-technical data that the new equipment will possess. But the currently existing achievements in the development of science are providing scientists with the opportunity to look into the future and to take them into consideration when creating new weapons and combat technology, as well as when elaborating problems of military art and troop organization. A factor of exceptionally great importance is scientific forecasting, based on the analysis of the tendencies of the development of military technology and the methods of armed combat. For such an analysis it is necessary to make the broad application of methods of modeling and the use of statistics. A logical, mathematical, or physical model reflecting the essential links between phenomena and processes, as established by observations or previous analysis, makes it possible to ascertain new, previously unknown natural laws governing their development. The use of models, in combination with war games, maneuvers, and troop exercises, must become one of the most important methods of conducting research in military science.

Great prospects for development are opening up in all fields of military technology. On the basis of new discoveries in the field of fuels, materials, radio electronics, precision mechanics, and precision optics, there has been an unprecedentedly rapid progress in rocket technology. The Soviet Union has had major successes in the creation of means of antirocket defense. Many efforts in that field are also being undertaken abroad. In the capitalist countries, a large amount of attention is being devoted to the development of aviation, both in the direction of the creation of aircraft with high tactical-flight characteristics and in the direction of the creation of VTOL /vertical take-off and landing/ craft, as well as flying apparatuses intended to provide for a sharp increase in troop mobility.

Many foreign specialists consider it completely possible that in the near future there will appear elements, units, and formations which are lighter, more mobile, and capable of moving freely over rivers,

and deep snow, or rapidly surmounting areas in which there have been fires and obstructions, areas with a high radiation level, and other natural and artificial obstacles, and capable of destroying, seizing, or defending important objectives.

The further development of weapons and combat technology will inevitably lead to major changes in the organizational structure of the troops. The new means of armed combat will cause the improvement of the ways and means of the organization and conducting of an operation or combat. The scientific-research work of military scientists in the field of military art, in all its links, must be closely tied in with the work being done by the scientists at scientific-research institutes and design bureaus which are creating new models of military technology, so that, simultaneously with their appearance among the troops, there will be provided, in plenty of time, well-elaborated recommendations for their application, and so that proposals can be given concerning the corresponding changes in the methods and means of conducting combat actions.

Large and important tasks are confronting the military historians. The military history of the Soviet Union is a mighty means of the military-patriotic education of Soviet citizens. The peoples of the multinational Soviet Union have a proud military history. Over a period of many centuries they astonished the world by their military art and heroism in combatting aggressors and repeatedly saved the European and other peoples, their national independence and culture, from the barbarism of conquerors. The Soviet Union helped many countries to acquire their national independence.

Military history is becoming, to an ever-increasing extent, the sphere of the ideological struggle against imperialism. The bookstores of foreign countries are filled with a large amount of bourgeois military-historical literature, in which military events are described tendentiously, are deliberately falsified, and are broadly used by our opponents for anticommunist purposes. The time has long been ripe for the creation of major Marxist-Leninist military-historical works written in clear, figurative language, and intended for the mass reader not only in the USSR, but also abroad. It is an act of honor for Soviet military historians to create those works which would provide the communist and workers' parties, and the advanced intelligentsia, with weapons for combatting the bourgeois ideology, particularly for combatting the falsifiers of military history. The Marxist-Leninist elaboration of many works on military history has already begun, as well as works on the history of the wars of the Soviet people to protect the socialist Motherland, the publication of which is being awaited for the fiftieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

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The Communists have posed large tasks for the social sciences. Their purpose is to develop and to make more concrete the Marxist-Leninist theory of society, to reveal the objective laws of socialism and communism and the mechanism governing their operation, to promptly reveal any problems or tasks which are coming to a culminating point, and to indicate substantiated paths for their solution. A large amount of importance is attached to the improvement of the methods and style of scientific management of all aspects of the country's life, an improvement based on a thorough scientific analysis and complete consideration of the objective laws governing social development. The country is carrying out a tremendous amount of work to introduce scientific methods of controlling industry and of improving planning, and this has a direct relation to the activity of the armed forces and their scientific institutions. Questions of control demand the most serious attitude on the part not only of the practical organizers, but also of the scientists. The scientific principles of control deserve much greater attention than they have been shown until the present time. In this light, a special place is occupied by the development of methods of making decisions, methods based on the utilization of objective factors. A division of military science which must become important is that division concerned with the theoretical principles of the planning of all fields of the activity of the armed forces, which take into consideration primarily and chiefly the material, objective factors, rather than the points of view of individual persons.

In the sciences encompassing problems of control there is occurring, to an ever-increasing degree, the alliance of the humanities and the exact sciences, and there is occurring a process of the mathematization of those areas which, in the recent past, were considered to be purely logical. This makes it possible to introduce into the analysis of many social problems not only qualitative, but also quantitative concepts and values, and this contributes to the increasing of the objectivity and precision of the research projects.

The Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal a large detachment of workers in the social sciences. The majority of them are concentrated in military educational institutions. Their most important task consists in continuing the study and scientific generalization of the practice of Soviet military construction and new natural laws governing the development of the armed forces, as well as the work experience of commanders, political agencies, the entire officer complement, and party and Komsomol organizations in the training and communist education of the fighting men.

The force of Soviet science lies in the objectivity of the analysis of social processes, in the clear-cut nature of class positions, and in Communist Party-mindedness. The Communist Party-mindedness of the scientist lies in his approach to any job from the point of view of the

interests of the party, the state, and the people in the irreconcilable struggle against those who deviate from the party line, in the subordination of his personal interests to social interests, in the acute political evaluation of facts and events, and in the fight against political indifference, a know-it-all attitude, and complacency. The more consistently the principles of party-mindedness are carried out in scientific research, the more accurate and profound the scientific conclusions will be and the more effective their social influence.

The successful solution of very important problems of the theory of military art, the study, generalization, and dissemination of the desirable experience of operational and combat training would be unthinkable without well-organized military-scientific work.

Military-scientific work in the Soviet Army is not only the purview of the scientific theoreticians. It has become the vocation and duty of a large number of officers and generals engaged in practice. This is aided primarily by the universal growth of our command cadres, their military and military-engineering education. Officers and generals working among the troops have unlimited opportunities to study problems of the improvement of the organizational structure of all troop and army organizations, their equipment, combat utilization, forms and methods of conducting combat actions, etc. Among the troops it is possible, on a practical basis, to check the correctness of new principles proposed by theory. For these purposes it is necessary to bring military scientific work as close as possible to the troops and to include in that work generals and officers of all assignment categories. The striving for the constant development of military science is an important characteristic and a necessary condition for the viability of an army, its continuous development, and the improvement and strengthening of combat readiness and combat capability. It is necessary to achieve the highest effectiveness of the well-substantiated scientific principles and recommendations, their careful practical checking, and their rapid and complete implementation.

The methods, style, and entire atmosphere of scientific work need serious improvement. Military science will be doomed to stagnation if scientific collectives lack a creative atmosphere, if there are any manifestations of a monopoly on the part of individual persons of cliquism, or subjectivism. Scientific minds develop more fruitfully in proportion to the extent to which there are creative discussions among scientists, and there is widespread criticism and self-criticism. Much depends upon the ability of a scientist to concede to the remarks of his comrades and to reject conclusions if they have proved to be incorrect. The correct opinion on particular problems will be crystallized when the scientific problem is discussed on a fundamental basis in a conflict of opinions, when, for that purpose, the collectives drawn into the discussion consist not only of homogeneous collectives working

in allied fields, but also of specialists from other branches of science.

Science will benefit from the increase of demandingness upon the scientific councils accepting the defense of doctoral and candidates' dissertations. It cannot be deemed normal when the reports submitted by certain official and unofficial opponents consist entirely in the simple paraphrasing of the content of the dissertation and a superficial critique of specific shortcomings. Effective aid to the person submitting the dissertation is the objective, fundamental, completely unbiased critique of the dissertation, the revealing of its pluses and minuses, and a detailed consideration of those scientific conclusions and generalizations or practical recommendations which are contained in the dissertation. Science can only profit from having the person submitting the dissertation correctly evaluate the critical comments and raise the scientific level of his work. It is especially important, in plenty of time, to analyze the subject matter of the dissertations, bringing them closer to the needs of practice. It is well known that many dissertations which have been defended to not find their reflection in military construction and are not even being published.

The role of collective scientific works has increased as never before. The Soviet Armed Forces have traveled along a path of development which has lasted almost half a century. The Communist Party created them without having any previous experience and, in creating them, overcame tremendous difficulties and obstacles. Our army and navy represent a monolithic organism. New, deep-seated processes are taking part in that organism and new natural laws are manifesting their effect. The revolution in military affairs has posed a number of new problems for Soviet military construction, for military strategy, operational art, and tactics. At the present time even a very experienced scientific worker is not always capable, alone, of elaborating a complex problem touching upon various aspects of the theory and practice of military affairs. But what is impossible for one scientist can be accomplished by collectives of scientists. Life itself and practice indicate that scientific works prepared by co-author collectives are distinguished by greater creative depth and practical significance, since collective creation, the comparing of various points of views and proposals always leads to a more profound and more correct elaboration of problems. It is necessary to make it a broader practice to create co-author collectives consisting of representatives of the scientific-research institutions and higher military educational institutions. This, of course, does not preclude the elaboration of independent topics and works by individual authors. But what is required of them is a profound and universal knowledge of the selected topic and well thought-out, well substantiated evaluations, conclusions, and recommendations.

Serious scientific research projects require varied, reliable, and scientifically processed information concerning the internal state of the object of research and concerning those external conditions, ties, and influences in which they function. Thus, when studying military-social problems it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the over-all principles and conditions of military construction, the life of the troops, the degree of their combat readiness, the level of their military discipline, and other factors. In addition, special attention should be devoted to such types of combat training as field training standards, and technical and special training. Good organization of informational work and statistics, the exchange of experience gained from scientific research, and the correct utilization of that experience with a consideration of the specific conditions and tasks of the research collectives are of exceptionally great importance for guaranteeing objective scientific conclusions.

Of no less importance are research projects in the field of the morale factor, which exerts a tremendous influence upon the combat readiness of the armed forces and the outcome of the armed struggle. In the area of the psychological training of the personnel, the researchers must attentively study a large number of soldiers, sergeants, and officers, their on-the-job and political-morale qualities, character, abilities and tendencies, ideals and interests, memory and attention, volitional qualities, temperament, state of health, attitude to military service, successes and shortcomings in work, etc.

The life and activity of the fighting men take place in military collectives. They are linked to one another by the commonality of purposes, views, standards, and rules of conduct. Therefore, in addition to a knowledge of each fighting man, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the military collectives. Each military collective represents a complex organism according to its structure. In it, in addition to differences between people according to age, education, nationality, family status, character, and many other factors, there exist extremely varied types of interrelations among its members. These interrelations must be based upon mutual respect and demandingness, mutual understanding and true, mutual help, concern, support, and assistance.

Without complete information it is difficult to count on scientifically substantiated, original works devoted to the training and educating of the personnel. The researcher draws knowledge about the troops from the most varied sources: personal observation, participation at inspections, presence at party and Komsomol meetings, individual and group discussions, personal participation in mass-political, and cultural-educational work, and many other forms of training and education. In all instances, regular trips taken by the researcher to the troop units, his personal communication with the fighting men, represent an indispensable condition for fruitful military-scientific work.

Concrete sociological research works have begun to become a firm part of the arsenal of our science. The objects of that research are not only various aspects of armed combat, but also the important area of such military-social problems as the formation of the communist philosophy of the fighting men; the education in them of high political and combat-morale qualities, and primarily, a disciplined attitude; the conversion of political knowledge into profound personal convictions; the formation of a well-running, easily controlled military collective; problems of party and Komsomol work, and military education and psychology. Soviet military sciences, as well as commanders and political workers, have already accumulated and are improving various methods of concrete sociological research works.

Our military educational institutions have great opportunities for the complete improvement of the quality of military-scientific research. The raising of the level of that work is inseparably linked with the day-by-day concern shown by the directors of scientific-research institutions, and military-educational institutions for the creation and improvement of the material-and-technical base, concerning the providing of scientific-research institutes, scientific laboratories and groups, and departments with modern high-grade apparatus, the latest instruments, and domestic and foreign literature.

All our military scientists must constantly and unswervingly strive to see that their activity is directed to the introduction of science into practice, and to the raising of the might of our armed forces, their constant combat readiness, and their supremacy above probable enemies.

Communism and science are organically linked. V. I. Lenin's statement that, without science, it is impossible to construct a modern army has an especially loud ring today. Soviet military scientists see their task in assuring that all their efforts, knowledge, and energy are directed to the noble cause of the strengthening of the defense capability of the Soviet Union and its armed forces.