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нанести врагу мощный контрудар именно в такой момент, когда тот «устанет» от постоянных безуспешных атак.

5. Материальное обеспечение операций. Не подготовленную в материальном отношении операцию не следует проводить ни при каких обстоятельствах. Общая обстановка может толкать командование на быстрее осуществление операции, но начинать ее можно только после тщательной подготовки и всестороннего обеспечения [2, с. 48]. Так, важным условием успешного развития наступательной операции Г.К. Жуков считал умелое применение артиллерии и авиации, смелый маневр с целью окружения и уничтожения противника. Как отмечал в своих трудах В.И. Макаревский, маршал Жуков всегда руководствовался следующим принципом: достигать поставленные перед ним задачи за счет объединения усилий всех родов войск [3].

Таким образом, Г.К. Жуков сделал огромный вклад в развитие военного искусства, используя собственную тактику и методы ведения боя, за что был удостоен звания Маршал Победы. Безусловно, не имеет смысла идеализировать Г.К. Жукова и приписывать ему все успехи советских войск, также, как и не нужно впадать в совершенно противоположную крайность, уменьшая реальный вклад полководца в Победу. Г.К. Жуков не стремился получить славу ради самой славы. Решительность и отсутствие каких-либо колебаний при выполнении крупных оперативно-стратегических решений, когда обстановка была до предела сложной и запутанной, - всеми этими чертами выдающегося полководца во всей полноте обладал Маршал Советского Союза, четырехжды Герой Советского Союза Г.К. Жуков.

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WINSTON CHURCHILL: A VIEW OF LITERARY ACTIVITY

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Speaking of great people who changed history, we cannot but mention Winston Churchill. He is known as a great politician, military leader and a wonderful speaker. But not everyone is aware of the contribution made by "Great Britain" in the literary circles, although he won the Nobel Prize in 1953 for his contribution to literature.

Winston Churchill played a big role in the UK government. He held many posts including the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the First Lord of Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and, of course, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The last post he held two terms: 1940-1945, 1951-1955.

All these facts are fairly well known. Literary activity of Sir Winston Churchill is less familiar to the general reader. Whenever he remained outside active politics, he took up his pen.

The first journalistic experiments of Churchill began in 1895, when he took part in the punitive expedition of the Spanish army against the Cuban insurgents. Correspondence from Cuba was published in the London newspaper "Daily Graphic" and was favorably received by the public. This inspired the young lieutenant. Later he participates as a military correspondent in the expedition of the British Expeditionary Corps to suppress the uprising of the local population in the area of the Malakandi Pass in northeast India. His articles about this operation were printed in the Daily Graphic. Then he wrote "The Story of the Malakand Field Force". The book was published in 1898 and was received by the public with interest. In 1899, its second edition appeared. In September 1898, Churchill was transferred to the Uhlan regiment, which operated as part of the British Sudanese Army, which fights against detachments of the Sudanese who rebelled against the English rule. The uprising was suppressed. Churchill, during the operations, sent several articles about it to the newspaper Morning Post, and on his return to England he wrote a book "The River War". It was published in 2 volumes in 1899. This was the first major success of a young writer no longer as a capable journalist, but as a military writer with an analytical mindset. He critically analyzed the course of the war on the Nile, sharply condemned the brutality of the English command. Even then he appreciated the importance of nurturing hatred for the enemy by means of directed propaganda. However, there was also a work that did not bring Churchill glory. In 1900 he wrote a novel "Savrola". This novel does not stand out with any artistic values, but it has full political sides. The novelist told about a certain fictional country of Laurania. There, the people overthrow the dictator, but the communists' conspiracy threatens the conquests of the masses. Ultimately, the English fleet suppresses the uprising in Laurania. The main character of the novel with his political views was very reminiscent of the young Churchill. He believes that life must be filled with anxiety, a desire for success.

After returning from South Africa, where Churchill, as a military correspondent for the Morning Post, covered the war against England against the Boers, based on articles, he published in 1900 a two-volume description of the events of the Anglo-Boer War. "Great Briton" did not forget to tell about his adventures during this war. This was the last book that dealt with the military-historical activities of Churchill. Elected in the same year to Parliament, he goes headlong into politics.

The next work of Churchill is the biography of his father Randolph Churchill, a well-known political figure of the 80-90's. 19th century. The book was published in 1906. After that, Churchill temporarily quits his literary career in connection with a heavy and intense policy.

In 1923, after five years of service as Minister of Finance (1924 - 1929), Churchill again took up the pen. In 1923-1939 he created the work "The World Crisis" in 4 volumes. In this work W. Churchill described the events of the First World War. He tried to show that the military strategy was largely formed by politicians, not by the military men. Because of this, his work caused heated discussions and negative assessments. Scientists came to the conclusion that the "World Crisis" cannot be considered a historical study.

In the 30's. Churchill wrote a 4-volume work "Marlborough: His Life and Times", dedicated to his ancestor John Churchill. He was a famous politician and military leader, his work was evaluated in different ways. Some considered Marlboro a legendary person, others considered a traitor and a bribe taker. W. Churchill, in turn, tried to refute false accusations against John Churchill, having applied for this a little effort.

In the period between the two premiers, W. Churchill created a 6-volume work "World War II", for which in 1953 he received the Nobel Prize in Literature. In this fundamental work, the author described all the events that took place at that time. In the center of events is the life of Winston Churchill, which is strung historical facts and political events. This manner of writing is called Defoe's method, which Churchill tried to follow. He did not write himself, but dictated to his secretaries, who worked in two shifts. During the day the politician managed to dictate several thousand words, approximately 25-35 pages. But, despite the help, the style of presentation, conclusions, vision of political interests of these or those figures remained always Winston Churchill himself.

The last work of Churchill – "A History of the English-Speaking Peoples" – traces the history of Old English (Anglo-Saxon) language. This book is one of the most ambitious works of the politician. The book was published in 4 volumes: "The Birth of Britain", "The New World", "The Age of Revolutions", "The Great Democracies". The author described the history of English-speaking peoples from ancient times and brought the narrative to the beginning of the 20-th century.

John Kennedy in 1963 at the ceremony of giving Churchill American citizenship said: "He mobilized the English language and threw him into battle"

[2, p. 100]. This phrase refers to both the oratorical skills of Sir Churchill, and his literary works. Indeed, the style of writing books has to itself a reader.

One cannot help but mention the world-famous aphorisms of Churchill. Some of them can still be heard from the mouths of modern politicians:

"Politics is not a game. It is earnest business".

"Success is the ability to go from one failure to another with no loss of enthusiasm".

"Broadly speaking, the short words are the best, and the old words best of all".

"Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning".

"Never, never, never give in!" [4]

Thus, in his lifetime Churchill published seven books on the history of England and the events of the 20-th century, one novel and this is not the whole list of his works. Churchill himself did not consider his works scientific, but he hoped that they would be useful in the future.

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